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Sixth World Archaeological Congress, Ireland 2008, 29TH June – 4th July

Céad míle fáilte (a hundred thousand welcomes!) to the Sixth World Archaeological Congress. We are delighted and honoured to have this opportunity to play host to WAC and to colleagues from around the world.

The strength of WAC is its truly global reach and diversity, and its objectives of bringing together professional archaeologists and indigenous peoples to explore and understand the human past. We are delighted that through the generosity of our sponsors and the number of participants who have registered, we have been able to assist hundreds of colleagues from developing countries and indigenous communities to take part in WAC-6.

You come to Ireland when it has gone through a decade of unprecedented economic and social change, increasing cultural diversity, and is now at peace; a peace built on the Good Friday Agreement of 1998. We look forward to our understanding of the past here in Ireland being enriched by the global perspective of WAC, and in turn are delighted to offer participants an opportunity to experience and enjoy the wealth and diversity of the island's archaeological heritage.

The main symbol of WAC-6 is the model gold boat known as the Brougher boat - our thanks to the National Museum of Ireland for permission to use this image. The boat forms part of a hoard of seven gold objects deposited some time after 100 BC. One of the other objects from the hoard is a torc (neck-ring) with 'Celtic' decoration, and the hoard is seen as a classic expression of 'Celtic' Ireland. That in itself, of course, is a contested (and now globalised) concept, and in fact the objects come from both Ireland and across Europe. More strikingly, the discovery and subsequent history of the hoard resonates with some of the global themes that are of key concern for WAC, such as ownership of the past and the impact of environmental change. The hoard was unearthed as a result of ploughing at Brougher, Co. Derry in 1896. The findspot is now some distance from the coast in agricultural land but it was originally placed in salt marsh at the edge of a sea lough. It was bought by the British Museum from a well-known Irish antiquarian, but after a celebrated and widely reported court case in London it was found to be treasure trove (rather than a votive offering), and hence deemed to belong to the Crown. It was deposited by King Edward VII in the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin and is now on display in the National Museum of Ireland where you may view it today!

In an even more poignant way, the Brougher boat resonates with the great gathering of people from across the world that have come to Ireland for WAC-6. I was struck with the resemblance between the boat and the Haida carver Bill Reid's masterpiece bronze; *The Spirit of Haida Gwaii, The Jade Canoe*, filled with totem spirits and paddlers, in the main terminal of Vancouver Airport. Now in my mind's eye I always see the Brougher boat filled with figures, rowing, bringing people to and from the island, personifying the idea of movement, of contact, people and spirits who may be different but who journey together with a common purpose. To me this encapsulates the core values of WAC and the key issues we have come together to discuss at WAC-6. This is not just to understand the human past and its relevance today, but also to rise to the challenge of working at the intimate, human scale, recognising the central significance of local contexts and problems both past and present, while at the same time identifying and tackling issues that have wider political and global impacts.

Hosting WAC-6 has been an immense honour and a great challenge! It would have been impossible without the enormous support of a number of Departments and agencies of the Irish government and that of other organisations and individuals. We are extremely grateful for this support, especially that of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, the Office of Public Works and all the generous partnerships and help of so many organisations and individuals.

The programme is exciting, diverse and innovative, thanks to the active participation of so many theme and session organisers and of course speakers. Across the week information and perspectives on major research themes and discoveries, new approaches and methodologies, and key policy and ethical questions will be presented and shared. We invite you to participate and engage actively with the programme, and in doing so, to enrich the discussion.

We are delighted to have you here and very much hope you enjoy the WAC-6 experience!

Gabriel Cooney, WAC-6 Academic Secretary

An Séú Comhdháil Dhomhanda Seandálaíochta, Éire 2008, 29 Meitheamh – 4 Iúil

Céad míle fáilte romhaibh go dtí an Séú Comhdháil Dhomhanda Seandálaíochta. Táimid thar a bheith sásta agus bródúil go bhfuil deis againn fáilte a chur roimh WAC agus roimh ár gcomhghleacaithe ar fud na cruinne.

Is í neart WAC ná an éagsúlacht agus an réimse domhanda atá aige, agus na cuspóirí atá aige seandálaithe gairmiúla agus pobail dhúchasacha a thabhairt le chéile chun stair an duine a chíoradh agus a thuiscint. Táimid thar a bheith sásta gur éirigh linn cuidiú leis na céadta dár gcomhghleacaithe as tíortha atá i mbéal forbartha agus as pobail dhúchasacha chun a bheith rannpháirteach i WAC-6, a bhuíochas do fhlaithiúlacht ár n-urraitheoirí agus líon na rannpháirtithe a chláraigh.

Tá sibh anseo in Éirinn a bhfuil deich mbliana d'athrú eacnamaíochta agus sóisialta curtha di aici nach bhfacthas a leithéid riamh cheana; tá an éagsúlacht chultúrtha ag dul i méid anseo agus síocháin againn, síocháin atá bunaithe ar Chomhaontú Aoine an Chéasta 1998. Táimid ag súil go mór go gcuirfidh peirspictíocht dhomhanda WAC lenár dtuiscint féin ar ár stair anseo in Éirinn, agus is mór againne deis a thabhairt do rannpháirtithe saibhreas agus éagsúlacht oidhreacht sheandálaíoch an oileáin a fheiceáil agus taitneamh a bhaint astu.

Is í mionsamhail den bhád óir ar a dtugtar bád Bhrú Íochtar an phríomhshiomail atá ag WAC-6 – agus ba mhaith linn ár mbuíochas a ghabháil leis an Ard-Mhúsaem as cead a thabhairt an iomhá sin a úsáid. Is cuid an bád sin de thaisce seacht bpíosa óir a cuireadh i dtaisce am éigin tar éis 100 RCh. Bhí torc (fáinne muiníl) ar a raibh maisiúchán 'Ceilteach' i measc na rudaí eile a bhí sa taisce agus glactar leis an taisce sin mar léiriú clasaiceach ar Éirinn 'Cheilteach'. Coincheap conspóideach (agus domhandaithe) é sin anois, ar ndóigh, agus is amhlaidh gur tháinig na rudaí sin ó Éirinn agus ón Eoraip uile. Níos iontaí fós, tá dáimh láidir ag fionnachtain agus stair na taisce ina dhiaidh sin leis na téamaí domhanda ina bhfuil suim ag WAC iontu, ar nós úinéireacht na staire agus tionchar an athraithe dhomhanda. Ag treabhadh a bhíodhas i mBrú Íochtar, i gContae Dhoire in 1896 nuair a thángthas ar an taisce. Tá an spota ina bhfuarthas méid beag ón gcósta anois i dtír talmhaíochta ach bhí sí i riasc ar bhrúach loch sáile ar dtús. Cheannaigh Músaem na Breataine í ó ársaitheoir aitheanta as Éirinn, ach tar éis cás cúirte mór le rá i Londain a ndearnadh tuairisciú go leor air, fuarthas amach gur ciste fionnta (agus nach ofráil mhóideach) a bhí inti, agus dá réir measadh gur leis an gCoróin í. Chuir an Rí Edward VII an taisce in Acadamh Ríoga na hÉireann i mBaile Átha Cliath agus tá sí anois ar taispeántas in Ard-Mhúsaem na hÉireann, áit a bhfeadfaidh sibh í a fheiceáil.

Ar bhealach níos iontaí fós, tá dáimh láidir ag bád Bhrú Íochtar leis an slua breá daoine atá tagtha go hÉirinn ó gach chearn den domhan do WAC-6. Meabhraíodh dom an chosúlacht atá idir an bád agus sárshaothar an tsnoíodóra Haídigh Bill Reid ar a dtugtar *The Spirit of Haida Gwaii*, *The Jade Canoe*, atá lán le sprideanna tótaim agus céaslóirí, agus atá sa phríomhchríochfort Aerfort Vancouver. I m'intinn anois feicim bád Bhrú Íochtar agus í riamh lán le daoine, ag iomramh, ag tabhairt daoine isteach agus amach as an oileán; an ghluaiseacht, an teagmháil á pearsanú, daoine agus sprideanna a bhíonn éagsúil ach a bhíonn ar an turas céanna agus an sprioc céanna acu. Cuimsíonn sé sin domsa bunluachanna WAC agus na príomhcheisteanna a bheimid á phlé ag WAC-6. Ní hí stair an duine amháin atá i gceist, agus a ábhartha agus atá sí i saol an lae inniu a thuiscint, ach tabhairt faoin dúshlán a bhaineann le bheith ag obair ar an scála dlúth daonna, an bhuntábhacht a bhaineann le comhthéacsanna agus fadhbanna áitiúla faoi láthair agus san am atá thar a aithint, agus ag an am céanna ceisteanna a mbíonn tionchar polaitiúil agus domhanda níos leithne acu a aithint agus a phlé.

Onóir agus dúshlán ollmhór dúinn WAC-6 a bheith againne anseo. Ní fhéadfaí é a dhéanamh gan an tacaíocht mór a fuairamar ó roinnt Ranna agus gníomhaireachtaí de chuid Rialtas na hÉireann agus ó eagraíochtaí agus ó dhaoine eile. Táimid fíorbhuíoch as an tacaíocht sin, go háirithe tacaíocht na Roinne Comhshaoil, Oidreacht agus Rialtais Áitiúil, Oifig na nOibreacha Poiblí, agus as na comhpháirtíochtaí flaithiúla uile agus as an gcúnamh a thug an oiread sin eagraíochtaí agus daoine aonair dúinn.

Tá an clár spleodrach, éagsúil agus nuálaíoch, a bhuíochas don pháirt ghníomhach a ghlac an oiread sin eagraithe téamaí agus seisiúin agus ar ndóigh cainteoirí ann. I gcaitheamh na seachtaine, déanfar peirspictíochtaí ar mhórhéamaí taighde agus fionnachtana, cur chuige agus modheolaíochtaí nua agus príomhbheartais agus ceisteanna eiteiciúil a chur i láthair agus a roinnt. Tugaimid cuireadh daoibh a bheith rannpháirteach agus dul i ngleic go gníomhach leis an gclár, agus ar an mbealach sin cur leis an bplé.

Tá an-áthas orainn go bhfuil sibh anseo linn agus tá súil láidir againn go mbainfidh sibh taitneamh as an tseachtain.

Gabriel Cooney, Rúnaí Acadúil WAC-6

Sponsors

We are very pleased to acknowledge that WAC-6 was organised:

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
The Office of Public Works

IN COLLABORATION WITH

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Environment and Heritage Service
Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland
National Museum of Ireland
The Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism
The Heritage Council
The National Roads Authority
University College Dublin
Foras na Gaeilge

We are also delighted to thank:

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The Discovery Programme
The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland
Trinity College Dublin
World Archaeology

We would also like to express our gratitude to a number of participants whose generous financial support enabled other colleagues to attend WAC-6

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On the ground...

IT and AV Facilities: Rob Sands, Anthony Corns and Rob Shaw
Website Design: Conference Partners
Co-ordination of lecture theatres, rooms and meeting venues: Conor McDermott
Co-ordination of WAC-6 Fringe: Steve Davis and Ian Russell
Co-ordination of social events: Steve Davis and Ian Russell
Financial Advice: Stephen Mandal
Co-ordination of Volunteers: Tracy Collins
Volunteer and IT supervisors: Kerri Cleary, Brian Dolan, Emmett O'Keeffe and Kim Rice

Congress artwork, including programme cover: Aaron Watson - www.monumental.uk.com
Congress photography, including background programme cover image: Ken Williams
Programme Interior Graphics: Conor McDermott
Irish language advice: Bríd Ní Ghrúagáin
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Tara/Navan mid-Congress tour: Conor Newman, Muiris O'Sullivan, Chris Lynn, Colm Donnelly, John O'Neill
Midlands mid-Congress tour: Aidan O'Sullivan, Conor McDermott, Heather King
Dublin mid-Congress tour: Donncha O'Dulaing, Ruth Johnson and Pat Liddy

Northern Ireland post-Congress tour: Colin Breen, Colm Donnelly, Claire Foley
Monumental Munster post-Congress tour: Tracy Collins, Frank Coyne, George Cunningham
Gateway to the Northwest post-Congress tour: Chris Read, Sam Moore, Stefan Bergh

A huge thank you to the many volunteers and interpreters who have generously contributed their time and expertise to the running of WAC-6 during the Congress week.

Lastly, but very importantly, thank you to the UCD School of Archaeology, Professor Muiris O'Sullivan, Head of School, and Angela McAteer, Senior Administrator, and all our colleagues for their unflagging support at all times, even when WAC-6 threatened to take over from all other School activities! Every member of staff in the School has been actively involved in the organisation of WAC-6.

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Previous WAC Congresses

1986, Southampton, UK
1990, Barquisimeto, Venezuela
1994, New Delhi, India
1999, Cape Town, South Africa
2003, Washington DC, USA

General Information – WAC-6 Congress

Congress Registration

Registration (at UCD Campus)

The registration desk is located in O'Reilly Hall, UCD. Registration will commence on Sunday 29th June between 14:00 – 18:00 and will continue throughout the congress. The registration desk will be open at following times during WAC-6:

Sunday 29th June:
14:00hrs – 18:00hrs
Monday 30th June – Friday 4th July:
08:00hrs – 18:00hrs

Badges

Your badge must be worn at all times as it is your ticket to lunch, tea/coffee and the welcome reception. Loss of your badge **will incur a replacement charge of €10 euro.**

White Badge	Full Participant
White Badge with a red ribbon	Member of the WAC-6 Organising Committee
Blue Badge	Day Participant (Mon)
Yellow Badge	Day Participant (Tues)
Green Badge	Day Participant (Thurs)
Purple Badge	Day Participant (Fri)
Pink Badge	Accompanying Person

Accompanying Persons Programme Includes:

Sunday 29th June – Welcome Reception
Monday 30th June - State Reception
Please note that accompanying persons registration does not include academic sessions, paper presentation / co-authorship, participant tea/coffee breaks or lunches.

Congress Information Desks

Registration Enquiries

Enquiries for the following should be made at the registration desk:

- To register for the congress and collect your participant pack
- Any payment queries relating to your registration and accommodation
- General information regarding the congress
- To book any social events or register for the Tuesday evening receptions
- Daily excursions
- Mid-congress tour and post-congress tours queries or bookings
- Accompanying persons programme
- Accommodation changes
- Booking a taxi
- Internet access

Message/Notice Board

There are message/notice boards in the O'Reilly Hall foyer opposite the registration desk and in the Newman building. Please see the notice boards for any changes to the academic programme and the coaching schedule.

Urgent messages may be left at the registration desk in the O'Reilly Hall foyer.

WAC-6 T-shirts

WAC-6 T-shirts may be purchased in O'Reilly Hall.

Lost & Found

Articles found should be taken to the Registration Desk in O'Reilly Hall foyer.

Health and Safety, Insurance, Smoking

The Congress Organising Committee, or its agents, will not be responsible for any medical expenses, loss or accidents incurred during the congress. Participants are strongly advised to arrange their own personal insurance to cover medical and other expenses including accident or loss. It is recommended that citizens from EU countries bring with them a current EHIC card.

Under Irish law smoking is not permitted in any building on the UCD campus, pubs, restaurants, hotel lobbies and all enclosed buildings.

Congress Audi-Visual (AV) and IT Facilities

Presenters' PowerPoint Collection / Technical Support

To maintain the smooth running of the Congress, presenters must hand in their PowerPoint presentations 24 hours in advance of their session, on memory key or CD. Priority will be given to speakers presenting within the next 24 hours. The PowerPoint Collection / Technical Support Room is located in:

Robing Room in O'Reilly Hall on Sunday 29th July and from Monday 30th June onwards it will be located in K012 in the School of Archaeology on the ground floor of the Newman Building.

Presenters' PowerPoint Preview Room

Should you need to, you may preview your PowerPoint presentation in J104, Newman Building. Please note that this room may be very busy at certain times.

Internet and IT Facilities on Campus

- Wireless Hotspots for internet access are sign posted at a number of points around UCD's campus, including the Newman Building.
- Stand-up-and-surf IT facilities are available along the ground floor concourse of the Newman Building, at a cost of €3 for the Congress week. To obtain access details go to the registration desk in O'Reilly Hall.

Congress accommodation

Accommodation on UCD Campus

Merville Apartments (point 8 on UCD campus map)

- Reception contact number: 01-2697111
- Molloy's Centra Shop,
Opening hours:
Monday – Sunday, 08.00 – 22.00hrs

- Self-service laundry service
Opening hours: Daily, 08.00 – 22.00hrs

Glenomena Apartments (point 7 on UCD campus map)

- Reception contact number: 01-2697111
- Self-service laundry service
Opening hours: Daily, 08.00 – 22.00hrs

Roebuck Apartments (point 9 on UCD campus map)

- Reception contact number: 01-2697111
- Self-service laundry service
Opening hours: Daily, 08.00 – 22.00hrs

Hotels near UCD

- Montrose Hotel: Stillorgan Road, Belfield, Dublin 4 (marked on the UCD Campus Map)
Tel: 474 4120
- Stillorgan Park Hotel: Stillorgan Road, Dublin 4
Tel: 288 1621
- Radisson SAS St Helen's Hotel: Stillorgan Road, Dublin 4 (marked on the UCD Campus Map) Tel: 218 6039

City Centre Hotels

- Mercer Court Accommodation: Lower Mercer Street, Dublin 2 (point 10 on Dublin Venues & City Centre Map) Tel: 474 4120
- Buswells Hotel: 25 Molesworth Street, Dublin 2 (point 11 on Dublin Venues & City Centre Map) Tel: 614 6546
- Self Catering Apartments: The Moorings, Suite 1, Fitzwilliam Quay, Ringsend, Dublin 4 (point 8 on Dublin Venues & City Centre Map) Tel: 678 1103
- Ballsbridge Inn: Ballsbridge, Dublin 4 (point 9 on Dublin Venues & City Centre Map) Tel: 668 4468

Congress Refreshments

Lunch

A packed lunch with tea or coffee will be provided on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday for each participant. These will be handed out from each of the tea/coffee stations in the Newman Building and from the marquee beside O'Reilly Hall. If you would like to eat your lunch in doors there is limited seating in the marquee. Please advise the caterers if you have any special dietary requirements. Your badge is your ticket for a packed lunch with tea or coffee, so please ensure you wear it all times.

Campus Accommodation Breakfast

On check-in you will receive a breakfast voucher for each day. Continental breakfast will be served daily in the Main Restaurant (point 10 on the UCD Campus Map).

Evening

Canapés will be provided at the welcome reception on the Sunday and at the State Reception on the Monday. An evening reception will take place on each of the mid-congress tours on the Wednesday. Tickets for the congress dinner on Thursday can be purchased from the registration desk for €55.00.

Please see details for facilities on campus below.

Congress Transport/Coaching

Marked point 5 on the UCD campus map

All coaches for the State Reception, Mid-Congress Tours, Post-Congress Tours and Shuttle Coaches will depart from the UCD Coaching Car Park (Pay & Display) marked on the UCD campus map by point 5.

Shuttle Coaches: A congress coach shuttle service will provide transportation to and from UCD to the congress hotels each day. Participants, accompanying persons, sponsors and exhibitors are entitled to use this service. All coaches will pick up from the listed congress hotels and will depart from the UCD Coaching Car Park (Pay & Display) marked on the UCD campus map by point 5. Please see the congress coaching schedule on the message boards in the O'Reilly Hall foyer and Newman Building.

State Reception: Coaches will depart from the Royal Hospital Kilmainham from the UCD coaching car park at 18:30hrs on Monday 30th June, marked point 5 on the UCD campus map. Coaches will depart from 21:30hrs from the Royal Hospital Kilmainham returning participants to UCD, dropping off at the congress hotels along the way.

Mid-Congress Tours: Coaches for the mid-congress tours will depart from the UCD coaching car park at 09.00hrs on Wednesday 2nd July, marked point 5 on the UCD campus map. Coaches will return to UCD at approx 20.30hrs that evening.

Post-Congress Tours: Coaches for these three tours will depart from the UCD coaching car park at 10.00hrs on Saturday 5th July, marked point 5 on the UCD campus map. Coaches will return to UCD at approx 20.00hrs on Monday 7th July.

UCD Campus Facilities

Restaurants & Cafés on Campus

Main Restaurant

Opening hours: Monday – Friday, 08.00 – 19.00hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday

- Sandwich Bar
Inside main restaurant building
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday, 08.30 – 15.30hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday
- Insomnia Coffee Company
Inside Quinn School of Business
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday, 08.00 – 18.00hrs
Saturday, 10.00 – 14.00hrs
Closed Sunday
- Arts Café
Inside Newman Building
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday, 08.00 – 17.00hrs
Saturday, 08.00 – 14.00hrs
Closed Sunday
- Elements
Inside Science Centre
Opening hours: Monday – Friday, 08.30 – 16.00hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday
- Vet's Diner/Canteen
Inside Veterinary Sciences Centre
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday, 08.00 – 16.00hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday
- O'Brien's Sandwich Bar
Inside Health Sciences Building
Opening hours:
Monday – Thursday, 08.00 – 18.00hrs
Friday, 08.00 – 17.00hrs
Saturday, 10.30 – 16.00hrs
- The Grind
Inside Student Centre
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday, 08.00 – 15.30hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday
- Café Brava
Inside Student Centre
Opening hours: Monday – Friday, 08.00 – 17.00hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday
- Café Sport
Inside Sports Centre
Opening hours: Monday – Friday, 08.00 – 18.00hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday
- Nine-One-One
Ground floor of the main Library Building
Opening hours: Monday – Friday 08.30 – 20.00hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday

Campus Bars for WAC-6

There will be full bar facilities throughout the congress on two very accessible locations on campus:

- **Student Club Bar**
Location: Between the Quinn School of Business

and the Main Restaurant

Opening hours:

Sunday 29th June, 2 pm to 11.30 pm

Monday 30th June to Thursday 3rd July 2pm to 12 midnight.

There will be music in the bar on Sunday 29th from 7.30pm.

A delicious hot food bar menu will be served on all days until 7pm.

Hot pizza will be served from opening time to closing time each day.

- **Centre Club**

Location: In the Student Centre

Opening hours:

Monday 30th June to Friday 4th July 12 noon to 12 midnight.

Full meals will be available until 6pm, with hot pizza available to closing.

To mark the end of the Congress there will be music in the Centre Club from 7.00pm on Friday 4th July.

Shops on Campus (including Printing and Copying)

- Molloy's Centra Shop, Merville Apartments
Opening hours:
Monday – Sunday, 08.00 – 22.00hrs
- Post Office
Inside main restaurant building
Opening hours:
Monday – Thursday, 11.00 – 16.00hrs
Closed Friday – Sunday
- Student Union Shop
Ground floor of the main Library Building
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday, 08.30 – 17.00hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday
- Campus Book Shop
Beside entrance to main Library building
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday, 09.00 – 17.30hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday
- Copi-Print
Inside Newman Building
Opening hours: Monday – Friday, 09.00 – 17.30hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday
- Copi-Print
Inside Quinn School of Business
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday, 09.00 – 13.00hrs / 14.00 – 17.30hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday
- Pharmacy
Inside Student Centre
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday, 09.30 – 17.00hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday

Banking on Campus

- There are ATM machines on campus located at; the Library building, AIB Bank, the Main Restaurant, Merville Apartments, Student Union Centre and Bar, and also at the Montrose Hotel. These are marked on the UCD Campus Map with a € symbol.
- AIB Bank
Centre of UCD Campus
Opening hours:
Monday – Wednesday, 10.00 – 16.00hrs
Thursday, 10.00 – 17.00hrs
Friday, 10.00 – 16.00hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday
- AIB Banklink ATM locations
Entrance to AIB bank
Entrance to main restaurant
Beside Nine-One-One
Rear of Student Centre

Banking outside UCD Campus

- Bank of Ireland, Montrose
In grounds of Montrose Hotel, Stillorgan Road, Dublin 4
Opening hours:
Monday – Wednesday, 10.00 – 16.00hrs
Thursday, 10.00 – 17.00hrs
Friday, 10.00 – 16.00hrs

Closed Saturday – Sunday

- Ulster Bank, Donnybrook
Opening hours:
Monday – Wednesday, 10.00 – 16.00hrs
Thursday, 10.00 – 17.00hrs
Friday, 10.00 – 16.00hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday

Sports Facilities on Campus

- Sports Centre
Sports courts should be booked in advance at the reception desk
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday, 07.00 – 22.00hrs
Saturday – Sunday, 10.00 – 17.30hrs
- Crunch Fitness Gym
Price: Drop-in session €12
Location: first floor of Sports Centre
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday, 07.00 – 22.00hrs
Saturday – Sunday, 10.00 – 17.30hrs
- Sports fields
Location: opposite Sports Centre
- Running track
Location: to the left of the main gate into UCD campus

General Information – Dublin

Dublin's Public Transport

Buses

The following routes serve UCD directly:

2	27X	46N	746
3	32X	49X	77X
10	39X	50X	84
11	41X	58X	84X
11A	46	65X	145
11B	46A/B	66X	39B
25X	46C/D	70X	
	46 E/X		

Nitelinks (denoted by N) are late night buses from the City Centre

Important bus routes include:

- 3 To Sydney Parade DART rail station
- 10 From main UCD bus terminus (opposite Merville Apartments) to City Centre
- 46A Outside main UCD entrance (N11) to City Centre
- 145 Outside main UCD entrance (N11) to City Centre
- 11B From Sports Centre to City Centre
- 17 From main UCD bus terminus (opposite Merville Apartments) to Blackrock campus
- 746 Outside main UCD entrance (N11) to Dublin Airport
- 46N Nitelink from City Centre, drops off at UCD stop (opposite Montrose Hotel)

DART (Light Rail)

- See the UCD Campus Location Map and Dublin Venues and City Centre Map for the DART stations
- Tickets may be purchased at the ticket desk or ticket machines at the DART stations
- Weekly concession tickets are available

LUAS (Tram)

- See the UCD Campus Location Map and Dublin Venues and City Centre Map for the LUAS lines
- Tickets may be purchased at the ticket machines at LUAS platforms
- Google Earth also displays Dublin's LUAS stops

Taxis

- Taxis can easily be hailed in the City Centre, or just outside the N11 Gate on UCD Campus. There are numerous Taxi ranks in the City Centre, including ranks on Stephens Green, College Green and O'Connell Street.
- A taxi from UCD Campus to the City Centre costs from around €12, depending on traffic and time of day.

Telephone Numbers

- Directory Enquiries: Dial: 11850 or 11890 or 11811
- International telephone code: Dial: 00
- Republic of Ireland code: Dial: 353

Doctors and Emergency Contact Numbers

- **In an acute emergency dial 999 or 122 (Ambulance, Fire Brigade, Garda Síochána (Police), Lifeboat, Mountain/Coastal Rescue)**

- **Donnybrook Garda Síochána Station**
Dial: 01-6669200

- **UCD Emergency Services**
24 Hour Emergency Number: (01) 7167999

- **Dr. Caimin Rooney**, Doctor Surgery
Location: 31 The Rise, Mount Merrion
Ring for appointment: 0876266415

Surgery times:

Monday – Wednesday, 07.00 – 10.00hrs / 12.00 – 14.00hrs / 16.00 – 19.00hrs
Thursday, 07.00 – 11.00hrs / 12.00 – 14.00hrs / 16.00 – 19.00hrs
Friday, 07.00 – 10.00hrs / 12.00 – 14.00hrs / 16.00 – 19.00hrs
Saturday, 12.00 – 15.00hrs
Out of hours, Doctor on duty (in emergency):
01 – 4539333

- **Dr. Marian O'Keefe**, Doctor Surgery
Location: 31 The Rise, Mount Merrion
Ring for appointment: 0871235144

Surgery times:

Monday – Friday,
12.30 – 13.30hrs / 17.30 – 19.00hrs
Saturday, 10.00 – 12.00hrs

- **East Doc**, out of hours service
Location: Carew House, St. Vincent's Hospital
Ring for appointment: 01-2094021
Opening hours: Monday – Friday, 18.00 – 22.00hrs
Saturday – Sunday, 10.00 – 18.00hrs

- **VHI Swift Care Clinic**
Location: Rockfield Medical Campus, Ballally, Dundrum, Dublin14 (opposite Dundrum Town Centre, above Ballally Luas Station)
Walk-in service, no appointment necessary
Telephone: 1890866966
Initial consultation: €105

Opening hours:

Monday – Sunday, 08.00 – 22.00hrs

- **Beacon Dental Clinic**
Location: Beacon Court, Sandyford
Dr. William Fennalan, 01-4967111
Dr. Anne O'Connell, 01-2801684
Dr. Edward Owens, 01-2135644

- **Newman Building Services Centre**
Inside Newman Building
Telephone: 01-7168585

Opening hours:

Monday – Friday, 08.00 – 22.00hrs
Saturday, 08.00 – 18.00hrs
Closed Sunday

Local Pharmacies

- **The Rise Pharmacy**
Location: 31 The Rise, Mount Merrion

Opening hours:

Monday – Saturday, 09.00 – 18.00hrs
Closed Sunday

- **Woodbine Pharmacy**
Location: 6 Woodbine Park

Opening hours:

Monday – Friday, 09.30 – 18.30hrs
Saturday, 09.30 – 13.00 / 14.15 – 17.30
Closed Sunday

- **Unicare Pharmacy:**
Location: 36 Gledswood Drive, Clonskeagh

Opening hours:

Monday – Friday, 09.00 – 21.00hrs
Saturday, 09.00 – 18.00hrs
Sunday, 10.00 – 18.00hrs

- **Donnybrook Late Night Pharmacy**
Location: beside Donnybrook fire station

Opening hours:

Monday – Friday, 08.00 – 22.00hrs
Saturday – Sunday, 09.00 – 22.00hrs

Shops within walking distance of UCD Campus

- **Spar**, (small grocery shop), Clonskeagh
Location: out UCD Clonskeagh gate and turn left

Opening hours:

Monday – Sunday, 07.30 – 22.00hrs

- **Spar**, Woodbine Road
Location: out main UCD gate, over fly-over bridge and down Woodbine Road

Opening hours:

Monday – Saturday, 07.00 – 22.00hrs
Sunday, 08.00 – 22.00hrs

- **Spar**, Roebuck
Location: out UCD Fosters Avenue gate and turn right

Opening hours:

Monday – Saturday, 07.00 – 22.00hrs
Sunday, 09.00 – 22.00hrs

- **Tesco**, (large supermarket), Merrion Shopping Centre.
Location: out main UCD gate, turn left along N11 and right down Nutely Road (opposite St. Vincent's Hospital)

Opening hours:

Monday – Saturday, open 24hrs
Sunday, 10.00 – 20.00hrs

- **Tesco**, Stillorgan Shopping Centre
Location: take 46A bus (bus stop opposite Montrose Hotel), approximately 6 stops to Stillorgan

Opening hours:

Monday – Saturday, 08.00 – 22.00hrs
Sunday, 10.00 – 19.00hrs

- **Higgins Off-Licence**
Location: beside Spar, Clonskeagh

Opening hours:

Monday – Saturday, 10.30 – 22.00hrs
Sunday, 12.30 – 21.00hrs

- **Cranford Cleaners**, Cranford Centre
Location: opposite main UCD entrance

Opening hours:

Monday – Saturday, 08.00 – 18.30hrs
Closed Sunday

- **Student Supply Photocopying Centre**, Cranford Centre
Location: opposite main UCD entrance

Opening hours:

Monday – Friday, 10.00 – 17.00hrs
Closed Saturday – Sunday

Restaurants within walking distance of UCD Campus

Reminder: most restaurants need to be booked in advance.

Clonskeagh (approximately 15minutes walk)

- **Olive Tree Restaurant**, Islamic Cultural Centre of Ireland
Location: 19 Roebuck Road, Clonskeagh
Telephone: 01-2080000
Restaurant opening hours: Monday – Sunday, 12.00 – 20.00hrs
- **Ashtons Restaurant**
Location: 11 Vergemount, Clonskeagh
Telephone: 01-2600399
Opening hours:
Monday – Sunday, 12.00 – 14.30hrs (lunch)
Monday – Sunday, 15.00 – 22.00hrs

Donnybrook (approximately 25minutes walk)

- Donnybrook Fair Café
Location: 89 Morehampton Road
Telephone: 01-6144849
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday,
09.00 – 12.00hrs (breakfast) /
12.00 – 17.00 (lunch)
Saturday – Sunday,
09.00 – 12.00hrs (breakfast) /
12.00 – 16.00 (lunch)
Monday – Saturday,
17.30 – 21.30hrs (dinner)
- The Courtyard Restaurant
Location: 1 Belmont Avenue, Donnybrook
Telephone: 01-2830407
Opening hours:
Monday – Sunday,
17.30 – 22.00hrs
(Early Bird menu 15.30 – 19.00hrs)
Sunday, 12.30hrs (lunch)

Ranelagh (approximately 35minutes walk)

- Diep Noodle Bar
Location: 48 Ranelagh Road
Telephone: 01-4976550
Opening hours:
Monday – Sunday,
14.30 – 23.30hrs
- Mint
Location: 47 Ranelagh Road
Telephone: 01-4978655
Opening hours:
Tuesday – Sunday,
12.00 – 15.00hrs /
16.00 – 22.00hrs
- Café Bar Deli
Location: 62 Ranelagh Road
Telephone: 01-4961886
Opening hours:
Monday – Saturday,
12.30 – 23.00hrs
Sunday,
12.30 – 22.00hrs
- Don Carletti
Location: 93 Ranelagh Village
Telephone: 01-4975569
Opening hours:
Monday – Thursday,
17.30 – 22.00hrs
Friday – Saturday,
17.30 – 23.00hrs
Sunday,
12.30 – 22.00hrs

Local Takeaways

- Yumi Chinese Takeaway, Clonskeagh
Delivery: 01-2693488 / 01-2692151
- Bombay Pantry, Clonskeagh
Delivery: 01-2607885
- Dominos Pizza, Dundrum
Delivery: 01-2961010

Restaurants in the City Centre

The majority of these restaurants are located between Merrion Row and Dame Street.

Cheaper Eats (under €10)

- Gruel, Dame Street
Telephone: 01-6707119
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday, 07.00 – 21.30hrs
Saturday – Sunday, 10.30 – 22.30hrs
- Lemon, Dawson Street
Telephone: 01-6728898
Opening hours:
Monday – Saturday, 09.00 – 19.99hrs
Sunday, 10.00 – 18.00hrs
- Fallon and Byrne Deli, Exchequer Street
Telephone: 01-4721000
Deli opening hours:
Monday – Saturday, 09.00 – 20.00hrs
Sunday, 11.00 – 18.00hrs
- Govinda's Vegetarian Restaurant
Location: (a) Aungier Street, (b) Middle Abbey Street, (c) Merrion Row
Telephone: 01-4750309
Opening hours (all three restaurants): Monday – Saturday, 12.00 – 21.00hrs

Mid-range (€10 - €20)

- Dunne & Crescenzi, South Frederick Street
Telephone: 01-6773815
Opening hours:
Monday – Saturday, 07.30 – 23.00hrs
Sunday 09.00 – 21.00hrs
- Market Bar, Fade Street
Telephone: 01-6774835
Opening hours:
Monday – Sunday, 12.00 – 23.00hrs
- Pizza Milano, Dawson Street
Telephone: 01-6707744
Opening hours:
Monday – Sunday, 12.00 – 23.00hrs
- Wagamama, South King Street
Telephone: 01-4782152
Opening hours:
Monday – Sunday, 12.00 – 23.00hrs
- Café Bar Deli, South Great George's Street
Telephone: 01-6771646
Opening hours:
Monday – Tuesday, 12.30 – 22.00hrs
Wednesday – Saturday, 12.30 – 23.00hrs
Sunday, 14.00 – 22.00hrs
- Café Bar Deli, Grafton Street
Telephone: 01-6727720
Opening hours:
Monday – Wednesday,
08.00 – 11.30hrs / 12.00 – 22.00hrs
Thursday – Saturday,
08.00 – 11.30hrs / 12.00 – 23.00hrs
Sunday, 09.00 – 11.30hrs / 12.00 – 21.30hrs

- Odessa, Dame Court
Telephone: 01-6707634
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday, 12.00 – 15.00hrs (lunch)
Monday – Sunday, 18.00 – til late (dinner)
Saturday – Sunday, 11.30 – 16.30 (brunch)
- Juice (vegetarian restaurant), South Great George's Street
Telephone: 01-4757856
Opening hours:
Monday – Thursday, 10.00 – 22.00hrs
Friday – Saturday, 10.00 – 23.00hrs
Sunday, 10.00 – 22.00hrs
- Cornucopia (vegetarian restaurant), Wicklow Street
Telephone: 01-6777583
Opening hours:
Monday – Wednesday & Friday

Thursday, 08.30 – 21.00hrs
Saturday, 08.30 – 20.00hrs
Sunday, 10.00 – 19.00hrs
- Nude, (vegetarian friendly), Suffolk Street
Telephone: 01-6774804
Opening hours:
Monday – Wednesday, 07.30 – 21.00hrs
Thursday – Friday, 07.30 – 00.00hrs
Saturday, 08.00 – 00.00hrs
Sunday, 10.00 – 20.00hrs
- Café Fresh (caters for special dietary requirements), William Street South
Telephone: 01-6719669
Opening hours:
Monday – Saturday, 10.00 – 18.00hrs
Thursday, 10.00 – 20.00hrs

Top End (€20 & up)

- Eden, Meeting House Square, Temple Bar
Telephone: 01-6705372
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday,
10.00 – 14.30hrs / 18.00 – 22.30hrs
Saturday – Sunday,
10.00 – 15.00hrs / 18.00 – 23.00hrs
- Bang, Merrion Row
Telephone: 01-6760898
Opening hours:
Monday – Saturday,
12.30 – 15.00hrs / 18.30 – 22.30hrs
- Ely Wine Bar, Ely Place
Telephone: 01-6768986
Opening hours:
Monday – Friday,
12.00 – 15.00hrs / 18.00 – 22.00hrs
Saturday, 13.00 – 16.00hrs / 18.00 – 22.00hrs

Health Food Stores

- Down to earth, South Great George's Street/Exchequer Street
Opening hours:
Monday – Saturday, 08.30 – 18.30hrs
Closed Sunday

- Nourish, Wicklow Street
Opening hours:
Monday – Saturday, 09.00 – 18.30hrs
Sunday, 12.00 – 18.00hrs

City Centre Bars & Pubs

- Temple Bar and central streets such as Dawson Street and South Great George's Street have a wide selection of bars and pubs
- Traditional Irish music can be heard in pubs such as;
Sean O'Casey's, Marlborough Street
O'Donoghue's, Merrion Row
Oliver St. John Gogarty's, Fleet Street
- Popular Dublin bars include;
Anseo, Lower Camden Street
No. 4 Dame Lane, Dame Lane
Market Bar, Fade Street
Globe, South Great George's Street
Hogan's, South Great Georges Street
SamSara, Dawson Street
Café en Seine, Dawson Street
- Last orders:
Monday – Thursday, 23.30
Friday – Saturday, 00.30hrs
Sunday, 23.00hrs
- Many central pubs have serving licences until 01.30 – 02.30hrs

Museums, Galleries, Visitor Attractions

- **Dublin Tourism Centre**
Location: St. Andrew's Church, 2 Suffolk Street, Dublin 2.
Opening hours:
Monday – Saturday 09.00hrs – 19.00hrs
Sunday 10.30hrs – 15.00hrs
www.visitdublin.com
- **National Museum of Ireland – Archaeology & History**
Location: Kildare Street, Dublin 2.
Opening hours:
Tuesday – Saturday, 10.00hrs – 17.00hrs
Sunday, 14.00hrs – 17.00hrs
Closed Mondays
Admission Free
- **National Museum of Ireland – Decorative Arts & History**
Location: Collins Barracks, Benburb Street, Dublin 7
Opening Hours:
Tuesday – Saturday, 10.00hrs – 17.00hrs
Sunday, 14.00hrs – 17.00hrs
Closed Mondays
Admission Free
- **National Gallery**
Location: Clare Street and Merrion Square, Dublin 2
Opening hours:
Monday – Wednesday,
Friday – Saturday 09.30hrs – 17.30hrs

Thursday 09.30hrs – 20.30hrs
 Sunday 12.00hrs – 17.00hrs
 Admission Free

Opening hours: Monday – Saturday 09.30hrs – 16.00hrs (closed Sundays)
 Admission: €5.50 (adult), €2.10 (student), €2.10 (child).

- **National Library**
 Location: Kildare Street, Dublin 2.
 Opening hours:
 Monday – Wednesday 10.00hrs – 21.00hrs
 Thursday – Friday 10.00hrs – 17.00hrs
 Saturday 10.00hrs – 13.00hrs
 Admission Free
- **Irish Museum of Modern Art**
 Location: Military Road, Kilmainham
 Opening Hours:
 Tuesday – Saturday 10.00hrs – 17.30hrs
 Sunday 12.00hrs – 17.30hrs
 Closed Monday
 Admission Free
- **Dublin City Gallery – The Hugh Lane**
 Location: Parnell Square North, Dublin 1
 Opening hours:
 Tuesday – Thursday 10.00 – 18.00hrs
 Friday – Saturday 10.00 – 17.00hrs
 Sunday 11.00 – 17.00hrs
 Closed Monday
 Admission Free
- **Dublin Castle**
 Location: Dame Street, Dublin 2
 Opening hours:
 Monday – Friday 10.00hrs – 16.45hrs
 Saturday – Sunday 14.00hrs – 16.45hrs
 Admission Free
- **Chester Beatty Library and Gallery**
 Location: within Dublin castle, Dame Street, Dublin 2
 Opening hours:
 Monday – Friday 10.00hrs – 17.00hrs
 Saturday 11.00hrs – 17.00hrs
 Sunday 13.00hrs – 17.00hrs
 Admission Free
- **Trinity College**
 Location: College Green
 There is no charge to walk around the gardens on your own between 08.00hrs – 10.00hrs
 The Old Library opening hours:
 Monday – Saturday 09.30hrs – 17.00hrs
 Sunday 09.30hrs – 16.30hrs
 The Old Library Admission: €8 (adult), €7 (senior/student), Free (child)
 Walking Tours (every 40mins): Monday – Saturday 10.15hrs – 15.40hrs
 Sunday 10.15hrs – 15.00hrs

- **Dublin Zoo**
 Location: Phoenix Park
 Opening hours:
 Monday – Saturday 09.30hrs – 18.00hrs
 Sunday 10.30hrs – 18.00hrs
 Admission: €14.50 (adults), €12.00 (students/seniors), €10 (children under 16yrs), Free (children under 3yrs)
- **Guinness Storehouse**
 Location: St. James's Gate Brewery
 Opening hours:
 Monday – Sunday 09.30hrs – 19.00hrs
 Admission: €14 (adult), €10 (student over 18yrs/senior), €8 (student under 18yrs), €5 (child)

Other Highlights

- **Christ Church Cathedral**
 Location: Christ Church Place
 Opening hours:
 Monday – Friday 09.45hrs – 17.00hrs
 Saturday – Sunday 10.00hrs – 17.00hrs
 Admission: €5 (adult), €2.50 (student/senior)
- **Kilmainham Jail**
 Location: Inchicore Road, Kilmainham

WAC-6 SOCIAL PROGRAMME

Sunday 29th June: Opening Ceremony

Registration opens from 2:00pm in O'Reilly Hall

Opening Ceremony 6.00-7.00pm, O'Reilly Hall

The Past around us:

Images of Ireland's archaeology

During Registration a PowerPoint presentation will be on display showing Ireland's landscapes, archaeological sites and its archaeologists at work.

Opening Ceremony

The Ceremony will commence with opening comments by WAC-6 Congress President Michael Ryan, Director of the Chester Beatty Library, followed by remarks from:

Patrick Wallace, Director of the National Museum of Ireland

Luiz Oosterbeek Secretary-General, International Union of Pre- and Proto-historic Sciences

Claire Smith, President of the World Archaeological Congress

Formal Welcome

A reception will follow immediately in O'Reilly Hall.

Monday 30th June: State Reception

7.30-9.30 pm, Royal Hospital Kilmainham, hosted by the Minister of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

A state reception to mark the convening of the Sixth World Archaeological Congress in Ireland.

Opening remarks:

Gabriel Cooney, Academic Secretary, WAC-6

Claire Smith, President, World Archaeological Congress

Speaker:

Mr John Gormley, T.D. Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

Other Events

During the reception there will be an opportunity to view 'The You That Is In It', an installation by Fiona Hallinan in collaboration with Caoimhin O'Ragallaigh to guide visitors from the 'Self as Selves' exhibition in the Gordon Lambert Galleries at the Irish Museum of Modern Art through the landscape at Kilmainham, exploring the palimpsestic qualities of the art and heritage spaces.

Coaches will pick up from the UCD coaching car park, marked point 5 on the UCD Campus Map from 18.30hrs. Coaches will depart the Royal Hospital Kilmainham from 21:30hrs returning participants to UCD, dropping off at the congress hotels along the way.

Tuesday 1st July: Evening Wine Receptions

7.00-9.00 pm

All registered participants are invited to attend one of the receptions listed below, which are being held as part of WAC-6 in a number of cultural institutions in the city centre. All the receptions run from 7:00-9:00pm.

The reception venue locations are clearly indicated on the Dublin City Centre Map.

Participants wishing to attend a reception must pre-register at the WAC-6 registration desk, O'Reilly Hall, UCD.

Chester Beatty Library

(Sponsored by the UCD John Hume Institute for Global Irish Studies)

Dublin Castle, Dublin 2

The galleries will be open for WAC-6 participants on Tuesday 1st July from 6pm

Dublin City Gallery The Hugh Lane

Charlemont House
Parnell Square North
Dublin 1

History Lost

The chq Building

IFSC, Docklands, Dublin 1

Reception (supported by the Embassy of Greece in Dublin and the Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus in Dublin) to mark the opening of a multimedia exhibition on the trafficking of antiquities (organised by the Hellenic Foundation for Culture)

National Museum of Ireland

Kildare Street, Dublin 2

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland

63 Merrion Square Dublin 2

(Sponsored by the Discovery Programme and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland)

For EAA and ICOMOS members

WAC Social Networking Night

From 8pm at The Duke on Duke Street, Dublin 2

Open door, pre-registration not required. Duke Street runs between Grafton and Dawson Streets.

Wednesday 2nd July: Mid-Congress Tours and Receptions

Congress Tours followed by evening receptions.

Thursday 3rd July: WAC-6 Dinner and Party

Congress Dinner

7.30-9.30pm O'Reilly Hall

Congress Party

8pm til late in O'Reilly Hall and Marquee

All participants are invited to the WAC-6 Party in UCD's O'Reilly Hall. From 8pm, the Marquee will open for pre-party refreshments. All are welcome from this time to view a demonstration of Bronze Age casting techniques by the arts group Umha Aois at the WAC Fringe grounds next to O'Reilly Hall. From 9:15pm, everyone is invited to participate in a dramatic activation of UCD's Belfield campus coordinated by artist Simon Pascoe from Red Earth. Irish musician Mike McGoldrick will then perform from around 9:45pm in O'Reilly Hall. This will be followed by late night DJ sets offering everyone a chance to dance the night away in O'Reilly Hall, or chill out to relaxed sounds from around the globe in the Marquee. Regular transportation will be available from

the coaching area to the major conference hotels throughout the evening.

Michael McGoldrick and friends

This is a rare opportunity to see some of the world's finest musicians perform together. Born in Manchester to Irish parents, Mike McGoldrick had already won numerous All-Ireland Championships by the age of 15. A master of the flute, whistle and Uilleann pipes, Mike is a founding member of Toss the Feathers and Flook, Mike currently plays with Capercaillie, Sharon Shannon as well as his own band. His most recent album 'Wired' won him the title of Musician of the year at the Radio 2 Folk awards 2006. Tonight he will perform material from his previous and current albums and will be joined on stage by some of the top names in folk music.

Friday 4th July: Farewell

From 7.00pm Centre Club, Student Centre UCD

To mark the end of the Congress there will be music in the Centre Club from 7.00pm.

Open meeting for all WAC student members

Venue: Lecture Theatre N in
the Newman Building, Tuesday 1st July

The WAC Student Committee (WACSC) invites all WAC student members to its open meeting from 18:00 to 19:30 on 1 July (Tue). This meeting is an opportunity for students in the WAC community (or family!) to come together and discuss their common targets and future activities within the organisation. During the meeting, WACSC will present its current members and past activities since its establishment in June 2006, and propose its future plans for discussion with all the student participants. This meeting will also be an opportunity to adopt the WACSC statute after thorough deliberations with the participants. It is the voice of WAC student members that will shape WACSC future directions and action plans. Your participation is welcomed and greatly appreciated. Student members interested in joining the WACSC are particularly encouraged to attend this meeting.

EXHIBITION PROGRAMME

Ábhar agus Meon / Materials and Mentalities

We live, capriciously enmeshed in a world of things. In the process of human becoming, both artists and archaeologists, as skilled negotiators, mediators and translators of things, have opportunities to steward, provoke and subvert our intra-relationships in the shared ecologies of our world. Today, artists and archaeologists are turning towards each other to exchange experiences, narratives and revelations about our shared world. The *Ábhar agus Meon* exhibition series celebrates new and also longstanding relationships between art and archaeology through the practices and processes of contemporary arts.

Ábhar agus Meon turns towards the rich etymologies of the Irish language to present the challenge of negotiating, mediating and translating the relationships entwining humans and things. 'Ábhar' carries meanings of not only materials and matters but also subjects and themes, while 'meon' hints at mentality, ethos, spirit and temperament. Rather than merely asserting polarisations of mind and body, the theme *Ábhar agus Meon* suggests a multiplicity of intra-relationships between mutually indistinguishable conceptions of things and thoughts.

Ábhar agus Meon will occur in spaces throughout Dublin with a special focus at University College Dublin and the Sixth World Archaeological Congress. Local and international contemporary artists will offer new and old work in exhibitions, installations and performances on UCD's campus, in Newman House on St Stephen's Green and at the Irish Museum of Modern Art. Through their work, *Ábhar agus Meon* will explore the materials which constitute things, the tempering of materials through artistic and archaeological processes, the shared subjects of artistic and archaeological inquiry, the collaborative spirit of artistic and archaeological endeavours, the ethos of artistic and archaeological mediations, and the mentalities represented, constructed and subverted through artistic and archaeological expression.

More information on the exhibitions, artists and events can be found on the *Ábhar agus Meon* website: www.amexhibition.com

Ábhar agus Meon / Materials and Mentalities

Mairimid go guagach i ndomhan lán le nithe. Castar sinn i líonta. Ag treisiú ár ndaonnachta, bíonn deis ag ealaíontóirí agus seandálaithe idirbheartaithe, eadránaithe agus aistritheoirí oílte araon a bheith ina maoir ar nithe, ag machnamh, ag saighdeadh agus ag tochailt faoi na gaolmhaireachtaí uile laistigh d'éiceolaíochtaí uile an domhain seo againne. Sa lá atá inniu ann, braitheann ealaíontóirí agus seandálaithe ar a chéile chun eispéireas, plé agus taispeántaí a roinnt lena chéile. Trí chleachtais agus próisis na n-ealaíontóirí comhaimseartha, ceiliúran sraith taispeántais *Ábhar agus Meon* an nasc úr agus an nasc seanbhunaithe idir ealaín agus seandálaíocht.

Tugann *Ábhar agus Meon* aghaidh ar shanasaíocht

shaibhir na Gaeilge leis an bplé, an idirghabháil agus an t-aistriú a bhaineann leis an nasc casta idir daoine agus nithe, ina uile dhúshláin, a chur i láthair. Baineann 'Ábhar' le mianach agus le bunábhar chomh maith le rud a bheith faoi chaibidil agus le téamaí. Baineann 'Meon' le haighe, le héiteas, le spiorad agus le cáilíocht. In áit polarú ar an intinn agus ar an gcorp a thaibhriú, spreagann an téama *Ábhar agus Meon* an iliomad gaolmhaireachtaí laistigh de nithe agus smaointe, coincheapa atá araon débhríoch.

Tárlóidh *Ábhar agus Meon* i spásanna ar fud Bhaile Átha Cliath, agus fócas speisialta aige ar an gColáiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath agus an Séú Comhdháil Dhomhanda Seandálaíochta. Cuirfidh ealaíontóirí áitiúla agus idirnáisiúnta comhaimseartha idir sheansaothar agus shaothar úr i láthair i dtaispeántais, suiteálacha agus léiriúcháin ar champas UCD, i dTeach Newman ar Fhaiche Stiabhna agus i Músaem Nua-Ealaíne na hÉireann. Trína gcuid saothar, fiosróidh *Ábhar agus Meon* an bunábhar a cheapann nithe, maolú na mbunábhar trí phróiséis ealaíne agus seandálaíochta, na hábhair gaolta arb iad fiosrúcháin ealaíne agus seandálaíochta iad, an spiorad comhoibríoch in iarrachtaí ealaíne agus seandálaíochta, an t-éiteas a bhaineann le hidirghabháil na healaíne agus na seandálaíochta, agus na meoin a chruthaítear, a chuirtear i láthair agus a chuirtear de dhroim seoil trí fhriotail ealaíonta agus seandálaíochta.

Is féidir teacht ar a thuilleadh eolais maidir le taispeántais, ealaíontóirí agus imeachtaí ar shuíomh idirlíon *Ábhar agus Meon*: www.amexhibition.com

Exhibition Locations:

Newman House, Stephen's Green –

Chronoscope

12 June – 2 July

Health Sciences Gallery, UCD –

Glass House Stone

29 June – 28 July

Irish Museum of Modern Art –

The You That Is In It

1 July - 16 November

Belfield Campus & Newman Building –

Works in process & WAC Fringe

30 June – 4 July

Exhibitions:

Newman House, 85-86 Stephen's Green

Chronoscope

Curated by Ian Russell & Jerome O Drisceoil, Director, Green On Red Gallery in association with Ruth

Ferguson Alice Maher (Ireland) –

sculpture / installation / engraving

Bea McMahon (Ireland) – video installation

Dennis McNulty (Ireland) – audio installation

Paul Mosse (Ireland) – painting / sculpture

Niamh O'Malley (Ireland) – installation

Nigel Rolfe (Ireland) – video installation / performance

Health Sciences Gallery, UCD

Glass House Stone

Curated by Ian Russell

Adam Burthorn (Ireland) – turf on canvas

Andrew Burton (UK) – sculptural installation

Gerard Byrne (Ireland) – installation & photography

Fiona Coffey (Ireland) – sculpture

Dorothy Cross (Ireland) – video art

Tom Fitzgerald (Ireland) – installation
 Barbara Fluxa (Spain) – sculpture & photography
 Mark Garry (Ireland) – installation
 Niamh Harte (Ireland) – sculpture
 Sean Hillen (Ireland) – collage
 Áine Ivers (Ireland) – installation
 Caroline McCarthy (Ireland) – installation & video art
 Denis O'Connor (New Zealand) – photography
 Andrew Parker (UK) – installation
 Aaron Watson (UK) – photography

Newman Building, UCD

Works in process (WAC Fringe)

Programmed by Ian Russell in association with Steve Davis
 Francis Bacon's Studio (Ireland) – courtesy Barbara Dawson, Director, Dublin City Gallery, the Hugh Lane
 Excavating Georgia – Ursula Frederick & Katie Hayne (Australia)
 Christine Finn (UK) – video art
 Cordula Hansen (Ireland) – installation
 Fotis Ifantidis (Greece) – media installation
 IRAC (Ireland/Wales) – photomosaics
 Michael Jasmin (France) – photography
 Sharonagh Montrose (New Zealand) – video art
 Tania Murray (Australia) – video art
 Kevin O'Dwyer (Ireland/USA) – public sculpture commission
 Isabella Streffen (UK) – video art
 In Transit (UK) – installation
 Ursula Frederick (Australia) – photography
 Ken Williams (Ireland) – photography
 Site Specifics: Art & Archaeology
 Leo Duff (UK) – works on paper
 Brian Fay (Ireland) – works on paper
 Janet Hodgson (UK) – video art
 Julia Midgley (UK) – works on paper
 Varvara Shavrova (Russia/China) – photography
 Debbie Zoutewelle (UK) – works on paper

Irish Museum of Modern Art

The You That Is In It

Commissioned by Ian Russell in association with Christina Kennedy, Senior Curator, Irish Museum of Modern Art
 Fiona Hallinan (Ireland) – audio installation
 Caoimhin O'Ragallaigh (Ireland) – sound design

Events:

Monday, 30 June Irish Museum of Modern Art
 Marking of 'Self as Selves' exhibition and opening of commission by Fiona Hallinan at the Royal Hospital Kilmainham

Tuesday, 1 July

Opening of *Glass House Stone* - lunchtime
 Hugh Lane Gallery Reception and access to Francis Bacon Studio

Wednesday, 2 July Newman House, Stephen's Green
 Closing of *Chronoscope* Tour of art/archaeology events by Ian Russell

Thursday, 3 July Belfield Campus

Umha Aois bronze casting and Red Earth performance at dusk as part of dinner and party

Exhibition Briefs

Newman House

Chronoscope

13 June – 2 July 2008

There was a dream that was called modernity. Today, we are inheritors of the architecture of these dreams, but have we inherited the dreams themselves? This summer, artists from the Green On Red Gallery, Dublin, have been invited to interrogate and intervene in the spaces of Newman House, 85-86 St Stephen's Green, exploring the residual presences and absences of the opulent high-modern space, giving voice to but also subverting the dreams for a modernity that never were. Originally constructed in 1738, Newman House was the original location of University College Dublin, and notable figures such as James Joyce attended lectures in the buildings. Today, the buildings house a rich collection of artistic and superb architectural heritage.

Curated by Ian Russell in collaboration with Jerome O Drisceoil, Director of the Green On Red Gallery, the exhibition will feature new work by Alice Maher, Bea McMahon, Dennis McNulty, Niamh O'Malley, Paul Mosse and Nigel Rolfe. The exhibition is supported by the curator of Newman House, Ruth Ferguson.

Participants are invited to tour the building Monday-Wednesday of the conference week to enjoy both the contemporary installations and the building itself. They are also invited to the closing event of the exhibition on Wednesday 2 July.

The exhibitions will be open for viewing from 11am-2pm Monday-Friday from 13 June - 2 July 2008. Works can also be seen whilst taking a tour of Newman House from 2pm-5pm Monday-Friday.

More information can be found at:

<http://www.amexhibition.com>. More information on

Newman House can be found at:

http://www.ucd.ie/campusdevelopment/developmentprojects/newman_house.html

Teach Newman

Cronascóip

13 Meitheamh – 2 Iúil 2008

Is rud í an nua-aimsearthacht a taibhsíodh dúinn. Sa lá atá inniu ann, fuairéamar le hoidhreacht ailtireacht na haislinge sin, ach an bhfuil an aisling féin faighte in oidhreacht againn? Um Shamhradh, tugadh cuireadh d'ealaíontóirí ó Ghailearaí Green On Red, Baile Átha Cliath chun ceistiú agus idirghabháil a dhéanamh i spásanna Teach Newmann, 85-86 Faiche Stiabhna, ina bhfiosrófar láithreachtaí agus neamhláithreachtaí iarmharacha an spáis ghalánta ard-nua-aimseartha, agus guth á thabhairt do bhrionglóidí nua-aimsearthachta nach raibh riamh ann agus iad a threascart chomh maith. Tógadh Teach Newman ar dtús sa bhliain 1738 agus ba é suíomh bunaidh Choláiste Ollscoile Bhaile Átha Cliath é. D'fhreastail daoine iomráiteacha amhail James Joyce ar léachtaí sna foirgneamh. I láthair na huairé, tá bailiúchán saibhir d'oidhreacht ealaíonta agus ailtireachta sna foirgneamh.

Is é Ian Russell atá ina choimeádaí air comh maith le Jerome Ó Drisceoil, Stiúrthóir Ghailearaí Green On Red agus beidh saothar nua le Alice Maher, Bea McMahon,

Dennis McNulty, Niamh O'Malley, Paul Mosse agus Nigel Rolfe mar chuid den taispeántas. Tacaíonn Ruth Ferguson, coimeadaí Theach Newman, leis an taispeántas.

Fáiltítear roimh rannpháirtithe cuairt a thabhairt ar an bhfoirgneamh Luan-Céadaoin ar sheachtain na comhdhála chun taitneamh a bhaint as na suiteálacha nua-aimseartha agus an foirgneamh é féin. Ina theannta sin, tá fáilte rompu chuig ócáid deiridh an taispeántais, Dé Céadaoin 2 Iúil.

Tá tuilleadh eolais le fáil ag:
<http://www.amexhibition.com>. Is féidir teacht ar a thuilleadh eolais faoi Theach Newman ag:
http://www.ucd.ie/campusdevelopment/developmentprojects/newman_house.html

Health Sciences Gallery, Health Sciences Building, UCD

Glass House Stone
 29 June – 31 July 2008

Glass House Stone is an exhibition of work by international artists exploring things as propositions and possibilities rather than as only objects of interrogation or information. Set within the glazed geometries of the Health Sciences Building at UCD, the artists work tests the limitations of object-oriented thought. The exhibition questions the search for singular essentialised truth in objects and artefacts and whether such propositions can ever be captured and encased. In the context of the World Archaeological Congress, this exhibition posits whether archaeology, just as art, is a system of negotiable propositions whose strength lies not in any essence but in the fascination and enthusiasm of humans to engage with and mediate things in order to render our world intelligible. Artists featured include: Adam Burthom (Ireland), Andrew Burton (UK), Gerard Byrne (Ireland), Fiona Coffey (Ireland), Dorothy Cross (Ireland), Tom Fitzgerald (Ireland), Bárbara Fluxá (Spain), Mark Garry (Ireland), Sean Hillen (Ireland), Áine Ivers (Ireland), Caroline McCarthy (Ireland), Denis O'Connor (New Zealand), Andy Parker (UK) and Aaron Watson (UK). More information on the exhibition can be found at: <http://www.amexhibition.com>.

All participants are invited to attend an opening reception on Tuesday July 1st at lunchtime.

Artists will also take part in a panel discussion at WAC on 1 July as part of the Archaeologies of Art Theme. The session title is: 'Materials and Mentalities: The *Ábhar agus Meon* exhibitions'.

Gailearaí na nEolaíochtaí Sláinte, Foirgneamh na nEolaíochtaí Sláinte, UCD

Glass House Stone

29 Meitheamh – 31 Iúil 2008

Is taispeántas saothair ó ealaíontóirí idirnáisiúnta é *Glass House Stone* ina bhfiosraítear rudaí mar thairiscintí féidearthachtaí seachas nithe ceistithe nó eolais. Agus é suite laistigh de gheoiméadrachtaí glointhe Fhoirgneamh na nEolaíochtaí Sláinte i UCD, déanann saothar na n-ealaíontóirí tástáil ar theorainneacha smaointe atá dírithe ar nithe. Ceistíonn an taispeántas an cuardach d'fhíric aonarach eisintíúil

maidir le nithe agus déantáin agus cibé an féidir tairiscintí mar sin a ghabháil agus a chásáil riamh. I gcomhthéacs na Comhdhála Seandálaíochta Dhomhanda, leagann an taispeántas seo an tuairim síos cibé acu atá nó nach bhfuil an tseandálaíocht, cosúil leis an ealaín, mar chóras tairiscintí inaistrithe a bhfuil a láidreacht i mealltacht agus díograis daoine dul i ngleic le rudaí agus iad a idirghabháil d'fhonn an domhan seo againne a dhéanamh intuigthe. Ar na healaíontóirí a bheidh ann: Adam Burthom (Éire), Andrew Burton (RA), Gerard Byrne (Éire), Fiona Coffey (Éire), Dorothy Cross (Éire), Tom Fitzgerald (Éire), Bárbara Fluxá (An Spáinn), Mark Garry (Éire), Sean Hillen (Éire), Áine Ivers (Éire), Caroline McCarthy (Éire), Denis O'Connor (An Nua Shéalainn), Andy Parker (RA) agus Aaron Watson (RA). Tá tuilleadh eolais faoin taispeántas ar fáil ag: <http://www.amexhibition.com>

Fáiltítear roimh rannpháirtithe freastal ar an bhfálitiú oscailte Dé Máirt, 1 Iúil ag am lón.

Glacfaidh na healaíontóirí páirt i bplé painéil mar pháirt den téama 'Archaeologies of Art' ag WAC ar an 1 Iúil. Teideal an seisiún ná: 'Materials and Mentalities: The *Ábhar agus Meon* exhibitions'.

First Floor (F Block), Newman Building, UCD Works in process

29 June – 4 July 2008

As part of the first ever WAC Fringe, *Works in process* celebrates the growing research synergies between archaeology and contemporary art by bringing together a diverse array of practitioners from across the disciplines to exhibit in the Newman Building during the week of the Sixth World Archaeological Congress. Exhibitions will be on display on the first floor of the Newman Building and will cover a broad range of media and themes video art and photography to installation art and from the excavation of artist studios to the excavation of a transit van to artistic residencies on archaeological excavations. Participants are encouraged to tour the exhibits at their leisure throughout the week of the Congress.

Exhibitions include:

F101 – Kevin O'Dwyer (Ireland/USA) – public sculptural commission responding to WAC-6

F101A – Cordula Hansen (Ireland) – experimental installation of unfinished process

F103 – The Stonehenge Riverside Art Project - featuring work by:

Leo Duff (UK), Brian Fay (Ireland), Janet Hodgson (UK), Julia Midgley (UK), Varvara Shavrova (Russia/China) and Debbie Zoutewelle (UK)

Archaeological Visualisations: Video art and photography – featuring work by: Christine Finn (UK), Fotis Ifantidis (Greece), Michael Jasmin (France), Sharonagh Montrose (New Zealand), Tania Murray (Australia), Isabella Streffen (UK), Aaron Watson (UK) and Ken Williams (Ireland)

F106 – Traces of Transit - In Transit –excavation of a transit van by John Schofield (UK) and others

-Excavating Georgia – excavation of a car by Urusula Frederick and Katie Hayne (Australia)

F107 – The Excavation of Francis Bacon's Studio, courtesy The Dublin City Gallery, the Hugh Lane

An Chéad Úrlár (Bloc F), Áras Newman, UCD

Works in process

29 Meitheamh – 4 Iúil 2008

Mar chuid den chéad fhéile Fringe WAC, ceiliúránn 'Works in process' na sineirgí taighde méadaithe atá ann idir seandálaíocht agus ealaín an lae inniu trí cleachtóirí éagsúla ó go leor disciplíní a thabhairt le chéile chun taispeántas a dhéanamh in Áras Newman le linn sheachtain an tSéú Comhdháil Dhomhanda Seandálaíochta. Beidh na taispeántais á léiriú ar an gcéad urlár d'Áras Newman agus clúdóidh sé raon leathan meán agus téamaí; idir fhíseán, ealaín agus grianghrafadóireacht go ealaín suiteála agus idir thochailt stiúideonna ealaíontóirí go tochairt veain taistil go cónaitheachtaí ealaíonta ar thochailtí seandálaíochta. Iarrtar ar rannpháirtithe cuairt a thabhairt ar na taispeántais ar a shuaimhneas le linn sheachtain na Comhdhála.

Cuimseoidh an taispeántais:

F101 – Kevin O'Dwyer (Éire/SAM) – coimisiún poiblí dealbhaithe ag freagairt do WAC-6
 F101A – Cordula Hansen (Ireland) – suiteáil thrialach ar phróiseas neamhchríochnaithe
 F103 – Tionscadal Ealaíne Stonehenge Riverside - ina bhfuil saothar le:
 Leo Duff (RA), Brian Fay (Éire), Janet Hodgson (RA), Julia Midgley (RA), Varvara Shavrova (An Rúis/An tSín) agus Debbie Zoutewelle (RA) Léirshamlú Seandálaíochta: Ealaín físe agus grianghrafadóireacht – ina bhfuil saothar le:
 Christine Finn (RA), Fotis Ifantidis (An Ghréig), Michael Jasmin (An Fhrainc), Sharonagh Montrose (An Nua-Shéalainn), Tania Murray (An Astráil), Isabella Streffen (RA), Aaron Watson (RA) agus Ken Williams (Éire)
 F106 – In Transit – *the excavation of a transit van* le John Schofield (RA) agus daoine eile - Excavating Georgia – tochairt gluaisteán le Urusula Frederick agus Katie Hayne (An Astráil)
 F107 – Tochairt Stiúideo Francis Bacon, le cúirtéis ó Ghailearaí Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath, Hugh Lane

Irish Museum of Modern Art / Royal Hospital Kilmainham

The You That Is In It

Fiona Hallinan (Ireland) with Caoimhin O'Ragallaigh (Ireland)

1 July - 16 November 2008

'The You That Is In It' is a site-specific audio installation by Fiona Hallinan in collaboration with sound designer Caoimhin O'Ragallaigh which will guide visitors through an intervention into the spaces of the Irish Museum of Modern Art (IMMA) and the Royal Hospital Kilmainham. Responding to the themes of the *Ábhar agus Meon* event series, Hallinan has conceptualised an audio tour and work on paper which will guide visitors from the 'Self as Selves' exhibition in the Gordon Lambert Galleries at IMMA through the landscape of the grounds at Kilmainham, exploring the palimpsestic qualities of the art and heritage spaces. The audio 'detour' will

respond to and depart from the programmed exhibition 'Self as Selves'. It seeks to transect and transcend traditional understandings of the gallery space, physicalising the visual arts through enmeshed synaesthetic experience. This commission has been facilitated by Ian Russell in collaboration with Christina Kennedy, Senior Curator, the Irish Museum of Modern Art.

Self as Selves – Gordon Lambert Galleries, Irish Museum of Modern Art

28 May – 16 November

Self as Selves is an exhibition of works from IMMA's Collection which explores the provisional nature of 'self', as a series of transitory states, always changing, never defined. The selected works invoke intersecting notions of self - internal and external, corporeal and conceptual, personal and collective - while implicating the viewer in a reciprocal flow of shifting states. The exhibition is curated by Christina Kennedy and includes works by Janine Antoni, Maud Cotter, Hamish Fulton, Ann Hamilton, Hermione Wiltshire and Brian O'Doherty/Patrick Ireland among others.

'The You That Is In It' will be opened on 30 June 2008 at the Royal Hospital Kilmainham. Those attending the State Reception are invited to tour the exhibition *Self as Selves* and respond to 'The You That Is In It' both before and after the official speeches at the reception.

Músaem Nua-Ealaíne na hÉireann / Ospidéal Ríoga Chill Mhaighneann

The You That Is In It

Fiona Hallinan (Éire) le Caoimhín Ó Ragallaigh (Éire)

30 Iúil – 16 Samhain 2008

Is clos-suiteáil suíomhoiriúnaithe é *'The You That Is In It'* le Fiona Hallinan i gcomhar le dearthóir fuaimhe Caoimhín Ó Ragallaigh a threoróidh cuairteoirí trí idirghabháil isteach go spásanna i Músaem Nua-Ealaíne na hÉireann (IMMA) agus in Ospidéal Ríoga Chill Mhaighneann. Ag teacht le téamaí shraith imeachtaí *Ábhar agus Meon*, rinne Hallinan coincheapú ar chlostruas agus saothar ar pápéar a threoróidh cuairteoirí ó thaispeántas *'Self as Selves'* i nGailearaithe Gordon Lambert san IMMA trí thírdhreach thailte Chill Mhaighneann, ina bhfiosraítear buanna pailmseiste na spásanna ealaíne agus oidhreacht. Beidh an clos 'atreorú' ag freagairt do thaispeántas cláraithe *'Self as Selves'* agus ag imeacht uaidh chomh maith. Iarrann sé traschrios agus tarchéimniú a dhéanamh ar thuiscintí traidisiúnta maidir le spás an ghailearaí, ina ndéantar amharcealaíona fisiciúil trí eispéireas iomlán sinaeistéitiúil. Tá an coimisiún éascaithe ag Ian Russell i gcomhoibriú le Christina Kennedy, Coimeádaí Sinsearach, Músaem Nua-Ealaíne na hÉireann.

Self as Selves – Gailearaithe Gordon Lambert, Músaem Nua-Ealaíne na hÉireann

28 Bealtaine – 16 Samhain

Is taispeántas saothair é *Self as Selves* ó Bhailiúchán IMMA a fhiosraíonn nádúr sealadach 'an duine féin',

mar shraith staideanna neamhbhuana, a athraíonn de shíor, nach bhfuil sainithe riamh. Gaireann na hoibreacha roghnaithe tuairimí trasnaithe ar an duine féin – go himmheánach agus go seachtrach, go corpartha agus go coincheapúil, go pearsanta agus go comhchoiteann – agus an breathnóir a thabhairt isteach i ngluaiseacht chómhálartach staideanna aistrithe. Tá Christina Kennedy ina coimeádaí ar an taispeántas agus tá saothair le Janine Antoni, Maud Cotter, Hamish Fulton, Ann Hamilton, Hermione Wiltshire agus Brian O'Doherty/Patrick Ireland i measc daoine eile, cuirthe san áireamh comh maith.

Osclaítear 'The You That Is In It' ar an 30 Meitheamh 2008 san Ospidéal Ríoga Chill Mhaighneann. Cuirtear fáilte roimh siúd atá ag freastal ar an bhFáiltiú Stá turas a thabhairt ar thaispeántas *Self as Selves* agus ar 'The You That Is In It' roimh óráidí oifigiúla an fháiltithe agus ina ndiaidh.

UCD Campus Sculptural Commission - Kevin O'Dwyer, Sixth World Archaeological Congress Artist-in-Residence

Artist Kevin O'Dwyer has won the opportunity to tender for a new permanent sculpture commission for UCD's Belfield campus in response to the university's hosting WAC 6. O'Dwyer will take up residency at UCD during the week of WAC 6 (29 June – 4 July 2008) where he will interact and engage in the scholarly discussions and conference proceedings. It is envisaged that this will provide inspiration for the development of O'Dwyer's final sculptural proposal, which would be realised on campus in 2009. This will provide a permanent testimony to Ireland's unique honour of hosting the World Archaeological Congress.

O'Dwyer's proposal to create a site specific work of art on UCD campus stated:

For over 25 years my artwork has explored the subtleties of ritual and imagination. Irish prehistoric art, bronze-age artefacts, early monastic metalwork, 20th century design and architecture are my creative influences. Equipped with this visual vocabulary I create artefacts that often combine the textured surfaces and flowing lines of our past with the strong and austere forms of modern architecture. The ultimate goal is to create a work of art that is timeless, thought provoking and responsive to the human spirit. A childhood divided between the rich monastic ruins of Tipperary and the skyscrapers of Manhattan has profoundly influenced my sense of place and the way I approach the creation of intimate artefacts or site-specific installations.

O'Dwyer has represented Ireland in over 40 international exhibitions as well as lecturing and teaching masterclasses in Europe and the United States. He founded *Sculpture in the Parklands*, a pioneering land-art sculpture park in Lough Boora Parklands, Co. Offaly in 2002. He directs and curates the on-going programme at the sculpture park which provides artists with the opportunity to respond to the rich environmental and industrial heritage of the peatlands.

Participants of WAC 6 are invited to meet Kevin during his residency and contribute to the conversations which will lead to the final realised piece.

More information on Kevin's work can be found at: www.millennium2000silver.com

More information on Sculpture in the Parklands can be found at: <http://www.sculptureintheparklands.com>

WAC Fringe

Umha Aois (Ireland)
Belfield Campus, UCD

29 June – 4 July 2008

The Bronze Age 4,000 Years On

Umha Aois was founded in 1995 as a response to the European Year of the Bronze Age. The aim of the group is to research and celebrate the skills of Irish Bronze Age craftspeople. By re-creating techniques and artefacts from that period, Umha Aois seek to acknowledge the achievements of past societies and further our understanding of practical knowledge, past and present.

During their annual two-week symposia, the group concentrate on the reconstruction of methods which could have been used in the Bronze Age. This has been achieved by gradually replacing modern materials and equipment with simpler, and more authentic alternatives such as clay and dung moulds and charcoal-fired pit-furnaces.

Since its first event, the project has made immense progress in understanding and successfully re-creating Bronze Age technologies, while at the same time encouraging creative and artistic responses to archaeological material. The development of archaeological studies and artistic endeavours within the project have been inextricably linked to practical activities and craft skills.

Umha Aois have recently expanded their activities to include casting demonstrations and educational workshops, and are currently preparing for a two-week visit to Lejre Experimental Centre in Denmark.

Umha Aois will be in residence on UCD's Belfield campus for the week of the Sixth World Archaeological Congress offering durational demonstrations of bronze forging techniques. Participants are invited to visit the group at their leisure during the week of the Congress and explore the development of their processes.

There will also be a special night casting display by the group after the Congress dinner on Thursday 3 July. All are welcome to attend.

Theatre / Performance:

Scoring the Stone

Length: 20 minutes

Times: 12:30, 13:30 and 14:30 on
Thursday 3rd and Friday 4th July

Location: The 19th century Magnetic Observatory,
now called the O'Kane Film Centre at UCD

To Book: Book immediately at the Registration Desk, O'Reilly Hall, as seats are limited. First come first served basis.

Theatre Company Ember Productions and its Directors and Producers, Lou Kennedy and Colm Ó Foghlú, specialise in the area of Theatre / Archaeology. The title for this theatrical performance *Scoring the Stone* is inspired by the ancient hands that scored the Neolithic Rock Art in Ireland some five thousand years ago and also references the practice of scoring music.

Scoring the Stone is a unique theatrical and visual performance which journeys into the past and explores facets of ancient art with a contemporaneous eye. Experience Multi-media visualisations of rendered Neolithic Rock Art images. Witness the supporting musical chants of one of Ireland's foremost choral groups, CRUX which on this occasion also features cellist and actor Diane O Keffe. This visual and musical exploration points to the dramatic possibilities of ritual and performance as a way to engage with the past and open discussions into the future.

Reflexive Representations: The partibility of archaeology (Drs. Andrew Cochrane, University of Wales, Cardiff and Ian Russell, Notre Dame) . This series of art pieces seeks to contest traditional mechanisms for representation and spectatorship by questioning the status that visual images occupy in archaeological discourse. Photomosaics of iconic archaeologists and archaeological objects were constructed through the manufacture of archives and archaeological records of public images available over internet search engines. This digital 'excavation' of what is traditionally an unarchived public space marked the beginnings of our digital archaeological practice. Inspired by Joan Fontcuberta's series of Googlegrams (2005), we call into question the ways in which archaeologists position themselves and their work within broader society. By conflating archaeological figures with a collage of public images, the pieces reveal the manufacture of representations of archaeological identities and of the artefacts and monuments with which they work. In addition, through the use of the world wide web and freeware, they also challenge the role that digital media are playing in the fabrication of collective archaeological visual memory, interpretation, and mediated information. We began by considering whether experience is ever truly documented or represented. Each (in)dividual piece subverts and parodies notions of 'truth' in archaeology and the veracity of dominant images in the construction of the past and present, memory, identity, gender, emotion and agency. Such a reflexive approach generates connections between unfamiliar essences, resulting in ruptured and fragmented yet dynamic archaeologies, histories and representations. Previous exhibitions: Akademia Wychowania Fizycznego, Cracow, Poland, 19-24 September 2006, European Association of Archaeologists, Bristol University, 10 – 12 November 2006, Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory University of Exeter, 15 - 17 December 2006, Theoretical Archaeology Group

This series of exhibitions was made possible by a grant from the Trinity College Dublin Provost's Fund for the Visual and Performing Arts and by the support of the School of History and Archaeology at Cardiff University. We would also like to acknowledge the support of Chris Witmore, Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World at Brown University.

Billy Quinn and Declan Moore, Moore Group (Thursday 3rd July and Friday 4th July) will be presenting a demonstration of their 'Great Beer Experiment', which attempted to demonstrate the feasibility of using burnt stone mounds ('fulachta fiadh' in Ireland) as brewing sites.

They will demonstrate and discuss their experiments and research into the enigmatic site that is the *fulacht fiadh*. These ubiquitous monuments, which are visible in the landscape as small, horseshoe-shaped grass-covered mounds, have been conventionally thought of by archaeologists as ancient cooking spots, saunas or industrial sites.

Using a wooden trough filled with water heated stones are added. After achieving an optimum temperature of 60-70°C they add milled barley and after 45 minutes bale the final product into fermentation vessels. They add natural wild flavourings and then added yeast after cooling the vessels in a bath of cold water for several hours. To produce the ale took only a few hours, followed by a three-day wait to allow for fermentation.

Metin Erin, University of Exeter, UK (Monday 30th June and Tuesday 1st July) will be providing an informal demonstration of flint knapping techniques.

Kathrine Verkooijen, University of Exeter, UK (Monday 30th June and Tuesday 1st July) be providing an interactive demonstration a range of technologies associated with Bronze Age clothing manufacture including elements of pelt, skin and wool processing.

Holger Lonze, Lough Neagh Boating Heritage Association (Sunday 29th June, Monday 30th June and Tuesday 1st July) Sculptor and curach-maker Holger Lönze will demonstrate the making of a traditional oval-shaped River Boyne coracle from the Oldcastle area of Co. Meath. Until their ban in the 1950s – to preserve fish stocks - these archaic skin boats were used in pairs to catch salmon. Although primarily used to drift downriver, a fisherman can direct the craft with by skulling a single spade-shaped paddle with a figure of 8 motion, while a second fisherman spends out the nets over the bow section of the boat. The woven hazel frame with a single seat plank is made on the ground to a standard size of 6'x4' to fit a cured and tanned cowhide which is bound to the skilfully woven gunwale. Skeleton-built skin boats with a waterproofed envelope are one of the four major roots of boat building. With its limited requirement of tools and skills, this technique may stretch as far back as the Mesolithic; skin boats were once common all over the circumpolar region but are now limited to Inuit umiaks, Welsh corwglis and Irish curachs. The Atlantic seaboard of Ireland still preserves a range of 12 sea-worthy types of keel-less curachs, ranging from 10-25 ft in length.

Website: <http://www.loughneaghboats.org>

Bronze Age Swords Demonstration, Alan Peatfield and Barry Molloy, UCD School of Archaeology, UCD (1st July & 3rd July)

Bronze Age swords are almost always unfavourably compared to iron and steel swords in terms of sharpness, edge-strength, and general martial functionality. Thus, when found in archaeological contexts, bronze swords are mostly interpreted as symbolic items rather than as functional and effective weapons. Using carefully and accurately made modern replicas, Alan Peatfield and Barry Molloy will demonstrate the effectiveness of bronze swords with a series of cutting tests. They will also show how it is possible to interpret sword combat techniques from the designs of the swords.

Dr. Natalie Uomini and Richard Hoyle, University of Southampton, UK (Monday 30th June and Tuesday 1st July) Will provide an experimental approach to examining current theories about hand prints and hand stencils. They will be testing whether it is possible to make hands with apparently missing fingers by bending the fingers in addition to exploring possible methods of making patterned handprints (where one paints onto ones hand and then stamps it on the wall). They will investigate which tools and materials are the best for dabbing hand stencils (moss; leather; fur; wool; using a blowing tube or spraying directly from the mouth). Attendants are invited to try making hand prints and stencils for fun. Natalie and Richard also aim to reproduce a famous panel from Chauvet, France.

Iain Barber of Isu Pots will be displaying and discussing a range of reconstructed prehistoric pot-types throughout the congress. Ian is an expert in archaeological ceramics, producing exact replica Stone Age and Bronze Age bowls and pots for museum shops and standing displays.

Simon O'Dwyer, Prehistoric Music Ireland (Monday 30th June and Tuesday 1st July).

Simon and Maria O'Dwyer have spent much of the last eighteen years reproducing and musically exploring Irish instruments from prehistory. These instruments range from late Bronze Age horns to the great Celtic trumpas of the middle Iron Age and woodwind instruments from early Christianity. As no written or oral music survives from these times we can never be sure what was played by the musicians or the circumstances in which instruments were used; however, their research has expored possibilities as to how horns and trumpas were designed and how they may have been played.

Ireland's extensive collection of surviving pre-historic trumpets, horns, bells and others make us unique in the world. Until the mid 1980s only strictly archaeological studies had been carried out on the Bronze Age horns and Iron Age trumpets. In 1986 Prehistoric Music Ireland was born and the first accurate reproductions were made of a pair of bronze horns from Co. Antrim. Almost immediately new and exciting discoveries came to light about how to make and play these instruments. Since then Prehistoric Music Ireland has been reproducing and studying Bronze Age horns and Iron Age trumpas including *An Trumpa Créda*, (Loughnashade original), the *Ard Brinn* (trumpa fada), *crothalls* (Bronze Age bells), the *Mayophone* (Early Medieval free-reed horn) from Co. Mayo, the Wicklow Pipes (4,000 year old wooden pipes), stone and bone flutes and instruments from abroad including English and Scottish horns and the silver pipes of Ur (Mesopotamia).

Simon has been employed as a heritage specialist by the INTO and The Heritage Council for the past 7 years. This work involves visits to National schools around the country presenting the prehistoric instruments of Ireland. Since his membership began he has visited over 360 schools.

URL: <http://www.prehistoricmusic.com>

Simon Pascoe, Red Earth (Thursday 3rd July)

Simon Pascoe is co-director and lead artist of the renowned performance art group Red Earth. Simon specialises in creating original site-specific installations and performances in response to the landscape. Red Earth make original site-specific work: temporary structural installations and performances that bring a landscape alive through installation, performance and sound, reinterpreting archaeology, geology and the environment, connecting past, present and future, activating landscape, experience and memory.

For WAC-6, Simon Pascoe joins with the archaeological community to create a ritualised journey across the grounds of UCD's Belfield campus: an ancient response to a contemporary landscape activated by fire, live sound and participation; an atmospheric sensory experience allowing an insight into the liminal world of our ancestors.

Other Exhibitions

All exhibitions will be held in the Newman Building

The Environment and Heritage Service, Northern Ireland will be displaying a series of paintings, illustrating the impact mankind has made on the Irish landscape from, prehistoric times to the present day.

The Irish Traditional Music Archive will present an audiovisual exhibition centred around the traditional fiddle styles of counties Donegal and Tyrone. The exhibition "The Northern Fiddler: Irish Traditional Fiddle Playing in Donegal and Tyrone 1977–1979" contains powerful illustrations, musical compositions, field recordings, personal accounts and anecdotes, and more than 50 diverse photographs centered on the master fiddlers of upper Ireland. With the music itself played in the gallery, these telling images herald the people who spent their lives trying to preserve this traditional genre and in the process directed a new generation of fiddlers.

Documented from 1977–79, "The Fiddler Project" recounts these last remaining masters and their whimsical life stories, views on society and reflections on the music that they have preserved and practiced for more than 50 years. This exhibition highlights the incredible life stories of the musicians who helped rescue this music from its near-extinction. Featuring photographs by Eamonn O' Doherty, the exhibition documents the generation of legendary musicians who kept the northern Irish fiddling tradition alive under conditions of great social change.

Hidden Worlds

Julie Boreham & Helen Lewis

This poster exhibition presents a set of archaeological microcosms, collected through high-resolution macro-imaging. These beautiful and fascinating images present archaeological contexts and materials in a new manner, using new technological approaches. This exhibit is associated with the Developing International Geoarchaeology theme.

The Irish Virtual Research Library and Archive (IVRLA) will provide an interactive demonstration of their digital resource on 30th June and 1st July.

The IVRLA is a major digitisation and digital object management project launched in UCD in January 2005. The project was conceived as a means to preserve elements of UCD's main repositories and increase and facilitate access to this material through the adoption of digitisation technologies.

Additionally the project will undertake dedicated research into the area of interacting with and enhancing the use of digital objects in a research environment through the development of a digital repository. When fully implemented, the IVRLA will be one of the first comprehensive digital primary source repositories in Ireland, and will advance the research agenda into the use and challenges affecting this new method of research, and of digital curation over the coming years.

The Classical Museum, UCD School of Classics will be open for viewing throughout the congress. The Classical Museum was founded in 1910 as a teaching resource and today has the largest collection of Greek

and Roman antiquities on display in Ireland. Its holdings include a fine collection of Greek vases, Roman tombstones, Cypriot antiquities, Greek and Roman coins, some Greek papyri, and objects of daily life. The Museum is used for small group teaching connected with modules of Greek and Roman Art and Archaeology taught by the UCD School of Classics, and mounts temporary exhibitions in the context of its graduate programme.

As part of the congress programme the Classical Museum are mounting a new exhibition:

'QUESTIONING ... A NEW COLLECTION: Method, Interpretation, Presentation'

What are the questions that arise when a museum takes in its care a new collection to research and exhibit? The Classical Museum, UCD, has recently taken out on long-term loan a previously undocumented multi-period collection of classical antiquities. This presented an opportunity for an MA class of the UCD School of Classics to identify the issues involved, research the collection's origins and the individual objects' biographies, and by placing the artefacts in thematic contexts highlight their significance for the understanding of some aspects of the pre-industrial cultures of the East Mediterranean.

Personal Histories Retrospect

Pamela Jane Smith, McDonald Institute, University of Cambridge

Archaeologists much prefer to learn about the history of archaeology through the lives of the people who made that history. We therefore invite you to view two oral-historical films. The first is of the 2006 personal-histories discussion with Graeme Barker, Robin Dennell, Rob Foley, Paul Mellars, Colin Renfrew, Mike Schiffer, Ezra Zubrow and Marek Zvelebil remembering the beginnings of the New Archaeology and processualism in the 1960s. The second is a recording of Meg Conkey, Henrietta Moore, Ruth Tringham and Alison Wylie remembering the beginnings of post-processual and gendered archaeologies in the late 1970s.

The films will be screened on continuous loop so that you can drop in and come and go whenever you are free.

UCD School of Irish, Celtic Studies, Irish Folklore and Linguistics, exhibition will center around a powerpoint display (with audio) intended to introduce visitors to the range of subjects taught and researched in the school, including audio samplers of the main Celtic languages, with transcriptions and translations. The room will also house a display case containing sample manuscript material from the National Folklore Collections, and early sound recording devices. Additional visual material (posters, panels) will be featured, and sample publications by School staff will be offered for sale.

Destruction of Cultural Property in Iraq

Peter Stone (Newcastle University) in collaboration with the Oriental Institute, Chicago

In April 2003, the world was shocked by the looting of the Iraq National Museum in Baghdad. Unfortunately

the looting of the National Museum was only the beginning of looting of museums and sites across the country. Sites continue to be looted as we gather in Dublin for WAC-6. This exhibition, first produced by the Oriental Institute in Chicago, for display in its temporary exhibition space, chronicles the looting in 2003 and what has happened since. This version of the exhibition has been produced by the International Centre for Cultural and Heritage Studies at Newcastle University, with the financial assistance of the UK National Commission for UNESCO and the North East Museums Hub.

VISITING MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS

Entry to all the exhibitions below are free of charge except where specified.

History Lost at the chq Building

A multimedia exhibition on the trafficking of antiquities (organised by the Hellenic Foundation for Culture). Under the auspices of WAC-6.

The chq building

IFSC, Docklands, Dublin 1

July 1-23 2008-06-11

Opening times:

The Sixth World Archaeological Congress and the Hellenic Foundation for Culture invite you to view *History Lost*, a multimedia exhibition about the illicit trade of antiquities around the world. Written by archaeologist Neil Brodie (University of Cambridge), Greek crime novelist and documentary director Andreas Apostolidis and author Peter Watson, it tells the story of the antiquities trade from the creation of the Louvre, the British and Metropolitan Museums to the destruction of the National Museum of Iraq in 2003 and Italy's decision to reclaim antiquities from the US in court.

History Lost reveals the extent of the looting of archaeological sites around the world today: that the majority of antiquities appearing for sale on the art market have been illegally dug and smuggled out of their country of origin. It explains the importance of provenance to a wide audience; why objects illicitly dug lose their historical value.

The exhibition takes place at a time when the ethics of Western museums are being intensely debated, together with the measures necessary for the preservation of the world's cultural heritage.

The National Museum of Ireland - Archaeology and History

Kildare Street, Dublin 2

Opening times: Tuesday-Saturday 10am-5pm, Sunday 2-5pm

Please note that the Museum is closed on Mondays. The National Museum is the national repository for all archaeological objects found in Ireland. This museum houses over 2,000,000 artefacts which range in date between 7000BC and the late medieval period.

Exhibitions include the finest collection of prehistoric gold artefacts in western Europe, outstanding examples of metalwork from the Celtic Iron Age, as well as the Museum's world-renowned collection of medieval ecclesiastical objects and jewellery. The Brighter Hoard, the Ardagh Chalice, the Tara Brooch and Derrynaflan Hoard are among the masterpieces on display.

The Museum also houses a rich collection of Egyptian material and an historical exhibition which deals with the political background and events which culminated in the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty in 1921.

Special tours of the collections for WAC-6

participants: Tuesday 1st, Wednesday 2nd, Thursday 3rd and Friday 4th July at 3.00pm and 4.00pm.

The National Museum of Ireland - Archaeology and History

Collins Barracks, Benburb Street, Dublin 7

Opening times: Tuesday-Saturday 10am-5pm, Sunday 2-5pm

Please note that the Museum is closed on Mondays. The barracks complex (begun in 1702), housed troops continually for over three centuries. In 1922 it was handed over to the Free State army and was named Collins Barracks after Michael Collins, the first commander-in-chief of the Irish Free State. From 1994 the buildings were completely renovated and restored to become the Museum of Decorative Arts and History in 1997.

There is a wide range of objects on display which include weaponry, furniture, silver, ceramics and glassware, as well as examples of folklife and costume. The exhibitions have been designed in innovative and contemporary galleries. The Fonthill Vase, a Chinese porcelain vase made about 1300 A.D., is one of the rarest pieces in the museum. The William Smith O' Brien Gold Cup, the Eileen Gray chrome table and the Lord Chancellor's Mace are also among the highlights.

There is a major exhibition entitled **Soldiers and Chiefs: The Irish at War at Home and Abroad, 1550-2001**. There are three main themes, Irish soldiers at home, Irish soldiers abroad and Irish soldiers in the 20th century, which are explored through the eyes of the average Irish soldier, and from that of civilians caught up in war and conflict here in Ireland.

Special tours of the collections for WAC-6

participants: Tuesday 1st, Wednesday 2nd, Thursday 3rd and Friday 4th July at 3.00pm and 4.00pm.

Please note that there is a maximum of 45 places per hour on these special tours

How to get there

Buses: 90 (Aston Quay), 25, 25A, 66, 67 (Wellington Quay). You can also avail of the Museum Link (172) operated by Dublin Bus. Luas: The Red line from Connolly Station to Tallaght has a stop at the National Museum of Ireland –Decorative Arts & History, called "Museum". Trams run every ten minutes.

THERE IS A 10% DISCOUNT ON ALL ITEMS IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM SHOPS FOR WAC-6 PARTICIPANTS – SO BRING YOUR BADGE!

The Chester Beatty Library

Dublin Castle, Dublin 2

Opening times: Monday-Friday 10am-5pm, Saturday 11am-5pm, Sunday 1-5pm

The Chester Beatty Library houses the great collection

of manuscripts, miniature paintings, prints, drawings, rare books and some decorative arts assembled by Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (1875-1968). Its rich collection from countries across Asia, the Middle East, North Africa and Europe offers visitors a visual feast. Chester Beatty Library was named Irish Museum of the Year in 2000 and was awarded the title European Museum of the Year in 2002.

Egyptian papyrus texts, beautifully illuminated copies of the Qur'an, the Bible, European medieval and renaissance manuscripts are among the highlights of the collection. Turkish and Persian miniatures and striking Buddhist paintings are also on display, as are Chinese dragon robes and Japanese woodblock prints. In its diversity, the collection captures much of the richness of human creative expression from about 2700 BC to the present day.

Rembrandt Etchings from the Rembrandthuis, Amsterdam

The Rembrandthuis in Amsterdam (Museum het Rembrandthuis) and the Chester Beatty Library present a temporary collection featuring a collection of seventy-five of Rembrandt's best prints.

The galleries will be open for WAC-6 participants on Tuesday 1st July from 6pm.

The National Gallery of Ireland

Merrion Square West & Clare Street, Dublin 2

Opening times: Monday-Saturday 9.30am-5.30pm
Thursday 9.30am-8.30pm Sunday 12pm-5.30pm

The National Gallery of Ireland houses the national collection of Irish art and European master paintings. Admission to the permanent collection is free.

Impressionist Interiors is a temporary exhibition highlights the intimate observations of the Impressionists and their circle. It features 46 wonderful paintings and drawings by Manet, Monet, Renoir, Degas, Cassatt, Gauguin, Vuillard and Morisot. As well as displaying key works from the 1870s and 1880s, this exhibition will show how artists such as Vuillard and Bonnard carried on the Impressionist legacy of 'intimisme' into the twentieth century.

(Entry into this exhibition is €10 or €6 (concessions))

Dublin City Gallery The Hugh Lane

Charlemont House

Parnell Square North, Dublin 1

Opening times: Tuesday-Thursday 10am-6pm, Friday and Saturday 10am-5pm, Sunday 11am-5pm

Please note that The Hugh Lane is closed on Mondays

The Hugh Lane Gallery, funded by Dublin City Council, houses one of Ireland's foremost collections of modern and contemporary art. The original collection, donated by the founder, Sir Hugh Lane, has now grown to include almost 2000 artworks, ranging from the Impressionist masterpieces of Manet, Monet, Renoir and Degas to works by leading national and international contemporary artists. A key exhibition is the entire contents of Francis Bacon's Reece Mews Studio which were excavated, catalogued and reconstructed to mirror its original state.

Currently on show is a large-scale public exhibition of works by Julian Opie. The exhibition, entitled *Julian Opie: Walking on O'Connell Street*, comprises five animated LED installations on the central median of O'Connell Street and on the forecourt of the Gallery on Parnell Square.

Irish Museum of Modern Art (IMMA)

Royal Hospital, Military Road, Kilmainham, Dublin 8

Opening times: Tuesday-Saturday 10am-5.30pm
(except Wednesday: 10.30am-5.30pm), Sunday 12noon-5.30pm.

The Irish Museum of Modern Art is Ireland's leading national institution for the collection and presentation of modern and contemporary art. The Museum presents a wide variety of art in a dynamic programme of exhibitions. It also created more widespread access to art and artists through its Studio and National programmes

Current temporary exhibitions include *Cut-Outs and Cut-Ups: Hans Christian Andersen and William Seward Burroughs, 10,000 to 50; Contemporary Art from the Members of Business to Arts, Ulla von Brandenburg: Whose beginning is not, nor end cannot be, Miquel Barceló: The African Work and Janaina Tschape: Chimera*

Exhibitor list

Stand No:	Organisation
1	Dept of Environment, Heritage & Local Government
2	Heritage Council
3	National Roads Authority (NRA)
4	Dept of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food
5	Environment & Heritage Service
6	CRDS
7	Rafter Radiocarbon/GNS
8	Oxfam Ireland
9	Aluka
10	Faculty of Archaeology Leiden University
11	Archaeolingua Publications
12	Boydell & Brewer Ltd
13	Archaeology Ireland (Worldwellbooks.com)
14	Wiley-Blackwell
15	Intrasis
16	Archaeopress
17	Oxford University Press
18	Antiquity
19	Springer
20	Maney Publishing
21	Informa UK - Routledge
22	Cambridge Press
23	Barington Instruments
24	UCD Campus Bookstore
25	Berg Publishers/Left Coast Press
26	Archaeological Institute of America

WAC-6 Mid-Congress Tours

The mid-congress tours will depart at 09.00hrs on Wednesday 2nd July from the UCD Coaching Car Park, point 5 on the UCD campus map. Please ensure that you bring comfortable shoes and rain gear. Please present your mid-congress tour ticket on departure. Tickets are €25.00 and must be purchased in advance from the registration desk, this includes; coach travel, guide, entrance to all monuments/venues, lunch and evening reception. All tours are limited so bookings must be made by 16.00hrs on Monday 1st July.

Tour 1:

Brú na Bóinne – the Boyne Valley

09:00 Depart UCD (UCD Coaching Car Park) for the Boyne Valley

20:30 Return to UCD

This tour will focus on the World Heritage Site. There will be visits to Newgrange and Knowth, spectacular monuments in the Neolithic passage tomb cemetery, with a rich array of megalithic art and complex sequences of activity. The key historic site of the Battle of the Boyne (1690) battlefield at Oldbridge and newly-opened visitor centre will also feature. The tour also includes a visit to the early medieval monastic site of Monasterboice with its figurative high crosses and round tower.

Tour 2:

Kilkenny – the fair city

09:00 Depart UCD (UCD Coaching Car Park) for Kilkenny

20:30 Return to UCD

The historic urban centre of Kilkenny city retains much of its medieval fabric and atmosphere. Prominent medieval secular buildings, for example Rothe House and the Shee Alms House are a feature of the streetscape and there are numerous religious buildings, such as St Canice's Cathedral. Kilkenny Castle dominates the south-eastern portion of the city. The historic streetscape was contained within a defensive circuit of stone walls which still define the inner core of this lively and vibrant city.

Tour 3:

Tara and Navan – royal landscapes

09:00 Depart UCD (UCD Coaching Car Park) for

20:30 Return to UCD

Tara in Co. Meath is associated with the high kingship of Ireland in the early medieval period. *Emain Macha* or Navan in Co. Armagh is the ancient capital of Ulster. Both sites are characterised by a range of archaeological sites going back in date to the Neolithic, but with a major monumental focus on the later prehistoric period. Tara and Navan both have enduring symbolic importance in modern Ireland and have been at the centre of recent debates about the impact of development.

Tour 4:

Midlands landscapes – presenting the past

09:00 Depart UCD (UCD Coaching Car Park) for

20:30 Return to UCD

At Corlea, an impressive Iron Age oak roadway dated to 148 BC that crossed over raised bog has been preserved. Founded in the 6th century AD, Clonmacnoise was one of the major monastic centres of early medieval Ireland. Here there is a wide range of structures that illustrate the character of monastic life. Built around 1722, Castletown is the largest and most significant Palladian style country house in Ireland.

Tour 5:

Dublin from Norse foundation to Georgian capital

09:00 Depart UCD (UCD Coaching Car Park) for Dublin City Centre

20:00 Evening reception finishes

The Dublin tour will feature a choice of two tours (one in the morning, one in the afternoon, each about 2.5 hours in duration) from the following five - The Historic Northside, Viking and Medieval Dublin, The Great Dublin Experience, Georgian Splendours, Medieval St Patrick's and the Cathedral Quarter (see www.walkingtours.ie). Lunch will be provided and the evening buffet reception will be in the City Hall. Dublin was founded by the Vikings in the 9th century AD, developed as the key urban centre in Ireland from the 12th century and by the 18th century, featured some of the finest public buildings of any capital in Europe. Archaeological excavations since the 1960s have added to our understanding of urban history. The tour will provide the opportunity to understand the city and its evolution.

WAC-6 Post-Congress Tours

Three optional post-congress tours will run as part of WAC-6 on 5th – 7th July. Coaches for these tours will depart from UCD coaching car park at 10.00hrs on Saturday 5th July. Coaches will return to UCD at approx 20.00hrs on Monday 7th July, via Dublin Airport. Please present your mid-congress tour ticket on departure. Please ensure that you include comfortable shoes and a rain coat in your luggage.

These tours are led by archaeologists and all documentation on all sites, tea/coffees, breakfasts, lunches, dinners and accommodation on the 5th and 6th July are included. You can collect a detailed itinerary from the registration desk and will also receive it on the day of your tour.

Post-Congress Tour 1 Landscapes of Northern Ireland

THIS TOUR IS SUPPORTED BY ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, NORTHERN IRELAND

This tour will be based in Belfast. It will provide the opportunity to see a range of sites from Northern Ireland's rich archaeological and historical heritage, from areas that were the focus of early prehistoric settlement to the largest shipyard in the world where the Titanic was built. The trip will begin with a visit to the historic walled town of Carrickfergus and Carrickfergus Castle. This will be followed by a focus on Belfast, with a tour of the Harland and Wolff shipyard and the prehistoric complex at Ballynahatty. The spectacular Antrim Coast Road brings the tour to North Antrim to see a range of prehistoric sites, Dunluce Castle and the Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site. The peatland areas of central Tyrone form a very different landscape and here the focus will be on the rich prehistory of the area, including the megalithic court tomb at Creggandevsky and the stone circle complex at Beaghmore.

Post-Congress Tour 2 Monumental Munster

This tour will be based in Limerick. A striking variety of landscapes and wide diversity of archaeological sites and monuments are within easy reach of this university town and the town itself is a Norse foundation and has a medieval historic fabric. The trip begins with an opportunity to explore the archaeology of the upland limestone karst landscape of the Burren, including the iconic megalithic portal tomb at Poulnabrone and the Cistercian abbey of Corcomroe in the heart of the Burren. East of Limerick is a rich agricultural landscape and here the focus will be on the Neolithic and Bronze Age. There is a major concentration of settlement sites, megalithic tombs and stone circles at Lough Gur and the promontory of Knockadoon. The Irish midlands have a very rich heritage of early medieval monastic sites and the tour will focus on Roscrea where there is a Round Tower, High Cross and church with Romanesque façade.

Post-Congress Tour 3 Gateway to the Northwest

This tour will be based in Sligo. Northwest Ireland has both varied landscapes and a spectacular upstanding archaeological record, from megalithic cemeteries to medieval monasteries and castles, with much new evidence coming from excavation and survey. The tour will provide an opportunity to see the major sites in this area. Included will be a trip to the Neolithic pre-bog field system at Céide Fields and the megalithic cemeteries at Carrowmore – the largest in Ireland – and Carrowkeel. Other prehistoric sites include the ceremonial enclosure at Lisnalgur and the Rathdooney Beg barrow cemetery. Among the early medieval monastic sites visited will be Drumcliff (also the burial place of the celebrated poet W.B. Yeats). The Cistercian abbey at Boyle which had a key role in the development of the Irish Romanesque, will be one of a number of abbeys and friaries on the itinerary which will also feature Parke's Castle, a key early 17th century plantation castle.

What is the World Archaeological Congress?

I have been invited to write about 'What is the World Archaeological Congress' in this programme for the Sixth World Archaeological Congress, at University College Dublin, Ireland. Since I have been on the WAC Council or Executive since 1994, this should be a simple task, but it is not. 'What is WAC' is difficult to pin down because, above all things, WAC is characterized as multi-faceted and ever in a state of 'becoming'. Given this fluidity, I have decided to consider the question of 'What is WAC' in relation to the core values that have sustained WAC over the last 22 years and their manifestation at this WAC-6 Congress in Dublin, Ireland.

Since it was established in 1986, WAC has supported local archaeologists in advocacy for conservation and ethics. In addition, it has supported the growth and nurturing of archaeological communities and values in areas where economic and political conditions can make this hard to sustain. Over the last two decades, WAC has positioned itself as an important forum for the discussion of archaeological issues, and for political action in support of cultural heritage. Since its inception, WAC has had a particular interest in:

- Education about the past.
- Archaeology and indigenous people.
- The ethics of archaeological enquiry.
- The protection of sites and objects of the past.
- The effect of archaeology on host communities.
- The ownership, conservation and exploitation of the archaeological heritage.
- The application of new technologies in archaeology and in archaeological communication.

Over the last two decades, WAC has developed a strong commitment to social justice and global inclusion. This has manifested in political action as well as WAC's publications, conferences, and scholarly programmes. WAC works towards redressing global inequity within the profession of archaeology, through supporting colleagues from economically disadvantaged countries, and seeks the intellectual enrichment of archaeology globally through drawing upon the skills and knowledge, and experience of archaeologists from all parts of the world.

A Member Organisation

The World Archaeological Congress is a non-governmental, not-for-profit organisation. It is registered as a charity in the UK, and as a not-for-profit organisation in the USA.

It is a member organisation, governed by Statutes. It is globally diverse, with more than 1,400 financial members from around 80 countries, at least 74 of which are represented at WAC-6. While WAC membership is open to archaeologists, heritage managers, students and interested members of the public, the vast majority of WAC members are practising archaeologists or cultural heritage managers. Other significant sections of the WAC population are Indigenous peoples, museum professionals and students.

While all of these people are joined by a common interest in the past, this interest is expressed in diverse ways, in line with the diverse knowledge, political stances, and life experiences of its members. This diversity of opinion produces broad knowledge within the organisation as well as the vigorous debate that characterises WAC.

Governance

While there are a number of archaeological organisations with international membership, WAC is the only archaeological organisation with elected global representation. Its governance structure includes an Executive, a Council and an Assembly.

The WAC Executive consists of Officers elected by the Assembly, and four members of the WAC Council, including one Indigenous representative, who are chosen to extend the geographic diversity of the Officers. It also includes some appointed positions, such as Membership Secretary or Editorship of the WAC journal, *Archaeologies*.

The WAC Council consists of the WAC Officers, two representatives—one senior and one junior—for each of the fourteen WAC regions, and an additional eight representatives of Indigenous populations.

The WAC Assembly consists of the WAC Council and one representative from each country attending the particular WAC Congress. Since the Assembly is the principle policy-making body of WAC, this means that no country can dominate voting – a country that is economically advantaged and has 300 attendees at a WAC Congress has the same representation as a country that is economically disadvantaged and has only one attendee. This principle of democratic decision-making pervades all aspects of WAC's governance structure.

WAC-6 has an essential role in WAC political processes and during the Congress WAC members are asked to elect a representative from their nation to represent them in the WAC Assembly. This Assembly, which forms only during WAC Congresses, is the principal policy-making body of WAC. It has responsibility to:

- Decide all matters relating to policy.
- Elect the officers of WAC.
- Determine the venue and organisation of future International Congresses.

Codes of Ethics

WAC's core commitment to Indigenous empowerment is most clearly apparent in our Codes of Ethics, all of which relate to Indigenous matters. The WAC Codes of Ethics are:

- Vermillion Accord on Human Remains.
- First Code of Ethics.
- Code Of Ethics For The Amazon Forest Peoples.
- Tamaki Makau-rau Accord on the Display of Human Remains and Sacred Objects.

The Vermillion Accord on Human Remains was adopted in 1989 at the WAC Inter-Congress, South Dakota, USA. It outlines members' obligations in regards to human remains.

The Code Of Ethics For The Amazon Forest Peoples was adopted in 1994 at WAC-3 in New Delhi, India. This focuses on the threats facing Amazon forest peoples.

The First Code of Ethics was by adopted by the WAC Council in 1990 at WAC-2, Barquisimeto, Venezuela. This outlines principles governing members' obligations to indigenous peoples.

The Tamaki Makau-rau Accord on the Display of Human Remains and Sacred Objects was proposed in 2005 in Auckland, New Zealand, and adopted by the WAC Council in 2006, in Osaka, Japan. This Accord builds on the principles adopted by the Vermillion Accord, with specific reference to the display of human remains and sacred objects.

These codes are available on the WAC web site at the following address:

http://www.worldarchaeologicalcongress.org/site/about_ethi.php#code4

Socially, Ethically and Politically Engaged

WAC's genesis was grounded in recognition of the social and political impact of archaeology, and with a concomitant concern with archaeological ethics as well as the aim to discuss issues of importance to its global membership, and of public import. Article 2.1 of the WAC Statutes states that:

WAC is an international non-profit making organisation concerned with all aspects of archaeological theory and practice. Its main emphasis is on academic issues and questions which benefit from a widely oriented and comparative approach. It attempts to bridge the disciplinary divisions of the past into chronological periods (such as prehistoric or protohistoric or historic archaeology), and to avoid exclusive, particularistic regional concerns.

In its rejection of disciplinary divides according to chronological divisions, WAC aims to encompass all sub-disciplines in archaeology. Progress towards achieving this aim is apparent in the WAC-6 programme, which includes sessions on Indigenous archaeology and historic archaeology, as well as the more recent field of maritime archaeology. There are few papers on classical archaeology, however, so there is still a major disciplinary divide to be bridged.

The WAC-6 programme shows that WAC has achieved its aim to focus on questions that benefit from a widely oriented and comparative approach, rather than particularistic regional concerns. The big issues for WAC-6 in 2008 are discussed in themes such as Archaeology in the Digital Age 2.0; Archaeology, Development and Quality Assurance; The Impact of Innovation; and Engaged and Useful Archaeologies.

Engaging with the social, ethical and political dimension of archaeology has been fundamental to WAC's operations. From its inception WAC has been willing to engage where it is most uncomfortable. Article 2.2 of the WAC Statutes state that:

WAC is based on the explicit recognition of the historical and social role, and the political context, of archaeological enquiry, of archaeological organisations, and of archaeological interpretation. Its distinctive aims are:

- a] to discuss themes which truly reflect the interest of its worldwide membership;
- b] to make explicit the relevance of its studies to the wider community.

WAC is consistent in its engagement with the social, ethical and political dimensions of archaeology. In WAC-6, this manifests in the proposals that will be put forward at the Plenary session as well as in themes such as Archaeologists, War and Conflict; Cultural and Intellectual Property Issues in Archaeology; Exploring WAC's Approaches to Ethics; and Indigenous Archaeologies: New Challenges.

The Plenary session at WAC-6 allows all WAC members the opportunity to seek action on issues in their part of the world. This action is not confined to members who are able to attend the Congress: if a member is not able to attend WAC-6, they can ask their regional representative to act on their behalf. Once a motion is passed by the Plenary, it is discussed further by the WAC Council, and acted upon by the WAC Executive. The outcomes are internal products, such as the establishment of WAC committees or Task Forces, and external products, such as submissions to governments and press releases.

The diversity of subjects in the WAC-6 programme demonstrates that WAC successfully discusses themes that truly reflect the interest of its worldwide membership. However, we are less successful in making explicit the relevance of our studies to the wider community, and this is also reflected in the minimal emphasis on this in the programme. At this stage in our development, our service here is more lip service than real service, and this is an area where we need members to reflect on ways in which we could do better, and to assist us to do better. WAC recently established a Public Education Committee and members who are interested in strengthening WAC in this area might wish to consider nominating for membership of that committee.

In recent years, WAC has established a number of standing committees and Task Forces; each designed to address a specific issue or problem. The committees address issues of long-term focus, such as repatriation, while the Task Forces address an issue relating to urgent need and relatively short duration, such as archaeologists and war. I would like to encourage WAC members who would like to be more active in WAC organisation to pursue this through the committee or Task Force structure.

In addition, WAC has two programs, Global Libraries and Archaeologists without Borders. The Global Libraries Program is developing collections of archaeological literature in institutions in economically disadvantaged countries. We are currently supporting libraries in countries ranging from Bolivia, South Africa and Papua New Guinea, to Mexico, the Ukraine and India. Archaeologists Without Borders is a unique endeavour to support archaeological education and training in economically disadvantaged countries. This program derives from WAC's aim to foster international academic interaction, and eradicate economic barriers to education about archaeology.

The global discussion of social, political and ethical issues in archaeology is facilitated through WAC's two list-servers. The WAC list-server includes announcements, questions to other subscribers, calls for assistance, the discussions of results and so forth. Posts to this list should be sent to wac@flinders.edu.au. The WAC News list-server is used only to post announcements about WAC events, and has messages much less frequently. Posts to this list should be sent to wacnews@flinders.edu.au. Both lists are moderated to keep out spam and bounce-back messages. Anyone can subscribe to the lists and send messages to them.

Congresses and Publications

The Patron for WAC-6, Mary McAleese, President of Ireland, joins the ranks of previous Patrons of WAC Congresses, including Prince Charles, Shankar Dayal Sharma, José Mariano Navarro, Harriet Mayor Fulbright, and Nelson Mandela. Since its inception in 1986, WAC has held a major Congress every four years or so. The current Congress is being held at University College Dublin, Ireland. Prior to this, WAC Congresses have been held at: Southampton, England, 1986; Basquisimeto, Venezuela, 1990; New Delhi, India, 1994; Cape Town, South Africa, 1999; and Washington, DC, USA, 2003. WAC Inter-Congresses focus on a particular theme and these have been held in Argentina, Australia, Greece, England, Jamaica, Japan, New Zealand and Poland.

WAC is committed to diversity and to redressing global inequities, and enhancing the intellectual richness of archaeology through conferences, publications and scholarly programs. It has a special interest in protecting the cultural heritage of Indigenous peoples, minorities and economically disadvantaged countries, and actively seeks the intellectual richness that comes from participation from around the globe. In order to achieve this intellectual richness, WAC makes a considerable effort to support the participation of Indigenous peoples, and scholars from economically disadvantaged countries. With the support of the organisers of WAC-6, WAC is distributing over \$US 300,000 to support the participation of around 270 participants from 48 countries.

This commitment to diversity means that WAC Congresses are very different to other archaeological meetings. At WAC-6, we have people from at least 74 countries—and this does not include the diversity of people from First Nations. This mix produces an extraordinary range of experiences and knowledge. Emerging from this is multi-vocality in practice and the vigorous debate that characterises WAC and makes it stronger and more vibrant—clearly, the views of people from 74 countries cannot be transmitted in one voice only. This acknowledgement of multiple views has been a key to opening archaeology as a discipline and career path to members of Indigenous communities. WAC welcomes Indigenous perspectives, and in doing so, has made archaeology more useful for Native peoples worldwide. WAC's strengths on Indigenous matters serve as a model for the decolonisation of archaeology globally.

One of WAC's most important achievements is its publication program. Our banner series is the *One World Archaeology Series*, which has published fifty eight books with selected papers from the WAC Congresses. Following many productive years with Routledge, the OWA series recently moved to Left Coast Press, which allowed us to take advantage of important benefits, including lower prices, direct discounts for members and increased royalties. The subject matter of this book series is wide-ranging, reflecting the diverse interests of WAC.

Other WAC book series are the *Indigenous Archaeologies Series*, published by Left Coast Press, which aims to access contemporary developments to increase the profile, intellectual depth and growth of Indigenous archaeology; the *Worlds of Archaeology Series*, published by Alta Mira Press, which takes innovative approaches to the experience of doing archaeology in different parts of the world and how this affects the data that are generated, analysed and presented by archaeologists; the *Global Cultural Heritage Manuals*, published by Springer, hands-on field books that provide basic tool-kits for conducting archaeological fieldwork in different parts of the world; the *Research Handbook* series, published by Left Coast Press, which synthesize and benchmark given fields or areas of inquiry by providing state-of-the-art summary articles on the key topics in the field; and a five-volume set, *Ethical Archaeologies. A Guide to Best Practice*, to be published by Springer, which aims to constitute a pre-eminent locus for the discussion and dissemination of past and contemporary thought on ethics in the practice of archaeology and related fields.

The WAC book series give place to considerations of power and politics in framing archaeological questions and results, and draw intellectual richness from the contributions of archaeologists globally, as well as from minorities who have often been silenced or regarded as not being capable of substantive contributions to the field. All royalties from WAC book series are donated to support the travel of Indigenous people and scholars from economically disadvantaged countries to WAC conferences.

Apart from this, WAC has an important role in journal publication. Our principle journal is *Archaeologies: Journal of the World Archaeological Congress*, edited by Nick Shepherd of South Africa and Anne Pyburn of the USA, which publishes on issues of critical and broadly based importance to WAC membership. We also support *Arqueología Suramericana/Arqueología Sul-Americana*, edited by Alexandro Haber of Argentina and Cristobal Gnecco of Colombia, a regional journal for South America that highlights alternative approaches to the past, and the *Journal of Environment and Culture*, edited by O.B. Lawuyi of Nigeria, which is a leading voice on environmental issues in Africa.

Finally, WAC is the result of the hard work, vision and commitment of its members. In this light, I should like to congratulate the members of the organising committee for bringing WAC-6 to fruition. I would especially like to thank Gabriel Cooney, who has confidently steered this Congress through to success, and Blaze O'Connor, who has achieved the formidable task of producing a cohesive and up-to-date academic programme.

Claire Smith, President of WAC

Statutes of the World Archaeological Congress

(Adopted 1990 Revised January 1999 and June 2003)

ARTICLE 1

The organisation shall be called World Archaeological Congress, hereinafter referred to as 'WAC'.

ARTICLE 2

- 2.1 WAC is an international non-profit making organisation concerned with all aspects of archaeological theory and practice. Its main emphasis is on academic issues and questions which benefit from a widely oriented and comparative approach. It attempts to bridge the disciplinary divisions of the past into chronological periods (such as prehistoric or protohistoric or historic archaeology), and to avoid exclusive, particularistic regional concerns.
 - 2.2 WAC is based on the explicit recognition of the historical and social role, and the political context, of archaeological enquiry, of archaeological organisations, and of archaeological interpretation. Its distinctive aims are:
 - a] to discuss themes which truly reflect the interest of its worldwide membership;
 - b] to make explicit the relevance of its studies to the wider community.
 - 2.3 In the pursuit of its aims it shall:
 - a] promote the study of archaeology by the organisation of international conferences concerning any aspect of the archaeological sciences. These may include specialist regional and chronological subjects including historical and culture-specific investigations;
 - b] promote scientific publications and contributions to such publications on archaeological subjects;
 - c] generally in collaboration with scholars from any country engage in or foster any enterprise which will promote or further the knowledge of archaeology or disseminate knowledge or information on archaeological subjects;
- d] respect in all its activities the principles of the UN and UNESCO regarding Human Rights and it may affiliate to any other organisation which respects those principles.

ARTICLE 3

- 3.1 The head office of WAC shall be at the place designated, from time to time, by the Executive.
- 3.2 The languages of Congresses and their publications shall be any of the official languages of UNESCO which may be used in any of WAC's transactions and in the transactions of any of its constituent bodies.
- 3.3 Any dispute as to the meaning or application of these Statutes shall be determined in accordance with English law.
- 3.4 Members of WAC hereby confer on the courts of England and Wales jurisdiction to determine any dispute which may arise under these Statutes.

ARTICLE 4: Membership

- 4.1 Institutions or individuals with a genuine interest in, or concern for, the past who support the principles set out in Article 2 hereof may become members of WAC by completion of an application form and the payment of the appropriate subscription.
- 4.2 Institutions eligible for membership include research institutions, university departments, museums and archaeological societies and academies.
- 4.3 The Assembly may elect Honorary members on the recommendation of the Council. Honorary members shall not be required to pay any subscriptions.
- 4.4 The rates of membership subscription shall be determined by the Council and there shall be a reduced rate for student membership.
- 4.5 Individual membership of WAC shall entitle the member to the following privileges:
 - a] membership of a Regional Electoral College;
 - b] eligibility for nomination for election as a Regional Representative to the Council and thus to the Assembly;
 - c] eligibility for nomination for election as a National Representative to the Assembly;
 - d] eligibility for nomination as an Officer of WAC;
 - e] the right to attend Congresses or Inter-Congresses at a concessionary fee;
 - f] free receipt of the World Archaeological Bulletin;
 - g] concessionary rates for other activities organised by WAC.
- 4.6 Institutional members shall be entitled to:
 - a] free receipt of the World Archaeological Bulletin and concessionary rates for any other WAC publications;
 - b] participate in the organisation of appropriate general and specialist meetings of WAC.

Any dispute about the participation of any Institutional member in the organisation of any meeting shall be determined by the Assembly whose decision shall be final.

ARTICLE 5: Regional Electoral Colleges

- 5.1 WAC shall be divided into Regions known for the purposes of elections to WAC's constituent bodies as Regional Electoral Colleges. (Endnote 1)
- 5.2 The Assembly may create additional Regional Electoral Colleges or amalgamate Colleges to reduce the number.
- 5.3 The Council shall have the power to assign countries to the Regional Electoral Colleges and to transfer any country from one College to another as it shall think appropriate in the interests of WAC and its decision shall be final until the next meeting of the Assembly.
- 5.4 All individual members on joining WAC shall be assigned to a Regional Electoral College on the basis of residence. Any member who wishes to transfer to a different Regional Electoral College on the basis of geographical area of work may apply at any time to the Council for a transfer.

ARTICLE 6: International Congresses

WAC shall normally hold an International Congress every four years or at other times as it shall from time to time decide. Inter-Congresses may be held on such other occasions and under such terms as the Council may decide.

ARTICLE 7: The Assembly

- 7.1 The principal policy-making body of WAC shall be the Assembly which shall:
 - decide all matters relating to policy;
 - elect the officers of WAC; and

- determine the venue and organisation of future International Congresses.
- 7.2 Elections to the Assembly shall be held at each International Congress and the members of the Assembly shall hold office until the end of that International Congress.
- 7.3 Meetings of the Assembly shall be held during each International Congress.
- 7.4 Membership of the Assembly shall consist of:
 - a) one National Representative per country, members from which are attending the International Congress, selected by the individual members from that country attending that International Congress;
 - b) any member of the Council not a member under the above.
- 7.5 Each member of the Assembly shall have one vote. Any member of the Council or the Assembly who cannot attend any meeting of the Assembly should notify the Secretary by the opening date of the Assembly and may by nomination to the Secretary authorise another member of the Assembly to cast his/her vote by proxy or to propose any motion on his/her behalf.
- 7.6 The agenda for a meeting of the Assembly shall be circulated to the Council by the Secretary if possible at least one month before the date of the meeting. The agenda shall include matters referred to it from regions, Inter-Congresses and from Congress sessions.
- 7.7 The Officers of WAC shall be nominated and elected during Assembly meetings at international congresses to serve until the end of the Assembly meeting at which new Officers are elected. Each member of the Assembly shall have a single vote in all such elections.
- 7.8 The Assembly shall decide any dispute as to the meaning of these Statutes or the eligibility of any person for office or election to the Assembly or the Council and the decision of the Assembly on any such dispute shall be final.

ARTICLE 8: Officers

- 8.1 The Officers of WAC shall be:
 - a) the President, who shall be the Chair of the Assembly, Council, and of the Executive and who shall act as returning officer for all elections;
 - b) the Vice President who will assist the President in conducting WAC business and promoting the aims of WAC;
 - c) the Secretary, who shall be the principal executive officer of WAC and is in charge of the office administration of WAC and, on behalf of the Council, of the hiring and dismissal of any employees of the organisation. Together with the President, Vice President, and Treasurer he/she shall manage all the affairs of WAC. He/she will report to the Executive, Council, and Assembly on his/her activities at each meeting;
 - d) the Treasurer, who will prepare the budget of WAC for consideration by the Council and Executive and is responsible for the supervision and management of the financial affairs of WAC.
- 8.2 The Officers shall be ex officio voting members of the Executive, Council, and of the Assembly.
- 8.3 The Officers shall hold office for the period from the end of the Assembly meeting at which they are elected, to the end of the Assembly meeting at which new Officers are elected, and may be re-elected.

ARTICLE 9: The Council

- 9.1 The Council shall be the main governing body of WAC between meetings of the Assembly and shall carry into effect the policies established by the Assembly, including the receipt of annual reports from international organising committees. It is hoped that the Council will be able to meet annually.
- 9.2 The members of the Council shall be:
 - a) the Officers of WAC;
 - b) two representatives from each Regional Electoral College, a Senior Representative and a Junior Representative. (To be eligible for election as a Senior Representative a person shall at that time have been in permanent employment within archaeology or a related discipline for a period of more than five years. To be eligible for election as a Junior Representative a person shall not at that time have been in permanent employment within archaeology or a related discipline for a period of more than five years.)
 - c) eight representatives of Indigenous peoples/the Fourth World to be appointed by organisations such as the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, and the International Indian Treaty Council for a limited period as determined from time to time by the Council.
- 9.3 Each member of the Council shall have one vote.
- 9.4 The Regional Representatives shall be elected by secret postal ballot of the individual members within each Regional Electoral College. The ballot shall be conducted as follows:
 - a) there shall be a separate list of candidates for the position of Senior Representative and for that of Junior Representative;
 - b) the ballot for each position shall be by the single transferable voting system;
 - c) where there are three or more candidates for election, and the two sexes are represented, a member's vote shall be valid only if three votes have been cast in rank order, at least one of which must be for a female and one for a male;
 - d) within each Regional Electoral College, members shall only be eligible for nomination to the Council if they are not from the same country as the continuing incumbent Regional Representative on the Council.
- 9.5 Members of the Council other than Officers of WAC (whose term on the Council shall be determined by their period in office) shall be elected for a term of eight years. Half the Council shall retire every four years and a new Council will take office immediately after each International Congress (i.e. at a Council meeting convened immediately following the last Assembly meeting during a Congress).
- 9.6 Members of the Council shall be eligible to serve for more than one period of office.
- 9.7 The Council shall administer the affairs of WAC in accordance with these Statutes and the decisions and policy of the Assembly. The Council will have full power to take any decisions which may be necessary or desirable in the interests of WAC, including the waiver or modification of particular subscriptions, as well as any termination of membership. Meetings of the Council shall take place at such times and places as it shall decide. Members of the Council who are unable to attend meetings may vote in all matters arising at any meeting by post or by duly authorised proxy. To enable such members to consider the issues properly the Secretary shall circulate to all members of the Council the agenda for each meeting at least 1 month before the date of the meeting.
- 9.8 The Council shall prepare and present a report to each Assembly on all matters of concern to WAC which have occurred since the previous meeting of the Assembly.
- 9.9 In the event of there being a vacancy on the Council, for whatever reason, the Executive shall decide whether and how to fill it but in no case shall the term of a member of the Council selected pursuant to this clause exceed that remaining of the vacancy to be filled.

ARTICLE 10: **The Executive**

- 10.1 The Executive shall be the main governing body of WAC between meetings of Council and shall carry into effect the policies established by the Assembly, including the receipt of annual reports from international organising committees. The Executive is expected to meet at least annually.
- 10.2 The Members of the Executive shall be:
 - a] the Officers of WAC;
 - b] the Chief Executive Officer;
 - c] the Editor of WAB;
 - d] three members of the Council, from different electoral regions and, if possible, from Regions other than those of the elected officers, elected by the Council to sit on the Executive;
 - e] one Indigenous member elected by the Indigenous Group of the Council.
- 10.3 Only those members of the Executive who have been elected as either officers or members of Council will have the authority to vote at meetings of the Executive.
- 10.4 The regional representatives shall be elected at one of the Council meetings during an international congress. They will serve until the next international congress. When electing regional representatives to serve on the Executive, Council is urged to ensure as wide a geographical representation on Executive as possible.
- 10.5 Members of the Executive shall be eligible to serve for more than one period of office.
- 10.6 The Executive shall administer the affairs of WAC in accordance with these statutes, the decisions and policy of the Assembly, and the decisions of Council. The Executive shall have full power to take any decisions which may be necessary or desirable in the interests of WAC between meetings of the Council. However, the Executive is expected wherever possible to take into consideration the views of Council and should, where appropriate, attempt to ascertain these views before making decisions. Meetings of the Executive shall take place at such times and places as it shall decide. Members of the Executive who are unable to attend meetings may vote in all matters arising at any meeting by post or by duly authorised proxy. To enable such members to consider the issues properly the secretary shall circulate to all members of the Executive the agenda for each meeting at least 1 month before the date of the meeting.
- 10.7 The Executive shall prepare and present a report to each Assembly and Council on all matters of concern to WAC which have occurred since the previous meeting of Assembly and Council.
- 10.8 In the event of there being a vacancy on the Executive, for whatever reason, the Executive shall decide whether and how to fill it but in no case shall the term of a member of the Executive selected pursuant to this clause exceed that remaining of the vacancy to be filled.

ARTICLE 11

These Statutes may be amended by a two thirds vote of the Assembly. Any proposed amendment must be proposed by members from at least three different Regions and submitted to the Secretary not less than 2 months before the date of the Assembly.

Endnote

At time of writing the 14 Regional Electoral Colleges of WAC are:

- 1 Central Africa
- 2 Eastern and Southern Africa
- 3 Northern Africa
- 4 Western Africa
- 5 Central America and the Caribbean
- 6 Northern America
- 7 Southern America
- 8 Eastern Asia
- 9 South-eastern Asia and the Pacific
- 10 Southern Asia
- 11 Western Asia
- 12 Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- 13 Northern Europe
- 14 Southern Europe.

World Archaeological Congress Codes of Ethics

First Code of Ethics

Adopted by WAC Council in 1990 at WAC-2, Barquisimeto, Venezuela

Principles to Abide By:

Members agree that they have obligations to indigenous peoples and that they shall abide by the following principles:

1. To acknowledge the importance of indigenous cultural heritage, including sites, places, objects, artefacts, human remains, to the survival of indigenous cultures.
2. To acknowledge the importance of protecting indigenous cultural heritage to the well-being of indigenous peoples.
3. To acknowledge the special importance of indigenous ancestral human remains, and sites containing and/or associated with such remains, to indigenous peoples.
4. To acknowledge that the important relationship between indigenous peoples and their cultural heritage exists irrespective of legal ownership.
5. To acknowledge that the indigenous cultural heritage rightfully belongs to the indigenous descendants of that heritage.
6. To acknowledge and recognise indigenous methodologies for interpreting, curating, managing and protecting indigenous cultural heritage.
7. To establish equitable partnerships and relationships between Members and indigenous peoples whose cultural heritage is being investigated.
8. To seek, whenever possible, representation of indigenous peoples in agencies funding or authorising research to be certain their view is considered as critically important in setting research standards, questions, priorities and goals.

Rules to Adhere to:

Members agree that they will adhere to the following rules prior to, during and after their investigations:

1. Prior to conducting any investigation and/or examination, Members shall with rigorous endeavour seek to define the indigenous peoples whose cultural heritage is the subject of investigation.
2. Members shall negotiate with and obtain the informed consent of representatives authorized by the indigenous peoples whose cultural heritage is the subject of investigation.
3. Members shall ensure that the authorised representatives of the indigenous peoples whose culture is being investigated are kept informed during all stages of the investigation.
4. Members shall ensure that the results of their work are presented with deference and respect to the identified indigenous peoples.
5. Members shall not interfere with and/or remove human remains of indigenous peoples without the express consent of those concerned.
6. Members shall not interfere with and/or remove artefacts or objects of special cultural significance, as defined by associated indigenous peoples, without their express consent.
7. Members shall recognise their obligation to employ and/or train indigenous peoples in proper techniques as part of their projects, and utilise indigenous peoples to monitor the projects.

The new Code should not be taken in isolation; it was seen by Council as following on from WAC's adoption of the Vermillion Accord passed in 1989 at the South Dakota Inter-Congress.

The Vermillion Accord on Human Remains

Adopted in 1989 at WAC Inter-Congress, South Dakota, USA.

1. Respect for the mortal remains of the dead shall be accorded to all, irrespective of origin, race, religion, nationality, custom and tradition.
2. Respect for the wishes of the dead concerning disposition shall be accorded whenever possible, reasonable and lawful, when they are known or can be reasonably inferred.
3. Respect for the wishes of the local community and of relatives or guardians of the dead shall be accorded whenever possible, reasonable and lawful.
4. Respect for the scientific research value of skeletal, mummified and other human remains (including fossil hominids) shall be accorded when such value is demonstrated to exist.
5. Agreement on the disposition of fossil, skeletal, mummified and other remains shall be reached by negotiation on the basis of mutual respect for the legitimate concerns of communities for the proper disposition of their ancestors, as well as the legitimate concerns of science and education.
6. The express recognition that the concerns of various ethnic groups, as well as those of science are legitimate and to be respected, will permit acceptable agreements to be reached and honoured.

The Tamaki Makau-rau Accord on the Display of Human Remains and Sacred Objects

Proposed in November, 2005 at WAC Inter-Congress, Auckland, New Zealand. Adopted by WAC Council in January, 2006, WAC Inter-Congress, Osaka, Japan

In recognition of the principles adopted by the Vermillion Accord, the display of human remains and sacred objects is recognised as a sensitive issue. Human remains include any organic remains and associated material. Sacred objects are those that are of special significance to a community. Display means the presentation in any media or form of human remains and sacred objects, whether on a single occasion or on an ongoing basis, including conference presentations or publications. Community may include, but is not limited to, ethnic, racial, religious, traditional or Indigenous groups of people.

WAC reiterates its commitment to scientific principles governing the study of the human past. We agree that the display of human remains or sacred objects may serve to illuminate our common humanity. As archaeologists, we believe that good science is guided by

ethical principles and that our work must involve consultation and collaboration with communities. The members of the WAC council agree to assist with making contacts within the affected communities.

Any person(s) or organisation considering displaying such material or already doing so should take account of the following principles:

1. Permission should be obtained from the affected community or communities.
2. Should permission be refused that decision is final and should be respected.
3. Should permission be granted, any conditions to which that permission is subject should be complied with in full.
4. All display should be culturally appropriate.
5. Permission can be withdrawn or amended at any stage and such decisions should be respected.
6. Regular consultation with the affected community should ensure that the display remains culturally appropriate.

Code Of Ethics For The Amazon Forest Peoples

NEW DELHI, INDIA, DECEMBER 4, 1994

1. Seeing that Amazon forest peoples are on the brink of extinction.
2. That these peoples have minimal or no contact with the developed or developing world.
3. That such contact even as recently as 1993 has been responsible for massacres of entire villages loss of territories, epidemic diseases and devastation of crops.
4. That measures so far taken by national governments to protect these cultures does not suffice to halt these peoples decline.
5. Admitting that uncontrolled occupation of the territories of these peoples by alien intruders forces them to work under oppressive conditions.
6. Seeing that such exploitation causes loss of culture and destruction of family and community.
7. An urgent action' be undertaken if these forest peoples and cultures are to survive into the 21st century.

ACTION PLAN

Seen the magnitude of the threats weighing on Amazon forest peoples the international community accepts immediate responsibility to protect these remaining populations from recrimination massacres and death threats.

1. Realistic and definite international demarcation of Indian territories and accurate recognition of traditional land rights be enshrined in law.
2. Recognition at the highest level of authority of Amazonian and forest peoples rights on such traditional lands.
3. That funds contributed by World Bank be allocated to ensure the demarcation of such territories.
4. That all intruders regardless of their origin such as colonisers, miners, forestry companies, religious groups be removed from these territories immediately.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We recommend that both national and international laws for the protection of these peoples be universally respected and implemented.
2. That massacre of forest peoples be denounced and investigated immediately as an act against humanity and a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
3. That the guilty parties be judged without impunity.
4. That any imprisoned person of forest ethnic origin be allowed contact with his or her family, chief or advisor, treated humanely according to his or her ethnic need.
5. That survivors of massacres and atrocities be fully protected by law or security forces, specifically when called upon or wishing to bear witness.
6. That amazon chiefs, shamans, captains and communities be consulted with on all issues concerning their forest environment rivers', lakes, faunas and floras upon which their survival depends.
7. Each nation in the region establish a permanent judicial commission to ensure the implementation of the above recommendations.

NOTE

The WAC "Code of ethics for indigenous peoples" and the "Vermillon Accord" be followed in the case of research and that research should not be conducted without the prior consent of peoples and that they be informed of the results of such research.

Remembering Professor Peter Ucko

We would not have travelled to Dublin for WAC-6 if it were not for Peter Ucko. WAC itself would not exist if it were not for Peter's unremitting energy and dedication to the inclusive, comparative, and wide-ranging archaeology that makes the organisation so different and so important. Peter lived for his – WAC's - view of archaeology and spent his life convincing and teaching others that archaeology was only meaningful if it had relevance. Many of those present at WAC-6 may not have met Peter; many may only know him through his writing; many may have been unaware of his central role in creating WAC; a few, perhaps, may never have heard of him. Those of us who knew him miss perhaps the most stimulating – if at times impossible – of colleagues. We have also lost a most treasured friend.

Peter Stone, WAC Chief Executive Officer



Maverick archaeologist who oversaw a revolution in the structure and outlook of his profession

This obituary originally appeared in *The Independent* (London)

Peter John Ucko, archaeologist: born London 27 July 1938; Lecturer in Anthropology, University College London 1962-72, Principal, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies 1972-81; Professor of Archaeology, Southampton University 1981-96; Director, Institute of Archaeology and Professor of Comparative Archaeology 1996-2006 (Emeritus); died London 14 June 2007.

Peter Ucko was the most influential archaeologist of his time. Almost single-handed, he brought about a revolution which irrevocably changed the whole structure and outlook of international archaeology.

This upheaval began in 1986, when - in scenes of frantic drama and controversy - the profession's international body exploded at its congress at Southampton University. Out of the smoke and debris there emerged the World Archaeological Congress, dedicated to new and radical principles which included the notion that archaeology was profoundly political and that the archaeology of indigenous peoples in post-colonial continents - societies for whom the relics of a distant past were still components of a living culture - was more significant than the academic and Eurocentric studies of "prehistory".

With his tight curls and his powerful, mobile face, Peter Ucko resembled a small Roman emperor. Passionate and unpredictable in his loves and hates, he could put superhuman energy behind causes and people he believed in (he was still editing a book on Chinese archaeological training on his death-bed). His own formation was as much in anthropology as in archaeology, one of the sources of his gift for breaking through academic barriers. Anthropology also satisfied his need (as he put it) "to be taught by and to meet academics who had respect for the beliefs and activities . . . of the people of other cultures". His antipathy to racism was always violent. As a friend wrote about him,

"the reason Peter is such a good hater is the motivation which powers the hate - a deeply felt anger at unfairness and injustice".

Peter John Ucko was born in 1938, the son of intellectual Jewish emigrants from Germany. From his father, a doctor, he inherited a lasting delight in music, especially opera. After the "progressive" public school of Bryanston, he began an anthropology degree at University College London in 1956, but always - so he later said - hoped to get into Egyptology, a lifelong craze which began when he collected figurines off antique stalls as a boy. After a PhD on Egyptian figurines, he spent 10 more years at UCL lecturing with increasing brilliance and originality in anthropology.

In 1967 Ucko and his then partner Andrée Rosenfeld published his first book, *Palaeolithic Cave Art*. Shortly afterwards, they moved to Australia where in 1972 he became principal of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. This was to be a decisive, radicalising experience. "I found that my Institute was a totally white institution - whites gave out money to whites, through white committees, to study the blacks . . . an untenable situation." When he left in 1980, he made sure, against angry opposition, that his successor was an Aboriginal. It was in Australia that he met the anthropologist Jane Hubert, then married to Anthony Forge (who died in 1991), who was to become Ucko's stout-hearted partner and counsellor for the rest of his life.

Back in Britain, in 1981 he became Professor of Archaeology at Southampton University. And it was here, in the 1980s, that he encountered the crisis of his professional life. The International Union of Pre- and Protohistoric Sciences (IUPPS) proposed to hold its 11th congress at Southampton and Ucko was persuaded to organise it. At that time (it has improved since), the IUPPS had decayed into a slovenly, deeply conservative and Eurocentric clique. To its horror, Ucko insisted that he wanted the conference to be a "World Archaeological Congress", attended by archaeologists from "the Third World" and devoted to global themes rather than to the cosy comparison of excavations and discoveries.

After enormous exertions, he seemed to be getting his way when disaster struck. Unwisely, Ucko had pushed to the back of his mind the crisis of apartheid South Africa, and the existence of an international academic boycott. But in 1986, only months before the congress, the Southampton student union and then the municipal authorities declared that they would withdraw all facilities if South African archaeologists attended. Worse, many of the African and Asian delegates now threatened not to take part.

Well aware of the storm he would provoke, Ucko decided that the cause of a new "world archaeology" must not be abandoned. He declared that the South Africans would be disinvited. It was an act of outstanding courage. Uproar followed. Ucko was accused of betraying academic freedom. Funders withdrew; many of the leading archaeologists of Europe, Britain and America resigned from the congress and denounced him - sometimes with shameful abuse which they would now prefer to forget. The IUPPS condemned him and pulled out.

But Ucko, urged by Jane to stand fast whenever his resolve faltered, stuck to his guns. In the end, over a thousand enthusiastic delegates arrived and Ucko's dream of a new global order for a humanised science of the past was triumphantly realised. The first World Archaeological Congress (WAC-1) took off, and no fewer than 22 books were published from its sessions.

The cost was heavy, not least to Ucko's health. He had lived off his nerves for 20 years, a heavy smoker with a generous wine intake; now appeared the first signs of the diabetes which was to end his life prematurely. And the crisis did not improve his confidence in his fellow humans. Students got the benefit of his tough humour and his adventurous, eccentric imagination. But colleagues had to tread warily; you were in or out. He could be childishly sullen and suspicious one day; brilliantly welcoming and lovable the next.

In 1996, he was appointed director of the Institute of Archaeology at UCL, Britain's leading centre of teaching and research. There were grumbles from crusty colleagues. But the maverick Ucko was now, beyond challenge, the most creative figure in British archaeology. In 1997, he launched the first courses in Public Archaeology, typically redefining it as a critical audit of the profession's ethics in areas as diverse as the handling of the indigenous dead and archaeology in the media.

He retired in 2006. Surprisingly, Ucko refused to accept the presidency of the WAC, but his master-work lives on, its vast congresses sparkling with fresh insights and theories. The 1980s were a decade in which British innovation in archaeology (for better or worse) led the world. Margaret Thatcher "privatised" the profession, while Ian Hodder, Chris Tilley and Michael Shanks invented "postprocessual" theory. But Ucko's contribution will outlast them all: an irreversible, institutionalised commitment to an archaeology which happens now rather than in the past, and is concerned with the living as much as with the dead.

Neal Ascherson

The Peter Ucko Archaeological Trust

The Peter Ucko Archaeological Trust was set up on April 22 2008 in memory of Peter Ucko, the founder of WAC. It is in the process of registration as a charity with the Charity Commission. Until it receives a Charity Registration Number the Trust fund, currently £50,000, is being held by:

William Sturges, Solicitors

Attention:

Mary Carey, Solicitor to the Trustees

Burwood House

14-16 Caxton Street,

London SW1H 0QY

Tel: 020 7873 1000

The Trust welcomes donations, however small or large.

Donations can be sent immediately to the above address (for the attention of Mary Carey). If you would prefer to wait until the Charity Registration Number is received, donations may be made by way of pledges. Donors will be notified when the Charity Registration Number is available and the pledges redeemed.

Donations can be made by cheque, or by bank transfer to the William Sturges & Co Client account, National Westminster Bank, Sort code: 56-00-33, Account number: 48327042 (Ref: Peter Ucko Archaeological Trust).

The objects of the Trust are stated in very general terms in accordance with the rules of the Charity Commission. In furtherance of these objects, for as long as WAC continues to uphold the values that Peter believed to be integral to it, the intention is (in the first instance) to support the attendance of indigenous and economically disadvantaged people in international meetings of WAC.

Objects of the Trust

- A. To promote the educational advancement and widening of knowledge of indigenous and economically disadvantaged people throughout the world regarding the world's archaeology and cultural heritage.
- B. To promote Human Rights (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent United Nations Conventions and Declarations) in particular with respect to archaeology and cultural heritage throughout the world by all or any of the following means:
 - Educating the international community about Human Rights
 - Promoting respect for Human Rights by individuals and organisations
 - Protecting the rights of indigenous people over their cultural property including ancestral human remains
 - To promote these Human Rights in any other ways deemed appropriate by the Trustees.

In furtherance of the above Objectives the Trustees may:

Promote the exchange of information resulting from archaeological research

Provide financial assistance for education and training in archaeology, heritage management, and associated disciplines in particular, but without prejudice to the foregoing for indigenous and economically disadvantaged people

Support any activity addressing inequalities and cultural conflict in the context of archaeological heritage and cultural property

Facilitate, by providing financial support, the attendance of indigenous and economically disadvantaged people in international meetings of the World Archaeological Congress.

Trustees: Jane Hubert, Professor Peter Stone, Dr Siân Jones, Professor Stephen Shennan, Professor Sir Robert Boyd.

PLENARY SESSIONS

Monday 30th June

Peter Ucko Memorial Award and Lecture

Chair: **Claire Smith** (Flinders University)

Coordinators: Peter Ucko Memorial Committee

Time / Venue: **2:00-3:30pm O'Reilly Hall**

Following Peter Ucko's untimely death in June 2007 a Memorial Lecture and Award were proposed, in recognition of the unique contribution that Peter made to WAC and world archaeology. The Award and Lecture will be presented during every major WAC Congress, and WAC-6 is honoured to host the very first of these presentations.

Peter Ucko Memorial Award

Based on nominations made to the Peter Ucko Memorial Committee, the Peter Ucko Memorial Award will be presented to an individual who has made a significant contribution to archaeology as envisaged by WAC, whatever the stage of their career, and whether or not they have followed a traditional academic path.

Peter Ucko Memorial Lecture

The Peter Ucko Memorial Lectures will be given by an individual highly regarded in their field, and having shown a commitment to archaeology as envisaged by WAC and its principles.

The first Peter Ucko Memorial Lecture will be given at WAC-6 by Michael Day, Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, University of London, Founding President of WAC (1986-1990), whose untiring and courageous support was crucial to the creation of the World Archaeological Congress.

Professor Michael Day's research interests and publications are in the fields of primatology and palaeoanthropology principally on the interpretation of fossil hominid bones from Kenya and Tanzania found by the Leakey family. His work on postcranial remains such as the Olduvai Hominid 8 foot and the Olduvai Hominid 7 hand demonstrated that the Lower Pleistocene hominids were capable bipeds and possessed manipulative ability consistent with stone tool manufacture.

Professor Day undertook the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee of the first WAC meeting in Southampton when the British Executive Committee of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (I.U.P.P.S.) found itself unable to agree to host the meeting due to differences of opinion concerning the participation of South Africans while apartheid legislation was in place in that country. The success of the 1986 congress in Southampton assured the world-wide survival of the organisation that is now the World Archaeological Congress.

Announcement of the Peter Ucko Memorial Trust

Tuesday 1st July

Archaeology in the Context of War

Chair: **Anne Pyburn** (Indiana University)

Keynote Speakers: **Patty Gerstenblith** (DePaul University)

Peter Stone (Newcastle University)

Yannis Hamilakis (University of Southampton)

Coordinators: Gabriel Cooney and Blaze O'Connor
(University College Dublin)

Time / Venue: **2:00-3:30pm Theatre M**

This plenary session provides a forum for the presentation of different perspectives on the highly contentious issue of archaeological practice in conflict situations, with the aim of promoting productive dialogue and debate. The session will open with an objective account of the current legal requirements to protect cultural heritage in times of conflict. Following this, the cases for and against working collaboratively with military organisations will be outlined, highlighting both the question of how best to protect cultural heritage from destruction during times of conflict, and the inevitable moral, ethical and political dilemmas this raises for many of those involved. This is a difficult topic but one archaeologists must address, and one on which they must make every effort to maintain an open conversation, ensuring both perspectives are recognised and heard.

Art/Archaeology: Engaging critically with process

Chair: **Barbara Dawson** (Director of Dublin City Gallery, The Hugh Lane)
Keynote Speakers: **Colin Renfrew** (University of Cambridge)
Doug Bailey (University of Cardiff)
Kevin O'Dwyer (WAC-6 Artist-in-Residence / Sculpture in the Parklands, Lough Boora Parklands, Co. Offaly)

Coordinators: Ian Russell and Blaze O'Connor (University College Dublin)
Time / Venue: **2:00-3:30pm Theatre O**

'Process...gives us opportunities to eliminate the Eye and the Spectator...'

- Brian O'Doherty, *Inside the White Cube*

Both art and archaeology are human practices and sensibilities which appreciate the fluid role of process and its integral relationship to method in the mediation of visual/material propositions. This plenary session addresses a series of questions that cross-cut these two practices. As Paul Klee asserted, 'Art does not reproduce the visible, but makes visible'. Is this also true of archaeology? If so, what qualifies this archaeological process when compared with art – that is, what are the expectations, preconceptions and agendas we bring to 'doing archaeology'? And do these change if we, instead, think of this process as 'making archaeology'? In 'making things visible', archaeology has been critiqued as overly ocularcentric in its abstraction of visual knowledge (text, images, etc.) from materials. What opportunities do synergies and collaborations with the contemporary arts offer in critiquing and undercutting this process? As archaeology has become enmeshed in contemporary politicised ecologies, has there been a turn from practical issues regarding matter/form relations to ethical issues of material/force relations? How can partnerships with the contemporary arts help encourage rigorous and reflexive process in the articulation of an archaeological sensibility in the world? This plenary offers a moment of critical reflection upon the relationships between archaeological and artistic practice and the relevancy of such interdisciplinary fusions to the study of the human condition for today whether conceived as past, contemporary or future.

Decolonizing Archaeology: Practices and Challenges

Chair & Introductory Speaker: **Margaret Conkey** (University of California, Berkeley)
Keynote Speakers: **Sara Gonzalez** (University of California, Berkeley)
Gerard Ralphs (University of Cape Town)
Anne Clarke (University of Sydney)

Coordinators: Margaret Conkey and Sara Gonzalez (University of California, Berkeley)
Time / Venue: **2:00-3:30pm Theatre P**

There have been calls for and discussions about the necessity of decolonizing the practice of archaeology. What is meant by decolonizing archaeology varies considerably and is intimately connected with the specific local histories and contexts within which archaeology operates. This Plenary will address what it might mean to decolonize archaeology and to implement a decolonizing practice within all aspects of archaeological research. Although the Plenary is intended to be a Forum for a general audience discussion of this topic, it will begin with a presentation of three projects motivated by the goals of decolonization, paying particular attention to the accomplishments and challenges involved in each scenario. While decolonization gains increasing attention in the discipline, the actual development of fundable, feasible and practical projects present as many challenges as opportunities. The participants hope that the Plenary will aid in moving archaeology forwards in terms of thinking about and implementing decolonization in the field and academy.

The Future of the Irish Landscape

Chair: **Frank McDonald**, The Irish Times
Keynote Speakers: **Graham Fairclough**, English Heritage
Ian Lumley, An Taisce
Conor Skehan, Department of Environment and Planning, Dublin Institute of Technology
Michael Starrett, The Heritage Council

Coordinators: Gabriel Cooney and Blaze O'Connor (University College Dublin)
Time / Venue: **2:00-3:30pm Theatre N**

We are at a critical stage in planning for the future of the Irish landscape. There has been a decade of unprecedented economic and social development with consequent impacts on the landscape. Landscape planning in Ireland however has been concerned about permission to build and develop, rather than planning for the future. The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government is now leading the development of a National Landscape Strategy. There are many challenges to be considered in planning for the future. It is estimated that by 2030 the population of the Republic of Ireland (currently 4.3 million) will be around 6.45 million. Of these, over 40% of people will be living in the greater Dublin area. More broadly the question is how will we balance the needs of urban and rural communities in a climate of increasing urbanisation and agricultural intensification in the south and east, and extensification in the north and west? The Irish landscape has been inhabited for over 10,000 years and in this context the notion of the separation and distinction of the natural and cultural landscape in planning and policy development seems inappropriate. In planning for the future how do we sustain the historic character of the landscape? Can forward planning avoid such problems as the Tara/M3 motorway issue or are differing landscape values and conflicts part and parcel of the future? What is the role of designation in protecting the landscape and environment? How do we value the everyday, immediate landscape as well as 'special' landscapes? Of course none of these problems are unique to Ireland, hence the value of this discussion in a wider, global context.

Whither WAC?

Chair: **Claire Smith** (President of WAC / Flinders University)
 Keynote Speakers: **Members of the WAC Executive** (current)

Coordinators: WAC Executive (current)
 Time / Venue: **2:00-3:30pm Theatre R**

Members of the WAC Executive will outline WAC's activities over the last five years, including the rationale behind difficult decisions, and discuss possible future directions. They will then take questions from the floor. Key issues that will be addressed include whether WAC can be truly democratic in operation, our relationships with external organizations, the location of WAC Congresses, the protection of core principles, addressing emerging needs, the dominance of the English language in WAC activities, questions of cultural destruction and the implications for communities, and the viability of our strategies for inclusion.

There are organizational issues which also need to be discussed. WAC's multiple activities and strong growth over recent years has firmly positioned it as a major organisation in global archaeology. These achievements are largely due to the commitment and determination of a small number of people acting in a voluntary capacity. At this stage in WAC's growth, we have to make decisions on how we are going to sustain what we have built and how we plan to increase our capacity as an organization. This forum is an essential part of WAC's planning as an organization.

Thursday 3rd July

Archaeology and Human Ecology in the 21st Century

Chair: **Freda Nkirete** (National Museums of Kenya)
 Keynote Speakers: **William Balee** (Tulane University)
Olena Symyntyina (University of the Ukraine)
Carole Crumley (University of North Carolina)

Coordinators: **Matthew Davies** (University of Oxford) and **Huw Barton** (University of Leicester)
 Time / Venue: **2:00-3:30pm Theatre P**

Probably the greatest challenge faced by humankind in the 21st century will be to deal with the consequences of climate change and increased anthropomorphic environmental degradation. We need to find new ways to live with the inevitable; such as increased aridity, rising sea levels and higher storm frequencies. At the same time, we need to put in place measures to limit further amelioration; such as reducing deforestation, reducing global emissions, and developing more sustainable forms of resource management. Moreover, as resources become scarce, we will need to find new ways to negotiate between various stake-holders, perhaps striking a balance between modernising and indigenous claims to land-use and sustainable environment management.

To-date, geographers, climatologists and ecologists have led the debate over such issues, though given archaeology's long-standing focus on diachronic human-environment relations and deep-time perspective, we feel that it is time for archaeologists to direct their attention more forcefully towards the major issues facing our planet today. Archaeology provides us with a unique record of past human engagement with ecological change, which has been underutilised in attempts to understand and predict potential future changes, their causes, and appropriate responses towards them. We hope that this plenary session will inaugurate a new era in the archaeology of human ecology and push archaeologists into front line debates concerning issues such as global warming, environmental degradation and sustainable land-use.

European and Global Archaeologies

Sponsored by *World Archaeology*

Chair: **Margaret Gowen** (Chair, Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland, Boardmember of EAA / Margaret Gowen & Co.)
 Keynote Speakers: **Anthony Harding** (President of EAA / University of Exeter)
Kristian Kristiansen (Past President of EAA / University of Gothenburg)
Willem Willems (Past President of EAA / University of Leiden)

Coordinators: **Gabriel Cooney** and **Blaze O'Connor** (University College Dublin)
 Time / Venue: **2:00-3:30pm Theatre O**

There have been major developments in European archaeology over the last twenty years. The *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* in 1992 was a watershed in defining a standard for the way in which states should manage their archaeological heritage and in placing archaeology in the realm of spatial planning and decision-making. The formation and development of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) has been very important in creating a forum for discussion, promoting communication and research linkages, the protection, management and interpretation of the archaeological heritage, and ethical and scientific standards. At the same time the way in which archaeology is researched, practiced and managed in different countries varies across Europe. This can be influenced by national definitions of the role of the state, research traditions, traditions with respect to private property and political views. At present the European Union takes a much less direct role in legislating for cultural heritage compared to natural heritage. On the other hand, questions have arisen about the ways in which archaeology can be used to support ideas of European identity, European national identities and whether there is such a thing as 'European archaeology'? Given that the development of archaeology itself has been described as a European phenomenon it is appropriate to address these issues in the context of a global forum, and to examine the relationship between European and global archaeologies.

Reaching out, reaching back: heritage, identity and material culture in immigrant communities

In association with UCD Humanities Institute of Ireland

Chair: **Pat Cooke** (University College Dublin)
Keynote Speakers: **Eleanor Casella** (University of Manchester)
Alice Feldman (University College Dublin)
Tadhg O'Keeffe (University College Dublin)
Angèle Smith (University of Northern British Columbia)

Coordinators: **Gabriel Cooney and Joanna Brück** (University College Dublin)
Time / Venue: **2:00-3:30pm Theatre M**

The past decade has seen a dramatic change in Ireland's ethnic composition with the expansion of immigrant and 'New Irish' communities in both urban and rural settings. Similar processes of change have occurred elsewhere over the past half century or more (in post-war Britain, for example). Yet, while long and often troubled histories of immigration are now being addressed by heritage practitioners elsewhere, Ireland's heritage continues to be presented as belonging only to those who are white-skinned and Irish- or English-speaking. Indeed, there is an assumption that to be 'Irish' today is to feel an affinity with the places and objects of the ancient, often spuriously 'Celtic', past. This plenary will consider how immigrant groups may be empowered through different formulations of what constitutes 'heritage'. Ireland's experience is a central issue in this plenary but is also the point of departure for a wider debate which addresses the following issues:

- What is immigrant heritage?
- How can the heritage of immigrant communities be identified and protected?
- How do immigrant communities negotiate disjunctures of time and space through material culture?
- How is material culture employed to create narratives of belonging, alienation and integration?
- How are concepts of rootedness and movement given material form in the choice of objects kept, acquired and abandoned?
- How can the presentation of immigrant heritage enhance inter-community dialogue and social inclusion?
- How can voiceless be heard in the process of preserving and displaying heritage?
- What is the role of archaeology in providing immigrant groups with a place and a voice – particularly where immigration is recent and ongoing?

UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage

Chair and Speaker: **Ulrike Koschtil** (Focal Point: 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, Section of Museums and Cultural Objects, Division of Cultural Objects and Intangible Heritage, UNESCO)
Keynote Speakers: **Robert Grenier** (Underwater Archaeology Services, Parks Canada)
Pilar Luna Erreguerena (Underwater Archaeology Area, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Mexico)
Seán Kirwan (National Monuments Service, DEHLG, Ireland)
Coordinators: **Chris Underwood** (Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano, Argentina),
Connie Kelleher (Underwater Archaeology Unit National Monuments Service, DEHLG, Ireland), and **Matt Russell** (Submerged Resources Center, National Park Service, US)
Time / Venue: **2:00-3:30pm Theatre N**

It is anticipated that by the time of the Congress the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage will be (very) close to being ratified by the 20 States required to bring it into force. This will represent a very significant move forward in the archaeological community's aim to improve the global protection and management of UCH, which is threatened by human activities, not least commercial exploitation. Although the Convention will only be binding on archaeological issues between signatory states, in practice there is likely to be a much wider impact on the management and standards applied to underwater archaeological sites. To some extent this process has already begun with the Rules of the Convention having already been endorsed, or being used as a standard for best practice, even in States that have shown little interest in signing the Convention. Therefore the coming into force of the Convention will only serve to reinforce better archaeological practice as exemplified and made clear by the Articles and Rules of the Convention.

The aim of this plenary is to clarify ambiguities and discuss the ratification process in States not yet considering the possibility, and in those States already working towards, signing the Convention.

Friday 4th July

WAC Business Plenary

Chair: President of WAC-6, **Michael Ryan**

Time / Venue: **From 4:30pm onwards O'Reilly Hall**

Formal Closing of WAC-6 by the Patron of the Congress **Mary McAleese** President of Ireland
(Plenary to re-convene after the President's departure)

As at all WAC Congresses, WAC-6 ends with a Congress Plenary Session where Congress participants can join together to propose and endorse resolutions originating from discussions held during the Congress. The Plenary is open to all those present at the Congress and not just WAC members. As such, any decisions made by the Plenary are not binding on the organisation. Any resolutions passed by the Congress Plenary Session are referred on to the WAC Council for further discussion and, if appropriate, for endorsement and adoption as WAC policy.

Academic Programme: day-by-day view

Monday

Theatre L

Theme: Materializing Identities I: Personhood, Politics and the Presentation of Identity

08:30:10:30

23.1 Animating archaeology: of subjects, objects and alternative ontologies

11:00:13:00

23.2 The materialization of childhood: embracing liminal bodies

16:00:18:00

23.3 The materiality of the human body

Theatre M

Theme: Materializing Identities II: Materials, Techniques, Practice

08:30:10:30

24.1 Materializing practice I: making places, making persons

11:00:13:00

24.2 Materializing practice II: making persons, making things

16:00:18:00

24.3 Between agency and structure: materializing communities through practice

Theatre N

Theme: Land and Archaeology

08:30:10:30

20.1 Landscape archaeology I

11:00:13:00

20.2 Landscape archaeology II

16:00:18:00

20.3 Archaeologists, museums, monuments and anti-monuments

Theatre O

Theme: Archaeologies of Art

08:30:10:30

2.1 Prehistoric concepts of spirituality as reflected in rock art I

11:00:13:00

2.2 Prehistoric concepts of spirituality as reflected in rock art II

16:00:18:00

2.3 Excavating art

Theatre P

Theme: Engaged and Useful Archaeologies

08:30:10:30

12.1 Archaeology and climate change

11:00:13:00

12.2 Empowering people through archaeology I

16:00:18:00

12.3 Empowering people through archaeology II

Theatre Q

Theme: Indigenous Archaeologies: New Challenges

08:30:10:30

17.1 Continuity v. descent: the archaeology and ethics of ancestral places and people

11:00:13:00

17.2 New Age archaeology: should we be concerned?

16:00:18:00

17.3 Dismantling the Master's house: envisioning and implementing new directions in theory and practice

Theatre R

Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

08:30:10:30

10.1 The cultural use of caves and rockshelters I

11:00:13:00

10.2 The cultural use of caves and rockshelters II

16:00:18:00

10.3 The geoarchaeology of houses: towards a social archaeology

A106

Theme: Heritage Tourism Agendas

08:30:10:30

15.1 Archaeologies of tourism I

11:00:13:00

15.2 Archaeologies of tourism II

16:00:18:00

15.3 An archaeology of leisure resorts

A109

Theme: Archaeology in the Digital Age 2.0

08:30:10:30

5.1 Against the monopoly of archaeology - standards and interoperability for global information sharing

11:00:13:00

5.2 Art, archaeology and technology: current experiments in interpretation

16:00:18:00

5.3 Capturing and visualising the past

B101

Theme: Migration and Movement

08:30:10:30

26.1 Approaches to movement and mobility

11:00:13:00

26.3 Conceptualising migration I: interpretive frameworks for people on the move

16:00:18:00

26.4 Conceptualising migration II: interpretive frameworks for people on the move

C108

Theme: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology

08:30:10:30

22.1 Current issues in the management and protection of the underwater cultural resource

11:00:13:00

22.2 Shipwrecks without borders

16:00:18:00

22.3 Reading shipwrecks: current approaches to and interpretations of wreck remains

C110

Theme: Wetland Archaeology Across the World

08:30:10:30

33.1 Wetland dwellings and settlements: living in wet environments I

11:00:13:00

33.2 Wetland dwellings and settlements: living in wet environments II

16:00:18:00

33.3 New perspectives on the social aspects of hunter-gatherer wetland landscapes

E113

Theme: Issues in Historical Archaeology

08:30:10:30

19.1 Archaeologies and colonialism I

11:00:13:00

19.2 Archaeologies and colonialism II

16:00:18:00

19.3 Archaeology and the failures of modernity

E114/E115

Theme: Archaeology, Development and Quality Assurance: an International Perspective

08:30:10:30

7.1 Cultural heritage protection as a part of the Impact Assessment process

11:00:13:00

7.2 Heritage management

16:00:18:00

7.3 Archaeological practice around the world: legislation, regulation and the private sector

F102

Theme: Our Changing Planet: Past Human Environments in Modern Contexts

08:30:10:30

28.1 People and plant resources: diversity in practices, technologies and knowledge

11:00:13:00

28.2 Studies of human-animal relationships: new theoretical approaches

16:00:18:00

28.3 Human-environment relations past and present: theory, concepts and definition

G106

Theme: Migration and Movement

08:30:10:30

26.2 The earliest hominids in Eurasia: an appraisal

Theme: Archaeological Theory? Legacies, Burdens, Futures

11:00:13:00

1.1 Contesting ethnoarchaeologies. Traditions, perspectives, prospects

16:00:18:00

1.2 Experience, modes of engagement, archaeology

G109

Theme: Archaeologists, War and Conflict: Ethics, Politics, Responsibility

08:30:10:30

3.1 Archaeologists and anthropologists in the face of war

11:00:13:00

3.2 Beyond dialogue: the future of Palestinian archaeology

16:00:18:00

3.3 Collateral damage? Archaeology, war and plunder in Iraq, 1914-2007

J109

Theme: Archaeology of Spiritualities

08:30:10:30

6.1 Archaeology and experimental spirituality?

11:00:13:00

6.2 Archaeology and the Goddess: creating dialogue

16:00:18:00

6.3 Recent epigraphic records from South and Southeast Asia: reflections on society and religion

Tuesday

Theatre L

Theme: Materializing Identities I: Personhood, Politics and the Presentation of Identity

08:30:10:30

23.4 Visual bodies: exploring the representation of identity

11:00:13:00

23.5 Unpacking the collection: museums, identity and agency I

16:00:18:00

23.6 Unpacking the collection: museums, identity and agency II

Theatre M

Theme: Materializing Identities II: Materials, Techniques, Practice

08:30:10:30

24.4 Cross-material dynamics and cross-craftsmanship I

11:00:13:00

24.5 Cross-material dynamics and cross-craftsmanship II

16:00:18:00

24.6 Exploring hunter-gatherer material identities

Theatre N

Theme: Land and Archaeology

08:30:10:30

20.4 Taming the land: the archaeology of early agricultural field systems

11:00:13:00

20.5 Analytical limitations and potential in studying land ownership in prehistory

16:00:18:00

20.6 Revealing relict landscapes in Europe's North Atlantic fringe

Theatre O

Theme: Archaeologies of Art

08:30:10:30

2.4 Site-specific: between archaeologists and artists

11:00:13:00

2.5 Materials and mentalities: the *Ábhar agus Meon* exhibition

16:00:18:00

2.6 Excavating Francis Bacon's studio

Theatre P

Theme: Engaged and Useful Archaeologies

08:30:10:30

12.4 Recalling traumatic pasts: the bicentenary of the 1807 abolition of the slave trade

11:00:13:00

12.5 Liminal archaeologies: stories of exile, imprisonment and separation

16:00:18:00

12.6 Mediating without meaning to: CRM archaeology in the accidental service of contested discourses

Theatre Q

Theme: Indigenous Archaeologies: New Challenges

08:30:10:30

17.4 New approaches to heritage and the past

11:00:13:00

17.5 Legal systems, archaeological heritage and indigenous rights in Latin America

16:00:18:00

17.6 Repatriation - new challenges

Theatre R

Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

08:30:10:30

10.4 Geoarchaeology and dark earths I

11:00:13:00

10.5 Geoarchaeology and dark earths II

16:00:18:00

10.6 New developments in dating and age modeling

A106

Theme: Heritage Tourism Agendas

08:30:10:30

15.4 Archaeology and entertainment: the archaeology of entertainment

11:00:13:00

15.5 Archaeology and entertainment: archaeology as entertainment

16:00:18:00

15.6 Ownership of heritage and ownership of tourism

A109

Theme: Archaeology in the Digital Age 2.0

08:30:10:30

5.4 Digital heritage and global realities: responses from Africa and the Arab world

11:00:13:00

5.5 Indigenous cultural heritage in a digital age

16:00:18:00

5.6 Space, place and landscape archaeology in the Digital Age

B101

Theme: Moving Beyond the Meal: the Economics and Politics of Communal Foraging

08:30:10:30

27.2 Recognizing communal foraging events in the archaeological record

11:00:13:00

27.3 Roles of facilities and technologies in communal foraging

16:00:18:00

27.4 Motivations and consequences: examining participation in communal food enterprises

C108

Theme: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology

08:30:10:30

22.4 (Re-)Evolution of technological applications in underwater archaeology

11:00:13:00

22.5 Theory, methodology and techniques in underwater archaeology research in Mexico

16:00:18:00

22.6 Underwater prehistoric archaeology

C110

Theme: Wetland Archaeology Across the World

08:30:10:30

33.4 Wetland archaeology and movement I: travel, trackways and platforms in bogs, mires and marshes

11:00:13:00

33.5 Wetland archaeology and movement II: travel and communications along waterways

16:00:18:00

33.6 The archaeology of depositions in lakes, rivers and bogs

E113

Theme: Issues in Historical Archaeology

08:30:10:30

19.4 Intimate encounters: the historical archaeology of domestic reform

11:00:13:00

19.5 Irish historical archaeology in the 21st century: agendas and strategies

Theme: Archaeology and the Museum

16:00:18:00

4.1 Decolonizing the museum

E114/E115

Theme: Archaeology, Development and Quality Assurance: an International Perspective

08:30:10:30

7.4 Archaeologists of the world: globalising archaeological practice

16:00:18:00

7.5 Archaeology and development: a new resource?

F102

Theme: Our Changing Planet: Past Human Environments in Modern Contexts

08:30:10:30

28.4 Human responses to mid-late Holocene climate changes I

11:00:13:00

28.5 Human responses to mid-late Holocene climate changes II: discussion forum

16:00:18:00

28.6 Applied archaeology and historical ecology: archaeological approaches to the definition and application of historic resource exploitation strategies

G106

Theme: Archaeological Theory? Legacies, Burdens, Futures

08:30:10:30

1.3 Getting to the heart of matters: investigating the theory and practice relationship in archaeologies of humanity

11:00:13:00

1.4 The impact of feminist theories on archaeology

16:00:18:00

1.5 Time and change in archaeology

G109

Theme: Independent Sessions

08:30:10:30

16.1 Working with the military: not evil, just necessary

11:00:13:00

16.2 Planning for consideration of archaeological heritage during military conflict

J109

Theme: Archaeology of Spiritualities

08:30:10:30

6.4 Mountains and pilgrimages - the dynamic ritual landscape

11:00:13:00

6.5 Natural sacred sites and holy places

Theme: Exploring WAC's Approach(es) to Ethics

16:00:18:00

13.1 Bioethics: critical issues in bioarchaeology today

Thursday

Theatre L

Theme: Materializing Identities I: Personhood, Politics and the Presentation of Identity

08:30:10:30

23.7 Changing identities: exploring the materiality of conflict I

11:00:13:00

23.8 Changing identities: exploring the materiality of conflict II

16:00:18:00

23.9 The experiential role of violence and combat in the creation of social identities

Theatre M

Theme: Materializing Identities II: Materials, Techniques, Practice

08:30:10:30

24.7 The mobile home? Tracking change and meaning in the Neolithic house

11:00:13:00

24.8 From tools to tombs: the creation of identities in stone I

16:00:18:00

24.9 From tools to tombs: the creation of identities in stone II

Theatre N

Theme: Land and Archaeology

08:30:10:30

20.7 Archaeology and development

11:00:13:00

20.8 Indigenous peoples' workshop on territories and cultural heritage: meetings and shared experiences I

16:00:18:00

20.9 Indigenous peoples' workshop on territories and cultural heritage: meetings and shared experiences II

Theatre O

Theme: Archaeologies of Art

08:30:10:30

2.7 Techniques of rock art

11:00:13:00

2.8 Seasonality in rock art

16:00:18:00

2.9 Approaches to rock art - recent research from around the world

Theatre P

Theme: Engaged and Useful Archaeologies

08:30:10:30

12.7 Does archaeology matter? Evaluating the relevance of archaeology outreach in diverse communities I

11:00:13:00

12.8 Does archaeology matter? Evaluating the relevance of archaeology outreach in diverse communities II

16:00:18:00

12.9 Civic engagement and working communities: historical archaeologies of labor

Theatre Q

Theme: Indigenous Archaeologies: New Challenges

08:30:10:30

17.7 Rethinking indigenous roles in the design and implementation of cultural and natural resource management strategies

Theme: Getting the Message Across - Communicating Archaeology

11:00:13:00

14.1 Access to archaeology

16:00:18:00

14.2 Detours, potholes and travel advisories: paths of communication for academia, tourists, communities and the public

Theatre R

Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

08:30:10:30

10.7 Transatlantic collaborations and contributions to geoarchaeology

11:00:13:00

10.8 Geoarchaeology of submerged archaeological sites: studies in site characterization and formation process

16:00:18:00

10.9 Landuse and landscape

A106

Theme: Independent Sessions

08:30:10:30

16.3 Recent work at major archaeological sites around the world

Theme: Critical Technologies: the Making of the Modern World

11:00:13:00

8.1 Method and the machine: theorising an archaeological approach to technical processes

16:00:18:00

8.2 Archaeologies of internment: method and theory for an emerging field

A109

Theme: Archaeology in the Digital Age 2.0

08:30:10:30

5.7 Open archaeology: fundamentals of Intellectual Property and open source

11:00:13:00

5.8 Out of the shadows: 3D capture technologies in archaeology

16:00:18:00

5.9 Digitizing the archaeological record: panorama and challenges

B101

Theme: The Impact of Innovation

08:30:10:30

32.1 East meets West: the transition to farming as innovation

11:00:13:00

32.2 Transformations in technology and ideology during the Bronze and Iron Ages in central Eurasia and east Asia: explaining innovation

16:00:18:00

32.3 Invasion, extirpation, extinction: cultural and environmental consequences of human impact on past ecosystems

C108

Theme: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology

08:30:10:30

22.7 Rising seas: exploring the impact of sea-level rise on cultural heritage resources

11:00:13:00

22.8 Navigating contentious waters: international responses to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

C110

Theme: Wetland Archaeology Across the World

08:30:10:30

33.7 Managing wetland archaeology: in situ preservation, sustainability and the heritage resource: current perspectives, future potential

11:00:13:00

33.8 Wetland archaeology and palaeoenvironment: moving beyond environmental determinism

Theme: Living in Island Worlds

16:00:18:00

21.1 Between the sea and the sky: 'island' as a metaphor for investigating eco-systems, landscape and identity

E113

Theme: Archaeology and the Museum

08:30:10:30

4.2 Museums, heritage and social memory I

11:00:13:00

4.3 Museums, heritage and social memory II

16:00:18:00

4.4 Museum collections as archaeological data

E114/E115

Theme: Archaeology, Development and Quality Assurance: an International Perspective

08:30:10:30

7.6 Approaches to the management and monitoring of cultural heritage in farmland and forestry I

11:00:13:00

7.7 Approaches to the management and monitoring of cultural heritage in farmland and forestry II

Theme: Cultural and Intellectual Property Issues in Archaeological Heritage: Identifying the Issues, Developing Modes of Resolution

16:00:18:00

9.1 Intellectual property issues in archaeological heritage: case studies, challenges, fair access, best practices, equitable resolution

F102

Theme: Our Changing Planet: Past Human Environments in Modern Contexts

08:30:10:30

28.7 Living with nature: heritage negotiation in the face of disasters

Theme: Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context

11:00:13:00

29.1 A cast of thousands: children in the archaeological record

16:00:18:00

29.2 Humanity at the margins: osteoarchaeological perspectives to life on the edge

G106

Theme: Archaeological Theory? Legacies, Burdens, Futures

08:30:10:30

1.6 Where the future of archaeological theory lies

Theme: Independent Sessions

11:00:13:00

16.4 Problematising 'heritage as cure' – towards alternative therapeutics of memory-work

Theme: Memory, Archaeology and Oral Traditions

16:00:18:00

25.1 Social memory, place and identity: processes and practices

G109

Theme: Reflections on Archaeology and Politics

08:30:10:30

31.1 Politics and archaeology/anthropology in different regions of the world

11:00:13:00

31.2 Politics and practice: archaeology in North Africa

16:00:18:00

31.3 Politics and archaeology in the Americas

J109

Theme: Exploring WAC's Approach(es) to Ethics

08:30:10:30

13.2 Exploring 'non-professional' connections to artifacts: research methods on motivations

11:00:13:00

13.3 International workshop for the Ethics Forum

16:00:18:00

13.4 WAC Ethics Forum

Friday

Theatre L

Theme: Materializing Identities I: Personhood, Politics and the Presentation of Identity

08:30:10:30

23.10 The archaeology of power I

11:00:13:00

23.11 The archaeology of power II

14:00:16:00

23.12 Materialising identity: archaeology in the service of repatriation

Theatre M

Theme: Materializing Identities II: Materials, Techniques, Practice

08:30:10:30

24.10 Hot rocks: heated stone technologies and archaeology

11:00:13:00

24.11 Medieval materializations I

14:00:16:00

24.12 Medieval materializations II

Theatre N

Theme: Land and Archaeology

08:30:10:30

20.10 Landscape legacies: archaeological approaches to domestication in the landscape

11:00:13:00

20.11 'Neolithic' landscape in East Asia

Theme: Independent Sessions

14:00:16:00

16.8 Remembering and forgetting: archaeology and social memory

Theatre O

Theme: Archaeologies of Art

08:30:10:30

2.10 Picturing change: depiction and the archaeology of contact

Theatre P

Theme: Engaged and Useful Archaeologies

08:30:10:30

12.10 Collaboration or contestation? The realities of community engagement I

11:00:13:00

12.11 Collaboration or contestation? The realities of community engagement II

Theatre Q

Theme: Getting the Message Across - Communicating Archaeology

08:30:10:30

14.3 Toward international principles in heritage interpretation: ideological imposition or tools for intercultural communication?

11:00:13:00

14.4 Perspectives on the past: archaeology beyond academics

14:00:16:00

14.5 Black-and-white issues about the gray literature

Theatre R

Theme: Rainforest as Artefact

08:30:10:30

30.1 Banana: the neglected history

11:00:13:00

30.2 Shifting cultivation

14:00:16:00

30.3 Agroforestry: transformations of tropical perennial crops

A106

Theme: Critical Technologies: the Making of the Modern World

08:30:10:30

8.3 Atomic archaeology

11:00:13:00

8.4 Nostalgia for infinity: exploring the archaeology of the final frontier

A109

Theme: Independent Sessions

08:30:10:30

16.5 Old wine in new bottles: working on old excavations using modern methods

B101

08:30:10:30

16.6 The archaeology of the village

11:00:13:00

16.7 Tracing objects, tracing people

C110

Theme: Living in Island Worlds

08:30:10:30

21.2 Long-term adaptive strategies in the settlement of islands: comparing the archaeological data from the Pacific and the Mediterranean Sea

11:00:13:00

21.3 The archaeology of islands and coasts I

14:00:16:00

21.4 The archaeology of islands and coasts II

E113

Theme: Intimate Encounters, Postcolonial Engagements: Archaeologies of Empire and Sexuality

08:30:10:30

18.1 Beyond identity

11:00:13:00

18.2 Colonial (re)productions

14:00:16:00

18.3 Engaged bodies

E114/E115

Theme: Cultural and Intellectual Property Issues in Archaeological Heritage: Identifying the Issues, Developing Modes of Resolution

08:30:10:30

9.2 Socio-legal constructions of archaeological heritage: intersections in rights and regulations, objects and cultures, identity and indigeneity, and values I

11:00:13:00

9.3 Socio-legal constructions of archaeological heritage: intersections in rights and regulations, objects and cultures, identity and indigeneity, and values II

14:00:16:00

9.4 The antiquities trade: policies and prospects

F102

Theme: Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context

08:30:10:30

29.3 Silent witnesses: case studies in osteobiography and forensic archaeology

11:00:13:00

29.4 History of health in Africa I

14:00:16:00

29.5 History of health in Africa II

G106

Theme: Memory, Archaeology and Oral Traditions

08:30:10:30

25.2 Theatres of memory: archaeology and the production of memory

11:00:13:00

25.3 Unmasking multivocality in archaeology

14:00:16:00

25.4 Conserving memory? Oral history, memory and heritage conservation

G109

Theme: Emerging Global Archaeologies

08:30:10:30

11.1 Ethical standards for global archaeologists

11:00:13:00

11.2 Landscape preservation and its importance to global theory

14:00:16:00

11.3 Setting the course for a revitalized ICAHM

J109

Theme: Exploring WAC's Approach(es) to Ethics

08:30:10:30

13.5 Personal ethics, social justice and the practice of archaeology in the world

11:00:13:00

13.6 Roundtable on WAC's approach to ethics

Academic Programme Abstracts

Theme 1 - Archaeological Theory? Legacies, Burdens, Futures

*Andrew Cochrane, Ian Russell, Timothy Webmoor,
Christopher Witmore*

Abstract

What is archaeological theory? Where is archaeological theory?

Opening many contemporary books on archaeological theory it becomes apparent there is little internal debate between differing theoretical positions. Instead, one is presented with the shoring up of alternate 'camps' operating without significant interaction. While branding 'labels' proliferate, and are often taken for developed theories, the inter-relationships between various agendas are seldom interrogated; e.g. agency theory, cognitive archaeology, embodiment, evolutionary archaeology, feminism, materiality, middle range theory, phenomenology, thing theory, etc. The fragmented terrain of this 'hyperpluralism' characterises the field world-wide and has been embraced generally as a positive development. Within this climate, however, there are arguments that archaeological theory is no longer at the heart of archaeology as a coherent enterprise, and even that "theory is dead". Reasons for these concerns are multiple, in part relating to transforming definitions of theory itself. With few exceptions, this situation derives from a lack of intellectual debate and disciplinary negotiation. Additionally, a host of other factors also come into play—from the explosion of the heritage industry and CRM to the fluctuations of the academy; from behind-the-doors networking to the media economy of popular archaeology. Recognition of these concerns does not form the end point for this Congress Theme, but rather it constitutes a point of departure.

We encourage sessions to engage questions of archaeological theory relating to:

- Legacies; what has become of these 'theoretical camps'?
- Burdens; can we avoid the theory/practice bifurcation while exploring the edge of thoughtful practice?
- Futures; what are the new agendas? What are the obligations, energies, and concerns which form common grounds beneath the fragmented terrain of archaeological theory?

In a period of radical transformations within the discipline, we hope sessions will take stock and further explore a range of interests and applications.

- What are the very long term implications of theoretical, pedagogical and institutional changes for the practices of archaeology?
- Will careful and critical thought in archaeology be sidelined as irrelevant in a climate of politically correct, open inclusion and popular opinion-driven, production of heritage for all?
- Do the very activities of discerning evaluation and debate inherent to theory make theory elitist?
- Who is included and excluded from archaeological theorizing?
- And more importantly, how are the standards of evaluation and reasoning changing as a consequence of the new climate? Or is theory no longer needed?

Furthermore, we encourage panelists to consider the investigation of stimuli that prompt bold questions. What does

an archaeological sensibility contribute to the understanding of humanity? What are the unique contributions of archaeology in its collaboration with other disciplines? Can archaeology contribute to cutting-edge agendas and debates in a transdisciplinary arena? We aim to foster a rich series of exchanges addressing where we are and what is at stake. Simultaneously we seek to reframe or even undercut the current state of affairs - a hyperplural stagnation - by identifying collective concerns for understanding humanity's location within the intra-relationships of this shared world.

1.1 - Contesting ethnoarchaeologies. Traditions, perspectives, prospects

G106: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Arkadiusz Marciniak, Nurcan E. Yalman

Abstract

Ethnoarchaeological studies carried out outside the mainstream milieu of North American archaeology have long and rich tradition. Many researchers all around the world have been conducting numerous ethnographic studies to be able to answer various archaeological questions. Different theoretical traditions and historical trajectories of their development have led to many distinct insights. Consequently, these ethnoarchaeological studies were carried out having a wide range of questions in mind and, consequently, their results are hardly compatible. This body of research constitutes undoubtedly very valuable achievements, which could make a fascinating contribution to mainstream ethnoarchaeology.

The main objective of the session is to present an overview of non-American traditions of ethnoarchaeology along with the manner in which they embed into social context and local theoretical frameworks. The session will thus aim to reconsider how to evaluate the contribution of these ethnoarchaeologies. The considerable difficulties in assessing the importance of these traditions have largely been compounded by language barriers. The results of these studies, along with more theoretical considerations, have been published almost exclusively in local languages in local books and journals, and therefore, their achievements are hardly noticed outside those contexts.

Recent dynamic developments in archaeology shook the ontological certainty, which seemed to emanate from those who believed in the explanatory possibilities of the great traditional models, e.g. historical materialism or cultural ecology. In this climate of doubt and uncertainty, we begin to witness the birth, recovery or development of certain analytical tendencies, which begin to mark a new era in the history of the discipline. It is in this sense that the session contributors will address how ethnoarchaeology can contribute to the knowledge of local and global prehistory. Therefore, one has to assess how to cope with ethnoarchaeological reasoning while bearing in mind the particularity of human prehistoric cultures. A related issue will comprise the problem of analogy in ethnoarchaeological reasoning.

Another important issue to be discussed in the session comprises the impact of the social, economic and political context of the 21st century world, including globalization, communication, technology, movement and trade opportunities into various aspects of practicing ethnoarchaeology, including applied methodologies, contacts with indigenous communities, ethics, teaching and so on.

Establishing ethnoarchaeological theory for Anatolia

Nurcan E. Yalman

Abstract

Even though the archaeology in Anatolia is quite rich and covers a long period, from prehistory to classical times, theoretical approaches surrounding it are rarely discussed. Moreover, the endeavour to interpret the data that came about as a result of numerous excavations has not been the primary focus during the development of the discipline.

Ethnoarchaeology should be undertaken within a theoretical framework, as was debated for years by many colleagues. In Turkey, it is hard to talk about an ethnoarchaeological tradition, rather we speak of ethnography.

In this paper, I will summarize the ethnographic background and discuss the problems of using a 'direct ethnography' to interpret the archaeological data from a context such as Anatolia, which has a very active social geography in itself. Here, it is particularly difficult to work on the individual cultures with a 'direct historical approach. Some of the possible solutions will also be discussed.

Ethnoarchaeological research on various ethnic groups in Indonesia

Boedhihartono Boedhihartono, Agni Klintuni Boedhihartono

Abstract

Ethnographic study of different ethnic groups in Indonesia offers ideas on how people adapted themselves in different environmental settings in the past. It looks at the fact that Indonesian people are dispersed throughout different geographical areas, isolated one from the other by the sea. Inter-island sea, dense tropical jungle and high mountains are barriers to the inhabitants and contact between populations. It is not only small islands that cause people to behave in isolation, but different inhabitants scattered in different environmental settings, occupying large land masses can also engage in different cultural behaviour. Each tribal society and each ethnic group in the course of time has developed adaptive traits according to the environmental condition.

Ethnoarchaeology of salt water springs in Subcarpathian Moldavia

Marius Alexianu, Olivier Weller

Abstract

The Subcarpathian area of Moldavia represents the ideal framework to perform extensive ethnoarchaeological research as there are here over 200 salt water springs near which are found archaeological deposits related to the exploitation of the salt water. Nowadays, these deposits are still exploited at an unexpected degree of intensity by the members of rural as well as of urban communities. As part of a Romanian research project which began 1993, complex ethnoarchaeological research began in 2003 as part of French-Romanian projects and in 2007 as part of a Romanian project (<http://ethnosol.uaic.ro>). The main research focuses on the identification of all water springs in Subcarpathian Moldavia and on the completion of complex ethnoarchaeological research (exploitation, use, distribution networks, commerce, hunting, halotherapy, social contexts, ethnoscience, symbolistics, etc.).

La salinera Soconusco-Benito Juárez: observaciones etnoarqueológicas para la comprensión de la identidad entre la relación de los grupos de élite y domésticos

Paris A. Ferrand Alcaraz, Jorge Ceja

Abstract

Actualmente, grupos domésticos en la región de Soconusco obtienen sal cocinando salmuera en tinajas de metal; es muy probable que en época prehispánica la técnica de cocción en ollas haya sido utilizada con el mismo fin. Varias investigaciones arqueológicas en Mesoamérica, apoyan la idea de que la sal es un elemento muy preciado e importante para la dieta (Andrews 1983; Parsons 2001 y Williams 2003), por lo tanto el control de este recurso debió haber ocasionado antagonismo no sólo entre distintas comunidades, sino también entre los grupos domésticos y élite. El estudio etnoarqueológico de la obtención de sal en la región de Soconusco (Ceja 2007), nos permite señalar que la relación entre grupos identitarios dentro de una misma comunidad puede observarse en el registro arqueológico, a través de la identificación de los distintos escenarios rituales.

Luo settlement of the Uyoma Peninsula: a historical reconstruction through oral testimony, material culture and archaeology

Gilbert Oteyo

Abstract

This research uses a combination of oral history, ethnography (material culture) and archaeology to reconstruct a settlement history of Luo clans in the Uyoma Peninsula of Lake Victoria, Western Kenya in the last 500 hundred years. The challenge is to understand the Luo history in the pre-colonial and post-colonial era. This paper therefore recognizes the combination of oral history, ethnography and archaeology in a particular setting as a unique way to study the history of an African people, while underscoring the fact that a people's history is a history of their social, cultural and economic production. Material culture objects, archaeological sites and historical settlements are but the remains of such production. More important is, how the Luo people at present relate to these remains of their cultural production and how, through historical changes, they have produced, transformed and managed their cultural heritage over the last half a century.

Possible prehistoric sky lore in the Carpathian Basin during the Bronze Age - an ethnoarchaeological attempt

Emilia Pasztor

Abstract

There is an assumption that solar and lunar phenomena played a particularly important role in Bronze Age mythology in Europe. During this period the increasing use of special symbols assumed to be solar symbols is well known and easily discernible from different types of archaeological artefacts. Essays on prehistoric mythology frequently mention the evident existence of a pan-European solar cult. The purpose of the presentation is to make an attempt to outline possible sky lore for the Carpathian Basin during the Bronze Age with the help of ethnographical research and the author's current archaeoastronomical studies.

Preservation and transmission of oral traditions - the case of Akyem Abompe

Joyce A. Dartey

Abstract

This paper discusses observations made during field research on the extent to which oral traditions can serve as a reliable source of information for ethnoarchaeological research in Ghana. These observations border on what constitutes the oral traditions of the bauxite bead producing community of Akyem Abompe in south eastern Ghana, the modes of preservation and transmission of the traditions and the influences of the wider socio-economic and political environment of the country on the memory and oral traditions of the people.

Tinkuy: critical encounters between ethnography, ethnohistory, oral tradition and archaeology in the Andes

Emily M. Dean, Gina Maldonado

Abstract

To enrich their interpretations of the past, many archaeologists working in the Andes draw upon Spanish colonial accounts of the Inca, ethnographies of contemporary Andean and Amazonian populations, and local oral histories and traditions. While such approaches can make for better and livelier archaeology, the past cultures subjected to these interpretive devices are often far removed in time and space from the sources of the analogies. Drawing upon original ethnographic and archaeological research on memory and landscape in southern Peru, as well as case studies from elsewhere in the Andes, this paper considers the strengths and limitations of incorporating ethnohistoric and ethnographic data into archaeological interpretations. Particular attention is given to the non-critical use of the Spanish chronicles and the problem of what Starn (1991; 1994), Jamieson (2005), and Weismantel

(1991) term 'lo Andino,' in which diverse cultural traditions are essentialised into static and romantic ideals of 'Andean culture.'

Underground grain storage techniques in coastal Orissa: an ethnoarchaeological perspective

Shahida Ansari

Abstract

Domestication of plants and agricultural practices led to development of storage techniques. These techniques probably evolved due to many factors, such as climatic irregularities, surplus production, trade requirements, security and better taste. With time, many techniques developed to store grains depending on different climatic conditions and availability of raw material. These are evident archaeologically in the form of storage pots, jars, bins, stone platform, chambers, pit silos and granaries since Neolithic times through Pre-Harappan, Chalcolithic and early historic time period in India.

Ethnographically, popular storage methods have been above ground in various kinds of movable bamboo containers, bags, baskets, wooden and tin boxes, storage pots, jars and clay bins. Some of them are well documented. However, the documentation of underground storage has received little attention. It is a very important technique in eastern India in general and southern Orissa in particular. It is not only used for storing grains but also to improve the taste of rice. An in depth study of the whole cycle, from making the pits to the opening of the granaries after a stipulated time period and what is left behind, has been carried out. This has led to a better understanding of the pits (storage) reported from various archaeological sites in India and has answered many questions related to them.

The adoption of an underground storage technique, i.e. khanni, in modern times in the district of Ganjam, Orissa suggests continued existence of this traditional knowledge system over generations. The local wisdom and innovative skill indicates the choice of materials, the process of manufacture, the quantity to be stored and its preferred location. This knowledge also indicates the precautionary measures to be taken to safeguard grain, manage grain loss and damage, and the maintenance required to increase its life span. The most interesting part is the physical imprint of the storage process left on the pit after the removal of the grains. After removal of grains, the pit appears whitish in colour and after removal of the straw lining, the pit wall appears ashy black, as if some burning activity had taken place.

1.2 - Experience, modes of engagement, archaeology

G106: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Krysta Ryzewski, Matt Ratto, Michelle Charest

Abstract

Are multimedia, information technologies, digital visualizations and web 2.0 forums indispensable (or quickly becoming so) to the 21st century archaeologist's toolkit? Are they as instrumental as 'older' analog or paper-based technologies, such as 35mm film, 16mm tape, and printed maps? This session embraces emergent, analog and paper-based media and moves beyond the observation that they can be important tools of practice by demonstrating how they affect practice and theory. Participants will employ multimedia approaches to ask how are archaeology and heritage experienced by archaeologists and/or non-archaeologists? And how do these archaeologies of experience impact our practices, interpretations and theoretical agendas?

The session places emphasis on experience documented through media. This emphasis raises questions about: archaeology and digital representation, the creation and destruction of archaeological information, authenticity in reconstructions/interpretations, how archaeologists create their

own identities, how archaeology affects non-archaeologists, the non-linearity of archaeological practice, the documenting of individual histories, and how the three dimensionality of multimedia recording affects contextual relationships of materials. By approaching archaeology through the lens of experience it is possible to blend the traditionally divided realms of theory and practice. This session works with the interrelated agendas of the present, and the changing pace and character of archaeology.

From the opposite corner: a bibliometric analysis of research on American archaeology in European publications

Maria A. S. Mallia, Aixa S. Vidal

Abstract

"We see what we are prepared to see". Scientific research aims at breaking down this situation, analysing its subjects/objects of study from different views. Thus, multiple answers can be derived from every question.

The study of the prehistoric and colonial periods in America can be a good example to survey the influence of the academic background for the analysis of human history.

Here we review two Spanish journals of American studies to discuss the different orientations of the authors according to their provenance. In view of their nationality, we consider their research as regards the object of study (artefacts/written sources), its origin and chronology. We found interesting orientations in relation to interest in particular subjects, most probably conditioned by the ontology of the researchers. Although the selection is quite taxative, it may usefully complement studies carried out in the Americas.

Fractured media: challenging the dimensions of archaeology's typical visual modes of engagement

Sara E. Perry

Abstract

As new media technologies increasingly populate our toolkits, questions arise about whether archaeologists are yet even competent users of 'orthodox' media. Prior to engaging with emerging tools, this paper takes one step back to probe the subtexts of traditional two-dimensional archaeological images. Of interest is whether the many implications of these images can be made poignant via personally manipulating and imposing upon their form and function.

Influenced by the work of Bertolt Brecht, this paper examines what is legitimate in our practices of picturing the past, and what it means to explicitly--perhaps illicitly--interfere with typical archaeological visuals. Via tentative experiments with various maps, photos and illustrations, I endeavour to turn these orthodox modes of engagement into more defiant tools of discovery and critique. My objective is to disrupt convention and prompt archaeologists to confront and respond to themselves (and their responsibilities to others) in their everyday interactions with media.

Materialities of nostalgia at the old homestead

Christina J. Hodge

Abstract

This paper reflects on processes of memory- and history-making at the Elihu Akin House, a historic site in a New England coastal village. Since the late 18th century, the house has been a place of dwelling and deliberate recollection. Recent archaeological excavations, a 1922 silent movie, and an Atkinson's 1778 letter represent multiple media, periods and perspectives, for which the house serves as a touchstone. These three occasions comprise an archive of nostalgia. Remembrance is repeatedly filtered through and entangled with in-progress experiences. The material and emotional are mutually constituted as the house is reinvested with significance. Understanding these processes has implications as the site is developed into a heritage centre striving to

present not only local and regional history, but also the methods and challenges of heritage management.

Toward an experience-based archaeology of experience

Michelle Charest

Abstract

Why are the life experiences of the archaeologist deemed consequential only when they address the strange, but never the familiar?

Ethnographic analogy and ethnoarchaeology are typically applied in circumstances in which we do not seem to innately identify with the cultural experiences being studied. Yet, we tend to forget how everyday experiences frame our potential understandings of any past cultures. Commonplace experiences of the archaeologist - from visiting a pub, to taking a bath, to shopping for groceries - should instead be embraced as a supreme inroad into interpretations of similar activities in the past. Through thorough investigations of the day to day, insights can suggest diverse research trajectories, provide alternative viewpoints, and bring hidden components of experience to light.

This paper will examine the utility of deep descriptions of contemporary commonplace experiences, employing a variety of different media and recording techniques, in creating and assessing divergent interpretations of the past.

Exploring the acoustic experience of Silbury Hill

Sarah May

Abstract

How can we record what we can't see? How can we describe what prehistoric people heard? Why should we care?

Silbury Hill, the largest constructed mound in Western Europe, was originally constructed around 2400 BC. As part of the research accompanying a major conservation programme, we investigated an observation of unusually good sound propagation between the top of the hill and the surrounding landscape. We approached this through the combination of community engagement and digital modelling.

During National Archaeology Week in 2007, we staged performances on the top of the hill. We invited members of the public to be the audience for these performances and asked them to describe their experiences. Alongside this, we used software designed for Environmental Impact Assessments to model what sound propagation would be expected.

This paper will briefly present the results of the work so far and discuss the significance of and interactions between the different methodologies.

Get real: a manifesto for virtual reality in archaeology

Colleen L. Morgan

Abstract

Virtual reality has been a 'killer app' within the realm of archaeological computing, as evident from the number of books, journals, and conferences dedicated to the subject. Though often presented as a single entity, virtual reality is more of a spectrum, from the fully immersive environments famously posited in William Gibson's *Neuromancer* to telepresence, or the space "where you are when you're talking on the phone" (Rucker, et al. 1992).

In this paper I will explore the range of these offerings and discuss their relative merit as interpretive and heuristic devices by asking a few uncomfortable questions. Should the people of the past serve as your digital tour guides? Is sitting behind a computer screen truly interactive? What do people learn about archaeology by walking through a virtual model? Does virtual reality contribute to a social archaeology? Finally, I will argue for an augmented reality model for interpretation in archaeology.

Performing/transacting/enacting archaeological vision

Matt Ratto

Abstract

In this paper I explore how visual depictions such as archaeological renderings of monuments and built environments act in three different ways: as inscriptions that provide resources for the development of institutions and networks, as representations that allow for culturally-specific social performances, and as embodied, manipulable objects used to develop and enrich personal cognitive perspectives. Evaluating material from a project on simulation and virtual reality in archaeology (Amsterdam, 2005-2007), I will use resources from second-wave cognitive science and phenomenology to detail how archaeological illustrations relate to institutional, cultural and individual forms of knowledge-making.

Located media and the question of manifestation in archaeology

Christopher Witmore

Abstract

Located media are modes of engagement tailor-made for a specific place. Located media play upon mixed sensory realities in the evocation of particular presence effects, understandings or associations. Located media are deployed via mobile interfaces: miniDV cameras, video iPods, broadband cell phones, etc.

From archaeological sites in Greece to excavations in Providence, RI, from a granite circle by Richard Long to a site-specific sculpture by Patrick Dougherty, this presentation shares a series of experiments with located media over the past five years. It argues that located media challenge how we manifest the past (as place-events) and, in so doing, it reconfigures the types of pasts we transport with us into the future.

1.3 - Getting to the heart of matters: investigating the theory and practice relationship in archaeologies of humanity

G106: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Karina Croucher, Barra Ó Donnabháin, Wendelin Romer

Abstract

The relationship between practice and theory has been discussed deeply over many hundreds of years by philosophers, scientists and theologians of various faiths, from a range of cultures. However the issue is only now coming of age in archaeology. Arguably, one of the most important actions in the current disciplinary climate is to re-centre theory as inseparable from practice. This is a very real challenge when it has been suggested that theory is no longer at the heart of archaeology as a coherent enterprise, or indeed that theory is dead.

This session will delve into the sometimes unclear and uncertain relationship between theory and practice in what we have termed 'archaeologies of humanity'. In order to investigate the current relationship theory has with practice the session will question the perception of a theory/practice bifurcation by focusing on bodies, the very hub of humanity. How different theoretical perspectives are applied or avoided in areas of archaeological practice in the academy and in the field will be explored. These areas include mortuary remains and practices, osteoarchaeology and interpretive aspects such as personhood, agency and embodiment; indeed any aspect which might be considered of relevance to the topic of humanity. The session intends to get right at the heart of matters through discussions not only of where we are currently, but also how we might encourage a future where theory and practice are perceived not in an ambivalent state, but as an archaeological nexus.

Being human, theory and practice

Julian Thomas

Abstract

Implicitly or explicitly, our practice as archaeologists makes certain assumptions concerning the character of human existence. At a fundamental level, we can distinguish between approaches which present humans as entities with a series of definable attributes, and others which insist that being human is a practice. Humanity is a doing, rather than a being. In this contribution, I will argue that this distinction leads us not simply toward different kinds of accounts of the past, but also to different conceptualizations of the relationship between theory and practice itself.

Flexible meanings, embodied practices and categorizing the world

Sheila Kohring

Abstract

Theory is only dead when archaeological practice is dead. The practices and technologies of knowledge engaged in by archaeologists to imbue meaning to material culture continue the interpretative process started in the creative event of production. Furthermore, individual-material culture relationships may differ between production, consumption, disposal and rediscovery and, likewise, so too may their meanings. It is not about 'truths', but rather recognising and permitting meaning to be multiple and dynamic - to flow and ebb with time, individuals and context.

This paper explores how to integrate a more dynamic interpretative model into archaeological theory. It focuses on the importance of agency and embodied practices as technologies of knowledge which facilitate a more flexible ontology for archaeology, and considers the use of typological categorisation in archaeology as a case study.

The 'ontological turn' and the impasse of archaeological theory

Michael Tierney

Abstract

Social theories can be differentiated on ideological and ontological grounds. The shift to pluralist approaches or a pick-and-mix approach to theoretical preferences ignores these differences and ultimately perpetuates traditional interpretations and practices. The proliferation of theory and even critique in universities has not generally filtered down to how we work as archaeologists and in the way our work is used in society. An appraisal of ontological differences will lead to a strengthening of archaeological theory and philosophy, where theory and philosophy are understood as underlabouring critical and emancipatory approaches to interpretation and practice. I conclude using David Harvey's categorization of theory as revolutionary theory, counter-revolutionary theory or status quo theory to show how the 'ontological turn' in social theory can clarify and explain some of the legacies and burden of theory outlined in this theme's abstract and suggest a way around them for the future.

Putting flesh on old bones: exploring the practicality of a unified, reflexive approach to interpreting human remains

Wendelin Romer

Abstract

The concept of a 'reflexive' approach in archaeological theory is not new, but is there yet a viable method for applying it in practice, in particular when working with the very centre of humanity, people?

This paper explores the possibility of using aspects of Gestalt Theory and the Gestalt Cycle of experience as a basis for a reflexive methodology when interpreting human remains. By working with the concepts of experiential inquiry and awareness of the 'self' as an active principle in the processes

of perception, this paper will discuss whether it is possible to move beyond a purely sensory, reified perception to a deeper awareness of what we are encountering when we excavate and analyse human remains.

Can the theory and practice relationship be unified to open up the possibility of a shift from imagining past peoples, to a current encounter with real people from the past?

Archaeologists as people

Lolita Nikolova, Claire Smith, Heather Burke

Abstract

Archaeology is often criticised for focussing on objects, sites, assemblages and contexts-things rather than the people behind the things. The paradox of this view is that while archaeological theory can seem boring, the lives of archaeologists are actually extremely interesting. The debates between Binford and Bordes, for example, not only engaged a contemporary audience, but are still thought-provoking 30 years later. It is not only the issues themselves that are interesting, but also how the different life histories and viewpoints of archaeologists affect their interpretations of past human behaviour.

Risk, trust and alternative worlds in posthuman archaeologies

Marcus Brittain

Abstract

Arguably, archaeology's theoretical trends are the product of a desire towards unification of competing or diverging discourse, and are often the result of a deep anxiety about the security of disciplinary knowledge claims. The merger of theory and practice, for example, may equate to the restoration of trust in objectivity as an act of faith inherent in risk and the necessity for its reduction or management.

This paper suggests that interpretation is strengthened not through the humanist 'image' of a unified common world of archaeological practice and mutual belief, but through a posthuman understanding of the situated conflicts and tensions between alternative viewpoints and ways of doing, embracing a disunity of science. Through the changing approaches to the body in Neolithic and Bronze Age Wales, the aim is to argue that discursive fields are continually endorsed, rejected and contested in practice that is historically and sociopolitically situated.

Things that move or in being at the margins: the anthropology of things

Vladimir I. Ionesov

Abstract

This report explores the anthropological nature of artefacts and their humanistic mission in cultural process.

The artefacts of archaeology are more than only samples of material culture and objects of scientific interpretation; they are active participants of social life. There are many examples of the use of archaeological material in political, ideological, religious and interethnic relations. Often they become objects of fierce fighting and conflicts. The point is that things have human figure and they do not exist without their creators. So we can consider every object as concentrated expressions of human life. Things are also great resources of humanistic and aesthetic developments and especially educational activity. In spite of this knowledge, very little information is available about understandings of the cultural missions of artefacts and their explicit and implicit influence on the social lives of people.

This paper attempts to trace the social and cultural contexts in the movement of things in the discourse of anthropological examination and phenomenological analysis. I will try to show the power of archaeological objects to provide a social environment for cross-cultural reconciliation and peacemaking in education and civil relations. The paper is organized around a discussion of some sets of such different subjects, each of

which, in turn, serves as a separate investigative part: the thing as anthropological essence; the thing as imperative of culture; the thing as constructing of borders; the thing as transition; the thing as dialogue, retranslation and communication; the thing as model of cultural and ethnic identification; the thing as diversity and structural differentiation; the thing as reciprocity and distribution; the thing as peace-creativity; the thing as memory and connection of times; the thing as struggle between life and death; the thing as symbol; the thing as tolerance; the thing as teaching; the thing as model of harmony and unity in diversity; the thing as humanism and freedom. The report thus analyzes four general participant narratives, a process that carries several implications for studies approaching the relationship between thing, nature, culture and the human being.

A genealogy of identities: tracing citation through arenas of practice

Karina Croucher, Oliver Harris, Philip Richardson

Abstract

This article seeks to trace the ways in which multiple identities could be cited through various arenas of practice, including the treatment of the dead, and engagements with material culture and the environment through life. It will draw on comparative examples from the Neolithic of Britain and the Near East to explore how multiple modes of personhood, forms of gender, and experiences of identity may have been constructed in these contexts in the past.

The paper will not seek to develop totalising senses of identity related to 'individuals' in the Neolithic, but rather expose the genealogy of identity as it was cited and recited. In so doing it will reveal how a sensitive, in-depth engagement with data, informed by cutting edge theoretical understandings, can reveal insights into the contrasting forms of identity that existed in these disparate geographical and temporal locations.

The Newford pyre: fiery debates at the trowel's edge

Brendon Wilkins

Abstract

Recent decades have seen a proliferation of new scientific approaches to old archaeological problems. These studies have added impetus to long-standing archaeological debates, but they have also resulted in a disciplinary divergence of archaeological science from humanities-based interpretive archaeology. This paper explores how these issues connect with a site excavated on the N6 Galway to Ballinasloe road scheme in Ireland.

The site posed significant interpretive problems to excavators, with some features (such as a Bronze Age pyre) that were very clearly defined but had few recorded parallels, and other more enigmatic features that may or may not have been token cremation burials, but were undetermined by the evidence. Interpretation at the 'trowel's edge' is taken to refer to the greater involvement of specialists at excavation stage, enabling the record to be interrogated for more archaeologically relevant answers.

This paper is about what happened when we put that theory into practice.

Age at death, probable sex - are the dead only accorded 'humanity' if we can decide?

Rose Drew

Abstract

Human bone specialists are expected to provide definitive assessments of age and sex. Juveniles are easier to age but not to sex; for adults this is reversed. Cranial indicators for sexing adults vary temporally and across populations; the most reliable pelvic indicators poorly survive. Grave goods further confound the issue. In the quest to determine these facts we are bound by what Sofaer terms the "common tensions between method and theory". The tensions relate to the pull

between clinical science and individuality, between statistics and agency, with cultural modification tossed in for good measure. Three case studies are presented. In one, we are uncertain about age at death though relatively sure about sex. In another individual, aspects for sexing are misshapen due to severe hip disability. Third, an individual of ambiguous sex may have had Turner's syndrome causing oestrogen deficiency; it appears s/he was deeply valued by the community.

1.4 - The impact of feminist theories on archaeology

G106: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood, Laura Jane Smith

Abstract

There have now been over thirty years of active feminist theoretical discussion and research in archaeology. This session assesses the legacy of feminist theorizing and gender research in archaeology and considers 'where to next' for archaeological feminist scholarship and practice. The session will assess the effectiveness of feminist theories and practice within archaeology, and in doing so identify both continuing and new agendas for feminist archaeology. The session will examine and evaluate such issues as: the long term consequences of feminist scholarship for archaeological research and politics; how new insights about the past and the present have been developed by feminist theories; how have feminist theories used in archaeology changed and how have they contributed to archaeological research and work practices; what new issues have surfaced in conducting feminist research and, not least, how can feminist research be facilitated and developed in the future?

Gender theories in archaeology: more attention, please!

Sarah M. Nelson

Abstract

Feminist writings have had an important impact on archaeology in terms of recognizing that women did exist in the past and created culture. It is a rare collection of essays about archaeology that fails to note some activities of women in the past. This is a big step in the right direction, but simply noting women, or socially constructed gender patterns, is not enough.

Archaeology in general has failed to notice that there are gender theories. I will use the discussion of shamanism in Chinese archaeology as an example of the problem. This ranges from insisting that all shamans were males to perceiving women of the Neolithic through the eyes of much later historians. The problems arise from neglecting the large body of feminist theory that has been developed.

Wave aside - doing feminisms as an archaeologist

Louise Ströbeck

Abstract

Contextualising -isms and -stories in archaeology according to three waves of feminism is a procedure that includes selection and generalisation of the apprehensions of sex, gender, sexuality and the body. A 'wave-theory' also fosters certain perspectives to dominate, while others are made invisible. The differences in, for example, modern feminism are rarely recognised by later feminists, gender theorists or archaeologists. Reductionism in the formulation of modern - second wave - feminism was performed for reasons of consent towards a critical traditional mainstream archaeology, and as a mode of generalisation for facilitating analyses. Today the opponents are the postmodern - third wave - feminists, and the former way of generalising feminism(s) impedes the analysis. Through operating deconstructed waves of feminism in two case studies - on ancient burial practices and on world religions - this paper counteracts the prevailing undertheorisation and marginalisation of gender identities in feminist and gender archaeological research.

Feminist theory in Scandinavian archaeology

Ericka Engelstad

Abstract

Over the last twenty years, Scandinavian archaeology has witnessed a growth in interest in theory and philosophy, and in particular theoreticians and philosophers. Feminist archaeology, with its interest in challenging gender ignorance in theory, interpretation and practice has found both encouragement and inspiration in feminist theory. This paper will investigate particular theoretical trends and choices made in Scandinavian archaeology over the last twenty years, and in particular, examine the gendered relations and contexts of the use of 'Theory'. Attention will be given to case studies of engagements with feminist theories in archaeological analyses and contrast these with masculinist uses of theory.

Feminist theory and prehistoric masculinities

Lisbeth Skogstrand

Abstract

In my Ph.D. project I aim to explore notions of masculinity in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (1000 BC-400 AD) in Southern Scandinavia. The theoretical approach is based on feminist theory in general and theories on masculinity in particular. Masculinity might be considered as social structure as well as individual identity, and I want to discuss how feminist theory, with reference to the relationship between the individual, gender and society, might be useful for examining gender in prehistoric societies. How may abstract concepts like performativity, hegemonic masculinity or bodily experience be applicable to an archaeological record of cremation burials? Does this approach provide different information about prehistoric society than regular burial analyses?

Feminist contributions to the historical archaeology of New England colonization

Joyce M. Clements

Abstract

Drawing from historical texts prepared by Puritans and their 18th-century descendants, this paper explores New England colonization strategies through a feminist lens. This feminist lens focuses on strategies to transform southern New England Native American culture by upsetting Native American women's access to social and political power and creating alliances between Puritan and Native American men. This perspective points to the unequal consequences of colonization on Native American women and men, and their differential responses to the colonization process. The implication of this view is that historians who fail to incorporate feminist insights into New England colonization narratives offer an incomplete understanding of the colonization process, whereas feminist perspectives generate a more accurate context on which to base historical and archaeological interpretations.

Gender relations in early New York

Diana diZerega Wall

Abstract

Over the last few decades, the growing awareness of feminist theories has encouraged archaeologists (as well as other scholars) to look inside the cultural box and to explore the differences between the experiences of men and women. This study applies this awareness to exploring differences between the Dutch men and women of New Netherland in their adaptations to the English conquest of that colony. An examination of the material culture of New Netherland and early English New York allows us to gain some insight into these adaptations.

Do the material possessions of California widows differ from other women's artifacts?

Anne Yentsch

Abstract

Life history data, significant events, and position within family life cycles can be identified for historic sites because of their association with specific individuals. Yet, the question of age and its influence on women's consumption patterns is not often considered within historical archaeology. Artifact assemblages from California are analyzed here to determine which is more visible within them—ethnicity or age—and the forms these material expressions take. The pattern found for California women is then considered within the broader context of gender study with specific reference to widows and their roles in historical archaeological models.

Is a feminist approach relevant in material culture studies?

Carolyn L. White

Abstract

Material culture studies today employ a variety of theoretical approaches to analyze and interpret the uses and meanings of a wide array of artifacts. This paper traces the role that feminist theory has had in the study of material culture and evaluates the successes and failures of a feminist approach as well as its role in such studies today. The relationship between feminist analysis and identity studies in material culture research is highlighted in particular. Historic period personal adornment artifacts drawn from excavations in the eastern United States and England are employed as illustrative examples.

Engendered representations and cultural heritage management

Wera Grahn

Abstract

Through a process of selection, certain artefacts are regarded as more important traces of human life than others. They are singled out as significant pieces that are forming the web of history and are assigned to become part of our cultural heritage. This means that they are under special protection and attention of the official authorities in the field. But this process of selection is opening up for questions. An analysis will be made of how gender is constructed in this area on the basis of the listing made by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage in Norway during the last ten years.

- Which constitutions of gender can be linked to the protections made?
- How are the privileged femininities and masculinities constituted?
- How can we epistemologically understand this process?
- What implication do the findings have for the field of cultural heritage?

Discussant

Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood

Abstract

Most gender research in archaeology does not explicitly use a feminist theoretical approach. Gender research in archaeology ranges from not theoretically informed to drawing explicitly on feminist anthropology and occasionally explicitly using a feminist theoretical approach. The papers in this session will be discussed within this framework, with analysis of feminist theories used in archaeology, their impact, and how more explicit use of feminist theories would be useful in archaeological research. Finally, the impact of feminist theory

on the development of post-processualism, including theories of social agency, will be discussed.

1.5 - Time and change in archaeology

G106: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Oliver Harris, Tim Murray, Jan Harding, John Robb

Abstract

Time has been seen in many ways: as a linear highway from past to future, as the ocean in which people swim, as the invisible fabric of narratives of change, and as a series of past events and future possibilities colliding together. Archaeology's task, in many ways, amounts to making time visible, however it is understood. This session addresses four related issues:

1. philosophical considerations of the nature of time and change and how they have been applied in archaeology, from Gell to Braudel to phenomenology and others;
2. studies of the social constitution of time in past societies, particularly (we hope) juxtaposing temporal narratives involved in the creation of the archaeological record with concepts of time used by archaeology in interpreting it;
3. discussions of how we can theorise long-term change (for example, history vs. evolution, time perspectivism vs. historical practice);
4. studies of how time intervenes in the creation of archaeological observables, i.e. the relationship between the structural properties of archaeological records and records of human action.

While these questions have been discussed in a wide variety of archaeological theories, we are particularly interested in a critical or reflective discussion of the current state of the issues, and opening up vistas for development of the future theoretical imaginary of archaeology.

An historical narrative approach to interpretation of small-scale cultural changes

Caroline A. Phillips

Abstract

Research of Maori settlements along the Waihou River, in Aotearoa/New Zealand, developed an interdisciplinary set of data (environmental, archaeological, historical and traditional), each of which hinted at a series of small-scale changes over a 300 year period. However, understanding the dynamic system within the socio-political aspects of Maori culture required a new type of interpretation. An historical narrative approach (after Flannery 1986, inspired by Mayr 1982) aims not only to link the diverse events, but to suggest three possible causes of change: the evolutionary or selective processes by which one phase developed into another; the immediate reasons for the development; and the intentions and choices made by the inhabitants that led to the various actions. Where possible, the interpretation employs Maori concepts relating to land use, settlements, and social and political interaction. Importantly, this approach links diverse observations, tests existing assumptions and enables more imaginative archaeological interpretations.

Archaeological time on a human scale

Kathleen L. Hull

Abstract

Time perspectivism argues for the integration of multiple analytical scales in archaeological interpretation. While archaeological methods are sufficient to identify processes visible only over the long-term, our methods and resolve to consider processes at much shorter time scales have been lacking. Analysis on the scale of a human lifetime and methods that approximate continuous time are of particular importance

if we are to consider the construction of experience, the conception of history, and the potential for agency by people in the past.

Creating archaeological genealogies: l'histoire-problème and the British Neolithic

Jan Harding

Abstract

One potentially valuable approach for studying temporality and change is provided by l'histoire-problème. A concept of the Annales School, it aimed to grasp the emergence of specific social institutions by working backwards in time through the detailed evidence to identify those 'creative events' which acted as a catalyst for their development. This problem-orientated approach — which seems well suited to the recent aspirations of some archaeologists to write genealogies — moves us away from the interpretive divide between 'event' and 'structure' to focus on the 'lived present' and its role within a multi-stranded or heterogeneous society. As such, it is well suited to the study of the British Neolithic. Examples from the monuments and burials of this period will be used to illustrate the possibilities of tracing the descent of particular institutions, practices and material culture through the network of 'lived presents' within which they were created, reproduced and transformed.

Engaging with material past: a perspective

Anna Maria Rossi

Abstract

Any archaeological artefact has a sort of transcendent dimension, in a continuum between past and present. In such 'timeless' dimension it reveals its duality as autonomous and dependent entity. This is because it can be independent in its materiality, and at the same time it cannot be outside a social system of meanings (meanings of makers, of users, of experts, of the non-expert community and so on). Thus archaeological artefacts actively mediate, through their materiality, the hermeneutical spiral of the past in the present.

This paper aims to show how, in this nexus between materiality and meanings, there exists a vital point of engagement with material culture of the past. In particular, experts' activities, as critical acts of interpretation, should work on this crucial tension within the material past in order to make sense of it and to open up the interpretation process to non-experts.

Megaliths and megahistory: problems of scale in 4th millennium BC Europe

Oliver Harris, John Robb

Abstract

Archaeologists have never really succeeded in theorising time at different scales without reductionism. Either the long-term time-perspectivist model appears to be the driving force of history, or short-term scales of historical practice models are privileged. Take the example of megaliths. Recently historical practice models have been applied to megaliths in ways that have radically transformed our understanding of them. Such models, though excellent in themselves, have less to tell us about why megaliths appear across Europe in the early fourth millennium BC in very different contexts. Indeed, post-processual archaeology has largely abandoned the explanation of wide ranging and long-term connections.

In this paper we propose a modified understanding and vocabulary for conceptualising time, one that recognises that a variety of scales are important, but does not privilege any particular one. We explore the applicability of this vocabulary in relation to the megaliths of the fourth millennium BC in Europe.

Ritual process as cultural paradigm

Vladimir I. Ionesov

Abstract

This report calls for a theoretical investigation of ritual process as a cultural paradigm. Focusing on the character of the phenomenological essence of culture and ritual, the study outlines how ritual means influence cultural process and how cultural process determines ritual actions. The force of ritual is its symbolic order. The ritual recognizes and expresses itself in symbolic form. This is why it is very important to study the symbolic space of culture through ritual process and mythological systems. The significance of ritual actions is especially great in the transitional stages of cultural development.

This paper develops the concept of "ritualization of social drama" to analyze phenomenological and structural manifestations of culture in transition. Ritual enables us to identify the culture itself and its sense, essence and intention. I define the ritual process as the special strategy of culture's survival and as a cultural paradigm.

1.6 - Where the future of archaeological theory lies

G106: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

John Carman, Carol McDavid

Abstract

This session was inspired by a question posted to an archaeological discussion list a few months ago: where are the new ideas in archaeological theory deriving from? The two organisers of this session responded by suggesting that it can be found in the fields of archaeological heritage and public archaeology, where archaeologists are having to confront the central issues of what archaeology does, what archaeology makes, and what archaeology is for. Having spoken out, and received little in the way of further response, we thought it necessary to put our money where our mouths are and to justify our claims, while also giving space to those who would question our certitude on this issue. We have therefore organised a session that will outline those aspects of public archaeology that are contributing to the development of new theory in archaeology and the consequences for the development of the discipline these entail. Papers come from those engaged in studying or working in public archaeology and related fields, and make the connection between archaeological theory and their work. Papers outline new developments in theory arising from such work, new applications of established archaeological theory, or how theory from other fields (political science, economics, law, sociology, literary or critical studies, etc.) becomes relevant to archaeological practice.

Archaeological theory beyond the academy

Cornelius Holtorf

Abstract

Ever since about 1990, archaeologists have been wondering "what comes after post-processualism?" - as if disciplinary time had been standing still ever since. In this short contribution I suggest that whoever asks that question is blind to the fact that archaeology has moved on tremendously over the last two decades, with profound theoretical trends and movements taking place. All of that has been happening though beyond the relatively narrow field of university-centred 'archaeological theory'. Old style theorising in seminar rooms is no longer at the heart of archaeology, as it perhaps once was. I will refer to some major theoretical developments that have developed outside the academy and that university teachers have largely failed to catch up with.

Is there a multicultural archaeology?

Cristobal Gnecco

Abstract

In the last two or three decades, multiculturalism has set in motion dramatic changes, especially regarding the organization of society and the way the past is represented. The discipline has been so shaped by the new social order that a multicultural archaeology has emerged, one committed to formerly ignored or downplayed issues, such as working with, for, and by the public. The analysis of how archaeologists nowadays relate to the public can be well served by reflecting on the limitations and problems that beset the multicultural logic (creation of alterities through demands of authenticity and originality, toleration, aseptic distance). This paper aims to outline what a multicultural archaeology is and how it relates to wider topics such as intercultural understanding and decolonization.

Archaeological theory and Indigenous epistemologies: a semiotic perspective

Robert W. Preucel

Abstract

Indigenous archaeology, in its various forms, poses a special challenge for contemporary archaeological theory. Not only does it question how we know what we know, but it also questions the very categories we take for granted. Unless Western approaches are to be subsumed under Indigenous ones, or vice versa, accommodations across these different approaches will always be contingent and must be pragmatically discovered through discourse and dialogue. But this leaves open the question of whether it is possible to generalize about multiple ways of knowing without doing violence to any one. In my paper, I offer a semiotic approach as a means of addressing this challenge.

Defining terms and actions in engaged archaeologies

Christopher N. Matthews, Jenna Coplin

Abstract

Archaeology is involved in a project of increasing public significance. One underlying current is the engagement of modern communities impacted not only by the knowledge produced during the archaeological process but also through our imposition of boundaries and definitional constructs of what constitutes archaeology, engagement, and community. Projects involving civic engagement or public outreach seek community-wide impact and require a serviceable body of theory addressing issues of ethics and the reproduction of neo-colonialist structures in the relations between public significance and research. Working with collaborators often requires the abstraction of our own community of archaeologists where archaeology emerges as restrictive and isolated, reproducing self-created barriers.

This paper examines this issue in light of explorations by activist cultural anthropologists, specifically those developing a substantial theoretical base from which we can knowledgeably and responsibly reach out, connect with, and potentially participate in community formulations of visions for the future.

Public archaeology under scrutiny

Faye A. Simpson

Abstract

The last decade has seen a worldwide boom in public archaeology projects. This has been enabled by a shift from processual to post-processual archaeology, the former accepting external values and social science theories into a previously more scientifically based discipline. These ideas were applied to archaeological theory and methods on moral and ethical grounds, and to justify archaeology's role within society. Before accepting these post-processual theories, and allowing external agendas and values to govern research and

methodologies, we must, as a discipline, be objective, and rigorously evaluate public archaeology theories.

This paper aims to set out a methodology for evaluating what public archaeology actually does and whether its theoretical claims are or have the potential to be achieved, by focusing on community archaeology excavations in the USA and UK. Public archaeology has the potential to have an impact academically, and make a contribution, but its theoretical validity must be tested.

The archaeology of exclusion: a post-processual paradox

Don Henson

Abstract

The growth of post-processual ideas in archaeology has involved something of a paradox. The appeal to a more open, honest and publicly engaged archaeology from some post-processual archaeologists has been accompanied by a retreat to an almost deliberately obscure and linguistically difficult elitist discourse. This is nothing new and stems partly from the fact that archaeology in the United Kingdom has usually followed David Clarke's mantra that archaeology is archaeology. In this it does itself a disservice.

Archaeology shares many of the intellectual currents that wash through and over other disciplines, and belongs alongside other disciplines that treat of the relationship between past and present, between people and things, and between knowledge and interpretation. An obsession with hermeneutics has crippled archaeology with a lack of understanding of the subject who interprets. Self-reflexive phenomenological approaches do not provide an answer to the paradox. It is constructivist education theory that can help to provide a more outward and engaging theoretical basis for public archaeology than our traditional obsession with ways of knowing and ways of interpreting within a contextualised present.

The view from without is different from the view from within: theoretical implications of ethnographies of archaeological practice

Matt Edgeworth

Abstract

How can archaeologists apprehend the relationships that develop between themselves and their public(s), when they themselves are part of those very relationships? Only a handful of ethnographic studies have focused on interactions between archaeologists and local communities (not to mention the many other kinds of 'public' that archaeologists have dealings with - such as book readers, television audiences, metal detectorists, web surfers, tourists and so on). But these have invariably come up with accounts very different from those presented by archaeologists themselves. Indeed, it might be said that we need ethnography to help us achieve a broader and more critical perspective on archaeology's place in a complex social and cultural world. This paper explores the theoretical implications of the recent emergence of ethnographies of archaeological practice as a distinctive mode of study.

Theme 2 - Archaeologies of Art

Inés Domingo Sanz, Sally K. May, Muiris O'Sullivan, Sven Ouzman, Ian Russell

Abstract

Archaeologies of Art encourages the creative interplay of various approaches to 'art'. This theme attempts to free the archaeological encounter with 'art' from its special interest niche so that it can make a more collaborative and critical contribution to the vanguard of archaeological theory and artistic practice. Established topics such as rock art, monumental architecture and land art will be featured in multiple sessions. These topics have previously been considered archaeological 'Cinderellas', but the past 30 years has seen them reach a maturity of thought and action that needs to be presented so that practitioners may chart future areas of interest and application - all while being mindful of the history of each of these approaches.

Responding to these established topics, we encourage the exploration and expansion of the frontiers of traditional research and practice. Sessions focus on the materiality and context of contemporary art and the interplay between archaeologists and artists in all its manifestations and temporalities. Similarly, discussions on the social lives of artworks will help bridge and even reconfigure the 'past' - 'present' bifurcation. Foundational questions such as what is 'art', who or what can be an artist, and the roles of art in the world also fit within this theme's gambit. Archaeologies of Art will also offer a forum for responses to the programme of the Ábhar agus Meon / Materials and Mentalities exhibition (www.amexhibition.com) and mark the 10th anniversary of the excavation and reconstruction of Francis Bacon's studio, now located at the Dublin City Gallery, the Hugh Lane (www.hughlane.ie/fb_studio).

Associated Posters

- o Injalak Hill Rock Art Recording Project

2.1 - Prehistoric concepts of spirituality as reflected in rock art I

Theatre O: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30
10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Donna L. Gillette, William B. Murray, Mavis Greer, Michele H. Hayward

Abstract

Archaeological data sets from temples to rock art point to prehistoric spiritual understandings that are complex and inclusive. Spirituality is largely linked to religious or moral systems, which are reflected in the personal or group rituals that result in the material remains we study. Unlike modern Western concepts of spirituality, prehistoric peoples do not appear to limit or compartmentalize individual and societal expression of incorporeal needs and desires. Instead, spirituality was part of their daily life, and deep and real interrelationships existed among dead and living peoples, as well as the inanimate world. Because places (settings such as boulders and caves) and items (such as stones, feathers, and even rock art figures) were part of that expression of prehistoric spirituality, we have the opportunity to reconstruct spiritual understandings. The presentations in this session will explore past notions of spirituality from rock art site contexts.

The knowable and the unknowable in rock art

Margaret Bullen

Abstract

Is spirituality a construct of western society placing it in opposition to materialism, the opinion that nothing exists except matter and consciousness is wholly due to material agency? The core belief of spiritualism that the spirits of the dead communicate with the living requires that spirit exists as distinct from matter but not that spirit is the only reality. We now have the knowledge to understand that emotions are

generated within the brain just as we understand the physical forces that keep the stars in their orbits. Despite this knowledge, we are still in awe of the splendour of the night sky and its rendition by a great artist. Many modern people accept a scientific underpinning of our world yet do not place all existence within the category of knowable. Rock art will be used to consider what might have been knowable and unknowable to people in the Palaeolithic.

Re-enchanting rock art landscapes: animic ontologies, adjusted styles of communication and non-human agency

Robert J. Wallis

Abstract

Recent theorizing of animism as a relational epistemology proposes that many indigenous communities perceive landscapes as alive with 'people', only some of whom are human, and that agency, here, exists prior to human engagement. Rock art locales, among other archaeological sites, may mark 'pre-given places' perceived as inhabited with other-than-human agencies and where relationships between humans and non-humans are negotiated. Engagements with rocks, rock art and the wider landscape (filled with non-humans) may involve other-than-human people dialoguing with humans, rather than a straightforward (one-way) inscription of meaning in which rock art is a 'cultural marker'. Thinking through animic ontologies facilitates an approach to rock art landscapes which disrupts the perceived ascendancy of human personhood and considers, sensitively, the agency of rock art, other-than-human-people (and humans) in networks of relationality - the efficacy of which is evinced with examples of rock art landscapes from the British Isles and Ireland.

The critical history of Paleolithic rock art: questions about sense and function

Guillermo Munoz

Abstract

Rock art came as a great surprise to the European prehistorians of the XIX century. Their quest to understand the meaning and function of this art led them to build different models which, over time, became explanatory structures based, fundamentally, on ethnographic parallels. Studies of this period are characterized by historically specific documentary difficulties and contradictory interpretations. In 1967, Ucko and Rosenfeld highlighted these difficulties and contradictions in a critical study of the canonical literature. The discussion about typology, on the order of development of the rock art topics, though not resolved, was a fundamental aspect of the work of these two authors. Today, it is possible to elaborate on this discussion and to present, simultaneously, a history of the topic and some alternative interpretations.

Spiritual attributes in the placement of Maori rock art in the South Island of New Zealand

Gerard O'Regan

Abstract

A question remains in New Zealand archaeology as to whether Maori rock art had spiritual significance to its makers or not. This paper reports on a recently completed study addressing this. It drew on indigenously informed interpretations of Maori spiritual concepts to postulate five distributional patterns that could demonstrate that a regard for tapu (sacredness) influenced the positioning of rock art figures. Digital technology was used to map the figures in two rock art shelters, reconstruct the spatial attributes of some figures previously removed from the sites and then measure the relationships between rock art elements. Two of the distributional patterns were confirmed, which is interpreted as demonstrating that some aspect of tapu in marked places was recognised by past Maori. Additions to the rock art over time suggest that Maori engagement with the two study shelters was usually respectful of the spiritual attributes of pre-existing images.

Battling baboons: concepts of spirituality in the San rock art of the Drakensberg, South Africa

Claire V. Turner

Abstract

Research continues to illustrate that Southern African San rock art serves as a powerful vehicle for depicting and reproducing their concepts of spirituality. This research has allowed for a more detailed understanding of the religious symbolism portrayed by different images in the art. However, there have only been a few instances whereby identifiable inhabitants of the San spiritual cosmos have been identified in the rock art. By using a combination of ethnography and iconography, this paper looks at the spiritual role played by baboons in the rock art of a site found in the Drakensberg, and in particular, the possibility that they may be identified as powerful creatures found in the San religious cosmos.

Handling the matter: theoretical approaches to interpreting handprints of the Waterberg, South Africa

Patrick J. Byrne

Abstract

An interesting phenomenon in Southern African rock art is the disjointed spatial distribution of handprints. In spite of the obvious embodied nature of these images, little research has been conducted into the nature of the 'handedness' of these prints and their relationship to identity. Ethnographic data indicates the possibility that various cultures in southern Africa, linked to deep-seated spiritual concepts, distinguish between the left and right hands for various activities. The purpose of this paper is to outline preliminary research of handprints in the Waterberg of South Africa. Using ethnography and iconography, it outlines a possible theoretical approach to the interpretation of handprints by examining an embodied experience of rock art within a particular cultural context.

Spiritual places: Canadian Shield rock art within its sacred landscape

Daniel Arsenault, Dagmara Zawadzka

Abstract

Canadian Shield rock art forms an integral part of Algonquian-speaking peoples' sacred landscape. The properties of the rock outcrop on which rock art is found, the visual and acoustic effects present at the sites, the cardinal orientation of the sites and the sites' location near landscape features such as falls, all had spiritual connotations, which enhanced the sacredness of the place and made it propitious for conducting ceremonies. By the same token, there are some ethnohistorical accounts which mention the ritual activities that occurred in those places in the past, whereas anthropological studies have emphasized how First Nations continue to pay respect to those sites by leaving offerings to the spirits inhabiting those places. The authors argue therefore that the physical properties of rock art sites and their placement can be said to reflect spiritual and cosmological beliefs of Algonquian-speaking peoples.

Trance and transformation in the Indigenous art of Coahuila

Herbert H. Eling, Solveig A. Turpin

Abstract

The bewildering array of geometric petroglyphs that characterize the rock art of north central Mexico clearly conforms to one defining characteristic of ritual art - repetition to the point of redundancy. Within the mass of abstract designs, a few of the more realistic vignettes indicate that two of the underlying precepts were animal transformation and magical flight, tenets more evident in the famous Pecos River style pictographs of northern Coahuila and southwestern Texas. Incised and painted pebbles consistently encode images of female genitalia perhaps indicative of an attempt to influence fertility, either at a personal or societal level. Finally, painted bones recovered from contexts related to auto-sacrifice reflect influences from the Mesoamerican theocracies

and the complex cultures of the American Southwest. Thus, both parietal and portable art demonstrate that spiritual interaction was the common denominator that united the hunting and gathering people of the northern deserts over time and through space.

2.2 - Prehistoric concepts of spirituality as reflected in rock art II

Theatre O: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Donna L. Gillette, William B. Murray, Mavis Greer, Michele H. Hayward

Abstract

Please see Prehistoric concepts of spirituality as reflected in rock art I for the session abstract.

Ute Indian spirituality as reflected in the rock art of the Uncompahgre Plateau, Colorado, U.S.A.

Clifford Duncan, Carol B. Patterson

Abstract

During the Fremont era (A.D 500-1200), the Uto-Aztec people had a different concept of God from that of the Western European model based on biblical text. What made these people become who they are today? Their "maker of all things" gave them what they needed. This presentation explores how human behavior is guided by an inner level of understanding of the connection to Nature. It is this connection which is reflected in many of the Fremont and Ute rock art panels. The rock art draws us out, not eye to eye, but soul to soul. The rock art is an earlier expression of God and Nature, not up in the heavens but right here. The Fremont lived in a different world and their concepts of spirituality can be glimpsed through an understanding of the Indian way of thinking.

Deer: sacred and profane

William B. Murray

Abstract

Deer ritualism is an important part of many North Mexican native cultures. The antiquity of these practices is confirmed by archaeological finds, including various kinds of deer representations in rock art. Deer became sacred only when they came to represent more than just food. Rock art from northeast Mexico fills this gap.

Rock art and ritual in the Kurnool District, India

Jamie Hampson, Nicole Boivin, James Blinkhorn

Abstract

Systematic field survey and excavations in the Kurnool District of India have confirmed the existence of an important archaeological record. One of the key discoveries of the ongoing Kurnool Project - led by Cambridge and Dharwad Universities - is the region's rich corpus of rock art, some of which is of substantial antiquity with subject matter strongly suggesting ritual concerns. In addition, there is also a sub-corpus of more recent, predominantly religious motifs produced by various groups utilising the landscape in distinct ways - these groups include hunter-gatherers, farmers, ritual specialists and pilgrims. We are exploring this multi-layered secular and ritual landscape using a range of methodologies; rock art research in the Kurnool District is contributing important information about prehistoric and subsequent transformations in south-central India. This paper addresses social, economic and ritualistic concerns at 60 rock art sites that were identified and documented during surveys from 2003-2008.

L'aurochs de l'Oued Bousmane: expression de néolithisation et une étape vers la domestication, djebel Dyr, Tébessa, Algérie*Amara Idir***Abstract**

La paroi de la rive droite de l'Oued Bousmane (djebel Dyr, Tébessa, Algérie orientale), renferme une figure rupestre d'un aurochs signalé depuis 1935 (Le Dû 1935, Reygasse 1936). Le grand bovidé est peu souvent signalé avant le début du VIIe mil cal BP (Roubet 1979). Sa présence implique des conditions environnementales particulières, (humidité durant l'holocène), que l'Actuel ne fournit plus. Il pourrait être contemporain des figures atlasiques. Ce que semble exprimer cette figure peinte en rouge, pourrait correspondre au moment où s'amorce un rapprochement entre l'homme et l'animal (?) que nous pouvons associer à la domestication (aurochs fossiles de la grotte Capéletti, Roubet 1979) liés à la Néolithisation. Quelle lecture faire de ces figures disséminées? L'aurochs est-il un animal sauvage ou domestique? Quelle signification renferme-t-il? Sommes-nous en présence de la pratique d'un rituel?

Hands stencils in the Cosquer Cave: men and/or women?*Jean-Michel Chazine, Jean Courtin, Noury Arnaud, Jean Clottes***Abstract**

66 hand stencils have been identified in the Cosquer Cave. This number is less than that found at Gargas, where many of the hands are incomplete, but greater than that recorded at El Castillo, making the collection of hand stencils found in the Cosquer Cave one of the largest found in a Palaeolithic cave to date. Hand representations in Cosquer vary in both colour and form: red and black, right and left, complete and partial; some of them have been deliberately scraped, which is a most exceptional occurrence. They can be linked to several animal species and to diverse geometric signs. It was particularly interesting to apply the 'Manning index' to these representations. This index is based on the ratio of the index finger to the ring finger and it allows the hand stencils to be sexed, thus revealing new patterns of distribution for the hands. Previous studies had already begun to point to the importance of sex in the Cosquer images.

Iconographic traditions of zoomorphic and anthropomorphic figures in regeneration and heroic worship in pre- and protohistory between Orient and Occident*Paola Guerzoni***Abstract**

This analysis is based on a wide study of anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figures present within prehistoric ritual and funerary contexts. This study is based on data from the Italian mainland and, in particular, from the Piano Vento necropolis (Sicily). It comprises an in-depth iconographic comparison with Europe, the Aegean, Egypt and the Near East, focusing on cults and myths for which there is documentary evidence. Through this approach, it has been possible to address some specific issues, such as the existence, in Europe and the Near East, of ancient and widespread worship and cults concerning a deity of biological (connected to vegetation, fauna and seasonal cycles) and social regeneration (rites of passage, social status mobility, continuation of traditions and environment), who underwent various local elaborations and adaptations throughout pre- and protohistoric times.

Solar and stellar paintings in schematic rock art of the Iberian Peninsula*Jose Fernandez***Abstract**

Rock art emerged in the Iberian Peninsula between the advent of Palaeolithic art and the appearance of writing. Three styles have been identified within this tradition: Macro Schematic,

Levantine and Schematic styles. The artists working in these styles could well have been local hunters whose oral culture had Palaeolithic origins, or they may have been farmers originating in the Mediterranean Arc. They may have worked across styles or in a single style.

This paper deals specifically with the stellar pictures found on rupestrian walls and on some ceramics dating back to the same period. Such pictures do not exist in Paleolithic art.

The presentation includes a video projection of photographs of paintings from a number of shelters (Peña Escrita, Pala Pinta, Cañica del Calar, etc.), and from one Palaeolithic cave, together with later Schematic paintings (La Pileta), and will consider the following matters: location on the wall, cardinal orientation, cultural dating, appearance in the Iberian Peninsula.

2.3 - Excavating art

Theatre O: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

*Blaze O'Connor, David W. Robinson***Abstract**

In some parts of the world, research on ancient art practices, and rock art in particular, has long been informed by excavation evidence. Meanwhile, in other areas, this represents an entirely new and controversial approach. Indeed, the latter demonstrates the marked transformation in recent rock art research in these areas, where the well-established focus on motifs, compositional analysis and general landscape context has broadened to encompass the investigation of the immediate and wider archaeological context of these sites. Such work aims to integrate the results of rock art research into our broader understanding of prehistoric landscapes, and therefore make increasingly significant contributions to the investigation of peoples' interaction with the material world.

This session brings together researchers from around the world who are using excavation evidence to investigate the regions and landscapes that came to be embellished with art, peoples' engagement with art forms, and/or the social context of art production. Contributions on a diverse range of material are warmly encouraged and we hope the excavations represented in this session will encompass motifs on in situ stone surfaces (boulders, outcrops, caves, shelters), on megalithic monuments and other structures, and mobiliary or portable art forms recovered from excavated contexts. By enabling knowledge-sharing across different painting and carving traditions, regions, countries and continents, the session will allow new theoretical and methodological approaches, and the very important lessons learned in previous work, to be discussed. A key objective is to critically evaluate and debate the types of questions that can be fruitfully addressed by excavating art.

Associated Posters

- o The Benan Project

Breaking ground: rock art excavations in Ireland and Britain*Blaze O'Connor, Andrew Jones, Richard Bradley, Aaron Watson***Abstract**

The idea that in situ rock art sites can be investigated via excavation is a relatively new one in the British Isles. Despite a long history of excavating burial monuments directly associated with carved outcrops, the proposal that activity might also be identified at these 'natural places' where structural surface features are lacking, has broken new ground. This paper presents recent excavation and geophysical survey work around three major petroglyph sites: in Ireland, the site of Drumirril, Monaghan, and in Scotland, the sites of Torbhlaren, Kilmartin, and Ben Lawers, Perth and Kinross. At all three, a range of artefacts (some diagnostic of

the Neolithic/EBA) and features were identified, demonstrating that these outcrops formed the focus for numerous practices: including lithic working, deposition in pits, fire lighting, and the construction of platforms reminiscent of Scandinavian structures. These findings call for an entirely new approach to rock art in the British Isles.

The world turned inside out: excavations at two prehistoric rock carvings in north-western Iberia

Lara Bacelar Alves, Richard Bradley

Abstract

This paper compares the results of excavation at two contrasting rock art sites. Fornos dos Mouros, on the north-western coast of Portugal, is a prominent rock outcrop decorated in the 'Atlantic' style of prehistoric carvings. It overlooks the surrounding landscape and seems to refer to landforms visible across a wider area. It made use of the natural processes affecting the rock itself, but excavation showed that it was almost entirely free of artefacts. In contrast, a cave at El Pedroso, in the Spanish hinterland, was decorated in the 'Schematic' style of Iberian rock art. In this case it looked inwards and drew on two different sets of motifs that are found in the same region. They were concealed from view inside two small chambers, divided by a tunnel. In this case excavation produced large numbers of artefacts, mainly associated with the preparation and consumption of food at the cave mouth.

'Dwelling' the landscape: the case of the Atlantic rock art of Crastoeiro (north-west Portugal)

António Dinis, Ana M. S. Bettencourt

Abstract

At the mount of Senhora da Graça/"Our Lady of Grace", one of the most prominent geomorphologic accidents in the northwest of Portugal, which can be seen from miles around, there are several clusters of Atlantic rock art in different parts of its medium/low platforms. Based on the results of archaeological excavations carried out in nuclei I and II of Castroeiro and also on the assumption that individuals do not merely live in but are immersed or incorporated in an environment, this work aims at assessing some interpretations and raising questions concerning not only the biography of each one of these places, but also the different processes of interaction within each community and of the communities with the mount of Senhora da Graça, specifically those associated with the social meaning of the choice, construction and frequency of those sites we designate as rock art.

Between the caves: an archaeology of mobility and place-making

Margaret W. Conkey

Abstract

One often finds traces of human activity in the famous decorated caves of the Upper Paleolithic in France and Spain, but even the well-known and often stratified cave deposits that we use to investigate the lifeways of cave "artists" are themselves only a non-representative sample of the occupation practices of those who may be directly or indirectly associated with the cave arts. We have been carrying out a regional open air survey project in the Central Pyrénées of southern France to locate open air evidence that might attest the wider activities and movements of those responsible for cave archaeology and art. Various different types of research from this project allow us to suggest linkages between caves and open air localities - using raw material sourcing, open air test trenches, and the excavation of portable art and probable coloring materials in open air loci.

Excavating art in Sweden, Norway and Denmark

Eva Lindgaard, Joakim Goldhahn

Abstract

During the last 30 years, approximately 30 excavations have been carried out in relation to painted and carved rock art sites

in Scandinavia. Radiocarbon dates of structures found during these excavations range from about 5,000 BC to the birth of Christ. Artefacts typical of the Late Mesolithic - Late Neolithic period (5,000-2,000 BC) are waste flakes, blades, cores and scrapers made of quartz, quartzite, flint and local rocks. Bronze Age and Pre-Roman Iron Age (2,000 BC-0) sites also contain quartz and flint, worked for tools or just crushed. In addition, these latter sites often contain pottery sherds, burnt and unburnt clay, wooden structures (buildings and fences), cooking pits or stone structures (platforms, graves and stone packing). Results from these excavations can test hypotheses based solely on the study of rock art figures and add new knowledge of how these rock art sites were used and what they meant in prehistoric times.

Paint and earth: revealing the hunter-gatherer history of the northern uKhahlamba-Drakensberg of southern Africa

Aron D. Mazel

Abstract

Endowed with an abundance of rock paintings and supported by a well understood excavated record, the northern uKhahlamba-Drakensberg provides an effective platform from which to investigate the interwoven and dynamic relationship between these datasets in the construction of hunter-gatherer history. Although hunter-gatherers first settled this area around 5000 BP, the most intense period of occupation postdates 3000 BP, a period, which appears to coincide with the production of painted imagery.

This paper will explore the integration of these datasets to enable the construction of a deeper understanding of settlement patterns and socioeconomic systems. Attention will focus, for example, on the relationship between deposits and paintings in understanding social and economic intensification, and on the emergence of shaded polychrome paintings coinciding with the arrival of farmers around 2000 BP. The paper will also consider the implications of these insights for other regions and make recommendations for future research.

Burials and pits in the interpretation of painted stones from the southern Cape, South Africa

David Pearce

Abstract

A number of buried painted stones have been recovered from Later Stone Age sites along the southern coast of South Africa. Imagery on these stones has been interpreted as relating to religious practices in similar ways to that in which much Later Stone Age parietal art is interpreted. The physical contexts of these stones, however, provide further insight into their meaning and use. At the same time, the contexts of the stones suggest a link between two features commonly found in Later Stone Age contexts and previously considered to be unrelated: human burials and food storage pits. This paper explores the conceptual equivalence between graves and storage pits as they relate to painted stones.

Archives, excavations and environment: linking rock art to landscape in case studies from California

David W. Robinson, Donna L. Gillette, Fraser F. Sturt

Abstract

While interpretations within the last couple of decades have tended to focus on ethnographic information, rock-art research in California has a long if sporadic history of actual excavation of rock-art sites. The analysis and publication of these previous archaeological interventions remains equally sporadic; however, the publication of some back-logged projects along with recent excavations have reinvigorated interest in the value of linking rock-art to its temporal, spatial, environmental and social contexts. In this paper, we show how utilizing archival excavated material along with fresh new programmes of excavation is transforming the way we envision rock-art and environment in the archaeological landscapes of northern and southern California.

Close but not so close: issues in rock art dating methods in Colombia

Pedro María Argüello García

Abstract

'Near association' has been the most common method of dating rock-art in Colombia and South America. This kind of analysis, whose origin can be traced to the culture-historical academic tradition, has not been closely evaluated in terms of its theoretical foundations and methodological considerations. In order to explore some problems related to spatial scales, archaeological correlates and chronological assumptions, this presentation will discuss how 'near association' has been used. An alternative way, employing a site scale approach, will be proposed and exemplified using a Colombian case study in rock-art site excavation.

Archaeological, geological, paleoecological and rock art contexts of the Roca De La Cuadrícula, Suacha, Colombia

Judith Trujillo

Abstract

GIPRI-Colombia have identified different stages of rock art painting in their study of the rock shelters of the Tequendama. They have registered and documented 150 rocks which can be attributed to these different stages and have compiled a historiography of previous works on this zone. On the other hand, the Savannah of Bogotá is one of the most important archaeological sites of South America; here archaeologists have found evidence of human activity dating back to 12,000 BP. In addition, studies of the environment during the Pleistocene and the Holocene have been carried out.

These studies offer the possibility of contextualizing the rock art and associating it with the older inhabitants of the zone and their recognized material cultures. In order to develop this proposal, all the studies of registry, together with the conservation carried out at the Rock of La Cuadrícula, will be used.

2.4 - Site-specific: between archaeologists and artists

Theatre O: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30
10-20 minutes with discussion

Helen Wickstead, Brian Fay

Abstract

Archaeologists increasingly use art to help explore alternative materialities, to think about how material culture changes in time and space and to find new ways of presenting their findings. This session is an opportunity to consider intersections between archaeology and the wider arts in an inter-disciplinary context. Visual and performing artists present their work alongside archaeologists. Participants are encouraged to investigate the connections and contradictions between archaeological and art practice. Several contributors discuss work shown in the conference exhibition 'Abhar agus Meon'. Others explore the findings of recent residencies at archaeological excavations, museums and archives.

What do collaborative projects between artists and archaeologists teach us about what we do and where we do it? How does interaction with art or archaeology reshape our practices? What new methodological directions are emerging from encounters between artists and archaeologists? There is much that artists and archaeologists can bring to each other's processes in negotiating spaces, materialities and temporalities. This session explores the new directions that are emerging from current engagements between archaeologists and artists.

Between archaeologists and artists

Helen Wickstead

Abstract

For the last five years I have been organising residencies on archaeological excavations. In this paper I reflect on the results of this activity. What does the encounter with artists teach us as archaeologists? How can the work produced help us to think about what we do? Some interesting themes emerge from the practices and artworks I have experienced. The eight artists I have worked with have explored trace and absence, strata and surface, the engines and machinery of time, mapping and drawing, monumentality - all in very different ways. Examining how artists have taken up these themes reveals the alternative routes through which archaeology and its processes can become meaningful. Along the way, I also hope to show some fascinating images and to supply a few personal observations on surviving residencies within the sometimes challenging environment of the dig!

Finding time - drawing in art and archaeology

Brian Fay

Abstract

Having recently been an artist on the Stonehenge Riverside Project, I became aware of the centrality of drawing to an archaeological dig. The purpose of this paper is to look at drawing practices related to the issues of time, verification and the mapping of a cultural object in archaeology. Based initially on my own art practice, which employs different drawing technologies to record and mark time and history, I wish to discuss specific theories of time as a simultaneity of presents as proposed by Bergson, Husserl and Deleuze. This inquiry will be opened out to explore other drawing practices that raise questions on:

- the role of time in drawing
- the nature of 'truth' in drawing
- how drawing stands up to notions of verification

Making connections: mutual inspirations of archaeology and art

John H. Jameson Jr.

Abstract

As an interdisciplinary field of study that investigates the past by analyzing evidence from material culture, with the object of predicting human behavior, archaeologists have attempted to recognize and define "artistic" objects and their associated values. In doing so, we strive to move beyond utilitarian explanations and explore the interpretive potential of cognitive imagery that archaeological information and objects can inspire. In partnership with professional interpreters and educators, we use the power of artistic expression to convey archaeological information and insights to the public. What we have termed "interpretive art" has been used successfully in paintings, drawings, educational posters, reports, popular histories, and Web presentations as ways of engaging, informing, and inspiring the public about the value of archaeology. Conversely, artists are inspired by engagements with archaeologists and archaeological objects and settings. This paper explores processes of mutual engagement that result in new understandings of inherent meanings and significance.

Our future tends to be prehistoric: 'Atacama Lab:07'

Flora Vilches

Abstract

This paper discusses the recent interdisciplinary project "Atacama Lab:07", led by professor of architecture and design, Chris Taylor and organized by INCUBO in northern Chile. The project is based upon the field study program "Land Arts of the

American West" that Professor Taylor runs in the USA (UT-Austin), which aims to investigate the overlay of land art practices from pre-contact times to the contemporary era. As an archaeologist who participated in the project, I discuss the short- and long-term material consequences of traveling across the desert while observing and practising art and archaeology. The overlay of 11,000 years of land art practices, including ours, leads us to rethink the ways in which we interpret and produce both the past and (land)art. In addition, I stress the temporal and spatial displacement of the project itself, that is to say, the effects of conducting an American experience in a Latin American context.

Performing the Museum: in situ's 'Without History'

Bella Stewart

Abstract

In 2002, my company, in situ:, created and performed *Without History* in the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology. The performance can be seen as a 'creative response' to the museum, a piece of work that could not exist without the place it was in. In this paper, I will describe what happened, perhaps with some pictures, and talk about performance as a mode of enquiry and a way of seeing things. *Without History* became a relationship with the museum, placing performance within a network of practices through which bodies, objects and memory are engaged in attempts to imagine both ourselves and others. Performance in the context of museums is often characterised as a 'bringing to life'; here it is closer to a dialogue with our mortality.

Promoting heritage within the arts

David Prince

Abstract

This brief paper discusses the recent work of the Caroline Humby-Teck Trust, an exciting new body which exists to support collaboration between archaeologists and artists.

Stone upon broken stone

Leo Duff

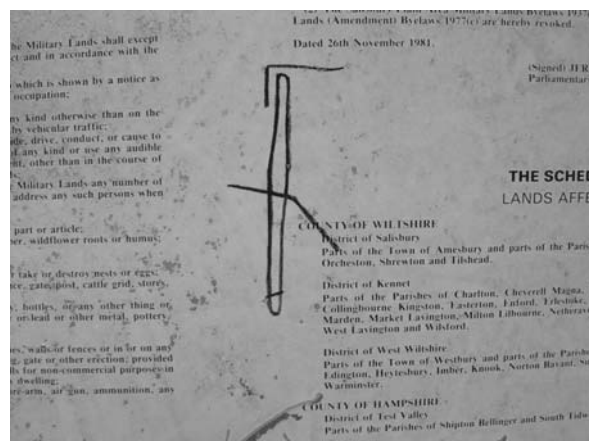
Abstract

My art practice explores the materiality of stone through drawing. In this paper I discuss several previous projects which research the use and reuse of stone in the built environment. I present works which analyse and respond to the construction and deconstruction of residential areas, rural and urban, in Northern Europe and South East Asia. Stone, quarried and dressed, used in the erection of dwellings then laid to waste to be refound and reused at a later date is practical and typical of areas of Ireland and England. Stone taken from mountains and placed in the city is common, and deeply meaningful, in Korea and Taiwan. My work examines and interprets, visually, the movement of stone, and the loss and recovery of stone as object and meaning. My most recent project, at Stonehenge, England, has engaged with archaeology to develop these themes.

The curse of the cursus

Mark Anstee

Abstract



The record: documenting archaeologists at work through drawing

Julia Midgley

Abstract

Documentary drawings, unlike documentary photography, attempt to capture minutes and hours as opposed to fractions of a second.

Archaeological excavations graphically expose the passage of time through centuries. Archaeologists' drawings record the physical effects of passing time, the documentary artists' drawings record live action.

The decision to employ graph paper as a medium for most of the Stonehenge Riverside Project pieces attempts to reflect a common respect, medium, and interest, engendered between two disciplines. The careful notation demanded by graph paper became increasingly relevant as the artist observed. Working practice adjusted to absorb the new knowledge. Hard pencils drew on graph paper but were used in a freehand gestural manner graphically contrasting archaeologists' techniques.

Chalk was picked from the ground, a pencil sharpened with flint. All participating professionals engaged in a daily dialogue, learning, watching, exchanging and absorbing new knowledge.

The Transformations project: bringing forth landscapes

Goncalo Leite-Velho

Abstract

This project (financed by the European Commission's Culture 2007 programme) deals with artistic transformations of the landscape. It involves institutions from 7 European countries (Portugal, United Kingdom, Ireland, Latvia, France, Spain and Italy).

Art is understood here in a broad sense, involving fields from Architecture, Archaeology, Landscape Modelling, Performance and Installation Art. The artworks range from LandArt interventions, to sculptures, installations and Performance art. The aim of the project is to illustrate the "Hervorbringen" (Heidegger 2002 "bringing forth") that is connected with the action of being, introducing new spaces that can also be used for the purposes of economic development and the general welfare of the community.

Close attention will be paid to the connection with the existing heritage through an interplay of meanings that overcome the constraints of past, present, future.

Time machines

Janet A. Hodgson

Abstract

Archaeology and film are engines of time. They both involve processes that can be said to produce temporalities. This paper will look at the broad range of my practice as a sculptor and film maker dealing with sites and their histories. I focus in particular on work made during two residencies, one with the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, the other with the team currently excavating around Stonehenge. The multi media video installations that excavate histories from sites treat the language used as non-transparent, it is the place from where meaning and histories are both viewed and generated.

Trans-scape: multimedia monuments

Aaron Watson

Abstract

Archaeology assembles the past in its own image. Established visual traditions of research, fieldwork and publication define boundaries within which interpretations of the past take place. Interpretation occurs within maps, section drawings, artefact illustrations, site photography and so on. The limitations of printed media therefore manifest the past in ways that are predominantly two-dimensional, silent and static. Might unorthodox methods manifest unfamiliar monuments, thereby expanding interpretations of the past?

My research explores spaces for interpretation which exist in-between archaeology and art. From multimedia collage to landscape installation, creative methods are transforming my engagement with Neolithic and Bronze Age sites across the British Isles. This performance will feature short films and 'trans-scape' animations: dynamic, time-based portraits of monuments and landscapes in motion.

2.5 - Materials and mentalities: the *Ábhar agus Meon* exhibition

Theatre O: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

Panel

Ian Russell, Andrew Cochrane

Abstract

We live in enmeshed worlds. Within the processes of becoming a modern human, both artists and archaeologists, as skilled negotiators, mediators and translators of things, have opportunities to steward, provoke and subvert our intra-relationships in the shared ecologies of our world. Today, artists and archaeologists are turning towards each other to exchange experiences, narratives and revelations. The *Ábhar agus Meon* exhibition celebrates new and also longstanding relations between art and archaeology through the practices and processes of artists. *Ábhar* carries meanings of not only materials and matters but also subjects and themes, while *meon* hints at mentality, ethos, spirit and temperament. Rather than merely asserting polarisations of mind and body, the theme *Ábhar agus Meon* suggests a multiplicity of mixtures of mutually indistinguishable conceptions of things, thoughts and actions. This session will feature contributions from the artists participating in the exhibition and those wishing to engage critically with the processes of contemporary art and their relevance to contemporary archaeological practice. Paper presentations will challenge traditional dialectical approaches in archaeology that seek out the negotiation, mediation and translation of the relationships entwining humans and things. Instead we propose amongst other themes, explorations of the materials which constitute things, the tempering of materials through artistic and archaeological processes, the shared subjects of artistic and archaeological inquiry, the collaborative spirit of artistic and archaeological endeavours, the ethos of artistic and archaeological mediations, and the mentalities represented, constructed and subverted through artistic and archaeological expression.

2.6 - Excavating Francis Bacon's studio

Theatre O: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Blaze O'Connor, Edmond D. P. O'Donovan, Ian Russell, Mark Edmonds

Abstract

Ten years ago, a team of archaeologists and conservators conducted a meticulous survey and excavation of an unprecedented site, the central London studio of modern artist, Francis Bacon (1909-1992). The studio, long renowned for its wondrously chaotic contents, was subsequently transported to Ireland, Bacon's birthplace, and reconstructed in the Dublin City Gallery, The Hugh Lane. 2008 marks the 99th anniversary of the painter's birth, and the Sixth World Archaeological Congress in Dublin offers an exciting setting for a lively discussion of the project.

This session provides a unique opportunity for the archaeologists, curators, art historians, conservators, architects and cultural critics that have been either directly involved in the project itself, or participants in the wider dialogue stimulated by the project, to engage in productive discussion. The session seeks to explore the historic synergy between archaeological process and art practice afforded by the project, and to encourage the contributors to present papers recounting and critically reflecting on their own experiences and perspectives. As part of the Congress major art exhibition, *Ábhar agus Meon / Materials and Mentalities*, the session will be enriched by an installation of visual materials derived from the groundbreaking Bacon Studio archive, which was developed and collated by The Hugh Lane.

Introduction: art, archaeology, space and process

Ian Russell

Abstract

This short presentation will introduce the broad themes relating to art and archaeology which are being explored at the 6th World Archaeological Congress, and it will illustrate the importance of a critical discussion of the excavation and reconstruction of Francis Bacon's studio to this research theme.

Francis Bacon at the Hugh Lane

Barbara Dawson

Abstract

Over the last century, Francis Bacon and the Hugh Lane Gallery have had significant influence on the course of modern art in Ireland, the UK and internationally. This paper will discuss the life and work of Francis Bacon and critically reflect on the unique achievement of the excavation and reconstruction of the artist's studio at the Hugh Lane in Dublin in 1998. As part of the Hugh Lane's centennial celebrations and the 99th anniversary of Bacon's birth, this is an opportunity to pause and reflect on the processes and outcomes of such a project of documentation and exhibition and contextualise it within other similar artist studio projects globally.

Recording an artist's studio: excavating 31 years of Francis Bacon's working life in London

Edmond D. P. O'Donovan, Mary McGrath

Abstract

This paper describes the method, practice and experience of carrying out an archaeological excavation in an artist's studio. The parallel roles of the archaeologist and conservator were developed and merged to record, dismantle and reconstruct Francis Bacon's Studio from Reece Mews in London to a new dedicated exhibition space in the Hugh Lane Gallery.

Patterns of use defined the artist's space. Paint-marks on the walls, floors, ceilings and doors clearly showed how Bacon had used the studio. The entire structure was consolidated, deconstructed, packed and removed to Dublin. The innovative

methodology used is now recognised internationally as best practice where artists' studios are to be relocated for research, reconstruction and display. This paper explores the adaptation of techniques to facilitate the project in terms of the function of archaeological methodology, its value to enquiry and public presentation.

Dust and debitage: archaeology and artists' studios

Blaze O'Connor

Abstract

The groundbreaking nature of the Bacon Studio project, the first of its kind to employ archaeologists, highlighted two issues that remain topics of critical debate. A curious mirroring is apparent across archaeological and art practices, with both working and reworking materials to engage with and sometimes resolve problems and ideas. Both practitioners have recognised these resonances, and some of the most challenging work is situated along their increasingly blurred boundary. Simultaneously, historical archaeology has begun exploring contemporary spaces and cultural practices, in order to investigate alternative histories, previously undocumented in the traditional sense. Interrogating the material evidence for quotidian practices, they unveil people's engagement with physical places and assemblages, with special attention to temporal and spatial context. This paper raises two questions. Why was working in the archaeological equivalent of a 'midden' so useful for Bacon? Where does the 'art' and 'archaeology' of the Bacon Studio project begin and end?

The studio and the self - the construction (and reconstruction) of an artistic consciousness

Hugh Campbell

Abstract

This paper will examine the close reciprocal relationship between the contents of Francis Bacon's studio and the workings of his creative consciousness. The assumption that studying the former will help our understanding of the latter is fundamental to the painstaking archaeological reconstruction of the Bacon Studio. To a certain extent, this merely reflects the central assumption of archaeology that any surviving material culture can reveal much about the society or the individuals which produced it. But this paper will argue that the relationship of artists to their working spaces actually constitutes a kind of ongoing creative archaeology, in which surroundings are constantly mined and renewed. Memory, thought, material and action intertwine. The studio becomes both an extension and an externalisation of the artistic consciousness, allowing aesthetic sensibilities and psychological processes to take physical form.

Discussant

Colin Renfrew

2.7 - Techniques of rock art

Theatre O: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30
Round Table

Inés Domingo Sanz, Liam M. Brady

Abstract

This session focuses on technical developments and standardizations in rock art research. Rock art is an ephemeral and fragile heritage and a source of information about past and present socio-cultural practices and beliefs. Rock art recording is, therefore, essential to preserve and study this cultural heritage but also to introduce it to a wide audience. In the era of information and computing technologies and globalisation, new techniques of rock art recording have been developed, but they are not always used internationally. This session aims to bring together rock art researchers to explore the impact of these recording techniques in different countries.

Computer enhancement of deteriorated rock paintings from the Torres Strait, Australia: individual and regional level approaches

Liam M. Brady

Abstract

Rock paintings from the Torres Strait islands in tropical northeast Queensland, Australia are subject to a harsh coastal regime, with many images deteriorating rapidly. Since 2000, digital photography and computer enhancement techniques have been used to recover many images which would have been missed using a conventional recording technique. This paper demonstrates an approach that incorporates computer enhancement techniques at both individual and regional levels. Results reveal unexpected spatial patterning which is crucial to our understanding of interregional interaction. Furthermore, recent re-recording of some sites using higher-powered digital cameras illustrates how advances in digital technology have improved our ability to accurately record a site. I argue that the digital recording methodology attends to the preservation and conservation aspects of rock art research, but also that we need to move from individual, site specific applications to the systematic use of this technique to document regional assemblages.

Rock art rescue: approaches to the documentation and public presentation of the vanishing rock art of the Nubian Nile valley

Cornelia Kleinitz

Abstract

In the Nubian Nile valley, rock art research has mainly been undertaken as part of rescue or salvage campaigns in connection with major dam projects, such as the Aswan Dam and the Merowe Dam at the First and Fourth Cataracts respectively. Due to several further dam projects much of the hitherto largely unexplored or unpublished rock art of the Middle Nile valley will be lost. Taking recent work at the Fourth Cataract as an example, this contribution discusses challenges and solutions for the large-scale documentation of threatened rock art in remote areas and under extreme financial and time pressure - conditions that are likely to characterise future work on rock art in the region. The importance of establishing minimum standards for recording both visual and non-visual aspects of rock art will be highlighted, as well as the potential of presenting large data sets in freely accessible multimedia digital online archives.

Dating pictographs: a new non-invasive field technique

Bryan C. Gordon

Abstract

Some pictographs comprise ochre pigments applied like chalk or paste, and without organic binders that can be AMS dated. Despite heavy trampling by the artist, pigment particles or invisible fallen chalk dust released by the artist when he or she draws remain in the soil for centuries, and can be used to determine where the artist stood, or the cultural floor. To find this floor, each 5-15mm trowelled level under a pictograph is photographed and filtered, ignoring interfering orange ferromagnesium compounds in the soil. Laptop analysis allows immediate horizontal expansion of the cultural layer to find datable leaves, twigs, etc. This method can detect even single pigment particles equivalent to a pixel, and analyze charcoal dust plumes from cave torches. Where source rock is absent in the soil, our method can also be used to date petroglyphs. This method is non-invasive, allows field evaluation by a non-professional, and is affordable to run.

New aspects of documentation and recording rock art in Colombia, South America

Guillermo Munoz, Judith Trujillo

Abstract

The GIPRI-Columbia investigative group have been systematically documenting rock art from various regions

across Columbia, and formulating methodological structures to register and study changes to rock art sites. In this paper, we propose a model that can be used in the preservation and administration of damaged or threatened rock art sites. Based on Cartesian criteria and with the objective of correcting errors in previous work, the working group have developed an organizational system used to document motifs, their context in picture groups, and overall site characteristics. Our documentation of rock art sites needs to be understood as a complex methodological model, as well as a practical theoretical structure that includes a cartographic recording system, as well as descriptions of rock art motifs, and a record of changes to a site over time.

Preventive documentation of megalithic art

Natalia Cortón Noya, Fernando Carrera Ramírez

Abstract

Since 1998, the authors have been undertaking a project which aims to survey and characterize megalithic paintings - a field of research previously unexplored in a systematic manner. Our principal objective is to diagnose the extent and state of conservation of megalithic paintings, and subsequently, put forward the appropriate measures to ensure their protection and preservation. As part of our research plan, we tested a variety of documentation methods with the aim of identifying a set methodology that could be used on a global scale. The documentation method produced and discussed in this paper, acts as a first step in the preservation of seriously threatened visual heritage.

Recording passage tomb art from digital photographs

Guillaume Robin, Serge Cassen

Abstract

Carvings inside the Neolithic passage tombs of Ireland and Brittany are often in a poor state of preservation, and some of them are perceptible only in oblique light. On the basis of this, a new method of recording has been developed in the Laboratoire de Recherches Archéologiques (CNRS, Université de Nantes). The first step consists of taking several photographs of the carved surface from a fixed station and with various oblique lights. The second step, in a laboratory, involves using CAD to draw every carved relief that the lights revealed. Each photograph has a corresponding drawing and all drawings are finally superimposed to synthesize the reliefs from each carving. This synthesis is then slightly distorted in order to correct the photographs' focal distortion and a final drawing, in which each element is standardized (stone contour and relief, carvings, etc.), is made.

Robust image-based rock art documentation

Carla D. Schroer, Mark Mudge

Abstract

New digital tools have transformed the practice of documenting rock art. These new tools use data collected from digital photographs to describe surface properties and produce 3D images of rock art. Digital tools are easy to learn, do not require specialist computer knowledge, and enable people who care for the preservation of rock art to robustly record this fragile form of visual heritage. In this paper we will demonstrate several proven, simple, affordable, rock art recording techniques including Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI), Non-Photorealistic Rendering (NPR), and image capture for 3D dense photogrammetry. RTI builds dynamic, interactive information, disclosing features that are difficult or impossible to see through direct physical examination. NPR tools use RTI data to display user-specified rock art characteristics with digitally produced 'drawings' compatible with traditional, drawing-based rock art discourse. Dense photogrammetry, in combination with RTI, adds high quality 3D geometry for accurate measurement, long-term conservation and physical replication.

Advantages and limitations of digital rock art recording techniques

Inés Domingo Sanz

Abstract

The first step of the scientific study of rock art is the recording of motifs. However, rock art is highly fragile and vulnerable to deterioration due to environmental factors, so the importance of thorough and detailed rock art recordings goes beyond their primary use as a tool for analysis, as, in some cases, these recordings will become the only evidence that the rock art ever existed. The ability to trace rock art using digital technology is a direct outcome of the current technological revolution. The new technologies of rock art recording address the two main issues in rock art recording debates: 1) the need to avoid recording methods which physically impact on the paintings, and 2) the need to reduce the subjectivity of the recording process. This paper analyzes the advantages and limitations of the digital recording technique based on examples from several Australian and Spanish rock art sites.

2.8 - Seasonality in rock art

Theatre O: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00
10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Sally K. May, Inés Domingo Sanz, Danae Fiore

Abstract

Human life has always been constrained by time, and this concept has long been a central issue in rock art research. However, it has usually been approached in terms of chronology, paying less attention to other temporal units marking the economical and social activities of human groups, such as the seasons. Whether for hunters or farmers, seasons have constrained human life. Environmental conditions cause changes in the availability of plants and animals, and condition human territorial movements, as well as social and ceremonial life. This seasonal impact on human life, even nowadays, has left signs in rock art. This session aims to discuss the way in which seasons have been involved in the creation and use of rock art, and in the material evidences of this seasonality.

Animal behavior and seasonality in Levantine rock art.

Inés Domingo Sanz, Valentín Villaverde Bonilla

Abstract

Regular changes in climate or environment have a direct impact on the biological cycle of the human species and on the economic and cultural behaviour of human populations. In the archaeological record, and more specifically in rock art, a good indicator of the role of seasonal behaviour in human populations is the study of their relationship to fauna. Animals have a great variety of seasonal biological adaptations and these are depicted in the prehistoric artistic cycle in a variety of ways. This present paper presents results from an analysis of the changes in the ways that seasonal variations in two artistic cycles (Palaeolithic and Levantine rock art) are represented.

Alero Fontana: winter rock paintings at the Río Ibáñez (Patagonian Andes, Chile)

Francisco Mena

Abstract

The Alero Fontana (RI-22) site provides the first evidence for intensive huemul hunting in Patagonia and, therefore, has been studied largely from a zooarchaeological perspective. These analyses confirm that human occupation of the site was seasonal and took place during the winter. The presence of numerous rock paintings at this site further suggests that Alero Fontana is unique in having seasonally-defined rock art. The site is generally interpreted as an ambush hunting-stand occupied by male task groups who were providing for their families who were based in a different location. Importantly, the superimposition of several different styles of rock painting suggests that rock painting was always an important activity

which has the potential to inform us about cultural activities and, in particular, the seasonal use of the site.

The rock art of central Italy: theories, approaches and results of an Apennine study of rock art

Tommaso Mattioli

Abstract

In recent years, new surveys conducted by the University of Perugia have brought to light numerous rock art sites along the Apennine Mountains in central Italy, a region where rock-art was quite unknown. Typological study of figures, iconographic comparison with European samples, and absolute dating have provided a chronology that ranges from Neolithic to Iron Age. The analysis of the dynamic relationships between landscape and rock art sites, including environmental changes in human territorial movements along the Apennines in pre- and protohistoric times, has allowed us to contextualize this rock art as a part of a larger archaeological landscape and to address some specific issues: e.g. whether rock art sites were situated in accessible/remote locations; whether they were highly visible; whether their variable geographic distribution could be related to the stylistic content of panels or seasonal economic activities of human groups. This paper presents preliminary theories, approaches and results of an Apennine wide study of rock art.

The use of images and objects in a seasonal ceremony: a case study of girls' initiation rock art in south-central Africa

Leslie Zubieta

Abstract

A wide range of material culture is and has been used by various African societies for initiation purposes: wall murals, figurines, beadwork and so on. Rock art is considered as part of that range. In this paper, I will discuss a painted tradition known as the White Spread-eagled tradition located in central Malawi, eastern Zambia and the central-western portion of Mozambique. This painted tradition is fairly recent and perhaps one of the last painting traditions in Sub-Saharan Africa.

This tradition has been linked to girls' initiation ceremonies and more specifically to Chinamwali of the Chewa people; a link which I verified in my masters research. For a number of reasons that will be discussed, this ceremony only occurs during the dry season. Thus, the rock art that used to accompany the performance of girls' initiation was also executed during a specific time of the year.

I will discuss the multiple meanings and uses of the paintings by emphasising the material culture that is used nowadays in these ceremonies. I will also address the question of whether the imagery reflects a seasonal behaviour.

Towards a pastoral Neolithic society: Khanguet el-Hadjar, Constantinois, Algeria

Amara Idir

Abstract

Rock art from the site of Khanguet el-Hadjar (Constantinois, N-E Algeria) was initiated by several groups of shepherds from small pastoral communities, on their way to neolithization. Their symbolic systems were strongly dependent on the status of the shepherd and the maintenance of individualistic behaviour. In the course of their seasonal movements, these groups settled on Tellian and Atlasic mountains and continued this practice throughout the Holocene and protohistoric times. This special rock art, with its red-painted and engraved representations, is dominated by a single theme. Each of the images, drawn on the North and East surfaces of the 'Haute-Pierre' of Khanguet el-Hadjar, depicts a single shepherd surrounded by some of his most emblematic domesticated animals. This artistic practice was further developed by representative shepherds of each small community. It assisted in establishing a new relationship between shepherds and

nomadic peddling groups, and in introducing an exchange trading system.

Seasonality in Australian rock art

Sally K. May

Abstract

Across Australia, many Aboriginal communities measure time in diverse ways, such as noticeable changes in local weather and environment. In western Arnhem Land, for example, Kunwinjku people believe six different seasons make up a cycle and each season marks, and is marked by, different social, cultural and economic activities. The interpretation of seasonal changes in human activity has typically been explored by archaeologists in Australia through excavation, survey and ethnography. For that reason, this paper explores the ways that rock art can contribute to our understanding of seasonal land use and the social, economic and cultural changes that accompany seasonal change. It will also touch upon the means by which rock art can contribute to larger archaeological projects through the provision of comparative data as well as the evidence in recent rock art for changes in seasonal landscape use since 'contact'.

Between salmon and ceremony: seasonal ritual in the Boyne Valley, Ireland

Robert Hensey

Abstract

In this paper it is argued that, contrary to conventional archaeological narratives, the use of wild resources would not have been ignored or shunned by the agricultural communities of the Boyne Valley. This may have been especially so with regard to the great salmon runs on the Boyne River. The location of the Boyne Valley passage tomb complex in the bend of the Boyne River implies that these salmon runs would have been visible seasonal markers in the lives of this community. Above all, the timing of the salmon's spawning run would have been especially significant, both economically and ideologically, and may have been connected with the rituals that took place over the winter solstice period at Newgrange. This paper examines evidence for the connection between the salmon and ceremony in the seasonal rhythms, built architecture, and especially, the megalithic art of the Boyne Valley.

2.9 - Approaches to rock art - recent research from around the world

Theatre O: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Amanda J. Symon, George Nash, Angelo Fossati, Aron D. Mazel

Abstract

Within Europe, North America and Australasia there are a number of well-established methodologies that have developed around each of the core rock-art areas within these regions. The methodologies are usually rigid and have developed from a time when rock-art research was in its infancy. Methodologies and the way rock-art research is approached has been questioned by, for example Chippindale & Taçon (1998), who have generically divided such research into formal and informal methods. Based on their techniques, rock-art research can now be greater formalised. However, can such methods be applied by researchers working outside these core areas of the world? The session invites scholars from around the world, many outside Europe, North America and Australasia to discuss their methods and interpretations. It is hoped that an array of new ideas concerning methodology will emerge from this session and that new lines of interpretation will be explored.

Reference: Chippindale, C. & Taçon, P.C. 1998. The Archaeology of rock-art. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Can an examination of the art of the mentally ill help us understand the evolution of prehistoric art?*Terryl Atkins***Abstract**

This paper uses a visual arts perspective for an evaluative comparison of two seemingly different topics: the experience of autism and schizophrenia through an examination of features of their drawings; various features of Upper Paleolithic drawings as evidence of an evolution of mind. On the spectrum of mental disorders the autistic and the psychotic sit, quite possibly, at opposite ends of a continuum. Artistic features of spontaneous drawings by autistic and schizophrenic people show these opposites, among them apparent perspective as opposed to flat schematic illustration and detailed rendering of the visible world as opposed to fictitious narrative. This reflects opposing traits of these disorders as well, from no inner language to excessive self talk, and literalness to magical thinking. What we know about art process and functions of imagination can be used to extrapolate from these extremes of pathological art and examine the early evolving modern human 'creative' mind.

Corsican pre- and protohistoric art*Séverine Leconte-Tusoli***Abstract**

Prehistoric art is the oldest artistic expression of humankind and it includes both mobile remains (figurines) and immobile remains (statue-menhirs, rock art) which span sculpture, carving and painting fields. The perception, the use and the role of pictures are not universal. To understand the meaning or the place of a representation, the cultural and environmental context of the society must be taken into account. In Corsica, we refer to "schools" which emphasises the multiplicity of artistic expressions of which stone is the main material. The numerous facets of this art works against the unification of different typologies. These various typologies fluctuate according to the geography but also according to time and the human means available. Several symbols revolve around a masculine/feminine duality and life/death relations. In this paper, a number of problems will be addressed, including the obliteration of rock carvings and paintings and the erasure of carvings on statue-menhirs, which are the most frequent outcomes of a lack of protection.

Evolutionary approaches to the archaeology of writing*Paul A. R. Bouissac***Abstract**

Parallel to the explanation of the origin of writing as an "innovation" prompted by the need to record transactions in the first economically complex societies, there exists a stream that considers that scripts evolved from much earlier symbolic graphic forms present in the palaeolithic archaeological record. This stream goes back to the evolutionary approach propounded by Edouard Piette (1827-1906), William Flinders Petrie (1853-1942) and Max Raphael (1889-1952).

The first part of the paper will examine the evolutionary arguments and the archaeological evidence provided by these authors, and a few others who marginally pursued the same line of inquiry. The second part will outline a heuristic approach based on this evolutionary logic. A new perspective on the archaeology of scripts will be presented in conclusion, according to which there is no ground for assuming that concrete representations must have preceded abstract ones for the encoding of cognitive and linguistic contents.

From Quillagua to the Upper Loa rock art tunics (northern Chile)*Barbara C. Cases***Abstract**

The occupation sequence in Quillagua (Lower Loa river basin), from ca. 2700 BP, indicates social interaction between

populations from the adjacent Tarapacá and Atacama regions. This interaction is particularly clear during the Late Intermediate Period (1100 - 600 BP), and is attested by, among other things, textiles from funerary contexts. The shape of tunics, in particular, differed across regions. On the basis of this, a group of paintings from Middle and Upper Loa was analyzed, showing shapes related to the Tarapacá region. With this data, the discussion of Quillagua as a co-traditional or "soft-border" zone is extended to the rest of the Loa river basin.

Prehistoric rock art and communities: an investigation of present-day perception of rock art in Zimbabwe*Ancila Nhamo***Abstract**

The main aim of this paper is to investigate the variety of ways present-day communities perceive and interact with the rock art in Zimbabwe. Although rock art is ubiquitous in Zimbabwe, almost no cultural group claims cultural links to the art but many people do engage with the art even without a deep understanding of its meaning (from an academic point of view). I have noticed copies of rock art on clothing, cups; hung in shops and offices in town. In the rural areas it is part of the economic and cultural landscape. But there has been limited research into how communities interact with this art in Zimbabwe. This paper will help in understanding how different people present and interpret the art in their own ways. I would also like to look at the motives of the different community engagements with the art and the reasons behind lack of or limited engagement.

Striding giants, covens and stony-faced kings: continuity of place and rock art within the landscapes of the Peak District, U.K.*Barry Lewis***Abstract**

In the Peak District, as elsewhere, there are relationships between landscape, monuments, topographical features and prehistoric rock-art, but there is also evidence of continuity in rock art, linked to local mythology. This paper focuses on a number of sites where there is a demonstrable tradition of rock art that has continued, albeit sporadically, from Prehistory to the present. Some places show a considerable time depth of rock-art and rock marking, including graffiti that point the importance of these features as culturally significant. Some upland monuments demonstrate, through rock art and graffiti, a similar linkage to their own unique mythologies. Particularly where there is no evidence of prehistoric art, the mythologies attached to these places are arguably the catalyst for their embellishment in more recent centuries. This embellishment and the associated mythologies describe a process of constant renewal, a marking of the temporal distinctiveness of 'place', within a changing social landscape.

The Museum of Prehistoric Art of Mação (Central Portugal)*Luiz M. Oosterbeek***Abstract**

In the last few years, the Museum of Prehistoric Art of Mação has become a strategic pole of scientific research and heritage dissemination. Presently, it is engaged in the coordination of several relevant international projects concerning the natural risks affecting the archaeological heritage and the relation between Prehistoric Art and contemporary art. Together with several Portuguese and European universities, the Museum offers the Master Erasmus Mundus in Prehistoric Archaeology and Rock Art, and PhD in Quaternary, Materials and Cultures.

The recent creation of the ITM (Earth and Memory Institute) consolidated the research in Rock Art, Lithic Industries and Heritage management, with research being carried out by the students of the Masters and PhD programmes.

Besides this more scientific output, together with entertainment and pedagogic activities, the Museum is committed to

promoting more active communication of material and intangible heritage.

What is prehistoric art?

Jonathan Last

Abstract

Archaeologists and anthropologists studying the art of past or contemporary traditional societies are always faced with problems of definition - both because of the modern connotations of the word 'art', which may sit uneasily in the study of prehistoric or tribal societies, and because there is frequently no consensus on what is and is not art. One response is to abandon the concept entirely and subsume decorative or symbolic elements within broader studies of material culture. Another approach, however, which I adopt here, is to accept the ambiguities of the term and draw on the wide range of cultural practices that make up contemporary art. I suggest that such an engagement can generate new insights for prehistory, not only into what is generally termed 'art' but also into activities not usually considered artistic, such as the deposition of material culture.

A 'GIS' database of the Gobustan rock art cultural landscape

Malahat Farajova

Abstract

Thousands of petroglyphs are scattered across Gobustan, one of the most valuable monuments of world culture. Many issues regarding management, conservation and preservation of the rock art of Gobustan require documentary support.

As part of a study focusing on the preservation of the cultural heritage of Gobustan, we created a database in which new methods of study and the preservation of petroglyphs in Gobustan are indicated.

The basic documents dealing with the location of petroglyphs include the following:

1. An archaeological map of the complex
2. Topographic plans of local places with petroglyphs
3. Indexed photographic and graphic panoramas of places where petroglyphs have been identified
4. Indexed photos (in orthogonal projection) and graphic pictures of surfaces with petroglyphs
5. Standardized commentary that characterizes the state of surface and petroglyphs.

The availability of the above documents should solve the main problems that characterise the study, preservation and usage of rock art monuments.

2.10 - Picturing change: depiction and the archaeology of contact

Theatre O: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Paul S. Taçon, Inés Domingo Sanz, Sally K. May

Abstract

Indigenous societies worldwide have undergone tremendous change following contact with new, exploring or invading cultural groups. There is now a vast and growing literature on the nature of early contact and exchange in places such as Australia, southern Africa, the Pacific and parts of the Americas, with much debate about the nature of the historical record, interpretation and multi-vocal narratives. Contact archaeology, as a major new sub-discipline that brings archaeological method and theory to studies of the contact period, is increasingly calling upon visual depictions of early encounters to explore archaeological questions. In this session we will focus on the role of art in the archaeological study of contact sites around the world. Papers on rock art, portable

material culture, architecture and even body art that depicts and reflects aspects of contact between different cultural groups will illustrate how indigenous visual records can be integrated with written histories and archaeological investigation in order to better understand the past.

Associated Posters

- o Magical Arts of the Raider Nation: Korana rock art in South Africa's central interior

Picturing change and changing pictures: 21st Century perspectives on the contact period rock art of Australia

Paul S. Taçon, Sally K. May, Alistair Paterson, June Ross

Abstract

In this new project we intend to add another dimension to contact/colonialism research by exploring contact rock art imagery and contemporary stories/oral history about historical-era rock art. Recent rock art, especially from the early contact period, is a unique but enduring indigenous archival record, something visually based but elaborated on through story and occasionally performance. Rarely have contact rock art images been studied comprehensively in order to see how Aboriginal people depicted the arrival of Europeans. Our project will be national in scope but with fieldwork concentrated in remote parts of Wollemi National Park (NSW), the Pilbara (WA), western Arnhem Land (NT) and central Australia (NT). Records from research in other parts of the country will also be utilised so that we may chart the varied ways contact occurred, was perceived and was depicted. Contemporary Aboriginal views will situate sites and landscapes in 21st century indigenous contexts.

Shores of Arnhemland: culture contact with maritime communities of South East Asia

Daryl Guse

Abstract

Contact between cultures is a defining theme in history and the timing of contact between South East Asians and Europeans with Aboriginal communities in northern Australia is of great historical and archaeological significance. For example, evidence for this contact between Aboriginal communities and Indonesian maritime communities (Macassans) in northern Australia has been captured in rock art complexes across Arnhemland. This paper explores the interrelationships and dynamics of such cultural interactions through these rock art complexes and focuses on the ways that rock art reflects some Aboriginal perspectives of these events.

The everyday and the unseen: contact art on Groote Eylandt

Annie Clarke, Ursula Frederick

Abstract

Norman Tindale interpreted the art of Groote Eylandt as depicting everyday activities such as hunting and fishing. He considered rock art elsewhere to represent ceremonial figures and mythical beings. Tindale's observations imply a distinction between the sacred and the secular and reveal a tendency in rock art studies to attribute meaning and motivation through the identification of difference in form. Similarly, contact rock art is often described as the appearance, amidst the familiar, of something unusual or strange. Studies of contemporary art from East Arnhem Land demonstrate that distinctions between the ancestral and the ubiquitous and the extraordinary and the everyday, are not always easily made. Indeed, art works to 'socialise the Dreaming' (Morphy, 1999:13), whereby the ancestral past is encountered daily through engagement with the physical world. Following these observations we set out to explore how contact rock art may appear as unfamiliar, as everyday, and as unseen.

Rock art and the archaeology of Boralga Native Mounted Police camp

Noelene A. Cole

Abstract

Native Mounted Police camps were set up by the colonial government of Queensland to eliminate Aboriginal resistance on the frontier. The camps were run in paramilitary style by European officers who commanded detachments of Aboriginal troopers coerced into the force. History has shed light on the violent and secretive operations of the Native Mounted Police but archaeology has rarely been applied. Boralga Police camp, Cape York Peninsula, was unusually long-lived, is fairly well documented and is remembered by Aboriginal people. To investigate police activities, a landscape archaeology approach was used to study the police camp within its sphere of interactions. The material and intangible heritage of the camp includes striking painted images of Native Mounted Police in local Aboriginal rock art. This paper outlines how rock art data was incorporated with documentary evidence, oral history and archaeological data to shed light on Indigenous/European interactions on the North Queensland frontier.

Contacting the past: an interpretation of contact imagery in the San rock art of the Eastern Free State, South Africa

Victoria A. Redman

Abstract

Many of the San rock art panels found in the rock shelters of the Eastern Free State, South Africa contain images that indicate contact was had between the San and other cultural groups found in the area. By employing techniques used in the interpretation of South African rock art, this paper examines these types of images found at a site in the Eastern Free State and shows how this contact with different groups influenced the San, their rock art and their ideologies, with particular reference to the complex processes of interaction occurring in this area.

Interstitial identities: rock art and interaction in the northeastern Cape, South Africa

Lara Mallen

Abstract

Recently, a new corpus of rock art, labelled as Type 3 imagery, has been identified within the northern reaches of the Eastern Cape Province, in an area once known as Nomansland. In terms of subject matter, manner of depiction, and use of pigment and colour, this corpus of rock art does not correspond with the well-established image categories associated with the three major southern African rock art traditions. The images appear to be recent, and I argue that they were made within the historical period. The emergence of a new, non-San, corpus of rock art in this area means that questions of the inter-personal and inter-group relations that accompany or precipitate this are paramount. I consider the ways in which the relationship between these two different rock arts contributed to, and was a product of, the changing relationships and identities of the Nomansland inhabitants in the historical period.

The archaeology of contact and migration in Western Pampas (Argentina)

Mónica A. Berón

Abstract

Research advances on cultural and bioarchaeological records in the province of La Pampa (Argentina) offer information about the dynamics of prehispanic populations on a large scale, both spatial and temporal.

The variability in the origin of artifacts found in different archaeological sites is evidence of a wide range of action/interaction among people in the area: shells and snails used to manufacture ornaments came from maritime coasts,

hundreds of kilometres away from the sites, or chipped stone of high quality whose presence implies long trips or good relationships with "the others". Metal ornaments of transandean manufacture point to the broad nature of this interaction.

Also, the bioarchaeological record allows us to outline long contact processes between prehispanic populations, and migration brought about by European colonization. This can be achieved through an evaluation of a series of variables, such as sex, stature, chronology, cranial deformation and stable isotopic values. A synthesis of all this integrated information will be presented in this paper.

Photographs as artefacts: a visual archaeology of the Selk'nam, Yamana and Alacaluf societies of Tierra del Fuego, southern South America

Dánae Fiore

Abstract

This paper explores the theoretical conception and methodological use of photographs as artefacts constructed by multiple social agents -photographers, photographed subjects, editors, curators- each one having some influence over the photographic image along its production-use-storage-discard sequence. It is argued that these artefacts have archaeological relevance since they reveal patterns of material culture manipulation by Native South American societies during their contact with Europeans. We present a methodology of systematic data-collection and analysis that reveals the formation processes of the photographic record, including the photographers' aims and biases and the attitudes of the photographed subjects. A case-study of 676 photographs of three native societies from Tierra del Fuego, Southern South America (Selk'nam, Yamana and Alacaluf) is presented. Results show the existence of specific patterns of material culture manipulation in each society in spite of the existing biases introduced by each photographer in the creation of photo images of the Fuegians.

Sarobey and cuentas: the woven histories of 16th century indigenous Caribbean textile arts

Joanna Ostapowicz

Abstract

The skill of Taino artisans in combining traditional sarobey (cotton; Taino) weaves with newly introduced cuentas (glass beads; Spanish) is explored through two exceptional textile sculptures - one a cinta, or belt, the other a cemi figurine. The dramatic history of the Caribbean between 1492 and the mid-1500s, when these pieces were likely made, provides the context. These objects offer insights into how indigenous peoples interacted with the Spanish, and perhaps newly arrived Africans, incorporating introduced materials in the form of mirrors, metals, jet and glass beads into their own objects, and utilising foreign goods and contacts for their own political ends. These pieces reflect the wealth and affluence of the caciques (chiefs) who commissioned them, and their ability to gain access to exotic material from distant lands while re-interpreting them in culturally meaningful terms during a period of considerable cultural upheaval.

Theme 3 - Archaeologists, War and Conflict: Ethics, Politics, Responsibility

Reinhard Bernbeck, Yannis Hamilakis, Susan Pollock

Abstract

The "Archaeologists and War" Taskforce, established in the aftermath of WAC-5 is charged with investigating the ethical and political role of archaeologists in armed conflicts around the world. Taking as its starting point the 2003 invasion of Iraq, and the subsequent media focus upon the archaeology of 'Mesopotamia', the taskforce was established to "investigate the role of archaeologists in situations of armed conflict around the world, and explore the ethical dilemmas and the social and political consequences and effects arising from that involvement". Given the perceived increasing involvement of archaeologists with the military in many parts of the world, and other phenomena that appear to testify to the militarization of archaeology (recalling perhaps the distant past in the history of archaeology when archaeologists formed an integral part of military imperialistic campaigns), this theme will confront the ethics and politics of this phenomenon. It also aims to explore possible stances and practices by archaeologists and others who oppose militarization and colonialists/imperialists wars, but find themselves working amidst such situations. More specifically, we include sessions with a thematic, historical, or geographical focus but which address questions such as:

- Can archaeologists use their expertise to foster cultural understanding and thereby work against militarization and military 'solutions'?
- Is it possible to reconcile an anti-war stance with an archaeological involvement (advice, contribution with scholarly expertise, scientific investigations) in military conflicts?
- When should archaeologists opposed to the war become involved in 'reconstruction' efforts or forensic investigations?
- Does the desire to 'rescue' antiquities justify the collaboration of archaeologists with military structures or the exclusive focus on sites and artefacts as opposed to human lives?
- What is the nature of links between imperial/colonial wars and financial profit through archaeological activity?
- Is there a need for a new code of ethics that takes into account the notion of the 'embedded archaeologist' (that is, the archaeologist who is embedded in military structures, adopting the role of an 'objective professional')?
- Can there be, in contexts of armed conflict, a role for an archaeology that is both politically engaged and neutral, in the sense that it takes an ethical stance that is opposed to any and all violence?
- What should the role of forensic archaeologists and anthropologists be when asked to investigate existing or assumed mass graves?
- Should we accept the participation of serving army personnel in archaeological conferences and publications?
- How can we resist a further militarization of archaeology?
- How can anti-war archaeologists in opposing camps of a conflict but with similar ethical stances collaborate and bridge the dividing line?

3.1 - Archaeologists and anthropologists in the face of war

G109: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30

10-20 minutes with discussion

Tamima O. Mourad, John Allison

Abstract

Studies of the history of archaeology and anthropology in the 19th and early 20th century suggest that its development was intertwined with European national political, imperial and colonial aims. Critical reviews of the socio-political setting in which archaeology and anthropology have been shaped, and of the knowledge they produced, have shed light on the political influence and the use of the knowledge developed under such circumstances. These reviews also suggested the need for more ethical standards for these fields of applied and pure research.

Our current world situation, of war and armed conflicts, invites us to inquire anew into our ethical and moral standards and obligations in the face of war. In this session, archaeologists and anthropologists discuss their roles as individuals, as members of a discipline and of professional organizations in present day and historical cases, where archaeologists and anthropologists have chosen to become engaged in organized warfare, have chosen not to join, or have chosen to oppose the involvement of their discipline and its knowledge and products in organized war. This will, necessarily, include the reasoning behind their specific choices, and the socio-political implications of past and present historical social and psychological forces affecting these choices to support or to oppose such participation by their professional peers.

The session also includes papers that consider contemporarily existing internationally ratified laws concerning civilian and combatant status, and such internationally ratified laws as defined by the Geneva Convention and its codified protocols, as well as resolutions and statements on ethics of our professional organizations. The intent is:

1. to promote a dialogue among archaeologists and anthropologists, discussing past opportunities to engage with the military in organized warfare, and present day regulations that restrict our engagement in such organized warfare
2. to consider the implications of personal involvement with war structure where our civilian status, shifts to a combatant status, and the consequences this brings to our discipline and field of knowledge
3. to promote an evaluation of the impact that such commitments to the military organizations have on the knowledge that we produce and on the individuals in the host nations whom we consult to produce this knowledge
4. to evaluate the possibility of developing ethical standards for archaeologists and anthropologists today (taking into consideration internationally ratified laws)
5. to engage these disciplines in formulating the role of the archaeologists and anthropologists with regard to the UNESCO Declaration on the Principles of Tolerance, the Decade for a Culture of Peace, the Declaration on the Destruction of Cultural Heritage, and the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples [U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/Sub.2/1994/2/Add.1 (1994)].

American treatment of Japanese cultural resources during the first year of the occupation 1945-1946

Jari Okkonen, Tuula Okkonen

Abstract

Between 1945 and 1952, Japan was occupied by the United States and the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers were implementing a policy aimed at neutralizing Japanese

war potential. The demilitarization of Japan was supported by the democratization of the country, and the reorientation of the Japanese people. However, the American planners of post-war Japan were aware of the importance of Japanese national heritage in controlling cultural resources and the nationalistic feelings and self-awareness that the Japanese linked to the remains of their past. Thus, CRM became one of the instruments of demilitarization and democratization in Japan. The Arts and Monuments Branch of the Civil Information and Education Section investigated the damage that the war had caused to the cultural property. The aim was to preserve and protect Japanese heritage. The other focus of the work was the restitution of looted property.

An ethnoarchaeological study of settlement and identities in the war zone of Casamance (Senegal)

Moustapha Sall

Abstract

Over the last three decades, Casamance, located in the southern region of modern Senegal, has experienced deep instability. Initially, this crisis was considered to be of a political and economic nature. However, over time it has developed links with the Diola people's identity claims. This paper discusses the problems concerning the history of the settlement, and the process of occupation in this area. Archaeological surveys and ethnographic investigations of variability in pottery making showed that modern Diola Fogny reappropriate the traditions of their Baynouk predecessors who lost their linguistic and cultural identity under Diola and Mandingo invasions and assimilations. In addition, archaeological studies related to agriculture and religious beliefs showed that the sphere of influence of Baynouk people extended to the Sereer people who live in the centre of Senegal.

Archaeological heritage in the time of war

Jan Turek, Magdalena Turkova

Abstract

Historical treasures and artefacts of symbolic meaning are traditionally amongst the main targets of war looting. Stealing someone's heritage is not simply robbery of valuables, but is also a way of possessing symbols of identity. It was for this reason that the ancient Romans removed the Menorah from Judea, and the Czechs removed St. Adalbert's relics from Poland. Napoleon's sophisticated expedition to Egypt, together with the methods used by specialised Ahnenerbe-SS troops to loot historical treasures, set the policy of modern cultural imperialism. The Hague Convention was adopted in 1954 as the first international treaty of a world-wide vocation focusing exclusively on the protection of cultural heritage in the event of armed conflict. Most recently we witnessed massive looting of Iraqi Cultural property under US occupation. The US troops can not be accused of direct looting, but they failed to protect it. Lack of US interest in the protection of Iraqi heritage is not worthy of a modern democratic country.

Archaeology and the political struggle of Muslim communities in southern Thailand

Rasmi Shoocongdej

Abstract

Since 2004, three provinces in southern Thailand, Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat, have been placed under martial law. Historically, the predominantly Muslim communities of these provinces originated from Malay cultures. They were incorporated by the Kingdom of Thailand during the early twentieth century. As a part of the process of nation building, Thailand endeavoured to establish a uniform national identity, and the Muslim communities have been transformed into "Thai Muslims". Over many decades, organized, armed groups, including the Pattani United Liberation Organization and Barisan Revolusi Nasional, have established themselves in southern Thailand. Their goal is to liberate the Muslim communities in the three southernmost provinces of Thailand.

The Muslim communities in this region have maintained strong ties with their common ancestors, and feel more closely linked to Malay rather than Thai cultures. This paper will examine the conflict and the political struggle of Muslim communities in the three provinces in southern Thailand. Archaeological and historical evidence from the Langkasuka Kingdom will be examined.

Archaeology, politics and civil war in contemporary Sri Lanka

Anura K. Manatunga

Abstract

It is a known fact that archaeology has been used or abused for political requirements throughout the world. This paper will discuss the way it has been used in contemporary Sri Lanka for political ends. As Sri Lanka has been in the midst of a civil war for the last three decades or so, archaeology has also been used by each faction, knowingly or unknowingly, as a weapon to further their cause. The presence of an archaeological site or a monument in the war zone has been seen as proof of territorial ownership, hence 'ruined sites' would be 'reconstructed' by one faction and the other would 'vandalize' them. Some of the archaeological sites are in forest tracts, where militants often seek refuge. Therefore those sites have become focal points of war rather than archaeological research. This complex situation will be discussed in this paper.

Conflicts in the perception, study and management of the past in India

Veerasingam Selvakumar

Abstract

The past is a contested territory. Besides academics, whose goal is to investigate the past, the public approach and interpret the past from different perspectives. The past has contributed to several conflicts, e.g. the 'Aryan-Dravidian', the Babri Masjid-Ram Janmabhoomi and Ram Sethu issues, in contemporary Indian society. This paper presents an analysis of the various areas of conflict in the perception, study and management of the past in India. It is necessary that academics, as responsible practitioners of the discipline, and as experts who understand the complex nature of historical and archaeological datasets, work for the promotion of a positive understanding of the past. Though it is not easy for archaeologists to intervene in conflict situations, targeting the public by writing in popular media could contribute a great deal. This paper argues that the promotion of peaceful, unrelenting dialogue among the various players and interest groups is essential for the welfare of humanity.

Cultural heritage ethics in a divided Cyprus

Samuel A. Hardy

Abstract

Between 1955 and 1959, and again between 1963 and 1974, archaeological excavation and survey in Cyprus was periodically interrupted by intercommunity violence and was massively disrupted by the war of 1974; during these years and since, Cypriot communities' cultural heritage has been damaged and destroyed through malice and neglect. This paper will explore archaeologists' and their sites' roles in the conflict, and how the conflict has influenced the development of archaeology on the island.

Excavating discomfort: towards an ethical interpretation of archaeologists' past work with military and intelligence agencies

David H. Price

Abstract

The wars of the last century repeatedly used archaeologists to gather and analyze intelligence for military and intelligence agencies. While some archaeologists' intelligence work during the First World War (such as Woolley, Lawrence, Bell, Boas'

four unnamed archaeologist-spies) has become common knowledge, there has been a lack of study of similar activities in other wars, and central forces within the discipline have sometimes hampered scholarly evaluations of this history. The neglect of this history leaves archaeology poorly prepared to cope with the demands of present and future conflicts.

This paper uses documents released by the CIA and FBI, interviews, and archival data to analyze specific uses of archaeologists to gather intelligence data during the First World War, the Second World War, and the Cold War. Recurring features of these relationships are used to frame a discussion of the basic ethical safeguards that should be developed.

If war and colonization is a tradition in Near Eastern archaeology, what ethical choices are we faced with today?

Tamima O. Mourad

Abstract

This paper explores distinct historical moments of Near Eastern history - between the nineteenth and twentieth century - shedding light on the escalating involvement of archaeologists in political, economical and diplomatic decision making in the Near East, during war and peace. Names, dates and episodes retrieved through archival research, elucidate the multiple functions of archaeologists unfolding into colonial cultural policy-making, and engagements as war strategists. The main objective, while revisiting such historical moments, is to question our role as archaeologists today, in contrast with the past, and consider the academic role of archaeology. Besides the historical overview offered by this presentation, it also considers associated issues such as changes in the academy and in international laws regulating and setting conditions to an individual's involvement in cases of armed conflict. As past and present cases are set forward to illustrate the negative implications to archaeology and to the Near Eastern population; what are the ethical decisions we are faced with today?

The ethical behaviour of other professionals working in the face of war

Rene Teijgeler

Abstract

Globalization has caused the world to change rapidly and today we live in a particularly conflict-prone environment. Tensions rise due to cultural claims and assertions of many different kinds. These post-modern conflicts seriously affect the work of heritage professionals, including archaeologists. In their work in areas destabilized by violent conflict, they are faced with numerous unfamiliar problems. The present guidelines for conduct and ethical behaviour published by cultural heritage organizations are no longer sufficient; they apply merely to stable environments.

This presentation will explore some Codes of Conduct of other professionals who work in conflict affected zones. In the service of non-governmental and international organizations, many bring relief to the needy during an armed struggle, aid in the reconstruction after the conflict or try to rebuild the communities. Some of the results will be compared with the author's experiences as the last Senior Advisor for the Ministry of Culture in Iraq.

The Great War, 'world citizenship' and the legitimization of British archaeology (1914-1939)

Marcus Brittain

Abstract

Early twentieth-century British archaeology is rarely considered from the location of its turbulent sociopolitical context. The Great War catalysed a profound shift in the social recognition of scientific disciplines and the political relationship of the past to the present - a condition in which archaeology became embroiled in the debate regarding national and

international wellbeing. The Covenant of the League of Nations was silent on issues of human rights, covering relations between states rather than the relation of the citizen to the state. However, archived correspondence, diaries and published notes of interwar archaeologists show that 'world citizenship' was a primary motivation for studying the prehistoric past. From a historiographic standpoint, this paper explores the transformation and legitimization of discursive fields as a result of differing experiences of war and its unsettled aftermath. It aims to present an early contribution by British archaeologists towards a program of international relations and human rights.

War and the ethics of reconstruction: the case of Vukovar

Britt Baillie

Abstract

Reconstruction of war-damaged monuments is one of the most controversial topics in conservation studies. Although some ethical parameters drive the practice, much is left to the whim of the individual archaeologist—raising the issue of accountability. In peace-time, heritage reconstruction is 'performed' on a past which is safely 'dead' for didactic or entertainment reasons. Wars, however, bring historic preservation "into a stream of troubled waters agitated by the new nationalism". The current operative-paradigm states that reconstruction aids reconciliation. However, this theory must be problematized. To paraphrase Clausewitz - reconstruction can become war by other means. During the conflict in 1991, Vukovar's monuments were destroyed because they acted as ethno-religious markers and historical-justifiers for an ethnic community's presence. Using the unique case study of this town, which has seen a variety of reconstruction tactics employed over the last 15 years, I will explore the practice of heritage reconstruction in a town divided by war.

When we got it right: American policy on cultural preservation in World War II

Stephen L. Dyson

Abstract

The cultural resource destruction in the American Iraq invasion has prompted interest in policies during past American conflicts. World War II provides a useful contrast. America entered that conflict with few policies on cultural preservation. Academic archaeologists and art historians saw the danger and moved to initiate programs that would provide the military with information on threatened monuments in war zones. William Dinsmoor, president of the Archaeological Institute of America, was a leader in this effort. The initiatives were favorably received by a military establishment. This led to an extensive cataloging and mapping program that played a key role in reducing cultural resource damage.

3.2 - Beyond dialogue: the future of Palestinian archaeology

G109: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

Forum

Adel H. Yahya, Raphael Greenberg

Abstract

The starting point for this session is a document authored by a joint Palestinian and Israeli working group on archaeology. This document contains recommendations on the status of archaeological heritage in the context of a permanent status agreement between Israel and Palestine. Papers delivered in this session will describe the process of creating the document and the considerations and professional interests presented by each side. Moving beyond dialogue, additional presentations will describe joint Israeli/Palestinian initiatives for a more inclusive archaeology in highly contested places such as the Old City of Jerusalem.

Palestinian-Israeli Draft Agreement on Archaeological Heritage

Adel H. Yahya

Abstract

Following two years of discussions, an agreement has recently been reached between two groups of Palestinian and Israeli archaeologists and heritage professionals. The points of agreement and recommendation reached were based on the assumptions that the final solution of the Arab Israeli conflict will take the form of two independent states, and that the two states will interact peacefully. The two groups were in agreement that the archaeological resources of the Holy Land are not renewable, and both states will hold special responsibility to preserve local archaeological heritage as its significance extends far beyond national borders. This paper will discuss the different conclusions and recommendations of this group.

The Israeli-Palestinian Working Group on Archaeology: comments on the process

Raphael Greenberg

Abstract

The Israeli-Palestinian Working Group on Archaeology was convened in 2004 by Ran Boytner and Lynn Swartz Dodd of UCLA and USC, and concluded its work in Fall 2007. This paper will comment on the work process: participants, research that supported the dialogue, consultations, and the technique for drafting the final document.

3.3 - Collateral damage? Archaeology, war and plunder in Iraq, 1914-2007

G109: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00
Workshop

Magnus T. Bernhardsson, Lamia Gaylani Werr

Abstract

Iraqi antiquities and historical sites have been subject to unprecedented damage due to wars and war-like conditions. The destruction of the National Museum, regional museums and historical sites in 2003 was a dramatic culmination of a long history of Iraqi antiquities being damaged or stolen because of the breakdown of central authority, foreign interference or domestic strife.

This session will discuss the legacy of war in the Iraqi context and what lessons can be drawn from the Iraqi experience for the preservation and protection of a country's cultural heritage. The main focal point will be the American invasion in 2003 and its tragic aftermaths. An historical perspective is essential to this discussion, however. Therefore the session will also evaluate earlier periods of Iraqi history such as the Sanctions Decade (1991-2003), the Persian Gulf War (1990-1), and World War I.

While this session will consider the effects of war on Iraq's archaeological heritage, an important consideration will also be on how the fate of Iraqi antiquities symbolizes the fortune of the Iraqi people and especially Iraqi archaeologists and historians. As Iraqi antiquities go, so have the Iraqi people become victims of senseless violence and ruthless international geopolitical interests.

Academic involvement with the trade in ancient manuscripts from Iraq and Afghanistan

Neil Brodie

Abstract

Over the past twenty years or so, a large number of previously unknown ancient manuscripts from Afghanistan and Iraq have appeared in private collections. These manuscripts are described as unprovenanced, but have most probably been excavated and traded in contravention of national and international laws. Nevertheless, despite their suspect

biographies, they are being studied and published by academics from universities in several different countries. This paper will consider the commercial and potential social consequences of scholarly engagement with manuscripts illegally-traded from warzones, and discuss some of the ethical implications.

Humanitarian aid vs. looting of archaeological sites: towards an ethics of interference

Reinhard Bernbeck

Abstract

People who have lived through violent conflict, whether because of outside aggression, civil war or endemic low-level warfare, mostly experience economic hardships. This has as much to do with general lack of security as with the open-ended character of post-Cold War conflicts. In such situations, one important source of financial survival is the looting of archaeological sites. I contrast humanitarian efforts to deal with war- and post-war conditions and those of archaeologists. Examples are derived from the current Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts. Based on this comparison, I outline some limits to archaeologists' ability to interfere in such contexts.

Mesopotamian seals and the modern world: looted artifacts and the online market

Katharyn Hanson

Abstract

The pockmarked surfaces of archaeological sites throughout Iraq are a reflection of the market demand for Mesopotamian artifacts, especially ancient seals. When looted, seals become a commodity, merchandise to be sold on the international art market. This paper explores the probability that some of the Mesopotamian seals looted from Iraq are being offered for sale online. This study investigates the time periods and regions currently represented in online sales of Mesopotamian seals and how they compare to the patterns of looting in Iraq. It will also discuss the factors influencing internet prices for seals such as provenance, legitimization and popularity. A review of these sales offers a window into both the licit online art market and the illicit market in stolen Mesopotamian seals.

The doctrine of military necessity and the protection of cultural property during armed conflicts

Craig J. Forrest

Abstract

This paper addresses the extent to which the humanitarian law doctrine of military necessity impacts on the protection of cultural property in an armed conflict, with particular reference to the destruction of cultural property in Iraq during the Coalition invasion. The article examines the nature of the doctrine of military necessity, and its manifestation in the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the 1999 Protocol to the Convention. It is argued that the conventional manifestation of this doctrine acts to legitimate destructive actions and to privilege military considerations at the cost of humanitarian values.

Theme 4 - Archaeology and the Museum

Sonia Archila Montañez, Sally K. May

Abstract

This theme highlights archaeological research relating to, or coming from within, the museum sphere. The theme will focus on the shifting role of archaeology and anthropology museums in our contemporary societies, a society which is increasingly multicultural, multi-vocal and global. In particular, this theme will explore the changing power relations within the museums sphere of influence and the role of social memory and social history in influencing perceptions of the past.

The session organizers should be guided by the following questions:

- What role do museums play in the development of the discipline of archaeology both in theory and practice?
- How are museums of anthropology and archaeology contributing to debates surrounding heritage management?
- How have museums of archaeology and anthropology engaged with notions of decolonization and the growing recognition of the political implications of their activities?
- How have/could museums contribute to the debate surrounding the inclusion of social groups that have traditionally been excluded from the museological discourse?
- How have museums of anthropology and archaeology modified their procedures to engage with their increasingly (or increasingly recognised) multicultural societies?
- How are museums of anthropology and archaeology contributing to the re-shaping of memory?

4.1 - Decolonizing the museum

E113: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Ajay Pratap, Christopher J. Wilson

Abstract

This session will explore the ways in which museums have shifted, or are shifting, their collection and interpretation practices in line with established and emerging notions of decolonization. In line with this, papers explore the success of museums in addressing ongoing colonial or other biases as well as the failures of museums to address these issues.

A museum for Mungo?

Leanne Mitchell, Tanya Charles, Michael C. Westaway

Abstract

Indigenous people can play the primary role in presenting their past through indigenous initiated and managed museums, serving as keeping place, art gallery, performance space, and tourist and education facility, promoting understanding of the complexity of indigenous cultures. The Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area, incorporating Mungo National Park, reveals an unparalleled archaeological record, from the world's oldest cremation (Mungo Woman 1969), to the world's largest fossil trackway (2004). The Willandra collection can promote understanding of cultural adaptation from the Late Pleistocene to the present; stories and artefacts of the historic past will ensure the continuity of that long, ancient record. The development of a keeping place, education and research centre (KPERC) is a key aspiration of the 3 Traditional Tribal Groups. We describe progress toward the KPERC, future opportunities for research and knowledge sharing, and the benefits to education, regional development and indigenous employment as part of an innovative approach to reconciliation.

Archaeology and museums: the case study of Robben Island Museum

Nolubabalo Tongo

Abstract

This paper presents a detailed discussion about archaeological internment in the history of Robben Island. The archaeology of internment on the island includes a landscape characterized by its notorious history of physical isolation - an ideal place to banish people who resisted the status quo, or people with leprosy and those considered to be mentally unstable (lunatics). The archaeology of Robben Island also includes: the existing quarries where colonial and apartheid prisoners worked, fields and gardens where they worked, foundations of the leper wards, graves of those who died there, and some remaining calccrete roads constructed through prison labour and the Second World War (WW2). This paper will discuss how oral history/ memory together with other secondary sources play a significant role in conserving and interpreting the cultural landscape of the island. Examples will be drawn from recent research conducted with people directly connected to the history of the island.

Knowledge production and management in the Museo Nacional de Colombia

Natalia M. Parada

Abstract

This paper addresses the problem of how representations of indigenous people in the Museo Nacional de Colombia correspond to a scholarly version of events, which has traditionally understood these people through archaeology. Since the objects uncovered are always part of archaeological collections that refer to the 'primitive' condition of Indians, scholars have identified them as descendants of a pre-Hispanic culture, which sets them apart from current and contemporary realities, and thus excludes those who regard themselves as Indian.

The paper also analyzes the way exhibitions reflect the organization of the social sciences and their management of knowledge, which offers little opportunity for Indian representation throughout history, and also denies any possibility of agency and involvement in the representations in the museum, as their culture is merely revived as the archaeological past.

Museum, memory and reparation: the Afro-Descendants at the Museo Nacional de Colombia

Catalina Cavalier

Abstract

The Museo Nacional is an entity acting as the repository of national identity and memory. In view of its role in the preservation of memory, the museum has been challenged by a series of developments: the questions raised by the academy regarding identity as homogenous; the loss of importance of identity arising from the development of the nation-state; the identity speeches used by the social movements for ethnic and racial vindication; and the 1991 Colombian constitution's model of a multicultural nation. My aim is to journey through the representative pieces of the African-Colombian population on display at the museum, considering their role in the construction of the national image presented by the institution. I shall then propose strategies to revisit this museological script. This critical review is concerned with the inclusion of Afro-colombian memory within the museum, as a necessary gesture of reparation and to combat racial discrimination.

Museums as engagement and empowerment spaces

Natalia M. Parada, Angelica M. Guzman

Abstract

The conceptions of a lineal and progressive time and one-dimensional space represent some of the conceptual

restrictions in terms of the possibility of representing the dialogue between the multiple actors within a museum's scenario. This conceptual constraint may be reflected in our case study that analyzes the production and diffusion of a particular history and national identity in the Museo Nacional de Colombia.

To confront this limitation, we propose the construction of Engagement-Empowerment-Spaces for the design of museum displays. This design must support a multidirectional dialogue that allows for the articulation of expectations in an active learning process involving all of the actors referred to above, so that new ideas concerning Colombian histories and identities can be elaborated.

In this way, we intend to overcome the limitations of the traditional approach to time and space, working towards a conception of infinite, dynamic and multiple dimensions of interaction and knowledge construction within a social network.

Opening doors: the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and museums

Brenda Kellar

Abstract

For years, there seemed to be a barrier between museums and Indian tribes, blocking communication and an exchange of ideas and information. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), due to its requirements that museums consult with lineal descendants and Indian tribal representatives, and that oral tradition be given the same weight as any other line of evidence, placed a door in the barrier between museums and Indian tribes that could be accessed from either side. Whether that door has been flung open or merely pushed slightly ajar, I believe both museums and Indian tribes have benefited. Even contentious discussions are a form of communication. It is only when silence rules that everyone loses.

Presenting heritage in a local Sea Sámi (mearrasámi) museum.

André Nilsen

Abstract

In this paper I will present an analysis of the museum exhibition at Várjjet Sámi Musea (Varanger Sámi Museum), which I visited as part of my fieldwork in archaeology. This is a relatively new local museum in northern Norway that displays artefacts belonging to the Sea Sámi population in the area. This is something that few museums in Norway have done and shows a renewed interest in research on an indigenous group that for a long time was ignored. It was thought that much of the Sea Sámi culture was 'lost' among the wave of Norwegianization that occurred along the coast of northern Norway in the 19th and 20th centuries. This exhibition can play a role in re-shaping how the outside world looks upon the Sámi culture. Maybe instead of only reindeer and tents, fishing and boats will now be included in how society perceives the Sámi.

The native country in a display case/La patria en vitrina

Daniel B. Castro

Abstract

As part of the Colombian Bicentennial Celebration of Independence in 2010, a Museum of Independence will be located in a tiny colonial house more than 400 hundred years old, in one of the corners of the main square in Bogotá. The recent history and process of development of this house as a new cultural institution is a perfect example of how to decolonize a museum through the development of new relationships with the visitors. These new relationships are based on establishing their expectations and needs and are centered around the concept of independence (not only as historical fact, but with revised and contemporary meanings), the initiation of a genuine democratic process through pedagogical and critical positioning and the revision of the past, its legacy and its role in the future.

4.2 - Museums, heritage and social memory I

E113: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Sonia Archila Montañez, Sally K. May

Abstract

This session will involve discussion of topics relating to museums, cultural heritage and social memory in order to elucidate the changing roles that museums play in contemporary societies. Researchers such as archaeologists, anthropologists, historians as well as curators will present research results coming from within the museum sphere. The emergence of museums is related to the formation of nation states and, therefore, it can be said that museums are derived from modernity. Museums have always played an important role in discussions of cultural heritage and how it has to be managed as well as the construction of social memory. Likewise, museums themselves are part of cultural heritage. Museums' roles within our societies have been criticized during the last decades. Often in response to this criticism many museums of archaeology, anthropology and history have begun to consider concepts such as multiculturalism, decolonization and social inclusion and, as such, to think about how they carry out their activities and how they reach their objectives. This attitude strengthens recognition of the political implications of museum activity: museums are not neutral institutions, but places where discussion should occur. Papers include reflections that contribute to our understanding of the importance of museums in the development of disciplines such as archaeology, anthropology and history both in theory and practice, as well as considering the contribution of museums to discussion about heritage management and the re-shaping of memory.

Associated Posters

- o Professional and public preferences in teaching and engaging with the past

The National Museum of Archaeology (Lisbon) as a 'theatre of memory' and the re-shaping of identity in the first half of the 20th century

Ana C. Martins

Abstract

Established in 1893, the purpose of the National Museum of Archaeology (Lisbon) was to promote the study, protection and spread of Portuguese heritage, believed to be deeply rooted in prehistory. In truth, the museum's original name - 'Portuguese Museum of Ethnology' - disclosed its primary agenda: the search for Portuguese ethnogenesis in the archaeological record. This project was significant in a historical context distinguished by the 'Iberian union', which was supported by some Portuguese and Spanish intellectuals. In contrast, the new republican politics insisted on the specificity of Portuguese people and history in order to validate its contemporary political and cultural boundaries. This was particularly clear during the dictatorship 'Estado Novo' ('New State'), under the command of António de Oliveira Salazar (1889-1970). It was then that the museum's new director, Manuel Hellen (1894-1970), attempted to re-shape national memory and identity, reinforcing simultaneously the Portuguese colonial 'task'.

Being a national museum in a new African country, the Namibian paradox : lack of culture professionals, plenty of heritage sites

Anne Nivart, Fabienne Galangau Quérat, David Pleurdeau

Abstract

In 2005, the National Museum of Namibia initiated a partnership with the National Natural History Museum of France to offer a research and training program in ethnology, archaeology and museums studies. In this paper we will present our first reflections on museum contexts and archaeological research and heritage in Namibia. Namibia is a specific case study due to its complex history and colonial and

post-colonial context and political influences. We will explore the relationship between museum networks and scientific archaeological work, and will explain the role played by the National Museum in this relationship. Namibia is lacking in both archaeologists and museum professionals. A paradoxical relationship thus exists between the lack of training, professional development and jobs in archaeology and museums, and the abundance and prosperity of natural and cultural heritage sites.

Indigenous past and the Colombian National Museum

Carl H. Langebaek

Abstract

This paper will explore the role of the pre-Columbian past in the National Museum from 1828 to circa 1900. It has been traditionally argued that the indigenous past played an important part in the definition of national identity soon after independence from Spain. Nevertheless, it will be argued that antiquities were collected either as 'wonders' of the natural domain or as spoils of the war against Spanish forces in Perú. Examples will be provided about how exhibitions were planned and carried out, as well as how collections were built. Furthermore, an analysis of the importance of the indigenous past among politicians and 'experts' involved with the museum will be presented to support the idea that antiquities were only collected as evidence of the past late in the 19th Century.

Missing objects, absent people? Re-weaving connections between the National Museum of Australia and silenced Aboriginal histories in south-eastern Australia

Christine F. Hansen

Abstract

Aboriginal material culture dominates the collection of the National Museum of Australia, with Indigenous objects making up almost 80% of its current holdings. Despite this bulk, the collection is burdened with an inherited imbalance: Aboriginal objects which mobilize historical rather than ethnographic narratives are almost entirely missing. In this research I explore possibilities for redressing this material and conceptual bias by engaging directly with historiographic practices of contemporary Indigenous people. Working with an urban-based Aboriginal community, I reverse traditional museum collecting protocols by asking "what are the objects you treasure, preserve, and display in your homes and keeping places as a way of connecting with the past?" Their responses are complex and unpredictable, and expose deep cultural and museological assumptions. This conversation leads to collaborations of profound importance for both the community and the Museum, taking advantage of new options offered by digital media.

Museum investigations of Bukovina forts and their role in collective social memory

Mugur Andronic

Abstract

As a result of the field research conducted in Gura Gumorului by the Bucovina Museal Complex from Suceava, the remains of an Austrian defensive system built by Emperor Franz Joseph during the Crimea War were identified. The Bucovina Museal Complex is planning to conduct excavations at this complex and findings will become part of an exhibition at the History Museum in Suceava. Perhaps most interesting for this study is the fact that, as a consequence of the idea of foreign domination, the local inhabitants erased from their social memory the history of this complex. Through intensive colonisation, Bucovina had become an interethnic space, a characteristic that survives to the present. This paper explores the political conditions that preceded these defensive buildings, provides a description of the forts in their original and present day state, and finally touches upon the role of the new museum exhibits in contributing to social memory.

The construction of social memories in the history museums of Hong Kong and Macau

Tracey L. Lu

Abstract

Hong Kong and Macau are two small yet important Asian cities with the majority of residents being ethnic Chinese. Both cities were ruled by Britain and Portugal from the 19th to the late 20th century, and returned to mainland China in 1997 and 1999 respectively.

Although Hong Kong and Macau share many similarities in terms of ethnicity, culture and history, the presentation of the past differs significantly in the history museums of the two cities. While the Macau museum exhibition stresses a 'harmonious co-existence' of the Chinese and Portuguese cultures and blurs national and political boundaries, the exhibition in the Hong Kong museum emphasizes the "HongKongness" and 'Chineseness', and dims the colonial past. This paper comparatively examines the selective presentation of the past, and argues that the different constructions of social memories in the history museums of Hong Kong and Macau result from local political and cultural contexts.

Museum discourses on the past and social memory in Colombia

Sonia Archila

Abstract

This paper analyses the role of discourse in the way in which the past is displayed at museums in Colombia in the construction and reproduction of social memory. Examples of audience perception of archaeological heritage are taken from a study carried out at the Gold Museum in which it was noticed that in spite of the fact that audiences consider objects as part of their history, and admire and feel nostalgia for what is on display and what is said about indigenous heritage, they do not feel that there is any kind of link between what they see and their own lives. This is related to the use of the past as a symbol in order to establish a sense of Colombian nationality and identity in the XIX century. This paper suggests that it is important for archaeologists to adopt a more critical position in their role in the production of social memory and in legitimizing hegemonic and exclusive discourses.

4.3 - Museums, heritage and social memory II

E113: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Sonia Archila Montañez, Sally K. May

Abstract

Please see Museums, heritage and social memory I for the session abstract.

Communicating archaeology through exhibition: the public's perception

Sheelagh A. Conran

Abstract

Using the National Roads Authority (NRA)-funded road schemes in County Cork, Ireland as a case study, this paper will examine some of the issues faced when communicating (within a temporary museum exhibition structure) sizeable quantities of archaeological information and discoveries to a wider public audience. The paper will be structured in two sections. The first section will deal with some of the editorial decisions taken when compiling the exhibition and will outline the messages intended to be communicated. The second section will outline how the public's perception of the exhibition was measured and to what extent museum exhibition was seen to have enhanced or buffered the message of archaeological discovery.

Professional and public preferences in teaching and engaging with the past

Devena Haggis, Milagros Valdes Martinez

Abstract

In Japan, museums as well as archaeological parks play an important role in disseminating information about archaeology to the public. Museums and site parks are traditionally places where members of the public can come into contact with the research, results and display of heritage professionals' work. Public archaeology carried out by museums is an important medium through which public perception about what the discipline of archaeology is may be changed. Public archaeological activities offered by museums, site parks and sites were surveyed in Australia and Japan. Heritage professionals were surveyed to ascertain what type of public archaeological activity they thought was more useful in informing the public about archaeology. In another survey, members of the public were asked which method of learning about archaeology they found most useful in helping them to understand the past. The results were incorporated into the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) to determine whether public and professional preferences coincided.

When past meets past at a local museum - the ambiguity of interpretation in post-colonial Taiwan heritage

Min-Chin Chiang

Abstract

When Jinguashi, a colonial mining site in northeastern Taiwan, was turned into a local museum, its collective 'past' was called into question. The material remains continued to exist in their colonial forms and were connected to diverse communities of previously different social standing within the hierarchy of colonial rule.

In pursuit of 'local specialty' within 'Taiwanese identity', local museums have been constructed widely in order to nurture local development and local identity. How are these museums to reconstruct the past from diverse memories? Can the colonial material truly represent 'local heritage' and contribute to the construction of local identity?

This paper attempts to unearth the ambiguity between 'colonial material' and 'local heritage' within the context of post-colonial Taiwan. It further shows the role of a local museum as a nexus of memories and as a tangible base for an interactive version of the past.

Museum of Guadalquivir Cultures

Alfredo Grande León

Abstract

New information technologies are contributing to new approaches in archaeological investigations, especially the development of computer graphics. Every day, new technologies are contributing to the diffusion of archaeological research findings.

The aim of this paper is to present the VIRTUS project, "Museum of Guadalquivir Cultures", a research project on virtual exhibition possibilities, applied to the creation of a XXI-century museum in the city of Seville, using cultural heritage from the Guadalquivir valley dating from 3000 BC-AD 1000.

VIRTUS, the Laboratory of Research and Virtual Development of the University of Seville, aims to develop research projects by means of new, non-conventional working procedures, involving digitalization of data and the creation of virtual images, and always dealing with projects from the different disciplines within the university.

The social memory of Colombian independence

Maria P. Mazzanti

Abstract

"La Casa del Florero del 20 de julio de 1810", the Museum of Colombian Independence (1810) will be restructured according to the principles of the 'new museology'.

During 2007, a survey was carried out among the museum public, the assistants of a science and technology fair and the web page visitors. The following results will be presented in this paper: the various ways in which the public perceive memories of independence, and what they would change or add to this 'new' museum, assuming the concept of independence is something that is not necessarily connected to the past. This investigation included the public as a means to achieve an active participation in the construction of the new museum.

University of Magdalena Ethnographic Museum: a space for memory, reflexion and coexistence

Margarita Reyes

Abstract

The University of Magdalena Ethnographic Museum was opened in 2005 in the city of Santa Marta, Colombia. Initially, it was proposed as an archaeological museum to contain thousands of archaeological objects obtained from looted burials and non archaeological excavations. It was later proposed that the museum carry out a research project including people from government institutions, academics, anthropology students and people from diverse communities who inhabited the region. The first part of the research consisted of a public consultation in order to establish peoples' conceptions about museums in the region and about what they would like to find in a new museum. The results of this research are presented in this paper, including the methodology used and the present museum proposal.

Afghanistan: a program for culture and development

Alexandra van Dijk- van der Moolen, Robert Parthesius

Abstract

The Centre for International Heritage Activities, the National Museum in Kabul and the Afghan Ministry of Culture, are coordinating a 4-year program involving the renovation and rehabilitation of the National Museum, Kabul. With UNESCO, we are working towards a permanent exhibition in 2011.

Young Afghans have witnessed war without access to education about mutual heritage. There is an urgent need for capacity building and succession of staff. International coordination is needed; planning & strategy is vital.

This paper will elaborate on our role as an international NGO and will focus upon several challenges:

- Who will develop a vision for this project and the exhibition in 2011; who has the actual capacity to do so in Afghanistan?
- Who will interpret the collection that still lies - partly unidentified - in the storage rooms?
- Where can we find a sustainable base for the capacity training program?
- How do we coordinate this program without being present all the time?

4.4 - Museum collections as archaeological data

E113: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Sally K. May, Sonia Archila Montañez

Abstract

This session will highlight archaeological research relating to material culture stored within museums. In particular, it will highlight the ways in which archaeologists are today utilizing museum collections to interpret past lifeways and the different approaches being taken internationally. Some aspects of this may be the use of museum collections as comparative data sets for other archaeological research, the reinterpretation of older collections using new technologies, and the analysis of museum collections in order to answer newly emerging archaeological questions.

Contact and change in a 19th century South Sea Island labour trade

Stephen Beck

Abstract

This paper will address issues of colonial encounters between Queensland and the South Sea Islands and in particular, the changes brought about by the contacts established within - and between - islands and outside worlds. Based on a collection housed in the Museum of Tropical Queensland in Townsville, Australia, the Queensland labour trade will be used as a study to investigate how archaeology can contribute to a better understanding of the changing maritime mechanisms of contact and change that occurred between European and indigenous populations in Oceania in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Between 1863 and 1904, over 60,000 South Sea Islanders were indentured to work in Queensland sugar cane plantations. Before the islanders departed for Queensland, European recruiting agents had to compensate the islanders' families with trade goods. These goods usually consisted of firearms, tobacco, clay pipes, axes, knives, bolts of calico and trade beads. When the islanders were returned three years later, they brought with them their own trade boxes replete with European goods. Because contact and change in the Queensland labour trade has a material expression, archaeology can be used to suggest a Melanesian view of contact and change in the islands. Research on the wreck of the Queensland labour schooner *Foam* has provided insights into the mechanisms by which these goods were introduced into the Islands. In this paper, I will present research findings that make explicit links between the maritime contact and exchange on the beach and the incorporation of European trade goods into the islanders' internal trading and power/status systems. I will also introduce a model for the assimilation of European goods into the South Sea Islands.

Charles Conrad Abbott: early American archaeologist and naturalist

Charles A. Bello, Carolyn Dillian

Abstract

Charles Conrad Abbott, M.D., spent his life seeking evidence of early humans in America. He contributed significantly to the archaeological record during the late 19th century, yet most of his field notes and journals remain unpublished. Furthermore, the many thousands of objects he collected are split between two major university museums and are not otherwise correlated with site locations or field records. This presentation documents a long-term museum and archival research project focusing on documenting Abbott's main collections housed at Harvard University's Peabody Museum and the University of Pennsylvania Museum and reconstructing the archaeological site locations with the guidance of Abbott's notes, journals and diaries curated in the Manuscripts Collections at Princeton University. The goal of this unique study will be to create an annotated, searchable volume that documents a dynamic period in the history of archaeological thought, and also

provides valuable site and artifact data for modern archaeologists.

Exhuming data: north east England mortuary collections

Myra Giesen

Abstract

To better understand mortuary behaviour, it is critical for researchers to reach beyond the form of monuments and explore more deeply the nature and context of burial data. While exhuming new burials can provide new information, researchers also can data-mine existing mortuary information already in archives, unpublished reports and museum collections. Unfortunately, records of many early discoveries were not always kept, nor were the items collected, stored or relocated near their place of discovery. However, with informed detective work, it is possible to reunite dispersed evidence and allow stories to emerge from the past. Furthermore, such investigations can frame new research endeavours. This paper documents effort to bring together mortuary data originating from north east England, but now residing across Britain, to fully develop its research potential.

Gender in archaeological exhibitions

Heidi Jacobsen

Abstract

Gender archaeology has been a growing discipline since the 1960s. While archaeologists are increasingly conscious of the importance of gender awareness in research and analysis, this paper will investigate how this is reflected in the dissemination of archaeology to the public. This will be done by analysing the images and reconstructions used in three major archaeological museums in Ireland, Scotland and Sweden. The balance between male and female representation will be investigated as well as the manner in which the two are shown with regards to sustenance and production, social relationships and power. How this relates to what is known from archaeological research will also be discussed as well as the implications this could have in terms of public perception of the past.

Significaciones pre-sentadas : sobre museos de colecciones privadas y sus sentidos sociales (Provincia de San Juan, República Argentina)

Soledad Biasatti

Abstract

This work is embedded in an archaeology and education project under development since 2006. The project attempts to track local representations of the indigenous past in San Juan (Argentina). These representations take place in urban sectors as well as in rural community museums. In most cases, the archaeological objects exhibited in these museums represented particular collectors as part of local elite practices. The hegemonic museological discourses in these exhibitions disregarded local community knowledge and memories in the construction process. Importantly, current heritage legislation forced many collectors to make public their private collections. In this work we explore the sociocultural uses and significance expressed by museums, as spaces where subjects and objects enter into a relationship focused on building and re-building meaning about the past and present through archaeological heritage.

Museum collections: an invitation to try new approaches on archaeological interpretation

Leticia González

Abstract

Museum collections have the potential to be used to test new approaches to archaeological interpretation. This paper explores such potential at the Museo Regional de La Laguna which exhibits a very diverse collection from La Candelaria, a mortuary cave in Southwest Coahuila (Mexico). My intention was to answer questions related to mortuary customs and ritual, and also to establish differences between this area and

others near it. In order to do so, I visited the Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. which keeps an important collection of artefacts from mortuary caves in Cuatro Ciénegas in central Coahuila (Mexico). Though Candelaria Cave and Cuatro Ciénegas are less than 200 kilometres apart, they do show important differences which allowed me to present an argument supporting the uniqueness of the Calendaria tradition within the same ecological system: the desert.

Theme 5 - Archaeology in the Digital Age 2.0

Michael Ashley, Cinzia Perlingieri, Steve Stead

Abstract

"We are witnessing the transformation to a society where instantly available, reliable and credible information will be as indispensable as electricity, water and transportation." Dr. James H. Billington, The Librarian of Congress before the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, March 20, 2007.

Our world has transformed since the theme, 'Archaeology in the Digital Age' was held at WAC-5 in 2003. Google organizes our information (9 million hits for 'archaeology'), Flickr captures our vision (over 40,000), and social networking

keeps us in touch with friends around the world virtually. The Internet allows for global sharing never before possible, and digital capture techniques put the power of Hollywood-style visualizations in the reach of archaeologists internationally. However, with great power comes great responsibility, and the tremendous advances of digital technology have led to substantial, potentially severe challenges for the stewardship of the archaeological record.

How archaeology is responding to the challenges of the digital age, and how the digital revolution is impacting our discipline is the focus of this theme. Digital technology and the creation of 'born digital' content are indispensable aspects of cultural heritage efforts today. From low-tech documentation - Microsoft Office, html websites, video, PDF, digital photography - to cutting edge technologies - laser/lidar scanning, GIS, 3D modeling, distributed databases, semantic ontologies and faceted browsing - there is a spectrum of opportunities, dependencies and challenges that did not exist even 30 years ago.

We are at a unique point in history, where cultural heritage professionals must work to care for the physical past while assuring that there will be a digital record for the future. Peter Brantley, Executive Director of the Digital Library Foundation, thinks, "the problem of digital preservation is not one for future librarians, but for future archaeologists." If one imagines that the well-intentioned efforts of researchers and scholars in the modern era could be unreadable only fifty years from now, there is tremendous responsibility on individual cultural heritage professionals to insure a future for their digital work.

The most critical factor for digital heritage sustainability is to "plan for its re-use." (ADS web 2007). Fortunately, recent phenomena in intellectual property law such as Creative Commons and GPL, are making it easier than ever to share content while protecting the rights of contributors. But the challenge of assuring sensible privacy, such as locations of archaeological sites or individual identities in the world of instant messaging by mobile phone to Google Earth or Facebook is considerable, even when well intentioned.

We see this theme as a dialogue on the present and future of archaeology in the 21st century. The sessions, papers, forums and workshops will explore the wealth of opinions and expertise on this vast topic, ranging from nuts-and-bolts practical information on geographical information systems to producing non-linear narratives and multi-vocal visualizations of the past. We wish to deliberate the challenges for ethics and 'authenticity' - 'who owns the past' and who owns the 'virtual heritage' we create? We hope to develop strategies for education, both online and in the classroom, as well as for educating ourselves on the promises and pitfalls of digital technology.

We welcome contributions that extend the discussion to embody multi-national perspectives and creative as well as sensible approaches to digital technologies.

[Please visit the Archaeology in the Digital Age 2.0 blog for further details](#)

5.1 - Against the monopoly of archaeology - standards and interoperability for global information sharing

A109: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Andrea D'Andrea, Go Sugimoto, Achille Felicetti

Abstract

1. I can't get access to your data
2. I can't compare my data with others
3. I can't find useful data on the web
4. I can't understand other languages.

Have you experienced some of these problems using or gaining access to digital archaeological information? Then join us! In this session, we would like to present why we have such problems and to introduce some possible solutions. In particular, the concepts of standards, metadata, thesauri, and interoperability will be discussed in the context of cultural heritage documentation. In addition, introduction to state-of-the-art web technologies with theoretical and practical examples will be provided. At the end of the session, the audience will be familiar with various aspects of archaeological information sharing, and be able to start contemplating tomorrow's documentation methodologies. We would also like participants to share their experiences and to discuss these issues in order to establish good practice in the sharing of archaeological information. The target audience is students and archaeologists from all over the world, but in-depth knowledge of technologies/archaeology is not required. Archaeological information is not for one, it is time to let it fly.

Associated Posters

- o EDLnet and Europeana

A grander arena: enabling trans-national archaeological data sharing

Stuart Jeffrey

Abstract

The Archaeology Data Service at the University of York is leading two complementary projects to create trans-national data-aggregation systems for the sharing (and cross-searching) of local and national datasets. The first builds on the Archaeological Records of Europe Networked Access (ARENA) project, and implements a SOAP based architecture for data aggregation and cross-searching - this is part of the EU funded DARIAH project. The second element of the work, funded by the UK's eScience programme, implements practical ontological structures and data standards, underpinned by the CIDOC CRM, to extend the depth of cross-border interoperability to its maximum. This paper will explore some of the intriguing, philosophical, linguistic and practical issues raised by such ambitious objectives and give general non-technical overview of the project. These projects are a practical application of exciting new approaches to sharing rich, online, archaeological data, not simply with colleagues nationally, but with archaeologists around the world.

Standardization or mapping? Some considerations on CIDOC-CRM extensions and alignments

Andrea D'Andrea, Achille Felicetti

Abstract

The internet will become a universal medium for the exchange of data and knowledge. To achieve this goal, conceptual tools permitting information sharing and integration more easily are necessary. Ontologies are simpler means for structuring knowledge.

As far as the archaeological domain is concerned, we have many digital resources available. However, various formats and OS make it difficult to access these different archaeological repositories. In order to overcome this

limitation, we have recently begun to implement certain standards with regard to metadata. Multiplication of these tools has increased the confusion. Thus, to guarantee the interoperability, it is necessary to produce a map that links different data structures. In view of this, CIDOC-CRM will be essential to the process of joining different archaeological and non-archaeological domains in a single environment. This paper will refer to different mapping procedures, highlighting the benefits and risks involved in the mapping process.

SAVE: a new online, peer-reviewed, standards-based journal for virtual archaeology

Bernard D. Frischer

Abstract

SAVE ("Serving and Archiving Virtual Environments") is a new online, peer-reviewed, standards-based journal for virtual archaeology that will begin operation in 2009. It will be the first publication ever created in which archaeologists can publish 3D models that are fully interactive and operable in real time.

Through peer-review, SAVE will ensure quality control for the end-user. Through special software, SAVE will protect the intellectual property of 3D authors. The use of standards for file format, metadata, handling of uncertainty, and heritage documentation will mean that scholars' virtual environments (VEs) of one cell in the 4D space/time coordinate system will be interoperable with VEs occupying the other cells.

'These boots are made for digging' - invitation to information sharing with the European Digital Library (Europeana)

Go Sugimoto

Abstract

Due to the interdisciplinary nature of archaeology, we use a wide spectrum of resources, including books, photos, maps, drawings, 3D and GIS. However, how many resources are effectively shared and available? Archaeologists need to make a significant effort to find them. What if everything could be found with a single click? This is what we are trying to do in the form of a digital library. This paper provides an overview of our European Digital Library project (Europeana). By November 2008, 2 million digital objects will be available through a single portal website, which includes books, photos, maps, sounds, films and archival records from Europe's libraries, archives, museums and audio-visual collections. We tackle the problems of interoperability and attempt to suggest best practice in information sharing. We also look for partners (data providers, technical collaborators etc). In particular, we welcome feedback from museums, universities, governments and contract archaeologists.

A WebGIS application for cultural heritage: WODOS

Barbara Pecere, Grazia Semeraro, Anna C. Facecchia

Abstract

This paper explores the potential for applying web technologies to the management of archaeological data: it focuses on the use of web-programming developed by the Laboratory of Archaeological Computing of Salento's University, in the field of the management of excavation data. A Web interface, based on highly complex models, makes it possible to use the functions of a GIS to geographically locate archaeological data and use the alphanumerical content simultaneously. This work, using the technologies available in the field of ITC, is an example of conceptual interoperability between different databases (graphical and alphanumerical) that can be accessed by a user-friendly Web interface in the same environment. An appropriate menu allows the users to navigate and to edit the graphical and alphanumerical contents of the different entities. To use the application, all that is needed is an internet connection and a web browser; the installation of additional software is not required.

De-materializing the object: opportunities and challenges of the digital age

Demetra Papaconstantinou

Abstract

The process of documentation is inevitably a process of de-materializing cultural objects in order to preserve them, and as such, challenges the very nature of archaeology as a discipline.

Digital technology, by creating a different kind of materiality, precipitates a rethinking of archaeological and recording practices, and sets this process of de-materialization on a new basis.

Drawing from recent archaeological discussions on the materiality of social life, the paper will review documentation practices within different research contexts, from Museum collections to archaeological databases and publications, and discuss their impact on issues of accessibility, authorship and information sharing in archaeology. The aim of the paper is to highlight the interconnection between documentation and archaeological practices, and investigate the role of digital curation in the management, production and utilization of cultural information.

Join up the digs: from resource description to resource discovery in a number of painful lessons

Keith May

Abstract

Much archaeological investigation is project funded, or else the work of dedicated individuals. Even when results are published, this can still lead to segregation of the research results and outputs. This paper will examine some of the problems associated with having data and publication results in relatively isolated or at least un-integrated 'silos'. It will then go on to explain how taking an ontological approach to representing one's information and data, using the CIDOC-CRM standard, can help more explicitly identify the existence of 'information gaps' which can then be bridged. The aim is to provide a model for how new systems and technologies can be developed that enable greater interoperability and better integration of data between the different 'silos' of archaeological information. The paper will also consider the emerging use of the Simple Knowledge Organization System (SKOS) data model for sharing and linking knowledge organization systems via the Semantic Web.

5.2 - Art, archaeology and technology: current experiments in interpretation

A109: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Colleen Morgan, Christine Finn

Abstract

Archaeologists have been rapidly integrating new media technologies into their interpretive schemes through a variety of methods. Virtual worlds, social networking websites, blogs, wikis, and digital photo mash-ups are becoming legitimate alternate ways to present archaeological information. Lower entry points for remixing photography, film, and databases into multimodal presentations increase the potential for archaeologists to use these media to tell their own stories. This, combined with a growing ubiquity of online media platforms, allows us to reach out to new public audiences by integrating archaeology into a greater social sphere. In a conference that is fully engaged with questions regarding the future of archaeology, this session explores current and future interpretive projects inspired by new media art and technology. In this exploration we will discuss alternate narratives, collective actions and what it means to be an archaeologist in the digital age.

Building archaeological narratives with new media

Colleen L. Morgan

Abstract

Advances in social media allow archaeologists to interpret, transmit, and remix archaeological data in new and exciting ways. In engaging with these new technologies, archaeologists reflexively interact with the archaeological record and with the greater public. Along with this expanded potential, there are considerable problems when these new technologies are applied without an understanding of new media theory and its utility in conceptualizing digital data in the social world. Using current projects performed at the Presidio of San Francisco and from Çatalhöyük, I will provide examples of simple, inexpensive, and practical ways to integrate new media practice into archaeological methodology at all stages. Finally, I will critically examine future directions for new media practice in archaeology.

Virtual reality and presentation of archaeological heritage in Spain: present and future

Victor Manuel Lopez-Menchero Bendicho

Abstract

Society has requested an easier way of understanding archaeological remains. Thus calling on heritage managers to use innovate techniques of presentation. In this sense, despite the enormous potential of numerous technological advances, the use of virtual reality in the presentation of archaeological heritage has been insufficiently explored. In spite of this, it is necessary to establish a series of basic principles that allow us to avail of all of these technological advances without compromising the historical, interpretative and scientific character of our contributions.

Electric archaeology: archaeology in and archaeology of 'Second Life'

Shawn Graham

Abstract

Archaeology is about material culture, about exploring the human condition (not necessarily in the past) through how we create and manipulate objects. In recent years, the power of computers has opened up new universes for exploration, places where individuals create the worlds around them. This paper discusses my archaeological explorations in the current leading virtual world, 'Second Life'. This world deserves archaeological study, indeed needs archaeological study in that it is nothing but pure construction of will and imagination. 'Virtual Worlds' are in themselves nothing new: from the Hanging Gardens of Babylon to Disneyland in Florida, humans have been creating fantastical worlds for many different purposes, with simple entertainment not necessarily the prime motivation. Building on these observations, the paper discusses my own attempts to alter this world for archaeological outreach: a re-usable archaeological excavation.

Envisioning archaeology: helping the public see what we see

Ken Hanley

Abstract

"I paint objects as I think them; not as I see them" - Pablo Picasso

As archaeologists, how are we visually communicating our interpreted excavation results to the public? The net conclusion from any excavation should be the final interpretation: the understanding of how the site looked and/or functioned. Visually, this is best communicated by means of an artistic interpretation or technical reconstruction. However, excavations record facts based on the surviving remains, whereas interpretations require some degree of conjecture so that others can see meaning - combining the certain with the uncertain to form a visual model. So, how should we visually

communicate the uncertain? In this paper I will examine how the interpreted results from a range of archaeological excavations in Ireland have been communicated using published 2D and 3D visualisations. The aim is to discuss how and why we visually communicate and to examine how we should paint what we think.

A 3D window to the past: embracing the stories of a Gambian slave trading site

Flordeliz T. Bugarin

Abstract

Many archaeologists recognize the need to unmask the silenced voices and stories about the past. Innovative media that incorporate 3D modelling, virtual worlds, video, and social networking websites can be used to give voice to subaltern histories and interpretive understandings about the past. They can also be used to educate wider audiences, involve different communities in all stages of archaeological research and conservation, and open critical dialogue that recognizes the role of social relations in generating contesting histories. Multi-media technologies are being applied to the James Island World Heritage site in The Gambia, West Africa. This area was important in the Transatlantic Slave Trade and as a center of commodity exchange. Using this site as a model, this paper highlights how media technologies can be used to construct more representative pasts, assist the development of better cultural resource management strategies, and draw attention from diverse audiences.

In search of new voices and platforms: a '2 million years of South African heritage' pilot heritage filler production on Mapungubwe World Heritage Site

McEdward Murimbika

Abstract

In South Africa, the predominant means of disseminating archaeological information is through academic publications almost exclusively accessed at third level. Voices of archaeological interpretation remain exclusive and so does accessibility to archaeological data. South Africa does not enjoy a reading culture; the majority of the population is audio-visual oriented. Furthermore, the growing multimedia platforms, including the Internet, are not accessible to the majority. This is a presentation on a pilot Heritage Filler Broadcast Production on the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape World Heritage Site. What is unique about this pilot is that it was produced by youths, as opposed to specialized producers featuring old established academics; it is a three-minutes filler (as opposed to usual 24 or 52 minutes documentaries used in the broadcasting industry); and the production uses filming methods that involve minimum site intervention (as opposed to the traditional expensive approaches of setting scenes on site).

Applying UHF RFID technology to archaeology

Marina Buzzi, Gaetana Marchesini

Abstract

Today, ICT technology is increasingly applied in a variety of environments, including archaeology, with multiple benefits. Radio-frequency identification (RFID) is a technology for automatic identification of objects, persons and animals using radio waves. It consists of two components: readers and tags. Tags store information that readers are able to retrieve. Tags may be passive, active (powered by battery) or semi-active. Passive tags are especially convenient since they are small, inexpensive and do not pose maintenance problems. Passive tags transmit their unique id by using the energy induced by the reader. This technology was successfully applied in museums to improve user experience and increase the efficiency of the physical inventory. In this paper we discuss the potential of using UHF (Ultra High Frequency) RFID passive tags for efficient tracking and rapid identification of items from archaeological sites to museum. We also discuss

the advantages of this approach, as well as its technological limits.

A new way of reading Egyptian hieroglyphs

Sergio L. Busato

Abstract

This paper announces the discovery of a new dimension of Egyptian hieroglyphs. Its discovery came about as a result of a rereading of a board of hieroglyphs. This rereading presents the analysis and interpretation of the multiple readings of that board. It uses computational resources and digital animation as tools of interpretation. The objective of the work is to demonstrate the existence of three overlapping readings: the hieroglyphic interpretation; the historical context within which the message is communicated; and a third reading that reveals a special manner of seeing, which involves not just the flat plane of the inscription, but elaborated stereograms with multiple planes and three-dimensional scenes. Its existence can be disclosed by using an approach that acknowledges stereograms and three-dimensional representation. The aim of this paper, linked to design and visual communication, is the presentation of this dimension as a contribution to archaeology and science.

5.3 - Capturing and visualising the past

A109: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Willem Beex, Steve Stead

Abstract

The tools and standards of best practice adopted by cultural heritage (CH) professionals will determine the sustainability of digital heritage, or lack of it. How can we reliably digitally document our cultural heritage with commonly available tools? How can we make this evidence of humanity's past come alive? The session invites contributions demonstrating ways that robust information about the past can be captured with practical digital techniques and ways to explore the past with 'there reality', multi-sensory (visual, audio, smell temperature) high-fidelity virtual environments. The session is for those 'who want to do the right thing' when documenting the past and will emphasize tools that permit digital 'banking' of humankind's all-too-vulnerable legacy today. If you are interested in accessible digital documentation and rich digital experiences, this is the session for you.

Archaeology 2508: working through the 'Digital Dark Age'

Michael Ashley

Abstract

Within the past 48 hours (today is 1 February 2008), the world has seen two continents lose Internet access, and Microsoft offer to acquire Yahoo! for over 46 billion dollars. The Internet, and digital technology, remains volatile, friable and at high risk from the perspective of long-term human history. Flickr, the huge photo sharing site owned by Yahoo!, is a digital repository for millions of users internationally, with over 2,000 images uploaded every minute. What would happen if the Internet 'died,' or Microsoft decided to pull the plug on Flickr? Should we be asking, what will happen 'when'? This paper is a visualization of our shared digital future, a look at the current state-of-the-field in digital archiving and preservation for cultural heritage, and an optimistic perspective on Archaeology in the Digital Age.

Democratization and adoption of digital technology

Mark Mudge, Carla D. Schroer

Abstract

We explore the barriers preventing widespread adoption of digital archaeological techniques, including limited financial and technical resources, and how these barriers can be overcome. We use digital information captured using widely available photographic equipment and skills to illustrate

general principles about how our shared experience of the world and cultural legacy can be acquired simply, inexpensively, without significant technical re-training, to create robust digital knowledge, archived and available for future generations.

We show how, from field capture to archive, knowledge management strategies incorporated into freely available tools and methods can assist cultural heritage workers to build authentic, reliable, respected, 'born-archival' knowledge to share today and be reused by people in the future. We will show proven tools and methods to capture and interactively display 'digital surrogates' of objects and places that describe their 3D shape and surface properties; enabling democratization of technology, public access, enjoyment, and collaborative distributed scholarship.

Developing varied discourses: DVDs in the communication of archaeology

Lucy Goodison

Abstract

Are three-dimensional sites and finds best served by traditional text-based publication, with drawings and sparse photographs? Or does the exclusive use of that vehicle omit aspects of the material and unavoidably configure its interpretation? Contemporary interest in context rather than "showcase" items accords with a medium allowing extensive colour reproduction of location and artefacts at minimal cost. Recent interest in landscape - as geography, ideational construct and "visceral experience" - is also served by moving pictures, a first step from armchair to "being there". The format of DVD allows the transformation of the defining linear narrative of site excavator into simultaneous narratives, juxtaposing a site's historical sequence with the inverse chronology of its dig; the excavator's personal story for historiographic purposes; alternative interpretations; presentation of raw material; imaginative reconstructions; etc. From the Bronze Age Aegean, the paper uses work-in-progress on the Knossos "Throne Room" to suggest how DVD can foster new approaches.

High Fidelity illumination in archaeology

Alexandrino Gonçalves, João Moura, Luis Magalhães, Alan Chalmers

Abstract

It is widely recognized that new technologies can play an important role in the interpretation of our cultural heritage legacy. In this domain, the way we see virtual reconstructed environments is particularly important in establishing a correct interpretation of that historical setting. However, this desired visual accuracy is strictly related to the technology used to visualize it.

The human eye has a remarkable ability to acquire the colour and contrast of things that surround us. Though, a major portion of that scope cannot be represented by most display devices. High Dynamic Range (HDR) is a field of investigation which attempts to correct such inaccuracy. This viewing paradigm is perfectly suited for archaeological interpretation, since it can disclose an enhanced viewing experience, closer to that of an inhabitant of that era. Thereby we intend to generate HDR images of mosaics and frescoes, illuminated by luminaries of that period, located in an ancient Roman city (Portugal).

High-Fidelity computer reconstruction of Byzantine artefacts

Alan Chalmers, Eva Zanyi, Jassim Happa, Yiorgos Chrysanthou

Abstract

This paper investigates whether there is a significant difference in the appearance of ancient Byzantine artefacts, including icons, mosaics and frescoes, when they are lit by modern lighting and how they may have appeared in the past

lit by ancient illumination, including candles and oil lamps. Furthermore, the context of the artefacts needs to be considered. Many are now displayed in museums, rather than where they would have been perceived in the past. The position of the lighting in Byzantine environments was regulated through manuals known as typicons. The lighting was deliberately used to underline the difference between divine light and profane darkness. High-fidelity computer reconstructions of these environments and the artefacts must ensure the same perceptual effects as they would have appeared in the past, where the architecture used light and shadow to symbolically represent different sacral hierarchies and direct the attention of the viewer.

New approaches to 3D recording: the X-Bones experience

Leif Isaksen

Abstract

Challenges presented by the excavation of a large Roman burial pit gave Oxford Archaeology (UK) the opportunity to rethink its recording process, and a new methodology and associated Open Source software were designed in order to autogenerate 3D schematic skeletons. Whilst the output is simply a contextualizing spatial framework for further analysis, its simplicity and database compatibility makes it an extremely useful base dataset which can be represented and enhanced in a variety of ways. The methodology did not preclude the use of traditional recording and digitizing methods, and the software and sourcecode were made freely available to the archaeological community under a copyleft license. This paper will discuss the development of X-Bones, as well as some of the issues presented when introducing new techniques and methodologies into a commercial archaeological environment.

Rebuilding the past

Maria Helena Rua, Pedro Alvim

Abstract

This project aims to create a series of methods and tools for testing and analyzing theories and hypotheses, using 3D modeling tools and Virtual Reality engines.

The first stage is the creation of several 3D models, each representing a different theory or hypothesis. The models will be based on accurate CAD and GIS information of the site, creating an actual, realistic representation of what exists now, and a close approach to what could have existed.

In the second stage, a simplified version of the models will be imported into a VR engine to create the ambience of the villa at the time, allowing for a full exploration of the space, which includes adding all the fauna and flora, as well as AI-driven avatars.

But, even with the use of all the information available, there will always be several hypotheses for the reconstruction of the same subject.

Digital modeling and making interactive simulations of archaeological settlement in Pedasa, Bodrum

Togan Tong, Erdal D. Aydin, Aydin Uluc

Abstract

The Caria district, which is in the southwest of Turkey and which is one of the country's densest population zones, has captured the attention of researchers for over 200 years. But Leleges, who are thought to be the ancestors of Carians, according to the historians of archaic age, are rarely mentioned by these researchers. The most accessible Lelege city is the archaic city of Pedasa, the settlement of which cut North-South across the mountains of the Bodrum peninsula. From January 2007, BOAT Laboratory, Faculty of Architecture, Yıldız Technical University excavated the city in order to make a contribution to an aspect of Turkish archaeology that has received little attention. This paper will present the excavation and modelling of Pedasa, together with a simulation of life in the archaic city.

Wise bits

Turlif Vilbrandt, Cherie Stamm, Alexander Pasko, Galina Pasko

Abstract

Historical preservation, by its definition, requires that objects persist throughout time to continue to communicate an intended meaning. Digital technology, and specifically 3D digital technology, is naturally a critical component in preservation. Yet once in the digital world, the object's persistence is inextricably linked to data persistence and current 3D technologies do little more than capture a silhouette of the original object.

HyperFun is a simple geometric modeling language which realizes two valuable qualities key to historical preservation: absolute data persistence, as HyperFun describes objects with mathematical functions; and secondly, by using a new approach called Function Representation (FRep), HyperFun provides a uniform method to model both surface geometry and internal composition simultaneously, making it is possible to preserve a very complete structural understanding of any object.

We illustrate the properties of this new modeling system using several case studies involving the capture of traditional objects and craft patterns, which we also reuse in modern designs.

5.4 - Digital heritage and global realities: responses from Africa and the Arab world

A109: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers each followed by discussion

Cinzia Perlingieri, Elisam Magara

Abstract

This session will present the emerging digital documentation of heritage and archaeological sites in the developing world. Focusing on the role the 'global north' plays in the provision of expertise and appropriate training in the digital documentation of cultural heritage, as well as the role governments, international scholarly networks, and individual researchers are playing in the digitization of African and Arab cultural heritage and archaeological sites. A number of initiatives will be shared and evaluated for their impact on the communities they seek to serve. These initiatives will also be examined as potential models for future collaboration, involvement and innovation.

Associated Posters

- o A new look at Bust: Google Earth and archaeological sites in Afghanistan

Communicating digitally across human cultures: the readiness for change

Cinzia Perlingieri

Abstract

There are a number of issues concerning ICT applications to cultural heritage which need to be discussed, mostly in countries, like many in Africa and the Arabian Gulf, that are undergoing rapid economic and demographic growth. In this phase of "technological adolescence" in which we are living, technology still does not provide a happy combination of the global and the local, which is the only way to create a world of truly open regions. We still at risk from the false impression of modernization given by the 'technology transfer'. Technological know-how alone can not realize sustainable cultural change in developing countries. This paper will focus on possible new strategies of collaboration between host and guest countries, to be shaped around the concept of "technological incubation" which can enable tools, training, and infrastructure to ultimately create scientifically stable and independent realities. Are we ready to face our adult technological age?

Aluka's African Cultural Heritage Sites and Landscapes digital library: a scholarly resource from and about Africa

Rahim S. Rajan

Abstract

This presentation introduces delegates to Aluka (www.aluka.org) - an international, collaborative initiative building a not-for-profit digital library of scholarly resources from and about Africa.

Aluka works closely with partner organisations in Africa to build capacity in digitisation and the use of online materials for teaching and research. In some cases, this includes setting up digital labs and providing technical training; in others, Aluka convenes training workshops for librarians, archivists, faculty, site managers and heritage professionals.

Aluka's African Cultural Heritage Sites and Landscapes content area links high-quality visual, contextual, and spatial documentation for numerous African heritage sites and landscapes. In collaboration with a team of scientists and researchers at the University of Cape Town, the digital library enables access to documentation and research for a growing list of sites including Kilwa Kisiwani (Tanzania), Axum and Lalibela (Ethiopia), the coastal town of Lamu (Kenya), and both Djenné and Timbuktu (Mali).

Digital technologies and cultural heritage management in the Horn: international stories and local perception

Alemseged Beldados Aleho, Andrea Manzo, Luisa Sernicola, Temesgen B. Burka, Tamasgen Nigus G/Hiwot

Abstract

Digital Technologies and Computer Applications are generally perceived as powerful tools to face challenges in Cultural Heritage Management. This is particularly true in countries like Ethiopia and Eritrea, which are characterized by rich and diversified cultural and historical traditions but also affected by an uncontrolled urban expansion and infrastructural development. However, despite the global trends in information technologies, the application and access to DT is still a luxury in this region. In this paper we will assess the output of some CHM projects conducted by international institutions in Eritrea and Ethiopia by means of DT. On the basis of this assessment, remarks will be made about the training, availability of software and equipment, need for recognized standard formats in data collection and management, dissemination of the results to local specialists involved in archaeology and CHM and to the broader audience.

Digitisation of government archives in developing countries: a strategy for Uganda

Elisam Magara

Abstract

An integral approach in any digitisation strategy recognises information as a key organisational resource and places information in the driving seat in any government function. Using a phenomenological approach, a qualitative research design was used to study a phenomenon - archiving of government archives - with specific reference to audiovisual records in selected government departments in Uganda. The data was collected by reviewing the digitisation exercises, government policies, physical visits to archives and interviews with key informants. It was established that digitisation of archives suggests not only that the technology is available, but also that it is appropriate for the promotion of the dissemination of information and development of a society that is information-conscious in the country. A strategy for development of access points, the restoration of the destroyed records and proper arrangement of the records are essential before the adoption of digitisation.

Nationalism or Globalism: will technology trap us or allow us to transcend modern political boundaries in defining world cultural heritage?

Susan Whitfield

Abstract

The age of imperial archaeology led to the geographical dispersal of archaeological artefacts. A growing concern with provenance and restitution is now diverting energies from scholarship to politics, and from working together to apportioning blame. Yet with digital technology, we have opportunities to give scholars access to their own and others' cultural heritage and to consider it anew within a framework of global history and culture.

The International Dunhuang Project (IDP: <http://idp.bl.uk>) aims to foster international collaboration to ensure the preservation of and access to archaeological artefacts from the eastern 'Silk Road'. IDP is now looking at virtual technologies to enable cross-disciplinary study of dispersed artefacts and closed or remote archaeological sites. IDP is particularly interested in the themes of who 'owns' cultural heritage and the technologies in place which might affect the way we look at or offer access to this heritage.

The Digital Nineveh Archives: a virtual approach to international collaborations in cultural heritage

Michael Ashley, Eleanor Wilkinson

Abstract

During the last 160 years, efforts to record and interpret the archaeological record of Nineveh have occurred with remarkable constancy. More often than not, researchers have operated in isolation from one another, not just chronologically and spatially, but also by an inability to integrate the field records of preceding projects. Consequently, attempts to understand the site's past are necessarily fragmented, and the contributions of some archaeologists - particularly Iraqi archaeologists with limited means for disseminating their work - have often been minimally recognized if not completely invisible in the published record. The Digital Nineveh Archive (DNA) is a multi-institutional, multi-lingual effort established to address these challenges, which are common to many sites. A repository for preserving past investigations, it is also a platform for the comprehensive reckoning of work by current and future archaeologists in Nineveh. This paper presents the DNA as a template for other archaeological projects with similar concerns.

Retracing Heinrich Barth

Erminia R. Carrillo, Julia Winckler, Karina E. R. Rodriguez

Abstract

The 19th century explorer Heinrich Barth was one of the first Europeans to recognize the significance and richness of African history and culture. In 2005, artist Julia Winckler followed Barth's footsteps in Niger and facilitated a participatory project 'Stories from Agadez: Life as it is now' featuring the hardships and achievements of a local community. This work addresses questions of diversity, identity, counter-tourism, counter-colonialism and change. Following from this, 'Retracing Heinrich Barth' will be exhibited this summer at the Brunei Gallery, SOAS, London. This features contemporary photographs taken in Niger, historical artefacts on loan from the Royal Geographical Society and the State Archives Hamburg along with an interactive website. Furthermore, the paper will describe how digital technologies have facilitated the design of the exhibition. The creation of a virtual 3D model allowed Julia to preview the space and the exhibition, which in turn allowed for the design of a coherent and visually relevant journey through the gallery.

Geotechnologies for documenting, preserving and investigating archaeological areas: a topographic map for Melka Kunture (Ethiopia)

Maria Cristina Salvi, Riccardo Salvini, Federico Bonaccini, Simone Kozciak, Giulia Gruppioni, Marcello Piperno, Rosalia Gallotti

Abstract

"From past to the present in Ethiopian Prehistory. An Interactive Museum for the Archaeological Park of the Early Palaeolithic site of Melka Kunture" is a Culture 2000 project, whose aim, among the others, is the creation of an archaeological Geographical Information System by using two stereo IKONOS satellite images.

Photogrammetric techniques were used in the creation of the new topographic map to be delivered to the Ethiopian Archaeological Service. The information obtained, thanks to the multispectral character of the images, together with the archaeological and topographic data contained in the GIS, allowed the inter-sites analyses necessary to propose a settlement model and to create a model aimed at predicting the position of buried settlements. In this case, future research activities will focus on the excavation of unexplored remains, identifying new sites and the continued support of the conservation and protection of this invaluable heritage.

5.5 - Indigenous cultural heritage in a digital age

A109: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Lyndon Ormond-Parker, Cressida Fforde, Graham Earl, Gary Pappin

Abstract

Information Technology (IT) is increasingly used to catalogue cultural heritage, including placing such information online. While it is well known that the museum sector has been switching to digital cataloguing from the early 1990s, there is increasing use of IT by communities outside museums to locate and collate information about their cultural heritage stored in multiple museums and other collecting institutions.

There are now various databases and on-line search engines that are either in existence or in the planning stages. Who is undertaking these projects and why? Where, if any, are the intersections between community needs and institutional ones? Where does the actual 'object' or heritage sit in all of this?

Using IT in this manner poses significant challenges, ranging from technology and protocols to managing cultural concerns and intellectual property rights. Whether by museums or communities, this session looks at the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of using digital media as a means of storing, managing and presenting data about cultural heritage.

A journey en route to the online world: the Avataq website

Pierre M. Desrosiers, Christophe Waharte, Marie-Claude Pelletier, Daniel Gendron

Abstract

This paper is about a website project (www.avataq.qc.ca) involving a team composed of archaeologists, web developers and a database specialist. The project's primary goal was to develop an online application tool for diffusing information about Nunavik heritage (Northern Quebec). It comprises archaeological sites, Inuit art, historical photographs, elder's interviews, and pictures of archaeological and ethnographic artefacts. The website is designed to address various needs, from the professional archaeologists to the high school student. All this will be available in 3 languages (French, English and Inuktitut). A huge amount of work, tests, and adjustments have been part of this two year long journey. This presentation will focus on the description of this experience, the innovations and different successes, as well as the

numerous questions raised such as copyright or the diffusion of sensitive information.

Assessing Indigenous cultural heritage websites

Julie Woods

Abstract

These days, most tourists acquire information on places to visit from perusing web pages. Archaeological data, photographs and descriptions are used by web designers to produce enticing web content and data repositories for Indigenous cultural heritage websites. Yet web designers, like most tourists, have little experience interacting with archaeological data. Archaeologists and Indigenous people usually have little experience interacting with web designers, tourists and with each other. The expectation is that Indigenous cultural heritage websites may not convey information in the best interests of any of the stakeholders. This paper is an exploration of the presentation of Indigenous information on cultural heritage websites. Using archaeological excavation as a metaphor, a structural analysis of websites will be performed looking at a range of key design dimensions including spatiality of text and digital media, layering of web pages, data classification and filtering, to assess how well they are designed for different stakeholder audiences.

Digitizing cultural heritage with the Padilurmiut and the Dene

Kate McAnally

Abstract

As Canada settles long disputed land claims, the recipients of these claims are taking ownership of their lands and cultures. Traditional land use and traditional knowledge mapping are techniques currently being used to record both current and past life ways. Through interviews conducted with and by the communities, interactive maps are created for use by the community as well as the schools. It is in this way that stories and life ways are preserved and communicated to the next generation. This paper presents my work with two groups the Padilurmiut of Arviat Nunavut, and the Dene Cho of Fort Good Hope, Northwest Territories that are currently mapping their traditional land use and traditional knowledge using the tools of GIS and the World Wide Web.

Museums and Indigenous cultural heritage in a digital age

Lyndon Ormond-Parker, Gary Pappin, Cressida Fforde, Greame Earle

Abstract

Institutions around the globe are increasingly turning to digitisation as a way of ordering and preserving their vast collections. Increasingly, Indigenous communities are developing their own projects outside museums to locate, gather and collate information about their cultural heritage stored in multiple museums and other collecting institutions.

This paper will discuss a current pilot project by Indigenous communities in Australia, in collaboration with several collecting institutions in the United Kingdom, and how information technology is being used to present information in way that is culturally appropriate to the Indigenous communities involved.

Taonga Database - Auckland Museum

Paul Tapsell

Abstract

Taonga is the Maori term for any object, item or thing - tangible or intangible - that has been passed down from ancestors to living Maori kin, representing a genealogically-fixed event on a particular landscape, which, when performed in customary contexts collapses time and enables today's descendants to meaningfully engage with their ancestral selves. The taonga database at the Auckland Museum provides a digital portal by which descendants can engage with their carved or woven

ancestors and discover the pathway by which they came to be held by the museum. Understanding pathways of acquisition provides all parties opportunity to know how best this engagement might occur, both in legal and customary contexts. This presentation will explore the implications of those pathways and the practicalities or otherwise of making such information digitally searchable beyond source communities.

Using digital technologies to acquire, manage and map Indigenous Knowledge about cultural landscapes: a cross-cultural and collaborative approach

Michael J. Kimball, Enrique Maestas, Charmayne Cullom

Abstract

As Indigenous elders pass away, both Indigenous Knowledge (IK) and the cultural landscapes that embody it are threatened with extinction. This is of great concern to Indigenous peoples and archaeologists who, in their efforts to contextualize data, collaborate with Indigenous people. However, attempts to use digital technologies to acquire IK expose relations among intellectual property rights, traditional rights of access, and how IK is appropriately gathered, represented, and shared. Negotiating these relations requires collaboration with Indigenous partners and cognizance of technoscience's capacity to "recolonize" and misrepresent IK. In this paper, we present the concept behind IKMapper, an open-source software tool for digital Indigenous Knowledge acquisition, management, and mapping. IKMapper will be linked to a digital repository, integrated with devices for digital audio, video, and text capture, and will emphasize cross-cultural collaboration and respect not only for IK itself, but also traditional rights of IK access.

5.6 - Space, place and landscape archaeology in the Digital Age

A109: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Gary Lock, Hans Kamermans

Abstract

The use of GIS and other spatial technologies is now routine in many areas of archaeology although being routine does not, and should not, exclude innovative thinking and practice. This session will explore how digital technologies are encouraging and enabling new approaches to landscape archaeology, covering the diverse areas of landscape archaeology, including: landscape management and specialisms like predictive modelling; landscape survey, mapping and interpretation; economic and social modelling at the landscape scale; and the theory and practice of trying to work with qualitative aspects of landscape such as perception, meaning and movement.

Associated Posters

- o The Strata Florida Landscape Project: Mapping the estates and their antecedents
- o Where are the sites: Application of GIS on National Road Schemes in Cork, Ireland

The truth about maps: working with heterogeneous spatial data

Leif Isaksen

Abstract

The ubiquity of GIS in modern archaeology and the rise of 'Neogeography' have led to huge growth in the amount of spatial data available for analysis. Much of this is derived from sources, both historical and contemporary, for which traditional metadata is either impossible or very difficult to acquire. Rather than consigning such information to the epistemic dustbin, this paper will argue that much of it can be broadly classified along a number of facets or 'truth-axes', and that in so doing, potential for use (and misuse) can be made more readily apparent to users. Such a schema could not only make

the integration of legacy data a simpler task, but could also provide the foundation for 'intelligent' semi-automated GIS functions.

Between a rock and a hard place: predictive modelling and Neolithic mainland Scotland

D. J. Graves

Abstract

Scottish Neolithic research is dominated by monumental studies in part because so few settlements are known, less than sixty to date. Mostly found by chance, these sites are highly fragmented, difficult to recognise and resistant to interpretation. By proposing integration of environmental and social variables from settlement and ritual sites, my research has resulted the first GIS-based predictive model that predicts locations over the whole of mainland Scotland most likely to have sustained Neolithic settlement. Multivariate statistical analyses establish the variables that may have guided the placement of known sites, and model performance was assessed using data excluded from the modelling process from southwest Argyll and the Moray Firthlands. This research holds great promise for further developing predictive modelling as a powerful analytical tool to raise and address fundamental questions about the complex relationships between ritualism and domesticity at the heart of landscape studies of Neolithic Scotland.

Three-dimensional (3D) visualisation: the application of terrestrial laser scanning in the investigation of historical Scottish farming townships

Jane Entwistle, Ken McCaffrey, Peter Abrahams

Abstract

Recent developments in digital technologies are heralding significant changes in the way we acquire, visualise and analyse archaeological data. New technologies such as laser scanning have applications beyond the creation of photo-realistic virtual copies of landscapes, and archaeological features, and offer the potential to improve our understanding of three-dimensional (3D) spatial relationships at study sites. Here we present a methodology for the integration of a high resolution 3D site model with soil chemical data obtained from an abandoned historic settlement site located in the Central Highlands of Scotland. At this site, the multi-element concentrations of soils, co-visualised within a topographic setting, have a potentially important role to play in elucidating settlement layout and activity. The methods described here are also of significance in archiving sites of archaeological/historical importance where development activities and/or environmental processes may destroy remains, or where access to field sites is restricted.

Testing perceptions: digital survey and landscape theory

Jon Henderson

Abstract

Digital technologies such as laser scanning and GPS have enabled field archaeologists to record landscapes in intricate detail. While these technologies have greatly reduced the role of the surveyor as interpreter in what is and what is not recorded, they have led to the creation of rich data-sets that are capable of forming permanent digital records of landscapes. The annotation of views in the field and afterwards, including the incorporation of photographic data, allows social, ideological and symbolic elements of landscapes to be included in surveyed data-sets. This approach creates an exciting synergy between theoretical landscape studies and field survey and opens the possibility of virtually presenting the ways landscapes may have been viewed by past communities. Using case studies from the Caithness Brochs Landscapes Project, this paper will examine how ideational and conceptual elements of landscape can be recorded digitally, and then analysed to critique perceptions in landscape theory.

Path narratives: assessing the perceptual costs of movement in Bronze Age Crete

William P. Megarry

Abstract

The relationship between Minoan Peak Sanctuaries and urban centres is well attested by both iconographic representations and the material record. Past commentators have often highlighted the important role acts of procession must have played in Minoan ritual practice, and images from stone vases confirm Peak Sanctuaries as important ritual destinations. In recent years, viewshed analysis has provided valuable insight into the perceived landscape; however, many of these investigations have focused on views to and from static sites and have neglected to address the visual effects of movement through the landscape. This paper uses simple viewshed techniques to address this issue by offering two new methods, based on James Gibson's theory of Ecological Perception, for comparing potential routes between the palace at Knossos and the Peak Sanctuary at Juktas. It is proposed that routes may have been selected to maximise visual contact with both their surrounding environments and their destinations.

Understanding the use and categorization of space in the northern Rio Grande Valley region, New Mexico

Judith van der Elst

Abstract

Focusing on the archaeological record of the Northern Rio Grande Valley region, New Mexico, this paper addresses differences in human spatial reasoning and how that may affect the organization and use of space. Geospatial methods and technologies are used to describe and analyze human landscape dynamics theoretically founded on recent cross-linguistic studies that show significant differences in the conceptualization of space between different language groups, such as the use of different frames of reference and categorization of space. These findings contradict the long-standing assumption that human spatial reasoning is universal. Therefore, understanding language as related to landscape is essential to understand the use and organization of space in the archaeological record, exemplified here, among other things, by mapping and analyzing indigenous place names that were collected during the early 20th century, providing important insight into the different use and categorization of space, resulting in the proposal of new ontologies.

Integrated GIS-based analysis of a Roman centuriated landscape: the Ager Tarraconensis genesis

Hector A. Orengo, Ignacio Fiz, Josep M. Palet

Abstract

GIS-based analysis of Roman field systems has been widely employed during the last years, producing relevant results. The increase of planimetric reliability and the capacity of integrating diverse georeferenced sources provided by GIS remains unmatched by other digital systems. However, these previous works have generally relied upon traditional methodologies, failing to produce new approaches to the study of Roman landscapes. The aim of this paper is to show how GIS-based technologies can provide new advanced forms of landscape analysis. It is also intended to move on from exclusively technical approaches by trying to analyse not just the traces of Roman centuriations, but their conceptual development. In order to do so, a wide range of methodologies will be employed including environmental modelling, photogrammetry, multispectral imaging analysis and 3D visual approaches. Their use in conjunction with more traditional archaeological approaches will be tested on the Ager Tarraconensis centuriations.

5.7 - Open archaeology: fundamentals of Intellectual Property and open source

A109: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30

Workshop

Carla D. Schroer, Jessica Trelogan

Abstract

This two-hour workshop covers a range of topics in IP and open source. The target audience for this workshop is anyone interested in knowing the basics of open source and related licensing and software development issues.

Topics:

1. What is Intellectual Property?
2. Ownership and licenses
3. Open standards, open source, and open development
4. Main types of open source licenses (how they work together and don't work together)
5. Licensing factors to consider when choosing technology
6. Content and media (images, documents, video, etc.) - how do these differ from software? - things to consider when choosing a license for your content
7. Open discussion and Q&A

Carla Schroer, one of the workshop organisers, has worked in the software industry in Silicon Valley, California, for over 19 years. She has been involved in engineering and licensing issues for Java technology at Sun Microsystems since 1995. Her most recent project was the 'open sourcing' of the Java Standard Edition code base, a project with 6.5 million lines of code developed over 12 years and containing code from multiple sources under multiple licenses. Her experience as the engineering liaison to the legal team for this project made her aware of many issues of interest when making technology decisions. She is also a co-founder of Cultural Heritage Imaging, and has worked for the last 5 years in the areas of imaging and cultural heritage.

5.8 - Out of the shadows: 3D capture technologies in archaeology

A109: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Robert Shaw, Paul Bryan

Abstract

3D capture technologies have developed rapidly from methods perceived as having great potential in archaeology to proven practices, with an increasing range of cultural heritage applications. However, beyond an awareness that such technologies exist, many archaeologists may not realise that the terms 'laser scanner', or 'high definition survey' or even 'photogrammetry' can apply to a range of instruments that operate on differing principles, in different environments and with different levels of accuracy.

One of the main aims of this session will be to introduce this broad range of laser scanners and other 3D techniques, as well as providing advice and guidance to potential users of both the equipment and resultant datasets. It will discuss how the technology works, the characteristics of the data it produces, and how these data sets can be viewed, interrogated, manipulated and successfully applied within an archaeological context.

Using case studies from professionals both currently practising scanning or applying the datasets within cultural heritage projects, the wide range of instruments and the varied applications in the field of archaeology will be illustrated. These will range from the precise scanning of rock art or artefacts, where sub-mm precisions are often required, right up to the wider landscape surveys made possible these days from airborne scanning sensors.

This session will consider some of the 'unresolved' issues of 3D capture, such as how we generate surface models, data provenance, and address the question of common standards in both sharing and storing all forms of laser scanned data. It will also consider the future direction these technologies are likely to follow and the potential impacts these might have within archaeological projects.

3D surveying: a technical synthesis

Eugene McGovern, Robert Shaw

Abstract

In this WAC session, a range of papers will be presented that discuss, in detail, the archaeological and heritage applications of 3D surveying technologies. As the session progresses we will see examples from laser-scanning to image-processing systems, and even hybrid systems, which may appear to provide equally valid solutions. It should also become apparent that there are recurring themes and concepts being introduced, even though the scale of the application may vary widely from micro, such as the precise recording of bone fragments at one extreme, to macro surveys examining the archaeological elements of relict landscapes.

The aim of this paper is to introduce some of the basic concepts and issues involved with these different technologies; to give the unfamiliar participant an overview, the potential strengths and weaknesses, so they can consider the applications presented during this session in a more perceptive way.

Recording rock art: a comparison of techniques for digital recording and monitoring of rock art used at Ormaig, Argyll, Scotland

Graeme Cavers, James Hefher, Alex Hale

Abstract

Accurately recording cup and ring marked rocks is notoriously challenging, while creating accurate datasets that may be used for interpretation and monitoring erosion or mechanical damage to decorated surfaces is even more so. Recent recording work carried out by AOC Archaeology Group and the RCAHMS at Ormaig, Argyll, Scotland has made use of a variety of digital recording techniques. Separate surveys were carried out using medium- and short-range high resolution laser scanning, as well as using stereo-paired photography. The resulting mesh surfaces form a highly detailed and accurate record of the carving, yet have significant differences that must be considered when using this data. The strengths and weaknesses of each approach are scrutinised by this paper, alongside a practical and methodological evaluation of each technique in view of the aims of the survey.

Recording prehistoric rock art - a photogrammetric approach

Paul Bryan

Abstract

Prehistoric rock art comprises abstract 'cup and ring' marks found across many regions of northern Britain. Such features have traditionally been recorded using 2D techniques, notably photographs and rubbings, and although adequate for basic documentation purposes both are limited in terms of level of detail and objectivity of the data they may record. The basic concept of low-cost photogrammetry makes it particularly suitable for routine, three-dimensional recording tasks on both a large and small scale. This is demonstrated within the context of the 'Northumberland and Durham Rock Art Project' (NDRAP) where volunteer groups, many new to photogrammetry, have been introduced to both the concepts and hardware involved. This paper will outline the development of the photogrammetric-based recording methodology, its adoption/adaptation by the volunteer workforce as well as highlighting the outputs from the project and further ideas on how other archaeological users may benefit from such a recording approach.

Mid range laser scanning: preserving culture heritage using digital survey equipment

Adam P. Spring

Abstract

Immediate and long-term considerations when using mid range laser scanning in an archaeological context are still developing along with standards of practice. This presentation explores issues faced when using laser scanning in the field, as well as the datasets it produces. Key themes of discussion include the accuracy and speed associated with different laser systems within different scanners, datasets and data processing, as well as the impact high definition survey is having on the heritage sector and how it may help shape its future. Case studies from the UK, Greece and Albania will be included. A methodological approach that has the long-term use of datasets in mind will be promoted.

The use of 3D laser scanning for documentation, conservation planning, monitoring and interpretation at the Silk Road city of Merv, Turkmenistan

Tim Williams, Justin Barton, Joseph Severn

Abstract

This project aims to provide point-in-time high resolution documentation of the monuments at risk; a platform for conservation decision-making; a platform for research, interpretation and educational activities and to monitor change. Repeat scanning over three years will explore the decay processes of these fragile earthen structures and provide an opportunity to monitor subtle changes over the entire surface area of a structure, which is important for preventative conservation. High-dynamic range photographs were used to texture registered point-cloud, producing photorealistic 3D renderings. The implementation of this project will be considered in an appraisal of the cost benefits of applying the technology.

High resolution LiDAR for the recording of archaeological monuments and landscapes

Anthony Corns, Robert Shaw

Abstract

Airborne LiDAR (Light detection and ranging) has been used effectively in the recording of landscapes and their associated archaeological features. The introduction of the FLI-MAP 400 system, a helicopter based LiDAR, has permitted the aerial topographic survey at a accuracy comparable with traditional ground based survey methods but with a resolution that is a magnitude greater.

This paper describes the application of this technology in the recording of archaeological monuments and landscapes and the production of digital surface models (DSM) and digital terrain models (DTM). Utilising a combination of GIS, image processing and modelling software, 3D models of landscapes were created enabling detailed interpretation and visualisation of their archaeological features.

Digital heritage preservation: a total process

Elizabeth A. Lee

Abstract

3D data capture is widely used for documentation and proves invaluable to cultural heritage. As 3D documentation becomes the standard for heritage sites, new problems arise around the complete process of capturing, producing, presenting and archiving this digital media. This paper examines the need for a complete process in data capture and content creation, and the importance of presenting these new forms of data while keeping them safe for the future. Using CyArk (www.cyark.org) as a case study, the paper discusses the challenges to implementing a complete process from data capture to archiving. By leveraging newly developed web based applications, digital media can be easily managed by heritage professionals and become accessible to the general public.

The CyArk example demonstrates how to add value to data by producing rich digital media and placing it within a spatial and cultural context.

5.9 - Digitizing the archaeological record: panorama and challenges

A109: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Rahim S. Rajan

Abstract

With the growth and emergence of the internet, archaeologists and students of archaeology are increasingly dependent on the web and digital media for access to important archaeological research and documentation. In the past five years a variety of digital initiatives have emerged. This session will bring together representatives of a variety of these organizations and individuals working to make available online important archaeological data, research, and scholarship. Questions and topics that will be addressed range from the type and breadth of information currently available online to the challenges involved in making this information available on the web, including issues surrounding copyright and intellectual property rights, the digital divide, pedagogy, ethics, technical standards, interoperability, data sharing, and sustainability.

Associated Posters

- o Digital Data: Beyond Excavation
- o SahulTime: Rethinking Archaeological Representation in the Digital Age
- o Usage of digital recording and storage in the El Pilar Project, Belize

Digital imaging technologies and the archaeology and history of fishing in Sydney

Sarah Colley, Rowan Brownlee

Abstract

New research aims to re-write the histories of fishing around Sydney from 1000 years ago to the 1800s. This period spans the colonisation of Aboriginal lands by British and other settlers, and the establishment and growth of Sydney. Fishing played a key role in traditional Aboriginal life and in interactions between Aborigines and colonists.

We are developing digital tools for interpretation of fish remains, including a 'virtual reference collection'. We have created a secure archive of digital images of modern fish remains and data/metadata relevant to a 'target list' of taxa selected for their archaeological and historical significance. We are now exploring more effective ways for users to access and manipulate still and moving images.

The system has potential applicability beyond Sydney and beyond fish. Our paper discusses technological, interpretative and practical challenges and possible future directions, including management of cross-institutional access and IP, workflow issues, cross-system metadata translation and service sustainability.

Digital archaeology: excavating user needs for archaeological systems

Claire Fisher, Claire Warwick, Melissa Terras

Abstract

The VERA project (Virtual Environments for Research in Archaeology) is investigating how innovative computational technology can be used by archaeologists undertaking research on the Roman site of Silchester.

Digital field recording and virtual research environments are increasingly vaunted as the future of archaeological practice. Vast amounts of data, multi-disciplinary collaboration, funding competition and publication pressures all drive the demand for digital technology and born digital data.

However, entrenched working practices mean that advances in digital technology are often met with resistance when introduced to the archaeological community. Whilst commercial pressures may drive uptake in commercial environments, digital technologies may take longer to gain credence in academic research environments.

This paper explores how user case studies, analysis and feedback are being used by VERA to develop recording systems and virtual research environments that fit into the current work flow of archaeologists and associated specialists. <http://vera.rdg.ac.uk> <http://www.silchester.rdg.ac.uk/>

Making the LEAP: Linking Electronic Archives and Publications

Michael D. Charno, Julian Richards, Judith Winters

Abstract

The aim of the LEAP project is to investigate novel ways in which electronic publication over the internet can provide broad access to research findings in the arts and humanities, and can also make underlying data available in such a way so that readers are enabled to 'drill down' seamlessly into online archives to test interpretations and develop their own conclusions. The LEAP project is using the existing infrastructure of the e-journal Internet Archaeology and of the ADS to provide four sustainable exemplars of multi-layered e-publications and e-archives. The four exemplars selected for the project were Medieval Whittlewood, The Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Survey Project, Silchester: House 1, and Ancient Merv. Users can experience these project outputs from either the publication or archive level, and navigate seamlessly between the two. This paper will review the four exemplars and address the technical aspects of their implementations.

Archaeological knowledge production and dissemination in the Digital Age

Peter F. Biehl, Robin Boast

Abstract

Our traditional understanding of knowledge, of a discipline or in a discipline, on-line or off-line, assumes either a direct correspondence with the world or a systematic semantic correspondence with concepts. Even Web 2.0 largely ignores the past 70 years of sociological and philosophical arguments for an understanding of knowledge as situated skillful practice. Although the past 10 years have witnessed a dramatic increase in archaeological digital projects around the world, we have to acknowledge that there are major shortcomings in transmitting this knowledge to the public as well as specialist communities. This paper explores, through several on-going projects, how both Web 2.0 and Web 3.0 fail to recognize the vital aspect of disciplinary knowledge and public understanding of knowledge, and how many of the tools of Web 2.0 could be used to enable diverse perspectives and consequently appeal to a wider audience.

From the fells to cyberspace: virtual access to the rock art of Northumberland, United Kingdom

Aron D. Mazel, Horacio Ayestaran

Abstract

Little known within and outside of the United Kingdom (UK), the rock art of Northumberland in northern England has inspired the creation of an extensive website which has transformed the virtual access to this heritage resource (<http://rockart.ncl.ac.uk>). Based on the archive of Stan Beckensall, who has been studying rock art for over 40 years, and launched in January 2005, the website presents information from over 1000 known panels, supported by close on 6000 images. Browse and interactive search facilities provide a powerful platform through which to access the different datasets, and this is enhanced by the option to map and download browse data and search results. There is also an Interactive Zone which presents a wide variety of information about rock art in an accessible way. This paper will

address how the website has been received and the impact that it has had on the virtual visiting of rock art

Recording a fragile past: the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Daniel Pett

Abstract

The Portable Antiquities Scheme has been recording archaeological objects found by amateur archaeologists, metal detectorists, gardeners and enthusiasts since 1997. The corpus of data (320,000 objects and 160,000 images) that the Scheme is collating is freely available on our website, which embraces the new tools that web 2.0 has delivered (with an emphasis on mapping and social dissemination). The potential usage of these data is just being realised and the project itself can be seen as a role model for other countries with regards to recording chance archaeological finds.

Theme 6 - Archaeology of Spiritualities

Alan A. D. Peatfield, Christine Morris, Kathryn Rountree, Tõnno Jonuks

Abstract

Archaeology of Spiritualities is an attempt to resolve the impasse within the Archaeology of Religion, which has crystallised the debate about definitions and interpretations as primarily about beliefs in deities (an intellectualisation) or about rituals (a materialist, rationalist approach). Such approaches are essentially based on western paradigms, e.g. Judaeo-Christian belief systems, or academic rationalisations. This does not allow for the immense variety of religion as human spiritual experience and its cultural expression. It particularly does not account for those non-western religions, where it is human spiritual insight which dominates, rather than theistic beliefs. This debate further fails to address the fundamentally experiential nature of religion, and works against interpretative methods which explore this experiential nature of human spirituality.

In keeping with the spirit of WAC, the aim of Archaeology of Spiritualities is to provide a forum for a multiplicity of methodologies in the study of religion, in order to engage the varieties of different cultural expressions of spirituality. The aim is to provide points of encounter between western and non-western approaches to the archaeology of religion, both in terms of ideas of deity (monotheistic and polytheistic) and their connections with landscape and sacred space, and in terms of how the cognitive abstractions of spiritual experience might be discerned in the archaeological record.

Within this context, Archaeology of Spiritualities particularly encourages sessions to explore the encounter between archaeology and the varied expressions of spiritual and religious experience. Examples of pertinent issues include: the interaction between archaeology and both world religions and religions in traditional/tribal cultures; the dialogue between archaeology and contemporary spiritualities (including the Goddess movement, contemporary paganism and shamanism); landscapes and sacred space in multi-religious traditions; the insights of experiential and experimental methodologies; the influence of neuro-theology; ritual and music.

Associated Posters

- Sacrifice in the Bronze Age Aegean and Near East: a poststructuralist approach

6.1 - Archaeology and experimental spirituality?

J109: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers each followed by discussion

Dragos Gheorghiu, Alan A. D. Peatfield

Abstract

During the last decades of the twentieth century, experimental archaeology imposed itself as a sort of Middle Range Theory; it was used as a source of inspiration for the archaeologist when re-approaching the archaeological record. Mostly used to replicate past technologies, experimental archaeology was little employed for experimentation on the psychology of the peoples from the past.

In more recent years, however, some archaeologists have advocated and used experiential methodologies in their analyses of ancient religions. Therefore this session intends to gather together some of the key figures in this work, to engage in debate over common issues, problems, and results. We intend to raise key questions: can a performer-experimentalist reach some of the mental states of the mystical/religious experience of ancient peoples when replicating the behaviour identified from the use of their material culture? Is the subjective experience of the researcher a valid tool for interpretation? Is it accessible to objective analysis? How can the process of experimentation be shared with our

contemporaries: through description of the phenomena, through evocation, or through sensory events?

Answering these questions would help to re-define experimental archaeology as one of the instruments of an archaeology of spiritualities and, therefore, to extend the frontiers of archaeological hermeneutics.

An interpretation of some unique archaeological finds

Emilia Pasztor

Abstract

The worship of nature/natural spirits might have been the fundamental belief system for some Bronze Age communities in the Carpathian Basin. One should be familiar with the body of beliefs, the ceremonies and rituals in order to reconstruct and/or understand/enter into the mental state of the mystical/religious experience of prehistoric peoples. The archaeological finds, however, cannot provide solid evidence of Bronze Age religion, not to mention the activities connected to it.

Applying the experiences of a Mongolian study tour and personal participation in a shaman's ceremony among the Reindeer people and, in addition, the internationally recognized Hungarian ethnographical research, the author will attempt to reconstruct certain activities of Bronze Age 'shamans' or 'magicians', with regard to weather magic and sky lore. The presentation also offers new interpretations of some unique archaeological objects.

How to be a Minoan shaman

Christine Morris, Alan A. D. Peatfield

Abstract

Previous work by the authors has argued for a shamanic element to Minoan Bronze Age religion. Late Minoan gold rings with engraved ritual scenes show clear affinities with imagery expressive of ecstatic religious experience in other ancient and tribal societies. Clay figurines from Minoan peak sanctuaries are similarly interpreted as expressive of the worshippers' spiritual experience, whereby the body was a medium to access altered states. Our work has been firmly located within current archaeological interest in the body, and in experiential and experimental methodologies.

In this paper we shall explicitly address the issues raised by our encounter and experimentation with shamanic practices, particularly the apparent tension between objective and subjective analysis, and how that may be resolved. We shall also consider why commentators maybe prepared to accept the shamanic model as an intellectual idea, yet are reluctant to accept the bodily realities of how the shamanic ritual was done.

Reclaiming the dead: pagans, heritage and the reburial issue in Britain

Robert J. Wallis, Jenny Blain

Abstract

The "Sacred Sites, Contested Rites/Rights: Pagan Engagements with Archaeological Monuments" project examines the implications of pagan representations of the past, focusing on so-called 'sacred sites'. Most recently, our attention has turned to pagan calls for the reburial of ancient human remains in Britain. The excavation, storage and display of human remains is problematic for some pagans, with active protest at, for instance, the Alexander Keiller Museum in Avebury. Negotiation is also in effect with the organisation Honouring the Ancient Dead, which involves pagan members liaising with such institutions as the Museums Association, English Heritage and the National Trust. Issues emerging include how 'ancestors' are constituted, competing claims on 'heritage', and the diversity of pagan voices, from those committed to the 'return to the earth' of all excavated pagan remains to pagans attendant to the 'preservation ethos' of

heritage management. Our paper concludes with suggestions for the negotiation of mutual respect.

The archeology of the spiritual mind: an XRD and EDX analysis of a mystical 9 eye Tibetan dzi

Foo Check-Teck, Tan Ming-Jen, Yee Pui Ching

Abstract

Tibet is one of the most mystical places in the world. Situated up in the Himalayan ranges, it is rich in archaeological remains. What is intriguing is that the essence of spirituality ("chi" or "energy") may be embedded in physical objects, such as prayer beads carried by Tibetan devotees or rare, unique Tibetan dzis. Despite the reception of the Dalai Lama at neuroscience conferences, there are very few in-depth studies involving the use of powerful analytical technology. We propose a methodology for in-depth, material analysis of a Tibetan Dzi in five distinct steps: [1] visual inspections along with photographic documentation [2] surface topography, contrasting high versus low magnifications [3] chemical analysis in terms of its composition through X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy [4] EDX analyses of randomly chosen sites producing two spectrums and finally [5] a determination of its crystal structures through applying X-ray diffraction techniques.

Towards an integrated approach to prehistoric discoveries of material and spiritual character

Nicolae Ursulescu

Abstract

The paper underlines the contradiction inherent in the unitary conception of both material and spiritual aspects of prehistoric life and the dissociation of the two, under the influence of modern analytical thinking, in prehistoric archaeology. As a matter of fact, every prehistoric activity (especially those connected with obtaining the means of subsistence) had both material and spiritual signification. The problem resides in the question as to whether prehistoric archaeology will continue to fragment prehistoric life or whether it will try to integrate itself into the spirit of ancient times, through a complex approach to the archaeological evidence, leading to historical reconstructions, anchored in the consciousness of prehistoric people. Prehistoric archaeology should be able to grasp not only the material nature of a prehistoric artifact, but also its invisible and symbolic side, and to identify the ritual into which it was integrated.

Working with agni: the phenomenological experience of a technological ritual

Dragos Gheorghiu

Abstract

The up-draught kiln is, as experiments have revealed, a complex "machine" using fire, i.e. a complex system which can be controlled by an operator. Personal experience with replicas of 5th millennium B.C. kilns has allowed me to reach a comprehensive level of skill in the use of this "pyro-machine". Furthermore, I have set out to acquire the technical *habitus* of a potter, and to "feel" the machine by means of a synaesthetic process, in spite of the additional use of modern thermocouples. I will try to explain the phenomenological experience of a set of repetitive technical operations in relation to fire, which I perceive as a technical ritual. Due to the specificity of the context of experimentation, one can experience the special relationship which develops between the operator and the machine; the operator becomes sensorially dependent on the technical process, experiencing the technological act as a spiritual experience.

6.2 - Archaeology and the Goddess: creating dialogue

J109: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers each followed by discussion

Christine Morris, Kathryn Rountree

Abstract

Within the study of religion and spirituality, the realm of Goddess studies is notable for provoking polarized responses to archaeological evidence. In particular, polemic has characterized many of the exchanges between archaeological scholars and Goddess scholars and practitioners, making genuine dialogue difficult and all too rare. The aim of our session is to create a space for such dialogue, by inviting contributions that explore the rich and varied relations between 'consumers' or 'stake-holders' (e.g. archaeologists, religious practitioners, art historians, anthropologists, museum and site managers, use in popular culture) and ancient manifestations of the feminine divine in material culture.

How and why do particular places or images inspire modern Goddess spiritualities? In what ways is the Goddess a commodity in popular culture? How are interpretations shaped or constrained by their modern historical context, including the way the 'Goddess debate' has developed?

With such questions in mind, contributions focus on personal engagement and experience with archaeological material, or which reflect on how different groups or 'consumers' analyse, relate to or use the past both now and throughout the history of the subject.

'Nature'. Ecology and the Minoans

Lucy Goodison

Abstract

This paper suggests that we may be unaware of the extent to which the transcendence, monotheism and personification that are central features of today's dominant world religions shape our perceptions in secular areas of thought, study and action. It can be argued that monotheism tends towards abstraction and notions of centralized authority; personification towards narratives of anthropomorphism; and transcendence towards a derogation of the physical world. The implications of these processes are traced in two different areas of human activity: the identification by scholars of a single primal "Earth Mother" or "Nature Goddess" in the religion of prehistoric Crete; and the response to contemporary ecological crisis which has mythologised the planet as representing a monolithic "Nature" or personified "Gaia". The question is raised whether such symbolic constructions are useful tools in the investigation of the distant past or in the urgent task of developing a response to current environmental dilemmas.

Gods and goddesses: re-examining the contribution of Gimbutas

Gerald Campbell

Abstract

Marija Gimbutas, in a series of publications beginning in the early 1970s, attempted a reconstruction of prehistoric religion, a sacred, divine pantheon, based on the archaeological remains of southeastern Neolithic Europe. Whilst receiving support from a range of groups: eco-feminists, neo-pagans, and spiritual feminists, she was subject to much fierce criticism from within academic archaeology (Conkey, Tringham, Meskell). At the centre of the Goddess debate, between strands of feminism, she stood accused of undermining the newly emerging 'Archaeology of Gender' and encouraging spiritual solutions to political problems.

My analysis of Gimbutas' body of work seeks to re-evaluate her place in both the archaeological record and the value of her work to Gender Archaeology and political feminism. Much of the criticism directed at her work is based more on political and ideological differences among feminist anthropologists and archaeologists than an evaluation of the material evidence.

Is there hope for a straw goddess? The challenges of multivocality at Çatalhöyük

Kathryn Rountree

Abstract

Despite hopeful talk about multivocality and some archaeologists' stated desire to engage with other stakeholders who have an interest in the past, attempts at dialogue between archaeologists and people interested in Goddess studies have often foundered. Using Çatalhöyük as a case study, this paper tries to understand what has gone wrong and right. I discuss problems associated with attempting to interlace scientific and religious discourses which draw on different epistemologies, languages and values. I consider structural obstacles to creating democratically-constituted fora when archaeology occupies a central position (as officially authorized interpreter of evidence with immediate access to 'the trowel's edge'), while the 'Goddess camp' is located at the margins. I question: Is 'genuine dialogue', the stated aim of this session, possible? Can we get beyond the politics of polarity, tokenism, utopianism, misrepresentation and caricature? If dialogue is possible, what might we gain, wherever we are situated?

Motherless child: matrifocal belief systems in Neolithic Ireland, today

Robert Hensey

Abstract

Megalithic sites in Ireland receive considerable attention from practitioners of Goddess oriented spiritual traditions. However, in Neolithic Ireland, unlike other 'Goddess locations' such as Crete and Malta, there is seemingly no direct archaeological evidence of Goddess worship in sculptural, or depictive form. In response, it is sometimes suggested by Goddess worshippers that the land itself may have been seen as a female deity, and that megaliths may have been intended to amplify perceived bodily features of this landscape deity. For example, it is intimated that low-lying chambered cairns may have been representative of entrances to the womb of the Goddess, or that cairns in mountainous locations could have been analogous with breasts of the Goddess. This paper addresses the evidence for a cult of the Goddess in Neolithic Ireland, and considers how archaeologists can quantify and communicate this evidence, or lack of it, in an arena characterised by polarised debate.

Rejecting the embrace of the Goddess? Archaeology and the divine feminine

Christine Morris

Abstract

Over the last century, archaeological acceptance of a universal prehistoric Mother Goddess has been replaced by more varied and locally situated interpretations of the material evidence. Reacting to the tendency to see a goddess in every figurine, spiral and curving hillside, archaeologists responded to the call to reject the 'embrace of the goddess'.

This paper explores two themes relevant to this topic, one past and one present. I argue that the ideology of motherhood in the late 19th-early 20th centuries was a key factor in shaping a maternal goddess as a creature of her biology and that this still constrains and distorts perceptions of female divinity. It is equally important to reflect on how archaeologists have engaged with the Goddess more recently. Why write disparagingly of "Mother Goddessism"? Has archaeology thrown the Goddess out with the ideological bathwater?

The 'Minoan Goddess' in modern Crete

Anna Simandiraki

Abstract

The Minoan Civilisation (Crete, Greece, 3rd-2nd millennia BC) is a well-established archaeological discipline and a

cornerstone of Cretan identity. The Goddess is a recurring theme therein.

Archaeological discourses have focused on Goddess iconography, theology, socio-politics. The Greek public has embraced her more exotic or topical aspects. However, both domains have largely ignored Minoan and modern female spiritualities. Not surprisingly, therefore, the modern Goddess movement remains relatively unknown and derided.

Reasons for this may be found in the institutionalisation of spirituality; its complete separation from sexuality; the archaeological intolerance of 'alternative' experiences of the past; and attempts to reconcile heterogeneous cosmologies within the perceived continuum of Minoan Civilisation, Ancient Greece and Orthodox Christianity.

This paper will explore discourses of the "Minoan Goddess" in modern Crete, touching upon spirituality, feminism, epistemology, exclusivity and the politics of the past. It will conclude with tentative thoughts on her meaning-making significance within the academic and public domains.

Who is confused?

Carol P. Christ

Abstract

As a scholar of religion, I am troubled by the assumption that participants in the Goddess movement cannot tell the difference between belief, scientific fact, and hypotheses about the meaning of the past. I suggest that disputes with current archaeological consensus about "Goddesses" in "prehistory" are based on different views of the nature of religion and related to that, of the value of hypotheses concerning religions of the past. Hodder is afraid that acknowledging worship of Goddesses in Neolithic Çatalhöyük is tantamount to affirming the "spiritual presence" of the Goddess in Çatalhöyük today. To scholars of religion, this is an elementary mistake that has prematurely closed off discussion. James Redfield stated that "A theory is only to be rejected in favor of a better theory." I suggest that the theory that the people of Çatalhöyük worshipped Goddess/es is "better theory" than the theory that they did not.

6.3 - Recent epigraphic records from South and Southeast Asia: reflections on society and religion

J109: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

Panel

Amarjiva Lochan, Do T. Ha

Abstract

Epigraphy has been one of the most powerful tools in historical archaeology and can often reveal the hidden past much more clearly compared to the analysis of other material culture finds. Up to the early 20th century, these studies revolutionized our knowledge of many lost civilizations. The situation has been similar in the region of South and Southeast Asia. The marvel of Gupta history (India), the grandeur of Angkor Khmer society (Cambodia), the Dvaravati kingdom (central Thailand), My-son sanctuary of Champa (Vietnam), the Sinhala maritime route (Sri Lanka), the glory of Taxila (Pakistan), Paharpur's Buddhist vestiges (Bangladesh), the advent and spread of Islam (Malaysia and Indonesia) and Mon religion (Burma) - all have been exposed mainly due to epigraphy. Such studies were initiated by European scholars, and later enriched by native scholars. However, the pace of such analysis has been slower in the past half century. With the number of old script scholars diminishing, there is a great threat to this very significant subdiscipline of archaeology. At the same time, with the advancement in technology, there is a new demand for the re-interpretation of early scholarly research on such records. This panel will analyse the inscriptions found recently in the region of South and Southeast Asia, which have an underlying cultural linkage. The discovery of these inscriptions (especially in Burma and Vietnam) throws new light on the contemporary society and religion of these areas. The panel will include native scholars whose acquaintance with the socio-religious

framework of local societies adds to the reading of such inscriptions.

A critical study of a rare Vaisnava inscription found in Thailand

Chirapat Prapandvidya

Abstract

Thailand has been archaeologically exploited for its artistic styles and prehistoric yields. It is surprising to note that the earliest inscriptions found in Buddhist Thailand are affiliated to the doctrines of Saivism. The present paper, however, highlights a very rare inscription found recently at Khao Noi Sichampu in Prachinburi (eastern Thailand). Discovered amid the debris and ruins of most probably an ancient Visnu temple site in brick and stone, Visnu appears to have been greatly revered in ancient Prachinburi. Located along the ancient trade line from India, the site contributes new information on the cult of Vaisnavism in early Thailand. This rare inscription in stone dates to around the 7th century and contains 12 lines in Sanskrit. This paper also deals with the recording of the inscription by the Fine Arts Department, and its subsequent reading by the official epigraphist Mr Cha-em Keoklai.

Ancient Indian symbols: their social and cultural impact on society

Om P. Srivastav

Abstract

In this paper we will argue the symbols, motifs, designs, graffiti and other geometrical patterns play a very important and indispensable role in the cultural, social and economic life of any society. These symbols represent the earliest records of man's urge for self-expression. In Indian art, symbols depict human beings and their environs within a specific framework of time and space in order to communicate a story, sacred myth, legend, etc. However, symbols also play a role as a language. In this study, we will consider minor terracotta object like beads, discs, pottery dices and other miniature objects. In fact, the use of clay as a medium of exchange was not uncommon in India. Thaplyal, therefore, suggests that, if any non-metallic substance bearing rupa-marks can be taken as coinage, so too can clay lumps bearing symbols associated with coins. Here, in support of this theory, we will attempt to categorize and classify the symbols found on these terracotta objects. It is quite possible that the symbols found on terracotta objects, especially discs, were the source of symbols on punch-marked coins. Various symbols characterise these punch-marked coins. Surprisingly, however, most of the signs are similar. The symbols commonly found are as follows: -The Human figure, the Sun, the Moon (Crescent), the Mountain (Chaitya), the Swastika, the Charka (four, six, eight, or multi-armed), the Star, the Tree Arrow, Fish, Eye or leaf design, Circle / Checker/cross/ square/ rectangle/triangle/dotted line/parallel line and other geometrical lines etc.

Late Pala Inscriptions from Krimila Adhithana: a reappraisal

Anil Kumar

Abstract

Krimila Adhithana is situated 125 km east of Patna and was an early medieval religio-administrative centre (visaya) of Bihar. It has been identified as Lo-in-ni-lo of Yuan Zhang. During the course of a recent archaeological expedition (2005), the site yielded rare inscriptions. One of these inscriptions found on a Buddha statue records donation to Tathagata. Another inscription found on a broken sandstone image of Buddha records construction of Stupa by Ramapala and Madanapala (1143 A.D. - 1161 A.D.). Evidence of a sizeable number of Brahmanical icons together with Buddhist sculptures hints at the existence of a Brahmanical as well as a Buddhist religious centre until the medieval period. The proposed paper analyses the ground-breaking outcome of such a discovery.

Multifaceted inscriptions from Myanmar: new additions and interpretation

MoMo Thant

Abstract

As the crossroads between the South Asian and Southeast Asian cultures, Myanmar's rich possesses a rich epigraphic tradition. Its historical archaeology depends largely upon its collection of inscriptions. Remarkably, this is the only Asian region providing several epigraphic records inscribed simultaneously in Burmese, Pali, Pyu, Mon and Sanskrit

In the past few years, several new inscriptions have been discovered. Numbering more than 40, these newly found multi-lingual inscriptions date from the early 12th to the early 13th century. Referring to the religious practice and involvement of non-royal individuals, they help us in acquiring a much clearer knowledge of the Burmese past. The present paper, prepared with great pain in locating these hitherto unknown inscriptions from several villages, pagoda walls in and around the ancient city of Bagan, and in private collection, throws new light on the cultural and religious life of Myanmar.

New inscriptions on Cham in Vietnam

Do T. Ha

Abstract

The early history of Vietnam, known for its Indic inscriptions in Sanskrit found at VoCanh (2nd century AD), was exposed by the classical discoveries of the inscriptions in the main shrine of Po Nagar at Nha Trang (786 AD and 817 AD). The sculpture and architecture of Champa attest economic prosperity. The exchange of ideas, political thoughts and art waves was immense. The present research paper holds the opinion, which has been reinforced by a number of new inscriptions, that the entire area of coastal Vietnam was commercially and politically active. The paper brings to light four such epigraphic examples found very recently at Quang Nam Da Nang (1984 and 2005), Oc Eo, Cuu Long Delta (2005), and Khanh Hoa (2005), which make us evaluate not only the culture of Chams but also the early history of modern Vietnam.

'Mis'-reading or 'missed' reading? A case study of recently found Buddhist inscriptions in Thailand

Amarjiva Lochan

Abstract

Thailand has been a rich mine of epigraphy. Despite the significance of Sanskrit-Pali inscriptions, they have been studied less than the Khmer epigraphy in neighbouring Cambodia. Apart from the 1960s study by George Coedès, new inscriptions found in Thailand require careful examination, such as the one found at Phu Khao Thong, a unique Tamil-Brahmi inscription on pottery of the second century AD, making it the oldest inscription found so far. Similarly, Muang Bueng Khok Chaang Inscription found in the Uthathani Province, Rushi Khaw Ngu Cave Muang Ratchaburi Inscription and the 'Pumyagiri' Mountain inscription found on a fragment of Dharmacakra are significant. Another recently discovered inscription is Kuha Mountain Inscription from the far south, Songkhla province. While highlighting the 'misread' or 'missed' evaluation of such inscriptions, the paper emphasizes the urgent need to establish a Corpus of Indic Inscriptions of Thailand based on scientific analysis.

6.4 - Mountains and pilgrimages - the dynamic ritual landscape

J109: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

10-20 minutes with discussion

Alan A. D. Peatfield, Mark Aldenderfer

Abstract

Of all natural features, mountains are perhaps the spectacular manifestation of the human desire to ritualise the landscape. Cultures all over the world express the numinous otherness of

mountains through concepts such as the cosmic mountain, the abode of gods and spirits, entrances to other realms of existence, the source of mystical knowledge, and the home of paradise. They then give form to those abstractions through dynamic practices rituals which recreate mountains in miniature, transforming the constructed landscape (homes, tombs, shrines, etc.) to engage the perceived power of the ritual landscape, and most personally of all, in pilgrimages and quests.

The aim of this session is to understand the sacred mountain as a multicultural phenomenon. In particular, we propose to examine precisely how different cultures transform the physical presence of mountains into symbols and concepts, which are then given dynamic reality through the process of pilgrimage, where the privations of physical journey collide with the metaphor of spiritual development.

A las faldas del Illimani : organización social y económica en el valle de Cohoni, Bolivia

María S. Fernandez

Abstract

A través del estudio del patrón de asentamiento del valle de Cohoni situado en La Paz-Bolivia se evalúa la dinámica cultural organizada alrededor del nevado sagrado del Illimani (6462 m.) como un fenómeno multicultural. En particular, se propone examinar lo más cercanamente posible cómo a través de los distintos períodos de ocupación (Tiwanaku-Intermedio Tardío e Inka) las sociedades se transformaron en relación a la presencia física de la montaña y cómo a través de los rituales y peregrinajes fueron configurando su organización social.

Irish rock-basins or 'bullau stones' and the reconstruction of Early Christian pilgrimage landscapes

David V. McGuinness

Abstract

In the absence of contemporary historical documentation, an understanding of Irish early Christian pilgrimage landscapes has been achieved only in recent decades, through an examination of archaeological evidence in the context of recent folk tradition. This paper provides a brief delineation of the principal features of these landscapes along with the problems associated with their identification and reconstruction. Emphasis is placed on the difficulties of engaging with either of these processes in the absence of clear folk tradition on the one hand, and 'obvious' station markers such as leacht monuments or upright cross-inscribed slabs and pillars on the other, both of which - rich folklore and clear station markers - are well represented only in the far west of Ireland. The speaker's recent doctoral research into Irish rock-basins or 'bullau stones' is presented as an example of how we can still hope to reconstruct pilgrimage landscapes in other regions of Ireland.

Maunga Karanga - mountains that call

Des T. Kahotea

Abstract

The religious and spiritual veneration of mountains is common in many cultures and countries. This paper presents the unique place of maunga or mountains for Maori in Aotearoa/New Zealand, where every iwi (tribe) and many hapu (sub-tribe) have their own personal maunga or puke (hill). Maunga are not generally places of worship, as we find in Asia and Europe, where mountains are sites of religion, but for Maori, the very existence of maunga is important. One does not need to visit them; the visual encounter provides the spiritual connection. The theme of the paper is the place of maunga for Maori today and how, in the current post-colonial context, Maori maintain their cultural relationships with maunga and manage competing values with the New Zealand public, and the management of maunga as a spiritual source.

Mounds as mountains: contextualizing Cahokia as an end and starting point of spiritual pilgrimages into the ritualized landscape of the Ozarks

John E. Kelly, James A. Brown

Abstract

The rich history of eastern North American Indian cosmology indicates mound building was a ritual act that in some instances resulted in the mound representing an earthly manifestation of a mountain. The history of such actions can be readily seen in several large ritual centers in the Mississippi river basin that include the Archaic center of Poverty Point; Middle Woodland centers such as the Pinson mounds; and finally the largest earthen mound, Monks Mound, at the Mississippian center of Cahokia, which is the focus of this paper. We examine Cahokia as a ritual landscape and the larger natural landscape of the nearby Ozarks where an ancient volcanic remnant known as the St. Francis Mountains is located. As a source of basalt and cedar, we argue these power laden materials were being transported as a focal point of pilgrimages or vision quests between these ritualized landscapes.

Mountains and pilgrimages in Minoan Bronze Age Crete

Alan A. D. Peatfield, William P. Megarry

Abstract

Within the phenomenon of pilgrimage, mountains are particularly expressive because of their physical "other-worldly" qualities, and their difficulty of journey emphasises the arduous nature of spiritual progress. Minoan mountain peak sanctuaries seem an exception to this model because their locations appear to be chosen to emphasise their visual and functional connection with the human community, rather than their "otherness". Recent GIS analysis of the peak sanctuary of Atsipadhes Korakias suggests that this idea of integration between secular and sacred, offers a more dynamic view of the Minoan ritual landscape. The relationship of peak sanctuaries to settlements, farmland, cemeteries, and other cult places, should be viewed not just as a set of static points, but as a process of travel, whereby the "pilgrim" may engage significant points within the landscape, culminating at the peak sanctuary.

Pre-Buddhist mountain worship and pilgrimage in Tibet

Mark Aldenderfer

Abstract

Although it is well known that mountains are seen as sacred in Tibet and are frequently used as a venue of pilgrimage for both Tibetan Buddhists and Hindus, it has only been recently determined that there is a clear pre-Buddhist tradition of similar religious practice. This paper explores the materialization of this practice, and examines the evidence that supports an interpretation of this practice as "bringing down the mountain" into the domestic ritual scene.

Sacred mountains, high altitude shrines and everyday life in the Imperial margins

Ivan Leibowicz, Cristian Jacob

Abstract

High altitude Inka shrines have become a widely treated topic in the last years within the archaeological discipline. However, this work intends to approach this subject from a different perspective, considering the sacred Inka landscape as a whole, integrating the ceremonial platform, the Inka road, the facilities associated with it and relevant traits in the landscape.

Particularly, this paper presents the results from the initial systematic investigations of the site of El Apunao del Chinchillar (5000 msnm), located in Salta, Argentina. They involved the execution of maps, architectonic registers and excavations.

This study was conducted with a view not only to register high altitude settlements, but also to analyze the way of life at those heights and the particular landscape perceptions of the inhabitants of that kind of settlement. In this sense, we intend to develop an Archaeology of Altitudes that overcomes the simple stories of the climbing.

Slíabh Slanga: sacred site, saints and sappers: the archaeology of Slieve Donard, Co. Down, Ireland

Sam G. Moore

Abstract

Certain places in the landscape can take on an important significance and often occupy a liminal space within the landscape, such as mountain tops. Mountain tops and the construction of monuments on their summits appear to possess a considerable ritual significance in prehistory. Their re-use may be seen as appropriations of the past in order to legitimatise various ideological interests. Movement through a landscape can be seen as 'biographic encounters' that recall traces of past activities and previous events, where the landscape becomes an embodiment of social and individual times of memory. Pilgrimage to mountain tops can be used as an aid to understanding concepts relating to religion, ritual, memory and certain ideologies. Aspects of this can be traced at Slieve Donard, Co. Down, where a number of monuments, along with being pilgrimage sites, combine to create a complex history which will be explored in this paper.

Walking through ancient fire and water: pilgrimage and the state in the Andes

Bill Sillar

Abstract

Inca pilgrimages were organised by the State (including traumatic human sacrifices) and served to link the diverse peoples of the Empire to Cuzco. Molina (1572) describes an annual Pilgrimage which went from Cuzco over the mountains to the watershed at La Raya, where the Vilcanota temple was located, and then returned to Cuzco along the Vilcanota River. The return journey retraced the mythical journey of the creator deity Viracocha and visited several sacred sites dedicated to him. This included Cacha, an important shrine and cult site with ancient Wari ruins, where the Inca constructed a new temple to facilitate a ritual dance and ritual bathing at the spring below the volcano which Viracocha is said to have caused to erupt. Andean pilgrimages were (and are) frequently undertaken by a group, or delegation, representing their wider community, and this paper will consider the form and purpose of such state sponsored pilgrimage.

6.5 - Natural sacred sites and holy places

J109: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Tönno Jonuks, Timothy Insoll

Abstract

Alongside temples, graves and other ritual sites that have been the focus of archaeological studies of religion for a long time, natural sacred places have more recently come to be valued. The research problems and methodology used in their study often diverge, since constructions are usually absent from natural holy places and there might not be any archaeologically detectable human-made soil strata left. However, these places may be marked by attractive and much-discussed phenomena, such as rock art, burials etc. Natural holy places may occur in various forms such as stones, rocks, hills, springs, rivers, groves and other places, the religious significance of which comes first and foremost from their basic nature. In this session we welcome presentations that deal with the sources, research methodology and interpretation of natural holy places, and the following research questions:

1. How do we localize and date natural holy places, the information on which has often been recorded within the last few hundred years?
2. How do we study sites that at first glance seem archaeologically "empty", undatable and thus difficult to place in the temporal context?
3. What links can be found between natural holy places and other sites? What are the geographies of these sacred places?

Presentations also deal with research ethics for these places. How might we resolve opposition through dialogue between the user of the holy place, or someone who considers it valuable, and the researcher, if the conflict impedes gathering new information about the past use of the place?

Associated Posters

- o Cave Paintings in the extreme South of the Iberian Peninsula: exceptional patrimony that needs protection
- o The Slezka Massif in SW Poland. A natural holy place

'Natural' or 'human' spaces? Tallensi sacred groves and shrines and their potential implications for aspects of northern European prehistory and phenomenological interpretation

Timothy Insoll

Abstract

Within archaeology, features such as sacred groves are often conceived of as 'natural' places. Conversely, built or constructed places such as temples or most shrines are frequently regarded as 'human' spaces. These categories can be blurred and this is explored with reference to ethnobotanical and archaeological data from the Tongo Hills, the epicentre of Tallensi settlement in Northern Ghana. The potential resonance of this material for aspects of European prehistory is also explored with particular reference to examples drawn from Northern Europe in relation to how phenomenological interpretations could be flawed if based upon seemingly obvious distinctions created between 'human' and 'natural'.

A contribution to the knowledge of funeral customs of the third millennium B.C. in the south of the Iberian Peninsula: the necropolis of Paraje de Monte Bajo in Alcalá de los Gazules (Cádiz, Spain)

María Lazarich, Antonio Ramos, Vicent A. C. Jenkins, María José Richarte, Juan V. Fernández de la Gala, Esther Briceño, Ana María Carreras

Abstract

In this paper we will present the results of the excavation of four funerary structures dug into the rock and containing collective burials. We will discuss the funerary practices and rituals practiced on the deceased, and the deposited funeral goods. The physical anthropological study carried out has contributed valuable information on the treatment of bodies before being placed into the sepulchers, in addition to the identification of the sex, age and pathologies of the cadavers. Also, we will highlight the presence of certain "exotic" objects of prestige and the inferences that we have been able to make based on the study of a population of the III millennium B.C. at the south end of the Iberian Peninsula. Keywords: Necropolis, artificial cave, Copper Age, cremation, amber, variscite, cinnabar, bell beakers.

Cave paintings in the extreme south of the Iberian Peninsula: exceptional patrimony that needs protection

Ana María C. Carreras Egaña, María L. Lazarich González, Mercedes V. Versaci Irua, Vincent J. Jenkins, Suzannah S. Stratton, Francisco Luís T. Torres Abril

Abstract

The province of Cádiz, in the southwest of Spain, is home to more than 180 caves boasting prehistoric artistic manifestations. These caves are located in the mountains of

the Natural Park of The Alcornocales and in the straits of Gibraltar. Some of them, such as The Cave of the Moro, display Palaeolithic art; but most of the paintings in these caves date to the post-palaeolithic. Nevertheless, it is necessary to highlight that within the post-palaeolithic group, there are about twenty caves, the most elaborately decorated of which is the Tajo de Las Figuras, that contain paintings with specific characteristics, which do not correspond with other cave paintings in the Iberian Peninsula. At the moment, these vulnerable millennial artistic manifestations are unprotected and are in need of urgent protective measures.

corresponds well with other changes in religion and reflects the process of change in the meaning of these places from a nature-made to a more man-made sacredness.

Food, fire and rock: natural holy places of late Iron Age Scandinavia

Neil Price

Abstract

Working from both archaeological and literary sources, there has been intensive debate about the nature of sacred sites in the later Scandinavian Iron Age (CE 400-1050). Interpretative emphasis has been alternately placed upon formal cult sites with artificial structures and 'worship' of a generally unspecified character in the open air, with a focus on spectacular monuments of regional or supra-regional importance. In recent years, this discussion has been informed by wider theoretical advances in the archaeology of natural places, by greater concern for indigenous sacred sites (particularly, in a Fenno-Scandian context, those of the Sámi) and by significant new discoveries in the field. To expand this debate, this paper suggests new interpretations of more everyday localities for interaction with the otherworld and the means by which this was achieved, built around a previously-unpublished case study of an offering site excavated at Ullunda ("the holy grove of Ull") in central Sweden.

Gardens of the gods: Anglo-Saxon sacred locales before and during the Conversion Period

Sarah Semple

Abstract

Jacob Grimm in writing in the late nineteenth century on the pre-Christian beliefs and practices of Germanic tribes in the North Sea zone, consciously echoed Tacitus' description of the religious practices of the C1st AD, when he envisaged worship taking place within the natural landscape, within holy places 'untouched by human hand, embowered and shut in by self-grown trees'. The concept of the pre-Christian sacred, natural locale has continued to feature within debates on Anglo-Saxon paganism throughout the twentieth century and remains current, although little is still understood regarding the topography, geography, flora, fauna and accessibility and function of such places, or indeed if such locations were physically created, demarked or maintained by communities or individuals. This paper offers a preliminary exploration of these places in topographic terms, integrating archaeological evidence alongside literary and place-name sources and offering some new perspectives on the landscapes and locales of pre-Christian belief.

The changing meaning of Estonian holy groves

Tõnno Jonuks

Abstract

Traditional understanding of Estonian holy groves comes mainly from folklore recorded since the end of the 19th century. According to this folklore, holy groves were considered to be public places where local village people gathered or made private offerings. In the current paper I will try to show how the meaning of these places probably changed over time. In the very beginning, the Late Bronze Age, we can identify possible holy places on naturally distinctive sites, stressing the connection with dead ancestors; while in later prehistory, from sixth - seventh century AD onwards, these aspects were not important any more. Instead, holy places are now located in the vicinity of villages, and graves are rarely associated with them. Such a difference

Theme 7 - Archaeology, Development and Quality Assurance: an International Perspective

Arlene K. Fleming, Charles Niquette, Margaret Gowen, Steven A. Brandt, Ian L. Campbell

Abstract

Public and private infrastructure development is a multi-trillion dollar global industry. The acceleration in pace, volume and scale of construction projects requires increased attention and timely action by archaeologists; it presents both opportunities and challenges. Individuals, organizations and institutions involved in archaeology stand to benefit significantly from becoming an integral part of the modern construct for socio-economic development and environmental management. At the same time, it is essential to ensure that the practice of archaeology meets professional standards throughout the world.

The infrastructure development process increasingly requires Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) during project preparation, as mandated by national laws and the policies of numerous public and private financial institutions. EIA seeks to avoid or mitigate environmental damage, and it recognizes cultural heritage, including archaeology, as a required component of a holistic analysis, together with biophysical and social features. The evolving planning tool, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), also includes cultural heritage as a component. Thus, development planning and projects can provide the impetus and the financing to expand the archaeological record through survey, documentation, excavation, analysis, curation, exhibition and publication. However, in many countries, archaeologists and cultural heritage experts have not been active participants in development nor in EIA, due in part to a knowledge and communication gap between cultural and environmental authorities. Timely and effective action by archaeologists requires that they maintain an awareness of potential and current development projects.

Assuring that archaeological work undertaken within the development context meets professional standards involves relevant training for archaeologists. It also requires a basic understanding of archaeological standards and practice on the part of those responsible for EIA and other phases of the development process. The role of commercial sector archaeology in development has stimulated debate with academic archaeologists over procedures and standards. Issues include: the disposition of the archaeological record compiled during EIA and project implementation; the contribution of commercial archaeology to the knowledge base and to the profession; and the need for integrated and collaborative professional activity - among archaeologists, as well as with other disciplines. Quality assurance in archaeology has numerous facets, including ethical standards, technical skills, analytical and presentation standards, publication requirements, public outreach, and the need for continuing education. In current practice, quality assurance, in all its forms, appears to vary from being voluntary, partially voluntary, to being prescribed by the state.

This theme will illustrate, examine and discuss strategies and methods for integrating archaeology into the development process with an emphasis on quality assurance. The theme will be developed in a variety of formats, including panel discussions, workshops and case studies (both oral and poster). Presentations are invited on a variety of topics relating to the theme, including: archaeology in the development process; State-sponsored activities in research, heritage management, legislation, education and training, fieldwork, data and materials management, analysis and dissemination; education in universities and institutes; museum collection, curation, conservation and study; field school research; and commercial sector archaeology.

7.1 - Cultural heritage protection as a part of the Impact Assessment process

E114/E115: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30
15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Emlen Myers, Chris Polglase, Arlene K. Fleming, Ian L. Campbell

Abstract

Archaeology, under the rubric 'cultural heritage,' is an acknowledged component of both Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) according to most national legislation and the policies of international development institutions. Within the last two decades, both national environmental legislation around the world, and the policy of multi-lateral lenders such as the World Bank/International Finance Corporation have developed project planning requirements that mandate EIAs to include heritage resources along with environmental and social issues. However, cultural heritage resources traditionally are protected by national government legal and administrative structures that focus exclusively on heritage issues--typically involving antiquities legislation administered by a ministry of culture. The EIA process, influenced by the provisions of the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) in the United States, establishes a new paradigm and a shift in policy orientation binging the regulatory setting of cultural heritage issues into a multi-disciplinary and internationalist arena. Moreover, because multi-disciplinary studies, such as the EIA and SEA, are driven by commercial and/or development projects, rather than regulatory statute alone, the process encourages 'workable,' pro-project solutions rather than simply the setting and enforcement of minimum requirements for a project permit. This session explores a number of case studies where heritage resources, especially archaeological resources, are investigated, interpreted and protected as part of the EIA process. It also discusses the disparity among countries of the world regarding coverage of cultural heritage resources in EIA and SEA, and presents methods and tools for closing the gap between the cultural heritage and environmental fields. In addition, presentations in this session will address the various implications, both negative and positive, of the EIA process for the future of archaeology and heritage management.

Archaeological landscapes: a platform for continual human-environment relationships

Nonofho M. Mathibidi Ndobochani

Abstract

There is no doubt that the 20th and 21st centuries, with their booming economic developments, have been a major driver of archaeological knowledge creation. Developing countries like Botswana in Southern Africa are no exception, with archaeological impact assessment processes contributing to documentation of archaeological and historical resources through evaluations and mitigatory work undertaken in response to development projects. This paper calls for consideration of community relations to archaeological and historical landscapes, as well as the interpretations and meaning they attach to these resources. There is a need for inclusion of community cultural values in the identification, evaluation and mitigation of impact of developments on historical and archaeological landscapes.

Archaeology and oral history for a pipeline project in eastern Bolivia

Emlen Myers, Jeffery Bentley

Abstract

Archaeology and oral history, in support a natural gas pipeline project, provided new data on Pre-Hispanic occupation of a remote and little studied part of South America. Undertaken by an international team of archaeologists and anthropologists, the study was conducted as part of the impact assessment process for a pipeline in an area that lies between the Andes and the Brazilian highlands, near the divide between the Amazon and La Plata river drainages. Archaeology revealed a

relatively dense prehistoric population in the area but one that arrived and flourished relatively late in the pre-Hispanic period. Oral history helped to interpret likely economic practices of the pre-Hispanic period and also revealed a surprising disconnect between pre-conquest period and modern ethnic identity. The paper presents the archaeological characteristics of a previously un-described people of eastern Bolivia while also highlighting the type of research that is produced by the ESIA process.

Building pipelines and long-term value in cultural heritage programs

Chris Polglase

Abstract

This paper will discuss the construction and post-construction phases of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline projects in Azerbaijan and Georgia and focus on the evolution of cultural heritage programs, especially in developing nations. The principal thesis is that proper planning, cooperation between the respective parties and the intent to build the capacity of national institutions can lead to positive long-term value and enhanced protection of cultural resources. The paper will highlight not only the exciting archaeological discoveries that derived from the project (dating from the Chalcolithic Period to the Middle Ages), but the enhanced visibility of the cultural resources in the Caucasus region and the efforts of the project sponsor to make some lasting contributions to the protection of cultural resources.

Preventive archaeology: norms, quality standards and planning policy

Alfonso Santoriello, Francesco U. Scelza

Abstract

Preventive archaeology establishes a new relationship between archaeological investigation and urban planning by accommodating processes of territorial transformations due to social and infrastructural developments. The aim of this paper is to discuss the relationship between the current Italian laws and the actions of the Archaeology Lab "M. Napoli" at the Department of Cultural Heritage, University of Salerno.

The intervention methods employed were set according to quality standards criteria: from planning to aims definition, from on-the-spot investigation to data circulation. These guidelines impose a codified sequence of both administrative and scientific operations which undergo a steady control process. The considerations of the working group on the phases of trans-disciplinary research were instrumental in obtaining the European certification UNI EN ISO 9001 for the Quality Management System of Design and Implementation of Archaeological Field Investigation.

Site priority assessments and the finding of a mass burial site at Fortress Louisbourg

Rebecca Duggan

Abstract

In 2006, a coastal survey at the Fortress of Louisbourg identified a stone feature; initially determined to be the root cellar of early eighteenth century French house, it was later found to contain a c.1745-46 mass burial of forty-three individuals.

This paper will review the excavation of this site and present a cautionary tale of site assessment. Cultural sites rescue projects are generally prioritized by their assumed significance and uniqueness. Upon first glance, the eroding stone foundation at Louisbourg was a simple root cellar. A common root cellar is unlikely to receive priority and therefore the mass burial site would never have been recognized. The mass burial site was only uncovered because archaeological sites at Louisbourg were not receiving priority assessments at this time. Great care must be given when assigning site potential, for the stories of the past are often well hidden in the most unlikely of places.

The global influence of the U.S. National Environmental Policy Act on cultural heritage protection and management

Arlene K. Fleming

Abstract

The United States National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), of 1969, provided an early paradigm for environmental impact assessment legislation, policy and practice which subsequently spread throughout the world. NEPA established cultural heritage, including archaeological resources, in association with biophysical and social factors, as part of a multi-faceted assessment process. The presentation will discuss the implications and effects of this multidisciplinary approach in contrast to the more traditional single-resource protection model.

The role of international, regional and national development institutions in safeguarding cultural resources through Environmental Impact Assessment

Ian L. Campbell

Abstract

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) provides the framework for treating cultural heritage issues inherent in an infrastructure development project, together with biophysical and social factors. The EIA is now required by major international finance institutions, such as the World Bank Group, as well as by national law in most countries. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is an emerging process offering a more comprehensive and powerful planning tool that also provides for consideration of cultural heritage as a factor in decision-making. This presentation will describe the use and effectiveness of these assessment tools throughout the world as mandated by policies of international and regional finance institutions, bilateral development assistance agencies and commercial banks.

7.2 - Heritage management

E114/E115: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

10-20 minutes with discussion

Willem J. Willems, Nelly Robles

Abstract

All over the world, archaeologists have been more or less successful in persuading governments and the general public that more should be done to preserve archaeological heritage and to investigate it where it will be irretrievably lost. The scale and frequency of archaeological work has increased, at considerable financial cost to society. Consequently, there is pressure to do the work efficiently and economically. At the same time, academic standards have to be maintained to assure that the end result will be relevant knowledge about the past.

Different countries have found different approaches and solutions to deal with this dilemma. Sometimes commercial archaeology is allowed, sometimes it is not, but in every national context quality has to be managed in some way. A recent overview (Willems & van den Dries 2007, *Quality Management in Archaeology*, Oxford) has presented a survey from North America and several European countries on how this is done, what the principles are, and what the priorities. In this session, we will try to expand this picture and look primarily at countries from other parts of the world. In this session speakers will outline the organization of heritage management in their country and the way in which quality assurance is organized.

(Archaeological heritage + cultural tourism) x sustainable development = the best management

Victor Manuel Lopez-Menchero Bendicho

Abstract

Archaeological heritage and cultural tourism are interrelated elements, both sources of hitherto unimagined potentialities, but that nevertheless maintain troubled day to day relations. Fortunately, we find ourselves in a position in which we have begun to see both the negative and positive possibilities that this relationship holds for the future. Inside this realm of consciousness, we seek solutions that permit us to achieve a satisfactory result for all involved. It is in this context that we should introduce a new strategy of management based on sustainable development; since it is only in the acceptance and establishment of these principles that we will be able to finally alter and manage, for the benefit of all, the emerging relationship between cultural tourism and archaeological heritage.

A research project about World Heritage Cities and archaeological heritage

Alicia Castillo, Maria Á. Querol, Gabriela Mörtens, Teresa Sagardoy, Susana Mora, Isabel Salto

Abstract

This paper explains the research Project on World Heritage Cities, in which the different archaeological heritage management strategies used by European Union and Latin-American cities are analyzed.

This interdisciplinary, three-year-long study requires considerable documentary analysis. International and national bibliographies on every city and specific urban planning will be evaluated. In addition, Information and Communication Technologies will be used to collect and spread all the information developed.

The Project has only recently begun and the initial premise on which it is based is that all of these cities have archaeological heritage, and consequently, they should have specific measures in place for its treatment. These measures are not always adequate and in some cases simply do not exist. Our aim is to propose improvements in heritage management in these cities through the application of a methodological model. Archaeological Heritage will be jointly considered with other cultural property and social resources related to its management.

Archaeological value and development control

Catherine M. Desmond

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to evaluate the relationship between archaeology and development control in Ireland. Decision-makers have a responsibility to provide a framework which facilitates sustainable development whilst protecting the archaeological heritage. In considering archaeology and planning it is necessary to be cognisant of the national attitude towards archaeology. In Ireland, the past is very much a 'live issue'. The country's relatively recent independence and postcolonial status ensure this. The rapid social and economic changes in the country in the past twenty years also contribute to questions of the past in the light of a radically different future. The assignation of value is also complicated by the fact that the definition of an archaeological resource is constantly changing. It is hoped that the topics raised will focus attention on the issues that arise between the requirements of archaeology and those of development.

Challenges in transforming a heritage facility into a tourist attraction

Isaya O. Onjala

Abstract

Thimlich Ohinga is a national monument that occupies a 52-acre piece of land in southeastern part of Kenya and exhibits a complex of six large stone enclosures. As conservation and restoration work continues at the site, attempts to make the site a tourist destination by creating additional attraction, have been made. In Late 2007, archaeologists moved into the site to effect the envisaged changes, that will include, not only the maintenance of the authenticity of the stone structures, but also the conservation of the biodiversity and the creation of tourist facilities. In this paper, I explore the challenges to this transformation and the reasons for taking this bold step of turning a simple heritage site into a tourist attraction. This has introduced the museums to a world stage of community development as contributor to world tourism development. Effects of the changes to the original heritage remains a considerable challenge.

Economic strategy for the sustainable management of archaeological sites in México

Mario Jimenez

Abstract

Mexico has a rich archaeological heritage composed of around 200,000 sites through out the national territory. The law establishes that these vestiges are national heritage, but the land on which these sites are located is held, by and large, privately. This causes conflict when landowners activities are curtailed or prohibited without the offer of any monetary compensation. Given the costs involved, it has been impossible for the government to condemn the lands. Thus, in order to reap the economic benefits of their land, landowners have turned to illegal activities, which has in turn resulted in the destruction of the cultural and natural resources. This work proposes to implement a system of payment by the environmental services which will, it is hoped, ensure better conservation of the archaeological heritage and contribute to the sustainable development of the areas.

Environmental pollution and saving the Taj Mahal, India

Surendra K. Pachauri

Abstract

Recently, the Taj Mahal has been declared, by an international vote, one of the Seven Wonders of the World. A Committee of the Parliament of India (Rajya Sabha) visited Agra and made certain recommendations. Its major concern was that Taj Mahal, the world famous monument at Agra, is becoming yellowish due to deposition of Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM). The Committee recommended that while undertaking any conservation activity at Taj Mahal, abundant care should be taken to retain the original glory of the shimmering white marble. A number of steps have been taken by the Government resolve these matters and improve the quality of the polluted and yellowing marble. Recently, the work undertaken is to clean up the Taj with Multani mitti, a lime-rich clay commonly used in face packs.

Managing the site-society interface: heritage in a world of unruly stakeholders

Jack Corbett

Abstract

Attaining World Heritage Site status suggests recognition, prestige and a flow of admiring visitors. Rarely do site managers fully appreciate the extent to which such status plunges them into a complex setting of overlapping and competing demands, demands which require a shift in perspective and operating style. Using the twenty-year history of the Oaxaca/Monte Alban World Heritage Site as a case study, this paper demonstrates that management is more than pressing for larger budgets and more visibility. One critical

quality is the ability to manage relations with a diverse array of stakeholders, particularly under conditions of conflict and uncertainty. The experience of Oaxaca/Monte Alban suggests site-stakeholder relations are generally contingent, with continuing negotiation an inevitable component of effective management.

On becoming the bad guy: recent experiences in Irish archaeology

Stuart Rathbone

Abstract

A decade of infrastructural development in Ireland has resulted in the need for large scale archaeological investigations undertaken by commercial archaeology companies. On a number of important projects, a loose coalition of neo-pagans, ecological protesters and various more local groups has challenged the legitimacy of the archaeological work. These coalitions have gained support nationally and internationally in both the media and academic circles. This criticism has progressively weakened public support of, and respect for, commercial archaeological activities.

This study looks at the activities of these coalitions on two specific projects, and discusses the merits of their claims to be best serving the archaeological heritage. The situation is briefly compared to similar situations elsewhere. An attempt is made to address how the negative impact of the criticism on public perceptions may be repaired and how the positive aspects of the criticism could be incorporated into future archaeological policy and practice.

Problems of urbanization and conservation of cultural landscapes in Africa, the case of Ibadan

Kolawole Adekola

Abstract

The paper evaluates the dangers posed to cultural landmarks by urbanization. Using archaeological and ethnographic methods, a survey of some features of the Ibadan Cultural landmarks was carried out. The findings clearly point towards a bleak future for the preservation of cultural landscapes, as rapid urbanization tends to obliterate cultural features hitherto considered significant. The situation with Ibadan, one of Nigeria's mega cities with a population of slightly above five million people, is not peculiar in Africa.

Responding to a slow-motion earthquake: civil unrest and heritage management

Nelly Robles Garcia

Abstract

To heritage managers the term "disaster" conjures up visions of earthquakes, fires, floods, or occasionally, open warfare such as that facilitating the looting of the Iraq Museum in 2003. Heritage managers have less experience with prolonged street violence and civil unrest, yet the cumulative effects can be more substantial than a quick earthquake. Drawing on agency records, participant interviews, and personal observation this paper assesses the impact of six months of civil strife and recurring conflict on the management of the World Heritage site in Oaxaca, Mexico. For several months a popular insurgency gripped the city, bringing planning and protection to a halt, banishing the tourist trade, and making regular heritage management impossible. Observers described the situation as a slow-moving earthquake. This paper helps us understand how heritage managers innovated and prioritized to minimize long-term damage to site and context.

7.3 - Archaeological practice around the world: legislation, regulation and the private sector

E114/E115: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Michael R. Polk, Peter Hinton

Abstract

Throughout the world, archaeology in 2008 is practiced in a range of legislative contexts, with varying levels and types of state regulation. In many places, regulatory authority allows for private sector practice in the field as well. Such regulatory variations reflect the nature of different cultures and traditions and their unique approaches to better understanding their own antiquity and heritage. The expression of the successes and failures experienced as a result of practicing archaeology within varied regulatory settings can provide all of us inspiration and encouragement as well as better appreciation for approaches different than our own.

This session includes speakers from around the globe, who will provide a brief discussion of the legislative and regulatory environment in which they conduct archaeology. Papers focus on the nature of the regulations, how they are implemented or how one may practice the field in such an environment. Discussions may focus on state sanctioned work or on how private sector archaeology operates within a particular country. Some questions to be addressed include:

1. How well does the system promote high-quality research?
2. Is private sector archaeology allowed in your country? If so, how does it operate? If not, why?
3. Is innovation in techniques and interpretation encouraged or even allowed? Are there recognized standards? Are practices improving and are there means to discourage poor practice?
4. What are the restrictions on practicing archaeology?
5. Are there enough qualified archaeologists? How are qualification standards determined?
6. What changes could you suggest which could improve the legislative and regulatory mechanisms for archaeology in your country?

Planning matters. St. Patrick's Rock of Cashel: a case study

Richard N. O'Brien

Abstract

This paper will critically examine how an historic area is being destroyed with a near complete disregard for archaeological considerations within the planning process.

St. Patrick's Rock of Cashel, County Tipperary was the royal capital of Munster for hundreds of years, and is one of Ireland's foremost National Monuments. Due to its tourism success little attention has been paid to its' environs. Current planning policy theoretically restricts unsuitable developments, with archaeological referrals being obligatory.

In practice, a number of large-scale housing and commercial developments continue to be built within the environs of the Rock without prior archaeological investigation. Visual impact assessments of the Rock are not mandatory in many cases.

The background to planning policy in Cashel will be examined through case studies. The need for a synergistic approach in regulating planning between State, local and regional bodies will be proposed, and World Heritage Status for Cashel will be promoted.

Making compliance more compelling

Christopher McDaid

Abstract

This paper details the US Army Installation Management Command's archaeology program in the Northeast region of

the United States; explains how we operate and make compliance archaeology more compelling. In the Northeast, the US Army owns over 2,500 archaeological sites ranging from the Paleo-Indian period through 20th century domestic complexes. Our challenges are site types that have not received much academic attention; working in areas with limited access, so sharing our work with the public is difficult; and working in a bureaucratic system that makes innovation difficult. Examples of how each of these challenges has arisen and been overcome in the compliance setting will be shown. The paper will also discuss a project to develop a context for understudied sites, a public archaeology approach that is built into a compliance framework, and how public involvement with a project can drive the bureaucracy to do the archaeology in which the public is really interested.

Managing quality in commercial archaeology through self-regulation

Peter Hinton

Abstract

In the last twenty years, a substantial commercial sector has developed in the UK, working in a highly - some would say excessively - commercial environment. In an attempt to improve quality in a marketplace almost entirely unregulated by legislation, the professional institute, the Institute of Field Archaeologists, has provided a framework for self-regulation. Its overall approach is not unique, as will become apparent in this session, nor is it unfamiliar having been presented in several conferences and publications; this paper, therefore, looks at just one aspect that has not been widely imitated and may be interesting to colleagues around the globe. The paper will describe the Registered Archaeological Organisations scheme, a robustly managed quality assurance mechanism for archaeological practices that has been widely taken up by the commercial sector. The paper will outline strengths and weaknesses of the scheme, and discuss how it might develop.

Archaeological heritage in Siberia: interrelations between archaeology, politics and business

Anatoly P. Derevyanko, Luidmila V. Lbova, Dmitry G. Korovushkin

Abstract

At present, about 50 000 archaeological, architectural and other objects of cultural heritage of federal importance are registered in the territory of Siberia. In the last number of years, the transformation of the socio-economic and political conditions of development of regions in Siberia and the Far East has caused additional problems relating to the protection of archaeological heritage. Transcontinental Eurasian projects on oil-and-gas pipeline building; development of power-engineering complexes; modernization of thoroughways and building new infrastructural elements, as well as the private house-building "boom" in Siberia, necessitate adjustment of legislation and government control concerning the discovery and protection of cultural heritage, the increase in number and quality of specialists involved in the assessment of threats, monitoring and salvage operations of the objects of historical and cultural heritage located within building sites. In practice, the implementation of these adjustments is bound up with the political and business structure within the country.

Archaeology, heritage management and Quality Assurance in Japan

Katsuyuki Okamura

Abstract

"Quality Assurance" has been an essential theme in archaeology and heritage management in Japan. National research institutes, local museums and universities used to be the core excavation bodies irrespective of research or salvage. However, since the mid-1960s, the administrative system for managing buried cultural properties and conducting rescue excavations has gradually been established under the national government's supervision, in tandem with the rapid growth of

the nation's economy and subsequent developments. Currently more than 6,500 Archaeological Heritage Management (AHM) archaeologists cope with 8,000 rescue excavations across the country, accounting for 95 percent of all excavations. This comprehensive system of AHM in operation for over 40 years is today faced with a new challenge posed by the growing pressure to privatize rescue excavations. This "privatization" movement has also been raising old and new fundamental questions about the quality of archaeological operations (and thus archaeologists), qualifications and the role of archaeologists, and so on.

The contract-ensuring quality control of private sector archaeology

Michael MacDonagh

Abstract

This paper aims to give an overview of the approach to contracts used to retain archaeological consultants on major road developments in Ireland. It gives an overview of the legislative background, both national and European, to the legal tendering procedures used by the National Roads Authority. It also provides some historical background to the procurement of consultants. The main focus of the paper is on the current quest for an integrated approach to archaeological mitigation in line with national procurement policies- from first spade in ground through to launch of publication. It will outline the methods currently being used to obtain archaeological services. It will detail contractual issues, problems and framework to ensure quality control within the contract and to ensure the overall delivery of the "archaeological product" and Value for Money for the public monies that are being spent on the archaeological mitigation of road schemes in Ireland.

Partnering archaeology and business in the world

Michael R. Polk

Abstract

Archaeology in the United States is over 100 years old. Legislation, beginning in the 1960s, created a sea change in how work was carried out in the country. Increasing economic development has allowed the private sector to carry out work on behalf of agencies. Today, most archaeology, public history and architectural history (collectively, cultural resources) is done by private companies.

In 1995, a number of private companies formed the first trade association (American Cultural Resources Association [ACRA]) in order to pool knowledge and resources, develop best practices, find affordable services, positively affect legislation, and develop more professionalism.

ACRA is seeking to communicate and partner with other organizations in the world to promote: positive, mutually valuable interaction among archaeological, and preservation organizations; sharing of regulatory, theoretical and methodological issues; project teaming opportunities among members and organizations; the development of mutually agreed upon ethics statements and practices in business and science.

7.4 - Archaeologists of the world: globalising archaeological practice

E114/E115: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30
10-20 minutes with discussion

Kenneth Aitchison, John H. Jameson

Abstract

At the 2003 Fifth World Archaeological Congress in Washington, DC, a session entitled "Archaeology and globalization: challenges in education and training for the 21st century" brought together archaeologists, educators, preservation planners, government managers and representatives from management agencies to investigate new approaches to archaeological education and training to

accommodate globalization and the realities of the 21st century worldwide.

Some of the outcomes of that session fed directly in to the development of Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe, a research project which is currently looking at archaeological employment in ten European states and which is being part-funded by the European Commission. This project is finding out how many people work in archaeology in those countries, what they do and what difficulties stand in the way for individual archaeologists who want to work in states other than their own.

Building from the foundations of the WAC-5 session and the Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe project, this session will involve participants from all parts of the world talking about how archaeology is undertaken in their countries and what archaeologists actually do in a discussion of archaeological employment and training standards around the world. This will explore the globalisation of archaeological practice in terms of its impact on individuals through their workplaces, the activities they undertake, their mobility, their training, education and professional development needs and what globalisation really means to archaeologists in terms of both competition and cooperation.

Associated Posters

- o Continuing Professional Development (CPD) in archaeological science: roadshows and seminars in England

Archaeological heritage training in contemporary Nigeria: challenges, problems and possibilities

Olusola V. Lawal

Abstract

Archaeological heritage training is geared towards the production of experts to handle archaeological/cultural resources. The task of training such professionals is not an easy one because it is capital intensive and energy and mentally sapping.

This paper is aimed at examining the following; - archaeological heritage - archaeological heritage training, and - contemporary Nigeria.

By archaeological heritage, we mean aspects of the past lifeways of a group of people represented by material culture remains. These material cultural remains stands for certain facets of the behavior of human population. These relics represent some aspects of their successes and/or shortcomings. The position can be understood against the backdrop of the peoples settlement patterns; architecture; technology and agriculture.

Archaeologists at the table, from community to global

John H. Jameson Jr.

Abstract

In the age of 21st century globalization, archaeologists worldwide are increasingly engaged in global, albeit less traditional, topics ranging from formal education and teaching standards to employee training, public interpretation, outreach, heritage tourism, and interpretive art. To be successful, models for implementing successful programs, projects, and publications place emphasis on interdisciplinary collaborative partnerships. This paper will explore and give examples of successful collaborations, initiatives, and strategies. It will describe effective models of collaboration that have enabled archaeologists to engage effectively in wide-ranging educational and interpretive spheres. Examples demonstrate that only when archaeologists are willing to reach out to people in other professions and work with and learn from the community of communication partners can sustainable success be achieved.

Archaeology in the 'real world': the training-practice disconnect in North American consulting archaeology

John McCarthy, Aaron Brummitt

Abstract

Like many anthropologically-trained archaeologists in North America, the authors make their living in the field of Cultural Resources Management (CRM). As employees of a consulting engineering firm, they assist private and public development interests in meeting their responsibilities with respect to a complex web of regulations mandating the identification and management of historic properties, including archaeological sites. This paper details their professional practice: what it is that they do day-to-day and the skills and abilities that their positions require, and compares it to their educational experiences. The lead author completed his formal education from the mid 1970s to mid 80s and the junior author from the mid 1990s through 2006. The paper will demonstrate that despite the passage of nearly 30 years, there remains a significant disconnect between the requirements of the professional practice of archaeology in a consulting context and the formal training that the typical aspiring archaeologist receives.

Discovering the archaeologists of Europe

Kenneth Aitchison

Abstract

One of the principal objectives of the European Union (EU) is to allow the free movement of labour. Increasing numbers of archaeologists are seeking to take advantage of opportunities in countries other than their own - so how is this mobility of individual workers affecting archaeological practice in Europe?

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe is an EU-funded project which is looking to examine the archaeological labour market across eleven states of the EU. With archaeological practice organised in very different ways in the participating states, differing structures may be leading to obstacles that limit opportunities for individual archaeologists.

Discovering the archaeologists of Europe - the case of Cyprus

Despo Pilides, Efthymia S. Alphas

Abstract

Rapid development in the 21st century, both rural and urban, has resulted in the increase of rescue excavations and archaeological surveys and a corresponding need to update the management of cultural heritage in general. At present, the employed practicing archaeologists on Cyprus are few in number and, although archaeologists with specialisations do exist on the island, they cannot be utilised by the present system which is in need of restructuring. In addition, the Cyprus Antiquities Law, although pioneering at its initial enforcement and still adequate, does not provide a clear methodological approach, binding for both archaeologists and the private and public sector in a way that will ensure the utmost protection of the rich cultural heritage of Cyprus. It is hoped that a pending restructuring, already in process, will lead to a fruitful result in the near future.

Gazing at navels: roads and archaeology in Ireland, 7 years on

Daire O'Rourke

Abstract

Major infrastructural projects entail a huge impact on the archaeological landscape. Motorways cut swathes through the countryside with the ensuing impact on archaeology, an already fragile and non-renewable resource.

The need to plan, protect and mitigate known and unknown archaeological sites is at times challenging. At best, the archaeological resource is managed expertly and efficiently, at worst it is destroyed.

In Ireland, the National Roads Authority's (NRA) major road building programme has offered enormous challenges and opportunities to the profession. To some sectors of the archaeology community, the NRA is seen as a Goliath, bulldozing its way through archaeological sites and monuments. To others, it is seen as an innovator in relation to developing and maintaining archaeological practices and procedures.

This presentation will explore the role the NRA has played to date. It is proposed to examine its achievements and its failures in the sphere of national and international archaeological best practice.

Over qualified and under skilled? Training and professional development in the UK

Kate Geary

Abstract

A Bachelors degree has become the default qualification for archaeologists in the UK and it is becoming increasingly difficult to get that elusive first job without a Masters degree. Does this reflect the value which employers place on an academic education or has competition for jobs forced prospective archaeologists to gain ever higher qualifications without any real consideration of the skills they need?

Given the complaints from employers that archaeology graduates are under-prepared for commercial archaeological work, it seems that the latter is the case. Adequate provision for training and career development is vital for the future health of our profession, but is it the responsibility of universities to provide vocational training?

This paper will publicise recent initiatives by the IFA including the development of National Occupational Standards and a skills based vocational qualification in Archaeological Practice, best practice models for workplace training and the introduction of a CPD scheme.

Professional training of archaeologists in Ukraine: contemporary controversies and searches for a new paradigm

Olena V. Smyntyna

Abstract

Professional training of archaeologists in Ukraine is undergoing fundamental revision driven by the objective necessity to integrate it into the world-wide system of archaeological education. These revisions have been strongly stimulated by internal discrepancies between basic criteria of professional knowledge and skills assessment proposed by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (responsible for training of students, post-graduates and doctorates), on the one hand, and institutions of National Academy of Sciences (issue licenses for original field research), on the other. Basic stages of professional training of archaeologists in Ukraine (Baccalaureate in history - Master of Arts in archaeology - post-graduate and post-doctoral studies in archaeology) are examined in relation to their correspondence with career opportunities for archaeologists. Basic methods of professional assessment of archaeologists in the course of their professional career are discussed. A possible scheme integrating the Universities and Academy of Sciences in archaeologists' licensing is proposed.

Profiling the Australian archaeologist

Sean Ulm, Stephen Nichols, Cameo Dalley

Abstract

How many archaeologists work in Australia? Where do they work? What qualifications do they have? What skills do professionals have and value? Based on data from 301 respondents to a national survey, for the first time we have the data to answer some of these questions and begin the process of articulating these findings to improve archaeology teaching and learning outcomes in Australia. This paper provides a

snapshot of the who, what and where of archaeologists in Australia, and points to challenges to establish effective mechanisms for giving all archaeological sectors and stakeholders a voice in the teaching and learning process.

Social and economic dimensions to the quality of archaeological training, research and practice in Africa: the case of Nigeria

Caleb A. Folorunso

Abstract

The issue of ethics in archaeological practice in Africa is multi-faceted. It is believed that ethical issues in archaeological practice are conditioned globally by political, social and economic factors, but the influence of these factors may vary from one region to another. In Africa, social and economic factors seem to play determining roles in the quality of archaeological training, research and practice, which are then tied up with the issue of ethics. The questions that may be asked include whether there could be universal code of ethics which may be desirable but might not be applicable in the light of different political, social and economic experiences around the globe. The case of Nigeria is presented to demonstrate how social and economic factors are affecting the practice of archaeology.

The archaeological profession in Ireland: a decade of change

Conor McDermott, Patrizia La Piscopia

Abstract

A recent survey of the archaeological profession in Ireland, conducted as part of the Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe project, has revealed a subject and a commercial sector that have undergone dramatic changes over the last decade. This is reflected in a striking influx of non-nationals into the Irish profession (44%) and an increase of almost 300% in the numbers of people employed. These developments have taken place in the context of considerable development in the construction sector, and infrastructure projects in particular, set against a backdrop of significant social, cultural and economic change. Much of this growth in the archaeological profession is not-permanent and is dependent of prevailing economic conditions and the final phases of EU funding for infrastructural projects. The Irish case forms a salient example for professionals in other countries and particularly those of recent EU members and accession states where similar conditions may prevail in the future.

7.5 - Archaeology and development: a new resource?

E114/E115: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00
10-20 minutes with discussion

James Eogan, Timothy Champion

Abstract

The major driver of archaeological knowledge creation at the beginning of the 21st century is the archaeological evaluation and mitigation undertaken in response to development proposals. These developments are both public and private, urban and rural and can vary greatly in scale from single dwelling houses, to multi-kilometre linear projects such as roads, railways and pipelines, to large area developments such as mines, dams, retail parks and airports.

Regardless of the scale of the individual projects they pose many of the same archaeological problems and present many archaeological opportunities. These developments provide an opportunity to carry out high quality archaeological excavation and research in areas and regions that often have not been comprehensively researched previously.

This session is designed to provide an overview of current practice around the globe in both developed and developing countries. Particular issues it is intended to address are:

1. The impact of national and international public policy on the scale and scope of archaeological work carried out on development projects
2. Reviewing archaeological responses to the evaluation of large scale developments
3. Source criticism - the effect of evaluation and excavation and post-excavation strategies on the creation of the record
4. Assimilating the so-called grey literature into existing archaeological narratives and the creation and maintenance of effective and accessible archives
5. The changing roles of excavator, specialist and synthesiser in the creation of archaeological knowledge

Associated Posters

- o Archaeology and the Celtic Tiger
- o Recent Discoveries on the M8N8 Cullahill to Cashel Road Scheme

Archaeological and contaminated land assessments: an interface

Effie Photos-Jones

Abstract

We present here Holistic Context Analysis (HCA), a methodology developed by SASAA for the assessment of two C19th century iron working sites, Moffat Upper Steam Forge, Airdrie and Govan Iron Works, Glasgow in the Central belt of Scotland, where potential contamination of the archaeological resource was an issue.

We suggest that conventional means of assessing industrial sites, whereupon archaeology and contaminated land assessment are taking place independently of each other might be a potential waste of both funds and time and that the two fields can scrutinise each other's further work in both archaeological excavation and development.

Borderline archaeology: knowledge, value and the Celtic Tiger

Brendon Wilkins

Abstract

Over the last ten years, the buoyant Irish economy has stimulated an unprecedented boom in commercial sector archaeology. A strong legal framework underpins a methodology of 'total archaeology', contrasting with UK policy where construction impact is controlled through planning guidance and a methodology of 'sample archaeology'. Increased quantity entails increased cost, and given that this work is undertaken in the public interest, the question remains to be asked: does a bigger sample automatically lead to better results? In this paper the quantity/quality issue is assessed with a comparative study of a single road scheme - the N1/A1 - as it crosses the administrative border between North and South. The scale of this work has challenged accepted understanding of regional archaeological sequences with the discovery of new and entirely unexpected archaeology. This paper seeks ways to realise the knowledge potential of that data, a quality that's not necessarily a factor of quantity.

Early Medieval metalworking in an Irish monastic settlement

Paul Stevens, Tim Young

Abstract

Discovery and excavation of a previously unknown monastic site at Clonfad in Co Westmeath, produced one of the largest metal working assemblages recovered from an Irish site of this date and type and included the unique discovery of evidence for production of wrought iron handbells. Excavation established the site to date to the 5th century to 9th century, with later reuse. The site revealed to be a large monastic tri-vallate enclosure site.

This paper presents a summary of the results of the excavation, specialist analysis and experimental reconstruction of the production of a handbell (A replica handbell will also be on display at the conference).

No going back - remembering when British archaeology changed forever

Kenneth Aitchison

Abstract

The UK government introduced guidance relating to spatial planning in 1990 that transferred responsibility for 'rescue' or preventative archaeological work from the state to the developers that were funding the work that threatened the archaeological remains. The publication of this document - known as PPG 16 - led to the most radical change in British archaeology, with the rapid and unprecedented expansion of commercial archaeological practice.

This paper is the report of an oral history project, where interviews have been carried out with key individuals - archaeologists in the state service and local government, civil servants and policymakers of the time - who were the creators of PPG16 and who directly experienced its introduction. It explores memories, anticipations of and reactions to the creation of the single document that has changed the nature of archaeology in the UK more than any other and which has had impact on policy-making across Europe and beyond.

Pipelines and networks of power: an archaeology of impact

Dante Angelo

Abstract

This paper examines some urgent aspects of the so-called CRM or contract archaeology, especially in relation to large-scale projects in which archaeologists are becoming increasingly involved. Despite its acknowledged contributions to methods, contract archaeology has been commonly dismissed as a source for theoretical reflection and relegated to a gray corner; however, the burgeoning CRM literature - related to new international and national development policies - opens a promising area for theoretical and critical insights of archaeology and themes such as property, stewardship and responsibility. Reflecting as a participant of a mega-project (the construction of the Bolivia-Brazil pipeline), I scrutinize the role of archaeologists in networks of power, assessing the impacts and the mitigation efforts of development projects, and the way development policies are usually imposed onto developing countries, where national, local and global interest collide.

Process and realisation of archaeological research - theory and practice

Frantisek Zak Matyasowszky

Abstract

The aim of this presentation is to examine archaeological research in eight elementary steps, based on personal experience of archaeological practice in Slovakia and Ireland. These steps are as follows: legislation, planning, survey, excavation, documentation, analysis, interpretation and publication. All eight steps are an integral part of archaeological research. All of these are consistent and become consecutive phases of research. If only one step is omitted, archaeological research becomes devalued and sometimes almost worthless.

This presentation focuses directly on a comparison of the Slovakian and Irish systems of archaeological protection and management, theory and practice, quality assurance and institutional cooperation, which varies from country to country. It aims to show that archaeologists are not only diggers, but creators of archaeological knowledge. This model of archaeological research will endeavour to find a common interest between development-led and academic archaeology, which is a very important task in the 21st century.

Revealing data - generating knowledge from development led archaeology in southeast Ireland

James Eogan

Abstract

More than 1000 archaeological excavations were carried out in the southeastern region (600km²) of Ireland in the period 1993-2004. The vast majority of these excavations were carried out by commercial archaeological companies as a result of requirements placed on developers to assess the potential archaeological impact of proposed developments or to mitigate the actual archaeological impact of approved developments.

A significant number of the archaeological excavations undertaken in response to development (in particular road schemes) have been carried out in rural areas and the significance of this data set is not generally appreciated. This is particularly because the region is peripheral to the existing centres of academic archaeological research.

This paper will review the data generated by this work. It will evaluate its archaeological significance and address the issues of archiving and dissemination.

The emergence of a commercial sector in Irish Archaeology: lessons to be learnt on research opportunity lost

Margaret Gowen

Abstract

Irish archaeology has experienced a quite remarkable development during the last twenty years. Left to the vagaries of the 'market', its commercial sector developed unaided, marginalised and distrusted; regulated only by a statutory requirement for the licensing of archaeological excavation activity. In the early years quality control - as regulated by licensing - reflected a singular emphasis on excavation fieldwork. All other aspects of commercial activity were self-regulated. With no client stakeholding in the outcome of projects other than risk management, and very limited dialogue with academic research, opportunities for collaborative activity were forged by few companies, sometimes giving rise to significant sometimes in-house, research capacity-building. Twenty years on Irish archaeology has reflected on the scale of the collaborative opportunity lost and is now developing significant, albeit belated, mechanisms to address the issue.

The place of the research agenda in commercial-led archaeology in Ireland

Linzi Simpson

Abstract

There has been much debate about lack of collaboration between the commercial and state-sponsored sector in Ireland, especially in regard to dissemination of information. While this is clearly a considerable problem, the fundamental root causes are more significant and begin much earlier in the process than at the post-excavation phase of 'dissemination'. The challenge that faces the commercial sector is the incorporation of a 'Research Agenda' (in the absence of a National Research Agenda) within each excavation proposal, which will not result in the loss of the contract on price. It is currently the case that most bids are submitted and accepted by developers in the absence of any independent archaeological adjudication. If the primary gathering of data is governed by non-archaeological financial considerations, then, clearly, the resultant research element, available for dissemination, can sometimes be compromised. This paper discusses the difficulties of establishing a Research Agenda in this context.

Dublin's maritime setting and the archaeology of its Medieval harbours

Niall Brady

Abstract

As the principal town in Ireland along the east coast, there is ample documentary evidence attesting to the critical importance of Dublin as a port for the wider Irish Sea region. The port occupied a solitary role in the wider context of Dublin's maritime hinterland. While harbours and landing places are attested to its north and south, the nature of these alternative landing places have left scant archaeological remains, and it has been argued that the city sought to limit the growth of such satellite harbours in its own interests. Despite many opportunities for investigation, the archaeological contribution remains poor. Development along the coastal zone is set to accelerate, and it is perhaps timely to consider more pro-active approaches to discovering this largely invisible horizon. The present paper raises a number of questions and sets a challenge for medievalists to address more directly the City's maritime heritage.

7.6 - Approaches to the management and monitoring of cultural heritage in farmland and forestry I

E114/E115: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30
10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Emmet L. Byrnes, Steve D. Trow

Abstract

Agriculture and forestry are recognised as posing significant threats to the archaeological resource and other cultural heritage features in many regions across the globe. In some regions these threats arise as production is being intensified to meet global demands. More often than not this intensification is accompanied by the use of heavier machinery, the adoption of new crop varieties, the drainage of wetland areas, and the conversion of woodland and historically permanent pasture or grazing land to arable production.

Elsewhere, other economic, political and social pressures, such as the reform of agricultural supports are resulting in the restructuring of many farm holdings or the adoption of alternative land uses such as commercial forestry, as well as problems such as the natural regeneration of woodland and scrub encroachment.

In some parts the direct and - often more immediate - indirect impact of climate change, such as the conversion of land to energy crop production, have also already begun to be felt and many national research bodies and administrations have undertaken research to assess the full potential impact of this.

This session is intended to afford researchers and cultural resource management professionals an opportunity to present new or on-going research pertinent to assessing the threat to the archaeological resource and other cultural heritage features from all these activities and changes. It also aims to be a forum for exchanging information on and evaluating innovative local, regional, national or international policies, programmes and schemes for mitigating or reversing these impacts as well discussing the role of the landowners, other stakeholders, non-governmental organisations and the wider public.

Who is responsible for damaging our cultural heritage? The nature and extent of damage inflicted on protected archaeological sites and monuments in Norway

May-Liss B. Sollund

Abstract

One national target in The Government's Environmental Policy in Norway asserts that annual losses of cultural monuments, sites and environments as a result of demolition shall be minimised, and by 2020 shall not exceed 0.5 per cent of the total. In order to assess the condition of archaeological sites, a

national monitoring survey started in 1997 and will continue until 2011. All changes in protected objects are mapped. We bring to light who is responsible and the reasons behind the damage caused. The goal is to establish a basis for assessing long-term changes, to show long-term trends and geographical differences (urban-countryside) to detect effects of man-made changes and the harm caused to cultural heritage by the economic sector. For this purpose, we have developed standards for monitoring and reporting. In this paper I will present our standard definitions and the results of our project.

DEMOTEC - a toolbox for monitoring cultural heritage

Birgitte Skar

Abstract

DEMOTEC aims to initiate the development of a monitoring concept that establishes links between the various scales of monitoring today. Often, these scales are a landscape level, a monument level and a detailed level of material decomposition. The basic aim of the project is to develop a better understanding of how data obtained in different scales relate to each other and how data from different disciplines can be integrated into a single monitoring system. This includes interpretation of remote sensing data, orthophotos based on aerial photography, traditional registration, monitoring and condition assessment in the fields of archaeology, architecture /engineering and conservation combined within a geographic information systems (GIS). GIS secures efficient application of integrated geographic and statistical analysis to large sets of data. The following themes will be discussed: management needs and practice, participatory approach to making a demand specification, modelling and documentation standards.

Environmental monitoring of anthropogenic deposits

Vibeke V. Martens

Abstract

The Malta Convention was designated to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. As a result, the strategy for preservation of the national heritage will in future be undertaken by seeking to preserve archaeological sites, both urban and rural ones, primarily in situ. The concept of in situ preservation implies that the deposits remain unchanged "forever". Anthropogenic deposits - archaeological cultural layers - are specific geo-ecosystems affected by environmental processes. Degradation of anthropogenic deposits is caused first and foremost by oxidation of organic or inorganic material. Environmental monitoring is the study of these degradation processes and a search for mitigation strategies and remedial actions if or when critical levels are reached.

Managing and monitoring archaeological sites on the farmland of Wales

Gwilym Hughes, Mike Yates, Peter Gaskell

Abstract

Cadw has been monitoring scheduled (i.e. protected) archaeological sites in Wales for nearly 20 years and recent Cadw-funded survey work by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts has produced detailed information on tens of thousands of additional archaeological sites, mostly on farmland. Decoupling of EU support from agricultural production, and the emphasis on sustainability and environmental issues following the 2003 CAP reforms has promoted two major agri-environment schemes which provide support to Welsh farmers for the protection of the historic environment. These schemes - Tir Gofal and Tir Cynnal cover 43% of the agricultural land in Wales and include over 27,500 known historic features. Cadw is now developing a methodology to monitor the condition of the archaeological resource on farmland in Wales with a view to assessing the impact of agri-environment schemes on the historic environment. The Countryside and Community Research Institute of Gloucester University has been

commissioned to develop this methodology. This paper will set out the background to current practice in Wales and outline our proposals for the future.

Archaeology and forestry in Sweden

Leif Gren

Abstract

Half the area of Sweden is covered by forest. There are 723,000 registered sites, dating from prehistory through to later periods. Most are protected by law and accessible via the Internet. Thousands of local amateurs have participated in fieldwork to identify these sites and professional archaeologists inspect all approved sites. Yet this information system is insufficient, with modern forestry activities damaging every second site and no effective grants for protection. Neither pressure from the wider public nor the threat of legal punishment have proved successful means of protecting these sites and the principle Government policy is still to provide information on sites freely and willingly to landowners and machine drivers. The impact of climate change also has negative effects on cultural heritage. Global demand for bio-fuel has increased the interest for ripping up tree stumps and severe storms have also overturned trees and caused damage, as has the practice of transporting timber on soil that is no longer frozen.

Into the great wide open

Lars Forseth, Erik Stenvik

Abstract

Many archaeological sites in Norway are now overgrown with bushes and trees. In many cases this is a result of a reduction in land for pasture. A joint project between the state agricultural service in Nord-Trøndelag and the county council tries to motivate farmers to care for these archaeological sites by transforming them from woodland to open pasture. Several large burial fields have been transformed in this way in the last 2 years. We will show how using new approaches, direct dialogue and new subsidies can motivate the farmers. We will also present cases where mechanized methods in clearing the trees have been used successfully.

Conserving the cultural heritage in the wooded landscapes of Great Britain

Tim Yarnell

Abstract

Over the last century, tree cover in Great Britain has expanded from 4% to 10% with national and regional variations. The expansion resulted from a number of social and economic drivers. Recent woodland expansion and management is led by responses to the climate change agenda, nature conservation and an increasingly important social need for "green infrastructure" to accompany new developments. The paper proposes to examine the breadth of cultural heritage affected by these proposals and the response of archaeologists to the challenge of change. Conservation in this area often requires negotiation of competing ideas and values. Using case studies and current research programmes, the paper will identify how the heritage evidence base is being enhanced to assist this process of negotiation.

Forestry and archaeology in Ireland: current practice and future trends

Emmet L. Byrnes

Abstract

With national forest cover at just 1.5% at the beginning of the 20th century, successive Irish governments have had a series of programmes aimed at increasing the forest estate, culminating in 1996 in a plan for 17% national forest cover by 2030. In the last two decades, emphasis has also begun to be placed on mitigating potential environment damage, such as that done to archaeology, as well as on the non-timber benefits such as biodiversity, carbon sequestration, recreation and

tourism. These concerns have been reflected in a number of policy initiatives. The most recent has been the introduction of a forestry-environment scheme: the Forest Environment Protection Scheme (FEPS).

This short paper will detail current practice in Ireland for assessing initial afforestation applications, the system for regulating felling licence and forest road grant applications, the mandatory and optional archaeological measures under FEPS, archaeology and forestry research priorities and possible future developments.

7.7 - Approaches to the management and monitoring of cultural heritage in farmland and forestry II

E114/E115: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00
10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Emmet L. Byrnes, Steve D. Trow

Abstract

Please see Approaches to the management and monitoring of cultural heritage in farmland and forestry I for the session abstract.

Field Monument Wardens - a success story from Northern Ireland

Claire Foley

Abstract

Northern Ireland has 16,000 historic monuments dating between BC 7000 and 1600 AD. Three Field Monument Wardens (later expanded to four) were appointed in 1992 to forge partnerships with owners of over 1700 statutorily protected historic monuments, mainly in rural areas, visiting them and raising awareness on a cyclical basis. The condition of sites has been monitored, erosion problems identified and management agreements have been established to repair both earthworks and ruined structures. Comparing condition reports with previous visits has enabled priorities to be identified. The success of the scheme has been tested as part of a wider statistical survey and the results are very encouraging.

Ripping up history?

Stephen D. Trow

Abstract

Approximately one third of England is cultivated land and damage from ploughing affects a corresponding proportion of the country's archaeological resource, with evidence that damage is escalating with increasing intensification and mechanisation. Despite several attempts by archaeologists to raise the profile of the issue over several decades, UK legislation remains largely powerless in the face of the problem and, until 2000, the attention of the archaeological curators in England had become focussed on other, less intractable, challenges.

This presentation will describe attempts to get "plough damage" back on the agenda in England and to find some (at least limited) solutions through the use of archaeological census data, press attention, co-operation with farmers, training, capacity building and agri-environment incentives.

It will also consider whether, with new heritage legislation being prepared in England and Wales, we will see any advances with this long-term problem.

Archaeology and the Rural Environmental Protection Scheme

Hugh Carey

Abstract

The increase in development in the last 10 years or so in Ireland has led to the commitment of resources by the state and local government to development control archaeology and

the establishment of procedures for involving archaeologists in the planning process in central and local government.

The process of protecting archaeological monuments endangered by farming is less clear. The fourth phase of REPS, the Irish agri-environment incentive scheme was launched in late 2007. The scheme provides an opportunity for the greater involvement of archaeologists in the protection of archaeological monuments on farms.

The Field Monument Advisory Scheme in the Republic of Ireland

Rosanne Meenan

Abstract

The Field Monuments Advisory Scheme in the Republic of Ireland was set up in 2002 following recommendations made in the National Heritage Plan in which the importance of promoting public knowledge and appreciation of our built and natural heritages was emphasised.

The primary function of the scheme is to visit field monuments and it serves several purposes:-

- Personal contact with landowners and landusers results in a greater awareness of the monuments along with a realisation that it is possible to farm effectively without damaging the monument.
- Previously unrecorded monuments may be observed during field visits.

The Scheme encourages liaison with local schools, local groups and farming groups.

The Scheme will be compared with similar schemes in Great Britain. The advisors in the Republic of Ireland are jointly funded by the local authorities and the Heritage Council while wardens in Britain are funded by central government and can allocate financial resources to landowners if required.

The Scheduled Monuments at Risk and Conservation of Scheduled Monuments in Cultivation projects

Jon Humble

Abstract

The quality of conservation management decision-making is directly related to the difference between modelled circumstances and the real world. These important projects are making a substantial contribution to narrowing the gap.

Following publication in 1998 of the Monuments at Risk Survey for England, a Scheduled Monuments at Risk project was piloted within the East Midlands region (www.helm.org.uk/server/show/ConWebDoc.6273).

The Conservation of Scheduled Monuments in Cultivation (COSMIC) project, (www2.defra.gov.uk/research/project_data/More.asp?l=BD1704&M=CFO&V=OXARCH), was a thematic response to the results of Scheduled Monuments at Risk.

The cultivation regime and its effects were examined on 116 sites across the East Midlands using desk based assessments, farmer interviews, walkover surveys and test-pitting. Four risk assessment models were tested and refined, and a methodology was developed for implementation on a national scale. This methodology includes an option for fieldwork, although the effectiveness of the model now means that reliable risk assessments can be obtained without fieldwork on every site.

Mitigating archaeology under arable: the Cranfield trials project

Vincent M. Holyoak

Abstract

Following the Conservation of Scheduled Monuments in Cultivation project which developed a risk assessment for archaeological sites under arable, it was recognised that it would, theoretically, be unnecessary to take all monuments out of cultivation in order to reduce the risk of damage. In policy

terms, wholesale reversion would also be neither desirable nor practical given the available resources.

In 2005, English Heritage and Defra commissioned a project to review the impacts of cultivation on archaeology and identify how practices could be adapted to minimise disturbance. The project, being undertaken by Oxford Archaeology and Cranfield University, is reviewing the effectiveness of minimal cultivation techniques and soil management in preserving the archaeological resource. It is examining a range of variables and will also develop methods for monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation. These are being achieved through lab-based work and field operations on a series of specially constructed earthworks and archaeological deposits.

**Managing cultural heritage and climate change:
adaptation to climate change in Norwegian municipalities**

Thomas Risan

Abstract

The current/predicted changes in climate have implications on a global scale, significant differences are also expected at national, regional, and local levels. This paper presents the Cultural Heritage (CH) aspects of an ongoing multidisciplinary project, where the main objective is to develop a manual to aid municipal managers/policy makers in facing the challenges of climate-driven weather events. Ongoing monitoring of CH sites in a municipality in central parts of Norway has already seen an increase in climate related damages on the CH sites. Climate scenarios indicate that the weather will change significantly in our near to middle-near future. Thus, the need for contingency planning is present at all levels. This impact on CH sites and Cultural Landscapes can come directly from the climate change itself, but it can also be a secondary effect of other measures originating in implementation of contingency plans to save human lives, infrastructure etc.

Theme 8 - Critical Technologies: the Making of the Modern World

Alice C. Gorman, Beth L. O'Leary, Wayne Cocroft

Abstract

Everyday life in modern industrial nations has been shaped by technologies that have radically altered the nature of travel (cars, trains, aeroplanes, submarines, spacecraft), communication (telephones, television, telegraphs, radio, computers and satellites), and warfare (rockets, missiles, aeroplanes, nuclear weapons), among others. These technologies have recreated human geographies through their capacity to transcend distance and time, allowing the traffic of information and material culture across vast spaces, sometimes almost instantaneously. They are the foundation of the globalising world, and yet the material culture of globalisation is rarely examined critically from an archaeological perspective. Given WAC's aim to redress global inequities, it is timely to focus an archaeological gaze on the technologies that support the gap between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' of the 21st century. Sessions are invited to examine the sites, places and artefacts created by critical technologies, including but not limited to such topics as:

- The Cold War and nuclear confrontation
- Telecommunications
- Aerospace
- Outer space
- Robotics
- Technological landscapes
- Heritage management and conservation challenges
- Defence and warfare
- Indigenous engagement with critical technologies
- Theoretical issues in contemporary archaeology
- Capitalism and critical technologies
- The archaeology of the future

Critical technologies are not confined to the 20th century and after; we also encourage papers and sessions to investigate 17th-19th century antecedents of modern technologies, and their impacts.

Associated Posters

- o Archaeology of the Recent Past: Excavating a 1991 Ford Van

8.1 - Method and the machine: theorising an archaeological approach to technical processes

A106: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Brent Fortenberry, James R. Dixon

Abstract

The modern world is replete with technical processes. Whether watching the television, listening to music, driving a car, or any number of other things, people are employing technology to make their lives easier (or harder depending on whether or not your car starts).

Two distinct ways to approach technical processes through archaeology exist. The first, derived from science and technology studies, looks at the wide range of factors that go into making and using technology; people, things, ideas, time constraints, politics and so forth. Ideas derived from Actor Network Theory (ANT), which simply highlight the entanglement and agency of the above mentioned factors as well as their interconnectedness, and other techno-science paradigms are currently enjoying wide spread use by contemporary theorists.

Building on these ideas of production and use in which individual users are invariably and inevitably lost, the second perspective highlights the embedded nature of technical objects in the production of the contemporary self. It is perhaps a mistake to think that 'the archaeological approach' to technical objects is to look beyond their everyday ('shallow' or 'unknowing') use to their wider technological contexts. Rather, as objects and processes essentialise themselves in the 21st century we can return to ideas of fetish and embodiment and look towards the experience of technical processes and objects as central to their being.

Simply put, what influence, if any, do these objects have on the experience of the everyday and the conceptualization of identity? Can things composed of metal and plastic 'make a difference' to one's worldview? Does their absence or presence become a marker for complicity or assimilation in popular culture?

In this session, papers attempt to confront technical processes through archaeological research methodologies, particularly those that aim to look at the points of contact between ANT-based research, and more affective approaches to technology.

Holford rules! Transmitting power and shaping behaviour in London's Lower Lea Valley

Emma Dwyer

Abstract

Preparations for the 2012 Olympic Games involve diverting overhead powerlines below ground and removing 52 steel lattice electricity transmission towers (or pylons) from in and around the site of the Olympic Park in Stratford, east London. The pylons were not placed arbitrarily, but were situated in visually unobtrusive places, areas of low amenity value, and urban industrial corridors, according to a set of rules devised in the 1950s by Lord Holford, architect and town planner. Subsequent guidelines dictated the form that development should take around overhead powerlines.

Yet the Holford Rules and later design guidelines assume the relationships that people have with the landscape in general, and electricity pylons in particular, are distant and fleeting. The realities of living and engaging with the transmission network, a linear feature that snakes its way across east London, reflecting existing topographical and townscape features and instituting new ones, is messier and more contentious.

Cold War radars and people in Arctic Alaska

Karlene B. Leeper

Abstract

During the 1950s, the United States and Canada set up a number of radar 'fences' to detect and warn of incoming Soviet aircraft. One of these radar fences, called the Distant Early Warning, (DEW) Line, was built along the north coast of Alaska, Canada and across Greenland. Among the several informal and formal efforts to record the history of the DEW radar system is that of the US Air Force in Alaska and the Inupiat Commission on History, Language and Culture to document memories of local Inupiat people who lived in villages near the DEW radar stations, and the effects of radar operations on their communities. Most of those interviewed were employed by or had family members who were employed at the DEW stations. Their memories include lessons in using and maintaining the new technologies, a growing familiarity with cash economy, western culture and different worlds of work.

The day the Pope discovered RADAR

Cassie Newland

Abstract

Technologies are systems of things. Diverse, entangled networks of people, objects and ideas which combine to do something. Undertaking archaeologies of technologies in the recent or contemporary past brought archaeologists into

increasing contact with these kinds of networks. The assemblages encountered go beyond the traditional gamut of archaeological artefacts and very few of the materials involved are - or indeed ever could be - processed or curated in the conventional sense. Nevertheless, picking apart these webs of things, places and people is crucial to create new, fuller and un-packed understandings of events in the world. Helpfully, archaeology appears to be particularly well placed to engage with these very material networks. This paper will explore the archaeology of the birth of RADAR technology as a case study in dealing with these heterogeneous assemblages.

The Eagle Project: aviation history and archaeology in Newfoundland

Michael Deal, Catherine Mathias

Abstract

During World War II, several strategic airbases were constructed in Newfoundland, particularly in connection with the ferrying of military aircraft to Great Britain. Newfoundland has begun to develop policies for the protection and recovery of its wartime aviation resources, including infrastructure and numerous downed aircraft. The 2007 Eagle Project, which involved the mapping and partial recovery of a downed Consolidated B-24M Liberator (#44-42169) near Gander, is presented here as a case study for exploring the potential of aviation archaeology in Newfoundland. This aircraft was fitted with an experimental, high resolution radar device (nicknamed the "Eagle") for high altitude, precision blind-bombing. Archaeological work at the site focused on the recovery and conservation of surviving remnants of the aircraft (in particular, the Eagle radar device and personal effects of the crew) and the investigation of the differential preservation of materials at the site.

Archaeology and the ethics of technology

James R. Dixon

Abstract

In 1998, UNESCO established the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology whose remit is to advise on the principles of scientific and technological development with the desire to encourage consideration of factors other than the purely economic during the process of innovation and expansion in both areas. With reference to recent avocation of symmetrical approaches in archaeology, we can, of course, appreciate the influence of a wide range of factors in the creation and experience of objects and ideas.

With the literal application of ANT-based approaches to technical objects and processes, we can look beyond simple cause/effect equations to consider more complex interactions between people, things and ideas as actants afforded absolute equality in analysis. My question: what happens to the ethics of science and technology when we allow objects to act on their own?

Ecological modernisation or sustainable lifestyles?

Eva Svensson

Abstract

The dominant authoritarian view on sustainable development in the modern (western) world is "ecological modernization", according to which a sustainable future will be achieved through technological and administrative solutions. Recently, the achievement of sustainable lifestyles, where all individuals behave in a more environmentally friendly manner, has become more and more important. But environmentally friendly behavior has also become a tool for creating social and cultural capital in certain groups. This paper will discuss material culture as a vehicle in the social negotiation on sustainable versus unsustainable lifestyles in today's society, departing from an ongoing project where c. 100 families are learning to live more environmentally friendly.

From henge to hedge fund - a short history of risk

Greg J. Bailey

Abstract

If, as many agree, we are living through a tipping-point in human affairs, how might an archaeological perspective, with its unique time depth, provide insight into our present moment of bewildering technological and ideological change? Following a brief description of money markets, leverage, hedge-funds and increasingly exotic financial instruments, this paper will suggest correspondence with complex systems in past societies. Our contemporary global financial system might be understood as a deficit economy predicated on exponential growth whose workings may only be glimpsed by a few adepts.

How much the Nobel Prize winning Black-Scholes model, promising to eliminate risk from the market, is a consequence of past belief-systems is debatable. Nevertheless, our modern economy, founded on mystery, faith and wasteful consumption, is fundamentally ideological; a legacy perhaps impossible without the runaway effects of hazardous economic surplus in the Neolithic or a transformative social restructuring in the Bronze Age.

The soundtrack of your past and present / Constructing an archaeological conceptualization of the iPod

Brent Fortenberry

Abstract

Since its inception in 2001, over 110 million iPods have been sold worldwide. With such a proliferation, this piece of material culture has become a mainstay in the activities of everyday life. But how can we begin to understand the iPod in terms of its entanglement and affect on its user? This paper interrogates two aspects of the iPod's essence within these networks of existence. First the nature of the iPod experience is uncovered. This experience is a parlay between the user, the iPod itself (the music included therein) and the landscape. The implications of such a process are considered in terms of its efficacy on the user's worldview and attitude. Second, the iPod as an archaeological object is discussed. What happens when we encounter an old iPod? What affect does it have in conjuring a recent distant-self, through processes of memory (re)formation?

8.2 - Archaeologies of internment: method and theory for an emerging field

A106: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Adrian T. Myers, Gabriel Moshenska

Abstract

Europe in 1945 was a landscape of camps. These distinctive sites of internment served as prisons, literally or effectively, for the displaced, demobbed, captured, persecuted, diseased, exiled, and hunted. Within a few years this landscape had vanished, leaving only traces and memorials. Internment is often a property of societies in transition; the ephemeral nature of the remains eliding their historical significance. This session examines the potential contribution of archaeological approaches to the study of internment.

As archaeological methods are increasingly applied to the interpretation and management of sites of modern conflict, sub-fields begin to emerge. By bringing together papers on the archaeology of internment we hope to increase our understanding of forced mass internment events; events that were and are deeply influenced by the emerging critical technologies of the 20th and 21st centuries. The modern and industrial, and increasingly post-modern and digital, nature of conflict reverberates through the internment experience.

In this session papers address issues such as: the material aspects of the relocation and confinement, typically without trial, of enemy aliens, ethnic minorities, political prisoners,

displaced persons, prisoners of war, enemy combatants and others. The sites of internment include concentration camps, death camps, prisoner of war camps, relocation centres, and others. Topics include many geographic or temporal contexts, including recent and current events. Some contributions report on field work, but there are also more theoretical pieces. The papers aim to situate internment archaeology within one or more of the wider contexts of conflict archaeology, material culture studies, and contemporary and historical archaeology.

Bringing dark times to light: the archaeology of World War II Japanese American internment camps

Jeffery F. Burton, Mary M. Farrell

Abstract

During World War II, the United States incarcerated 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry in ten "relocation centers" and other internment camps. For many years, it was believed that little remained of these ephemeral cities of confinement. Empty landscapes aptly evoked internees' remembrance of desolation and exile. Discourse about the relocation was largely focused on legal issues. However, survey and excavation revealed that the sites contain abundant archaeological evidence that can address a host of research questions, such as the material correlates of power, survival mechanisms, and resistance. Archaeological data also debunked inaccurate memories that had developed to justify political agendas. Perhaps most importantly, archaeology uncovered the artifacts and features of daily life, which sparked old memories and elicited new oral histories. As eloquent as scholarly analyses and legal briefs, guard tower foundations, lost toys, industrial ceramics, and Japanese gardens can tell the story of the Relocation to a wider public.

Hohenschoenhausen: surveying a Cold War prison landscape in eastern Berlin

John Schofield, Wayne D. Cocroft

Abstract

The Cold War prison complex at Hohenschoenhausen is notorious as a former 'forbidden zone' of the DDR's Ministerium für Statssicherheit (Stasi). Located in eastern Berlin, the prison at Hohenschoenhausen has been a memorial site since 1994, increasingly visited by organised coach tours of landmarks to Berlin's troubled past. But the prison itself is only part of the story, albeit a central focus for the wider landscape of Hohenschoenhausen, a place of industry and espionage, a secret city of the Stasi and of the Cold War. In 2005 the authors surveyed and generated a characterisation of this wider landscape to improve interpretation and presentation for prison visitors, on site and online. In undertaking this survey, archaeological techniques were used and the usual subtle traces of landscape archaeology were encountered. An unexpected dimension of this study was a realisation that, for some, the habits of the Cold War remain.

Archaeology of internment: mass deportations in the Neo-Assyrian Empire

Azer Keskin

Abstract

The Neo-Assyrian Empire widely and systemically used mass deportations as a critical imperial control apparatus in the first part of the first millennium BC, a period of imperial expansion. In this paper, I examine this technology of power as exercised by the empire to establish political control over deportees, as well as the responses and everyday forms of resistance to it as manifest in daily practices. To do this, I focus on archaeological material from a survey of 33 small sites in the Wadi Ajij, Syria, where deportees were interned. I use a spatial analysis of pottery and other small finds as elements of the material culture through which to study everyday cultural practices of the deportees as inscribed on the landscape. I discuss how such an archaeological approach to internment within the context of an empire can provide unique insights

that would not be visible through the study of historical sources only.

A tale of two treatments: the materiality of Internment on the Isle of Man in World Wars I and II

Harold Mytum

Abstract

The Isle of Man was used by the British Government for internment during both World Wars, and in both cases greatly altered the population levels on the island. The methods of organising, housing, and controlling the internees was materially very different in each conflict, however. This paper briefly explores the different material experiences of internees in the World War I camps at specially built Knockaloe and at a requisitioned holiday camp at Douglas, whilst many were held in adapted boarding houses at several resorts around the coast, as well as in camps (Douglas, Onchan, Peel, Ramsay, and Rushen for women) in World War II. These two contrasting strategies affected both locals and the internees in very different ways.

Control or repression: contrasting a PoW camp and a work camp from WWII

Iain B. J. Banks

Abstract

There are clear issues of control and repression in the architecture and layout of a PoW camp, but PoW camps were not the only form of accommodation camp present in the UK during WWII. A comparison of a Scottish PoW camp with a work camp from forestry should reveal both similarities and differences. It is assumed that the similarities will indicate issues of control and authority, while the differences will indicate issues of repression and punishment. However, it is also possible that the comparison will reveal much about the official mindset during WWII.

Engraving and embroidering emotions upon the material culture of internment

Gillian C. Carr

Abstract

During the German Occupation of the Channel Islands in WWII, around 2,200 Islanders were deported to civilian internment camps in Germany and Austria, selected for the 'crime' of being English born, freemasons, former WWI officers, or for having upset the German administration in some way. This paper explores the range of objects (much of it trench art) and artwork (which ranged from greetings cards to sketches of barrack rooms) made by the Channel Islander internees during their incarceration. These items speak audibly of the individual and communal experiences of deportation and internment, and the emotions experienced during this period as internees expressed their homesickness, their hunger, their frustrations, their boredom, their sadness and their resistance to the Germans through material culture, using only the raw materials of their Red Cross food parcels and what was passed on to them through the YMCA.

Prisons within prisons: the multi-layered forms of alien internment in South Australia during the Second World War

Peter Bell

Abstract

In the eighteenth century, the continent of Australia was settled by Britain as a destination for the transportation of convicts, because its location in the Southern Ocean was seen as virtually escape-proof. South Australia prides itself on being the only Australian State which was not founded as a convict settlement.

These historical origins took on a deep irony during the Second World War, when South Australia was chosen as the principal place of imprisonment for both civilian internees and

prisoners-of-war. A further layer of internment developed when prisoners-of-war and later civilian internees were located in isolated camps in the South Australian outback to maintain strategic railways during the war. Italian soldiers captured in North Africa lived in tents on the Nullarbor Plain, whose isolation and climate made it one of the most escape-proof places on the planet. The paper surveys the surviving evidence of this episode of multi-layered internment.

Surviving the cure: life on Bernier and Dorre Island under the Lock Hospital Scheme

Jade L. Stingemore

Abstract

From 1907 to 1917, two islands off the north-west coast of Western Australia, Bernier and Dorre, were used to incarcerate Indigenous Australians who were said to have syphilis. They were forcibly removed from their homelands as result of public health measures to limit the spread of disease. It is clear from historical documentation and oral histories that few of these individuals actually had syphilis. They were experimented upon and forced to live naturally in an inhospitable, isolated and resource-deficient island environment. Little is actually known of how the Europeans and the Aboriginal people lived and survived on the islands. However, many questions remain about how two different sets of people with different ideologies and understanding of the island environments survived and used island resources to obtain food, water, fuel, and medicinal supplies.

Long Kesh/Maze, Northern Ireland: a site of occupation (still)

Louise Purbrick

Abstract

In September 1971, a small number of Nissan huts, temporary semi-circular metal structures, were erected on the runways of a RAF base, near Lisburn, ten miles south of Belfast. Long Kesh became the largest internment camp of the 1969-1998 conflict often referred to as the 'Troubles.' The H blocks were erected adjacent to internment compounds in 1976. Apart from a small listed section, demolition of Long Kesh/Maze is almost complete. Yet, controversy over how the site should be used continues. A protracted public consultation has not allayed fears about the persistent memories of the place, recognition that, despite its empty and now collapsed structures, the site is still occupied. My paper considers the materiality of the Long Kesh/Maze compounds and H blocks, their meanings when inhabited, empty and reduced to rubble. It attends to the processes of inscription and embodiment upon which the power of the prison is premised.

Portable material culture and death factory Auschwitz

Adrian T. Myers

Abstract

Like any other factory, the death factory of Auschwitz consumed primary materials and produced secondary products. Unique to Auschwitz, though, is that the primary material consumed was human life; not just the life of the breathing human body, but also the material possessions associated with that life. The detritus of this most efficient genocide - clothing, jewellery, food, corpses - was appropriated and put to new uses by the SS and the prisoners. Others have recognised the various postwar material cultural outcomes of the camp: the writing, the film, the theatre, the art, the tourism. This article, however, demonstrates that the material culture of Auschwitz is not a phenomenon exclusive to the postwar era. It focuses on the fact that inside the camp during the war, despite the landscape of death and deprivation, intimate interaction between humans and material culture continued.

8.3 - Atomic archaeology

A106: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Colleen M. Beck, Wayne Cocroft

Abstract

The design and use of atomic weapons on Japan marked the beginning of the atomic age, an era when life was lived in the shadow of a nuclear arms race. There was widespread fear of nuclear attack and worldwide nuclear winter. This global political engagement with the constant threat of nuclear weapons is reflected in cultural landscapes in many places in the world. Direct consequences of atmospheric nuclear weapons include the devastation on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the dislocation of Pacific Islanders, and fallout. The nuclear weapons research efforts created a broad complex of facilities and testing grounds. Concurrently, human radiation studies were on-going, while some considered how to apply the destructive effects of the bomb to civil engineering and industrial projects. Conversely, in the popular imagination, the harnessing of the atom became a symbol of modernism and a source of unlimited power. Freed from dependence on coal and oil, homes would be heated and lit by electricity that was too cheap to measure. Many of these contradictory social reactions were reflected in art, poetry and music.

Today, the physical and cultural manifestations of this atomic age are distinct and occur in a diversity of settings. Atomic age archaeological research efforts have been sporadic and conducted without a larger, contextual framework. This session's goal is to bring together a more global view of the people and places that were involved in or affected by the nuclear age to initiate the dialogue for development of a comparative approach to atomic archaeology.

Testing places - England's atomic landscapes

Wayne D. Cocroft

Abstract

By the early 1940s, British scientists and industrial concerns had made tentative steps to develop the necessary technology to build an atomic bomb. On 1 August 1946, US President Harry Truman signed into law the Atomic Energy Act, which prohibited the release of information about military and civil atomic technology to any foreign power. Within the British establishment there remained a strong consensus that the country should develop its own 'Bomb'. In January 1947, the British government took the decision to build the 'Bomb'. At a time when the country was nearly bankrupted by war and subject to rationing, the highest national priority was given to the creation of a new scientific and industrial infrastructure. This presentation will discuss the archaeological investigation of two atomic research sites whose landscapes were transformed by the demands of high politics and hot science, and whose activities stretched to Australia, the Pacific and North America.

BREN Tower: a monument to the material culture of radiation dosimetry research

Susan R. Edwards

Abstract

With a height of more than 1,500 feet, the BREN (Bare Reactor Experiment, Nevada) Tower dominates the surrounding desert landscape of the Nevada Test Site. Associated with the nuclear research and atmospheric testing programs carried out during the 1950s and 1960s, the tower was a vital component in a series of experiments aimed at characterizing radiation fields from nuclear detonations. Research programs conducted at the tower provided the data for the baseline dosimetry studies crucial to determining the radiation dose rates received by the atomic bomb survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. Today, BREN Tower stands as a monument to early dosimetry research and one of the legacies of the Cold War.

The Plowshare Program: peaceful applications for nuclear detonations

Colleen M. Beck, Susan R. Edwards, Maureen L. King

Abstract

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Plowshare Program focused on developing the capability to use nuclear detonations for civil works projects and industrial applications. The participants envisioned canals and harbors constructed quickly and cheaply and the augmentation of natural gas, oil, and geothermal power production. The Plowshare Program began in the 1950s and ended in the 1970s. The archaeological effort to relocate and record places associated with this project has identified a unique and varied historical legacy on the landscape in the western United States and discovered that the range and types of projects considered and planned are more diverse than formerly recognized.

On the beach: the maritime archaeology of the Atomic Age

Joseph Flatman

Abstract

The maritime component of the 'atomic' military begins literally at the 'crossroads' of the US atomic tests at Bikini Atoll in 1946, and continues to this day across the globe, through submersible and surface vessels as well as an array of shore establishments. Although reduced in size by post cold-war downsizing and subject to ongoing protest, such technologies remain a central component of 21st century military strategy.

This paper explores the global ethno-archaeology of maritime aspects of the atomic age. It considers, in particular, the material evidence for distinctive shipboard and coastal communities generated by such technologies, those working on or associated with such sites, as well as those protesting or accidentally conflicting with these armaments and their power plants. The paper will conclude by assessing the 'heritage landscape' of defunct remnants of the maritime atomic age, and the responsibilities surrounding their safe as well as meaningful management and interpretation.

Fusion not fission: negotiating heritage in programmes of change at nuclear sites

Sefryn Penrose, Philip Bethell

Abstract

Britain's nuclear estate is in flux. As changing power and defence requirements herald new nuclear schemes, the first generation nuclear landscapes face a complex redundancy. The significance of these sites lies in their physical manifestation of the Cold War era: postwar geopolitics, shifting national economy, industrial modernity.

The nuclear industry recognises the heritage significance of its estate, and with redevelopment and decommissioning high on the nuclear agenda, the need to balance heritage value against other considerations has been accepted.

Atkins has been involved in this balance at several sites, creating strategies to assess and analyse the industry's place in the heritage pantheon. At the Atomic Weapons Establishment, our Heritage Strategy establishes the significance of the site in national and global terms, and the significance embodied by many of the buildings. At Dounreay, as part of the decommissioning process, our Heritage Strategy addresses the future of the iconic Fast Reactor.

8.4 - Nostalgia for infinity: exploring the archaeology of the final frontier

A106: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00
15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Alice C. Gorman, Beth L. O'Leary

Abstract

Outer space has been called the final frontier: after the Earth's surface, the depths of the sea and the upper reaches of the

atmosphere, it is the last environment that modern technology has enabled humans to explore. In the 21st century, humans stand physically upon the threshold of outer space, and yet it is a place that human cultures have always known. Since the Palaeolithic, the sun, moon and other celestial bodies have been included in the construction of cosmologies, creation stories and accounts of the moral and physical nature of the world.

The conquest of space required astronomical and engineering technologies: rockets, launch pads, tracking stations, electronics, energy sources and life-sustaining environments. The material culture of the space age is present both on earth and in space. It is curated in museums, located in historic facilities, in orbit around numerous celestial bodies in the solar system, and on lunar and planetary surfaces. Its impacts are evident in the communities sustained by space industry and in the ubiquitous domestic satellite dishes, indicating participation in an increasingly globalised economy.

As space material culture begins to be accepted as heritage, the challenge for the archaeologist is to understand how people interact with the places and objects of space, not just as the province of a scientific elite, but as part of the fabric of every day life, permeating popular culture, politics and information exchange.

Papers which address various aspects of the diverse material culture of space, such as terrestrial, orbital and planetary space sites, collection policies and procedures, military and civil space programmes, space tourism, and cultural heritage management and preservation.

Environmental and cultural effects to archaeological sites on the moon

Roger Gerke

Abstract

Many environmental factors should be considered in understanding the context of any archaeological site: animals, plants, geological effects, erosion and human interaction. Since there are no unaffected sites on Earth, archaeologists should look to Space which has a benign environment. The lack of atmosphere, water or species makes the Moon an excellent environment for site preservation. Since no humans have visited the Moon since 1972 there have been few cultural disturbances on its surface; archaeologists can evaluate what the environment did to sites and artifacts. In this paper I will evaluate the NASA report on the artifacts returned from the 1969 Surveyor 3 probe by Apollo 12 astronauts, and discuss probable environmental effects on the flag and laser retroreflector left by the Apollo 11 crew on the moon. Understanding what the Space environment does to sites and artifacts will contribute to how archaeologists analyze sites in Space in the future.

First light: an archaeology of a radio telescope

Mark Edmonds

Abstract

This paper reports on current research at the Jodrell Bank radio telescope. It explores how the site has been caught up in social and political discourse since it became active in the late 1940's. At the same time, it looks at the conditions that have made the telescope such an iconic, widely recognised monument, and at the uses of sound employed by astronomers in mapping particular stellar phenomena. It concludes with a discussion of the narrative problems that arise where sound is central to archaeological research.

Implications of positive SETI and exoplanet searches for archaeology in the Solar System and the galactic neighbourhood

John B. Campbell

Abstract

The WAC Task Force on Space Heritage and colleagues have considered a fairly wide range of challenges in attempting to develop protocols for assessing and managing heritage places and objects deriving from the human exploration of outer space, and some have addressed serious ethical issues. Nevertheless, at WAC-5 we only briefly touched on the possibility of undertaking archaeological reasoning with colleagues in astronomy who work on SETI (Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence). Earth-like exoplanets (planets in orbit round other stars) are now being detected, and within 10 years the ability to find many more and analyse these remotely will improve enormously. A combination of successful SETI and searches for Earth-like exoplanets could have serious implications for the archaeology of the Solar System and its environs. How would we recognise, detect or characterise artefacts created by other intelligent species? Should we consider developing protocols for protection and conservation in advance of detection?

Prelude to space archaeology

Alice C. Gorman

Abstract

The archaeology of space exploration has been defined as a separate field, based on a chronological period - 1936 until the present - and a set of places, sites and artefacts associated with the contemporary era of military and globalising technologies. In this paper I want to explore the theoretical terrain of space archaeology. It could be regarded as historical archaeology, dealing with capitalist-driven colonial expansion and cross-cultural encounters; the archaeology of the contemporary past, where memory meets technology; industrial archaeology; or as an area of cultural heritage management. Other possible frameworks include cosmopolitanism and the consideration of large-scale evolutionary trajectories of the human species. Each of these approaches suggests research questions and future directions for analysing the material culture of the space age, which will assume greater importance as more nations coopt the heritage of space to support their claims to celestial resources.

The archaeology of 'Them': investigations at the putative Roswell UFO crash site

William H. Doleman

Abstract

The "Roswell Incident" of the Summer of 1947 is probably the most famous UFO sighting in the world. Until 2002, evidence of the event was limited to early newspaper reports and eyewitness accounts, while physical evidence remained sorely lacking. In 2002, archaeologists from the University of New Mexico, a geophysicist and volunteer excavators conducted an investigation of the reported initial Roswell impact site in search of evidence reported by eyewitnesses: "debris" and a "furrow" produced by the glancing impact of a presumed extraterrestrial vessel. Guided by analysis of aerial photography, geophysical prospection, and an assessment of the site's geomorphology, test excavations targeted promising locations in search of debris remnants and the now-invisible furrow. The results of the testing and follow-up laboratory analyses will be presented, including the "V-shaped anomaly," the alternative furrow," geochemical analyses of on- and off-site soil samples, and identification of 50 "historic materials of uncertain origin" (HMUOs).

The evolution of space archaeology and heritage

Beth L. O'Leary

Abstract

Space Archaeology and Heritage has evolved into a field where objects, structures, features, and sites exist in Space and on other celestial bodies. It began with two Apollo 12 astronauts in 1969. Many of the earliest sites were created during the Cold War and are reaching the crucial 50 year mark. All Space sites exist as part of a larger cultural landscape with material referents on Earth. While some space sites have been protected from adverse impacts by their inaccessibility and remoteness, much of the space heritage landscape is increasingly threatened by new developments, abandonment and planned destruction. My paper will provide an historic context and chronology for space archaeology as a developing discipline, with a description of the different approaches and concerns about its identity and goals, including a discussion of the complex task of how elements of this heritage should be preserved for future generations.

Theme 9 - Cultural and Intellectual Property Issues in Archaeological Heritage: Identifying the Issues, Developing Modes of Resolution

George Nicholas, Sven Ouzman, Susan Forbes, Eric C. Kansa

Abstract

In recent decades, questions about who "owns" or has the right to benefit from "the past" have emerged as highly contentious issues in archaeology and cultural heritage domains, charged with political, economic, and ethical implications for diverse stakeholders. Scholars, practitioners, Indigenous groups, and policy-makers worldwide increasingly face these issues in situations ranging from potential applications of ancient genetic material, to restrictions on researchers' access to data, to the widespread use of ancient images in marketing, and, of course, to reburial and repatriation of cultural patrimony. Concerns about ownership of, control over, and/or access to both objects and information continue to increase. In addition, digital information has great potential for endless replication, reuse and "remixing," but the legal, social, and ethical dimensions of remixing cultural heritage are poorly understood. These issues cut across both disciplinary and geographic boundaries, and they affect individual researchers, local communities, federal agencies, universities, museums and international organizations, as well as developers, tourism firms, media producers, and the public at large.

Our objective for this theme is to encourage sessions that will: a) document the diversity of problems, principles, interpretations, and actions arising in response to cultural and intellectual property issues in cultural heritage; b) analyse and offer insights into the many implications of these situations; c) generate more robust theoretical understandings of the issues; and d) identify best practices for ensuring fair access and equitable resolution. We thus encourage presentations on all aspects of cultural and intellectual property issues, especially in terms of case studies and applied situations.

This theme is being organized as one facet of the Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage project (www.sfu.ca/IPinCulturalHeritage)

9.1 - Intellectual property issues in archaeological heritage: case studies, challenges, fair access, best practices, equitable resolution

E114/E115: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

George Nicholas, Eric C. Kansa, Susan Forbes, Maui Solomon

Abstract

Intellectual property issues are emerging worldwide as a series of challenges facing archaeologists and cultural heritage specialists, and, of course, descendant communities. Areas of concern include legal or customary protection for intellectual property, restrictions on access to and dissemination of data, censorship, and the appropriation and commodification of heritage items and images. This session identifies problem areas in cultural heritage relating to intellectual property, and how those problems have affected the various stakeholders involved, especially those most directly associated with that heritage. A variety of case studies will be presented that will reveal the effect IP issues are having on the practice and politics of archaeology today.

Archaeological openness in a broader context

Eric C. Kansa

Abstract

The landscape of scholarly communications is in rapid transition. Open Access (OA) frameworks of Internet dissemination are gaining significant institutional support and

participation among rank-and-file researchers. OA systems share traditional forms of publishing (papers, articles) and increasingly include image archives, databases and the like. Reduced transaction costs for finding and using research are OA central goals achieved with technical interoperability and use of permissive copyright licensing frameworks (especially Creative Commons).

The rhetoric of the "digital commons" that underlie OA intersects with the ethical concerns of archaeology in complex ways. While OA frameworks proliferate, identity-based claims over cultural heritage increasingly invoke the language of intellectual property protectionism. Central to these conflicting visions are concerns over appropriation. This paper explores how appropriation is framed by OA advocates and how fears of appropriation motivate some stake-holding communities (some researchers, museums, some indigenous communities, and nations) toward protectionism, secrecy, and suspicion of Internet dissemination.

Barney Warria, Ronald Berndt and access to Ngadjuri intellectual property

Vincent Copley, Vincent Copley Jr., Vincent Branson

Abstract

Barney Warria and Ronald Berndt worked together for many years, recording the culture of Ngadjuri people. Their friendship started when Berndt was about 18 years old, and Barney was about 50. When Berndt died in May, 1990, his wife put a thirty year embargo on his field notes, including the notes he made of conversations with Barney Warria. Today, Barney's descendants wish to access this material in order to obtain knowledge about their forebearer as part of the process of coming back to country. As it stands, they are not able to access the material recorded by Berndt. This is not what was envisaged when the embargo was established on his field notes, nor what he would have wished.

This situation raised serious issues concerning the ownership of the intellectual property that emerges as part of the research process.

Daylight robbery: government site registers and the loss of Indigenous cultural and property rights

Gary Pappin

Abstract

In the State of NSW, the Department of Environment, Conservation and Climate Change is required under the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act to hold all registered sites and information pertaining to them on the National Parks and Wildlife Sites Register. Once registered, ultimate powers to manage or destroy these sites rest with the State Minister. Permission is required by anyone to excavate heritage sites, which means that Traditional Owners must apply to the DECC for a licence to conduct research on their own heritage, or be in breach of the law. While the register may appear to bring protection to Aboriginal heritage, in reality it transfers powers away from Traditional Owners, already distrustful of the effectiveness and agenda of state control. We must navigate a razor's edge, threatened with loss of cultural sites on the one side and loss of power over those sites on the other.

How to people the past - on analogical reasoning and the question of intellectual property

Herdís Hølleland

Abstract

The post-processual agenda of 'peopling the past' is essentially a project that tries to humanise the past by reaching the persons absent in culture-historic and processual archaeology. On the way towards a more human past, the past has in a very literal sense become a 'foreign country' by extensive use of analogies. The use of analogies makes it possible to go beyond Western reasoning and explore the

'difference' of, for example, European prehistory. This practice does, however, pose intricate questions concerning heritage and intellectual property. With the emergence of categories such as 'cultural knowledge', heritage has entered the field of intellectual property. In this paper I wish to explore the relationship between the use of analogies and intellectual property by asking: if immaterial heritage can be viewed as property, can analogies be repatriated?

Knowledge of rock art as intellectual property

Margaret Bullen

Abstract

Cultural appropriation has many, well publicised faces, including the taking of land and exclusion of traditional owners, and the removal of cultural objects and even human remains. Such objects are frequently appropriated by the 'robber' state into their own history.

A less visible and more difficult to define category is the appropriation of knowledge about a people, their country and their artefacts, such as rock art. Palaeolithic art may be 'fair go' for anyone from structuralist to shamanist, but what about the situation where there are people who do know the art and for whom it has meaning. Does it matter if people publish books that give interpretations that are at odds with the knowledge of the present owners? Does it matter if tour guides get it wrong?

These questions will be considered with reference to rock art from Australia, Europe and America.

Meeting the challenges of intellectual property issues in cultural heritage: introducing the IPINCH Project

George Nicholas, Julie Hollowell

Abstract

A wide array of intellectual property concerns relating to cultural heritage are now part of the archaeological landscape, affecting practitioners, descendant communities, and policy makers alike. This presentation introduces and describes one approach to addressing these concerns. The Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage Project brings together scholars from many different fields, along with partnering organizations, to explore and facilitate fair and equitable exchanges of knowledge relating to archaeology. Its objectives are to document the diversity of principles, interpretations, and actions arising in response to IP issues in cultural heritage; to analyze the many implications of these situations; to generate more robust theoretical understandings as well as norms of best practices; and to make these findings available to stakeholders to develop and refine their own theories, principles, policies and practices.

The battle for control and transformation: subtle reorganizations of South Africa's cultural heritage landscape

McEdward Murimbika

Abstract

The responsibility for identifying, protecting and preserving cultural heritage, including archaeological resources in South Africa rests with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and its auxiliary provincial agencies via the National Heritage Resources Act. This responsibility comes with post-apartheid expectations that link "Rainbow Nation" diversity with the challenges of cultural inclusion of "previously disadvantaged" communities. This paper contends that SAHRA and mainstream archaeology have not responded adequately to these expectations. SAHRA's role has been diminishing along with the input from professional archaeologists in a battle to control the past, ownership and interpretation of heritage resources and associated intellectual property. SAHRA and archaeologists are being outmaneuvered and deliberately excluded either by other institutions or by political leadership. This paper presents the 2007 Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape World Heritage Site

human remains repatriation, the proposed declaration of Sarah Baartman's gravesite and the development of grassroots heritage management.

9.2 - Socio-legal constructions of archaeological heritage: intersections in rights and regulations, objects and cultures, identity and indigeneity, and values I

E114/E115: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Hilary Soderland, Karina Croucher, George S. Smith, Phyllis M. Messenger

Abstract

This session addresses new directions in socio-legal scholarship at both national and international levels. The manifestations through which the remnants of the past are embedded and articulated in culture, history, and memory have intensified as legal classificatory schemes increasingly engage contemporary negotiations of heritage values.

There has been a growing need for both tangible and intangible archaeological heritage to be defined in and by law in order to implement protective and regulatory policies, repatriation procedures (as required by law and otherwise initiated), private versus public ownership rights, regulations surrounding cultural and intellectual property, and heritage values.

The legal, archaeological, and anthropological expertise of the session participants facilitates an understanding of how heritage has come to be defined and redefined in law and how law inextricably intersects the construction of heritage.

Valuing the past - what matters and why

Kate Clark

Abstract

As archaeologists our job is to tell people what is important about the past... or is it? Sadly, the days when archaeologists could come down from the ivory tower to pontificate on what matters and why are long gone. We are now in a world of multiple and confusing voices for the past, where people have strong views - from the protesters at Tara to the groups who feel strongly about ancestral remains. Dealing with the past is less of a physical science and more of a social science; we need to be mediators, negotiators and good listeners, facilitators rather than dictators. This paper will show how competing values lie at the heart of all heritage issues, and how the ability to articulate those values and find a space for them in the legalities and bureaucracy of managing and protecting the past, is one of the most important challenges we face.

From cave to canvas: how do you market an ancient tradition in a global economy?

Heather Winter, Pansy Nulgit

Abstract

Through collaboratively developing exhibitions to assist the Ngarinyin elders to preserve their traditions, the cultural concept Mاما The Untouchable Ones Cave to Canvas, which covers Ngarinyin clan estates of the Wanjina and Gwion Gwion rock art in North West Kimberley Australia was established in 1999. The paintings, which use earth pigment ochres, are the first editions from the images in the caves to canvas. Through conceptually mapping Ngarinyin terrain, the application of customary law is applied to a contemporary art market context in an attempt to protect copyright of the rock art. The project explores cultural processes through contemporary art as it advocates indigenous knowledge systems through the community asserting governance and human rights as they reclaim their heritage through art. How do Western concepts of intellectual property and land

ownership impact on Ngarinyin culture, their human rights and future claims to such inheritance on their ancestral lands?

Heritage values: issues, perspectives and challenges in teaching and learning archaeology in the UK

Karina Croucher

Abstract

Recent research through the Archaeology section of the Subject Centre for History, Classics and Archaeology (which supports teaching and learning of archaeology in universities throughout the UK) has focused on areas such as equality and diversity in archaeology; widening participation; teaching controversial topics; asking who our students are and why they are studying archaeology; and the role of fieldwork in archaeological education. These areas of study have led to an overview of attitudes to the past in education, including issues such as ownership of the past, student and community engagement with the past, and inclusivity and equality in access to the past. This paper examines these issues and how they influence archaeological education in the UK, including problems, challenges, and aspirations.

The consequences of law for archaeology

John Carman

Abstract

Forms of legal regulation have become the normative approach to managing the archaeological heritage or cultural resources. While lawyers and others struggle with how to do this effectively, there has been little research into the consequences for archaeology of this reliance on law as a mechanism to achieve archaeological aims. Consequently, this short presentation will outline an approach to law in archaeology that foregrounds not law but archaeology, that outlines the way laws act upon the material and discipline of archaeology, and the effect laws have on the material and discipline. It will touch on the consequences of categorising archaeological objects in legal terms and the dangers of leaving unexamined such concepts as 'cultural property'.

The Memoriar Program, a regional educational project for cultural heritage in the southern region of Rio Grande do Sul/Brazil: the epistemological base, analysis and evaluation of its methods and results

Fábio V. Cerqueira, Jezuína K. Schwanz, Luísa L. Maciel, Mariciana Zorzi

Abstract

The Memoriar is a program, coordinated by the Laboratório de Antropologia e Arqueologia of the Universidade Federal de Pelotas (Brazil), concerned with Education for the Cultural Heritage. This program has been applied in 13 cities of the Southern region of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil), realized in the context of a convention established between the enterprise Votorantim Celulose e Papel and the Universidade Federal de Pelotas. The Memoriar program is based on a number of premises, of which we underline the following ones: the clear connection between human and natural heritage; the diversity of relations between material and immaterial cultural heritage; the valuation of the material culture of humanity; the balance between the technical knowledge and the popular perceptions of their own legacy and cultural expressions.

Intellectual property and the use of Native American imagery and symbols

Donald F. Craib

Abstract

This paper will examine the use of Native American imagery and symbols in American culture and address whether such usage is protected under U.S. law. Offensive to many people, Native American imagery and symbols invoke stereotypes of the past and attack cultural identity. In order to resolve these issues, Native Americans are turning their attention to the

American legal system and public opinion as a means to seek justice.

Recycling heritage conservation

Roy E. Graham

Abstract

Heritage professionals have long suspected a real connection with tangible community spirit that rises from a sense of place associated with unique heritage. By understanding how this connection works, we can protect cultural contributions while also meeting community needs. Quality of life is being measured to include standard of living, economics and housing, as well as access to goods and services. But it can also encompass freedom, happiness, creativity and artistic expression, environment, and health qualities that are far harder to measure.

Revitalization requires that historic sites be given a role in everyday life. The point is not to place the community's heritage under lock and key, but to integrate it strategically into the fabric of living. Residents benefit through markets, handicrafts, buildings, cuisine, businesses, civic and religious centers and interpretive components such as learning and recreational activities that complement a site's offerings and convey a special meaning between its past, present, and future. The more involvement, the more successful conservation will be.

Beyond the special powers of the state: making social space in Malta's Cultural Heritage Act 2002

Anthony Pace

Abstract

In 2002, the small island state of Malta enacted a new cultural heritage act to replace the Antiquities Protection Act of 1925. This paper explores statutory possibilities of implementing heritage management based on broader issues of public policy, and not solely on instruments of a state's special powers over antiquities. Malta's Cultural Heritage Act 2002, a new legal model: while retaining regulatory powers, the state can also allow wider social and non-governmental participation. Malta does so through the establishment of an annual national forum, regular statutory meetings with non-governmental organisations and a model of guardianship by which local authorities, NGOs and the general public can have wider participation in heritage. Special circumstances of stakeholder interests must be merged in statutory public policy that bridges the divide between notions of state ownership and obligations, and the public rights to a common resource.

Discussant

Claire Smith

9.3 - Socio-legal constructions of archaeological heritage: intersections in rights and regulations, objects and cultures, identity and indigeneity, and values II

E114/E115: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

George S. Smith, Karina Croucher, Hilary Soderland, Phyllis M. Messenger

Abstract

Please see Socio-legal constructions of archaeological heritage: intersections in rights and regulations, objects and cultures, identity and indigeneity, and values I for the session abstract.

Building value through data: the politics of 'official' and 'statutory' heritage

Ian Baxter

Abstract

Support for practical development of statutory heritage policy relies on evidence the sector can marshal to articulate its value. The values debate in recent years has developed both rigour and depth, as the political contexts for the ways in which we manage heritage have come under scrutiny. It is assumed, however, that the evidence base provides a path to knowledge about the value of heritage which can be objectively used within the high ideals of new public management research methodologies. This paper questions this assumption, as it suggests that there is a yawning gap in what is believed to be research, evidence and knowledge between statutory and non-statutory approaches to creating and dealing with information and data. Using case studies from Scotland, statutory heritage policy development is problematised, and the paradigm of the heritage MIS (management information system) is explored to better understand exactly what evidence-based policy-making is.

Dichotomies in law and archaeology: seeking coalescence

Susan B. Bruning

Abstract

The intersection of law and archaeology highlights dichotomies that call for thoughtful and careful contemplation: cultural property vs. cultural heritage, equity vs. ethics, ownership vs. stewardship. The challenge of our age is to seek coalescence among diverse groups, in a manner that respects the cultural connections of particular groups to their ancestries and contemporary communities, while also respecting diverse perspectives about, and interests in, our shared humanity. This paper will explore that intersection in the context of the Pueblo Indian groups of the Southwestern United States.

Mayan cosmovision of cultural heritage values: facing the XXIst century challenges and realities taking two examples from the North of Quintana Roo, Mexico

Jesus Aguilar Be, Claudio Cupul May, Lilia Lizama Aranda

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to examine the individual representation of cultural values and, in particular, the ways in which social, economic, and political contexts in the Maya region of Quintana Roo influence the construction of cultural heritage. Discussion will include how official policies of the Mexican State influence indigenous communities' aspects of identity formation and how such policies not only exacerbate alienation and discrimination but also provide obstacles in the ability of indigenous peoples to manage their cultural heritage.

Teaching the legal contexts of heritage values: case studies from New England

Elizabeth S. Chilton

Abstract

While heritage protection and management is not new to American archaeology, thinking about heritage values in the context of inter- and intra-cultural meanings is relatively new. One could argue that in North American archaeology post-processualism—with its emphasis on multivocality—paved the way for American archaeologists to consider the wider publics and stakeholders of archaeology. More recently, indigenous archaeologies worldwide have led to a greater consideration of the role of archaeology in the politics of identity—with the goal of "decolonizing archaeology". These changes in theoretical positioning in archaeology have greatly affected the practice of archaeology as well—from the selection of projects and building of a research design, to things as traditionally unquestioned as field methods, dissemination of information, and curation. In this paper I focus on field schools as a forum

for teaching and confronting theory, methods, values, and the legal contexts of archaeology.

From national to local: intangible values and the decentralization of heritage management in the United States

David W. Morgan, Nancy I. Morgan, Brenda Barrett, Suzanne Copping

Abstract

The United States' National Register of Historic Places has responded to the recognition that it does not adequately represent the country's cultural diversity, nor the ordinary markers on the cultural landscape that create sense of place. The Register's response has been only partly successful. Part of the difficulty is bridging the legislated dichotomy between tangible property, which is the Register's domain, and intangible cultural values, which are not. Heritage resource management practice indicates that what the American people value about the past is changing. In response, alternate approaches to management, such as National Heritage Areas, have arisen that focus upon the inextricable connectedness between stakeholders, intangible values, and important local resources that create sense of place and ground individual and community identity. The grassroots emphasis of these programs, their success, and the presence of similar international programs, are exerting influence on traditional preservation professionals at the policy level.

The construction of heritage in Argentina: legal and social values and disvalues

Maria L. Endere

Abstract

The process of building a national heritage may be reconstructed through the analysis of legislation. It enables us to understand the role of both indigenous and colonial pasts in the definition of nationhood. Changes in legislation are also helpful to evaluate how values evolved through time. In Argentina, the refreshing ideas incorporated in the National Constitution amended in 1994 have not been addressed by cultural heritage laws, including intellectual property legislation. Many legal changes are still necessary in order to acknowledge other peoples' pasts, including indigenous communities. In the last few years, national government has supported human rights activists in order to create site museums in places used by the last military regime as clandestine prisons. However, this "heritage" is not easily accepted by society. The aim of this paper is to discuss the social and legal process of acknowledging new values and new partners concerning cultural heritage in Argentina.

Rights implications of legal definitions of the archaeological heritage - perspectives from Irish case law

Seán Kirwan

Abstract

Consideration of rights implications of legal definitions of archaeological heritage presents two main themes: rights (in particular public rights) over archaeological heritage and impact on personal rights (particularly property rights). Cases up to the early part of this decade which considered the statutory and constitutional framework for protection of archaeological heritage explored these in a number of ways: establishment of constitutionally based State ownership of archaeological objects to replace prerogative based rights; a broad approach, spatially and temporally, to the concept "national monument"; acceptance of archaeological heritage as a legitimate restriction on exercise of property rights. With this background, the paper focuses on indications in recent cases of express or implicit concerns regarding the property rights implications of wide definitions of archaeological heritage and a reluctance to recognise constitutionally based personal rights to enforce public action in the field of archaeological heritage. The importance of wider legal context is noted.

Uses of cultural heritage in Thailand

Thanik Lertcharnrit

Abstract

Cultural heritage is perceived and strongly valued in several ways by people in contemporary Thailand. In this paper I will present how cultural heritage in Thailand is used and managed by a variety of groups and organizations in different contexts, ranging from educational, political, communal, and social. The focus of the paper is on archaeological heritage (e.g., sites, artifacts, ancient monuments) and public consumption of the past. A few case studies are also presented.

Cultural property and heritage values in U.S. federal legislation (NAGPRA)

Debora L. Threedy

Abstract

The United States's Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act ("NAGPRA") gives tribes ownership of cultural property held by federal agencies or federally-funded museums or found after 1990 (the Act's effective date) on federal or tribal land. At the time of its enactment, NAGPRA was widely hailed as a compromise between two competing values: on the one hand, Native Americans' right to control the remains of their ancestors and objects of importance to tribal beliefs or societies, and on the other, the advancement of public knowledge through archaeological and scientific research. The concept of cultural property (what it includes and what it excludes) is crucial to this compromise. This paper will examine how the definition of cultural property is being refined in actual cases and will explore whether this evolving concept is effective in furthering NAGPRA's goals.

Discussant

Jeffrey Altschul

Discussant

Patty Gerstenblith

9.4 - The antiquities trade: policies and prospects

E114/E115: Friday 4th July 14:00-16:00
10-20 minutes with discussion

Neil Brodie, Christina Luke, Morag Kersel, Catherine W. Tubb

Abstract

The international trade in illegally-acquired archaeological artifacts continues to cause damage to archaeological heritage worldwide. Unfortunately, presently established legal and ethical regimes have not been able to bring the problem fully under control. Previous sessions on this subject held at WAC-4 and WAC-5 focused on gathering empirical data with a view to estimating the size and shape of the trade and the severity of the archaeological damage. This session aims to move beyond data-gathering by considering the reasons for previous policy shortfalls, and what might be more productive policy options. There will be a special emphasis on new theoretical perspectives that might open up new prospects for future policy-making.

Applying a source state's property law in a market state's court: a reconsideration of the theory of renvoi and its application to cultural heritage

Craig J. Forrest

Abstract

Underpinning national and international legal regimes that address the illicit trade in cultural heritage is the ability of one nation's legal regime to recognise another's legal conception of property. While international legal conventions have attempted to address the illicit trade, it is each state's private law framework, including its private international law, which determines whether illicitly traded antiquities can be returned to their source state. In the context of the UK High Court's

decision not to allow the return of a relief from the ancient city of Persepolis to Iran in (Iran v Denyse Berend [2005] HCA 54), this paper will consider the private international law theory of renvoi as applied in this case to prohibit the return to Iran, and consider the complex relationship between the evolving policies of a market state on the international trade in illicit antiquities and the application of its private international law rules.

Beyond the nationalist-internationalist polarization

Marina P. Sokal

Abstract

Some advocates of the private trade in antiquities, such as Professor John Henry Merryman, have put forth a dichotomy between "nationalist" and "internationalist" approaches to the protection of cultural heritage in which "nationalist" is assumed to be a synonym for "anti-market" and "internationalist" for "pro-market". I shall argue that this conflation is improper: internationalists can perfectly well oppose the private collecting of antiquities, just as nationalists can support it. I shall defend a moderate internationalism that opposes all private ownership of antiquities while encouraging the international circulation of art and antiquities among public institutions. The ultimate goal is to move beyond the nationalist vs. internationalist polarization and to devise means to protect the world cultural heritage, while making it available to citizens of all countries.

Failed diplomacy? The unsuccessful U.S.-Canadian CPIA bilateral agreement

Morag Kersel, Christina Luke

Abstract

In 1997, Canada and the United States entered into a bilateral agreement intended to protect particular archaeological and ethnographical materials from illegal import and export across the countries' borders. The United States signed this agreement in response to a request from Canada, who declared that there was a growing market for Canadian material in the United States and Canada's archaeological and ethnological heritage was in jeopardy. At the five-year review mark, the United States decline to renew the agreement. The CPIA bilateral agreements are often touted as diplomatic tools used for "building bridges" and "mending fences." Why, then, would the U.S. and Canada allow an agreement to fail? This paper will examine potential reasons for why the US-Canadian bilateral agreement failed - a strong dealer lobby, lack of evidence of looting or a strong U.S. market, or just a perceived lack of the need for diplomacy between two good friends.

Legal pitfalls and possibilities in deterring the trade in looted artifacts

Patty Gerstenblith

Abstract

The international legal regime and that of many nations aim to deter the looting of archaeological sites through consequences imposed on those who trade in looted artifacts. Yet weaknesses in the current laws of many market nations reduce the potential deterrent effect of these laws. Market solutions have been proposed as an alternative to legal approaches. This paper will consider impediments to effective law enforcement efforts and problems with market-based solutions. It will then propose some improvements that could be introduced into the legal system so that the law would provide a more effective deterrent to the trading in recently looted archaeological artifacts.

New trends on illicit trafficking in antiques - 2007: recent developments in India

Surendra K. Pachauri

Abstract

India is home to a 5000 year old civilization and a rich cultural heritage. As such, it draws antique traffickers from all over the

world. Recently, a large number of thefts have been recovered from the UK and other countries by the Indian Government. It can also be seen that the Indian Government is making an effort to curb illicit trafficking by better coordination between the Central Government and the State Governments, and proposed amendment of laws to check. Globalization has created a greater awareness of the value of heritage items and better coordination internationally. Cases of recovery of goods in other countries have been cited and the advice based on Indian experience has been included. Latest figures from the National Crime Record Bureau have been cited in respect of Andhra Pradesh and the rest of the country. The role of the media, education and law has been emphasised.

Research quality, research ethics and the antiquities trade

Neil Brodie

Abstract

Archaeological sites are plundered for the saleable artifacts they contain. One suggested solution is that people living in the vicinity of sites should be included in the research process, so that ideally they would share in any economic benefits that accrue. Requirements to promote such inclusive research are now to be found in all archaeological codes of ethics, but they are often ignored. One reason is that the ethical content of research does not 'add value' to its academic reception, so that there is no incentive for British archaeological projects conducted in foreign countries to commit the time and resources necessary to achieve social inclusion. This paper examines some issues that arise, including to what extent the British academic establishment can be held responsible for archaeological looting by its policy of not actively promoting ethical research by means of the Research Assessment Exercise.

Shifting approaches to unprovenanced antiquities among conservation professionals

Kathryn W. Tubb

Abstract

Evidence for changes in attitude to the examination and treatment of unprovenanced antiquities among conservators will be explored by means of published material and a survey to canvass opinion. In this way, it is hoped that the data thus obtained will give an insight into current attitudes and reveal whether an awareness of the consequences of treating unprovenanced, recently excavated artefacts is leading to changes in practice. Whether educators incorporate information concerning the illicit trade into their training programmes will also be addressed. It may become clear if the many specialisms within the conservation profession address issues of art theft in general, and illicit trafficking in antiquities in particular, or whether an archaeological background is significant. Such insights may indicate future courses of action to improve policies within the profession to protect the archaeological resource as a whole, rather than the individual artefact.

Social pressure, social engagement: integrative concepts for protecting archaeological sites and remains

Paula Kay Lazrus

Abstract

Despite the energy devoted by international agencies and individuals to protect the archaeological record the problem of looting, site destruction and the traffic in illicit antiquities continues. Newly aggressive tactics to repatriate stolen goods signal that change is in the air. One way to capitalize on this moment is to focus on changing social attitudes towards the past. Greater public engagement / access to archaeological sites, direct assistance of communities in site upkeep can lead to greater interest and pride in local sites and help create stronger social pressures to protect them. At the same time stronger social networks should create peer pressure to protect ancient sites. This, in turn, should lead to viewing site destruction as socially unacceptable and perhaps stem looting

at the source, much as smoking, once socially acceptable, has become socially unacceptable in many places.

The illicit trade in our archaeological heritage: can it be stopped?

Janet K. Hawley

Abstract

The illicit trade in the world's archaeological heritage is rampant. It has a devastating effect on source countries and leads to gaps in our knowledge about the past. In recent years, steps to curtail the trade have been taken but much still needs to be done. Source countries could help to protect their tangible heritage by encouraging communities to learn about their history and by initiating projects which conserve the tangible heritage while generating sustainable income. Market countries could better impede the import and sale of archaeological materials and hold dealers, collectors and museums more accountable for dubious acquisitions. Most importantly, the predator-prey relationship between market and source countries should be discarded in favour of one based on mutualism. This could lead to constructive partnerships, more sharing of knowledge and expertise, reciprocal loans for museum exhibitions and a greater global appreciation of humanity's rich and diverse cultural heritage.

The many stories of the Ambum Stone

Brian Eglöf

Abstract

The Ambum Stone reached academic prominence in 1965, when it was illustrated in an article in the *Journal of the Polynesia Society*. Then, in 1970, it assumed a wider following when it was illustrated as national heritage on a postage stamp of Papua New Guinea. The story of the Ambum Stone (*Bones of the Ancestors*, 2007, AltaMira Press) is twisted and convoluted as it came to be purchased by the Australian National Gallery and then three decades later broken when on loan to a museum in France. The core documentation was obtained from the gallery under Freedom of Information. Writing the story has proven to be time-consuming, as well as stressful, due to the difficulties that arise when discussing the actions of individuals over four decades within the context of tainted art and the illicit trade in ethnographic artifacts and changing museum policies, international codes and national laws.

Theme 10 - Developing International Geoarchaeology

Helen Lewis, Melissa Goodman-Elgar, Stefania Merlo

Abstract

The goal of DIG (Developing International Geoarchaeology) is to bring together a wide variety of international researchers, practitioners and students in what is a diverse and interdisciplinary field in order to facilitate discussion, stimulate research, and promote international scholarship in geoarchaeology.

This theme aims to continue to expand the DIG remit and audience, by running a series of sessions focused on developing geoarchaeological approaches internationally. The intent is to present work interesting to an international and interdisciplinary audience, to elicit discussion of geoarchaeological approaches, and to make new connections between archaeologists from different parts of the world. The theme is also associated with an international archaeological soil micromorphology workshop, run independently at UCD in the 2-3 days prior to WAC.

Associated Posters

- o Geoarchaeological examination of the peat bog at Nagybárkány
- o Reconstructing the geoarchaeological landscape of Zominthos (central Crete) by geophysical prospection and geomorphological investigations

10.1 - The cultural use of caves and rockshelters I

Theatre R: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30
10-20 minutes with discussion

Chris Hunt, Nikos Kourampas, Hwedi el-Rishi, Ian A. Simpson

Abstract

Caves and rockshelters have been widely reported as natural sediment traps, where sedimentary sequences, archaeological materials and biological remains accumulate over long periods and where the resulting archives can be very well-preserved over long timescales. There are examples where this is apparently the case and these sites often become lynchpins in regional stratigraphies. The taphonomy of materials within caves can, however, be complex and cave sequences and the materials within them are prone to diagenesis, collapse and recycling, which may drastically affect the signal contained in the sediments. One strand of this session therefore will focus on the understanding of the environmental signal from cave sequences and the disentangling of this signal from taphonomic noise.

Caves and rockshelters are, however, far more than just passive places where sediment accumulates. They are locations which have or have had profound significance to many cultural groups. Human activity within caves was - and sometimes still is highly specialised and locality-specific, including such rarely-preserved behaviours as art. The second strand of this session thus examines the records from caves and rockshelters in terms of the indicators for human behaviour.

Associated Posters

- o Caves as Cultural Heritage: research into the impact of limestone quarries on archaeological caves and fissures and their protection through planning
- o Palynological investigations at the Haua Fteah, Cyrenaica, Libya

Tharrha: archaeological and ethnographic evidence of rock-shelter use in the inland Pilbara, Western Australia

Fiona Hook

Abstract

"If there's no rain around they live out on the flats, in the rivers, in the sandy areas, but when they knew the rain was coming they'd go in the [tharrha] caves, make a big fire then" - Guruma

elder. In the inland Pilbara of Western Australia the human use of rock-shelters by Indigenous people as camping places dates to c. 30,000 years BP and continued right through to the recent past. The surface archaeology of rock-shelters indicates a much broader range of activities, ranging from their use as repositories through to places that were physically altered/modified in the form of stone walling, cairns and rock art. This paper will discuss the range of activities identified in the archaeological record and will compare these with those identified by Indigenous elders in terms of regional and temporal differences.

Big sites, deep sequences, brief insights?

Tim Reynolds

Abstract

Significant discussions about the human use of caves during the Pleistocene have centred around the sequences recovered from a small number of large cave sites such as the Haua Fteah (Libya), Niah (Sarawak, Malaysia) and Combe Grenal (France). In particular, the rise of behavioural 'modernity' has been explored. How far is it possible to reconstruct past human behaviour at such sites? The sequences of these three sites will be discussed in the light of recent work at the former and their implications for the sequence of Combe Grenal.

Before Vijaya: rockshelter records of modern human settlement in late Pleistocene-early Holocene Sri Lanka

Nikos Kourampas, Ian A. Simpson, H. N. Perera

Abstract

Pseudokarstic rockshelters (in gneiss) in SW Sri Lanka preserve some of the earliest records of anatomically and behaviourally modern human settlement in South Asia, dating back to ca. 40,000 BP. Preliminary micromorphological results from two key sites suggest that heterogeneous diamictic loams interspersed with charcoal- and calcite-rich layers accumulated through colluviation, roof disintegration and diverse human activities, including wood burning, processing of rainforest plant and animal resources and on-site tool-making. These sediments were variously affected by postdepositional dissolution of bone and shell, clay translocation, sesquioxide mobilisation, mineral neoformation and bioturbation by floor fauna. A stronger anthropogenic signal within sediments younger than 16-15,000 BP at both sites probably reflects intensification of rockshelter use on the wane of the LGM. We articulate working hypotheses linking on-site evidence with extra-site environmental change triggered by millennial-scale fluctuation of the Southwestern Monsoon, and discuss wider human-ecological implications regarding the late Pleistocene-early Holocene settlement of tropical South Asia.

Creating the active environment: prehistoric human remains and the Goldsland Wood Rock Shelters, Vale of Glamorgan, Wales, UK

Rick Peterson

Abstract

Caves and rock-shelters within Goldsland Wood have been under excavation since 2005. All the sites appear to have been first exposed at the end of the Pleistocene, although one site shows evidence of a collapsed earlier karst system. Holocene limestone scree deposits formed outside the sites and during the Late Mesolithic and Neolithic human bone and some artefacts were placed on these contemporary surfaces. The use of natural places in funerary rites raises questions about the kind of cave deposits which were appropriate for ritual use. Particular places may have been thought of as having agency. In this case the rock-shelters seem to be a place where bodies were left to be processed by the environment. At one site we may also have evidence of deliberate enhancement of this active environment. Large quantities of burnt limestone were introduced in direct association with human remains, possibly to help de-flesh corpses.

Hominins and cave bears in the Czech Republic during OIS 3

Patrick J. Skinner

Abstract

Archaeologists have used numerous methodologies and data sources to attempt to better understand past relations between animals and hominins. In this paper I demonstrate preliminary results of work that investigates cave bear-hominin relations in Czech Republic during OIS 3 (60-24kya). I make use of cave bear bones and teeth, and stone tools and fauna from relevant cave and open-air sites to gain insight into how cave bears impacted upon hominins. I model cave bear activity areas and hominin pathways in the landscape, and overlay the results to reveal potential cave bear-hominin encounter areas. The results are then juxtaposed with relevant archaeological data to reveal insight into cave bear-hominin relations. Cave bears are a good subject for this study because their bones are commonly found within caves in Czech Republic, and fluctuating climatic conditions during this period provide an ideal framework for exploring a range of potential environmental contexts.

Some remarks on the relationship between archaeological remains, spelaeomorphology and the sacral or dwelling use of Grotta Chiusazza (Siracusa, southeastern Sicily)

Corrado Marziano

Abstract

The Grotta Chiusazza is an example of a cave whose stratigraphic deposit, ranging from final Neolithic to Greek-Roman period, has served as the main, and for long time the only, reference for the prehistoric sequence of Sicily. Whereas for the Greek-Roman period the presence of some fictile Demeter's heads suggests a sacral use of the cave, on the contrary it is common opinion that in the prehistoric period it was used mainly as a dwelling. This study, which examines all of the data, such as the formation processes of the deposit and the faunal remains contained in it, the spelaeomorphology of the cave and the external environment, excludes, in author's opinion, the possibility of a dwelling use of the cave, considering instead the sacral use as very likely for the prehistoric period too.

Death and deposition: landscape preferences, temporal trends and differentiation of site formation agents and processes in the human skeletal assemblages excavated from subterranean sites of northern England

Stephany Leach, Andrew Chamberlain

Abstract

A taphonomic and anthropological reanalysis of subterranean death assemblages has identified a range of cultural behaviour and distinguished the signature of a number of site formation processes and agents. By filtering the background 'noise' of natural processes it is possible to highlight deliberate human actions. Direct radiocarbon dates are now available for 100 separate phases of deposition of human bones in 76 caves in Britain. The dating evidence shows that about half of these deposits date to the Neolithic and Beaker periods (fourth and third millennia BC), but there are significant variations through time in the types of caves selected for mortuary activity, with an increase in use of vertical fissures in later prehistory and the Romano-British period. In the upland limestone regions of northern England, caves used as mortuary sites have particular topographical properties, providing further evidence that caves were purposively selected rather than encountered at random within these landscapes.

Terminal Pleistocene to mid Holocene occupation and cremation burial at Ille Cave, Palawan, Philippines

Helen Lewis, Victor Paz, Myra Lara, Huw Barton, Philip Piper, Janine Ochoa, Timothy James Vitales, Jane Carlos, Tom Higham, Lee Neri, Vito Hernandez, Janelle Stevenson, Emil Robles, Andrea Ragragio, Rojo Padilla, Wilhelm Solheim II, Wilfredo Ronquillo

Abstract

Recent excavations at Ille Cave, Palawan, have produced the first well-stratified terminal Pleistocene to mid Holocene archaeological sequence from the Philippine archipelago linked to a high-resolution ¹⁴C dated chronology. Stratified Late Palaeolithic occupation deposits from c. 9,000-11,000 cal. yr. B.P., and possibly back to c. 14,000 cal. yr. B.P., reveal specialised working of plant materials, craft or production of organic tools, and the intensive use and recycling of expedient flake technologies. Hunting reliance changes over time from deer to pig, associated with proposed disappearance of the deer in the mid-late Holocene. A human cremation burial, directly dated to c. 9,000-9,500 cal. yr. B.P., held in a container, reveals a complex treatment of the dead and appears to be unique in the region at this time. This paper briefly presents this research, bringing up problematic issues to do with cave stratigraphy and excavation strategies, and the interpretation of cave deposits.

The cultural use of rockshelters by Paleoamericans (12,000-8,000 BP): three case studies from central Brazil

Astolfo M. Araujo, James Feathers, Manuel Arroyo-Kalin

Abstract

Lagoa Santa, the core area for this project, is a karstic region in Central Brazil, with thousands of rockshelters and caves. Many of them were occupied by humans since the beginning of the Holocene. Three rockshelters were intensively excavated in the last six years. We undertook an investigation of the formation processes operating at the sites, coupling data from artifacts, stratigraphy, geochemistry, luminescence and micromorphology. One of our main conclusions is that the bulk of accumulated sediments at the sites are of anthropogenic origin, mainly plant ash remains, which is somewhat unexpected given prevailing models about the lifestyle of Paleoamerican hunter-gatherers in South America. The evidence we discuss is also consistent with paleoenvironmental evidence suggesting a dry period during the mid-Holocene in the region, probably leading to a decrease in human occupation. We surmise that both factors underpin a surprising reduction in sediment accumulation at the sites during the mid-Holocene.

Caves and rockshelters: the risk to ancient cave dwellers from exposure to radon

Robin K. Crockett, Gavin K. Gillmore

Abstract

Radon concentrations in caves, e.g. the Great Cave of Niah, Sarawak in Miocene Subis Limestone, show that archaeological excavators are at risk from exposure to naturally occurring radioactive gas (radon, Rn222), with cave dwellers being exposed to an estimated dose of 26.42 mSv. The IRR (1999) indicates a maximum dose to a member of the public should be no more than 1 mSv annually. In the Creswell Crags Permian limestone caves (UK) radon increases with increasing distance into the caves, due to ventilation and topography, with cave dwellers exposed to a possible dose of 15.86 mSv. The Carboniferous Limestone Clapham Cave (UK) presents similar issues. The risks outside a cave, at the front entranceway and deep inside (those producing rock art may be a kilometre in) is noted, for a variety of cave occupancies and types. Such environments may have been poorly ventilated, and smoky, increasing radon risk.

10.2 - The cultural use of caves and rockshelters II

Theatre R: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Chris Hunt, Nikos Kourampas, Hwedi el-Rishi, Ian A. Simpson

Abstract

Please see The cultural use of Caves and Rockshelters I for the session abstract.

Different use of space in rockshelter stabling deposits: Los Husos II (north Ebro River valley)

Ana Polo-Díaz

Abstract

Until relatively recently Neolithic settlement in the Iberian Peninsula had been defined by traditional archaeological criteria only. Still few works have included geoarchaeological methodology and especially micromorphological analysis as a tool for defining formation processes. This work presents the first results of micromorphological analysis applied to Level VI (5300±40 / 5520±40 B.P.) of the Neolithic sequence of Los Husos II rockshelter, in the north Ebro River valley. The data obtained have provided direct evidence for identification of stabling practices, together with arguments for characterization of different use of the space within the rockshelter.

Archaeological microcharcoal contribution to charcoal taphonomy

Laurent Marquer, Vincent Lebreton, Josette Renault-Miskovsky

Abstract

In Palaeolithic caves and rockshelters, charcoal deposits can result from natural fire or cultural factors. Through time, human occupation soils were disturbed by many taphonomic processes changing original charcoal deposits. Thus it becomes more difficult to interpret charcoal distribution areas due to post-depositional activities. New analyses coupling extraction and innovative methods of image analysis have been carried out. Charcoal quantifications in various sediment fractions (>2 mm, >0.5 mm, 0.5-0.16 mm, <0.16 mm) were used to reconstruct the whole charcoal signal in order to estimate material dispersion and preservation. In many cases, charcoal is fragmented into microcharcoal amongst the finest particles of the sediments. Measurements can provide a useful means for evaluating the whole charcoal taphonomic signal from Upper Palaeolithic caves and rockshelters. Results are compared to palynological, sedimentological and geoarchaeological data in order to fully understand the taphonomic processes that took place in these archaeological sites.

Burnt offerings? Micromorphological investigations at High Pasture Cave, Isle of Skye, Scotland

Jo T. McKenzie, Ian A. Simpson

Abstract

Cultural remains within the limestone cave complex of High Pasture, Isle of Skye, Scotland, were first discovered in 2003. Excavation has since uncovered a fascinating range of prehistoric structures and deposits within and around the cave, with rich and varied artefact and environmental assemblages suggesting a long and intensive use-history, and evidence for significant ritual activity. Micromorphological investigations at the cave concentrated on two key areas: the 'Bone Passage', with its deposits of seemingly ritually butchered bone and caches of grain, and Trench 15 immediately outside the stone stairwell cave entrance. Here, a deeply stratified series of ash layers indicates a complex sequence of hearth settings and structured deposition of burnt materials. This paper discusses these investigations, providing an insight not only into the microscopic evidence for human activity at the hub of this fascinating site, but also the highly contrasting environmental conditions experienced within and outside of the cave.

Evaluating archaeopalynology with pollen taphonomy and neotaphonomy

Vincent Lebreton, Laurent Marquer, Erwan Messenger, Josette Renault-Miskovsky

Abstract

In archaeological contexts, the hypothesis of strong taphonomic processes such as oxidation leading to differential preservation of pollen grains is frequently evoked. Taphonomy of pollen grains is supposed to introduce bias in archaeological deposits, modifying original pollen spectra. But no experimental approach has attempted to confirm the validity of palynological records in caves and rockshelters used to reconstruct environment and climate parameters. A new experimental approach has been developed in the laboratory to test and control the impact of artificial oxidation on actual pollen grains. A selection of the most frequent pollen taxa occurring in archaeopalynology is exposed to varying intensity and duration of oxidation. Pollen neotaphonomy delivers consistent analogues to focus on possible differences between pollen influx and the pollen record. Then pollen taphonomy, supported by pollen neotaphonomy, addresses key issues for the validation and interpretation of pollen spectra from prehistoric layers.

Geoarchaeology and the interpretation of cave sediments in the Haua Fteah, Cyrenaica, Libya

Hwedi el-Rishi, Chris Hunt, David Simpson

Abstract

The Haua Fteah in Cyrenaica, Libya is a key site for the prehistory of North Africa, with a sequence extending from ca. 250,000 years ago to the Graeco-Roman. Early excavation by McBurney resulted in a model of virtually continuous vertical accretion, and from this an assumption that the whole of Cyrenaican prehistory was present in the Haua. The Cyrenaican Prehistory Project is reinvestigating this sequence. Preliminary investigation of the Holocene and Late-Glacial part of the sequence suggests that sedimentation was in a series of discontinuous and often highly energetic events. This observation has implications for the understanding of the archaeology of this important site.

Mudflow deposits in the Great Cave of Niah (Sarawak, Malaysian Borneo): archaeological implications of mass movements in caves

Chris Hunt, Alan Dykes, David Gilbertson

Abstract

In the recent reinvestigations of the archaeologically significant deposits of the West Mouth of the Great Cave of Niah (Sarawak, Malaysian Borneo) it became apparent that mass movement had played a key part in the disruption, burial and preservation of fluvial/colluvial sediments containing the earliest evidence for modern humans in Island Southeast Asia, including the famous 'Deep Skull'. This paper describes palynological and geotechnical investigations of the mudflow deposits, designed to reconstruct the environment just before their formation, and modelling the conditions under which the mudflow deposits might have formed. The mass movement that produced the deposits was probably caused by one or more extreme precipitation events during a phase of generally low temperatures and high rainfall, 45-41 ka, and developed in a manner controlled by the characteristics of the fossilised guano material. The difficulties of reconciling contradictory geomorphological evidence are examined and the origin of the 'Deep Skull' revisited.

Rockshelter sediments as artefacts: Bronze Age stable-burn cycles in Sicily

Mike Morley, Jamie Woodward, Mark Pluciennik

Abstract

Riparo 1 is a large sandstone rockshelter in central Sicily with a sediment record spanning the Middle Bronze Age. The site contains a highly distinctive stratigraphy of interbedded silts and ash-rich sediments. Micromorphological analysis and

mineral magnetic data show that these sediments possess a strong anthropogenic signal from the repeated use of the site for the penning of sheep and goats for about 1000 years. Distinctive dark bands associated with ash-dominated sediments represent stable-burn cycles seen elsewhere in the Mediterranean, related to the over-wintering of livestock and the periodic burning of the stable floor. The sediments are artefacts and can aid understanding of the nature and timing of animal domestication during earlier parts of the Holocene. This is the first multi-proxy investigation of such a sediment record. This paper explores the wider significance of this approach and these deposits for the identification of these practices under varying degrees of preservation.

Site formation processes of an Early-Middle to Upper Palaeolithic sequence from the southern Transcaucasus mountains: preliminary micromorphological studies from Hovk 1 Cave, north-east Armenia

Mark Stephens, Samvel Nahapateyan, Boris Gasparian, Ron Pinhasi, Keith Wilkinson

Abstract

Micromorphological properties of two sedimentary units that contain archaeology are reported from Hovk1 Cave, north-east Armenia. Unit 8, dated to 105 ka BP, contains Levallois blades and analysis reveals limestone debris containing abundant bone; the well-preserved nature of the bone indicates that the deposit formed in situ. Mild climatic conditions are indicated from calcite hypocoatings and a plant root although features typical of freeze-thaw processes with clay cappings of clasts are also present. Unit 5, dated to 33.8 ka BP, is a humic layer that contains abundant vesicles and channels with cellular plant materials representing in situ formation during mild climatic conditions. Horizontally-fissured groundmass occurs within Unit 5 and may be the result of trampling by humans. Clay capping of clasts, typical of freeze-thaw is also present in Unit 5 and emphasises the seasonal use of Hovk1 due to its high elevation.

The clastic sedimentary record in rockshelters and caves: problems and prospects

Jamie Woodward, Mike Morley

Abstract

Recent years have seen important advances in our understanding of the sedimentary processes in caves and rockshelters. The study of sediment micromorphology using large format thin sections and improvements in dating represent very significant developments. But key problems remain. Geoarchaeological research in these contexts has commonly failed to make effective linkages between on-site sediment records and the dynamics of the wider Quaternary landscape. This is a difficult objective since there is a serious mismatch between the temporal resolution of cave and rockshelter sediment records and the proxy climate data from lake sediments and speleothems and other environmental archives. How should we explore the relationship between the archaeological record of the Late Pleistocene and the high resolution proxy climate records? Decoupling the natural and anthropogenic components within rockshelter sediment records is also a major problem. This paper explores these and related issues using examples from records across the Mediterranean region.

10.3 - The geoarchaeology of houses: towards a social archaeology

Theatre R: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Burcu Tung, Melissa Goodman-Elgar

Abstract

This session explores the contribution of geoarchaeological techniques in the study of houses and households in light of recent theoretical developments that emphasize the importance of a social archaeology. Social archaeology stresses the importance of social relations and lived

experiences in understanding and interpreting the past. Those who advocate a social archaeology appreciate its broad orientation in the discipline rather than focusing on a single theoretical stance. Some aspects of social archaeology include, but are not restricted to, materiality, temporality and spatiality and their intersections in the constitution of social life.

The papers in this session engage geoarchaeological methodologies to address issues related to social archaeology, such as the discursive relationship between objects and people, the creation of the built environment and the making of place, the concept of dwelling, sensuous experiences, lifecycles of houses (building, maintenance and abandonment) in relation to people, the everyday practice within houses and expressions of agency, and pathways of movement through/within houses and social networks.

Associated Posters

- Experimental Geochemistry: A multi-elemental characterisation of known activity areas.
- Micromorphology of Catalhöyük middens as an indicator of formation processes and human activity

Moving earth. Making place at Neolithic Çatalhöyük

Burcu Tung

Abstract

In geoarchaeologically evaluating different types of building materials used at Neolithic Çatalhöyük, I explore how place-making may have taken place at the settlement. Place is an important aspect of my analysis, as it is created and re-created through mundane and ritual, everyday and cyclical practices of life. My aim is to consider how shared resources - material and immaterial - in the making of houses may have been integral in making place at Çatalhöyük, hence maintaining the continuity of the site. In the making of place, while I see houses as important loci where certain traditions were created and passed on, I also argue that the movement of people in the surrounding landscape brought into existence the archaeological settlement we see today. Hence, this paper aims to demonstrate how geoarchaeological techniques may aid us in critically evaluating practice not only inside, but also outside of houses.

Intersecting the mineral and social worlds at the houses of Çatalhöyük

Serena Love

Abstract

This paper asks the question of how the intentional use of the mineral world can contribute to a sense of 'being-in' a domestic space through a geoarchaeological study of mud-bricks. The process of house making is stressed with performance theory and how soils, bricks and houses are all interlinked, contributing to social identity. As 'invisible' objects, bricks possess social expression voiced in the non-verbal communication of architecture. By collapsing the nature/culture divide, the mineral world can be considered an integrated part of the social world, not separate from it. This multi-sensory approach does not assume materials are static and inert, rather it assumes an awareness and understanding of the landscape by those who lived within it. Playing off the idea that "persons make things and things make persons", this paper explores how people create themselves through materials, visible in the Neolithic house of Çatalhöyük.

Micromorphology of the occupation surfaces of the Early Bronze Age village of Afragola (southern Italy): preliminary study of Hut 8

Tiziana Matarazzo

Abstract

The Early Bronze Age site of Afragola is an exceptionally well preserved village covered by 1 m of ash during the Vesuvius eruption in 3,780 BP. Afragola is composed of about 22 features, including large structures (9x5m), fences and silos. This research seeks to identify the function and spatial

distribution of human activity areas through the micromorphological analysis of undisturbed archaeological deposits. Here, micromorphology is used to determine how Early Bronze Age household activity areas reflect social and economic organization, by documenting the relationship between household structures, microstratigraphy and micro-refuse, to identify domestic, ritual and manufacturing activities and their spatial distribution across the village. This study indicates clear micromorphological differences across the occupation surface, indicating different uses of space. The preliminary findings promise more revelations about daily life in the Early Bronze Age when the study is extended to all features in the village.

Life-histories of buildings and site-formation processes: experimental approaches

Rowena Banerjee, Alexander D. Brown, Wendy Matthews, Stephen Nortcliff

Abstract

Recent geoarchaeological research has highlighted a series of major problems in interpreting site-formation processes and settlement spaces in archaeological contexts. Experimental archaeology has an important role to play in understanding the taphonomy of microfossils, microstratigraphic signatures and chemical residues in modern occupation deposits to investigate activity-traces in a range of archaeological settlement contexts. This paper will address these issues through analysis of experimental activity and occupation deposits at Butser Ancient Farm, Hampshire (UK) and Lejre Forsøgscenter (Denmark). Soil micromorphology, phytolith, pollen, XRF, ¹³C NMR and BPCA Black Carbon analysis are used to analyse key occupation and deposit types and the effects of key depositional processes. A significant outcome of the project is a methodology encompassing both sampling strategies and recording of activities on experimental archaeological sites. Understanding life-histories of experimental buildings is key to interpreting the occupation deposits within, in order to apply these modern examples to the geoarchaeological record.

Application of the new OhmMapper (GEOMETRICS-US) resistivity-meter for subsoil investigation in the Greek sanctuary of Medma Colony (Rosarno, Italy)

Marta Bottacchi, Maria Teresa Iannelli, Fabio Mantovani, Maurizio Paoletti, Gianluca Sapio

Abstract

The Greek colony of Medma is localized under the modern Rosarno city (Reggio Calabria - Italy); in particular, the eastern part of the city was occupied by some Greek sacred areas. We carried out an OhmMapper (Geometrics-US) archaeological resistivity survey in the region occupied by the ex-municipal slaughterhouse, now disused. Under a restricted area of the cement pavement of these buildings a little part of the structures of a Greek sanctuary (VI-II century B.C.) was brought to light. The data acquired by the resistivity survey were used to create some 2D and 3D models of the subsurface; in these models it is possible to individuate with good precision the geometry and the depth of some other archaeological elements. These results helped us to reconstruct the trend of the 'temenos' wall and the localization of the main structures concerning the Greek sanctuary, without invasive and time-consuming stratigraphic excavation.

Material sources of stone chamber elements and the burial mound of the Shobuzako Kofun, Okayama Prefecture, western Japan

Hidetaka Bessho, Takehiko Matsugi

Abstract

In this paper I explore material sources of architectural remains recovered from the stone chamber and the mound of the Shobuzako Kofun using geoarchaeological techniques. The Shobuzako Kofun is a scallop-shaped tomb set on a low rolling hill dating to the 5th century AD. The sidewall stone blocks and ceiling stones of the stone chamber are granite,

while the floor is composed of rounded river gravel. The mound consists of an artificial lower reddish-brown stratum and an upper yellowish-white stratum. It is believed that these were locally procured because they match materials investigated from nearby outcrops. In addition, alternating beds of disturbed soil and mud rip-up clast layers were observed in cross-section and soft X-ray photos of the mound. These data suggest that the burial mound was carefully piled up. We believe that the application of geoarchaeological techniques in tomb survey will contribute to mortuary research in the future.

On the geoarchaeology of subterranean winter sod houses in eastern Hudson Bay, Canadian Arctic

Anne-Marie Lemieux, Pierre M. Desrosiers, Najat Bhiri

Abstract

Subterranean Inuit houses were the initial object of archaeological research in the Arctic in the 1920s. The fact that they were often built with sod blocks containing artefacts of Palaeoeskimo occupations produced inverse stratigraphy that confused the first archaeologists in the making of cultural history. Despite those problems, geoarchaeology has not been very popular among Arctic archaeologists until recently. Last summer, as part of the International Polar Year, the excavation of a sod house provided the occasion for documenting site formation processes. In addition to studies of the structure itself, the study focussed on soils analysis, as well as the paleoecology and paleogeography of the surrounding area. In addition, the traditional knowledge of the Inuit provides resources that assist in the interpretation of land use. Given the preliminary stage of the research, we will emphasize the methodology and discuss its anthropological implications.

Invisible archaeologies: houses, paths and places in the central Amazon

Anna T. Browne Ribeiro, Burcu Tung

Abstract

As the archaeology of terra preta (Amazonian Dark Earths) matures, archaeologists are asking increasingly sophisticated questions. As a counterpoint to regional-scale questions of political scale, contact and migrations, community- and household-scale investigations of terra preta are gaining currency. At the same time, pedological research is providing crucial insights into terra preta formation processes and intra- and inter-site variability. Household scale investigations around the world have demonstrated the efficacy of geoarchaeological methods in the identification of activity areas, paths and features invisible to the naked eye. Building on this work, and taking as its principal consideration the question of place (e.g. house, village) as lived-in and experienced, this paper proposes the application of a combination of methods from pedology and sedimentology toward deciphering the relationship of surface and sub-surface features to precolumbian households, and to the invisible or microscopic material traces of precolumbian people in the Central Amazon.

Sediments in social context: group memory and visual culture in dwellings of the Bolivian Formative

Melissa Goodman-Elgar

Abstract

Pre-Hispanic residents of the Taraco Peninsula, Lake Titicaca, Bolivia used earth to construct their dwellings, shape their towns and form their monuments. Under tropical alpine conditions, these structures have largely been reduced to their foundations and component sediments leaving an intricate - and often frustrating - archaeological record. This geoarchaeological project used soil micromorphology and bulk analyses to help reconstruct these structures and their component technologies. Results demonstrate that ancient Taraco residents imported a palette of pigmented sediments for use in their built environments and that these were selectively employed. Variations in construction methods reveal efforts to extend the use-lives of certain dwellings so

that these structures would endure through generations. These results indicate that construction technology formed an important medium of visual culture and informed the creation of social memory in the early development of complex socio-political entities in Bolivian prehistory.

10.4 - Geoarchaeology and dark earths I

Theatre R: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Yannick Devos, Manuel Arroyo-Kalin, Cristiano Nicosia

Abstract

Dark Earths embedding archaeological remains have been considered until recently as homogeneous, dark coloured, poorly stratified deposits of rather ephemeral interest for archaeological understandings.

In the last decades, however, geoarchaeological studies have begun to show the enormous potential of studying these soils in their own right. In this session our explicit aim is to assemble researchers of European and Amazonian Dark earths, at first glance completely different types of anthrosols, to share their research experiences. We hope that by comparing different research strategies, new insights will arise to tackle the study of these and other archaeological soils in the future.

Topics addressed will include:

1. dealing with methodological issues;
2. examining the role of dark earths in specific landscape histories;
3. problematising their position in the soilscape as an integral aspect of archaeological understandings.

Keywords: dark earths, anthrosols, anthropogenic soils, geoarchaeology, palaeopedology, open-air sites

Associated Posters

- o Dark Earth under the lights of micro-archaeology.
- o Dark earths in the central-Italian urban medieval context (Florence, Siena): their relation with the cultural and natural historical events.
- o Efeito da concentração de fragmentos cerâmicos na retenção de água no solo em sítios de Terra Preta de Índio na Amazônia Central
- o Multi-disciplinary and multi-scalar approach to the study of a medieval occupation deposit from Montegrotto Terme (Padova, northern Italy).
- o Terras Pretas and terras mulatas in the central Amazon region: A geoarchaeological perspective

Terra Preta de Índio - myths and facts

Wenceslau G. Teixeira, William I. Woods

Abstract

Terra preta de Índio (TPI) are anomalously dark, fertile topsoil horizons found in the Amazon Basin. Their dark color originates from high concentrations of forms of pyrogenic carbon. This carbon is very stable and has a high cation exchange capacity. TPI horizons exhibit densities of ceramic sherds and greatly increased levels of total and available phosphorus and other ions when compared with surrounding soils. These soils were created by pre-Columbian Indians largely during the period from 500 to 2500 years B.P. The TPI sites are mainly surrounded in terra firme locations by Acrisols, Ferralsols, Plinthosols and Spodosols, and in the varzea by Fluvisols and Gleisols. In spite of a long history of investigations, few pedological or archaeological profiles have been thoroughly described and analyzed. This paper reviews the many facts and myths that have been created about the TPI since they were first reported in the 19th century.

Terras Pretas and terras mulatas in the central Amazon region: a geoarchaeological perspective

Manuel Arroyo-Kalin

Abstract

This paper presents the results of geoarchaeological analyses of the soil mantle from late Holocene ceramic age sites of the central Amazon region, Brazil. Geochemical, micromorphological and magnetic susceptibility data are used to assess differences between terras pretas, i.e. settlement related dark earths, and terras mulatas, i.e. anthrosols surrounding settlements. The data support inferences that the former result from the incidental accumulation of debris associated with continuous inhabitation, and that the latter track pre-Columbian practices of intensive cultivation.

An interdisciplinary study on Brussels' Dark Earth (Belgium)

Yannick Devos, Luc Vrydaghs, Ann Degraeve, Sylvianne Modrie, Christine Laurent

Abstract

In the last ten years, relatively thick, dark coloured, homogeneous layers have been uncovered on several occasions in the centre of Brussels. C-14 dating and archaeological material place them in the 11th-13th centuries AD, when historians suspect the first urban development of Brussels. In order to understand the formation processes of these layers, and their archaeological and environmental significance, an interdisciplinary research protocol has been developed. It combines the exhaustive record of field evidence with physical, chemical, micromorphological, micro-archaeological and archaeobotanical analyses. The taphonomical study demonstrates that several processes, natural as well as human-induced, attesting to a variety of activities, contributed to the formation of these layers. Furthermore, this study presents new data on the growth of pre-urban Brussels, and its internal spatial organisation in the 11th-13th centuries AD.

From urban dark earths to land uses at the site of Tours/Saint-Julien (France)

Mélanie Fondrillon

Abstract

From 2000 to 2003, excavations at the site of Tours/Saint-Julien have been carried out in order to characterise urban dark earths during late antiquity and Early Medieval times. In order to identify land uses and site formation processes at the origin of these anthropogenic deposits, both archaeological and geoarchaeological studies were carried out jointly; generalised study of coarse components was reinforced by micromorphology, analysis of organic matter and mineralogy. This set of analytical methods helped us to understand the stratification, accumulation and transformation processes, and to identify cultivated plots, charcoal and ash storage areas, stone paths and domestic areas with ground refuse in the thick dark earth deposit dated from the 4th to 12th centuries AD.

Deep anthropogenic topsoils in Scotland: distribution, character and conservation under modern land cover

Jo T. McKenzie, Ian A. Simpson

Abstract

This project used historical, geographical and archaeological sources to investigate the distribution of deep anthropogenic topsoils through Scotland, and micromorphology and chemical analyses to demonstrate the effect of modern land-use upon these soils. In doing so, we highlight the need for strategies to conserve this important cultural resource. Historical research identified a series of factors likely to affect deep topsoil distribution, such as manure availability, urban settlement, and domestic and industrial waste disposal. Informed by this, a series of deep topsoil locations in different Scottish regions were investigated using micromorphological and bulk soil techniques. While micromorphological indicators for input histories proved both highly individualistic and robust under

varied modern land uses, chemical indicators such as phosphorus were clearly affected by current land-cover. Identified as a potentially rare resource of highly localised cultural information, we suggest protection of deep anthropogenic topsoils as a clearly significant part of the rural historic environment.

Dark layers (camadas pretas) over sambaquis: an archaeosedimentary phenomenon of regional extent

Ximena Villagran, Paulo DeBlasis

Abstract

On the southern coast of Santa Catarina (Brazil) a massive population of shell mounds (sambaquis) conform a prehistoric anthropic landscape built within a complex mosaic of interacting sedimentary systems. This cultural manifestation evolved between c. 6,000-1,500 B.P., from scarce and isolated occupation spots around main food sources (coastal lagoons), to an expanded stable territorial pattern with monumental construction and complex organizational systems. Many of these anthropic structures, whose function and symbolism are still being studied, present a complex archaeostratigraphy consisting of a metric succession of centimetric shell strata covered by a dark layer of decimetric width. This organic topmost layer represents a sudden change in building behaviour, with the replacement of shell as the main construction element by archaeofaunal material (mostly fish bones), charcoal, ashes and other domestic residues. These peculiar archaeological sediments, only systematically studied in the Jabuticabeira II site, stand out for their wide territorial extension and similar chronology.

Site formation processes at Hatahara and their implications for understanding the archaeology of the central Amazon region

Lilian Rebellato, Eduardo G. Neves, Wenceslau G. Teixeira, William I. Woods

Abstract

To understand archaeological site formation it is necessary to take into account a wide spectrum of natural and human processes, including intentional and unintentional changes and post-depositional events. Through the Hatahara case study, an archaeological site located in the central Amazon near Manaus, Brazil, it was possible to determine numerous factors that had affected the site's depositional history. Through analysis of the distribution and characteristics of terra preta, terra mulata, ceramics and the topography of this site, it was possible to understand dark earth formation and differential use through time. As a result this investigation opened a new vision about village morphology in pre-European Amazonia. The present work was conducted under the sponsorship of CNPq (Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - Brasil).

Origin of nutrients in Amazonian Dark Earths as assessed by molecular markers

Jago J. Birk, Wenceslau G. Teixeira, Eduardo G. Neves, Bruno Glaser

Abstract

Geochemically, Amazonian Dark Earths are characterised by a high fertility caused by stable soil organic matter and high nutrient levels. The nutrient stocks and nutrient forms have been intensively investigated in the last decades. Only a few studies about the origin of nutrients have been carried out. Up to now, bones have been identified as one source of nutrients in Amazonian Dark Earths but other sources, e.g. plant biomass and faecal material, are still a matter of speculation. We will discuss possible nutrient sources and associated land-use practices, and will present the first data from analyses of stanols and bile acids. These biomarkers are used to investigate the input of faecal material to soils. Our data show that excrements contribute to the fertility of Amazonian Dark Earths. Analytical procedures and the applicability of this method, which as far as we know has not been used before in the humid tropics, will be discussed.

Dark earth and land use in Roman and Early Medieval contexts

Richard I. Macphail

Abstract

Soil micromorphology, chemistry and magnetic susceptibility studies of dark earth allow land use through time to be studied from poorly understood Roman and early medieval settlement contexts. Results permit inferences concerning the change in use of (settlement/urban) space that resulted in dark earth formation. Examples are presented from both small settlements and major urban areas in England; the site of St. Julien, Tours, France is also cited.

10.5 - Geoarchaeology and dark earths II

Theatre R: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Yannick Devos, Manuel Arroyo-Kalin, Cristiano Nicosia

Abstract

Please see Geoarchaeology and dark earths I for the session abstract.

Dark earths and the built environment of a Medieval castle and outer bailey (Walhain, Belgium)

Laurent R. Verslype, Bailey K. Young, William I. Woods, Paul F. Hudson, Ines Leroy, Ann Defgnée, Donald W. Meyer

Abstract

In the village of Walhain, ca. 40 km southeast of Brussels, stand the ruins of a feudal fortress. Its outer bailey is a flat terrace developed as a result of medieval engineering. Bordering a marshy stream valley, it was found to contain buried modern and medieval horizons and structures. Excavations and a coring program revealed the extent of earth-moving and the terrace's internal stratigraphy. The earliest occupations (minimally 11-12th centuries AD) of both the castle mound and outer bailey deposited materials that became dark earths. Some were subsequently redeposited as fill for expansion of the terrace feature, and may well also have been broadcast on infield agricultural zones. Analysis of key stratigraphic contexts has allowed us to better understand the preconstruction local environment, the history of the initial construction and subsequent transformation of the outer bailey, castle mound and moats, and the differential use intensities of the raised earthen platforms.

Les terres noires de Noyon (Oise, France) : facteurs et processus, anthropiques et naturels, à l'origine de la morphologie des dépôts

Cécilia Cammas

Abstract

La communication portera sur l'origine de la convergence morphologique qui permet, dès le terrain de qualifier des anthrosols de « terres noires ». Le matériel d'étude est constitué de quatre sites de la ville de Noyon (Oise) en contextes différents : les sites du cloître de la cathédrale, de l'évêché et du square Grospiron dans le castrum, et le site de la médiathèque extra-muros. La méthode d'étude choisie est l'analyse micromorphologique. Les résultats de l'analyse permettent de discriminer et font varier les facteurs et les processus à l'origine des caractères observés : conditions de milieu, degré d'évolution pédologique, activités humaines.

The effect of waste in and around historic small towns

Kirsty Golding, Donald Davidson

Abstract

Recent studies indicate the potential use of urban anthropogenic soils as an archive of past human activity. This study uses a multi-method approach to investigate the effect of waste disposal and management in and around small historic towns. Results of soil physical and chemical analyses and soil micromorphology indicate the presence of deep, dark hortic

horizons within the urban core of three historic Scottish burghs, namely Lauder (Borders), Pittenweem (Fife) and Wigtown (Dumfries and Galloway). These soils are characterised by increased depth, % LOI and XLF, in addition to elevated concentrations of calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), strontium (Sr) and zinc (Zn). Moreover, inclusions of bone, mortar/plaster, pottery and fuel residue are abundant. It is suggested that hortic soils identified within this study represent the sustained addition of domestic and industrial waste. Furthermore, variation in the nature of soils between sites indicates differences associated with past burgh functions and economy.

Spatial approach to urban Dark Earths

Quentin Borderie

Abstract

The study of Dark Earths, from antiquity and medieval towns, aims at the comprehension of social practices, in their relation with urban space and environment. Thus, it is necessary to reintegrate them in a global perception of the urban fabric. Dealing with adaptable scales - urban system, town, intra-urban - this spatial approach suggests connecting different environmental and cultural contexts. An inventory of data from urban sites has been completed for five regions in the north of France, by elaborating a GIS model. This first work allows us to foresee some particular configurations in the organisation of sediments and structures. A town scale analysis is now underway to refine those observations. Finally, we will reveal an excavation method which associates 3D records of macro-elements of Dark Earths with other analyses such as magnetic susceptibility or grain size.

Processes of creation of anthropogenic soils in Amazonia

Susanna Hecht

Abstract

Large areas of Amazonian vegetation are now widely recognized as the outcome of human manipulation. Recent research has explored the extent to which large scale earthworks and fluvial formations also reflect human agency. In Amazonia, the role of people in changing soil properties is usually relegated to a story of resource degradation, in large part a reflection of unsustainable land uses in the last 30 years. The occurrence of large areas of Terra Preta and Terra Mulata archaeological sites implies that high fertility soils are the outcome of human interventions. Using an analysis of soil management by the Gorotiré Kayapó, this paper documents land and soil management techniques that suggest that soils, one of the most malleable properties of ecosystems, can be improved. This paper outlines means and mechanisms through which the anthropic pedogenesis of Terra Preta and Terras Mulatas might have occurred.

Biodiversity of fungi and bacteria in the dark earth soils of the site Ilha de Terra, Caxiuanã, Pará State, Brazil

Maria de Lourdes P. Ruivo

Abstract

Samples were collected from the archaeological Black Earth at Ilha de Terra (Caxiuanã, Pará, Brazil). The number of bacteria and fungi was determined for the colony forming units, using the 'Pour Plate' technique of counting in Petri dishes and observation of morphological characters through optical microscopy (micelle, hyphae, spores). The bacteria were classified as types gram (+) and gram (-), and the procedure used was Gram coloration. The results show a major quantity of fungi than bacteria, predominantly of *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus* and *Sclerotium* genus. Among this genus there were no significant differences in the quantity of hyphae and spores present in the samples. The evidence also indicates that these bacteria are probably aerobic type because they show a decreased tendency in the number of colony forming units when the soil's depth increases, due in these conditions to the reduction of the concentration of oxygen.

Building a neotropical framework for dark earths

Elizabeth Graham, Timothy Beach, Clifford Brown

Abstract

Although the focus of the session is European and Amazonian dark earths, studies of soil history - including anthrosols - in the Maya lowlands are poised to expand significantly. Soils and archaeology at the Late Postclassic site of Mayapan and the Classic site of Chunchucmil will be featured, but our emphasis is on research strategies. What criteria should we use in selecting sites to maximize what we can learn from geoarchaeology? What range of tests should be applied and what do we expect the results of tests to tell us? Should site selection be based on whether a natural environment with no human influence can be reconstructed? Can mapping distributions of vegetation and soils add to data on the nature and direction of environmental changes? What range of additional studies can tell us about the dynamics of decay and decomposition and provide us with criteria for an applied dimension?

Discussant

William I. Woods

10.6 - New developments in dating and age modeling

Theatre R: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00
10-20 minutes with discussion

Simon Blockley, Irka Hajdas, Peter Ditchfield

Abstract

This session looks at recent advances in archaeological geochronology, with a particular focus on the integration of geoarchaeological techniques and chronometric approaches. As archaeological and Quaternary environmental sites are often complex in their geology and site formation processes, it is now widely recognised that integrated dating techniques and the incorporation of geological and stratigraphical information are key components in building reliable archaeological chronologies. Furthermore, many important archaeological questions, such as the spread of new ideas and peoples, or the response of humans to abrupt environmental change, require high levels of chronological precision and accuracy. The aim of this session is to highlight the necessity of integrated approaches to dating and age modelling in archaeology, and the advantages that such approaches can bring. We are interested in a broad range of integrated dating, from technical development, the integrated application of multiple methods, or the application of geological and geographical techniques to improve or make better use of chronometry in archaeology. We are also interested in a broad time range, from the Lower Palaeolithic to the industrial era.

Associated Posters

- A geochemical approach for resolving tephra-based correlations and chronologies at important archaeological sites in Papua New Guinea
- A means of accurately dating cave deposits beyond the radiocarbon limit through Uranium-series dating of straw stalactites for archaeological/palaeontological applications

Assessing the climatic hypothesis for Neanderthal extinction using Eco-Cultural Niche Modeling

William E. Banks, Francesco d'Errico, A. T. Peterson, Masa Kageyama, Maria-Fernanda Sanchez-Goni

Abstract

We apply Eco-Cultural Niche Modeling, using the Genetic Algorithm for Rule-Set Prediction, and integrating archaeological, radiometric and high-resolution climatic data to: 1) define the eco-cultural niches associated with Neanderthal and Anatomically Modern Human adaptive systems for Interstadials 9-10, Heinrich Event 4, and Interstadial 8, (2) evaluate if the niches exploited by Neanderthals and AMH changed over time, and (3) assess if

climate or competition with AMH caused the demise of Neanderthals. Our predictive models indicate that each adaptive system was associated with a slightly different niche, although degrees of overlap exist. Statistical analyses indicate a relative degree of temporal niche conservation for each adaptive system. Our results indicate that while climatic changes were unquestionably influential, competition with AMH was the major reason behind Neanderthal extinction.

Bayesian modelling of multi-proxy palaeoenvironmental records from lowland east England: a case study from Thorne and Hatfield Moors

Ben Gearey

Abstract

Building reliable chronologies is a key aim for integrated studies. The application of Bayesian statistics has permitted an increasing degree of sophistication in chronological models. The lowland raised mires of Thorne and Hatfield Moors, east Yorkshire, have been the focus of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental study over the years, from which a range of hypotheses regarding patterns of mire development, the nature of human induced environmental changes in different periods and climatic shifts have emerged. This paper will present a case study that combines these multiple radiocarbon-dated profiles and associated multi-proxy palaeoenvironmental data (pollen, testate amoebae derived watertable changes, coleoptera), with dendrochronological records and GIS modeling to investigate the contemporaneity of 'events' and the synchronicity between palaeoecological data with regional patterns in the archaeological and environmental records.

Bayesian modelling of Optically Stimulated Luminescence data using improved depositional modelling approaches

Laine Clark-Balzan, Jean Luc Schwenninger

Abstract

Developing precise and accurate chronologies in dry land environments is of great significance in archaeology. OSL dating is an important chronological tool in many parts of the world and it is important to make the best use of OSL data. Recent advances in Bayesian deposition modeling have not yet been applied to OSL data. Much useful information such as layer stratigraphy and thickness are often left out of any OSL derived age models. This paper presents an initial effort to incorporate newly-developed tools (OxCal4) with OSL information. We use this exercise as a first attempt to significantly improve the age modelling of OSL data, and particularly focus on outlier detection, the building of the most robust model for data comparison, and maximising the amount of OSL information incorporated into the model.

Comparing tephrochronological and radiocarbon information during the Late Pleistocene

Simon Blockley, Christopher Ramsey

Abstract

Recent developments in radiocarbon calibration now tantalizingly suggest that reliable calibration of radiocarbon data is possible beyond ~25k years. Even though the composite calibration curves are not yet published, enough agreement exists between long calibration archives to show a consensus curve is emerging. It is, of course, important to analyse both the implications of these curves for existing radiocarbon chronologies, and to compare them where possible to other appropriate chronological information. Here we compare radiocarbon ages for abrupt events such as tephra through the whole of the Pleistocene radiocarbon timescale, using the newly available calibration records from the Cariaco basin. As some of these events have a known environmental context we also compare these results with GISP2 and NGRIP ice core data.

Early cultures of early modern humans in Inner Asia: absolute dating and geoarchaeological data

Luidmila V. Lbova

Abstract

In recent years, we have discovered and examined a new series of Middle and Early Upper Paleolithic sites in the Transbaikalian region - Mongolia (Inner Asia). There is a viewpoint that in Siberia Middle and Upper Paleolithic sites co-existed for a long period of time, from about 43,000-27,000 BP. Geoarchaeological methods, employed with the intent to elaborate detailed local chronostratigraphic and cultural-historical schemes, have led to the identification of chronologically divergent sites in this region. More than 150 absolute dates are available for the Early Upper Paleolithic complexes, based on traditional as well as new dating techniques. Study of key geoarchaeological sections by various science-based methods makes it possible to reconstruct the environmental conditions of Paleolithic human occupations and to build a general geoarchaeological scheme for the main developmental stages of nature and human culture. RFFI, No. 06-06-80108; RGNF, No. 06-01-00527, 07-01-00417.

Event chronostratigraphy: a high-resolution tool for dating the recent past

Stephen Gale

Abstract

In order to test recent dating methods such as Pb 210 dating, event markers may be divided into those that produce discontinuities in the rock record and those (of much greater value in the terrestrial deposits that are the focus of most investigations of the last 500 years) that leave some tangible signal in the rocks. These signals may be the result of either natural factors or human-induced processes. This paper reviews each of these types, focussing specifically on their application to the chronology of the last half millennium and the global environmental transformation that has taken place during this time. Perhaps the most extreme manifestation of this transformation is that which occurred in Australia and it is from here that most examples of the use of event chronologies to dating the recent past are drawn.

From sedentary hunters to Neolithic farmers: reassessing the time-space dynamics of the transition to agriculture in the Near East and Anatolia

Ron Pinhasi, Simon Blockley

Abstract

The neolithisation process in the Near East, Anatolia and beyond involved four main economic stages: (1) the transition to sedentism and the appearance of villages; (2) intensive cultivation of wild cereals and pulses and their eventual domestication; (3) the domestication of sheep, goat, cattle and pigs, and (4) the first appearance of pottery. While there have been many dating studies of these processes in individual areas, there have only been a few notable regional and wider syntheses. In this work we investigate the timing of these major phases by examination of the available radiocarbon data set for the Epipalaeolithic and early Neolithic, covering site context information, stratigraphy and chronological 'quality assurance' information. We then develop a refined regionally-based chronology using Bayesian methods for analysing both dated sedimentary sequences and broader archaeological phases for the onset of these Neolithic processes by region.

Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition at Tafalet, Morocco

Yein Anna Oh, Nick Barton, Simon Blockley, Abdeljalil Bouzouggar

Abstract

The movement of anatomically modern humans (AMH) during the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition is an important question in palaeoanthropology. It is possible that these movements are climatically controlled - cooling and associated

drying of the Sahara may have forced AMH towards the coastline in North Africa, where the food resources were more diverse and easily accessible. However, terrestrial chronological and palaeoenvironmental studies are limited for this time period. One of the most well-preserved archaeological sites for this time period is found at Grotte des Pigeons, Taforalt, Morocco, which now has one of the most detailed OSL and radiocarbon chronologies in North Africa. This talk outlines a multidisciplinary approach to the chronology and environment at the site including: tephrochronology, OSL, isotopic analyses and sedimentology, such as mineralogy and granulometry.

New chronological evidence from the Middle Palaeolithic site of Kabazi II (western Crimea, Ukraine) and the geoarchaeological implications

Rupert A. Housley

Abstract

The western Crimean Middle Palaeolithic site of Kabazi II occupies an unusual setting on an open hill slope where the lodgement of a large limestone slab formed a barrier, behind which 10+ metres of sediment accumulated between c.130-32 ka, associated with several contrasting lithic technologies. The existing chronology was based on AMS 14C dates on samples from the upper horizons (c.31-35 ka uncal. BP) and a series of markedly contrasting ESR and U-series age determinations (ESR: 32±6 to 69±5 ka; U-series: 41±2 to 117±13 ka). Palynological analyses indicated sedimentation in OIS5c/d to OIS3. Under the aegis of EFCHED new chronological investigations were initiated: tephrostratigraphy (Pyle, Bazily) revealed at least one microtephra; OSL/IRSL (Burbidge, Sanderson) sought to understand a complex pattern of depositions responsible for high luminescence residuals; sedimentary analyses (McCave, Crowhurst) pointed to cycles of reworking and re-deposition. This presentation will present and discuss these findings.

Tephrochronology in wetland archaeology: examples from raised bogs in Ireland

Ian Matthews

Abstract

Micro-tephrochronology is the study of non-visible distal ash layers which can be used as isochronous marker horizons to correlate and date sediment sequences. It is a widely used tool in palaeoenvironmental research across northwest Europe, but its potential contributions to chronological and stratigraphic control in archaeological contexts have not yet been fully realised. This in part is due to the unique challenges of archaeological investigations which frequently involve complex stratigraphic sequences and short fragmentary records. This presentation will summarise results of tephrostratigraphic investigations in the Irish Midlands. It will illustrate the need for comprehensive regional tephrostratigraphic frameworks before tephra layers in archaeological records and the relationships between human activities and environmental change can be properly understood. Tephrochronological data is combined with Bayesian based age-models to estimate the timing of the construction and abandonment of wooden trackway structures at Daingean bog, County Offaly and Toar Bog, County Westmeath.

10.7 - Transatlantic collaborations and contributions to geoarchaeology

Theatre R: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30
10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Tina L. Thurston, Gillian Plunkett

Abstract

Archaeologists on both sides of the Atlantic have long formed research partnerships, but in the last decade or so the number of collaborative projects has sky-rocketed. This session will examine not only case studies of transatlantic work with geoarchaeological implications, but also the ways in which different training and intellectual traditions combine, for

example, when European and African scholars trained in archaeology design and implement research together with scholars from the Americas trained in anthropology. Contributors will examine theoretical innovations, as well as the application of field and laboratory methods to projects with a geoarchaeology focus or component.

Spatial data and international collaboration in archaeology

Benjamin Kamphaus

Abstract

Archaeological work is taking advantage of new geospatial technologies within a GIS, geophysical survey and remote sensing framework at an increasing rate. Unfortunately, reliance on such forms of data often pushes archaeologists away from international collaborations, as barriers to the obtainment and use of such data vary from country to country and are often restricted to local interests. While such problems are experienced by researchers in multiple disciplines utilizing spatial data, it is mandatory that archaeologists seek their own channels to overcome such problems, so that international collaborations are not weakened. To this end, the author recommends the establishment of an international archaeological spatial data repository. Such a site would be limited to professionals and specify data standards which would promote the interoperability of data from different projects and traditions.

Using soil chemistry and shovel testing to identify human activities in Late Stone Age Finland

Eva Hulse, Samuel Vaneekhout

Abstract

The authors, in a fruitful international collaborative effort, have combined soil sampling and chemical analysis with systematic shovel testing around a 5000-year-old structure in northern Finland. These minimally-invasive sampling techniques reinforce one another and reveal human activity in and around the structure. These subsurface testing methods are extremely useful in an area where thick ground vegetation makes surface inspection difficult, and should provide a useful case study for those wishing to replicate the strategy on both sides of the Atlantic.

Studying the Danish Iron Age from both sides of the Atlantic

Tina L. Thurston, Jens-Henrik Bech

Abstract

For nearly a decade the Thy Iron Age project, a transatlantic partnership between archaeologists from Denmark and the United States, has studied the Danish Late Iron Age and Early Medieval eras (ca. AD 500-1200) in a highly collaborative and successful manner, with a research strategy relying heavily on geoarchaeological techniques. Having recently concluded the fieldwork phase of this work, we discuss the success of both the strategy and our collaborative efforts. While field methods, research questions and archaeological traditions differ somewhat between Danish and US national archaeologies, the collaborators articulated well, and were able to illuminate a little-known time period in a region that has seen much study in other contexts. While some of our findings were predicted, others were unexpected, and indicate that generalizations about this era should not be extrapolated too broadly - even from elsewhere in Denmark.

Interdisciplinary, international collaboration: archaeological investigations in Barbuda, West Indies

Sophia Perdikaris, Jennifer Brown, Ian A. Simpson, Reg Murphy, Thomas McGovern, Cory Look, Matthew Brown

Abstract

Since 1999 Brooklyn College has investigated the archaeology of Antigua and Barbuda, West Indies, in collaboration with the National Museum of Antigua and Barbuda, the National Parks of Antigua and since 2006, the Barbuda Council. In 2007 the collaboration expanded to include a geoarchaeology team

from the University of Stirling, UK. Our goals have included the identification of historic and prehistoric sites throughout the islands and the preliminary and in-depth study of several known sites at risk from human impacts and/or environmental factors. The findings suggest great archaeological potential due to the depth of time spanned, and challenge long held assumptions in Caribbean archaeology. Applying geoscience and geoarchaeology provides a wealth of archaeological information that would otherwise be missed. International, interdisciplinary collaborations bring multivariate expertise in maximizing the answers to a common question. This presentation will elaborate on the details of these collaborations and present some of the preliminary results.

Bibliometric analysis of the historical evolution of archaeometry: a comparative study between Latin America and Spain

Aixa S. Vidal, Paola S. Ramundo

Abstract

We present a bibliometric analysis of the historical evolution of archaeometry in the wider frame of current archaeological studies. Particularly, we considered not only methodological questions such as the kind and number of techniques used, but also ontological issues - which also refer to different theoretical-methodological trends - derived from the increased variability of viewpoints in research on past human societies. We frame the survey in the general development of discipline history worldwide, emphasizing the Argentinian case. We will see that the variety of analytical trends at all levels has deeply influenced the role of archaeometry in the study of material culture. Based on a comparative perspective, we consider the papers published during the last decade in archaeometry, and later relate them to American, Argentinian and Madrilean periodical publications to define the state-of-the-art of our discipline.

Is there more than an ocean in between? Approaches to lithic debitage in Argentina and Ireland

Maria A. S. Mallía

Abstract

This presentation aims to assess the role of lithic debitage within lithic studies in Argentina and Ireland, shedding light on the ways in which these materials are perceived, manipulated, quantified and interpreted, and weighing up their importance in the reconstruction of past societies' behaviour. Not only do these countries reflect different epistemological traditions underlying lithic analysis and non-retouched lithics in particular, but they also differ on the nature of the assemblages available for study: research excavation material, collections or those recovered by commercial archaeology. Information retrieved from academic, bibliographical and commercial sources is used to integrate the variables affecting debitage analysis. Methods and techniques from statistics to further use-wear analysis are considered, as well as the biases brought by long research traditions and the 'imposed visibility' of particular raw materials. Due to size, aesthetics or definition as analytical category, many of the non-retouched lithics remain 'invisible' and are discarded as 'waste'.

Transatlantic archaeologies - different problematics, similar approaches to lithic studies

Luiz M. Oosterbeek, Sara R. Cura

Abstract

Lithics are the most abundant remains of past human behaviour, it being a common interpretative concern for archaeologists to trace behaviour in lithic industries, in particular regarding their variability. Recent studies, even if done with different methodologies, at regional scales, point out that throughout time and space some behaviour patterns are recurrent. These are a consequence of varied factors played at the equilibrium of subsistence patterns and resource availability, namely mineral raw material. To enlarge the scope of these past human adaptation studies, a cooperative research programme is currently ongoing involving institutions,

researchers and students from Central Portugal, South Brazil (Santa Catarina Island) and Western Africa (Senegal). Facing different chronologies and problematics, these projects have in common concepts and methodologies of research, namely its insertion within landscape archaeology paradigms.

10.8 - Geoarchaeology of submerged archaeological sites: studies in site characterization and formation process

Theatre R: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Justin Dix, Rory Quinn, Trevor Bell

Abstract

As with the progression of terrestrial archaeology during the 19th and 20th centuries, the desire to have a detailed understanding of the nature and temporal evolution of the environment of any submerged site has sadly lagged behind the desire to record, interpret and extract artefactual material. This is an even greater problem in the marine environment as here the dynamics of the system (physical, chemical and biological) operate at time and space scales orders of magnitude greater than terrestrial sites. However, the last decade has seen an increasing awareness for the need of generic models and theories of site evolution, as well as feasible (in terms of technology and cost) methods of implementation. Ironically management and preservation concerns rather than the requirements of academic archaeologists have driven this. It is therefore an ideal time to bring together the global network of people currently working in all aspects of marine geoarchaeology. This session aims to bring people together working on specific site formation processes, theoretical models of site evolution and technological developments, drawing experts from both hemispheres to provide a global overview of the current state of the discipline.

Associated Posters

- o The geoarchaeological analyses of Sárrét depression (Hungary)

Towards an effective geoarchaeological methodological scheme for the search and discovery of ancient shipwrecks

Dimitris Sakellariou

Abstract

Various geophysical techniques have been used so far in underwater archaeological surveys, but very little has been published on their effectiveness. Herewith, we propose a geoarchaeological methodology to be followed in deep-water archaeological research. The effectiveness of this methodology lies in the collaboration between archaeologists and marine scientists, and the integration of supplementary geophysical data sets following marine geology principles. The sea floor is a dynamically changing environment subject to short- and long-term geological processes, which should be taken into consideration, along with archaeological criteria. The careful design of survey methods and techniques is of crucial importance. To eliminate uncertainty in the interpretation of seafloor acoustic data (multibeam, side scan sonar), we introduce their integration with high resolution subbottom profiling data. This combination helps in interpreting sonar recordings in consistency with shallow sub-seafloor structure, and minimizes the number of misinterpreted targets.

4D bathymetric survey - assessing spatial and temporal change at shipwreck sites

Rory Quinn, Donal Boland

Abstract

Fully submerged shipwreck sites act as open systems, with the exchange of material (sediment, water, organic and inorganic objects) and energy (wave, tidal, storm) across system boundaries. Formation processes at wreck sites are driven by

some combination of chemical, biological and physical processes, with physical processes dominant in initial phases of site formation. Depositional and erosional patterns that form in response to hydrodynamic forcing are often difficult to quantify at sites due to the spatial and temporal scales at which these processes occur. Methods for assessing these changes using bathymetric data are outlined, in terms of data acquisition and processing using single-beam and multi-beam echo-sounders. Case studies are presented from Ireland and the UK.

The potential of high definition multibeam sonar in the management of submerged archaeological sites

Martin Dean, Mark Lawrence, Chris Rowland

Abstract

Time-lapse multibeam surveying is a well-established method of recording bathymetric and volumetric changes in the seabed, but the latest generation of high-resolution multibeam sonar systems now allows considerably finer detail to be ensonified. These recent technological advances have been paralleled by software development and improved field deployment methodologies so that not only is it now possible to produce rapid site plans and three-dimensional visualisations of submerged archaeological sites, but it also allows some of the key smaller scale changes on sites to be monitored remotely without diver intervention. Recent case studies by ADUS provide clear evidence of the potential of this technique for site monitoring, as well as demonstrating how multibeam survey data can make submerged archaeological sites more accessible to the public.

Development of regional and local scale sediment mobility models for submerged archaeological sites

Justin Dix, David Lambkin, Pierre Cazenave

Abstract

This paper will provide an overview of calibrated physical and numerical models to look at local (10s - 100s m), sub-regional (kms) and regional (10s - 100s kms) scale patterns of tidal flow and sediment transport, important for the management of submerged cultural heritage. We shall show results from: wind tunnel and water channel experiments, a site specific numerical (CFD) model, and a large-scale numerical model covering the English Channel, with greater detail provided for selected sub-regions. At local scales, these processes control patterns of sediment scour and accumulation; at the regional scale they determine the potential for changes in sediment input flux or gross bed level change. In combination these have obvious implications for the long-term preservation of a site and the dispersal of mobile artefacts. We shall also emphasise how these can be practically used by heritage organizations for effective management of underwater archaeological sites.

Artefact scale physical processes in marine site formation

Tim Rancecroft, Justin Dix, David Lambkin

Abstract

The threshold of motion for small archaeological artefacts (5 repetitions) of the threshold condition for artefact motion were measured using an Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter. Three different bed configurations in both fixed and mobile configurations were used: flat smooth; uniform sand (median grain size 0.355mm to 0.5mm); and pebbles (median clast size 11.2mm to 13.2 mm). Results from these experiments to our knowledge provide the first recorded relationships between flow conditions, artefact characteristics, grain size and bed roughness, and have implications for site evolution and patterns of artefact dispersal under tidal flow conditions.

A scientific strategy for in situ stabilization of wrecks

Paola Palma

Abstract

The influence of physical, chemical and biological indicators constitutes the major threat to not only the state of in situ

preservation but also the survival of our Underwater Cultural Heritage. How feasible archaeologically, scientifically, politically and financially is the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, Annex Rule 1: 'in situ preservation be considered as the first option'? The Swash Channel Wreck site (Poole) is exposed to relatively extreme dynamics, which influence the physical state of the hull structures. This site is utilised as a case study. The methodology is extremely innovative compared to traditional methods; this has been designed based on the experience of international projects, with the added aspect of scientifically studying the original hull timber decay and efficacy of different protective methods, rather than just focusing on sacrificial samples, which may offer limited results.

Reconstruction of the postglacial palaeo-geography of Newfoundland for submerged landscape investigation

Kieran Westley, Trevor Bell, Priscilla Renouf, Lev Tarasov, Art Dyke, Ruth Plets, Rory Quinn, John Shaw

Abstract

Newfoundland has a complex history of relative sea-level (RSL) change stemming from past glaciation, subsequent isostatic recovery and glacio-eustatic fluctuations. Consequently, much of the coast has experienced some Holocene submergence. Given that Newfoundland's early prehistory is dominated by marine-adapted cultures, this implies that archaeologically important locales occur on the shallow seabed that was once dryland. This paper describes the initial stages of a research plan to investigate these drowned landscapes and their potential archaeological resource. Our approach incorporates: (i) a geophysical model of RSL changes, constrained by geological data, that predicts the depth of submerged shorelines at specified time intervals; (ii) a high resolution seafloor map of selected study areas, which in combination with the RSL data generates a series of reconstructed shorelines charting the prehistoric evolution of the coast; and (iii) targeted sub-bottom profiler surveys to map the geophysical signatures of buried palaeo 'land-surfaces'.

Palaeogeographic reconstruction of Ptolemaic Alexandria using acoustic remote sensing techniques

George Papatheodorou, Chalari Athena, Maria Geraga, Dimitris Christodoulou, George Ferentinis

Abstract

".. entering the Great Port, the lighthouse on the Pharos island lies to the right while on the left are seen scattered rocks and Cape Lochias with a palace standing on it .." Strabo. In the course of time, the Pharos Lighthouse was destroyed and Cape Lochias has been almost lost to the sea. A marine remote sensing survey was conducted utilizing a sub-bottom profiler and side scan sonar. Some remarkable results regarding the palaeogeography of Ptolemaic Alexandria were found: (i) an extended part of ancient Cape Lochias is now submerged, (ii) the entrance to the Great Port was very narrow in Ptolemaic times, and (iii) a rocky ridge detected 1km northwards of the Great Port was only 4m below the sea surface and therefore can be considered as a natural barrier protecting the port from heavy weather, and at the same time a dangerous zone for ancient ships.

Investigating the submerged archaeological site potential of shallow lakes in the Great Lakes region, Canada

Elizabeth Sonnenburg, Joseph Boyce, Eduard Reinhardt

Abstract

Colonel By Lake and Rice Lake, located in the Great Lakes region of Canada, have experienced several water-level fluctuations throughout the Holocene due to isostatic rebound, climatic changes and anthropogenic influences. Prior to 2005, neither of these lakes had been subject to systematic geophysical survey or geoarchaeological analysis of their submerged landscapes. A Digital Bathymetric Model has now been created for both lakes, data-fusing single-beam bathymetry and side-scan sonar images. Sediment cores from both lakes were subject to multi-proxy analysis, including

particle size, magnetic susceptibility, organic and carbonate content, microfossil (thecamoebian) and microdebitage analysis. The work in Colonel By Lake identified multiple sequences of anthropogenic water-level fluctuations, as well as two previously unknown areas of archaeological interest. Remote sensing and multi-proxy methods employed at Rice Lake will be integrated within a predictive archaeological model that employs both landscape variables and spatial distribution of microdebitage to predict submerged site locations.

The harbour and town of ancient Catania (Italy): new data from a geo-archaeological perspective

Elena F. Castagnino Berlinghieri, Carmelo Monaco

Abstract

The ancient harbour system of Catania has been a source of scientific intrigue and debate for many centuries. Today the new harbour, looking south-east and sheltered from the dominant winds by artificial piers, is all that remains of the Greek, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine anchorage havens. Here we provide and discuss new geo-archaeological evidence for an ancient harbour comprising part of the city centre and part of the modern day coastline. The results of this study, which is based upon a direct association between geomorphological events and cultural occupations, suggest significant trends in landscape, urban-planning and maritime topography changes in prehistoric and historic times.

The submerged record - the estuarine site of Natsal in coastal West Bengal, India

Kaushik Gangopadhyay

Abstract

This paper deals with formation of the archaeological record in the floodplain of a major estuary in coastal West Bengal, India. The site of Natsal, discussed as a case study, occurs not as a well-preserved visible mound but is buried under alluvium and has been exposed as a result of river erosion. Artefacts and refuse have been recovered from the exposed river sections. The relative chronology of the site is c. 2500 B.P to c. 1200 B.P. The site is submerged during the diurnal high tide period and is only visible during low tide. This poses a major problem in interpreting such sites as primary sites. Studying post-depositional changes on artefacts and bones is a possible method to address this problem. This method together with basic sedimentological and chemical analysis can be a useful and cost effective approach towards the study of sites in dynamic fluvio-tidal landscapes.

Vesuvian eruption: the effect on coastal occupation

Frances Bernstein, Nancy Pinto

Abstract

"We saw the sea sucked away and forced back by the earthquake: it receded from the shore so that quantities of sea creatures were left stranded on dry sand. On the landward side a fearful black cloud was rent by forked and quivering bursts of flame..." (Pliny, Letters VI.xx.8-9) Evidence gleaned from a Roman maritime villa at Cumae on the Mediterranean Sea, north of the Bay of Naples, points to extensive international exchange in the 1st century CE. Later occupation indicates a villa shrine to Isis was abandoned and storage vessels replaced luxury glass and statuary. Analysis of ten cores may shed light on the Vesuvian eruption. Four meters of sand, devoid of cultural material, separated two occupation levels with man-made material dating from roughly the same time period. Is this scientific verification of a tsunami suggested by Pliny, and of immediate rebuilding and occupation directly above the destroyed complex?

10.9 - Landuse and landscape

Theatre R: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Melissa Goodman-Elgar, Helen Lewis, Charles Frederick

Abstract

In this session we will address the significant contributions of geoarchaeological research to the understanding of anthropogenic landscapes and landuse practices. Geoscience methods are particularly well suited to the study of landscape evolution in general and human landuse activities in particular. However, in their own fields (i.e. soil science, environmental studies), these methods are often applied narrowly to contemporary farming practices and recent changes to natural systems. Archaeological research expands both the temporal and behavioral range of case studies. For instance, recent research provides significant contributions to the processes of anthrosol formation and the temporality of human impacts in both plagen and terra preta contexts.

Within archaeology, the reconstruction of paleolandscapes and the roles human agents played in their creation have long been central to archaeological interpretation, particularly for complex societies with intensive landuse practices. The explosion of interest in landscape archaeology in the last 10 years has yet to be linked up with concomitant geoarchaeological studies. These rich data sources are an important potential for the development of landscape approaches. In addition, geoarchaeological research is creating a more complex understanding of aboriginal landscape management in non-farming societies, further dispelling the myths of pristine unaltered landscapes before historic colonization. Researchers will present their work on these and related themes in this session, drawing out both the specifics of their methodologies as well as the theoretical implications of their results.

Associated Posters

- A Landscape Classification System for Archaeologists
- Hydraulic systems of the Bronze Age in the Po plain (Northern Italy): a multidisciplinary approach
- Middle-Pleistocene to late Holocene exploitation of the Kufra area (SE Sahara, Libya)
- Shielings in the Gråfjell area - an almost 1000 year old tradition
- Soil use from late Chalcolithic to the Middle Bronze age. New data from buried soils of the middle Po plain (northern Italy)
- The Gråfjell Project, Eastern Norway. Investigations of archaeological sites and monuments

Experimental archaeology of palaeosols in the UK

Martin Bell

Abstract

Between 1985 and 1991 Dr Peter Reynolds established 4 octagonal experimental earthworks under the umbrella of the Butser Ancient Farm, UK: one each on Lower, Middle and Upper Chalk and one on aeolian drift. The soils below them have now been investigated 20 years after burial to examine post burial changes in terms of faunal processes, soil chemistry and the preservation of biota. This evidence can be compared to that from the linear experimental earthworks at Overton Down, Wiltshire (Upper Chalk) and Wareham Heath, Dorset (Tertiary sands) sectioned at intervals over 32 years. Comparisons highlight the unique characteristics of each site and the importance of adequate experimental replication. Decadal scale experiments are relevant because many changes to buried soils are rapid following burial, and within 10-20 years quasi-equilibrium is achieved. Thus 20- to 32-year-old buried soils are similar in appearance, and some properties, to those of prehistory.

Assessing the personal space of the metalworker*Effie Photos-Jones, Allan Hall***Abstract**

Archaeometallurgical studies, having for long focused on aspects of technology, have examined the smith purely on the basis of what he manufactures, i.e the metal, the slag and the means he uses to that end, the raw materials and the furnace installations. We suggest that it is his workshop, with its elusive boundaries and layout, which reflects the smith as well as his metalwork/waste. We present our methodology for accessing the personal space of the metalworker by looking not simply at the metal waste but also at the properties of the soils of the features surrounding his key installations, as an indicator of his activities. Combined magnetic susceptibility, phosphates and heavy metals analyses can reveal unexpected information regarding the smith's working habits, his frustrations and learning curve experiences, also the dynamics of the craft, in the sense that it is not a static and unflexible process.

Social contexts of anthropogenic soil formation in Ireland*Thomas Cummins***Abstract**

Distinct social contexts have yielded characteristic anthropogenic soils in Ireland. Defining anthropogenic soil broadly, three case studies are offered: (1) high-status early medieval secular and ecclesiastical earthworks were deliberately leveled during later medieval times, truncating banks and thickening topsoils, without destroying churches. These sites may represent negation of an earlier secular authority; (2) coastal sanded plaggen soils reflect the partial transfer of early modern improving technology from landlords to less-enfranchised, cashless, insecure short-lease tenants, using sea-manures, direct labour and horse transport. These near-coastal soils are not intensively drained, have small and often irregular enclosure, and are confined to small tenant farms, not larger estate demesne lands; (3) reclaimed peatland soil profiles relate to distinct technological or economic conditions. Vernacular bog-margin reclamations followed early large-scale drainage; later agricultural reclamation of cutover bogs responded to commodity prices, with liming materials reflecting large-scale economics. In each case, identifiable past social processes determine extant soil morphology.

The geoarchaeology and archeobotany of archaeological site JpEi-10, Igloo Island, Quaqtaq, Nunavik, Canada*Najat Bhiri, Marguerie Dominique***Abstract**

A geoarchaeological and archeobotanical study of a paleoeskimo site was undertaken in order to identify site-formation processes. Site JpEi-10 is located on Igloo Island, on the south bank of the Hudson Straits. The study site is a peat deposit situated between two successive beach crests, close to a small marsh. Samples from the edge of the site, which consists of a remarkable section of stratigraphy 50cm thick that contains alternating brown organic beds and light-coloured sand beds, were examined in the laboratory. Macrofossil and pollen data made it possible to reconstruct the local and regional vegetation, from which the climatic changes that occurred over the last 2500 years can be inferred. The geoarchaeological study includes extra-site geomorphology as well as the sedimentology and micromorphology of archaeological sediments. The findings emphasize the significant role played by anthropogenic as well as natural factors in the formation and evolution of the site.

Archaeological site Cangas I: geoarchaeological survey in the Araguaia River valley, Brazil*Rosicler T. Silva, Julio C. Rubin de Rubin, Olivia B. P. Rosa, Eric L. P. Faustino***Abstract**

The Cangas geoarchaeological project, developed by researchers from the Instituto Goiano de Pré-História e

Antropologia at the Universidade Católica de Goiás, addresses the relation between prehistoric occupation and the Araguaia River dynamics. The first site, Cangas I, on the right bank of a Holocene alluvial terrace, revealed some surface ceramic evidence and human bones. There is evidence of a 3.5m thick sediment layer of coarse and fine sand on lateritic concretions. Cultural evidence as deep as 0.8m is associated with a gray colored gley soil over yellow sediments. Since this is ongoing research, only limited data has been gathered, including sediment layer thickness and occupation horizon, two depositional facies and verification of partial fluvial erosion. Disorderly anthropic action compromising site integrity and location is also an obstacle to the initial geoarchaeological approach in the survey.

Ecological histories and contingencies from northern Ethiopia: Aksumite cultures in context*Federica Sulas***Abstract**

This paper aims to emphasise the contribution of geoarchaeology to challenging degradation narratives about African landscapes. The focus is the environmental history of the Kingdom of Aksum (1st millennium AD) in highland Ethiopia, where agrarian cultures flourished by the 1st millennium BC. The occupation history is well-documented, but Aksumite resource distribution and management are still unclear. Aksum's landscapes and micro-climates remain poorly explored, and the popular narrative of environmental degradation is largely based upon continental models. Intensified plough-farming as factor of socio-environmental collapse fits into this scenario. A novel body of datasets on landforms and soils suggests long-term dynamic stability and tailored resource management at Aksum. Present-day Aksum is situated in a war-prone zone where rain/crop failure and political instability are actual threats rather than potential hazards. The historical and archaeological visibility makes Aksum ideal to test environmental history models, and address the contribution of archaeology to resource management.

Land-use and landscape: geoarchaeological approaches to understanding Etrusco-Campanian sites in south Italy*Alfonso Santoriello, Amedeo Rossi, Francesco U. Scelza***Abstract**

The landscape is the product of historical interaction between human activities and the environmental context. In this field, the evaluation of significant links between multiple approaches is essential. It needs, not only on a theoretical level, to dispose of one or more instruments aimed at the integration of material data and documents about the resources and the role of a territory. The reference to a context of reciprocity states that past cultures cannot be fully assessed if we do not study their relationships with the natural environment. Research in Etrusco-Campanian sites provided archaeological, environmental and historical data, integrated in a GIS platform. The set of documents and the analytical procedures describe conceptual landscapes, from which come out in diachronic terms the main mechanisms of peopling. Geoarchaeological survey has enhanced the understanding of environmental issues and settlement processes.

Complexity on the margin: environmental change and socio-economic transformation in the Tehran Plain and the development of water management*Gavin K. Gillmore***Abstract**

Far from remaining subject to the vagaries of water supply in a semi-arid environment, the inhabitants of one prehistoric settlement, Tepe Pardis on the Tehran Plain, adapted early to an unstable fan environment by utilising their adjacent clay deposits. They developed an almost industrial rate of ceramic production by c. 5000 BC and cut artificial channels parallel to the natural courses of the fan. This community managed both their water resources and their changing environment. This study presents direct evidence in the form of a triangular

cross-section channel for Late Neolithic artificial water management, which may represent the earliest example of artificial water management in Iran. The antiquity of this channel is supported by C14 dating, associated ceramic sherds and correlation with Late Neolithic levels. The nature and function of this channel is evaluated through comparisons with natural channels (ancient and modern) together with evidence from sedimentology and palynology.

The Green Desert: pre-Islamic landscapes of southern Arabia

Julien Charbonnier

Abstract

In Arabia, agriculture appeared around the 4th millennium B.C. In most parts of the peninsula, agriculture was only possible through irrigation and water management. Irrigation systems from pre-Islamic Arabia have been widely studied by scholars. Some of them tried to demonstrate that underground resources were exploited exclusively in the east, while in the west ancient populations harnessed surface flows. In Yemen, large oases, up to 10 000 ha, developed. They were irrigated by summer floods related to the Indian Ocean monsoon. In the Oman peninsula, underground galleries draining the aquifers (falaj) were in use since Iron Age (1st millennium B.C.). However, in the light of recent studies, past irrigation practices appear more diverse and more widely distributed over the region. We will present here an overview of landscapes of southern Arabia (Yemen, Oman and United Arab Emirates) before Islam, emphasizing their variety and their dynamism.

Agricultural landuse and landscapes in the Argentinean Andes

María A. Korstanje, Patricia Cuenya, Verónica Williams

Abstract

Based on field and soils data we discuss some new trends in agricultural archaeological studies from an interdisciplinary perspective that includes archaeology, soil sciences and paleoethnobotany. We present a case study in Calchaquí valley (northwestern Argentina) where the archaeological landscape is dominated by vast agricultural areas, with structures for the control of water and erosion, irrigation canals, terraces and fields. During 900-1400 AD this land was 'guarded' by fortified sites, known as pukaras. Since the presence of the Inca in the region is reflected in sites placed away from the former local settlements, we expect a different pattern in agricultural landscapes too. It is very likely that production was maximized with the introduction of new agricultural facilities, other construction techniques and the enlargement of the surface area. An absolute chronology of agricultural facilities is also presented to distinguish the Incaic prevalence of the previous agricultural structure.

A geoarchaeological study on rice agriculture in South Korea during the Bronze Age

Heejin Lee

Abstract

The Bronze Age in South Korea witnessed the advent of rice cultivation. In particular, it is believed that the transition between Early and Late Bronze Age was characterised by the spread of wet rice agriculture. My research project, which I will briefly explain in this talk, investigates this transition using a suite of geoarchaeological techniques. Samples from the Baeksuk site, which is the largest late EBA settlement in South Korea, the Gulwha site, which is the believed to be one of the earliest paddy fields, and the Pyungge site, which is another BA paddy field, are used as case studies for this research.

The Angkorian hydrological landscape: reconstructing the causes and effects

Sam Player

Abstract

Dispersed around the ancient medieval city of Angkor in modern Cambodia are numerous linear embankments, often

with an associated channel. Whatever the intention, the effect was clearly a redistribution of water around the landscape. Water management has played a central role in the debate of Angkor's abandonment since Bernard Groslier named it the 'cité hydraulique'. Whether the redistributed water was used in irrigation for production of an agricultural surplus, and whether degradation of the system would have caused a critical loss of this surplus, are both questions central to this debate, and well suited to a geoarchaeological approach. The questions are essentially hydrological and may be addressed using modelling tools developed for contemporary water management. However, the remains of the channel network are fragmentary, requiring sedimentological and pedological methods in order to reconstruct channel cross-sectional geometries, and to interpret whether or not they ever constrained significant flows of water.

Misinterpreting and reinterpreting the earthworks of Tikal, Guatemala

Jay Silverstein

Abstract

At the WAC-5, I presented a paper: 'The Defense of Tikal: Strategic Architecture in the Maya Lowlands,' presenting preliminary results of a study of the earthworks of Tikal. Four years later, we can say that our data indicates that the earthworks of Tikal are not what had been assumed since their discovery in 1966. Our new data indicate that presumptions of a defensive function of the earthworks are unsupported. In their place, I propose a hydraulic hypothesis modeling the earthwork as a limestone filtration trench. This trench would have served as a unique adaptation to the specific environmental, hydrologic and geological circumstances of the Tikal environs.

Theme 11 - Emerging Global Archaeologies

In association with: ICOMOS Scientific Committee for Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM)

Douglas C. Comer, Brian Egloff

Abstract

Technologies provide rapidly expanding access to information, perspectives, and place. They have rendered archaeology a fundamentally global discipline in which arguments for narratives, understandings (especially in the sense of Geisteswissenschaften), and explanations can compete with and enrich one another. Four issues stand out here:

1. Ethical Standards for Global Archaeologies: Emerging from colonialism, archaeologists now celebrate the existence of archaeologies, or multiple accounts of the past based upon material evidence. We are also on record as favouring repatriation for museum quality artefacts and sacred material. Still, material of greater historical, scientific, and ideological value than that which inheres in most museum objects is frequently obliterated by development, and even by archaeological excavation. This destruction is incompletely mitigated by recordation and reports. Is excavation for any reason other than salvage ethically defensible? Should excavation be conducted only by those demonstrating the most persuasive affiliation with a site, and, if so, should they be held to different standards if access to technologies and training is limited? How should archaeologists integrate and transparently document capacity building and interaction with indigenous communities into research?
2. Standardization: Does the absence of rigorously applied global professional standards deny archaeologists effective participation in planning developments in ways that minimize destruction of cultural resources? Why have the standards and policies held by global development organizations (e.g., the World Bank) usually not resulted in this? Should global standards be developed by professional organizations such as WAC or ICAHM? If so, how should they be enforced? Training in archaeology is dominated by a few countries. Should this training be standardized to empower nascent indigenous scholarly perspectives?
3. Global Interpretations: It seems logical that greater access to archaeologically-derived data by more people via the Internet should produce more interesting and useful interpretations. Global theoretical schemes, however, have been criticized as inextricably bound to notions of progress used to legitimate colonial and neo-colonial positions. What are the potentials and pitfalls here? Are there examples of global interpretations that have provided important historical or scientific insights? Do global interpretations of the past inevitably overwhelm local interpretations that are integral to the ideologies that sustain indigenous cultures?
4. Landscape Preservation: Development and attendant homogenization of cultures threatens to eliminate traditional ways of life. Deforestation, construction of impermeable surfaces, and the use of fossil fuels destroys environments on local and global scales. A shift in emphasis from the site to the landscape would make archaeology more relevant to landscape preservation, but how can this be done? The role of archaeology in the development process is variable. Can this be standardized, or can we provide best practices? Further, certain technologies, including aerial and satellite remote sensing and the use of GIS, are especially useful to landscape research. Objections have been raised by

some, however, that these technologies can be misused by looters; inherently violate state sovereignty; and pose threats to the security of institutions and individuals. What is the promise of these technologies, and how can the concerns that have been raised be addressed?

Associated Posters

- o Creation and Use of Geoinformation System (GIS): Archaeological Sites of the Northeast Black Sea Coast

11.1 - Ethical standards for global archaeologists

G109: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Nancy Farrell, Lawrence Foana`ota, Brian Egloff

Abstract

The expansion of archaeological investigations literally to the ends of the earth and the evolution of public attitudes towards their own ethnic, regional, national and the world's cultural heritage have placed new demands on the discipline, while it continues to face numerous new and old problems: the damage or obliteration of archaeological sites due to the accelerated rate of development in many parts of the world; the increasing illicit trafficking of antiquities; damage during military conflicts; ethnocentrism and the lingering effects of colonialism; and the always controversial treatment of human burial remains. Archaeologists now recognize and, for the most part, embrace the existence of archaeologies, multiple accounts of the past based upon material evidence. However, the recognition and bridging of the gap between the archaeological community, whether academic, contract, government or avocational, and society(ies) at large is just as vital. An ability and willingness to engage multiple, disparate publics should be part of our ethical construct. Local, national, regional and international archaeological societies around the globe, as well as other organizations concerned with the archaeological record, have adopted comprehensive ethical policies to help protect and manage the archaeological heritage. WAC, through the Committee on Ethics, continues to refine our own WAC General Code of Ethics. Four conceptual themes are the core of this draft code: Responsibilities to People, Responsibilities to the Public, Responsibilities to the Profession and Responsibilities to the Archaeological Record. Papers will address these four broad themes as experienced by participants.

Archaeology, research and dating problems in Nigeria: a challenge to WAC

Olalekan A. Akinade

Abstract

Archaeology is undoubtedly less interesting without chronological framework or time frame. Archaeological investigations become more informative when adequate analysis of materials is complemented by successful dating of chronological materials obtained from the archaeological deposits. The paper appraises Nigerian archaeology from the viewpoint of chronological information about the recent and remote past of Nigeria as a nation. The potentiality of archaeological research in Nigeria and the inhibiting research problems associated with dating are discussed. The author calls on established archaeologists and WAC to offer necessary assistance and support. Personal suggestions are also made regarding the establishment of adequate facilities for dating in Nigeria.

Developing standards for the investigation of prehistoric bedrock quarries

Margaret C. Brewer-LaPorta, Philip C. LaPorta, Scott A. Minchak

Abstract

Scientific investigation of Native American bedrock quarries, with few exceptions, begins at workshops with the analysis of

bifaces and cores. Only one ongoing research project (LaPorta, 2004; 2000; 1996; 1994; 1990; 1989) has established an elaborate chain of operation of stone-tool production, which links the bedrock quarry to the workshop where bifaces and cores are manufactured. For tectonized rock, 24 to 30 steps of stone-tool production have been quantified towards the manufacture of bifaces or cores. Despite this ongoing research, quarries are ignored as a fruitful resource. There is no policy established for the prospection, evaluation, or conservation of this resource. Many chert quarries occur at high elevations, or on steep slopes, where state-level guidelines exclude archaeological testing. In many cases, lithic debris, quarry tailings, and mining instruments are simply weighed and discarded in the field. For this reason, many chert quarries go undiscovered and face destruction with ever encroaching development.

Development and evolution of the Archaeological Rescue Project

Maria Aguilera

Abstract

This paper deals with the excavation of the Metropolitan District of Quito-Ecuador. The primary objective of the archaeological investigation was to conduct archaeological studies, in accordance with Cultural Heritage Law, prior to the systematic removal of soil and to enrich the historical knowledge of those who inhabited the zone, enhancing the "social capital" of Ecuadorians. The findings of this project demonstrated similarities with those of other excavated sites in Quito's urban zone. This focused our attention on clarifying what "Prehispanic Quito" means. Significant aspects of our research included: (1) the adoption of a multidisciplinary approach; (2) the adoption of the area excavation method; (3) parallel specialized laboratory analysis; and, (4) communication with the company. The investigation results alone illustrate the importance of the project, in a zone where the soil type (principally sand and ash) prevents preservation of remains in situ. These findings included the following: two necropolises with deep shafts and simple tombs, funerary structures and associated material culture, a large quantity of complete vessels, and a large variety of ecofacts. The radiocarbon dates also reflect continuity in occupation; dates ranging for the 5th to the 12th centuries call previous diagnoses and investigations in the zone into question, and offer the possibility of presenting these phases of occupation to the people of Quito.

Looting and the perception of heritage in the Kingdom of Cambodia

Michael Dega, Piphall Heng

Abstract

This paper outlines the intertwined aspects of antiquity looting and heritage perception in Cambodia. Data was gleaned through interviews with local residents in the north, east, and southern portions of Cambodia. The interviews, conducted by archaeologists, focused on the current causes of looting activities occurring across the country. Heritage perception is a major factor of how Cambodians, particularly the looters themselves, feel and value their heritage. The interviewees discussed causes and perceptions of looting and their heritage and represent a disparate mix of the population: Khmer archaeologists, other educated Khmer, and non-educated Khmer. The groups offered differing opinions where potential key issues in solving the looting problem in Cambodia are concerned.

Responsibility to community: is archaeology meeting its ethical standards?

Marilyn C. Truscott

Abstract

Since 1990, international codes and charters commit archaeologists to include relevant communities in their activities. This is seen as an ethical approach to the use of others' past (ICAHM 1990, WAC 1990). Many countries now

require research archaeology and heritage conservation to consult with descent and indigenous groups and, increasingly, their full participation.

Much academic discourse has resulted from this shift, but what is really happening on the ground? What are communities getting out of this engagement with archaeology; do they benefit? Are archaeologists fulfilling this undertaking to involve associated people - to the letter or the spirit?

This paper outlines results of current research into 'community archaeology'. An analysis is given of Australian and international archaeological heritage management that demands local inclusion. Is such archaeological heritage management meeting its implicit promise to sustain associated groups and does community capacity building result? Is some archaeological heritage practice better at this than others?

The growth potential of archaeology in Nigeria: the problem of poverty

James O. Lumowo

Abstract

Nigeria, with a population of about 140 million and ample resources, has been described as "Africa's sleeping economic giant". According to the World Bank report(1996), 2/3rds of its population lives on less than a dollar (119naira) a day. Coupled with this fact is the recurrent problems of financing, management and quality of teaching that plagues the university system.

This paper addresses the effects of poverty on the growth potential of archaeology as a discipline in Nigerian universities. Through comparative data analysis, it shows the effects of poverty on the growth potential of archaeology in Nigeria to be evident in: brain drain, poor financing, inadequate infrastructure and equipment and, pilfering of artifacts. This is disappointing in a country where the potential of archaeology, in areas such as development of tourism and establishment of cultural identity, can be applied to solve the socio-economic problems of the country.

The middle child: Hawaiian archaeologists and disparate communities

Michael Dega

Abstract

In the Hawaiian Islands, the gap between the archaeological community and the public is almost non-existent. There is direct contact between all archaeologists in the state and various public organizations or groups, including island burial councils, island resource commissions, planning commissions, and many culturally-affiliated groups. Archaeology is viewed as both an anthropological science and a political tool in the state, with archaeological data often providing divisive lines between development and non-development on islands with finite resources. Archaeologists in Hawaii are not only encouraged by their ethical responsibility to make their data public, they are required to explain their data in very public forums. This paper presents some examples of archaeological data being used for both cultural and political means. A discussion on the ethical role of archaeologists often caught between developers and cultural/public groups is presented.

Toward the development of international archaeological heritage management theory

Jeffrey Adams

Abstract

Few ideas more succinctly encapsulate the recent transformation of archaeology than that of artifact as heritage. Yet despite the documented social significance of archaeological heritage worldwide and the ethical obligation of stewardship, to which professional archaeologists are bound, few scholars have analytically engaged with the practical challenges of global heritage preservation. I contend that the mission of safeguarding peoples' right to their past constitutes not just an urgent professional imperative, but an ethical

polestar capable of uniting diverse theoretical perspectives in a common intellectual pursuit. In this paper, I describe how emerging international archaeological heritage management theory mobilizes empirical and subjective modes of inquiry in an activist, inter-disciplinary enterprise aimed at global resource conservation, socioeconomic development and sustainability. I suggest that operationalization of the stewardship ethic requires development of a conceptual framework in which philosophical, ideological, and theoretical considerations find equal accommodation.

Understanding archaeological heritage management: drafting guidelines for the ICAHM charter

Brian Egloff

Abstract

The key UNESCO instrument, Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavation of 1956 (New Delhi) is well and truly out of date. This led to the drafting, in 1990, of an international charter that guides archaeological heritage management. An historical approach has been taken to reach an understanding of the forces that have shaped archaeological heritage management and that need to be taken into account when drafting guidelines for the ICAHM charter. Strengths and weaknesses of international instruments have been reviewed and the key elements required of a global charter have been identified.

11.2 - Landscape preservation and its importance to global theory

G109: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers each followed by discussion

Thomas R. Paradise, Dilip K. Medhi

Abstract

Development, mass communication and attendant homogenization of cultures all threaten to eliminate cultural diversity, distinctive geographies, and traditional ways of life. Deforestation, construction of impermeable surfaces, industrial pollution, river impoundment with dams and the use of fossil fuels can all degrade and destroy environments on local, regional and global scales. A shift in emphasis from the smaller, specific site to the larger, holistic environment would make archaeology more relevant to landscape and its preservation, but how can this shift in scale, perspective, technology and technique be achieved?

The role of archaeology in the development process is variable - sometimes supportive of its preservation, or its obliteration. Can this role be standardized to sustain landscapes or should we be looking to provide the optimal practice and technique for each site and environment whether its nature is cultural, physical, historical and/or structural?

Certain technologies, including aerial and satellite imagery and the use of cartography and GIS, are especially useful to landscape research, identification of spatial phenomena, and the recognition of complex surface and subsurface relationships.

Objections have been raised by some, however, that these technologies can be misused by looters, developers, agencies and corporations; that they inherently violate state sovereignty through remote imaging; and pose threats to the security of institutions and individuals through clandestine surveillance.

What is the promise of these technologies and the significance of their needs, and how can the concerns that have been raised be addressed in preserving landscapes at local, regional and national scales?

A contract archaeology project: archaeological mapping of the southern region of Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil

Chimene K. Nobre, Fábio V. Cerqueira, Luciana d. S. Peixoto, Jorge O. Viana

Abstract

This contract archaeology project aims to map the Southern Region of the Rio Grande do Sul State, in South Brazil, in the area of the reforestation undertaking of the enterprise Votorantim Celulose e Papel, according to a convention established between this group and the Laboratório de Antropologia e Arqueologia of the Universidade Federal de Pelotas. The project, developed in twelve cities of this region, enables a systematic archaeological survey of the pre-historical occupation of this area. The first stage of the survey seeks to provide the constitution of a database with the prehistoric archaeological panorama of an area esteemed around two hundred thousand hectares, spread along a large amount of farms acquired by the reforestation group, divided among twelve cities. The goal of this paper is to present the preliminary data obtained up to this moment in the execution of this project, totaling about fifty thousand hectares.

Early Palaeolithic artifacts in Assam

Dilip K. Medhi

Abstract

Northeast India's Assam lies between South Asia, China and Southeast Asia and is a land of diverse cultural heritage not to be outdone by any of its neighbours. Although the date of movements from Southeast Asia and China remains unknown, prehistoric stone artifacts from these areas are found throughout the region. The Neolithic assemblage found in Assam comprises shouldered Celts and cord-impressed pottery of Southeast Asian origin and has led to this part of South Asia together with Bangladesh being identified as home to Southeast Asian immigrants. The Garo Hills of Meghalaya has plenty of stone artifacts which it is claimed are Palaeolithic; Palaeolithic material appears in parts of Manipur and Burma's Anyathian and also in Tripura and in Mizoram. The 2007 discovery of Palaeolithic artifacts in Assam and Meghalaya requires a review of the status of these finds. This discovery is likely to change the importance of the Assam Region, which remains an unexplored area of the World to date.

How should we manage the impact of climate change on coastal Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area?

Brian Prince

Abstract

Cultural values of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area include the Aboriginal sites on the south-west coast of the island, in the path of the roaring forties. These exemplify a hunter-gatherer way of life in a rugged and harsh coastal landscape.

Surveys demonstrate that many of the coastal sites are subject to, or at risk from, wind and/or wave erosion. Work undertaken by the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service, the Tasmanian Aboriginal Heritage Office and the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land and Sea Council has resulted in the stabilisation and revegetation of a number of important coastal sites. However, in many areas erosion is causing the loss of sites, and the important information they may yield about Aboriginal occupation of this landscape. This threat is likely to significantly increase as a result of climate change.

The success or otherwise of past management intervention is discussed, and options for the future considered.

Majuli, a cultural landscape of Assam

Dillip K. Medhi

Abstract

Majuli, a freshwater River Island of World fame in Assam, that harbors the World famous Neo-Vaishnavite Culture of the Indian Subcontinent, is currently fighting to be enlisted as a World Heritage site. It is a unique landscape that the River Brahmaputra created in Assam while running its course through the Eastern Himalayas from the Manas Sarovar Lake in China, and finally sauntering into the Bay of Bengal.

Threatened by the yearly flooding of the River Brahmaputra, Majuli is recognized as one of the noted cultural landscapes of South Asia. Originally, there were 22 Vaishnavite Sattras (monasteries), but today the Island houses the following Sattras- the Kamalabari called the Uttar Kamalabari, the Natun Kamalabari known, Pacchim Kamalabari, Bhogpur, Benengaati, Dakshinpat, Auniati and the Gormur; these Sattras are either surviving in their original locations or have moved to different areas after they were engulfed in River Brahmaputra.

Nomadic resettlement and urban morphology: case study from Umm Sayhoun, a Bedouin town above Petra, Jordan

Christopher C. Angel, Thomas R. Paradise

Abstract

When Petra, a site renowned for classical rock-hewn architecture, was made a UN World Heritage Site (1985), the local Bedouins (Bdoul) were resettled from the valley to Petra's northern rim. On a nearby plateau, 200 hectares were graded to support 50-80 families. Backed by UNESCO, the World Bank and the Jordanian Government, national agencies and Bdoul elders suggested designs for 'Umm Sayhoun' laid-out along a single road connecting Wadi Musa with Petra's backroad access.

Now containing 1500+ residents, Umm Sayhoun does not exhibit peculiar morphology until it is viewed from above. Satellite imagery revealed distinctive oval 'blocks' flanking the road, creating meandering roadways and canted corners. This odd circular layout is attributed to desert tent arrangement and activities. After interviewing many Bdoul present at early planning gatherings, it was found that the design permits activities common within tent communities: shelter, corrals, parking, storage, and inter-clan socializing.

Superimposed ancient constructions in Anatolia's Great Mosque and ancient periods

Ayşe G. Kucukkaya, Ali Yıldız

Abstract

The Complex was built in 1366. It consists of a mosque, a medrese and the tomb of Ishak Chelebi. The madrasa, located to the west of the mosque, is composed of different size cells around a rectangular courtyard with an extensive classroom (dershane) on the south. In general, the whole complex gives off an Ancient odor. It is thought that the construction of the Great Mosque Complex would have involved two phases of building characterized by an ancient temple and a Byzantine building respectively. The Complex has a special place in Early Ottoman History of Architecture, despite the lack of information on Ancient constructions. The purpose of this study is not only to illustrate the identification, documentation and conservation problems of multi-period historical monuments, but also to learn and to integrate the results obtained to build new tools and methodologies for documenting cultural heritage.

11.3 - Setting the course for a revitalized ICAHM

G109: Friday 4th July 14:00-16:00

Forum

Douglas C. Comer, Willem J. Willems, Christophe Rivet, Nathan Schlanger

Abstract

ICOMOS, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, advises the UNESCO World Heritage Center, which keeps the list of World Heritage sites, on cultural concerns. A reorganization of ICOMOS is underway that will significantly enhance the role played by ICOMOS International Scientific Committees (ISCs). ICAHM, the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management, is among the most prominent of ICOMOS ISCs. To better function within a reorganized ICOMOS, ICAHM is itself reorganizing. In the past, only one or two persons from each country active in ICAHM have been allowed to vote. Now, any member of ICOMOS that can demonstrate expertise and interest in archaeological heritage management will be eligible for Expert Membership, and will have a vote in ICAHM matters. At this forum, we will begin to set the agenda for ICAHM for the next several years. The two sessions that will precede this forum will consist of five to ten minute position statements that will be followed by a discussion. The discussion will be recorded at those sessions and at this forum, and a recorder will be tasked with putting the notes in a coherent form that we will discuss and ultimately act upon at the upcoming ICOMOS conference in Canada (October, 2008).

Theme 12 - Engaged and Useful Archaeologies

David A. Gadsby, Sarah Colley, Barbara J. Little, Paul A. Shackel, Laurajane Smith

Abstract

Archaeologists struggle to make their work relevant to a variety of communities and disciplines. Issues to which archaeologists apply their work range from ecological conservation and sustainability, to land claim issues, to economic development through tourism, to promoting heritage and identity, to building communities, to battling racism.

We propose this theme in the belief that archaeologists not only have a great deal to learn from human beings through time and across the planet, but also that we have a great deal of useful information to impart to non-archaeologists. Thus we welcome the inclusion of other ways of knowing about the past, especially ancient wisdom traditions. Our problems today include poverty, starvation, lack of clean water, racism, misogyny and abuse of women, changing definitions of family, war, invasions, slavery, religious conflicts, migrations, and the impact of humans on the earth. Of what use is archaeology in addressing such issues?

Engaged and useful archaeologies attempt to address and inform these problems by reshaping the structure of our communication with communities of Indigenous people, descendant communities, and researchers from other disciplines. They also have the potential to recast the roles and responsibilities of archaeologists to the communities in and with which they work. They recognize the voices of Indigenous groups, descendant communities, and other constituencies, ensuring that they possess power within the whole course of the archaeological process. They also provide relevant, useful, and timely information which can serve a tool for solving social and scientific problems.

Such archaeologies become an effective foil for intellectual colonialism. In doing so, they cast researchers as facilitators who have something to offer in exchange for the archaeological information that they collect and helps to balance the complex power relationships between researchers and communities. Ultimately, archaeology becomes a tool for civic engagement, activism, and social justice as well as a powerful source of information about the history of the human race and the world it inhabits.

We invite proposals that elucidate archaeological approaches to engagement with communities of all kinds as well as sessions that explore:

- ecological lessons in sustainability;
- health, disease and the aftermath of epidemics;
- community healing and community building;
- religious conflicts and cooperation;
- multicultural and multiethnic accommodation, particularly with respect to migrations;
- enslavement and the struggle for freedom;
- heritage as a tool of peace;
- making money from archaeology - ethical, professional & theoretical implications;
- does archaeology always need to be 'useful' and why?;
- who benefits from archaeology and why?

Sessions within this theme explore these various problems in engaged practice and show how archaeologists are implementing new programs that serve and empower communities through heritage.

Associated Posters

- Displaced and Invisible: Can the Homeless Have a Heritage?

12.1 - Archaeology and climate change

Theatre P: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Marcy Rockman, Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy

Abstract

Climate change is shaping up to be one of the largest research and policy issues of our time. While the rate and extent of human contributions to global warming may remain a matter of study and debate for some time to come, current evidence suggests that we need to assess the world-wide impacts of rapid climate change and develop effective responses to it now and in the near future.

The questions at hand are:

1. What can archaeology contribute to efforts to meet this challenge? And, by what means can it best make such contributions?
2. It is generally recognized that archaeology is one of the few or only means of identifying the speed and flexibility of past human adjustments and adaptations to environmental and climatic fluctuations. But what does this mean with respect to modern climate change?
3. How can the tools of archaeology - including but not limited to paleoenvironmental reconstruction, land-use analysis, models of social change and information transfer, and ethnoarchaeology - be used to derive ideas and recommendations that are relevant to other ongoing efforts to address climate change and global warming?
4. What do we already know about human responses to changing climates? What do we want to know?
5. Are new tools and models needed? Once developed, what are the most useful formats and channels for communicating this archaeological information?

This session will bring together technical, practical, and theoretical expertise to further develop useful and environmentally engaged archaeology.

Coastal archaeology, climate change and proxy records in Australia: an indigenous cultural partnership approach, using geoarchives of prehistoric coastal occupation to calibrate, manage and guide future policy on climate change

Anthony J. Barham, Susan O'Connor, Stewart Fallon

Abstract

Coastal shell middens represent geoarchives of past human-climate-environment interaction. Long-term trends in sea level, ocean water composition and shoreline environments can be read from shell isotope chemistry, ecology and sediments. Middens also record past cyclone/storm magnitude and frequency. The last decade witnessed Quaternary scientists and archaeologists (but rarely indigenous people) interpreting Australian coastal shell midden data in diverse and contradictory ways. 14C-dated middens were used to hindcast human population increase, resource use, and ENSO-climate forcing of Holocene human activity. Coastal archaeology (and CRM) must move from hindcasting to participation in climate forecasting. Regional planning for future climates requires calibration data on past climates. Middens offer untapped potential for doing this. We describe direct participation by Australian indigenous communities in collecting proxy climate data from middens. This empowering process simultaneously makes communities local managers and the regional and national providers of climate information to a wider post-industrial society.

Global warming and change in complex hunter-gatherer societies of the Fraser River system, British Columbia, ca. 1500-700 B.P.

Anna M. Prentiss

Abstract

Past episodes of global warming had significant impacts on hunter-gatherer societies around the world. Unfortunately, archaeologists do not always have a fine grained understanding of specific impacts on cultural systems. Extensive archaeological and paleoecological research in the Middle and Lower Fraser River region of British Columbia has led to an increasingly fine grained view of climatic fluctuations and dramatic cultural changes during the past 2500 years. This paper will examine the changes in Fraser River societies associated with the last major period of global warming sometimes known as the Medieval Climatic Optimum. Here, complex relationships between shifting cultural practices, demography, and regional ecological change resulted in radical reorganization of indigenous complex hunter-gatherer societies after ca. 1200 B.P. The archaeological history of these late prehistoric cultures has implications for broader understanding of general relationships between climate and socio-economic and political change in human societies.

Hominin environmental tolerance in Palaeolithic Europe

Katharine MacDonald

Abstract

The Palaeolithic record provides the primary evidence for the environmental tolerance of early hominins. However, limitations to chronological resolution and reconstruction of palaeoenvironments and taphonomic factors mean that through much of this period we can relate archaeology to changing climates only at a multi-millennial timescale. In this paper, I will outline the implications of the evidence and what this implies for the information available on early hominin responses to climate change. Current understanding of hominin environmental tolerance, particularly the location and shifts in hominin range limits, will be summarised based on a review of the literature, focusing on the Middle and Late Pleistocene European record. I will identify specific research needs and present a design for research re-assessing these issues using the British record as a case study for European occupation.

Lessons from the past: ancient Mesopotamian models of social response to environmental change

Gregory E. Areshian

Abstract

Archaeology can make a major contribution to an adequate understanding of the long-term impact of global warming on human societies. Refocusing its research on the diversity of models of social response to environmental change, it may be used to adjust global policies. A new synthesis of the data from Bronze Age Mesopotamia allows us to identify several major phases in the nature-society relationship and analyze adaptive economic strategies: intensification, specialization, localization and diversification, extensification, and replication from the perspective of the two principal modes of the sociopolitically centralized and decentralized responses to environmental change, which are realized through respective processes in collective social behavior and organization (imperialization, ruralization, nomadization, migration).

Short-term climate fluctuations inferred from the carbon stable isotope analysis of 14C-dated plants collected in Ebla and Qatna, northern Syrian proto-historic sites

Girolamo Fiorentino, Valentina Caracuta

Abstract

The identification of ancient climate fluctuations represents one of the most important keys for analyzing the Human-Environment interaction in fragile ecosystems such as the sub-arid regions of the Near East. Previously, natural proxies have been used as palaeoclimatic tools, which give indirect

information on the anthropic reply to the environmental stress. Our approach investigates short climate changes in two protohistoric Syrian sites using charred plants, the most drought-sensitive archaeological remains. Using carbon stable isotope concentration in 14C-dated plants as a palaeoclimate indicator, we are able to define the short-term climate fluctuations that occurred in Syria between the IV and the III millennium BP. Interesting correlations have been found between decade-scale drought periods and the historical upheavals which led to the end of the Gemde Nasr phase, the Protodinastic I, the social collapses of Ebla in Upper Syria, Mari on the middle Euphrates and Kish and Akkad and Tell Leilan in Mesopotamia.

So the weather's different here too? Application of the archaeological model of landscape learning to questions of past and future climate change

Marcy Rockman

Abstract

Landscape learning is the process by which human groups arriving in an unfamiliar environment gather information about the distribution and nature of local natural resources. The model of the process begins with identification of specific resource locations and constraints and ends (ideally) in a widely shared and adaptive understanding of "this is how to live here." Early studies have shown landscape learning to be applicable to situations as diverse as pre-modern human dispersals and colonizations in the late glacial, Neolithic, and historical periods. Rapidly changing climate and major environmental disasters have the potential to create "new" landscapes which resident populations must relearn. I propose that the landscape learning model may be a very effective tool for bettering our understanding of how human groups have adjusted to new and changed environments in the past and thereby develop useful recommendations about how we may address changing climates and environments in the future.

The response of archaeological heritage sites to a changing modern climate

Jason Bolton

Abstract

The lessons from past management of archaeological heritage sites have directly influenced modern approaches to the protection and preservation of archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings, and the management of historic townscapes and streetscapes. Archaeological sites and monuments are very vulnerable to changing conditions, and in the face of a changing climate, past heritage management can no longer be relied upon for driving future decision-making. Predicted rapid changes in climatic conditions anticipated throughout the 21st century, results in a situation where many of the established truisms and work practices of site conservation may have to be amended, altered or abandoned when confronted with climate-induced changes in the areas of stone decay, storm action, coastal erosion, pollutants and biological colonisation. This paper presents the findings of two recent research studies investigating the key issues facing monument conservation as a result of climate change, and the implications of most concern to those actively involved in protecting the past for the future.

Using the past to build social resilience in Indigenous communities in the face of global climate change

Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy

Abstract

I explore the use of archaeology in communicating an understanding of Climate Change and its implications for remote Aboriginal communities in Australia.

As government and industry sectors grapple with the implications of Global Climate Change for Australia, life in remote areas of Indigenous Australia continues largely untouched by any sense of urgency on this issue. Policy makers are planning futures that will dramatically affect communities with an absence of meaningful consultation.

The deep time-scale of archaeology has resonance with Aboriginal understandings of history and can be a powerful tool to generate understanding and discussion about climate change and its implications. This understanding can empower people in discussions with scientists, politicians and government officials so that they can make meaningful contributions and informed decisions about their futures. Archaeologists can work with communities via school, discussion groups and field participation; to facilitate community explorations of future climate change issues, and adaptive responses.

12.2 - Empowering people through archaeology I

Theatre P: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Don Henson, Katsuyuki Okamura

Abstract

Archaeology is not an exercise of recovering a lost and distant past. It is about empowering people to engage with that past in a way that is beneficial for their lives in the present. Too many archaeologists still think that our role is to didactically impart to a passive and grateful audience our wisdom and knowledge about the past. This session will offer examples of how archaeology can challenge, inspire and involve people in a process of constructive engagement through a variety of media, including presentation of heritage sites, use of television and fieldwork. We will seek to explore how good archaeology can be a partnership between ourselves and the people we engage with. Ideas based on theoretical understanding of how we process knowledge and how we communicate will be covered as well as practical examples of empowerment.

Barefoot archaeology: enriched living and learning through material exploration

Helene McNeill

Abstract

Many families in the United States and much of the western world are increasingly choosing to embrace Home Education in lieu of state-organized schooling for a wide variety of reasons including educational quality, safety issues, and the cultivation of natural and peaceful living. The use of archaeological principles, practices, theory, and material exploration combined with non-linear learning has proven to be an exceptionally productive method of not only connecting to the past, the sciences, and the humanities, but also for enriching individual and family relationships and lifestyles within this growing community of learners.

Barefoot Archaeology is both a learning methodology and a spiritual adventure that finds our study at its best: culturally relevant, productive, fun and engaging to everyday lives. This paper will present problems, methods, case studies, and will consider additional ways in which archaeology finds its call apart from the professional field and into hearts, minds and homes.

Constructing the past toward the future - generating civic awareness through the interpretation of colonial heritage in Taiwan

Min-Chin Chiang, Li-Ming Hsia

Abstract

Local voices have been taken into consideration by both the government and some local communities in Taiwan after the end of foreign rule. In order to increase the communal interest in local culture, some local stakeholders realised that the construction of a collective past with its own heritage was crucial to the formation of local identity. This paper investigates two cases which reflect the diverse yet similar situations in heritage conservation of eastern and western Taiwan. It looks at the actions of local stakeholders in Lintianshan Forestry district and Qiaotou sugar factory in initiating civic awareness through the interpretation of heritage despite the influence of social and political factors on the representation of the past.

This paper highlights the role of heritage interpretation in decolonizing the site and creating room for the generation of a civic society within the postcolonial context.

Danjoo Daba Kine: together, steady, steady. A partnership for cultural heritage and environmental training

Ken Hayward, Eugene Eades, Jane Balme, Joe Dortch, David Guilfoyle

Abstract

Noongar people of the Great Southern region of south-western Australia have had a continual association with the land for 40,000 years. Through their customs and heritage, they have retained this connection despite dispossession after European settlement and despite populations shifting to towns in the region. For historical reasons, mainstream education systems have not always worked for many people in these towns. Our partnership between Noongar Elders, Noongar co-ordinators from Greening Australia and Bush Heritage Australia, archaeologists, and ecologists has devised a program for Noongar men that teaches traditional knowledge, ecology, and archaeology. After one year, the results have been remarkable, with participants having greater self-esteem, a greater interest in practising traditional knowledge, and practical archaeological skills. Participants will have greater employment opportunities because they will receive certifications in land management and have the skills to provide heritage consultancy services.

Interpretation theories and public presentation of archaeological heritage - do we challenge and stimulate? Who are our audiences? What are our messages?

Katsuyuki Okamura

Abstract

Often, it seems the case that archaeologists do not recognize their abilities and potentialities properly in the contemporary society. They research sites, interpret material evidence and present the past. For most of them, the final task is the most important, but this may not be so for the public in general. Archaeologists can, instead, excite enthusiasm from the public to share in the fun of solving complex "intelligent puzzles." This is a good practice of evidence-based learning that archaeologists often overlook. People experiencing the process get closer to heritage, since they find their own meaning in it. Thus, archaeologists can play a valuable role in heritage presentation when they re-appreciate the meaning and value from the public's points of view. The better they know the present, the better they present the past. Public (oriented) archaeology should be explored more. It is not a matter of 'skill', but 'passion' by archaeologists.

There are no 'rules for radicals': can archaeology really be activist?

Courtney E. Singleton

Abstract

Archaeologists rationalize their importance to society by claiming they do "Civic engagement," "Public Archaeology," "Applied Archaeology," and "Activist Archaeology," conducting research that is somehow connected and relevant to our publics. Truly Activist Archaeology takes a step beyond public education or ideological critique, demanding collective, radical, social action against structural inequalities in contemporary society. Defining what form activism should take, however, is problematic and potentially self defeating, but what activists do at least can be articulated with greater clarity. What makes archaeology activist depends on the way in which relationships are structured, tactics are used, questions are asked and the end results of the project are targeted. Three archaeological projects serve as examples of how archaeologists attempt to define their work as a form of activism and compare them to how unions and other social activists develop projects and define what constitutes activism.

Uncovering inspiration: archaeology of Harriet Tubman's residence in Auburn, New York

Douglas V. Armstrong

Abstract

Archaeological investigations have explored the life of Underground Railroad conductor and social activist Harriet Tubman Home in Auburn, New York. Archaeological studies of her home, farm, and home for the aged reveal the continuing legacy of Harriet Tubman from 1859 until her death in 1913. In 1859, Tubman acquired a small farm in Central New York from US Senator (future Secretary of State) William Seward. This became her home base for more than half a century. This presentation outlines Tubman's continued social activism and explores the material findings from her residence and the Home for the Aged that she established. Archaeological investigations illuminate and enhance the story of Tubman's life and assist in the interpretation of the cultural landscape in which she lived. Archaeology provides tangible, material evidence of her life that may inspire new generations of socially responsible activists.

12.3 - Empowering people through archaeology II

Theatre P: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00
15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Katsuyuki Okamura, Don Henson

Abstract

Please see Empowering people through archaeology I for the session abstract.

Educational theory as constructive archaeology

Don Henson

Abstract

Archaeologists often see themselves as guardians of the past, and or 'truths' concerning the past. We provide the interpretations of the past which we deliver to a grateful public. Our internal, domestic practices mirror our relationships to external, foreign communities: relationships of elite dominance and expropriation. It is not an epistemological or hermeneutic exercise but a learning (an educational) exercise.

Modern constructivist educational theory has much to offer archaeology, pointing us towards learning as a collaborative and reflexive practice. This has much in common with post-modern archaeologies. We can also extend our notion of archaeology to a mediating role between past and present, bridging the generations between people then and people now. Archaeology can respect modern communities and also the people who left behind the remains we study. We then have a powerful basis for a non-elitist, non-didactic partnership between archaeologists and people.

Making inclusion inclusive - disability and archaeological fieldwork training

Tim Phillips

Abstract

Disability is a topic that is very much in the headlines at present. Employers and educational institutions must make reasonable adjustments to ensure that, 'disabled persons are not placed at a substantial disadvantage in comparison to persons who are not disabled'. Archaeology faces a huge challenge in response to this. The onus would seem to lie with the institutions teaching archaeology as a degree subject to provide the initiative.

The Inclusive, Accessible, Archaeology project was set up with the aims of increasing the awareness of disability issues in archaeology and to improve the integration of disability in fieldwork teaching. The project has been tackling the issue of disability by asking the basic question - how can archaeological fieldwork teaching be made inclusive? It requires a change of emphasis from 'disability' to ability.

Rather than excluding or categorising individuals, all students can actively evaluate their own skills, whether disabled or not.

Screen archaeology, memory and the power of place

Angela Piccini

Abstract

Research into factual television remains structured by a focus on 'text' and 'representation', using semiotic or aesthetic tropes to 'read' meaning into television. Is 'reading' always the most useful way of understanding what happens in the team-based practices of TV production? What of the material specificities of TV production? Do the fluid processes of, and interactions among, human and non-human actors produce single objects open to polysemous readings? Drawing on recent anthropological work on materiality, memory studies and place, I wish to suggest that an attention to embodied, performative materialities informs the affective properties of factual television. I have been working with Time Team (Videotext/Picture House), C4's longest-running and most successful archaeology programme. For three weeks I trailed the Time Team creative process to explore the complex networks of practice that produce this series. I suggest that TV archaeology offers more than just public engagement and knowledge transfer.

Unveiling Akuniktut: developing a community-based archaeological research agenda with the Labrador Inuit Métis Nation

Lisa Rankin, Greg Mitchell, Christopher Montague

Abstract

Since 2001, the Porcupine Strand Archaeological Project, operating along the southern coast of Labrador Canada, has worked closely with the Labrador Inuit Métis Nation, training students and community members in archaeological techniques and communicating the results of annual field seasons at both a professional and general level. In the spring of 2005, a mutual decision was made to expand this interaction and develop a long-term archaeological research strategy fuelled by both community and academic interests. In February of 2006, the authors organized a 30 person workshop to map out a major collaborative research project aimed at understanding the history of the Thule Inuit and the extant Inuit-Métis in southern Labrador from its origins through the present day and convert the academic history to one which is useful at a number of levels to the Inuit-Métis communities themselves. The processes and outcomes of this endeavor will be examined.

What didn't the Romans do for us? Understanding local archaeology and local expectations

Robert Croft

Abstract

The chance discovery of a well-preserved Roman mosaic at Lopen, Somerset, UK in 2001 resulted in a six year programme of community archaeology and local engagement looking at the Roman landscape of a small Somerset valley. The discovery led to making an award winning documentary film, numerous stories in the local press and national media, involvement in an ambitious live national television programme and the raising of a keen sense of local pride and interest in the Roman heritage of this area. This paper will examine the lessons learnt from seizing an opportunistic approach and giving some observations on the need for sensitivity when coping with community expectations of understanding the Romans in the 21st century.

When the past meets the future: the mobile pc as a tool of inventory for pupils and teachers in local schools

Kari Uotila, Hannu Hyyppä, Juha Hyyppä, Juha Kääriä, Jari-Pekka Paalassalo, Isto Huvila, Eeva Raika, Sirpa Wahlqvist

Abstract

The Satakunta area in southwestern Finland contains a Bronze Age World Heritage site and the burial ground of

Luistari in Eura from 600 - 1300 AD. In 2008, a project started in which pupils are sent out from the classroom equipped with a mobile pc to become acquainted with the history of their area.

It will also contain the aerial scanning of a large area of the terrain, which will produce topographic information of an area covered by forest. One of the aims of the project is to be able to transfer the data from the scan to a database, and send a group equipped with a mobile pc to take an inventory of the burial cairn or natural anomalies. The visit will be recorded in wikipedia with images.

This procedure will combine the interest of the locals in their own history, archaeological and high-tech research and experiences of actual achievement.

12.4 - Recalling traumatic pasts: the bicentenary of the 1807 abolition of the slave trade

Theatre P: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Ross Wilson, Kalliopi Fouseki, Laurajane Smith

Abstract

The bicentenary of the abolition of the Atlantic slave trade in Britain has provoked a variety of responses in the media, museums and commemorative sites across the country. This session examines these reactions by assessing the manner in which this remembrance structures and informs notions of personal, family, regional and national identity. Through the examination of visitor responses to exhibitions and displays of enslavement and abolition, the wider societal processes of commemoration can be witnessed. These will be tempered somewhat with discussions of the restraints and circumstances in which museums participated in marking 1807, whether through governmental control or community consultation. Papers will examine a variety of aspects including the identity work which is carried out in museums, the politics of dissonance and denial, the recognition and representation of the past as well as the use and manipulation of material culture. The production, dissemination and consumption of the commemoration of 1807 are central in this session's approach. The objective of these papers is to highlight the different cultural, political and social meanings which are drawn from activities and debates around and within the bicentenary. These meanings are subject to further analysis to reveal the mediation and negotiation which occurs in the portrayal of painful pasts in museums. The papers in the session therefore also inform and draw attention to the wider, complex issues of the representation of traumatic pasts in museums.

Traumatic pasts: psychoanalysis in the museum

Ross Wilson

Abstract

The poisonous heritage of the enslavement of millions from the African continent continues in the form of racism and discrimination. To combat the legacy of slavery, the manner in which it has embedded itself within a 'collective unconscious' must be examined. Psychoanalytical interpretations of audience responses enable an assessment of the underlying motivations and beliefs of audiences. Finding a means of reconciling and representing this traumatic past is, however, a task fraught with difficulty. Drawing upon theories of psychoanalysis, and using as data large-scale audience reception surveys completed at Liverpool's new International Museum of Slavery, this paper proposes a widespread revision of policies in the representation of enslavement. The situation of museums as the foci of modernity will be examined and the results of this modernism within representation of enslavement will be assessed.

Forging the links: the uses of slave ironware in exhibitions

Geoff Cubitt

Abstract

Developing out of and drawing examples from a wide variety of exhibitions and other cultural events, this paper will investigate the multiple uses, the complex and shifting meanings, and the frequently problematic significances of slave ironware - chains, manacles, leg-irons, neck-collars, branding irons etc. - in museum and art gallery displays. It will consider these items as objects that are themselves displayed (sometimes in the original, sometimes in replica) as objects of visual representation, and as elements in symbolic and decorative systems, and will seek to explore some of the ways in which these different orders of use intersect with each other, feed into and inflect each other, and interfere with each other. Attention will also be focused on some of the ways in which changing historical perspectives on slavery have complicated and extended the meanings and uses of an already established set of symbolically charged objects.

Slavery, apology and the trope of 'moving on'

Emma L. Waterton

Abstract

The issue of slavery has received wide media attention in response to the bicentenary of the abolition of the slave trade. Simultaneously, issues of multiculturalism and social exclusion have also been subject to a resurgence of tense debate. This paper aims to examine the rhetorical resources drawn upon at the juncture of these two areas of debate, particularly in terms of how 'slavery' is understood, constructed and remembered. In order to examine how these issues manifest themselves, the paper will utilise Critical Discourse Analysis. The paper will explore the argumentative organisation of: (1) political, institutional and 'official' responses to 1807; (2) media attention received by the bicentenary; and (3) the socially available discourses drawn upon in everyday speech. This data will be examined in terms of the discursive strategies utilised to actively absolve current generations from challenging the latent issues of power operative within modern discussions on slavery and apology.

'Man's inhumanity to man' and other platitudes of avoidance

Laurajane Smith

Abstract

This paper will examine the ways in which audiences engage with traumatic pasts and painful histories. Based on analyses of qualitative audience research at a number of British exhibitions marking the 1807 bicentenary of the abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade, the paper will examine how the performance of museum-visiting is used in the construction of personal and national identities and in negotiating social debates and values that centre on multiculturalism and racism. In the museum, certain audiences can be seen to shield themselves from traumatic histories and their contemporary implications, whilst other audiences embrace the implications and actively utilize the visit to construct positive dialogs about contemporary social and political issues. Drawing on critical theories regarding remembering, performativity and the politics of recognition, this paper will chart the ways in which audiences respond to exhibitions about enslavement and the results of these responses for contemporary society.

Community consultation as mediation of a contentious past

Kalliopi Fouseki

Abstract

This paper explores the extent to which the museum representation of slavery, a shameful and painful part of human history, shapes and/or reshapes community identities. This concern will be explored using social identity theory, which examines the conditions and the reasons under which individuals identify themselves with social groups sharing

common attitudes to 'outsiders.' The aims of this paper are to identify how curators interpreted or misinterpreted community identities and how these interpretations or misinterpretations are reflected in the exhibitions themselves and the audience responses. The analysis of the above issues is based on extensive data collected through interviews with community officers, community group leaders, museum visitors and non-museum visitors.

12.5 - Liminal archaeologies: stories of exile, imprisonment and separation

Theatre P: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Laura McAtackney, Nota Pantzou

Abstract

Archaeology has long attempted to create narratives materialising identity, ethnicity and sense of belonging between people, things and places. This concern with the desire to identify with our wider environment is, of course, a reflection of the societies that produces such archaeologies. One need only look to the proliferation of wall murals in working class communities in Northern Ireland - that strongly proclaim their political, religious and social affiliations, to the exclusion of 'the other' - to understand how important a sense of belonging is held. Conversely, there is a need to address those often hidden and forgotten places that the inhabitants feel little identification with: particularly where these are sites of forced inhabitation (and carry the mark of negative heritage). Examining places of exile, imprisonment and separation can tell us different stories of alienation, deprivation and despair but also often unexpected and uplifting narratives of subversion, negotiation and ultimately victory over circumstances can be uncovered.

This session intends to explore archaeologies of alienation through a multi-source approach, with a variety of focuses from people, artefacts, places and landscapes. This session will be international in scope, with Ireland, Greece, Australia, Spain, the U.S.A. and the Caribbean included in the studies and hopes to lead to subsequent publication of the contributions.

Ideas of estrangement and homecoming in the excavation of mass graves and sites of incarceration from the Spanish Civil War

Layla Renshaw

Abstract

This paper addresses the experience of separation and displacement caused by the mass exile and incarceration that resulted from the Spanish Civil War and Franco's dictatorship, specifically amongst the defeated Republicans and their families.

It examines how the contemporary excavation of archaeological sites associated with this traumatic past in Spain, particularly the exhumation of mass graves, has now come to serve as both a pretext for homecoming amongst exiles, and as a catalyst structuring the exile's re-engagement with the past and re-defining their relationship with estranged communities and places in the present.

It also seeks to identify how the experience of bereavement, the permanent separation from loved ones produced by these Civil War massacres, is then mediated amongst the survivors by further layers of separation through both geographical displacement and 'inner-exile', making their re-encounters with these archaeological sites even more complex.

Warriors in the woods: the landscape of freedom fighting in the Lesser Antilles 1794-1798

Jane I. Seiter

Abstract

When war broke out between France and England in 1793, attempts by both countries to control the Caribbean led to

massive destabilization throughout the Lesser Antilles. Amidst the chaos, thousands of enslaved people left their plantations in search of freedom. Allying themselves with French republicans, they formed a resistance movement known as the brigands against the invading British army. By siting their command posts in the heavily wooded, inaccessible mountains, the brigands drew on a long history of maroons retreating to marginal spaces on the islands, but transformed a pattern of exile and isolation into an organized strategy of guerrilla warfare aimed at smashing the entire system of colonial slavery. This paper uses the tools of documentary research, archaeological survey, building recording, and map regression to shed light on the complex landscapes created by the brigands and to place them within a wider geopolitical context.

The realities of living within an infamous institution: prisoner interactions with Long Kesh/Maze prison, Northern Ireland

Laura R. M. McAtackney

Abstract

The prison of Long Kesh/Maze reached almost mythical status during the hunger strikes of 1980/1981, when 10 prisoners starved themselves to death under the glare of the international media. This interest has continued unabated until the site closed in 2000. Whilst, in the communities most affected by mass-imprisonment associated with the 'Troubles', the shadow of the prison still looms large. As a relic of the 'old' Northern Ireland, Long Kesh/Maze remains a high security site with only limited and highly controlled access to the site permitted, whilst behind the perimeter walls the site is being quietly demolished. This lack of public and scholarly interaction is beginning to result in misunderstandings and even mythologizing about life within 'the Kesh'. Therefore, this paper represents a timely need to consider the realities of life within the site and the possible repercussions of consigning it to the past without thorough investigations.

Landscapes 'interrupted': stories of loss and separation in a border wetland

Dimitris C. Papadopoulos

Abstract

The Prespa lakes region, on the borders of Greece, (FYR) Macedonia and Albania, includes a Ramsar Wetland, a 'Transboundary Park' since 2000 and a Greek World Heritage Tentative Site known for its Byzantine and post-Byzantine monuments, is considered to be a heritage landmark in the West Balkans.

Reversing -in a way- this celebrated, valued concept of heritage, I will try to shed some light on certain neglected and traumatic aspects. Dealing with the Greek side of the border and by focusing on decisive spatial events such as the establishment of national boundaries in early 20th century and the devastating Greek Civil War (1946-1949) that caused a wave of political refugees, I examine practices of alienation, exclusion and fragmentation as reflected in landscape materiality and experienced by the locals. I argue that bringing forward these lived realities is necessary in order to make a "coming to terms" with the recent past feasible.

Gordon Hirabayashi, the Tucsonians and the U.S. constitution: negotiating reconciliation in a landscape of exile

Mary M. Farrell, Jeffery F. Burton

Abstract

Archaeological sites can be imbued with social, cultural, and political meaning and importance quite distinct from that suggested by material remains. The Catalina Honor Camp, a mid-twentieth-century prison labor camp in the mountains of Arizona, had few intrinsically interesting features or artifacts. Archival records suggested nothing of note. Only through public outreach was the site's role in one of the more shameful events in U.S. history revealed: over 40 individuals who protested the internment of 120,000 Japanese Americans

during World War II were imprisoned there. This paper discusses the way in which the archaeological site played a role in the recognition, remembrance, and redefinition of this history, and in the reconciliation of disparate struggles for civil rights.

The politics of remembering and forgetting: the case of Ai Stratis, a place of exile

Nota Pantzou

Abstract

From the mid 1920s to the mid 1970s, hundreds of places of exile and imprisonment operated in Greece. During this time, thousands of civilians spent up to 30 years of their lives being detained for their beliefs. These places are physical reminders of a period when the interest of the Greek nation-state shifted from the "enemies" beyond the national borders to the "enemies within". Since the end of the military Junta (1974), and on some occasions even earlier, several of these landmarks of "negative" heritage were "rehabilitated" or even "erased" both from landscape and collective memory. Nevertheless, recently there has been increasing interest in incorporating this ambiguous past into public memory and national rhetoric. Through a presentation and analysis of the example of Ai Stratis, which is the island with the longest history of use for political exiles, the intention is to explore the politics of remembering and forgetting.

Mapping transnational landscapes of migration in Ireland: a contemporary archaeology of social and spatial exclusion/inclusion

Angele P. Smith

Abstract

In this contemporary archaeology, I map the spatiality and material culture of transnational migration in Ireland. Irish State policy governs where and how asylum seekers can live while awaiting the decision on their refugee status. Housed in state operated accommodation centres, the spatial governance of asylum seekers in Ireland creates a structured, exclusionary and liminal transnational landscape. The state controls the movement, social borders, place, and identity of asylum seekers. I explore this spatial engineering by mapping the locations and spatial organization and hence the spatial behaviours in the accommodation centres. Simultaneously, however, these newcomers attempt to make a place for themselves, traversing differences in cultural values, traditions and identities from various home countries as well as Ireland as their host country. I examine how material cultures (food, dress, hairstyles) are mediated to maintain or forge new identities. This is a process of negotiating new transnational spaces and intercultural identities.

Liminal exiles and the stratigraphy of erasure: El Daba`a and Yaros 1945-1952

Neni Panourgia

Abstract

In December of 1944, the Battle of Athens, between the Greek Armed Resistance Army and the Greek and British police and armed forces, foretold of the Civil War to come. By January 1945, the British had taken 8,000 Greek resistance fighters to the concentration camp of Al Daba`a in Egypt. In 1947, two concentration camps were established on Greek soil: Yaros and Makronisos, established by the British and American armies respectively. Both camps had a special place of internal encampment for the incorrigible prisoners, nothing more than open areas surrounded by barbed wire. The internal encampment on Yaros was called Ntampa (after Al Daba`a). However, both Yaros and Al Daba`a are largely ignored in the literature. In this paper I will look at the narratives of prisoners in Al Daba`a and Ntampa as they index the two places as spaces of multiple erasures: mnemonic, existential, political.

12.6 - Mediating without meaning to: CRM archaeology in the accidental service of contested discourses

Theatre P: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Neal Ferris, Laurajane Smith

Abstract

As has been noted regularly, applied archaeologists working in the world of CRM are as much mediators of differing conceptions and values of the past, and even what constitutes 'meaningful' heritage, as they are managers of archaeological material remains that happen to be found within land use development contexts. But for most who strive to eke out a living in the applied setting of archaeology this role is one more manufactured by the logistics of being situated - ultimately by the State - at the intersection of contested values and universal rights (State, landowner, users, Indigenous groups, publics), than it does from an internal, reflexive consideration of contemporary archaeological practice in the service of legislated conservation regimes. The papers in this session will apply some reflexive considerations to this accidental role, and consider the ongoing implications for archaeology more broadly when the vast majority of practitioners the world over operate daily in this contemporary theatre of 'managing' the past.

Applied archaeology 'in the service of'... who? How? Why?

Neal Ferris

Abstract

Practitioners of CRM brands of applied archaeology are often "in the service" of non-archaeological interests, notably paying clients and State-imposed statutory regimes. Archaeologists also find that this service places them in conflict with, or in support of, other interests, such as descendant or public heritage groups. In other words CRM archaeology daily negotiates the theorised space of archaeology at the intersection of competing interests and contested discourses. But in servicing these "extra"-archaeological interests, CRM archaeologists often use the language of a personal advocacy expertise, framing issues in terms of protecting, caring for, documenting and saving the record. In other words framing those disparate interests that intersect over archaeological heritage solely within a debate about the archaeological conservation ethic. This paper explores some of the implications of pursuing an archaeologist's interest while aiding in the mediation of contested views of the past that, ultimately, are only marginally about archaeology.

The authorized heritage discourse and the regulation and governance of heritage

Emma L. Waterton, Laurajane Smith

Abstract

This paper examines the political work of the authorized heritage discourse (AHD). The AHD informed by archaeological concerns with materiality and assumptions about the representational relationships between material culture and identity, is used in the regulation of national and sub-national 'identity' and the various social conflicts and tensions associated with identity politics. The paper charts the development of the AHD in the UK, its continual recreation and validation in archaeological heritage management practices, and the way it is used to govern expressions of a range of social identities and the consequences of this to heritage practices.

"We do what we can": public archaeology and cultural resource management in southern Ontario

Jennifer Birch

Abstract

CRM processes are inextricably linked to public laws and therefore to public support. Does it then follow that

communication and interpretation aimed at the public is of vital importance? This paper discusses the relationship between CRM and public archaeology in southern Ontario, Canada and concludes that the legislation governing CRM practice inhibits an engagement with public discourses. The commercial and regulatory obligations of practitioners create a situation where most consultants lack the time and resources to undertake or even imagine any sort of meaningful analysis or synthesis of the information they collect. This has not only prevented archaeologists from evaluating the relative merits of the data they are generating, but has also limited the potential of CRM to further understandings of the past and impeded our ability to write coherent archaeological histories that can be appreciated by the public at large.

De-centring the new protectors: Aboriginal heritage in South Australia

Steve Hemming, Daryle Rigney

Abstract

Disciplines such as archaeology, anthropology and history exercise a seemingly disproportionate influence on race relations in settler democracies such as Australia. In South Australia, this influence has complex and unbroken genealogies linked to its establishment as a colony, and the role of the proto-ethnographer played by the earliest Protectors of Aborigines. This colonising character remains powerful in contemporary South Australian society and takes on a number of forms. We argue that archaeologists and anthropologists working in Aboriginal heritage can become the new Aboriginal protectors. In recent years, we have worked with Ngarrindjeri community leaders to theorize and transform this site of colonialism, attempting to displace the power of 'culture', and the 'archaeological gaze', as forms of governmentality. We argue that archaeologists need to engage with Indigenous scholarship and address Indigenous social disadvantage through collaborative, engaged and critical research. This leads to positive contributions to Indigenous policy and improved Indigenous wellbeing.

The role(s) of the CRM archaeologist in the negotiation of contested lands

Peter Timmins

Abstract

This paper reviews and reflects upon the author's role as a CRM archaeologist in recent archaeological projects conducted with and for indigenous communities (First Nations) in Ontario, Canada. All projects involve contested lands that are the subject of negotiations between the State and First Nations. The paper discusses the variable roles of the archaeologist, the uses of archaeology and archaeologists in mediating relationships among landowners, proponents, First Nation communities and the State, and reconciling archaeological, indigenous, and State concepts of archaeological site significance.

Arguing from the margins: learning strategies from the lunatic fringe

Ronald F. Williamson

Abstract

The postmodern obsession with giving voice to multiple narratives has emboldened claimants to emerge from societal margins manipulating indigenous or professional identities while advocating for some well-meaning cause. Despite their often willful intransigence to engage in meaningful discourse, these players often have considerable positive impacts on the direction of conservation policy and political change. The challenge to the professional mediators who inhabit the centre of the system is to learn from the actions and system reactions that surround such events and to recognize those opportunities when they themselves might move to the margins to argue their case. An even more significant test is to do so without compromising their values or losing their own identities and well-established roles within the system.

Multiple agendas in a limited archaeological investigation

Jon Price

Abstract

At Auchy-les-Mines, an international team carried out an investigation of a site over 56 hours, in advance of change of use for DRAC (French Culture Ministry). The project was funded by YAP films, to be featured in the documentary "Finding the Fallen" on the Discovery Channel. The primary driver was concern by enthusiasts and descendants expressed officially through a British all Party Parliamentary Committee. The issue for them was the presence on the site of over 10,000 unlocated British war dead from 1916, including the Queen Mother's brother. The motivation of the archaeologists ranged from the mission of the research team, through career development, to desire to appear on TV. The investigation revealed a multiple burial of German soldiers, one of whom was identified and his family located. This paper examines the tensions that developed before, during, and after the excavation, at the intersection of these influences and drivers.

12.7 - Does archaeology matter? Evaluating the relevance of archaeology outreach in diverse communities I

Theatre P: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Sarah J. Wille, Michael C. Westaway, Alicia Ebbitt, Sherilyn Jones

Abstract

Archaeology education traditionally emphasizes effective and exciting ways to teach archaeological methods, stewardship, and past and present lifeways. This is archaeological education for archaeology's sake; we believe this framework is too narrow to explore the educational potential in the classroom, museums, sites, and other settings. Archaeology is also an appropriate discipline for introducing peoples to contemporary concerns like globalization, heritage politics, multiculturalism, and environmental conservation.

Although we acknowledge the importance of teaching about archaeological methods and early peoples, we suggest the purpose of archaeology education can and should be broadened. Communities and teachers have concerns more pressing than local archaeology, for example testing, socioeconomic disparities, violence, and healthcare inequities. For archaeology initiatives to be relevant, they must be collaborative and engaged, emphasize cultural connections, and establish appreciation of cultural diversity.

This session should prompt questions like: what role should archaeology play in a turbulent, globalized society? Can and should all archaeology education be social justice-oriented? How do archaeologists inform communities about their work while accentuating cultural understanding? Will archaeology produce more tolerant, concerned citizens? How can public archaeological resources (World Heritage Areas, National Parks and museums) play a prominent role in creating appreciation of natural and cultural heritage? Will archaeology help address social issues like reconciliation between Indigenous, non-Indigenous and minority groups on a national and international level?

We include papers that shed new light on archaeology outreach. This session will incorporate examples of archaeology projects that go beyond the mainstream and ask the difficult question: why does archaeology matter?

Moving beyond archaeology education for archaeology's sake: incorporating multiple uses and perspectives of heritage into outreach initiatives

Alicia Ebbitt

Abstract

Archaeology education should be a balancing act in which archaeologists, educators, community members, and other specialists work collaboratively to create educational materials

that address student, community, national, and archaeological interests and concerns. I will discuss the ways in which heritage education initiatives and archaeology outreach can be used by archaeologists and local educators to work together to create socially relevant materials and produce globally aware, assertive students. To successfully implement these balanced efforts, archaeologists should seek to understand how knowledge about archaeology and heritage is manipulated, reinterpreted, and redefined as cultural capital by numerous stakeholders. Often these interpretations and uses of archaeology are different from the traditional goals of archaeology education. I will address the ways archaeologists, students, and teachers in one community in Belize use and interpret archaeology and heritage and discuss some of the conflicts and areas of cross-over between the goals, interests, and concerns of these stakeholders.

Archaeology, deep time and reconciliation: kids teaching kids at the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area

Robert Biggs, Michael C. Westaway, Helen Healy

Abstract

Teaching the past 50,000 years of Aboriginal history in Australia is still in its infancy. The concept of deep time in relation to the human past is a difficult one to fathom. A Youth conference funded by the NSW and Victoria Departments of Education developed a model where 'kids taught kids'. The Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area provided the stimulus for the conference, and while the students did present exciting archaeological topics, perhaps one of the most positive outcomes was its reconciliatory benefits. The majority of students involved in the project were Aboriginal, and together with students from a largely European background, an exciting three day event was delivered where students interacted with Aboriginal Elders, young indigenous leaders, educators and archaeologists. Students learnt a great deal regarding the significance of the Willandra for understanding Australia's deep human history but also learnt a great deal about one another.

Excavating utopia? Indigenous youths and archaeological heritage in Guatemala

Lars Frühsorge

Abstract

The Maya of Guatemala have a long history of repression and exploitation, culminating in massacres of entire communities in the 1980s. As, in the aftermath of civil war, social inequality, violence, and impunity continue to shape local life, people feel that a loss of ethical values has occurred, which would have to be recovered through education.

Interviews carried out with more than 500 Maya youths reveal that all over the country archaeological sites are considered to represent remains of a better past, an era of wealth and harmony. Teenagers expect to find urgently needed personal orientation by studying the past and are eager to learn more about their ancestors. Archaeologists, however, remain ambivalent to such enthusiasm as it is hard to agree with their utopian picture of ancient Mayan culture, but contesting this view means challenging the very basis of the indigenous rights movement in Guatemala.

Preservation of the archaeological heritage through community participation. Case study: Orheiul Vechi, Republic of Moldova

Sergiu Musteata

Abstract

The Orheiul Vechi is one of the most important and well-known historic sites from Moldova. During the "soviet era", many local habitants participated in the excavations but no-one has discussed public archaeology and the role of the local community in the preservation of the cultural heritage. Since 1997, through the Archaeological Research Centre of the Republic of Moldova, we have developed the following activities: 1. Summer School for local pupils; 2. Summer School and International Voluntary Camp for young people

around the World; 3. New exhibition hall for the local museum, etc.

In my presentation, I would like to talk about these and other activities which have a real social benefit and impact on the preservation of the archaeological heritage.

We consider that cultural heritage preservation is not just a moral obligation of each human being as it is mentioned in the Constitution of Moldova, but also a public and collective responsibility.

Museum-based archaeology education: can archaeology be socially relevant in urban school settings?

Sarah J. Wille

Abstract

Archaeology is one methodology for addressing contemporary concerns like the value of difference, cultural understanding, and corresponding issues of heritage and identity. Highlighting the importance of past and present diversity and using archaeology to communicate this message to young people makes the discipline socially responsible, and gives it broader applicability and merit than simply for the advancement of science or stewardship promotion; archaeology helps us to evaluate and appreciate the reasons for difference. This paper addresses two related questions: How might archaeology serve as a useful tool for education in communities tackling issues of difference, heritage, and identity? Can archaeology education help produce tolerant, concerned citizens in underserved urban school settings where educators face socioeconomic disparities, student conflicts, restrictive state/local funding, cultural misunderstandings, inadequate parental involvement, and dismal assessment results? I consider the relationship between these questions and archaeology education resources produced collaboratively among scientists and educators in a museum setting.

12.8 - Does archaeology matter? Evaluating the relevance of archaeology outreach in diverse communities II

Theatre P: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Sarah J. Wille, Michael C. Westaway, Alicia Ebbitt, Sherilyn Jones

Abstract

Please see Does archaeology matter? Evaluating the relevance of archaeology outreach in diverse communities I for the session abstract.

Public history, public archaeology and the politics of atonement in South Africa: challenges from the District Six Museum

Ciraj Rassool

Abstract

In South Africa, public history has emerged as an exciting new field of practice and a network of institutions involving complex knowledge transactions. The District Six Museum in Cape Town has developed as a major critical arena where hierarchies of historical and archaeological knowledge have been challenged. In contrast, archaeological interpretation and practice in South Africa remains locked within relations of paternalism and a politics of atonement in which the concept of the public is limited to that of a passive grateful audience. Through an examination of exhibitions and excavations that the District Six Museum has been involved with in Cape Town, this paper examines the politics of public history and public archaeology, and argues that it is imperative that the 'politics of atonement' be transcended if history and archaeology are to have a productive future in the transforming landscape of knowledge relations in South Africa.

Reflecting in the field: reflexive practice and archaeological fieldtrips

Fay Stevens, Stuart Brookes

Abstract

Archaeological fieldtrips can be key contexts for the wide-ranging examination of the relationships between archaeology and politics, environmental, governmental, socio-economic, educational and ethical issues. Through the experience of visiting historic landscapes, pupils can engage directly with, and reflect upon, the connections between place, past and present; tourism, and the public presentation of sites and monuments; and their own engagement with the discipline. They can demonstrate their understanding by developing their writing about landscape, and critically assessing their own role in the interpretation and appreciation of historic environments. In this paper we will outline some of the findings of a three-year survey of adult learners on archaeological fieldtrips, exploring these issues, and some of the challenges archaeology faces amongst this constituency in developing such wider contexts and concerns.

Recording and analysis of the Russian Orthodox (Native Aleut) and public cemetery, Unalaska Island, Alaska

Charles A. Bello

Abstract

The methods used and results obtained from a unique preservation project located in a remote fishing village in Alaska are presented. It was a model of practical research and effective historic preservation, aimed at addressing the continued use and maintenance of the cemetery - jointly operated by the Russian Orthodox Church and the municipal government.

The Museum of the Aleutians conducted background research, recording, conservation and interpretation of ca. 700 (mostly Native) graves dating from the 19th century to the present. Our work contributed valuable information not only toward managing, but also interpreting this integral part of the community structure. Of perhaps greater (or more immediate) importance was the protection and management of the cemetery itself - a goal which steadily increases in significance with mounting pressures of population growth, competing land use, and ravages of the harsh Aleutian weather.

Archaeological heritage valorization and transmission: general problems and the example of Corsica

Leria Franceschini

Abstract

Knowledge of the earliest human societies and their development is of fundamental importance for humanity, allowing us to know our cultural and social roots. The archaeological heritage is a fragile and threatened cultural resource. Its protection, preservation and valorization are essential for its study, interpretation and the dissemination of knowledge about it. Valorization is an economic and cultural factor in the development of society, allowing the appropriation of the collective heritage and a lasting economic development. It also allows for the protection of heritage, providing that due respect is shown to this heritage. The current state of the archaeological heritage of Corsica is quite worrying. Its value is barely acknowledged, if at all. The general public remain largely unaware of its existence and it is in physical danger. However, the situation should evolve, especially thanks to recent administrative changes (decentralization law) which will increase public awareness.

Social problems and creating an archaeology of 'now', not just 'back then'

Larry J. Zimmerman

Abstract

To justify our discipline, archaeologists usually reiterate some banal truism about studying the past to create better futures, but has archaeology really worked to solve any contemporary

social problems? Our findings mostly provide temporal perspective and context. Important? Yes, but can't archaeology be more? Practitioners need to recognize that the past actually is not primary for the discipline. Archaeology is really about material culture, its distributions in space and its meanings. An "archaeology of five minutes ago" thus can be as important as that of 10,000 years ago and can be made directly relevant to the problems of "now." We need to communicate this to our publics or we will remain more an esoteric diversion than a true contributor to social justice and well-being. This paper examines several recent projects that have used archaeology to investigate social problems from "now" instead of studying a more distant past from "back then."

Discussant

Peter R. Schmidt

Discussant

Carol McDavid

12.9 - Civic engagement and working communities: historical archaeologies of labor

Theatre P: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

David A. Gadsby, Laurajane Smith, Paul A. Shackel

Abstract

While the forces at work on communities of workers are global in scale, they simultaneously operate in myriad local settings where scenarios of everyday domination and resistance play out in the social/material world. The anthropology of work and labor is necessarily material, and working people and their communities have increasingly become a focus of archaeologists interested in using their work as a tool for social change. These archaeologists work to dismantle contemporary myths about the labor movement, raise social consciousness by asserting the role of working people in history, draw attention to injuries and atrocities that result from unfair labor practices, and give face and name to often forgotten groups and individuals. In doing so they use the archaeological record, a powerful but sometimes ambiguous source of evidence about the daily lives, practices and relationships of people enmeshed in processes of production and consumption. The challenge for civically engaged archaeologists is to make their work useful in the contemporary world.

Material culture of the marginalized

Anna Gray

Abstract

On April 20, 1914, the Colorado National Guard and striking miners engaged in a battle at the Ludlow Tent Colony in coalfields of the southern Rocky Mountains. By the end of the day, the tent colony had burned to the ground leaving approximately 1200 men, women, and children without possessions and shelter. The following day, two women and eleven children were found dead in a cellar beneath a burned tent. This event became known as the Ludlow Massacre. The community at Ludlow was ethnically diverse, including recent immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, Latinos, and African Americans. In this study, material culture of daily life and its use in the creation of new identities is examined through detailed analysis of ceramics from one household in the colony. Through this analysis, it was possible to discuss the reaction of these inhabitants to external pressures to "become American."

Doing public archaeology without a 'public' in Los Angeles, California: inclusive archaeological work in an exclusive community

Stacey L. Camp

Abstract

In the late 19th century, American corporations such as Pacific Electric Railway recruited Mexican immigrant workers to labor

along their various railway stops. Many of these work camps were semi-permanent, leaving scant archaeological signatures and fragmented historical documentation. One of the last standing examples of these railway camps sits only a few miles away from downtown Los Angeles in what is today known as Angeles National Forest. Inhabited by Mexican immigrants, this railway camp maintained Mount Lowe Resort and Railway, Pacific Electric Railway Corporation's world renowned tourist attraction. Archaeological research on Mount Lowe's working quarters, which commenced in the summer of 2005, failed to garner the support of the local community and provoked heated debates as to how the site should be commemorated. This paper probes the reasons behind this failure by attempting to answer the question, "what does it mean to do public archaeology without a public?"

Masking differences: daily life and power in a working class villa, Rio de Janeiro, 19th century

Roberto Stanchi

Abstract

This presentation deals with the analysis of some social aspects related to the working class villa of a factory in the city of Rio de Janeiro - Brazil, at the end of the 19th century, when the working class formation occurred with the implantation of the capitalist system. The objective is to comprehend the different strategies of the owners of the means of production to mask the social differences between them and workers inside a working class villa, as a way of acquiring more productivity. And also, to focus on different strategies of resistance of the working class to combat the abuses of their boss and to establish their differences and individualities. In this study I will analyze the architecture of households as a way of identifying the structure of the landscape, and primary historical documents such as journals, to check the use of these spaces.

'A nice bar of gold': social influences on the technologies of historic gold mining

Geraldine Mate

Abstract

People living and working in the nineteenth century mining town of Mount Shamrock in Queensland, Australia, were intimately involved with the technical processes of the gold mining on which their township was based. This paper explores how material remnants illuminate the range of intertwined influences on the technology employed and highlights the role individual experience, understanding and sense of identity played in the selection of technology. It demonstrates how, in turn, the technology utilised can influence sense of identity, for example transforming "tribute miners" into "proprietors". For residents of industrially based settlements, technology was embedded in their life experience.

Compromising Labors' memory: the Haymarket Memorial and free speech

Paul A. Shackel

Abstract

On May 4th, 1886, a peaceful rally at Haymarket Square in Chicago was interrupted when a bomb was thrown into the police formation as they approached the protesters. The police retaliated by firing on the protesters. As a result, four labor leaders were hanged on May 11, 1887, without evidence. The gravesite of labor's martyrs is outside of the city limits, marked by a statue and it continues to be a commemorative place for industrial workers.

For over a century, the city did not allow labor to commemorate the site of the strike. However, in 2004 a new, compromise monument was erected. The statue conveys the message of free assembly and free speech, something that is palpable for all involved in the project. Clearly, the changing meaning of the place, imposed by a new partnership, has led some criticizing it as a heritage of new found "safety."

Mythical foundations-material consequences: archaeology and the immigrant/working class Irish in Corktown, Detroit, U.S.A.

Thomas Killion, Dianna Jakubiec

Abstract

19th century Detroit grew from remote frontier town to key US industrial and urban center. Train, river and canal brought immigrants from the southern US, Canada, British Isles, and beyond. Here the Irish found employment and housing in "Corktown." Corktown Archaeology is an urban community-university heritage and educational collaboration. We examine the material record of the Workers Row House (1849 to 1987), which will be a neighborhood museum and interpretive center focusing on working class history, the quality of life for immigrant labor arriving in mid to late-19th century Detroit, and the larger theoretical issues of ethnicity, labor, and urbanization. This paper examines dooryard deposits, historical maps, and records for Corktown to highlight the development of an early manufacturing and residential sector. We provide a case example of the demands of industry to shape immigration, working class experience, residential life and more in 19th Century urban America.

Deindustrialization and the representation of labour and community: the use of 'heritage' in the reshaping of community identity in Castleford, West Yorkshire

Laurajane Smith, Gary Campbell

Abstract

Deindustrialisation has seen the closure of many industries and the loss of much of Castleford's built heritage. Castleford has become the focus of regeneration programmes that are trying to address the economic and social effects of industry loss. The local community have been using the representational power of 'heritage' in their attempts to influence regeneration policies. Ideas of heritage in Castleford often centre on work place memories, knowledge and skills, and it is this sense of heritage that drives the way in which community identity and the social values embedded in that identity are being re/negotiated. This paper documents and examines the ways in which ideas of 'heritage' are being used to assert and legitimize representations of history, labour and community and both the political consequences of this for Castleford and our understanding of the nature of heritage and its role in the politics and processes of representation.

"Where are you from?": trust and silence in working-class Hampden

David A. Gadsby

Abstract

Since 2004, the Hampden Community Archaeology Project has conducted work in Baltimore's working-class Hampden neighborhood. Project staff quickly recognized marked social divisions within the community. These divisions, primarily along class lines, presented both theoretical and practical problems for the project's co-directors, who wish to create a participatory archaeological program that reaches "the community." This paper discusses ways that archaeologists should theorize community and how an understanding of community impacts methodological decisions about civic engagement. Efforts to work with working-class and impoverished urban communities can be frustrated by community mistrust. The Hampden Community Archaeology project has worked from its inception to bring disparate, often conflicting community blocs together in order to explore community heritage. Issues of trust, class, and authenticity surround the silence and mistrust of some community members and the willingness and interest of others.

12.10 - Collaboration or contestation? The realities of community engagement I

Theatre P: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Emma Waterton, Steve Watson

Abstract

While notions of 'community archaeology' and 'community heritage' have become increasingly prevalent in recent times, the aim of this session is to suggest that these terms, and indeed their philosophical underpinnings, remain significantly underdeveloped. Key to this underdevelopment is a fetishisation of material artefacts (Riley and Harvey 2005: 283), which works to obscure and truncate a range of intangible values, experiences and encounters tied up with any engagement with heritage and the past. Maintaining this privileged position of 'materiality' lends legitimacy and primacy to archaeological expertise, encouraging a communicative relationship between 'expert' and 'community' groups that is defined by a repressed dialogicality. Consequently, 'community' heritage and archaeology projects have in many instances become synonymous with the rhetoric of 'trowel fodder' (Riley and Harvey 2005: 280). Rather than an engaged and collaborative conversation, the relationship is dominated by instruction and the passing of information one-way, to which community groups are encouraged to react (Greer et al. 2002: 267). Subsequently within this communicative flow, community groups and individuals are constructed and sustained as active participants only in relation to a more powerful agent - the archaeological expert.

Drawing on a range of case studies and experiences from primarily 'community' perspectives, the session aims to offer a redefinition of meaningful community collaborative projects from the community's point of view. As part of this process, the session will also attempt to move away from the sanitised and optimistic 'cult of community' identified by McClanahan (2007), and replicated in a range of policy, popular and academic contexts. Foremost, it intends to take account of the complex personal, social and political relationships underpinning community collaborations, not only within the community, but those between community groups and notions of 'expertise', which are traditionally haunted by distrust, suspicion and unease.

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New communities of archaeology?

Steve Watson, Emma L. Waterton

Abstract

As an introduction for the overall session, this paper will begin by reviewing a range of perspectives on community archaeology, from those advocates of the 'virtuous circle', where each project benefits all participants, to those critical theorists whose analyses effectively deconstruct such comfortable notions. The paper will critique conventional models of community involvement, in light of recent debates and theoretical insights developing within the wider social sciences, whilst acknowledging the realities of engaging with the past experienced by people outside the profession and the

academy. Centrally, the question of whether new communities of archaeology can be identified will be addressed, and what parameters of practice need to be put in place to recognise and legitimise the complexities and pluralities inherent in notions of 'community'. In sum, this paper will explore the possibilities of framing genuinely inclusive and workable approaches for community heritage and community archaeology projects.

Blindspots along the path of good intentions: archaeology and communities

Neal Ferris, Lisa Hodgetts

Abstract

The invoking of a community interest in archaeology masks many layers of complexity. This is true whether in the formation of archaeological research, or in the citing of "community" interests in development-related issues of significance and conservation. These complexities can arise from the mistaken assumption that what the community "wants" from archaeology is a mirror of the archaeologist's own values, as well as assuming "community" equates with a singular collective that shares a unified vision of wants and values for local archaeology. Our experiences in community engagement from both academic research and the regulatory management of diverse interests in archaeology, reveal the need for a much more reflexive awareness of what is being invoked when calling for community involvement in archaeology. A crucial element of this reflexivity is the recognition that archaeologists themselves are situated within multiple communities that shapes their relationship with community(ies).

A participatory action research approach to collaborative archaeology

Erin E. Kuns

Abstract

This paper presents an approach to collaboration using principles of Participatory Action Research (PAR) to understand and deconstruct the role of archaeologists as authority figures. The specific focus is on an archaeological collection recovered from the property of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Martha's Vineyard, USA. This collection was recovered during a Cultural Resources Management (CRM) project where the Tribe was the client who hired a local CRM firm. Money for the project ran out and the collection was never cataloged or fully interpreted. This budgetary failing provides an opportunity to engage with the Tribe in conversations to determine what should happen to the collection - preliminary conversations indicate disagreement among members of the Tribe. If the collection is to be analyzed, conversations will determine analysis questions and methods with the potential for creating a new cataloging rubric or multiple rubrics reflecting competing interpretations or alternative research questions.

Collaboration and contestation: community engagement and archaeology in mid-America

Lynn M. Alex, Stan Sibley, Kevin M. Farmer

Abstract

Glenwood, an town in Iowa, lies within the rugged Loess Hills, a treasured American landscape, and at the heart of well-preserved, late prehistoric agricultural hamlets. Construction of the new high school on the grounds of an archaeological site created the challenge of negotiating cooperative engagement among individuals and organizations of diverse interests, both within and beyond the community. The process cycled through phases of contestation and collaboration at times characterized by suspicion, unease, and the unique interactions of strong-willed personalities. The absence of a political mandate requiring local compliance with preservation legislation meant that mitigation of the archaeological site was not required and reduced the primacy of the archaeological expertise. This resulted in greater parity for community groups and required that any archaeology conducted on the property

have mutually-agreed upon community benefits. This paper offers a community perspective on the process, its ultimate value, and whether, how, and whom it benefited.

The past particular: engaging communities in heritage and archaeology

Annie Clarke

Abstract

Even though community-based approaches have become more of an accepted part of archaeology, there is still an uneasy dynamic between the fundamental structures of archaeological practice and the processes of community engagement. In Australia, the assessment of social or community value has been an increasingly important aspect of heritage practice and there are now a diversity of methodologies and approaches used in projects. The aim of this paper is twofold, firstly to examine the origins and relationships between community approaches in these two cognate fields and secondly, to ask why heritage projects appear to have been more successful in engaging communities in both research structures and project outcomes.

Community archaeology: the York experience

Jonathan Kenny

Abstract

Community archaeology has developed in the Greater York area in northern England amongst a group of some 30 local history groups. Amongst those groups, 11 research the archaeology in their local area using landscape survey, geophysical survey, field-walking and excavation. Since 2005, these groups have been supported by a Community Archaeologist who supports them in their research with help, advice and equipment. The experiences of the groups around York have been varied and throw light on the issues raised by this session, some have developed as 'top down' projects invited onto a major development site, others have followed their own research agenda, sometimes running smoothly and on other occasions becoming embroiled in contests over land use. This paper will illustrate the 'top down' and 'bottom up' community projects and will consider the fundamental motivations behind community archaeology and the flow of knowledge in both directions between archaeologists and community groups.

Property lines and publics in archaeology: why we dug half a quarter

Christopher N. Matthews

Abstract

How are communities for archaeology created and what value systems are at work in this process? We examine this question looking at how the constructs we employed in a recent community archaeology program worked to both successful and unsuccessful ends. Engaged in field research at a slave quarter site in Long Island, New York, we cultivated good local, professional, and enthusiast relationships with shared interests in African American heritage. This support helped to draw visitors to the site who were representative of the larger region's diversity and willing to be engaged in the work and as a result our constructed community. However, one entanglement with a local property owner helped to expose a void in our community outreach- our nearest neighbors. By revealing the basis of the values appealed to and produced in the processes of engaging and reconstructing communities for archaeology, we found value systems could and did collide.

12.11 - Collaboration or contestation? The realities of community engagement II

Theatre P: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Emma Waterton, Steve Watson

Abstract

Please see Collaboration or contestation? The realities of community engagement I for the session abstract.

Heritage and communities of interest at Copan, Honduras

Lena Mortensen

Abstract

In recent years, the notion of "community" has come to occupy a privileged position in the discourse of heritage and archaeological resource management. While this development signals, at minimum, an awareness of varied interests in the past and the importance of addressing them, the notion of "community" itself remains notoriously underdeveloped. In this paper I address the relationship between defining "community" and defining "heritage" in the context of the archaeological park of Copán, Honduras. By revisiting the politics of interest (academic, economic, administrative, cultural and genealogical) in a series of events at Copán, I discuss the ways in which both "heritages" and "communities" emerge as relational and dynamic, rather than existing as fixed categories. I focus on how attempts (collaborative or otherwise) to define the content of these essentially fluid categories have resulted in particular tensions, and at times open conflict, that reveal fundamental incongruities in perceptions of "the past."

Creating bridges between scientific inquiry and the epistemology of people

Judith van der Elst, Jorge A. Garcia

Abstract

Knowledge can be defined as the result of scientific practice. However, for local and Indigenous communities, knowledge is also part of a social construction that is intertwined with their oral and existential reality. The focus of this paper is threefold. One aspect is centered on the frameworks and paradigms that bridge scientific inquiry and the epistemology of people as valid and important for the construction of "new knowledge." Another aspect is centered on how expertise, information and communication are used to protect local community assets. A strategic collaboration between academia, government, an NGO, and a local community will be used to exemplify how traditional water management systems are being protected in the state of New Mexico. Finally, this paper will discuss how strategic Partnerships are driving the development of educational programs that will make use of community participation and outreach to benefit students, community, and society at large.

Community-university research partnership: the case of Nunavik, Canada

Daniel Gendron

Abstract

The Avataq Cultural Institute, an Inuit organisation, was awarded a research grant in 2007 for a 5-year research programme. It was the first time in Canadian history that a non-university organisation received research money from a public research funding agency. Securing this funding has not been easy; it took one and a half years to get the final approval. Now that the money has been made available, what are the challenges awaiting us in implementing the research programme in partnership with university personnel and local communities? How will we conciliate two different visions of 'research'? How can we ensure that the Inuit vision and interest will be respected and given its proper place in the overall research programme? These will be some of the questions that will be discussed along with the overall objectives of the project itself.

The path to empowerment: community-based research in northern Cape York Peninsula, Australia

Shelley M. Greer

Abstract

In the last two decades, Australian practitioners have been involved in many innovations aimed at enhancing Indigenous empowerment and participation in archaeological research and cultural heritage practice. These coalesce around concepts of 'community archaeology' or 'community-based' research that oppose reactive approaches (where communities and individuals respond to proposals) in favour of collaboration between experts and community. This case study is set in the continent's far north with people whose heritage draws on Aboriginal and Torres Strait traditions. It explores the development of a community-based approach to archaeological research and cultural heritage management. It proposes that an understanding of the complexities surrounding language and cosmology, history and tradition is essential to the 'community-based' approach as it enables rapport between 'expert' and 'community' which in turn facilitates collaboration. But the community-based approach is something of an ideal, and while this paper critiques reactive approaches, it also explores the complexities of research collaboration.

Shared projects, different visions. The problem of communication within a community archaeology project

Robert Isherwood

Abstract

Community archaeology projects have become widespread. Projects are frequently described as 'partnership projects'. What is the reality of such partnerships? Is there effective communication between participant groups, indeed is there even a shared language? To what extent is there an appreciation of the difficulties involved in communication, and what might be the implications of poor communication? Have power structures and the discourses associated with them been considered and addressed within the project design?

This paper will explore the concept of 'narrative convention' in relation to community archaeology projects. The relations between different participant groups will be examined in the light of this concept. Communications between qualified archaeologists, project organisers and funding bodies will be considered. Using examples drawn from my research, I will highlight the stresses and tensions that can arise. The role of language in defining and privileging various interests, viewpoints and agendas will be shown to be key.

Theme 13 - Exploring WAC's Approach(es) to Ethics

In association with: The WAC Committee on Ethics

Julie Hollowell, Alexander Herrera

Abstract

This theme, organized by the co-chairs of the WAC Committee on Ethics, seeks to elicit possibilities, guidance, and feedback from those attending WAC6 on how to approach ethical issues that come to the organization's attention. WAC is increasingly asked to provide expert guidance on a wide range of ethical dilemmas that arise in local and global archaeological interactions. WAC needs a framework based on its own core values - one that incorporates intercultural dialogue, social justice, and accountability to people and to the past - to inform the process of responding to particular situations.

With this in mind, the WAC Committee on Ethics has begun exploring various frameworks and guidelines for ethical decision-making that highlight approaches archaeologists and others might use to think through what are often complex issues in ways that would ensure better informed and more equitable decision-making and research relationships. We invite people from diverse parts of the world to share ethical contradictions and quandaries they face in relation to archaeology or heritage practice. We are especially interested in learning from situations where equitable and thoughtful resolutions have occurred and in gathering positive and negative examples of how ethical dilemmas have been (or should have been) handled in practice, and in some cases resolved. We hope to hear from people from diverse parts of the world so as to better understand how WAC's values articulate with a range of social and political contexts and constraints.

We welcome contributions to this theme in diverse and interactive formats. These could be in the form of: * sessions whose participants describe and analyze approaches to ethical issues in particular locations and situations with the aim of locating good practices; * forums where ethical case studies are discussed and analyzed; * roundtable discussions on different philosophical frameworks that might guide ethical action by WAC; * other formats and topics.

13.1 - Bioethics: critical issues in bioarchaeology today

J109: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Heather Gill-Robinson, Christina Papageorgopoulou

Abstract

Human remains constitute more than just a part of the archaeological record; they are world heritage in a unique physical form. Scientific analyses of human remains enable us to reconstruct units of the human history and evolution.

Disagreement exists however, about the proper scope of such studies and application of various methods in the examination of such material. Some scientists would narrow bioethical evaluation only to the morality of studying human remains in terms of repatriation problems while others would broaden the scope of ethical evaluation to include all the questions that arise in anthro-archaeological studies concerning the application of new biotechnological research methods, institution codes and legislation, philosophical and theological matters.

The study of human remains is a growing academic and professional area of inquiry with considerable obligations and ethical responsibilities upon researchers. This symposium is designed to address the many bioethical issues associated with the analysis and interpretation of human remains within a holistic archaeological, cultural and evolutionary context.

Critical issues include:

1. the continuing debate surrounding intelligent design creationism versus evolution in the academic environment;
2. appropriate education and training for future generations;
3. application of evidence-based methods in bioarchaeology;
4. accessibility to samples;
5. responsible sampling of skeletal and mummified human remains, including the development of non-invasive methodologies for analyses and the necessity for hypothesis-driven research plans;
6. ethical obligations related to funding sources;
7. the role of the media in the presentation of bioarchaeology;
8. the frequent lack of a holistic context for bioarchaeological interpretation.

Bioethical and conservational aspects of ancient DNA studies

Angela Graefen, Joachim Burger

Abstract

The field of ancient DNA analysis provides a variety of opportunities to archaeologists working with human or animal remains. These possibilities, however, are subject to a number of limitations that do not exist in modern DNA research. The inevitable degradation and the constant risk of contamination through modern DNA constitute two of the main problems faced by palaeogeneticists. In parallel, archaeological specimens are unique and valuable. Therefore, the available sample material is often strictly limited and invasive techniques must be kept to a minimum. Ethical considerations discussed by this paper include steps ensuring optimal biomolecular preservation during and after excavation and estimation of DNA preservation level before sampling and assessment of necessary sample size. The discussion focuses on how and when palaeogenetics can offer valuable information to bioarchaeology, trying simultaneously to minimize the macroscopical damage of the object for all forms of future studies.

Bioethics: critical issues in bioarchaeology today

Heather Gill-Robinson

Abstract

Although the term "bioethics" is most frequently applied in discussions of living human tissue or tissue from recently deceased individuals, the term must also be considered in relation to the analysis of the ancient dead. Biological anthropologists, and the members of the transdisciplinary teams in which they usually work, analyse all types of human tissue. Depending on the level of preservation, skeletal material; muscle; skin; connective tissues; fat; teeth; hair, nails may be available for analyses. Sample sizes range from a few grams of material, such as those taken for biomolecular analyses, to entire corpses, such as the medical imaging of an entire mummy, for example.

This paper will address the need to recognize bioethics as an important aspect of archaeology and biological anthropology, suggest areas for improvement and potential solutions to mitigate the current lack of explicit application of a bioethical approach in some aspects of bioarchaeology.

Collections of human skeletal remains: early history and future challenges

Catherine Studer

Abstract

The collection, study, and exhibition of human skeletal remains record a long history in most European archaeological and natural history museums. Through the centuries, the aim of the sampling and display of such remains has evolved, reflecting in every period the political, scientific and religious changes of the society. Today, these institutions face various challenges concerning repatriation and reburial, application of new

biotechnological research methods and legitimate sampling, exhibition's ethics etc. This study presents a short history on the collection and handling of human skeletal remains of archaeological and anatomical origin, highlighting changes over time, under the pressure of new technological developments and ethical obligations and makes suggestions for future management.

Ethics and responsible communication in human remains analyses

Heather Gill-Robinson

Abstract

The excavation and interpretation of human remains is frequently reported in local media and of substantial interest to the local community. In many cases, the media or local folklore provide possible interpretations without knowing the true archaeological and cultural data, sometimes with a complete disregard for the facts. This paper will address some of the challenges associated with responsible communication of evidence-based research for human remains analysis.

Human biological remains sine qua non for the scientific progress

Christina Papageorgopoulou

Abstract

Biological remains constitute world heritage and are definitively prone to ethical obligations. However, in the name of ethics the scientific rights are being encroached and a new art of ignorance afflicts research institutes and museums. A counterbalance must be found between the ethical obligations that support the systematic and respectful treatment of human skeletal remains and those who criticize the study and the exhibition of such archaeological findings. The study of biological archaeological material, fossilised and modern, constitutes the basis for the understanding of the formation and the divergence of species, the adaptation, the natural selection and the better and complete reconstruction of our evolving history. The present paper analyses, with theoretical and practical examples, the above themes and emphasizes the need to protect these studies which are important for many disciplines e.g. archaeology, evolutionary biology, evolutionary medicine against uncritical voices.

Reconstructing the past using modern genetic technologies: ethical and scientific approaches

Kally Simitopoulou-Kotzamani, Nikolaos Xirritiris

Abstract

The impressive development of Molecular Biology techniques has collaterally revolutionized the traditional methodologies of Archaeology and Anthropology. Indeed, laboratory practices like aDNA analysis, may offer deeper insights into a range of archaeological problems, which would probably remain unsolved without them. However, in addition to the usual ethical questions, the capacity, limitations and the cost of such methods, in many cases, lead to questions regarding their real information value. Moreover, the unbalanced promotion of DNA techniques through the mass media, which often speculate on scientific issues of broad interest, emphasises ethical issues concerning how scientific data is produced, treated and disseminated. Both good and avoidable practices of aDNA applications in Archaeology/Anthropology are discussed theoretically, as well as through case studies.

Taking an evidence-based approach to the analysis of human remains

Frank J. Ruehli, Heather Gill-Robinson

Abstract

Human remains represent a unique part of the archaeological record. Although stratigraphy, ecofacts and artifacts all contribute to knowledge of the individual and the population at a specific point in time and must be treated professionally and respectfully, the human remains themselves engender a greater need for ethical approaches to analysis and

interpretation. The recognition of the special status of human remains for analysis has also given rise to the need for the development of more minimally-invasive and non-invasive methods of analysis. The authors propose the application of an evidence-based approach to the analysis and interpretation of human remains.

Evidence-based ancient human remains research, drawing its principle from evidence-based clinical medicine, seeks to develop sustainable, science-based methods of analysis and interpretation for preserved ancient human remains (Rühli and Gill-Robinson, forthcoming 2009).

Utilitarian archaeology: the greatest happiness to the greatest number?

Sam Cane

Abstract

There has been increasing debate among archaeologists and philosophers in recent years concerning a hitherto largely disregarded element of the discipline, namely the ethical processes and implications of excavating and evaluating human remains. In particular, they have been concerned to ask whether exhumation and analysis, though undoubtedly of augmentary service to archaeological and pathological research, undermines the former humanity of the individual examined, and thus whether the interrogation of human remains perpetuates a clinical ignorance of the persons past identity and a coldly intellectualised exploitation of their present and inevitable passivity.

While this heightened awareness of archaeological ethics can only be a positive signal, there remains much work to be done before their association is more fully appreciated. I have lately been linking my research with fieldwork undertaken in the UK, and would like to compare two theoretical ethical positions - Kants non-consequentialism (the doctrine that the rightness or wrongness of actions does not depend solely on their results, with additional reflection on Kants Respect for Persons Principle) and Bentham's Utilitarianism (motivated towards the progressive social dictum the greatest happiness to the greatest number, such that the moral worth of an action is determined by its outcome) and reflect on their implications for contemporary work on human remains. I suggest a preferable standpoint from the cited alternatives, seek to illuminate the way in which the discursive link between archaeological and philosophical theory has become neglected, and how there must be greater internal debate between these areas if archaeology is to be pragmatically furthered.

13.2 - Exploring 'non-professional' connections to artifacts: research methods on motivations

J109: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Dru McGill, Suzie Thomas, Jennifer Goddard

Abstract

Looters, Collectors, Diggers, Amateur Archaeologists, Relic Hunters and Treasure Hunters are all titles commonly used to represent non-professional people who in some way interact with the material representations of former cultures: artifacts. The methodologies employed and theories debated in archaeology have supposedly separated the discipline from these non-professional interests which are often associated with illicit or criminal activities (whether or not they actually are), sometimes creating a rift between the groups. This session, however, aims to understand what motivates the non-professional acquisition of artifacts as well as how and why archaeologists should research such practices.

Participants will expand upon previous research on the antiquities trade, cultural property law, and archaeological ethics to introduce new studies of non-professional archaeologies. They will also explore and critique diverse methodologies for analysis of this type of work including interviews, surveys, and participant observation. We hope this session will stimulate discussions on questions such as:

1. What motivates non-professional interests in archaeology and how are these motivations different from those of archaeologists?
2. Are all non-professional acquisitions of artifacts motivated by a market-type demand for artifacts?
3. How have non-professional activities become traditional practices?
4. How have archaeological ethics of stewardship and anti-commercialism worked to proselytize those who might have alternative motivations for acquiring artifacts?
5. What information is produced by these practices and how is this useful to professional archaeologists?
6. What are the goals of archaeologists who study non-professional groups?
7. What are the most successful methodologies and theories employed to research non-professional archaeologies?

Artifact collecting in the rural Midwest: ethnographic observations on motivations

Dru McGill

Abstract

In the rural Midwestern U.S., artifact collecting is a tradition that stretches back in time perhaps longer than the practice of archaeology. The vast majority of artifacts collected on family farms or along river beds never see an antiquities market. Instead, artifacts are put in shoe-boxes, displayed in shadow box frames, and both objects and "big-fish" stories about treasures lost and found are handed down through generations. Through ethnographic research, I have met many interesting artifact collectors and have developed questions about the motives and interests of these men and women. Because their artifacts are not bought and sold, are these people not interested in the monetary values of collections? What stories do collectors tell about the importance of their collections? How do collectors feel about archaeological laws and the practice of archaeology? Finally, what role do the collector's "alternative histories" play in the archaeological record as we understand it?

Archaeology and metal detecting in England and Wales: a social history

Suzie Thomas

Abstract

Ever since the emergence in Britain of the metal detecting hobby in the late 1960s, both attempts at cooperation, and also tensions between archaeologists and metal detector users have developed. Campaigns and counter-campaigns on either side have contributed to the current landscape of both apparently successful initiatives such as the Portable Antiquities Scheme, but also evidence of continuing unease. This paper details current doctoral research into the, at times, difficult relationship between archaeologists and metal detector users in England and Wales. What has the impact of actions taken by both archaeological and metal detecting organisations over the past four decades been on this relationship as it stands today? To what extent do we as archaeologists understand the perspectives presented by metal detector users? Evidence is discussed relating to both past and present activities.

Assessing the role of the amateur metal detectorist within battlefield archaeology

Natasha Ferguson

Abstract

Battlefield archaeology has established itself as an innovative field with an inclusive multi-disciplinary approach to investigating past conflict. A significant, and perhaps the most controversial, element of this pioneering approach has been the involvement of amateur metal detectorists within systematic surveys to recover potential battlefield artefacts from the topsoil. This paper will outline my current doctoral

research, which aims to assess the extent of metal detecting on 17th -19th century sites of conflict in the UK and evaluate the potential volume of artefact material removed from these sites. It also aims to gauge to what level the activities of amateur metal detectorists can assist in the identification of unknown sites of conflict in the UK. This paper, therefore, aims to consider the role of amateur metal detectorists in battlefield archaeology; to address the associated ethical issues with this relationship and the often conflicting role the battlefield archaeologist plays within it.

Understanding Bolivian nationalism, nativism and race: methodological hurdles in the study of the public use of the past

Donna Yates

Abstract

In this paper I will explore the conflicting "nationalist" and "nativist" points of view which exist in Bolivia today and how the past is used to feed the needs of each group. This includes the heavy use and, arguably, the appropriation of pre-Conquest artifacts, symbols, ceremonies and sites to promote both the current political order, whatever that order may be, as well as the opposition to that order. Paramount in this discussion will be the methodological challenges faced by those attempting research in this field. The mere presence of a white, foreign and female archaeologist no doubt has an effect on people who may feel a connection with or animosity to any one of those categories. I will discuss the viability of first hand interviews and removed surveys as well as the use of textual and visual interpretation.

Learning from amateur and avocational archaeologies: some insights from Japan

Ali Ghobadi

Abstract

Non-professional activity in archaeology has at times been viewed with suspicion by professional archaeologists who may consider themselves stewards of the material remains of previous cultures. But non-professionals may undertake archaeological activities for a variety of reasons. In Japan, avocational and amateur archaeology has had a significantly different relationship and history with the country's professional archaeology establishment. Many important sites were initially discovered and excavated by non-professionals, and their work has been respected and integrated into professional accounts of Japanese archaeology. At times, there has also been friction between the groups. I explore the history of Japanese archaeology and how professional and non-professional interests have interacted there in the production of Japan's past. I present a case study from Niigata, Japan and argue that motivations for archaeological research and artifact collection can vary widely as a result of particular historical and cultural developments.

Reconsidering 'looting': case studies from western Greece

Ioanna Antoniadou

Abstract

In archaeological discourse on 'looting', one prevalent set of thoughts holds that this phenomenon concerns people who unofficially and unethically engage with the material past, whilst being driven by the prospect of money-making, and ultimately cause its destruction and commodification. This conception however is grounded upon claims that conflate a diverse range of activities under one label, and contradict it to constructions of professional ethics and practice; it sustains the polarisation between the world of archaeologists against that of 'looters', as if the former bears no responsibility for the development of the conditions that instigate this phenomenon. Finally, it ignores the contingency of the notion of the past and its destruction, and it overlooks the context-specific circumstances that motivate 'looting' activities.

Understanding motivations for artefact-hunting in the U.S.A. southwest

Jennifer Goddard

Abstract

Non-professional digging of Indigenous pasts has been a part of many Euro-American communities in the Southwest for over a century. Local knowledge and labour was even employed as institutional collecting arms. Yet, the professionalisation of archaeology as a discipline established an 'Authorised Heritage Discourse' (Smith 2006) in legislation and policy which polarised and codified an epistemic understanding of non-professional digging as market driven rather than knowledge driven. I have found, however, that the search and appropriation of Indigenous pasts is generally not motivated by the antiquities market nor by information about previous inhabitants. Rather, it is largely a process of identity that re-establishes the local nature of being through landscape mastery and family representations. Thus, understanding such non-professional, non-market motivations could more effectively be done through an ontological approach that removes epistemic assumptions and addresses the socio-cultural reality in hunting and collecting artefacts. Smith L. (2006) *Uses of Heritage*, London: Routledge

13.3 - International workshop for the Ethics Forum

J109: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

Workshop

Angela Labrador, Jaydeyn Thomas

Abstract

The WAC-6 Ethics Forum is designed for early career archaeologists to collaborate with each other across cultural boundaries in discussing epistemological devices and frameworks of understandings in regards to ethical considerations within their beginning and continuing careers. Participants will attend this workshop in preparation for the public ethics forum. The purpose of the workshop is two-fold: first, the workshop provides home teams the opportunity to collaborate in person with other home teams from across the world on a particular ethical dilemma; second, the workshop is important preparation for the public forum in which the team will be participating. Its in the workshop that teams will compare notes, strategies, and frameworks as well as decide how they will present the case in the public forum.

13.4 - WAC Ethics Forum

J109: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

Forum

Angela Labrador, Jaydeyn Thomas

Abstract

Considering ethical implications and complications within archaeological practice is an essential part of professional archaeological work. Explicit and implicit understandings of local, regional and international ethics codes and concerns and the ways in which they differ between stakeholder groups and in professional organisations need to be highlighted and discussed, particularly in early professional development. The WAC-6 Ethics Forum is designed for early career archaeologists to collaborate with each other across cultural boundaries in discussing epistemological devices and frameworks of understandings in regards to ethical considerations within their beginning and continuing careers. We would also encourage non-early career archaeologists and other WAC members to participate so that the diversity represented within the organisation is present at the Forum.

Participants from different institutions will collaborate in an online preparation forum prior to the event. Representatives from the institutional teams will then attend the workshop and present at the Forum. Preparatory discussion will consist of exploring frameworks and diverse cases with the Forum case studies to be presented (released 12 weeks prior to the conference). The Forum will consist of a workshop day in Dublin in which participants will be formed into teams and will

discuss an assigned case study. The team will then prepare for the Forum presentations, which will be moderated and will include audience participation. For further, in-depth details about participation and Forum formats, please refer to the Ethics Forum website on the WAC website.

13.5 - Personal ethics, social justice and the practice of archaeology in the world

J109: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

Round Table

Umberto Albarella, David Kojan, Sarah Viner

Abstract

Discussions of structural power, the development of codes of ethics, the crafting of best practices, and the exposure of historical lapses all play essential roles in accounting for archaeology's colonial legacy and in improving archaeology's track record with living peoples around the world. But ultimately, archaeology is practiced by individuals making their own decisions, evaluations and ethical judgements, and expressing the intentions and motivations for their work through interactions and relationships with other individuals and communities.

This session seeks to explore the issues of social justice, the practice and ethics of archaeology and the role of the individual archaeologist in relation to communities and other individuals. How are archaeologists currently engaged with descendant communities, indigenous peoples, representatives of national and international governments or their own local communities? What are the responsibilities and motivations of individual archaeologists practicing their craft in a world of poverty, economic globalization, social violence and warfare? What happens when archaeologist's sense of responsibility toward other people and communities comes into conflict with their search for interpretations of the past? And, when, if ever, are archaeologists prepared to put down their trowels in support of or to act as advocates for living people and communities?

In this round table discussion we would like to discuss the specific experiences, ethical challenges and difficult choices that archaeologists face in their daily work. What can we learn about ethics and responsibility from an examination of this microscale of archaeological practice?

13.6 - Roundtable on WAC's approach to ethics

J109: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00

Round Table

Julie Hollowell, Alexander Herrera

Abstract

Archaeologists negotiate among diverse interest groups in increasingly complex and often conflicting social and political terrains. These ever-increasing global interactions place archaeologists in ethically complex situations that extend beyond local and national borders, and across cultural traditions.

WAC has begun drafting a Framework for Ethics that aims to make a positive impact on the world of archaeology and archaeology in the world. Rather than a code or set of rules, WAC recognizes the need for a contextual and relational approach to archaeological practice that takes multiple and often conflicting voices into account, with guidelines for ethical decision-making based on the core values that WAC represents.

This round table seeks to share and discuss with WAC members the work in progress by the WAC Committee on Ethics (CoE).

Theme 14 - Getting the Message Across - Communicating Archaeology

Marcia B. de Almeida, Anne K. Pyburn

Abstract

Archaeology links the past with the present, but it also links people with common heritage across borders, and colonized peoples around the world. Archaeology links the academy to the public and the economy to the polity. Furthermore, archaeology links science to humanism at the most fundamental level.

All of these links are avenues of communication and all of them offer opportunities for archaeologists and heritage workers to learn from the past, to teach about diversity, to work for social justice, to create economic opportunity, to encourage preservation, and to be politically active. The key issue is always "the message": how do practising professionals learn what aspects of their research and practice provide important and useful information on one hand, or fuel for defamation and dangerous stereotypes on the other? How can they get access to the information they need to make informed decisions about ethical engagement?

The topic of this theme is "getting the message across" in reference to all of these types of messages. Communication requires an exchange of ideas and cannot rest on the dissemination of academic wisdom: successful teaching is the most engaged of all work. Teaching is not something that one person or one group does to, or for, another group; it must be conducted on a collaborative basis. Teaching is a form of communication; it is a dialogical process. Above all, teaching is something that people must do together.

Sessions in this theme will discuss the messages of mass media, the classroom, community based research, and public displays and events. The idea of messages and the communication of ideas cuts across many of the other themes of this Congress, and we hope this theme will provide an integrative forum for the many voices and perspectives of archaeology.

Associated Posters

- Archaeology in the Classroom - It's about TIME!
- Issues of Access: Bringing the Private Collection into Public Hands
- Reconstruction Drawing as a Valuable Tool for Archaeological Understanding

14.1 - Access to archaeology

Theatre Q: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Suzie Thomas, Joanne Lea

Abstract

Access to the archaeological past is an issue with dramatic impact upon individual and national identities, economic development and legal claims. This access is controlled, managed and denied by individuals and agencies charged with preserving, presenting, constructing and even excluding people from the past. Discussion of this access has been widely published through the World Archaeological Congress' One World Archaeology series. This has contributed to a heightened awareness of the related issues internationally. In light of the impact of these discussions upon heritage management, there is now both the occasion and obligation to examine the effects of issues of access upon those affecting and affected by them. This session undertakes an international presentation of positive and negative aspects of a climate of increased access to archaeology and suggests directions to pursue in this regard.

Hook 'em when they're young: using enquiry-based-learning workshops in archaeology

Jolene Debert

Abstract

The driving force behind these programs must be the student themselves. As each person will bring with them a separate skill set, the workshop must be fluid enough to accommodate all learners. If a program is to survive, it must be adaptable. Facilitators using EBL methods can create organic workshops to meet the ever-changing needs of the public.

I have found EBL techniques, when appropriately applied, are malleable enough to adapt to the changing needs of today's youth. And it is through these youth out-reach programs that archaeology will find new audiences.

Archaeological education in Jordanian schools: for knowledge or profit?

Arwa Badran

Abstract

This paper highlights the limited access pupils have to an archaeological education that teaches about the past and interpretation within Jordanian formal education. It illustrates how archaeological heritage is presented in textbooks as valuable remains, which are principally useful for generating income through tourism. It also shows that the emphasis on the benefit of archaeology for tourism is reinforced within classroom teaching.

This paper concludes that under this type of archaeological education, engaging children with material evidence and interpretation to enhance their understanding of past communities is lacking. Instead, children are taught to appreciate and preserve their heritage for its value as a commodity to entice tourists and bring money into the country. Underlying reasons behind this dilemma are explored, namely decision makers' lack of recognition for the benefits of archaeology to teach about the past, and hence, the lack of support for its introduction in formal education.

Powerful partnerships: a case study of the challenges and rewards for archaeologists, teachers and students

Catherine M. MacDonald

Abstract

Archaeology brings a rich learning experience for students in many subject areas. When archaeologists work with the education system it can be both challenging and rewarding. What considerations do archaeologists need to be aware of when working with schools? How do teachers in a formal education system access archaeology? What benefits are there to archaeologists, teachers and students by working together in school programs? Find out how to build successful partnerships with school systems. Follow the journey of one Canadian high school teacher who has been using archaeology in her classroom for over twenty-five years in a variety of formats to motivate students and to improve student success.

Archaeology as culturally relevant science curricula: the Poplar Forest Slave Cabin

Jeanne M. Moe

Abstract

America's people of color are still underrepresented in science careers. Research shows that minority students have trouble connecting with science in school because it is not seen as culturally relevant. Project Archaeology developed an investigation of the Poplar Forest slave quarters emphasizing the scientific processes and analyses employed in data collection and interpretation. A living descendant provides a contemporary connection. Through a grant from the American Honda Foundation, Project Archaeology is piloting the curriculum in classrooms with significant numbers of African American students and evaluating changes in their attitudes

towards science and their improvements in scientific inquiry. Public Archaeology, in part, is thus providing the African American community in the U. S. A. with more access to the collective past.

Technology mediated collaborative learning

Theano Moussouri

Abstract

Our day-to-day environments are becoming more and more interactive. Museums have both reflected and contributed to this increased interest in interactivity through the development of interactive environments and resources using a range of new technologies. This paper is based on the assumption that technology affords new kinds of relationships between the learner and what is learned, and how it is learned. It aims to show how people make meaning of life in the past through archaeology, using two on-line resources as case studies: the Fire of London and Roman Game web sites. These sites were developed by the Museum of London with the aim of bringing the Museum's collection closer to primary school teachers and their pupils. Drawing upon two evaluation studies conducted with KS1 and KS2 pupils and their teachers, this paper will show how pupils' meaning making was mediated by utilizing an interactive whiteboard within a social setting.

Archaeological conservation and tourism. Some case studies in Quintana Roo, Mexico

Adriana Velazquez-Morlet

Abstract

The Mexican state of Quintana Roo has witnessed an unprecedented growth, including the construction of an enormous volume of both urban and tourism infrastructure. This phenomenon has had a great impact on the conservation of archaeological heritage that has generated the need to reinforce the management policies of sites open to visits from the public, and a much more active role of INAH in the design and implementation of urban development programs. It is undoubted that archaeological sites are an important component of the tourism industry, but it is important to remember the need to balance the interest of this industry in being competitive and the commitment to preserve cultural heritage. In this presentation we will be showing a general view of the actions that INAH has carried out in the last years, in order to generate a more conscious development in one of the most important areas for the archaeological Mayan research.

Access to archaeology

Elize Becker

Abstract

An increase in economic development, as well as land claims, resulted in the need for communities to protect their national identity and their cultural landscapes. Heritage Resource Managers should find a way of dealing with access to Archaeology as part of ethical behaviour and social responsibility. The Heritage Officer, as mediator between the public, developer and the academic community, should act in favor of both the Heritage Resources as well as the community to which it belongs to. Heritage Resources should be maintained and preserved in an ethical manner and the exploitation of the accessibility of these resources should be prevented.

"Archaeology is buzzin'!"- inspiring the youth of Yorkshire through community archaeology

Kevin J. Cale

Abstract

For ten years Community Archaeology Ltd has been working with the youth of Yorkshire. It has built a secure foundation with an established network of projects throughout the region, each with a rich source of local knowledge and a passion to share it with a wider audience.

The audience naturally encompasses schools and youth organisations where local heritage studies are valued for their cross-curricular content and community interaction.

Recently, this experience has been enhanced through a partnership initiative with North Yorkshire CRO. These projects are enriched by the involvement of other partners including HER offices, universities, archaeological trusts, local and regional museums.

The impact of this pioneering approach is apparent through:

- students' enthusiasm - promise of sustained interest
- schools' recognition of scope of local heritage studies
- satisfaction gained by community groups - sharing valued knowledge
- initiation of interaction between partners - working for the local community.

Museums on archaeological sites in Romania

Vasile Cotiuga, Felix Tencariu

Abstract

This paper deals with organisation of the Museum on Archaeological Sites in Romania. Consideration is given to the procedures that museums on archaeological sites have to follow in order to correspond with the international standards according to ICOM regulations.

14.2 - Detours, potholes and travel advisories: paths of communication for academia, tourists, communities and the public

Theatre Q: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Alexandra Cleworth, Auron Tare, Emily Jateff

Abstract

Those involved in the protection of cultural heritage and archaeological sites must not only develop the best means of insuring their message is correctly delivered to multiple stakeholders, but must also ensure communication paths from these stakeholders are open and accessible. Not actively seeking out positive collaborations can negatively affect access to the amount and quality of information necessary for viable and ethical projects. How a project is perceived by those most immediately affected by it and by those who provide support for it is an integral aspect of project viability. Poor communication among these stakeholders can circumvent desired goals through risks of inflammatory statements, inaccurate reporting, and unwillingness to explore options of compromise. Ideally, the message should be one of positive, pro-active solutions which, in addition to promoting the specific goals of protection for a site or programme, present economic opportunities and respect the dignity of historical traditions in the communities most affected.

This session will address strategies for communicating the importance of protecting sites with particular regard to the threats of looting and the illicit trade in antiquities. How can the discipline best translate the often complicated and at times conflicting information about archaeological and cultural heritage sites in a manner that both educates and empowers all those involved? Specific strategies geared for academia, the public, students, tourists, local communities and governments will be presented.

Building a reciprocal relationship between archaeology, local peoples and heritage site management

Cameron J. Walker

Abstract

This collaborative, not-for-profit project will work with local archaeologists and museums to identify local artisans, train and equip them to reproduce high quality replicas of the

region's heritage, including ceramics, sculptures, textiles, and paintings. The replicas will then be sold through museum stores and other appropriately designated venues. The short-term goal is to raise the quality of local craftsmanship to a level above that of typical tourist souvenirs, therefore enhancing the artisans' income, and benefiting local museums through the sale of the replicas.

The long-term goal is to express the socioeconomic link between archaeological sites, excavated artifacts, and the (usually poor) people who live nearby. This multifaceted program offers a means to stem the illegal sale of antiquities by offering high quality replicas, encourage site preservation locally, attract heritage tourism and donors, and bring increased financial and social benefits to artisans and museums in poorer regions of the world.

Cultural heritage of the mid-Volga Region as the object of educational management

Andrey V. Biriukov, Georgiy M. Ippolitov, Mikhail A. Rodionov

Abstract

Cultural and historical heritage is a great resource for educational activity and social-spiritual development. Historical monuments and any ancient traces are material manifestations of human creativity and cultural dialogue in time. Heritage is a great source of information and we should know how we can use its creative potential. Management of cultural heritage has become one of the urgent tasks of contemporary economic and educational policy. But, we should not forget that heritage expresses the complicated configuration of cultural and natural landscapes in the human environment. The cultural mosaic of the Samara region, its universalities and specificities, its past and present are a great resource for the development of tourism, poliethnic creativity and intercultural integration. The Mid-Volga region belongs to an extremely active cross-contact ethnic-cultural area of the Eurasian continent.

Mongolian monasteries and museums: rethinking the buffer zone

Alexandra Cleworth

Abstract

This paper offers two examples of integrating tourism and development strategies with site preservation master plans to protect and promote sites at risk in Mongolia. The first example is defining a buffer zone around a popular museum heritage site in an urban area as a series of concentric, meaningful transitions from external public spaces to the site core. The key component is implementation of flexible local approaches for sustainability, including governmental and archaeological offices, retail space, and community centers.

The second example is a remote monastic site which still maintains a contemporary usage. A "Buy a Book to Save a Book" project allows visitors a means of direct interaction with local manuscript conservation efforts both specific to the site and which affect an overall critical need in Mongolia. Educational emphasis at both sites includes pamphlets, policies and programs illustrating the threats posed by looting and the illicit trade in antiquities.

Making Byzantium understood: re-interpretation and representation of Byzantine archaeological heritage in Turkey

Ufuk Serin

Abstract

This paper, reporting on the author's continuing research into the re-interpretation, representation, and valorization of Byzantine archaeological heritage in Turkey, aims to make Byzantium accessible and understood by wider audiences, and is based upon two basic premises: First, only an affective awareness, understanding, and interpretation of the past can help encourage the need to conserve cultural heritage in a wider audience. Second, Byzantium needs to be re-interpreted and represented for the greater recognition of its values and better protection of its heritage.

This research intends to identify different factors affecting the understanding of Byzantium and the development of its archaeology, and to find out how the meaning of Byzantium can be (re)constructed on scholarly grounds in response to the needs of contemporary society. It also attempts to explore the ways in which this area of the past can be better presented to the general public.

Is it better to try to cross an ocean by boat or on foot? One person, one hundred people or one thousand people at a time? Ten ideas for better education regarding the protection of coastal and underwater cultural heritage

Joseph Flatman

Abstract

It is often said that you cannot start educating people about the effects of looting and the importance of protecting archaeological sites/cultural heritage too soon... particularly as regards the often confusing world of underwater cultural heritage, where 'out of sight' often seems to mean 'out of mind', and where images of booty-laden shipwrecks get pulses racing, but stories of 'submerged cultural landscapes' do not.

Drawing on lessons learned from the 'green' lobby, this paper debates these and other issues, and presents a manifesto of 'Ten Ideas for Better Education Regarding the Protection of Coastal and Underwater Cultural Heritage' that are of relevance to everyone, everywhere. The paper argues for an activist-driven archaeology informed by a newly revitalised 21st century environmental consciousness, in which responsibility for cultural and natural heritage go hand-in-hand.

Communicating archaeological landscapes to the public in developing countries

Yaqoub Al-Busaidi

Abstract

The presentation of archaeological heritage to the public has been one of the crucial emerging issues in the developing countries, yet there is limited literature with regard to this subject.

This paper will shed light on the main issues facing the presentation of archaeological heritage to the public using the Sultanate of Oman as a case study. The paper will discuss the value of communicating archaeology to the public in Oman. Also, what are the main roles of the physical context, the stewardship context and the socio-cultural context in the current status of poor presentation? Some recommendations will be proposed at the end of this paper.

14.3 - Toward international principles in heritage interpretation: ideological imposition or tools for intercultural communication?

In association with: ICOMOS International Committee on Interpretation and Presentation (ICIP)
Theatre Q: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30
5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

John H. Jameson, Neil A. Silberman

Abstract

Interpretation of the meaning of cultural heritage sites is a central component of public participation in historical reflection and collective memory. It is also inherently important to the conservation process and plays an important role in promoting resource stewardship. Agencies and institutions in Australia, North America, and Europe have promulgated standards and policies that are aimed at facilitating social, conservation and stewardship principles. Other initiatives, such as the National Association for Interpretation's international, multi-agency "Definitions Project", are bringing together public and private sources in a collaborative discussion leading to the development of a common vocabulary and future collaborative projects. The Council of Europe's Faro Charter underlines the importance of wide public involvement in the interpretation

process. The draft ICOMOS Ename Charter on Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites outlines proposed international definitions and principles that seek to establish the importance of interpretation and presentation as essential tools to facilitate understanding and appreciation of the significance and range of meanings of cultural heritage sites, while fostering public awareness of the need for their protection and conservation. This session will examine the contributions of these and other initiatives to international efforts for establishing standards for interpretation and presentation that transcend national and cultural boundaries. It will examine the practicality and application of key concepts and principles such as authenticity and inclusiveness in heritage management and interpretation.

The Ename Draft Charter in the context of ICOMOS technical documents

Alberto Martorell-Carreño

Abstract

The Preamble of the Ename Charter (Draft Version) states that the importance of communicating the meaning of heritage to the public has been recognized since the earlier ICOMOS Charters. Conservationist theory is permanently changing. Thus, the need for new technical international guidelines, according to the technical and theoretical stage of development, is clear. This paper will review those aspects linked with the interpretation and communication issues in the nine already approved ICOMOS Charters, contending that the Ename Charter, as a complementary instrument to increase the efficiency of each one of these steps when dealing with the interrelationships between heritage and communities, is a step forward. Any universal guideline could be considered as an imposition. However, it can be adapted to the multiple aspects of the environment in which it is applied. It is also necessary to take into account the new publics that modern mobility is generating.

Defining best practice for public archaeology in Canada

Joanne E. Lea

Abstract

As part of a strategic planning process, the public education and outreach committee of the Canadian Archaeological Association is undertaking a process to define best practice for public archaeology. The discussion of committee members will be informed by personal expertise within Canada and by international models. The results of this discussion offer insight into the presentation of archaeology to the public and offer future directions for public archaeology in Canada.

Understanding Indigenous peoples' resistance to commemoration of sites of conscience

Larry J. Zimmerman

Abstract

Colonialist cultures painstakingly have commemorated historical events from their own master narratives. Historic landmarks and statues mark battles where their militaries' celebrated glorious victories and even places they were defeated, but gallant against overwhelming odds. As they moved toward a post-colonial position, they may even have been willing to memorialize episodes and places as sites of conscience, where those they colonized valiantly resisted conquest, indeed, where the colonizer may have committed atrocities. To their surprise, even when their commemoration openly admitted guilt and regret, they sometimes found the colonized victims to be uncooperative, and not uncommonly, actively resistant to the notion of memorializing the event or place. The reasons they resist are the subject of this paper. The primary examples will be American Indian, but there are cross-cultural examples, and what lies at the core of their resistance is the very notion that the past is somehow a public heritage.

Cultural Heritage Specialist Guide training and certification programme: A UNESCO-ICCROM Asian Academy for Heritage Management initiative to establish interpretation and presentation standards at World Heritage Sites

Sharif S. Imon, Lynne D. DiStefano

Abstract

In 2005, UNESCO-ICCROM Asian Academy for Heritage Management (AAHM) launched a multi-layered training programme for cultural heritage specialist guides at World Heritage Sites (WHS) in Asia. After a pilot training programme at IFT in 2005, a series of training workshops were set up and carried out in selected countries throughout Asia.

After two regional and four national level training workshops (as of October 2007), the programme continues to evolve, especially in response to regional/national differences and regional/national needs. Language barriers, cultural differences and knowledge variance between participants present special challenges. Nonetheless, the 31st Session of the World Heritage Committee "strongly commends" the training programme as "a best-practice example of an initiative aiming at integrating the conservation of World Heritage within the wider sustainable development framework for the benefit of local communities." The purpose of this paper is to share the challenges of developing a standards-setting, pan-Asian training programme for cultural heritage specialist guides.

Heritage and identity: aesthetic resources of multicultural communication

Natalia G. Levina, Vladimir I. Ionesov

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to study the aesthetic resources of cultural heritage around the globe. Aesthetic manifestations are very important resources of intercultural communication, tourism and education. Beauty, as the most perfect visual image and as cultural expression, has great social influence on the tourism industry and multicultural interactions. The most important means of dialogue between cultures is art. The beauty of a culture - its national coloring and attractiveness - cannot be enhanced without opening that culture up to the world, without cultural dialogue or comparisons. Thanks to these, we are more aware that genuine harmony in diversity can only emerge in dialogue between the cultures of the widest variety of people.

The Faro Framework Convention on the Value of Heritage for Society: instilling a shared sense of responsibility for a diverse European heritage

Sarah Wolferstan, Daniel Therond

Abstract

Against the backdrop of the Council of Europe's existing heritage conventions, Faro is ambitious. It has frequently been linked to other standard setting efforts on the interpretation and presentation of heritage. Although this is one of its roles, it also aims to create a pan-European reality, frequently referred to as "a common European heritage". This translates to instilling a shared sense of responsibility for a diverse heritage, frequently transcending national and cultural boundaries. It fits the principles of integrated conservation into the goal of social cohesion. It emphasises the need for inter-governmental co-operation; the central role of the Council of Europe. This paper analyses the role that Faro has played to date in fostering dialogue between governments on the meaning of cultural heritage in Europe. Given the increasing power of non-elected institutions in a globalised world, this aspect of intergovernmental co-operation should not be undervalued lest it be sidelined and ultimately lost.

Who wants to know? Audiences, participants, identity and significance: an Isle of Man perspective

Andrew D. Foxon, Harold Mytum

Abstract

Set in the heart of the Irish Sea, the Isle of Man has a unique cultural and national identity, and a significant history of public interpretation. At a time when rapid population change is taking place, how can the Island's cultural heritage be conserved, interpreted, and valued by the range of current and anticipated audiences? What are the effects of past and present explicit political policy aims which link identity, culture and heritage? How can different layers and facets of significance be presented and engaged in with authenticity, working with the consequences of past decisions in heritage management set within different agendas? The Isle of Man and the work of Manx National Heritage and other organisations, agencies and individuals will provide a reflective case study on these dilemmas that are felt in many other countries with developed heritage interpretation structures already in place.

Interpreting Stonehenge for the public

Emma R. Carver

Abstract

The challenge of the interpretation of Stonehenge provides a useful case study for considering the question posed below. This paper summarises the work done to date by English Heritage in devising an Interpretation & Learning Strategy for this most iconic monument and its landscape and its attempt to bridge these gaps.

Stonehenge is a World Heritage Site with a complex and varied past - we have in one landscape the story of an intriguing and remote prehistory coupled with intense recent interest and speculation, which makes for a heady combination in terms of its interpretation and presentation to the public. Our approach is underpinned by an extensive audience research programme which has given us an important insight into the understanding that the public bring with them to a site like Stonehenge.

14.4 - Perspectives on the past: archaeology beyond academics

Theatre Q: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00

Workshop

Shanti Pappu, Marcia Bezerra de Almeida

Abstract

This session attempts to explore connections between archaeology, other disciplines, professions and the community. In the modern world, archaeology is woven in diverse ways into different aspects of life, spanning a wide range of communities and cultures. The session explores how archaeology today is perceived by other academicians, by publishers/publishing houses specialising in popular literature, in the field of children's literature, in the print and electronic media and by the wider community spanning people from differing regions/cultural backgrounds. The policy decisions made by administrators and legal bodies depend not only on research needs but are also influenced by popular opinion. General perceptions in archaeology also determine to some extent the funding of archaeological projects. This session aims at bringing together people from diverse backgrounds along with archaeologists to discuss the nature of perceptions of the subject and connections between groups. It will be based on presentations, including short DVD presentations from groups who may not be able to attend (e.g. villagers, children, challenged persons, etc.).

Associated Posters

- o Archaeology and public education in Japan, from the point of view of an archaeological illustrator

A golden past as a fictional image of the poor present of Colombia's Indians: archaeological representations and bureaucratic images

Wilhelm Londono

Abstract

The Gold Museum is located in the heart of Bogotá. The building represents the best of the national collection. As a museum, there is a supposition that only remains that represent a golden past deserve to be displayed. This presents a fictional image of the real situation in which Colombian Indians find themselves. At present, Indians are displaced from their territories. Furthermore, Indian communities are suffering from several illnesses, such as tuberculosis and nutritional disorders, as a consequence of their loss of autonomy. The main hypothesis is that the fictional image of golden Indians, embodied in the museum's libretto, is projected into the mechanisms of state, which have opened many doors of participation to Indians while ignoring their current situation. In other words, they have legislated for a golden past.

An archaeological site and a local community: experiences at the World Heritage City of Polonnaruwa, Sri Lanka

Anura K. Manatunga

Abstract

Polonnaruwa is one of the six World Heritage Cities in Sri Lanka which UNESCO supported to initiate a massive Archaeological Project in 1980. The author has been working at the site since the end of 1999, and his experience with the local community at Polonnaruwa is the theme of this paper.

The attitude of the local community towards archaeological activities at Polonnaruwa was not favorable and sometimes even hostile. One of the challenges encountered by us was to understand this fact and convert this into a congenial situation. We dealt with various sections of the local community in different capacities and attempted to make archaeology a part of their lives.

Dissemination of Archaeological knowledge through community participation activities was the strategy we applied in this respect. The plus and minus points of this program will be discussed here in view of sharing our experience with colleagues doing similar activities elsewhere in the world.

Andakatu Project: past and present education through archaeology

Luiz M. Oosterbeek, Sara R. Cura, Pedro F. Cura

Abstract

Archaeology approaches the past from a particular angle. Although its interests build on the human sciences, it focuses on natural and earth sciences as well, since it understands past behaviour as cultural adaptations interacting with the environment. Moreover, archaeology emerges at the crossroad of knowledge, but mainly contributes to the enhancement of citizens understanding of cultural diversity and to their awareness of the fact that knowledge is built through a combination of rigorous methods and dialogue involving often contradictory points of view. Inspired by these concepts, the Museum of Prehistoric Art (Mação, Central Portugal) developed a unique didactic project in Portugal where a character named Andakatu leads children and the public along the path of human evolution. Through archaeological experimentation and fieldwork or lab activities involving the participants in learn by doing process, the project has been successfully getting these messages across to thousands of children all over the country.

Archaeological education in the Palestinian context

Hamed J. Salem

Abstract

Archaeological education in Palestine faces many challenges. First, the intensive use of Archaeology in Israeli politics has created a situation in which the field is only used to justify occupation and steal Palestinian heritage. Alas, archaeological education is not a priority; it is the least developed among other fields. Compared with nearby regions, there are only two programs in archaeology. The purpose of these programs is still to meet local needs for experienced staff and planning. Finally, due to the current political situation and lack of financial resources, common archaeological practices such as fieldwork and visits to others regions are limited. The current paper is based on the author's long term experience of teaching archaeology in Palestine and a survey carried out among college faculty and students. One major conclusion is that archaeological education falls between scientific endeavours and the use/misuse of archaeology in the ongoing political struggle.

Beyond state-control and academic dominance: seeking a rhizomatic network for an archeology of the people

Shahnaj H. Jahan

Abstract

Bangladesh is home to over 2,500 archaeological sites and monuments. Yet, it is far from embracing multi-vocal and polyphonic vectors that generate active engagement with local and descendant communities concerning the past cultural landscape. Consequently, investigation of public memory, localized heritage, and remembrance of the past is an uncharted domain.

Accepting the notion that there is an urgent need for archaeologists to inter-act with a wider audience, this essay attempts to examine the current status of archaeologists' communication with the public in Bangladesh in general and existing knowledge and awareness among the inhabitants regarding their heritage in particular. It also brings to light popular opinion of other professionals and proposes some suggestions for reshaping the discipline in a manner that is not only relevant to non-professionals in the 21st century but also generates a rhizomatic network of the people that operate in a space beyond state-control and academic dominance.

Coloring the past: the El Pilar Maya Forest Garden Coloring Book Project

Anabel Ford

Abstract

Research on ancient Maya settlement demonstrates opposite land use patterns to European strategies. Ethnographic analogs have focused on the "milpa" and maize cultivation when the contemporary Maya have a range of creative approaches that have traditionally provided for household livelihood. The use of the forest garden, an intensive poly-cultivational infield home plot of less than a hectare, reveals a wide variety of useful plants from ground cover, herbs and shrubs to bushes, trees, and production palms providing for food, spice, medicine, beverage, construction, and ritual needs. When interviewing traditional forest gardeners, there is considerable concern for the future of their traditions. With the support of the National Institute of Culture and History of Belize and in conjunction with the Ministry of Education of Belize, we developed the Maya Forest Garden and El Pilar coloring book for the integrated health education of Standard 4 classes (c. 12 yrs) throughout Belize.

Consuming the past: perspectives on the production and consumption of archaeological information in Zimbabwe

Seke Katsamudanga

Abstract

Archaeologists in various parts of the world have been criticised for researching for themselves. While archaeologists

in developing countries such as Zimbabwe were expected to contribute to the deconstruction of colonial mentality after attaining independence, it appears this has not occurred. The products of archaeological research are often presented in a lingo familiar and consequently accessible only to those in the profession. The process of archaeological research in developing countries has been criticised for having limited involvement of the local communities in which it is conducted and fails to address development issues that are important to the communities. I will debate the extent to which these accusations are justified in Zimbabwe, focussing on the researching and teaching of archaeology in the country. I will show the perceptions that local communities have on archaeologists, archaeological research and institutions dealing with cultural heritage in the country.

Conversations with readers. An informal survey of the public response to archaeological publications by the National Roads Authority (Ireland)

Martin Jones, Grainne Leamy, Jerry O'Sullivan, Michael Stanley

Abstract

The National Roads Authority [Ireland] has been engaged in a major programme of road building since it was established by statute in the mid 1990s. In the course of this work it has commissioned hundreds of archaeological investigations. The fruits of these investigations have begun to appear in a variety of forms in recent years as posters, leaflets, published seminar proceedings, excavation monograph reports and Internet summaries. These are all products that seek to package archaeological discoveries for public consumption. But what is the public response to these products? How do people become aware of them? How do they use them? Do they want them at all or would they prefer something else? We asked these questions of schoolchildren, students, scholars and local interest groups. This presentation gives the results of our inquiries with video footage that allows the people to speak for themselves.

How do newspapers shape (the public perception of) archaeology in Japan?

Akira Matsuda

Abstract

Boasting 6,600 full-time professionals, archaeology today constitutes an important area of study and employment in Japan. There are several characteristics that are said to condition Japanese archaeology: the preponderance of practice-oriented rescue archaeology over theory-oriented academic archaeology; the meticulous typological study of artefacts for the establishment of the detailed chronology of the Japanese 'history'; and the rarity of finding 'eye-catching' architectural remains because of the predominant use of wood for buildings. By analysing more than 100 Japanese newspaper articles reporting on different aspects of archaeology in 2007, this paper examines how these characteristics are, or are not, related to the public perception of archaeology. In conclusion, I will argue that the newspapers portrayal of archaeology reflects a particular mode in which archaeology is theorised and practised in Japan, and also underpins and sustains the same mode by shaping the public perception of Japanese archaeology.

Inquiring, archaeology: implications of participation for present-past representations

Gonzalo D. Compañy

Abstract

Archaeology claims to reconnect, in a way, a past which was left behind in time with a present; starting with the notion of archaeological heritage. This notion might establish a specific link so that the community can face a past which is part of its own history and understand the present in a better way.

Having said that: What are the implications of a site or an object becoming part of an archaeological heritage? What role does archaeology play in linking the present with the past?

What happens when archaeology appropriates this link? And what does not happen?

This paper presents some reflections on the relationship between archaeology, archaeological heritage and community. It starts with an on site experience in the material-symbolic recovery of subjectivities from what used to be a "clandestine detention centre" in Rosario, during the last military dictatorship in Argentina (1976-1983).

Perspectives on archaeology from an Indian village: examples from Attirampakkam

Akhilesh Kumar

Abstract

Excavations at the Palaeolithic site of Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu, South India, were conducted with the help of villagers from the neighbouring village of Krishnavaram. During the course of this work (1999-2004), as well as in subsequent explorations in the region, we had the opportunity to explore perceptions on prehistory from the point of view of villagers. Various factors which have contributed to the development of ideas on the past in the village community are discussed here. In the course of our work, we explored how ideas on prehistory evolved in the village community. This paper also discusses interactions between villagers and archaeologists, as regards ideas on the Palaeolithic archaeological record of this site, and ideas on hominin behaviour and past climates. It also puts forward our view of how best to conserve such sites in India, in collaboration with local village communities.

Pseudo-archaeology: the threat and the response

Peter W. Barrett

Abstract

This is the golden age of pseudo-archaeology and pseudo-history; anyone with a theory can publicise it on the Internet. Most dangerous to mainstream archaeology and history are those who publish fake histories while presenting them as serious academic work. Things are made worse by a naive public which lack critical thinking skills to assess presented claims. Doing nothing will probably lead to mainstream archaeology being discredited, hijacked or ignored. What can be done? For over thirty years, skeptics have been helping professionals in various disciplines challenge pseudo-science, and educating the public in critical thinking. Over this time, they have developed techniques to counter pseudo-science, techniques suitable for countering pseudo-archaeology. Although the task of confronting pseudo-archaeology belongs rightly to archaeologists, they can take comfort from knowing they have experienced allies willing to help. This talk will examine what motivates pseudo-archaeologists, why their theories can be so popular, and techniques which can be used to counter them.

What was where the Walmart is? Oral histories conducted and performed by young people

Daniel A. Kelin II

Abstract

Through a combination of demonstration, video footage and discussion, this presentation will offer insights into how children gain a deeper understanding of and personal connection to the history of their community through a combined Oral History/Performing Arts project. The presentation demonstrates how to engage students, through drama, in a history generally foreign to them, even when such a history happened in their backyard. Students conduct oral histories, research supporting material, develop original scenes based on events in the interviewees' lives and share their performances with the interviewees and the community. Through this, students develop an interest in understanding more about their community and the valuable stories of the people they pass on the street every day. The presentation is based on a series of projects designed and implemented by the presenter in Hawaii, which resulted in the book, *To Feel as our Ancestors Did: Conducting and Performing Oral Histories*.

14.5 - Black-and-white issues about the gray literature

Theatre Q: Friday 4th July 14:00-16:00

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Deni Seymour, Shanti Pappu, Marcia Bezerra de Almeida

Abstract

The so-called gray (or grey) literature is a recognized category of publication the world over, not limited to archaeology. This type of publication often splits a profession between those who produce and use gray literature and those who apparently operate independently of it. Reference to the product of this stratum of practice as 'gray literature' creates and justifies a two-tiered system. Contract reports, the most common form of gray literature, are often not treated as real scholarship and so they are not generally cited by academics. This product, however, is not really gray literature. Though it is clouded by perceptions of inaccessibility, products are more accessible than many theses, archival sources, and obscure journals which are considered appropriate for citation. Several participants discuss programs designed to get the message out, to provide the content to a wider audience. These practical applications search for and implement viable solutions for disseminating the information and for increasing the accessibility by scholars outside the specific communities that produce the data. One aspect of this is making the information accessible through academic programs that focus on using contract archaeology reports, on placing material on the Internet, and on producing indexed sources. Another access issue relates to differences between academic- and journal-oriented presentation as opposed to the format and content found in the gray literature. This session examines the way these differences hurt and facilitate communication, the ways society ethics and journal review and editorship policies prohibit equal access, how the review processes inhibits innovation, and how academic practice often facilitates misuse and lack of citation of the existing literature.

Sanctioned inequity, accessibility issues and idea mining in the gray literature

Deni Seymour

Abstract

The so-called gray literature is a recognized category of publication the world over but is viewed as a subsidiary venue. This literature facilitates multi-vocality in a profession that is split between those who dominate power roles, educational outlets, and publication venues and those who are in-the-trench practitioners who generate voluminous amounts of material. Taken less seriously by those who incorrectly suggest that reports are not peer reviewed or are inaccessible, these sources will be more widely cited if those outside the specific data-producing communities understand how to access to them. Differences in format, mode of presentation, and content between journal-oriented and report-focused presentations also dampen communication. Nonetheless, some practitioners cherry pick gray-literature content, often without appropriate citation or recognition of the research design, methodology, and purpose of the original work. This has ethical implications related to data producers versus data consumers.

Daphne and full text repositories: what place do gray documents occupy in archaeology in France today?

Christiane Stock, Bernard Sampite

Abstract

This paper seeks to evaluate the presence of gray archaeological research output in the tools available in France today. What types of documents do we find (theses, reports)? In which proportion do we find them, with regards to white literature? How does the data in France compare to that in other countries? How does the online presence of gray literature in archaeology compare with other disciplines within the humanities and social sciences? If there are differences, how do we explain them? We will base our analysis on DAPHNE, a recently opened French portal for online

databases in archaeology, history and history of religions, and on French repositories and catalogues providing access to the full text.

Some aspects of Brazilian 'gray literature'

Rosicler T. Silva

Abstract

Initially, archaeological research in Brazil was merely academic. Results, consisting mainly of descriptive reports on cultural and environmental evidence, were published despite financial difficulties. Although research increased over the last few decades, publication dropped due to economic recession in the country, yet results were still available as the community was relatively small. In 1986, federal environment legislation opened up opportunities for archaeologists all over the country and nowadays there are many autonomous consulting companies besides academic professionals. This is when "gray literature" began in Brazil. Contrary to what was expected, results did not become more accessible, either because they were not published at all or not made available to the academy, causing serious harm to Brazilian archaeological research and causing a rift between academic and contract researchers.

Googling the gray: digital access for archaeological field data

Eric C. Kansa, Margie Burton, Sarah W. Kansa, Cindy Stankowski

Abstract

Most field research, whether conducted by an academic institution or heritage agency, generates vast amounts of documentation that never see the light of day. A new collaboration between Open Context and the San Diego Archaeological Center demonstrates the potential for sharing data from heritage management investigations. Open Context is a new, open access data publication system that is flexible enough to accommodate the diversity of data held by the San Diego Archaeological Center whilst preserving confidentiality of certain sensitive information. Databases and reports from some 400 archaeological sites in the greater San Diego County, content that would be considered "gray" because of its limited access, are uploaded to a common system and linked by the community of users. By demonstrating the ease by which this "gray literature" can be made visible, and the benefits of sharing it, we address some of the misconceptions around information access.

Gray literature: reporting Innovation

Linda S. Cummings

Abstract

Innovation often results from a critical need that was not anticipated in the original research design. Often reported immediately in gray literature, it is only followed years later, if at all, by a formal publication in a peer reviewed journal. People working with data on a daily basis, frequently in a contract rather than academic setting, often have experience with larger data sets, interact with more researchers, and benefit from exposure to new ideas. Innovation or discoveries resulting from this work are frequently serendipitous. Gray literature, often rich in data, may be the method of choice for disseminating this innovative work. In fact, large bodies of data contained in gray literature (and not in peer reviewed journals) are often essential to evaluation of innovations by peers. When published, these sections are relegated to appendices and often placed on CDs, rather than being printed. Wide and easy access to gray literature is critical.

Improving access to archaeological 'grey literature' online

Jenny Mitcham, Catherine Hardman

Abstract

Through the OASIS project, increasing quantities of grey literature covering archaeological work in the UK is being made freely available online by the Archaeology Data Service.

This has become a valuable and popular resource that is being widely utilised. Another project 'GLADE' is now being planned to help manage the pre-OASIS backlog of grey literature.

Black and white literature - gray scholars

Mark E. Harlan

Abstract

In discussions with colleagues who have made their careers at the academy, one often hears reference to the "gray literature," that vast body of data and analyses produced by archaeologists working in the public sector or employed by contract firms engaged in compliance work. The concept that the information they produce and painstakingly work into published form is somehow of lesser importance than the articles contained in refereed journals has become common place in the profession. One also hears assertions that, whatever its value, this literature is inaccessible. This paper explores the validity of such assumptions and of the classification of archaeological work that underlies it. Examples of the value and accessibility of contract reports and data bases in the states of New Mexico and Arizona in the United States are used as examples.

Theme 15 - Heritage Tourism Agendas

Gerard Corsane, Lyn Leader-Elliott, Kelly J. Dixon, Cornelius Holtorf

Abstract

This theme will examine ways in which the principles of culturally sustainable tourism can intersect with those of heritage management and interpretation.

Heritage is assumed to include intangible as well as tangible values. We encourage contributors to take a broad view of cultural heritage and to consider it in relation to the natural environments in which it has evolved. Cultural landscapes, sense of place and spirit of place will be discussed, as well as specific sites, collections, cultural practice and performance.

A strong body of international charters and guidelines now sets frameworks for ethical cultural and heritage tourism, such as those for sustainable tourism, cultural tourism, Indigenous tourism and ecotourism. There are also guidelines for cultural and natural heritage identification, management, presentation and interpretation. We seek critical reflection on these guidelines, and examples of ways in which they are being applied in different communities and different cultural contexts. In addition, the entertaining 'capacities' of archaeology have provided heritage management with experience and expertise spanning both tourism and research. At the same time, archaeologists and others have been investigating the history of entertainment, emphasising the social importance of leisure pursuits over time, as well as the politics and ethics of entertainment in the past and in the present to underscore the ways in which entertainment has often been exclusive and enjoyable to some people at the expense of others.

Democratising decision making in heritage tourism projects is a major issue in many countries, especially where there are power imbalances between the tourism industry and host communities. We seek examples of projects in which processes are being negotiated and developed to achieve results that benefit communities as well as commercial stakeholders. We also seek projects that encourage interdisciplinary examinations of the worldwide fusion of entertainment and archaeology and that explore the antiquity of the concept of cultural tourism within a global context.

This theme will cover issues of:

- Ownership, authenticity, and collaborative partnerships
- The need to match audiences (markets) with heritage tourism product and processes
- Archaeology, ethical and engaging interpretation, visitor experiences
- Ownership and democratisation of the processes of heritage tourism product development, marketing and distribution.
- International principles and protocols, charters and declarations: intentions and achievements
- Sustainable tourism - integrating cultural and social factors
- Archaeology, Entertainment, and Heritage Tourism
- Identifying, presenting and interpreting sense of place/spirit of place to tourists/visitors

Associated Posters

- Archaeology in the Lapland wilderness: site conservation and cultural trekking
- Heritage tourism for children
- Public Archaeology in Ethiopia: Azazo Project
- Public Archaeology, Uwharrie National Forest Passport in Time, 31MG328, Seek the Past (An All Volunteer Excavation)
- Reconstructing Ireland - Sustainable Archaeological Heritage Interpretation

- Responsible Tourism in a War-torn Land: LEBANON

15.1 - Archaeologies of tourism I

A106: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Matthew M. Palus, Petra T. Kalshoven, Christopher Matthews

Abstract

Archaeological sites are a growing component of global tourism. Their material presence on the landscape combined with their allusion to distant experience and other cultures produces something extraordinarily attractive to modern tourists. This trend may be paired with the now widely accepted sense that the past is a public resource, an idea that supports the presentation of archaeological sites for popular consumption. This session connects these developments by exploring the realms of experience that are produced through the tourist gaze. We will approach this in two senses: first, with archaeological approaches to the historical antecedents to modern (mass) tourism, archaeologies of early tourist sites, and second, through reflexive consideration of the overlapping of archaeology and tourism as related areas of practice. Applying these perspectives, contributors examine how archaeological sites and their simulacra or representations (museum displays, fakes, etc.) constitute a contact zone in which material objects, tourist expectations, and professional narratives meet and compete for attention. The studies explore how sites are as much a product of their touristic consumption as they are of their archaeological associations, and they show that archaeology itself is a touristic practice appropriated by professionals and the public alike.

Archaeology - tourism - modernity

Christopher N. Matthews, Matthew M. Palus

Abstract

The main problematic of tourism within archaeology is how archaeology may be produced for tourism. We argue conversely that archaeology is instead always already produced by tourism. Critical analysis in tourism studies resituates tourism from an industry enabling travelers to find and visit sites to a practical act enabling persons to be modern. Tourism reconstructs sites for persons who are simultaneously abroad and at home. This 'absent presence' indicates a mediation of consumption and experience as forms of cultural ownership. Archaeological sites in particular smooth this rupture by directing tourists to see themselves as equivalent to other persons, rendering them incapable of imagining alternative subjects that existed in the past or that may be conceived for the future. We explore the implications of archaeological tourism within the context of an archaeology that is critical of modernity and suggest ideas for conceiving of sites outside of the modern framework.

"Some tourists are more equal than others": the making of amateur archaeologists

Petra T. Kalshoven

Abstract

Some European tourists visit heritage sites to inform a hobby called Indianism, a form of experimental archaeology which involves crafting replicas and re-enacting slices of nineteenth-century Native American life. Central to Indianist activities is a tactile engagement with objects: it is the expertly crafted replica that, worn on the body or brandished in action, allows the Indianist to play at otherness-in-the-past.

Indianism is often associated with sterile nostalgia. By taking a phenomenological approach to Indianism, as a skilled practice of embodiment involving practitioners' thinking and feeling their way through a hybrid reservoir of indigenous and European knowledge systems, art forms, and things, I will argue that Indianists, by going through the motions, are bound to literally incorporate elements of the models they seek to represent. Such elements will add new layers to prior sediments of memory, knowledge, and know-how, enabling Indianists to make yet other plays at archaeology and tourism.

Archeology and tourism: an early example of the connection from Medieval India

Michael A. Cremona

Abstract

Relations between tourism and archeology are usually discussed in terms of Western science and modernity. In this paper, I offer an example from a different time and cultural perspective. In the late 15th and early 16th centuries AD, saints of the Gaudiya Vaishnava sect of Hinduism journeyed to the Braj Mandal region of north India to excavate lost sacred images and sacred sites. These activities can be characterized as archeological, using the term in a broad sense to encompass all human cognitive engagement with the physical remains of past humans. The purpose of this indigenous archeological activity was to restore the Braj Mandal as a pilgrimage destination for Krishna worshipers throughout India. The indigenous archeological activity was thus connected with sacred tourism, in which the pilgrim engages in an archeologically mediated act of self discovery.

Producing the heritage-scape: archaeology and tourism at Cambodia's Angkor Archaeological Park

Michael A. Di Giovine

Abstract

This paper explores the relationship between tourism, archaeology and UNESCO's World Heritage Program, as it is instantiated ethnographically in Cambodia's Angkor Archaeological Park. Aimed at producing "peace in the minds of men," UNESCO juxtaposes archaeological sites under a metanarrative of "unity in diversity" to form an alternative to the world's geopolitical arrangement herein termed the "heritage-scape". This occurs through a Bourdieuan field of production, in which diverse stakeholders struggle within and amongst themselves to define the site's "universal value." But unintended consequences often arise in the ways through which a World Heritage site is conserved, maintained and packaged for touristic consumption. Informed by past itineraries created by colonial archaeologists, a typical tourist route reveals competing claims valorizing Khmer history (through archaeological discourse and "restoration" initiatives) and neocolonialism (through archaeological practice and "preservation" techniques) that serve to continually frame and re-frame the meaning behind the heritage-scape's "unity in diversity" rallying cry.

Consumption vs. ownership: interpreting Greece's archaeology for tourists

Smaragda Touloupa

Abstract

Tourism, being a "site of identity-making and transculturation", puts to the test notions of 'reality', multiculturalism and locality, stereotypes about archaeology, what constitutes heritage and who owns it. Archaeological objects have agency and affect experiences; interpretation deeply impacts on the process, as it involves public and lived experience of perceptions, memories and values attached to heritage. Ethnographic research conducted among professional interpreters like Greek tourist guides - a 'contact zone' sector, mediators in consumption and providers of lived experiences - suggested strong sentiments in cultural ownership issues. Greece's archaeology represents a resource, 'universal value', locality, authenticity, identity, coevalness and commodified object. Strict national legislation, allowing only those with state licenses to guide, aroused an open confrontation with the European Union and fierce competition about rights of interpretation. Through this conflict, identity and heritage related issues, rights of ownership, the role of archaeology in governing, are examined and analysed.

Hillbilly history and Ozark tourism: the archaeology of an American icon

Jamie C. Brandon

Abstract

Tourism has been an important element of the economy of the Ozark region since the late nineteenth century when urban Midwesterners began making recreational excursions to the mountains as an escape from the burgeoning industrial capitalism and urbanization of places such as St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City. Throughout the twentieth century, the tourist economy has played a significant role in defining and amplifying certain historical tropes about the Ozark Mountains. Branson, the Dogpatch USA theme park, the Ozark Folkways Heritage Center, and countless other roadside attractions and historical museums all depict the Ozarks in differing ways, but with a similar theme. Now, as heritage tourism begins to flourish in the region, it increasingly becomes difficult to untangle this complex set of historical narratives. This paper examines the history of tourism in the region and how archaeology can serve to help confront 'hillbilly history' in the Arkansas Ozark Mountains.

Experiential archaeology: the dig at Atlantis

Samantha Rebovich

Abstract

Tourism and archaeology struggle with an experiential dilemma, namely the challenges between finding, creating, and interpreting unique situations - resorts, locales, and sites - and making these experiences relevant to a widespread audience. Amidst a recent surge in archaeological tourism at authentic archaeological sites, fake archaeological sites are emerging in theme parks, resorts, and tourist attractions. In particular, the Atlantis Resort in the Bahamas creates a very detailed "dig" of the sunken city of Atlantis complete with an archaeologist's office, a unique Atlantean alphabet, and half of the city still submerged. In this context, archaeologists must actively question the ways in which such tourism mirrors archaeological inquiry. Both draw heavily on unique experiences and personal interpretations. Furthermore, if archaeology can be appropriated as authoritative in such cases, we must also become extremely aware of the ways in which our work is construed to the public and interpreted (or rather, misinterpreted) as well.

The archaeologist's magic: comments on archaeology for tourism

Eric E. Gable

Abstract

Are archaeological practices a product of their touristic consumption? and is archaeology itself a touristic practice appropriated by professionals and the public alike? These questions are framed by the general observation that archaeologists tend to display and perform archaeology as a pedagogical process even as they use archaeological techniques to gather data and interpret that data. Archaeologists do research; but while they do that they also teach the public what archaeology is. Unlike most social scientists, and indeed most scientists, archaeologists often do their work as a kind of public theater. When archaeologists perform for this public - when they act as teachers or perform as objects in a touristic tableau - they embody and represent a certain set of ideas about knowledge, facts and interpretation. Yet, because they do this in an off-hand way, casually, as an afterthought, they may be less aware about what they teach than they might be.

15.2 - Archaeologies of tourism II

A106: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Christopher Matthews, Petra T. Kalshoven, Matthew M. Palus

Abstract

Please see Archaeologies of tourism I for the session abstract.

Pursuing the 'proper' archaeological museum for the Greek periphery*Nassia Chourmouziadi***Abstract**

Dispilio, a small village in North-western Greece with no tourist infrastructure nor any features of the 'sea-sun' model, is slowly turning into a tourist destination due to the excavation of a Neolithic lake-side settlement. Despite the multiple communication activities of the archaeological team, the locals need a 'proper' museum, to show the glory of their past and its often contested 'greekness'. This paper will discuss whether the 'proper' museum is the one that can fulfill the ambitions of the authorities and trigger the positive comments of the media or, maybe, the one that will materialize the contemporary discourse concerning the embodied meaning of the material remains of the past and the archaeological interpretations as opposed to the visitors' ones; should the new museum present a comprehensible finalized image of the past or reveal the construction of our collective historical knowledge?

A proposed program for visitor management and an interpretative centre for the ancient city of Perge in Antalya*Aydin Ucar, Hande Egel***Abstract**

In the last decade, Antalya has become one of the most developed tourism destinations in the Mediterranean region. Due to the existence of various archaeological sites from different periods, the region has become one of the leading cultural areas in Turkey. These sites have been identified as "reserved and protected zones", mainly prohibiting construction permits in the area of the site itself. Following an inventory and security processes, it has been announced that these sites will be open for visiting purposes. However, most of these sites that are presented as tourist attractions have got an 'interpretation' and 'communication' problem.

The aim of this paper is to open a discussion on both visitor management methods and a technique designed to overcome the interpretation-communication problems via education. The case study discussed is the ancient city of Perge. The technique was basically based on spatial quality program discussion which would provide communication with the visitor.

Barabar, Nagarjuni and Kaua Dol hills in Bihar: tourism in a multi-religious context*Bijoy K. Choudhary***Abstract**

The Barabar, Nagarjuni and the Kaua dol hills are located 45 km. north-northwest of the famous Buddhist site of Bodhi-Gaya. The hills have seven rock-cut caves which are the earliest man-made caves discovered so far in India. The entrance of each cave bears an edict in the ancient brahmi script recording the donation by the Mauryan emperors (3rd c. BCE) to the monks belonging either to the Buddhist or the Ajivika creed. The Barabar and the Kaua Dol hills have several images of Hindu Gods and Goddesses, both rock-cut and free-standing belonging to the 6-7th c. C.E. Thus, the sites have a deep historical and spiritual tradition, and any scheme of developing these must include measures to enhance their essential ambience. A big challenge would be to ensure the participation of the local population in the process of asserting the identity of the site.

Consuming an authentic (sanitized, contested, commodified, political and mythologized) narrative of history*Sundae Schneider-Bean***Abstract**

Heritage tourism is a contested site where powerful narrations of history are presented for consumption. In an exploratory communication study on heritage tourism, the role authenticity plays in the tourist experience and how this sense of

authenticity is communicatively negotiated is examined by analyzing focus group participants' reports on their experiences at historically-based destinations. What constituted authenticity was, at times, difficult to articulate and was attempted by drawing on abstract concepts. The outcomes of this study reinforce our understanding of historical destinations as powerful communicators of culture, myths and national identity. The paper concludes by considering the implications of applying De la Garzas' (published as Gonzalez, 2000) four ethics for postcolonial ethnography (accountability, context, truthfulness and community) to heritage tourism sites.

Consuming nature - producing heritage*Eva Svensson***Abstract**

The paper will discuss the role of heritage and nature as 1) resources in small scale tourism in local communities in sparsely populated areas struggling for survival, and 2) the role of nature and heritage in the construction of community pride within the same local social societies. The investigation that will be presented has shown that there are conflicting interests and attitudes towards nature and heritage among different groups of local citizens, and versus authorities on different levels. The opening of nature and heritage tourism in the local community is adding to a sometimes confused situation.

Nationalism and heritage tourism in the history of Mexican archaeology*César A. Villalobos***Abstract**

While most researchers agree that nationalism has had a very significant role in the emergence and development of professional archaeology, one area which so far has been disregarded by scholarship is the impact of heritage tourism in the construction and promotion of the national imagination. Tourism and nationalism have had an important role in Mexican archaeology. One of the most impressive products of this relationship has been the encouragement given to the exhibition and promotion of archaeological discoveries. Modern tourism has been shown to have a marked link with political power, including nationalism. In this paper I will highlight the connection between heritage tourism and nationalism in the history of Mexican archaeology.

15.3 - An archaeology of leisure resorts

A106: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

5-10 minute position papers each followed by discussion

*Paul A. R. Bouissac, Gerald S. Mars***Abstract**

The archaeology of leisure resorts has received little attention compared to that afforded other urban centres - yet their core distinctive features offer effective bases of comparison. Among these are the seasonal turnover of their populations with shifting demands for accommodation, leisure amenities, entertainments, seasonal imports of service personnel and food; the mass provision of souvenirs and the specificity of their 'different others' that resorts necessarily create through stone, brick and later structures in steel and iron. From the stones of Pompeii - with its villas for an elite - to the shrines of saints servicing the needs of pilgrims to the material structures of a declined Blackpool provisioning mass proletarian holidaymakers - we can identify comparative cultural landscapes that fruitfully draw out similarities and specifics.

The purpose of this session is to take stock of these archaeological resources, to show their relevance to social history and the anthropology of material culture, and to contribute to the under-developed field of an archaeology of leisure. The session will also address the issue of conservation as it applies to popular culture and its infrastructures.

Admission all classes: revitalising Blackpool's cultural and entertainment industry

Caroline Hall, Vanessa Toulmin

Abstract

"Admission all Classes" is an AHRC Knowledge Transfer Award based on a partnership between the National Fairground Archive at the University of Sheffield and Blackpool Council Department of Leisure, Culture and Community Learning. It is linked to the wider revitalisation of Blackpool as a seaside resort by improving the quality of tourism opportunities available and aims to create the conditions necessary for a sustainable annual event of national and international significance based on neo variety and circus performance. Blackpool's remarkable array of Victorian performance venues, including the Grand Theatre, the North Pier, the Winter Gardens and the Tower Circus are also partners in this project, with events hosted from July 2007 to October 2008. This paper seeks to present the rationale behind the project, present case studies of some of the performance events that have occurred and to discuss the means by which the events are marketed, disseminated and evaluated.

Is there room for a seaside heritage in Italy? The case study of Rimini

Patrizia Battilani

Abstract

For a country like Italy, the relationship between tourism and heritage is a rather complex one for many reasons that we will explore in the paper. During the 1950s and '60s, the promotion of different Italian towns and cities generally attempted to underline the nation's process of modernisation, and often tried to erase any references to the past. This was particularly evident in the case of seaside and mountain resorts. The absence of any link between seaside tourism and heritage was rectified during the latter three decades of the XXth century.

The aim of this paper is to analyse the relationship between seaside resorts and heritage in the second half of the XXth century, presenting the case study of Rimini, the most important mass tourism resort in Italy. We will explore the changing attitude of Rimini's local community toward the conservation of seaside heritage.

Blackpool's 'Golden Mile': a repository of physical and social change

Gerald S. Mars

Abstract

The railway (1846) provided the basis of mass produced leisure for a clientèle that was urban and proletarian. People from the North of England's industrial centres flocked to newly burgeoning seaside leisure resorts. Foremost among these was Blackpool with its three piers, 20 or so theatres, two massive ballrooms, an 'Eiffel' tower, and the 'Golden Mile', a strip of promenade a quarter mile long. This paper will focus on the latter. It developed in boarding house premises on the Central Promenade and on their paved front gardens. These 'forecourts' could house up to six stalls. These structures reflected shifts in fashion and demand. They left little in terms of archaeological record except through the artifacts that were sold. The memories of those who experienced the 'Golden Mile' as insiders or tourists, are essential parts of this leisure resort heritage. They complement the visual documents and the structures which have survived.

I do like to be beside the seaside: networks of production and patterns of consumption

Leonard Mars

Abstract

Leisure resorts are places that embody long-lasting memories for both the visitors and those whose work is to cater to them. This paper, an example of personal archaeology, is based on retrospective participant observation in Blackpool during the

late 1950s and early 1960s, when I was first a schoolboy and then a university student. The case material derives first from my employment as a waiter in a family-owned restaurant and secondly, as a deckchair salesman for the corporation on the seafront. Initially, I consider the problems of retrospection and memory before I examine my first theme, networks of production in the restaurant, which involve kinship ties and religious affiliation. The second theme investigates the consumption of food and also of leisure by both permanent residents in the town and the visitors who spent one or two weeks there in the course of their holidays.

Leisure time and space as artifacts: Blackpool's cultural landscape

Paul A. R. Bouissac

Abstract

Constructed leisure space is markedly different from urban and industrial spatial structures. Its purpose is to temporarily re-orient (or disorient) human activities from work to pleasure, and, for the benefit of the local economy, from earning money to spending it. This built space generates also a different experience of time which contrasts with the temporal strictures of industrial work. In this sense, time and space are artifacts that belong to the archaeological record. The city of Blackpool (Lancashire, UK) is the repository of a unique cultural landscape which exemplifies the typical architectural process that generated leisure space and time at the dawn of the industrial revolution.

The politics and realities of one cultural landscape

Pat Hansell, Heather A. Morrow

Abstract

The theme of this paper is 'Living with a Legacy'. It focuses on Blackpool's position as the first mass seaside resort. It begins with a brief description of Blackpool's origins as the principal holiday destination of the industrial north. It will focus on what remains of this physical and intangible legacy. The main part of the paper will discuss what this means for Blackpool today and the challenges it presents for modern day tourist operators and the local authority in terms of celebrating and preserving this legacy, whilst still developing the town as a world class destination. It will highlight a range of initiatives, which have put heritage at the centre of a regenerated vision for Blackpool. The paper will conclude with a look into the future centred around a number of significant heritage ambitions, not least the desire the see Blackpool recognised as a World Heritage Site.

Excavating English coastal pleasure: the case of Rye Bay

Tom C. T. Selwyn

Abstract

This paper is an exploratory excavation of senses of pleasure associated with "being beside the seaside", as the song has it. It approaches the topic using one smallish stretch of southern English seaside, namely the coast of Rye Bay, between Hastings to the West and Dungeness to the East, on the borders of the counties of East Sussex and Kent. Questions to be addressed include the following: What makes this place enchanting (to tourists and others)? How might a discussion of this particular case contribute to our efforts in this panel to fashion a general archaeology and anthropology of holiday seaside and coastal resorts? Where do such discussions 'belong' in social anthropology? Finally, are there any identifiable insights from studies of coastal pleasure, including this one, that point us in the direction of an archaeology and anthropology of pleasure more generally?

The real and the fake: leisure resorts as places of historical mediations

Ulf Ickerodt

Abstract

Our surrounding space is full of historical references and allusions. While some other societies may not share this

approach, we tend to include archaeology or insights derived from archaeology in our system of space-time-perception (Foucault). This reference system is the product of a specific historic process that led to the present situation. It incorporates archaeology or the results of archaeological research into our cultural landscapes. It is a part of our identity and it structures our social behaviour to a significant extent. This paper will investigate the social effects of archaeology on contemporary society with respect to leisure resorts. In this context it is crucial to understand that authentic as well as fake (fictional) monuments and landscapes, such as those which characterize leisure resorts, influence our identities and mentalities. Archaeologists have the responsibility of investigating the social relevance of their own field (Hobsbawm) that lies beyond the discussion of authenticity.

Tourism and conservation: a difficult relationship

Andrea Vianello

Abstract

Humans have both needed and enjoyed travelling around and discovering new places since antiquity. Cultural landscapes made of material heritage or intangible traditions have been a particular source of fascination. The advent of the society of mass has resulted in tourism becoming a significant source of economic wealth, often overshadowing most pre-existing industries. Tourism, prompted by the fascination for a particular cultural landscape, has become a powerful agency capable of modifying that same cultural landscape: this is a paradox. The predicted impact on tourism can play a role in the strategies related to the conservation of monumental and traditional culture. Moreover, competition between different cultural leisure resorts often produces the introduction of cultural (and even non-cultural) elements foreign to a particular culture, and new eclectic cultures may emerge as well as old cultures may disappear. The case of Italy, and particularly Venice, will be used to present some issues.

15.4 - Archaeology and entertainment: the archaeology of entertainment

A106: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers each followed by discussion

Cornelius Holtorf, Kelly J. Dixon

Abstract

In recent years, various social scientists in the West have been diagnosing that we live in a Dream or Experience Society, carried by an Experience Economy. In that society, people desire particular experiences more so than they seek to satisfy their material needs. Stories are becoming more significant than realities. Archaeology has been providing popular experiences for that society, whether in the context of tourism, education, or research. Much of that popularity rests on the entertaining capacities of archaeology. At the same time, archaeologists and others have been investigating the history of entertainment. Material and historical records provide snapshots related to the antiquity of human forms of amusement, joy, and entertainment. The earliest recorded taverns in the ancient Near East, theatres in ancient Greece and Rome, Roman gladiator combat, the acrobats and musicians associated with the tomb of Qin Shihuangdi, Mesoamerican ballgames, and brothels and saloons throughout the American West are among the types of topics that will be examined to understand the complexity of different entertainment forms and the social importance of leisure pursuits over time.

This session then explores the entertaining and frivolous side of archaeology from a number of different perspectives. Taking WAC's scope seriously, this session will take a comparative perspective, inviting papers from all parts of the world. Moreover, in line with WAC's political and ethical commitments, a particular ambition is to discuss the politics and ethics of entertainment, both in the past and in the present. For entertainment has often been exclusive and enjoyable to some people at the expense of others.

Papers will deal with the significance of entertainment in:

1. archaeological education at all levels
2. fiction and non-fiction popular archaeological literature and other media
3. academic discourse, including publications and conferences
4. public archaeology
5. cultural tourism
6. specific historical periods
7. the past of specific regions of the world within a global context

The session incorporate experts from an array of fields to encourage interdisciplinary examinations of the worldwide fusion of entertainment and archaeology.

Archaeology of saloons: an introduction to the archaeology of entertainment

Kelly J. Dixon

Abstract

This paper will introduce and explore the archaeology of entertainment to present the ways in which material and historical records can be integrated to examine the range and social importance of leisure pursuits. Archaeological investigations of saloons in the American West will be discussed as an example of the archaeology of entertainment and as one of the ways in which human agency influenced the significance of public drinking houses operating amid the rugged environments and culturally cosmopolitan social milieus of nineteenth-century mining boomtowns. Literature dedicated to the analysis of leisure can develop a framework that integrates social structure and human agency to examine the ways in which leisure "industries," among other human forms of amusement, have been embedded into the fabric of everyday life for millennia, providing another dimension for interpreting the past and for contemplating the current climate of heritage tourism.

Gladiators in the arena: Roman spectacle in fact and fiction

Hazel Dodge

Abstract

Roman spectacle, and gladiators, in particular have long fascinated modern society. This paper will examine the popular view of gladiators and the common misconceptions in the light of archaeological, artistic and very recent forensic evidence. It will take into account gladiators in Hollywood (for example as portrayed in *Spartacus* and *Gladiator*) and ask why they are depicted in the way they are. It will also address the issue of gladiatorial display and provision of amphitheatres in the Eastern, Greek-speaking part of the Roman Empire.

Archaeology as entertainment, entertainment as economic development: 20th century replica pueblo sites in the State of Colorado, U.S.A.

Troy R. Lovata

Abstract

Late-19th and early-20th century archaeological discoveries in the American Southwest and Rocky Mountains captured popular attention at the same time that these region's economies began shifting away from farming, ranching and mining. Tourism and entertainment industries were on the ascendancy. Civic leaders, private businessmen, amateur prehistorians, Native American groups, and professional archaeologists in the States of Colorado and New Mexico began promoting cultural tourism based on the entertainment value of traditional lifestyles and the prehistoric past. This included the construction of replica pueblo sites at Manitou Springs - the Manitou Cliff Dwellings - and Evergreen - Na-Te-So Pueblo - along Colorado's Front Range. This paper compares the development, histories and staying power of these less than authentic archaeology sites. It examines the

entertainment experiences they have offered and the ways in which archaeology and native lifeways have been used to promote economic development.

The reconstruction of space as artifact of desire: an archaeological approximation of nocturnal Caracas (1950-2007)

Said Puentes, Rosa M. Pazos

Abstract

La presentación de la ponencia implica el resultado de una investigación llevada a cabo en la ciudad de Caracas en un período cronológico comprendido entre la segunda década del siglo XX y principios del siglo XXI, la investigación plantea la revisión de la distribución interna de los locales nocturnos de esta ciudad, a fin de comprobar la vinculación de dicha distribución con la estrategia de acercamiento respecto a individuos de tendencia heterosexual, a su vez la investigación pretende realizar un estudio de la(s) variaciones a nivel estructural y de distribución de los sitios nocturnos (discos y cafés) en el transcurso del tiempo.

"Of that colossal Wreck": the future in the past and the past in the future

Paul Graves-Brown

Abstract

SciFi is often said to use the future as a metaphorical mirror held up to the present. In this sense, it is a counterpart of archaeology, which, supposedly, uses the past to explain who we are now. Yet this temporal counterplay becomes more complex when SciFi uses the past as the lens through which to configure its message.

From its beginnings, Sci Fi has used the vantage point of "Looking Backwards" to emphasise its point. Chesney's Battle of Dorking inspired Wells' War of the Worlds; the first "alien" novel and a classic example of the retrospective account. A future that can be described as if in retrospect acquires a certain gravity, a greater credibility. It allows the author to say "I told you so!" The present is the Sci Fi writers archaeology, often with satirical intent.

This paper will consider how the past is used in telling the future.

15.5 - Archaeology and entertainment: archaeology as entertainment

A106: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Cornelius Holtorf, Kelly J. Dixon

Abstract

Please see Archaeology and entertainment: the archaeology of entertainment for the session abstract.

Archaeology as entertainment: an introduction

Cornelius Holtorf

Abstract

This paper will introduce the idea of archaeology as entertainment. I will be discussing the relevance of humour and story-telling in various archaeological genres and practices, from heritage management to academic research and from cultural tourism and popular culture to teaching students and lay audiences. If we really live in the Experience Society (with an Experience Economy), as several scholars have argued, then archaeology is well advertised to provide entertaining stories and strong experiences to fascinated audiences... At the same time, "archaeology as entertainment" must be carried out in a politically and ethically responsible way.

Places of fun, entertainment and education.

Archaeological parks and World Heritage sites in Hungary

Elizabeth Jerem

Abstract

This presentation will provide an overview of the history of Hungarian archaeological parks. The paper will also touch upon ongoing educational and experimental activities as well as special cultural programmes aimed at the general public. Entertaining events for children and families, as well as summer camps receive increasing attention, for example at the Százhalombatta Archaeological Park. The most popular age is the Roman Period with gladiator games and Antique theatre performances at Aquincum and Gorsium in addition to the carnival in August in Savaria. A National Historical Memorial Park operates in Ópusztaszer, featuring equestrian programmes and ancient games. The medieval castle games in Visegrád and Eger belong among the most popular tourist destinations in Hungary. I will also discuss the eight Hungarian World Heritage sites and their present role in cultural tourism and sustainability.

Trampling over ruins to the land beyond the sun and the sea

Sanjin Mihelic

Abstract

The main focus of the paper is placed on the role that archaeology plays, or rather, can play in the functioning of a tourism-oriented community, specifically those focused entirely on the traditional "sun & sea" type of tourism, as many in the coastal part of Croatia are. The motive of the paper is to explore in what ways a local community can profit from embracing their archaeological heritage and offering it to the outsiders, i.e. tourists (and can these gains be measured in terms of education, entertainment and awareness of local heritage, as well as in strictly financial terms). Although it has long been recognized and demonstrated that archaeology is a valuable asset for tourism industry, the practice of many seaside resorts involves not much more than the sun, sea and the fish for dinner. Can we change this?

Excavation as entertainment, adventure or escape from everyday life

Tony Axelsson, Maria Vretemark

Abstract

Is archaeology entertainment or perhaps adventure? There are numerous explanations to why archaeology is perceived as exciting for many people. In 2005, Västergötlands museum started an archaeological research and communication project dealing with the early medieval period (900-1150 AD). The project was an attempt to communicate historical knowledge to the public in a new way. The archaeological results from the project are in many ways astonishing and have changed the way we now look at the development of Christianity in Sweden.

When the communicative part of the project was planned, it was important that the excavation should be open and possible to visit at any time, not just in connection with guided tours. The experience should be real and authentic. The public archaeological approach turned out to be a huge success! In 20 weeks during field season 2005-2007 the excavation had about 20,000 visitors.

Comic book and cartoon archaeology

Troy R. Lovata, Trent K. de Boer

Abstract

Comic books and cartoons are visual genres long associated with engaging storytelling and the ability to both quickly draw people in and elicit lasting impressions. Not surprisingly, numerous comics and cartoons are positioned at the intersection of archaeology and entertainment. Yet there is real diversity in how comics and cartoons use, and are used for, archaeology. This paper examines a wide range of comics and

cartoons to understand this diversity. It finds scholars using comic books for educational purposes, comics creators using archaeology's finds for narrative fodder, and archaeologists themselves using comics and cartoons to define their profession. The authors of this paper are both professional archaeologists and comics creators. They use first hand experience as well as other's work to examine the motivations for creating comics and cartoons. They explore how works come to fruition and how they function once they reach intended, and unintended, audiences.

Dancing on the (mass) grave? The limits of archaeology as entertainment

Alfredo Gonzalez-Ruibal

Abstract

Archaeological sites are sites for fun, places where one can engage with the past in an enjoyable way. Managers of archaeological heritage have often produced a playful and romantic image of the past, emphasizing exoticism, adventure, and discovery. Conflict and trauma are often downplayed or whisked away. At times, violence is exploited from a morbid and sensationalist point of view. In this paper, I would like to address the thorny case of the archaeology of the contemporary past: Is it licit or desirable, from an ethical and political point of view, to deal with concentration camps or mass graves in the same way as we do with ancient archaeological remains? Is there any way we can avoid trivializing a traumatic past? On the contrary, what are the risks of limiting interaction and interpretation? Finally, when it comes to political violence and human suffering, should the deep past be treated differently?

Urgently needed - critical analysis of archaeological films

Ruth Tringham

Abstract

There is no doubt that narratives told by moving images and immersive and evocative sound have an immensely powerful impact on their audiences. Movies - whether documentary, docudrama, or feature - play an important role in creating and sustaining mainstream narratives about the past, re-mediating archaeological investigations. This role, however, is a subversive one in that movies have as their official purpose entertainment or, at least, edutainment. This paper describes the UC Berkeley Archaeological Film Database, now available (by the time of WAC) through any Web browser, in which many of the 600 films about the products, as well as the process, of archaeological research have been subjected to a critical analysis. The analysis follows media literacy criteria, including analysis of authorship, funding, distribution, sub-texts, and the impact on changing audiences in terms of the construction of the past.

Archaeology as entertainment: popularization as self-parody

Neil A. Silberman

Abstract

A growing number of archaeologists has come to the conclusion that if you can't beat 'em, join 'em: if Hollywood visions like Indiana Jones, The Da Vinci Code, and National Treasure spark the public's interest in archaeology by the millions, why can't archaeologists themselves use feature films, TV documentaries, news stories, and other forms of pop culture to raise the public profile and improve the reputation of their discipline? This paper will argue that the current scholarly quest for media visibility is a dangerously shallow solution to archaeology's deeper intellectual malaise. Analyzing some colorful examples and key tropes of "Archaeology as Entertainment," this paper will argue that the discipline of archaeology, in lacking both a coherent contemporary social function and its own skills of public articulation, is increasingly allowing itself to be represented as other peoples' mythic incarnation of itself.

15.6 - Ownership of heritage and ownership of tourism

A106: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Lyn Leader-Elliott, Gerard Corsane

Abstract

The use of cultural heritage as a resource for tourism always involves some degree of commodification, various commercial interventions and representation through marketing and interpretation. Tourism product is often developed by people who have no direct connection with the culture or heritage concerned. Often this leads to an imbalance in power relationships, decision making, construction and distribution of benefits between the owners of tourism product and the owners of cultural heritage, especially the heritage of indigenous peoples and countries of the developing world. Decisions about which elements of cultural heritage will become tourism product are frequently made with no consultation with traditional owners, and if there is consultation it is often limited. Negotiation and collaboration, inclusive planning and engaging local communities as stakeholders and developing genuine partnerships are all recommended as ideal working principles for indigenous tourism. The ability to achieve these goals differs with political, cultural and economic conditions. Papers in this session illustrate discussion of these issues with case studies drawn from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Greece and Guyana.

Associated Posters

- o Connecting Back with Country: the Discovery Ranger Program at Mungo National Park, Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area, Australia

Connecting back with country: the Discovery Ranger Program at Mungo National Park, Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area, Australia

Warren Clark, Jeannette Hope

Abstract

The Three Traditional Tribal Groups (3TTG), Paakantyi, Ngaympaa and Mutthi Mutthi, jointly manage Mungo National Park, Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area, and run the Discovery Ranger Program of guided tours. The WHA was inscribed for cultural and natural heritage: the dry lake lunettes preserve the oldest Aboriginal heritage in Australia, including the oldest human remains, as well as evidence of climate change through the late Pleistocene. The Discovery Program has been transformed as members of the 3TTG have taken over from Tertiary-educated park rangers, and faced the challenges of interpreting complex scientific information as well as Aboriginal culture. The success of the program, with its positive impact on visitors, can be attributed to the 3TTG Discovery Rangers' feeling of ownership and connection with Mungo. Paakantyi Warren Clark, Executive Officer of the Joint Management Committee, has overseen this process; archaeologist Jeannette Hope has assisted with resource material and training workshops.

My Country Enterprises

Gary Pappin

Abstract

My Country Enterprises is a young company set up in early 2007. Indigenous owned, it delivers experience based specialist tours in the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area. The aim of MCE is to excel in the tourism sector and, in so doing, provide an income stream for Traditional Owners and a means of contributing financially to our key aspiration: to build a keeping place and education and research centre. The paper will explore the work of My Country Enterprises, how it seeks to develop a commercial tourism company and the problems and opportunities it faces.

Cultural tourism: challenges and opportunities, a Maori venture in New Zealand

Merata Kawharu

Abstract

This presentation examines the constraints and opportunities in developing a Maori cultural tourism venture in Auckland, New Zealand. It considers the 'building blocks' of establishing and operating a guided cultural heritage trail walk (including archaeological sites) and the ongoing challenges confronting the Maori organisation responsible for its operation. It considers the difficulty of attracting visitors to 'experience' archaeological ancestral landscapes from a indigenous community perspective and competing against a market that promotes populist, well marketed, generic cultural packages. It concludes with the 'critical success factors' and the untapped opportunities that archaeology in particular may offer.

Te Ana Whakairo - Indigenous heritage management in the context of cultural tourism: a New Zealand Maori case study

Amanda J. Symon

Abstract

The growing demand for cultural tourism product in New Zealand has seen the nation's indigenous Maori culture framed as a highly marketable aspect of the 'New Zealand experience', with Maori product, imagery and even philosophies embraced by the New Zealand Tourism Board. This situation presents both threats and opportunities for Maori people and culture.

This paper presents a case study in which a small Maori organization seeks to harness cultural tourism as a mechanism to ensure the management, protection, and transmission of one aspect of their tribe's cultural heritage. With the key objective of protecting Maori rock art, 'Te Ana Whakairo' is a conservation-based project designed, driven and delivered by Maori people, and as such, presents a compelling model for indigenous heritage management in the context of global tourism. Within this paper, key factors that have supported and impeded the project are examined within the wider socio-political context.

Indigenous heritage ownership and tourism: an Australian discussion

Lyn Leader-Elliott

Abstract

This paper discusses issues arising from trends in Australian Indigenous heritage tourism, where Aboriginal culture is both tourism resource and product. A central issue is the extent to which Indigenous people, as owners of the heritage, also own the processes of tourism development and the tourism product itself. A central feature of Australian Indigenous culture, and its related tourism product, is a close connection to the land (country) that carries cultural and spiritual responsibilities, which can be secret. Presentation and ownership of tourism based on Indigenous heritage, culture and connection to country are discussed using three case studies from South Australia. Each community has worked differently to present their culture as tourism product, two in collaboration with State government agencies (Melrose and Wilpena) and one aims to achieve a new model of cross cultural dialogue (the Ngarrindjeri at Camp Coorong).

Visitor management on Mt. Athos, Greece: cultural heritage, accessibility and restrictions at a sacred monastic site

Georgios Alexopoulos

Abstract

In the last decades archaeologists and heritage professionals have been collaborating with the monastic community of Mount Athos in various projects concerning the preservation and presentation of the area's movable and immovable heritage. The nature of the community as a major pilgrimage

destination for Orthodox Christianity has necessitated a series of measures for the control of visitor access. Furthermore, the significant spiritual role of the monasteries and the intangible values that dominate the use of space and the material culture often cause conflicts in the way cultural heritage is perceived and "consumed". This paper suggests that there are certain limitations on the applicability of international standards advocated by charters and policy documents. Therefore, the collaborations and conflicts that take place between the Athonite monks and heritage professionals in negotiating issues of interpretation, presentation and visitor access will be examined. Furthermore, examples where compromising solutions has been achieved will be highlighted.

Cruising Nunavut

Lynn Peplinski

Abstract

Nunavut, the largest land claim settlement in Canadian history, covers 2 million square kilometres of arctic territory and has become the destination for increasing numbers of cruise ships since 1999. Archaeology sites are "sold" as attractions for cruise ship consumers, as visitors are invited to sail Nunavut waters, including the disputed Northwest Passage, and visit, among others, the graves of crew members of the lost Franklin expedition. Archaeology sites are protected however; access is to permit holders only. The Inuit Heritage Trust is a land claim organization mandated to represent Inuit interests related to archaeology. Currently, the IHT requires that all cruise ships wishing to access archaeology sites include plans for Inuit on-the-ground participation. This requirement is being met with considerable resistance by cruise ship operators. The paper will review existing legislation, and reflect on the issues and concerns of northern communities, cruise ship operators and passengers.

'Iwokrama - the Green Heart of Guyana': working with indigenous communities in heritage management and tourism using the principles of ecomuseology

Gerard Corsane

Abstract

In post-colonial contexts, the inclusion of indigenous people in heritage management and responsible tourism has become important. This paper will consider some of the tourism initiatives of the Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development and the North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB), Guyana. These two organisations are working to ensure that there is stakeholder participation in the management of the Iwokrama protected rainforest area and the North Rupununi wetlands, which centres on input from local Makushi Amerindian communities through the NRDDB. Although the term 'ecomuseum' is not linked in any way to the project, the work being done follows many of the principles of the ecomuseum ideal. After a brief introduction to ecomuseology, the paper will cover the ecomuseum principles that relate to the tourism activities of Iwokrama and NRDDB. These activities will be introduced as examples of good practice of working with indigenous communities.

Theme 16 - Independent Sessions

16.1 - Working with the military: not evil, just necessary

G109: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Jon Price, Joseph Schuldenrein, Martin Brown

Abstract

We are familiar with the concept of archaeologists accepting multiple viewpoints and polyvocal interpretations. We accept that groups defined by kinship, descent, location, or mode of worship can have valid influences on our work. We accept commercial, industrial and capitalist organisations as well as arms of government as our patrons. The military are generally considered to be a legitimate arm of government, yet there is disagreement on how, or even if we should interact with them. This session presents experiences of, and issues raised by, working with the military. The three session organisers have experience of working with the military as employer on CRM work in the UK and abroad, with the military as experts in dealing with live ordnance, and with the military and their families as descendants. This session will highlight and discuss the particulars of military culture, and how archaeologists can and should work with this cultural group.

Current archaeology, Afghanistan and the military: an overview

Iain Shearer

Abstract

Since the attacks on Afghanistan in 2001 and the invasion in 2002, it may be assumed that archaeology has been at best an irrelevance to Afghans and International Authorities. This is as true a statement regarding Afghanistan as it is of any Western state. Elements within any civil and military structure sometimes see little purpose in devoting resources to an "uneconomic" aspect of state development or governance. This paper offers an overview of current archaeological work being carried out in Afghanistan by a variety of international projects in conjunction with Afghan archaeological authorities. The range of archaeological work is perhaps surprising to an outside observer and all the projects currently underway rely on good working relationships with the military to a greater or lesser degree. Perhaps as surprising to an outside observer is the typically positive reaction to which the authorities in Afghanistan have responded to the needs of Afghan archaeology.

Good training=good practice: environmental support to the U.K. Defence Training Estate

Martin Brown

Abstract

The nature of modern training has the potential to be destructive on a landscape scale but at the same time the exclusion of modern agriculture and development from many sites has preserved a wide range of historic landscape and archaeological features, as well as sites of bio-diversity importance. Defence Estates administers the UK Ministry of Defence land holdings and employs a team of specialists in both Natural and Historic environment to assist in the management of the estate in order to ensure that sensitive sites are not damaged and that the landscape character is not detrimentally affected by military activity. These conservation requirements must be balanced with Britain's military commitments and training needs. This paper will discuss the mechanisms employed to ensure the cultural heritage on the defence estate is not compromised by and in conflict with the military need.

How the Dutch army protects cultural heritage

Rene Teijgeler

Abstract

Globalisation and the 'war on terrorism' have changed the world, including the armed conflict, dramatically. The Dutch Army embraces the policy of the three D's: Diplomacy, Development and Defence, where the army can only add in part to the solution of a violent conflict. The CIMIC battalion (civil-military cooperation) is increasingly important nowadays. It is composed of regular servicemen complemented by over 450 reserve officers who serve as Functional Specialists. The Cultural Affairs and Education unit counts 25 highly educated culture and heritage professionals who are willing to serve for at least two months in any mission. This unit also assists in training soldiers and officers in heritage issues. It also implements the obligation to protect cultural heritage according to international laws. One member of the CA&E team served two tours in Iraq as the last Senior Advisor to the Ministry of Culture.

In-theatre soldier training through cultural heritage playing cards: a U.S. Department of Defense example

James A. Zeidler, Laurie W. Rush

Abstract

Cultural heritage protection has been a long-standing challenge for the US military during deployments to Afghanistan and Iraq, largely due to a lack of formal awareness training on these issues. We report on the development of educational playing cards specifically aimed at increasing awareness of heritage preservation issues for in-theatre DoD personnel. Playing cards have long been used as informational and educational tools far beyond their recreational use for game playing. Their value in this respect lies in their compact size, maximal portability, and frequent use both by individuals and by larger groups. Hence, the medium ideally ensures broad distribution of the message. Imagery and accompanying captions are briefly reviewed and a unique set of puzzles associated with each of the four suits is also illustrated. The cards are part of a larger cultural heritage awareness effort sponsored by the DoD's Legacy Resource Management Program.

The ethics of archaeologists embedded in military structures during armed conflicts

Jack Williams

Abstract

The archaeologist has the primary duty to preserve, protect, and enhance the archaeological record for the benefit of those who no longer have voice. Consistent with this primary duty is the notion that any system of pragmatic ethics must be built on a foundation of trust among stakeholders, including indigenous peoples. We implement the prime duty of trust-making through several cognizable fiduciary duties, all of which must be discharged in furtherance of the prime duty of trust-making. Modern war-fighting thrusts the archaeologist into a maelstrom of complex and difficult situations that may erode the prime duty of trust-making. Present ethics systems, often built on an assumption of professional mistrust, fail to provide a meaningful approach to questions of immediate concern in a number of areas of conflict. However, an ethical system based squarely on the virtue of trust-making may provide the content and context necessary to resolve these ethical issues.

The Iraq Mass Graves Investigation Team: an application of anthropological forensic sciences in prosecuting crimes against humanity

Michael K. Trimble, Paul D. Rubenstein, Joseph Schuldenrein, Susan Malin-Boyce

Abstract

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was contracted by the U.S. Department of Justice's Regime Crimes Liaison Office in the U.S. Mission (Embassy), Baghdad, to work on a comprehensive mass graves project. The objective was to

collect forensic and anthropological data as evidence in support of the prosecution of principal regime leaders of the former Iraqi government. We present the work of the Iraq Mass Graves Investigation Team, highlighting innovative analytic techniques and demonstrating how anthropological and archaeological forensic sciences can serve the cause of bringing alleged criminals to justice. Details are offered to illustrate the design and implementation of the program to excavate, analyze and report on mass graves in Iraq; the processes and capabilities developed to perform field forensic services for the treatment of human remains; and, an assessment of the products and results of the mass graves forensic science team investigations.

The military as descendants

Jon Price

Abstract

A military casualty, recovered long after the end of a conflict, appears at first to be an unusual category of body, in that in many cases it remains the responsibility of the state, and in particular the military forces. In practice military behaviour and expectations, both at the official and the individual level, indicates that they exhibit all the characteristics we might recognise as characterising a legitimate descendant group, such as historical continuity of tradition, formal group ritual activity, and social rituals strengthening group cohesion. In some cases the family of the soldier is willingly incorporated into this group, in other cases they are specifically excluded from the process. This paper examines the issues involved in working with the military, and with soldiers' families, as descendants.

16.2 - Planning for consideration of archaeological heritage during military conflict

G109: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Laurie W. Rush, Peter Stone

Abstract

The proposed session is designed to bring conference participants up to date on Defence Department initiatives from the U.S., Germany, the Netherlands and others concerning planning and training with respect to archaeological and heritage properties during global military operations. Many have heard about the U.S. archaeology awareness playing cards, but this training tool is one part of a comprehensive effort to institutionalize heritage considerations in the defence planning and operations process. Initiatives include efforts to populate GIS planning data bases with archaeological information so that military personnel are not inadvertently damaging sites and are in fact enabled to pro-actively practice site avoidance. There is also the potential for using DoD remote imagery including laser enabled mapping to help planners delineate sites to improve the quality of available information. Training materials for deploying personnel, in addition to the cards, also include ready reference pocket cards, replica sites at training installations, archaeological reference websites, and on line training modules. We are in the process of developing more specialized training for military personnel who are most likely to encounter archaeology like surveyors and designers of bed down sites, divers, unexploded ordnance personnel, and contract construction project managers. Related tasks include development of foreign country buying guides with emphasis on avoiding looted antiquities. We feel that partnership between military archaeologists and subject matter experts specializing in the archaeology of host countries offers the best hope for improved planning and site considerations on the part of Departments of Defence around the world.

Associated Posters

- o Archaeology and the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and under Occupation

Archaeology and the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict and under occupation

Friedrich Schipper, Holger Eichberger

Abstract

This paper deals with the perspectives of the protection of archaeological heritage and cultural property in the event of armed conflict and under occupation as a military issue, as well as an issue of civil military cooperation. Against the backdrop of recent conflicts and based on experiences of the Austrian military and Austrian NGOs, it points to the gap between the ideal of international conventions and the hard facts of military "Rules of Engagement". It strengthens the need for an explicit political mandate for the protection of cultural property for the military in action. It also strengthens the obligation of the scientific community to advocate for this explicit mandate in a most effective way and in cooperation with politicians, law enforcement officers, the military and other experts dealing with the protection of cultural property.

Cultural heritage professionals and the role of U.S. Army Civil Affairs

Corine Wegener

Abstract

The looting of the Iraq National Museum prompted the formation of the U.S. Department of Defense In Theater Cultural Heritage Training Program, which has successfully raised military awareness of the importance of respecting cultural property. During World War II, Civil Affairs Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives teams saved countless cultural sites and repatriated thousands of looted objects. Today, Civil Affairs is still the lead military organization responsible for cultural property issues during war; however, there are few trained cultural heritage professionals in the all-volunteer U.S. military. Civil Affairs relies on civilian cultural heritage professionals to provide training and expertise. This paper addresses how the U.S. Committee of the Blue Shield and its partner organizations, the Archaeological Institute of America and American Institute for Conservation, provide cultural heritage training and expertise to Civil Affairs units in support of their role as the military's first line cultural property specialists and advisors.

Cultural resources data for heritage protection in contingency operations

Paul R. Green

Abstract

The Defense Department's global missions entail not only security, but also narcotics interdiction, disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, and nation building. In many such activities, military engineers and embedded teams of technical experts are often at the forefront of planning and initial placement of U.S. forces. Stateside, cultural resource professionals are located within engineering organizations to ensure federal laws protecting important historic properties are followed. DoD cultural resource managers at various levels are collaborating to define and establish similar standards, procedures, data, and expertise suitable for overseas contingency operations. This paper describes recent efforts to make suitable information on monuments, structures, archaeological sites and artifacts, and places of traditional, religious, and cultural importance available to planners, project personnel, commanders, and host nation officials. The goal is to ensure that adverse effects to heritage properties are avoided, minimized, or mitigated. Topics discussed include data types and sources, validation, security, presentation, and maintenance.

Time not on my side: cultural resource management in Kirkuk, Iraq

Darrell Pinckney

Abstract

Kirkuk, Iraq is home to Assyrian, Babylonian, Arab and Turkoman cultural resources. It is probable that sites up to

5000 years old will be discovered upon excavation at Kirkuk Regional Air Base. Due to poorly drained soils, improvements and repairs to existing utilities will be conducted. Monitoring such excavations can be challenging in a high threat area due to hostile attacks and unexploded ordnance. Aside from the hostile environment, locating guidance and supplies for handling and storing cultural material can be difficult. Differences of opinion held by local and national governments further frustrate the process. Finally, many local people (Kurds, Arabs, Persians, Sunni, Shiites) claim ownership of cultural material discovered during excavations. As a service member with a cultural resource background deployed in Iraq, I had the privilege to perform military duties while monitoring excavations on base and developing a working plan to aid in this process.

Utilizing military cultural experts in war and peace time: cases and examples from the field

Joris D. Kila

Abstract

This presentation is from a European perspective and is an introduction to cultural heritage protection using militarized or military experts both at the national and inter-agency level. Matters to be discussed include: basic problems and prejudices such as military rules in relation to international law, NATO CIMIC doctrine, Hague Convention guidance, civil military cooperation versus civil development aid, and reserve military versus professional military participation. The discussion will also address complications for cultural emergency response caused by cultural motives for the conflict like ethnicity, education, religion, differences in perception of culture, ranking problems, and national identity. Field experiences and lessons learned will be illustrated utilizing a number of case studies from Iraq and Afghanistan such as: the rescue of Uruk (Al Muthanna Iraq) from looting utilizing Dutch military experts, local civilians and tribal networks.

Discussant

Matthew Bogdanos

16.3 - Recent work at major archaeological sites around the world

A106: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30
15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Arkadiusz Marciniak, Gabriel Cooney

Abstract

One of the important links in global archaeology is the application of a set of similar methodological approaches to understand material remains from the past. Indeed at a time of increasing diversity of archaeological interpretation, it is sometimes stated that methodology and sets of practice are what now defines archaeology. In this session we take a comparative approach in which the contributors present data and their methodological approaches from a range of important sites around the world. The intention is that setting these presentations in this context will not only provide insights into individual sites, but also a better understanding of the impact of methodologies on archaeological understanding.

'Apries Palace' (Kom Tuman, Memphis, Egypt): the archaeological finds from the 2001-2002 campaigns

Maria Helena T. Lopes, Teresa Rita M. Pereira

Abstract

The Universidade Nova de Lisboa has led the Memphis/ Kom Tuman Project since 2000. The concession area of this project includes the "Apries Palace and his mercenaries camp" that is now undergoing preservation and investigation.

In this paper, we want to present some results of the excavations so far, from 2000 to 2004, through the interpretation of the exhumed artefacts. The 321 objects recovered from this site represent considerable diachrony: 4%

date from the Old Kingdom, 50% from the New Kingdom, 20% from Ptolemaic Dynasty/ Roman Period and only a less expressive 25% actually dates from the Late Period. However, this data only reinforces the idea of older "hiding" structures below the mercenaries' camp of Pharaoh Apries Palace. The sample presented here reveals much of the ancient Egyptian material culture: pottery, sculpture, metallurgy, adornment objects and even domestic furniture.

A New Archaeological approach to the ancient sites of Nalanda, Rajgir and Vaishali

P.K. Mishra

Abstract

In investigating ancient civilization, archaeological sites have further scope for study. The antiquity of the cyclopean wall of Rajgir can be compared with evidence in Greece, Italy, Turkey, and Egypt. The C14 dates of NBPW from various parts of Nepal and India indicate the earliest of this phase in around 1000B.C. Keeping this in mind, the historical period of India, date of 2nd urbanization and the date of the cyclopean wall of the 15th Century B.C. require further discussion. The discovery of relic stupa at Rajgriha remains a challenge. Three principle events of the life of Buddha are related with Bihar. It requires a survey. The excavation of Juafardi (2006-07) has revealed an earliest C14 date of 15th century B.C. However, earlier excavation at Nalanda Mahavihara could not reveal dating before 4th century A.D. Ghorakatora Excavation in this vicinity dates back to 2000B.C.

Archaeological investigation of the nobility graves from Genghis Khan's era

Dorjpalam Navaan

Abstract

The Department of Anthropology and Archaeology of National University, Mongolia has been conducting archaeological investigations in the Tavan tolgoi site, Ongon sum, Sukhbaatar aimag in Eastern Mongolia and has discovered unique archaeological findings. During the 2004-2007 expedition, archaeologists excavated a grave containing the skeleton of a woman who was approximately 40 years old and the undisturbed grave of a young man of Mongolian nobility. They also unearthed numerous artifacts made from gold and silver and a gilded horse saddle embellished with crystal decoration, which strongly suggest that these burials were those of nobility or members of the royal family. Evidence suggests that the graves at the Tavan tolgoi site date to the Great Mongol Empire period. The calibrated dates were in the range of 1130-1250D, which are contemporary with Genghis Khan's life span. Considering the fact that such burials are traditionally hard to find, the Tavan tolgoi site is expected to manifest important archaeological and historical aspects.

Mustang, a Medieval walled archaeological city in Nepal

Bharat R. Rawat

Abstract

The history of Mustang Archaeology starts by chance, as does that of other important archaeological sites around the world including Mohenjodaro of Pakistan, Lascaux of the France and the terracotta army of the first emperor of China. Such cases are often referred to in Archaeology as Chance Findings. In the same way, it was during the 1980s that the oldest burial caves known to date were found in the Mustang region in Chokhopani, on the left bank of the Kaligandaki river, opposite Tukuche village. The burial caves, which, it was later discovered, pre-date 800BC, were exposed while a shaft was being dug to install water pipes for a mini hydel project in Chokhopani. The discovery caused little sensation at the time since very few people had any idea of the existence of such an ancient culture. In 1985 the site was visited by a Nepalese archaeologist and reported accordingly.

Osseous rests and ceramics: identification of burial patterns in the yacimientos of Zorca and Queniquea's Hill, located in Tachira State, Venezuela, during the prehispanic period

Miren K. Bilbao

Abstract

The subject of this paper is the analysis of the extracted material from Zorca and Queniquea's Hill, excavated by Durán in the years of 1985 and 1991-1993 respectively, located in the already described Tachira state. After the analysis of the elements that formed the burial practices of these two sites, and once we have observed the similarities and differences between them, we will be able to infer a possible relationship between the burial patterns and a possible influence of social stratification, in other words, interpret through the funeral and mortuary treatment if there is evidence of a distinction in the characteristics of the burial by age, gender or the activity performed in life, and finally establish associations with archaeological material already located in the areas.

The hypogean aqueducts of the Greek town of Siracusa (Sicily). Problems on the constructional technique

Corrado Marziano

Abstract

One of the reasons that the first Greek colonizers choose the site of Siracusa for the foundation of a town was surely the great abundance of water present in the subsoil of the area because of particular geological features. The exploitation of this groundwater led, during Greek period, to the construction of a net of hypogean aqueducts with particular features and manufacturing processes that in some cases are not yet well understood. Some of these aqueducts remained in use until recently, and one in particular, which is still working, is likely to have had a sacred use; others instead were abandoned and subsequently enlarged and used again as catacombs in the early Christian age. Thus, the aim of this study is to present both the features of the most important aqueducts and the problems and the hypotheses on the construction technique used and demonstrated by recent investigations.

16.4 - Problematising 'heritage as cure' - towards alternative therapeutics of memory-work

G106: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00
15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Beverley Butler, Jane Hubert

Abstract

Much debate has centred upon cultural heritage as either a 'symptom' or 'cure' for late-modernity's literal and metaphysical conditions of alienation and rootlessness and as a means to counteract 'post-colonial' experiences of rupture and displacement. Healing has become synonymous with the re-enchancement of self-in-the-world, and bound up with a post-conflict therapeutics of healing and recovery. We problematise these assertions of 'heritage as cure' and 'heritage as healing' by shifting attention to alternative theorisations and applications of cultural heritage and memory-work to studies of wellbeing. We explore these issues from alternative perspectives, by focusing attention on marginalised (including non-western) perspectives on human suffering and wellbeing, addressing the place (or placelessness) of cultural heritage in the context of social and physical exclusion. Critiques of the mainstream institutions of the museum and heritage site and orthodox histories of archaeology and anthropology are juxtaposed with studies of institutions of care and containment. We examine the loss of personhood and human dignity that arise from the medicalisations, intellectualisations and physical incarceration of those suffering experiences of exclusion, stigma, marginality, illness, 'madness' and disability, and address potential strategies in the remaking of worlds and identities. We examine the ways that individuals and communities who have been 'disinherited' by and from mainstream cultural transmission and memory-work are able to engage in reconstructive psychic and social identity-work, and

suggest that the development of alternative perspectives and therapeutics of healing and recovery offer a means to re-think questions of human agency and to identify insights into the human condition.

Heritage as pharmakon: redemptive formulas and alternative therapeutics

Beverley Butler

Abstract

Heritage has been characterised as the 'symptom' of, or the 'cure' - and at times the diagnostic - for a varied set of contexts and concerns. Conceived of as a 'thought-piece', this paper seeks to re-position cultural heritage as pharmakon (poison-cure) in order to problematise orthodox grand narrative redemptive formulas that continue to pervade heritage discourse. Just as Derrida regards the pharmakon as an overdetermined concept and illustrative of the ways in which the very notion of signification becomes overloaded, my aim is to subvert the arguably 'over-determined' orthodox assertions of heritage wellbeing by re-positioning heritage as not only a symptom or cure but, the very cause of human suffering, dislocation and disinheritance. My conclusions reiterate how such perspectives and the development of an alternative therapeutics of healing and recovery offers a means to re-think basic questions of human agency and to identify insights into the human condition.

Oral history, cultural heritage and identity of the dehumanised and socially invisible 'other'

Jane Hubert

Abstract

What can be said about the oral history and heritage of people whose lives are controlled, interpreted, dictated by others in a deprived, segregated, socially invisible environment which defines them as 'sick, ugly, defiled' and beyond the pale. What is the cultural heritage of people deemed to be totally 'other'? This paper discusses these questions by focusing on an ethnographic study carried out with men with severe learning disabilities and mental health problems who have lived their lives in a locked ward of an old institution.

Reconstructing worlds - empathetic identification and sympathetic magics

Michael J. Rowlands

Abstract

This paper brings to the discussion of 'heritage as cure' the notion of empathy/ sympathy. I use these critical dynamics to problematise the orthodox heritage position that asserts that the commemoration of origins/ancestors and empathetic identification with the 'other' (asa moral act) will mean that history will not repeat itself if we 'remember' (empathise with) the cruelties of the past. Using examples of contemporary responses to the 'reconstruction of worlds' in post-conflict situations, I argue that an alternative therapeutics of 'heritage wellbeing' is required, capable of a more subtle and complex understanding of the relationships between world-making, persons-objects, discrepant temporalities and cure-curation.

The circulation of objects and medicine

Stephen Quirke

Abstract

The point of departure for my paper is Muhamad Adul Hasan going to hospital in 1923-4 at Qau-Badari, the place where the archaeologists were uncovering ancient burials including shaman types. I use this as a means to critically uncover both the institutionalisation of Egyptian archaeology and of hospital care and their inextricable linkages under colonialism. In terms of wellbeing, my interest is in the intimacies between the circulation of persons-objects and medicines. I use Foucaultian theory in my analysis and use this to draw out the implications of addressing 'heritage as cure' and 'heritage wellbeing' and as a means to redraw and subvert orthodox genealogies of archaeology and cultural transmission.

16.5 - Old wine in new bottles: working on old excavations using modern methods

A109: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30
10-20 minutes with discussion

Cristian F. Schuster, Lolita Nikolova, Raluca Kogalniceanu, Alexandru Morintz

Abstract

Our session mainly addresses the archaeological schools inside which, especially during the communist period, archaeological investigations were not given the entire financial and logistical support required by a normal archaeological research. Thus, many of the excavations did not allow the gathering of detailed information and, mostly, did not benefit from an adequate valorization. Unfortunately, part of the information and of the materials was lost because of various causes or is defective. In addition, old observations usually cannot be verified on the field any more, and those old conclusions are disputable nowadays because, sometime in the past, they were presented in an altered manner due to political motifs.

The purpose of this session is to put forward old unexploited or only partially exploited field researches. The means suggested are the gathering of all available information (field notes, sketches, general plans, etc.), their registration and ordering. What we aim is to establish, as a result of discussions, those methods best suited in accordance with the quality and quantity of data. Different experiences would help the establishment of some common strategies for dealing with the uncertainty of data coming from old excavations and for their putting forward in the present with the use of modern methods.

Associated Posters

- o The Prehistory of Piperstown: A reassessment of an upland landscape

The 'Transitional period' after 1989 and the archaeological heritage of Bulgaria

Diana Gergova

Abstract

Bulgaria has one of the richest archaeological heritages in Europe - an important contributor to the culture of Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean area from the prehistoric period until the present day. This heritage is a base for the development of cultural tourism and for the sustainable development of the country. It plays an important role also in the process of mutual understanding and tolerant behavior between the local groups of different ethnic or religious traditions, and between archaeologists and the indigenous population. Nevertheless, in the years of transition, after the changes in 1989, the country's approaches to problems of preservation, investigation, illegal trafficking and introduction of modern legislation have been controversial. These problems and the lack of modern legislation in Bulgaria will be proposed for discussion.

Old excavations in new bottles: vinegar or honey?

Adina E. Boroneant

Abstract

For decades, the Iron Gates of the Danube has been one of the most discussed areas in the study of the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition. On the Romanian banks, little data from the initial excavations has been published other than selective typologies for chipped stone, bone/antler, and occasionally pottery. New excavations in these sites except, Schela Cladovei, are impossible. Turning to earlier excavations is the only solution. The present paper deals with the difficulties of cataloguing the remaining sets of earlier records (transcription of field notes, digitalizing excavation plans, digitalizing and re-interpreting old photographs) with the aim of reconstructing old stratigraphies, discussing possible interpretation errors, suggesting tests and analyses that could offer new relevant information. Based on the existing archaeological finds, the

well catalogued site archive and modern techniques, the old wine in new bottles could turn out to be vinegar or honey.

Addressing the conundrum of the Tartaria tablets

Marco Merlini

Abstract

A turning point on the origins of writing and its role in the complexity of ancient societies was the disputed discovery of the inscribed Tartaria tablets. These finds are dubiously dated artifacts due to the rumours surrounding the circumstances of their discovery; the gossip about radiocarbon-dating; their vague stratigraphy inside the pit where they were found; and the uncertain location of the pit inside the stratigraphy. If some scholars are utilizing them as a "deus ex machina" to resolve the crucial issue of the chronology of European prehistory, others arrive to question their authenticity. Marco Merlini will introduce new data establishing a carbon-14 date for the bones associated with the tablets, presenting the chemical and mineralogical analysis of the tablets, reinvestigating the conditions of the discovery, solving the enigma of the supposed cultic sacrifice and cannibalistic ritual that happened at Tartaria, and elucidating the out of the ordinary identity of the corpse.

The Neolithic necropolis from Sultana, south Romania

Alexandra Comsa, Done -. Serbănescu

Abstract

The Sultana village is located in the south-eastern part of Romania, about 15 km north of the Danube, on the western bank of the Mostiștea Lake. The Neolithic necropolis, which is the topic of our paper, was discovered in 1974. Its investigation began immediately and continued, with some interruptions, so that by 2007, 253 inhumation burials had been unearthed, out of which, the vast majority of skeletons were placed in a flexed position, on their left side, with their head towards the east, with some deviations. To date, this is the largest Boian necropolis investigated. Anthropologically speaking, two main types have been distinguished: protoeuropoid and mediteranoid.

Cernavoda area. A proposal for the reconstruction of the prehistoric landscape

Alexandru Morintz

Abstract

The paper deals with the reconstruction of the prehistoric landscape of the Cernavodă area, which underwent substantial changes during the second half of the 19th century: the Cernavodă-Constanța railroad (1860), the bridge over the Danube (1895), the Danube-Black Sea Channel. We tried to recover the topographic character of the area prior to the great human interventions and for that we used maps and military plans from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. We also added geographic, geologic and climatic data recorded for the end of the 19th century. Corroborating all this information with archaeological records, we made a proposal of the landscape in prehistoric times. We created for each prehistoric site (settlements, cemetery) a 3D model.

Cernavoda - Columbia D: what the bones can tell us

Claire M. Rennie

Abstract

Cernavoda is a Late Neolithic site situated on the banks of the River Danube in South east Romania. During excavations in the 1950s, approximately 500 human skeletons were recovered in varying stages of completeness. So far, roughly 200 individuals have been examined. In general, the bones were in bad condition, due, in part to burial conditions and excavation methods, as well as curatorial and previous anthropological methods. The human remains were initially examined in the 1950s with the focus of identifying racial attributes. The current analysis of the remains focuses more on the reconstruction of lifestyle using the bones as the primary resource. Modern methods of ageing and sexing are

used to analyse the demography of the site, with special emphasis on the causes of trauma. Trauma can be caused by violence, disease, occupation and terrain. Combined, the lifestyle of this particular community can be reconstructed.

Cernavoda - Columbia D. How far can we go with the recovery of funerary data?

Raluca Kogalniceanu

Abstract

The Hamangia cemetery from Cernavoda, excavated between 1953-1962 and still not published in a monographic manner, is an archaeological site of great importance for the Neolithic period. It has been two years since we managed to trace most of the information related to this cemetery (field notes, plans, artifacts, bones and anthropological determination). We are trying now to reconstruct the whole, using these scattered parts. But it is a long and laborious process. How far can we go with the reconstruction after so many years have lapsed since the excavation took place? We will present several cases of graves for which we had different combinations of the aforementioned types of information. Based on these cases, we will try to see how far can we go with the reconstruction of the whole, what more can be done and what has been lost for good.

From Bucharest to the south along the Danube: testing old excavations

Cristian F. Schuster

Abstract

Bucharest and the surrounding area towards the south, down to the Danube bank, represent the central area of the Romanian province of Muntenia. The excavations that took place in some of the city sites or around it, led to the identification of specific manifestations of the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze Age. Unfortunately, this research and that which took place during communist times, although extremely valuable, was determined by the methodology of the time, by the limits imposed by the authorities and by various other subjective factors, specific to the political regime. Over the last number of years (approx. 10 years), new archaeological methods have begun to be implemented with more strength, thus leading to important conclusive results, some of which contradict those from earlier digs (see the sites of Bucharest - Militari Câmpul Boja, Mogoșești, Mironcești, Popești, Căscioarele, Radovanu, Sultana, etc).

An important Dacian site in the Carpathian Mountains. Pietroasa Mică-Gruia Mic?-Gruia D?rii: From Fortified Settlement to Sacred Enclosure

Valeriu Sirbu

Abstract

The site in question enjoys a spectacular view towards the plain below. The plateau was enclosed with a stone wall. Only three types of complexes were registered for the 1st c. BC-1st c. AD: a) mound-like deposits, the majority with a stone ring at the bottom and fireplaces; b) isolated fireplaces and c) pits. Among the discovered complexes, neither in situ dwellings, workshops nor house annexes were found. The discovered inventory includes a large variety of items; some deposited in their entirety, others were just fragments: ceramic vessels, tools and utensils, weapons and harness items, adornments, coins, zoomorphic and anthropomorphic figurines. The deposits with rich and various inventories, often valuable items, express the strong cultic motivation that pressured the people to give them away. We consider the site to be a sacred enclosure (temenos).

How to communicate with Past

Lolita Nikolova

Abstract

J Barrett's presentation at the 13th EAA Meeting in Zadar (2007) has pointed dialogue about archaeology in the direction of a general understanding of culture. In my opinion, this

methodology is of primary importance not only for the understanding of the concept of archaeological culture, but generally to answer to the question How do archaeologists communicate with Past, including digging the past?

My presentation will focus on the problem of how to communicate with the Past. I will discuss how technology, theoretical archaeology, social psychology and the Internet have allowed archaeologists to communicate more successfully with the Past, both with regard to digging and interpreting the it, and to achieve a balance between criticism and tolerance when focusing on old excavations.

16.6 - The archaeology of the village

B101: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Simon Kaner, Koji Mizoguchi

Abstract

With the increasing impact of globalization on village communities around the world, it is timely to revisit the archaeology of this basic human settled community. Archaeology has moved a long way from the days of the Early Meso-American village and the contextual approach along with the emergence of high resolution archaeology have meant that archaeologists now have access to a record of excavated village sites offering the potential for unparalleled understanding of the development, reproduction and transformation of this settlement form. As a recent exhibition at the Tate Modern has suggested, by 2050, as much as 75% of the population of the planet will live in urban spaces. What will be the continuing significance of the village in such a context? Contributions include approaches to village histories and the role of village structures in a variety of contexts, from prehistoric to literate, and from autonomous economic unit to urban villages.

A Bronze Age settlement at Tober, Co. Offaly

Fintan Walsh

Abstract

This paper will describe the results of the excavation of a possible Late Bronze Age settlement at Tober Co Offaly. The activity was centred around a well-defined house structure c. 10m in diameter, with a large central hearth. This structure was surrounded by a number of possible ancillary structures and the whole site was surrounded by an enclosing fence. The site will be discussed in its wider pre-historic landscape setting.

A cognitive approach to Neolithic enclosures: the case study of Perdigões in SW Iberia.

António C. Valera

Abstract

This paper will stress the possibilities of a cognitive approach to spatial and architectural organization of some Neolithic enclosures. The case study presented is the archaeological complex of Perdigões (Reguengos de Monsaraz, South Portugal). Here, the spatial organization of the enclosure suggests a strong connection to a cosmological representation. Models that deal with cognitive structures, namely the model of finalist mental structures, can be used to address these archaeological remains in order to understand their architectural organization and meaning.

Compound-type settlements in Yayoi society

Kunihiko Wakabayashi

Abstract

Each of the large-scale sites in Middle Yayoi culture, Japanese early agricultural society in BC1-AD1, has been regarded as a city in which specialized craftsman groups and farmers were arranged around the local chief's houses intentionally, and as the political and economic core of local society. But analysis of such Yayoi cities in the Osaka plain has revealed that each of

them was composed of several middle size villages as the kinship groups. Furthermore, there was no evidence for intentional arrangement of specialized craftsman groups within these areas. Additionally, the pottery exchange system indicates that the main principle of the Yayoi economy of commodities was not redistribution but reciprocity. Thus, it appears that Yayoi people used kinship systems to develop an economy of commodities, and such compound-type settlements represent nodes of local networks. Yayoi people did not need so established a hierarchy that a chief controlled whole aspects of local society.

Excavations of a Neolithic enclosure and settlement, Co. Tipperary

Hilary Kelleher

Abstract

A large-scale excavation was carried out on an esker in North Tipperary in the mid-west of Ireland near Lough Derg. It was a natural glacial mound that was semi-enclosed by a palisade on the north west and west with evidence for a lake on the south east with external settlement on the eastern side dating to the Early Neolithic. A later phase on the site is represented by the introduction of substantial layers of glacial till that modified the slope of the mound and sealed the earlier settlement. The high number of axe-heads and arrowheads is atypical of occupational debris and suggests either a manufacturing or/and ritual element to the site. One-hundred-and-thirty-three polished stone axes, axe fragments, axe flakes and associated polishing stones were found throughout the site. This type of site is currently unparalleled in the known Irish archaeological record.

Is it time to abandon 'Central Place' models in prehistory?

T.E. Jones

Abstract

This paper makes a case that the 'Central Place' models which frequently form the basis of archaeologists' interpretation of past landscapes are the product of modern, western cultural, i.e. capitalist, preconceptions and should not, therefore, be assumed to have a wider validity. Instead, this paper proposes that we should adopt variants of the 'Internal Frontier State' model wherein prehistoric patterns of land tenure, at least in agricultural societies, become focussed on contested frontiers and the most intensive settlement and exploitation is focussed in a ribbon along the peripheries of claimed territories leaving the central zones under developed. This paper divides in two parts. The first is a discussion of general principles that lead to the preceding conclusions. These are based on the conclusions of Owen Lattimore and how his theories have been adopted by scholars modelling literate societies around the world. This is supplemented by a discussion of the implications of medieval Welsh law, which illustrate a society where the legal system actually mandated such frontier patterns. In the second part, one will discuss a specific case study from South East Wales, although potentially having wider relevance to 'Celtic' Britain, which will indicate how patterns of Iron Age settlement can be reinterpreted in the light of a frontier settlement model and how this pattern both continued into the Roman and Early Medieval periods and may be projected backwards into the Bronze and Neolithic Ages.

Mullamast Deserted Medieval Village, Co. Kildare, Ireland

Angus Stephenson

Abstract

This paper considers the evidence from recent work at Mullamast, Co. Kildare. This site involved the excavation of a transect over 400m long through the centre of the village and, as such, was one of the largest sites of its type ever excavated in Ireland. The Minister for the Environment recently stated that "we have a dispersed pattern of settlement going back thousands of years," whilst a Professor of Irish Archaeology has publicly contrasted Irish rural settlement patterns in use since the Stone Age with "Anglo-Saxon planning models". This paper assesses the site in its political, economic and

topographic context within an area of Ireland under Anglo-Norman control and considers the possible causes of the settlement's demise and the degree to which the physical remains of the nucleated settlement may indicate the demographic origins of its inhabitants.

Neolithic Knowth - recent results from the passage tomb complex

Kerri Cleary

Abstract

A passage tomb complex was excavated at Knowth, Co. Meath (Ireland) by Prof. George Eogan between 1962 and 2000. This extensive programme of work provided a valuable insight into the prehistoric occupation of the Boyne Valley region. This paper will focus on the Neolithic activity (c. 4000 BC-c. 3000 BC), with particular reference to the relationship between the domestic and the ritual. The latest results of an extensive post-excavation process will also be utilised to shed light on a variety of features uncovered, including the cremation burials, the geology, the megalithic art and the material culture recovered.

Spatial and temporal dynamics of archaeological areas

Irina Demetradze

Abstract

A number of archaeological sites which functioned as rural settlements in the Hellenistic and Roman periods acquired totally different meanings in the 20th century. The origin and development of human occupation in antiquity and also in modern times was influenced by environment, cultural and political situations. Consideration of these archaeological areas in Georgia, over given intervals of time, demonstrates a dynamic human ecosystem.

The agricultural areas located in the vicinity of polises and including elements of satellite cities in antiquity, lost their initial function in modern times. However, due to their favorable location, they became important in the spheres of transportation, military or the energy industry. The objective of this paper is to provide a wider context for the archaeological sites, to evaluate cultural factors of the past human ecosystem and modern spatial and temporal activities, in order to trace the changes of archaeological areas in diverse cultural, chronological, and environmental frameworks.

16.7 - Tracing objects, tracing people

B101: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Ian Russell, Andrew Cochrane

Abstract

One of the classic approaches to the identification of cultural interaction in the archaeological record is the distribution and context of material from known sources. The papers in this session explore a range of case studies and methodologies focused on cultural interaction, from examples where geochemistry provides new perspectives on research problems to papers based on the critical examination of context and distribution patterns to provide a better understanding of key research issues. The comparative, global approach also provides an opportunity to put each case study in a wider context.

Caño del Oso and Tierroide styles: the Portuguesa confluence. An approximation to an multicultural geographic point

Antonio R. Silva

Abstract

Migration or commerce? The findings of archaeologist Alberta Zucchi from Los Llanos in the Portuguesa State in the '60s include important quantities of ceramic fragments pertaining, apparently, to the Caño del Oso and Tierroide ceramic styles among others. They have attracted the attention of the

archaeological world, making possible the study of population movements and the development of commerce in the Pre-Columbian populations of South America. The Portuguesa State has been the subject of little archaeological investigation. In the context of the complex Los Llanos populations, this study attempts to weave a thread between the Northwest Los Llanos, the Southwest Los Llanos and the Middle Orinoco river populations before the arrival of the Spanish to the continent.

Harappan elements in the Sarayupar Plain (with special reference to Imlidih Khurd, Gorakhpur District, Uttar Pradesh, India)

Ashok K. Singh

Abstract

The Harappan presence in the Ganga valley has long been a subject of debate. New evidence from the mid Ganga plain - especially from Sarayupar - demonstrates that the Harappans interacted with the agricultural community of this region. The existence of Narhan Culture (2nd millennium BC) in this area has already been documented and Neolithic settlements have been identified on sites like Imlidih Khurd and several others. The existence of this agricultural community precisely at almost the same time as the late Harappans were inhabiting the banks of the Yamuna poses further questions as to whether the Harappans had anything to do with their contemporaries further east and, if so, what was the nature of this interaction? In this context the substantial number of steatite beads recovered from the earliest deposit of Imlidih Khurd assumes greater significance. The paper will assess the Harappan elements in the material culture of Imlidih Khurd.

The Malabar coast in Indian Ocean trade: new evidence from the Indo-Roman site of Pattanam

K P Shajan, J P. Cherian, Veerasamy Selvakumar

Abstract

The first Iron Age-Early Historic settlement site on the Malabar coast (India) is located at Pattanam (N 10 09' 434"; E 76 12' 587" Ernakulam dt., Kerala) in the Periyar delta near the Arabian Sea. Pattanam is the only known site on the Malabar Coast with archaeological evidence for Indo-Roman trade. The site has revealed brick architectural remains identical to the classical Indo-Roman site, Arikamedu, and a variety of early historic Indian and foreign ceramics and beads. Several artefacts from the site indicate wide-ranging external contacts with the Mediterranean region, Arabia and Persian Gulf, besides the east coast of India during the Early Historic and Early Medieval periods. The investigations at the site point to a strong argument for equating Pattanam with the renowned port of Muziris. This paper discusses the Early Historic archaeology and trade contacts of the Malabar coast in the light of new findings from Pattanam.

Criteria and markers for the unitary evaluation of archaeological finds

Nicolae Ursulescu, Vasile Cotiuga, Felix Tencariu

Abstract

This paper proposes a unitary evaluation system for archaeological finds, irrespective of differences with reference to time, place and the nature of discoveries, in order to reduce the subjective character of valorizations. Evaluation of any archaeological situation / artifact would be carried out using a scale (1 - 100) to measure specific criteria - Quality of raw material, source of raw material, technique / construction, finishing / improvement, conservation, frequency, utilitarian value, artistic value, cultural-chronological framing and scientific-documentary value. Specific markers have been established for each criterion, based on which, a certain number of points are assigned. The sum of the points earned by each criterion is divided by the number of criteria used to give the mean value of an archaeological discovery. The final results may aid in the correct evaluation of the discoveries, both from a scientific and financial point of view, as well as in establishing the priorities concerning the decision making on heritage problems.

Geochemistry of 18th century American porcelain: Bartlam (c. 1765-70) and Bonnin & Morris (c. 1770-73)

Victor Owen

Abstract

High-fired ceramic sherds recovered from the John Bartlam potworks (c. 1765-70) at Cain Hoy, SC, indicate that the first known manufacturer of creamware in America also produced porcelain. Five lead-glazed, porcelaneous sherds attributed to Bartlam were analysed for major elements. All are phosphatic (14-20% P₂O₅); three samples contain minor amounts of sulphate, but, unlike Bonnin & Morris (Philadelphia, PA) phosphatic porcelain, none contain lead. Advertisements placed by Bonnin & Morris suggest that by Jan. 1772, they were producing lead-bearing, Si-Al-Ca (SAC) - rich porcelain akin to some of the wares first produced in the UK in the 1740s. A dated (23 April 1773) example of what is likely Bonnin & Morris SAC porcelain contains relict particles of the alkali-lead glass flux used in its manufacture. Whereas several British porcelain manufacturers had long since abandoned SAC wares in favour of phosphatic pastes, Bonnin & Morris chose the reverse course of action.

Micro-SR-XRF and micro-PIXE studies for archaeological gold identification

Bogdan Constantinescu

Abstract

Small fragments of native Carpathian gold - placer and primary - were studied using Synchrotron Radiation X-Ray Fluorescence. The goal of the study was to identify the trace elements, especially Sn, Sb and Te. We found Sn in placers, Sb, Te and Pb in primary gold. Native gold nuggets and fragments of objects coming from the Visigothic Pietroasa hoard were also analyzed using micro-PIXE technique. We found Te and Sb in primary gold and Sn and traces of Sb in placers. In the Pietroasa hoard, we found Sn in the Oenochoe cup and small fibula, indicating that alluvial gold - probably from Anatolia - was used. We also detected Ta inclusions in the large fibula, indicating that Ural (the only region where Ta and Au minerals are together) gold was at least partially used. A spectacular application to nine Dacian gold bracelets (armbands), identified as made from native placer and primary Carpathian gold, is also presented.

16.8 - Remembering and forgetting: archaeology and social memory

Theatre N: Friday 4th July 14:00-16:00

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Gabriel Cooney, Alejandro F. Haber

Abstract

The theme of social memory has become an important one in archaeological research. However the relationship between archaeological practice and social memory can be problematic. In some cases archaeology can lead to the replacement and erasure of local social memory and understanding of the past. In other cases archaeological understanding may be built on a particular reading of oral traditions and social traditions. The urban context with its complexity and variety of human activity, density of occupation and potential for rapid change provides an interesting context to understand how the inter-action of the material world and social memory create the present and the past. The papers in this session tease out the complexities of these relationships and provide a series of comparative case studies.

Bruch in Hualfin

Alejandro F. Haber

Abstract

In this paper I show how Carlos Bruch, the first person to conduct archaeological research in Hualfin, a little indigenous village of western Catamarca (Argentina), managed in 1897 to create archaeological remains and archaeological knowledge (in the end, how he managed to create Archaeology). A careful

scrutiny of Archaeology as a language of the world reveals how the very condition of its existence is the silencing of local social memory. The diverging trajectories of archaeology of Huailin and the local 'sense of place' will be traced. Alternative histories of relationships between archaeology and social memory are explored, including the consequences for the understanding and practising of archaeology.

Colonial historiography and the advent of citizenship and identity crisis in sub-Saharan Africa: the case of central Nigeria

Joseph Mangut

Abstract

Colonial historiography in sub-Saharan Africa was primarily dependent on the oral histories of ethnic groups who were treated in isolation, as if they were totally independent of each other. It also identified certain groups as being more privileged than others. Internalising the colonially crafted image of themselves as the other, the "natives", and the colonizers as civilizing "Hamites", these groups grew increasingly hostile and suspicious. This was because colonial historians' worldview was opposed to African interests and aspirations and they produced nearly all the published oral traditions collected in the field. These works have now become primary sources in most cases, particularly for the historical archaeologist. Archaeologists and present-day historians using these sources must, therefore, be aware of their limitations and be prepared to compile their own collections using vigorous historical and anthropological methods.

La memoria entorno a las tierras comunitarias de Ticnamar: historia de un conflicto

Leslia Véliz Navarrete

Abstract

El siguiente trabajo enfocado desde la etnografía, la antropología jurídica y la etnohistoria busca reconstruir, desde los discursos hablados y los textuales o escritos, la historia del conflicto por las tierras comunitarias de Ticnamar y proponer que frente al conflicto de expropiación de tierras hay dos percepciones del territorio; una indígena ancestral y una estatal.

Names and legends of European megaliths: evidence of an ethnolinguistic continuity from prehistory

Francesco Benozzo

Abstract

This paper deals with toponymy and oral legends related to megalithism, and is intended as a contribution to Palaeolithic Continuity Theory (PCT: cfr. www.continuitas.com). In terms of continuity from prehistory, oral legends can only be analyzed in the frame of PCT - from an ethnolinguistic point of view (iconomastics). In PCT, the 'mysterious arrival' of the Celts in Western Europe - a constant feature of traditional theories as well as that put forward by Renfrew - is replaced by a scenario involving earlier descendants of the Celts, as the westernmost Indo-European group in Europe. In particular, megalithism can be seen as a manifestation of an Atlantic Celtic primacy in Neolithic Europe. Oral legends, as well place-names and names of megaliths still in use today, are the most important source for analysing this complex phenomenon from this new perspective.

Settimo Torinese, an aware city, between past and future

Giuliana Degiorgi, Anna Maria Ghiberti

Abstract

The "Ecomuseo del Novecento" (the Ecomuseo of twentieth century) is the city itself; it reveals in its collective memory the signs of its historical and cultural identity, whose archaeological-industrial finds, visible and enjoyable, testify to the recent past and evolutionary process which has transformed in a century the society of Settimo Torinese from agricultural to industrial and from industrial to post-industrial. The abandonment of the industrial activities begun at the

beginning of the 1980s and still ongoing has resulted in the necessity for a city 'identity' alongside territorial improvements, a cultural key. Industrial archaeology represents an important source for the comprehension of our society, considering that the industrial development is the base of the demographic development of Settimo Torinese and enters urgently to make part of the collective memory.

The dishware of the archaeological sites Casa 8 (House 8) and Praça Coronel Pedro Osório (Coronel Pedro Osorio Square), Pelotas/RS/Brazil: an interpretation based on quantitative methods, social memory studies and oral history techniques

Luciana d. S. Peixoto, Fábio V. Cerqueira, Chimene K. Nobre, Jorge O. Viana

Abstract

The archaeological excavations carried out in the context of the Projeto de Salvamento Arqueológico do Centro Histórico de Pelotas (Project of Archaeological Rescue of the Historical Centre of Pelotas/RS/Brazil) permitted the recovery of large quantities of archaeological material, which belongs now to the collection of the Laboratório de Antropologia e Arqueologia of the Universidade Federal de Pelotas. The goal of this paper is to present the partial results of the analysis and interpretation of the dishware exhumed from the sites Casa 8 (House 8) and Praça Coronel Pedro Osório (Coronel Pedro Osorio Square). On one hand, we present the study of the social and economic patterns through quantitative methods. On the other hand, the study of cultural behavior, formation of identities and adoption of an urban life style. In this study, we combine quantitative analyses, social memory and oral history techniques, enabling us to make inferences about patterns of purchasing power and domestic usages, like food and health, regarding the population of this town at the end of 19th and beginning of 20th century.

Theme 17 - Indigenous Archaeologies: New Challenges

Sally Brockwell, Anna Källén, Susan L. O'Connor, Rasmí Shoocongdej, Dawn Casey

Abstract

Indigenous Archaeology has become a signature of WAC. Through the active promotion of indigenous issues in archaeology, WAC has contributed greatly to the vital discussion of the social values and contemporary consequences of archaeological practice. This theme seeks to build on this tradition of articulating critique against socially irresponsible archaeology and heritage management, and to focus on the numerous issues that are relevant for Indigenous archaeology in 2008.

Indigenous archaeology, with its strong emphasis on the social dimensions of archaeology, has been fundamental in establishing dialogue about ethics and global perspectives on heritage management. However, it has arguably also been involved in creating stable discursive categories of good (indigenous) and bad (nationalist/imperialist) archaeologies, which has led to an appropriation of the term 'Indigenous' as an etiquette that should guarantee an ethical and essentially 'good' archaeological practice. Recent discussions about repatriation, the ownership of heritage, and cultural and natural resource management, bring these categories of allegedly good and bad archaeologies out for scrutiny, indicating the benefits of going beyond these stable valorized categories in the discussions of Indigenous archaeologies.

This theme encourages sessions and papers addressing issues that are in all possible ways related to Indigenous archaeology, and in particular, those that offer critical reflection on recent directions in research and heritage management. The aim is to generate involved, passionate and controversial discussions that stimulate new creative thinking in global and local archaeologies.

Associated Posters

- o Retaining culture while maintaining heritage

17.1 - Continuity v. descent: the archaeology and ethics of ancestral places and people

Theatre Q: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30
10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Leah M. Rosenmeier, Margaret Rika-Heke, Christopher J. Wilson

Abstract

Across the world indigenous people claim attachments to place and ancestry that exceed the time frame that archaeological interpretations support. This session proposes that interpretations of archaeological continuity and indigenous concepts of cultural descent have not been distinguished sufficiently within academic literature and subsequent application in legal and public contexts. As indigenous claims proceed through legal avenues and less formal negotiation processes, it has become clear that concepts of continuity are at the heart of these discussions. In the United States, for example, the concept anchors the regulatory processes dealing with repatriation, tribal recognition and land claims. Drawing on court decisions within the British Commonwealth and, in particular Australia, the Supreme Court of Canada has developed a concept of continuity central to establishing Aboriginal Title and specific-rights over the last decade. Increasingly, in these formal contexts as well as more informal ones, archaeology is used to determine relationships of continuity and discontinuity over many millennia. This session will explore the ethical and practical realities for present-day communities of this trend and explore archaeological alternatives to the current interpretations of continuity.

The session will contribute a global and critical perspective to the use and employment of the concept of continuity as it presently is construed academically and subsequently employed in legal and public contexts.

From Kumarangk (Hindmarsh Island) to regional governance: lessons, challenges and change within Ngarrindjeri Ruwe (country), South Australia

Christopher J. Wilson, Steve Hemming, George Trevorrow

Abstract

This paper examines some of the issues and debates that have emerged within the Ngarrindjeri nation since the highly legal and political controversy caused by the Kumarangk (Hindmarsh Island) Bridge Affair in 1994 and its relationship to global discussions of 'continuity'. In particular, it demonstrates the challenges involved with Indigenous peoples 'articulating' and thus 'proving' a connection to ruwe (country) within an Australian legal and political framework and the usefulness of 'archaeology' within this process. In addition, the authors seek to provide a critical review of ongoing heritage issues, repatriation and reburial of Ngarrindjeri Old People, the impacts of global warming as well as highlighting how archaeology in more recent years (through teaching, research and management) has assisted the newly established Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority in articulating the richness, antiquity and importance of ruwe (country) for Ngarrindjeri people.

Archaeology of 'capayanas' societies of the north of San Juan, Argentine Republic. A critique of the discontinuous narratives of sanjuanina archaeology

Ivana C. Jofré

Abstract

Until now, the archaeology practised in the province of San Juan has presented a discontinuous history and for this reason it has fragmented our indigenous past; it has also described 'existing' towns in the territory that irremediably 'vanish' following unexplained social phenomena. In this paper I set out to identify the most characteristic and problematic elements of these discontinuous archaeological narratives so as to consider the possibility of telling this history in another way, as "our own history". At the same time, I will try to illustrate the relationship between the mechanisms at work in traditional archaeological narratives, in order to provide a critique anchored in the historical restitution of the agency of the indigenous peoples, past and the present, in San Juan.

An archaeology of integrity: Hassanamesit Woods collaborative research and land management

Stephen A. Mrozowski, Rae Gould, Heather Law, Guido Pezzarossi

Abstract

This paper presents an overview of the Hassanamesit Woods Project, a collaboration between the Fiske Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, The Nipmuc Tribal Nation, and the Town of Grafton, Massachusetts, USA. The purpose of our paper is to discuss the intricacies of conducting archaeological research on historically significant land through collaboration with a descendent population of the Nipmuc and other interested community members of Grafton. Our goal is two-fold: 1) to discuss the path we have taken and solicit the reactions of others involved in similar projects throughout the world, and 2) to discuss the idea of using archaeology to explore "spaces of integrity", indigenous lands that provided refuge from colonial oppression and which remain places linked to the continuing efforts of the Nipmuc to maintain their cultural and spiritual integrity.

Archaeological evidence and history vs. Maori concepts of Wahi Tapu and Kaitiakitanga

Margaret Rika-Heke

Abstract

Attachment to place and interconnections through ancestry are fundamental concepts of Maori identity, which stresses responsibility and obligation to the living, especially the peoples and places of past significance. In this, Maori tribal groups assume responsibility (Kaitiakitanga) to care for all

within their territories whether they relate to them directly or not. Maori also hold certain places to be significant because of events that occurred (Wahi Tapu), not all of which will have left any physical remains for archaeological research. These two concepts - the responsibility for material of the past and care of the intangible are very different to the evidential and historically-based academic archaeology. This contrast sometimes results in a conflict in management and legal contexts, and the author contends that Maori ethical concerns are often inadequately acknowledged or given effect to. This paper will explore the ethical and practical realities for present-day Maori communities at the local level.

Losing and repossessing land and ancestral landscapes: archaeology and land reforms in the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe

Paul Mupira

Abstract

The formation of the cultural landscapes from prehistoric times is characterised by dissipative patterns where change is a constant factor. Change is triggered by demographic, economic, technological, or political imperatives. Although periods of migration and instability were a common phenomenon in the pre-colonial states and societies, the plight of the indigenous communities appears to have invariably gotten worse at the inception of colonialism as they lost the basis of their very existence and experience - land. There was hope that the current land redistribution programme would reunite people with their heritage by resettling them in areas they were removed from in the 1930s and 40s. Unfortunately, this has not happened, hence the continued symbolic and material struggles over territory. In all this, the inscribed landscape materially manifested in monuments and sacred places is used in social memory to legitimise and support claims for the restoration of ancestral lands.

Archaeology, the past and local identity: the Mikata-cho Jomon Festival

Devena Haggis, Milagros Valdes Martinez

Abstract

In Japan identity and social memory are implicitly connected, in some cases regarding the archaeology of a place or people as the precursor of modern identity whether or not these linkages exist. The excavation of Torihama Shellmound in the late 70's and early 80's was important both archaeologically and locally. The ensuing linkages made and promoted between Torihama, the Jomon past, local identity and place are represented by local parks, a museum and events, all of which highlight the Jomon past. This paper outlines the results from a small survey carried out at the Mikata-cho Jomon Festival in Japan and discusses perceptions of local identity and place.

We come from this place: connecting the ancestors in Mi'kma'ki

Gerald Gloade, Roger Lewis, Leah M. Rosenmeier

Abstract

Ancient sites from the late glacial period in North America are rarely situated within the context of First Nation history and culture. Throughout Mi'kma'ki (the homeland of Mi'kmaw people in eastern Canada), the history of the Mi'kmaq has been isolated from the early people of the region. In an effort to understand why fragmentation and discontinuity have come to characterize the 11,000 years of history in Mi'kma'ki, this paper takes a critical perspective of the archaeological concept of continuity (and discontinuity), confronting long-standing ideas of migration, "hiatus", and people-as-technology. Current research efforts focus on the identification of long-term occupations as well as the relationships between climate, landscape, archaeological sites and oral histories, which are beginning to create a new context for the history of the region. The social and political impacts of archaeological interpretations of (dis)continuity as well as future research within the Nation will also be discussed.

17.2 - New Age archaeology: should we be concerned?

Theatre Q: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Caroline A. Phillips, Margaret Rika-Heke, Sven Ouzman

Abstract

New Age or Fringe archaeology was recently the subject of a session at the European Association of Archaeologists' Annual Meeting in Croatia, in which the participants examined developments on the fringe and public perceptions. This session turns the discussion around, and asks what are the effects of these ideas in countries where there are Indigenous peoples; and should all archaeologists (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) be more concerned with countering these synthetic archaeologies?

In many places the development of New Age archaeology is a continuation of earlier myth creation. New Zealand is an example of this. From the time before Europeans had seen the country, they conceived of fanciful inhabitants and great riches in a Great Southern Continent. Initial contact added a second layer of mythology. Later amateur anthropologists created synthetic traditions by modifying Maori stories to their own ends. Recently, New Age proponents have provided yet another layer of fantasy.

The impact of these synthetic myths is relatively minimal on scientific archaeology. However, these synthetic myths, which mainly concern the origins of peoples and history of places, can have the effect of disenfranchising the history, abilities and associations of Indigenous peoples.

Consequently, this session will begin by briefly outlining European mythology in the participating countries, but the main part will be given to Indigenous archaeologists and heritage practitioners, who will discuss some of the myths in particular and especially the effects that these have on their communities. The answer to the title question will be reserved for the discussions that will follow.

Should we be concerned?

Caroline A. Phillips

Abstract

This paper asks what are the effects of New Age archaeology in countries, like Aotearoa/New Zealand, where there are Indigenous peoples; and should all archaeologists, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous, be more active in countering their synthetic traditions? Beginning with a history of early myth creation from the time before Europeans had seen the country, the discussion traces the many layers added during the period of initial contact and by later amateur anthropologists who modified Maori traditions to their own ends. Recent New Age proponents have added further strata of fantasy. The impact of these synthetic myths is relatively minimal to scientific archaeology: often one of nuisance value. However, these New Age ideas, which mainly concern the origins of peoples and history of places, can have the effect of disenfranchising the history, abilities and associations of Maori. At this point the question must be asked: "should the archaeological community be concerned?"

A colonial legacy?

Peter Adds

Abstract

The idea that the Polynesians could not have been the first settlers of the Polynesia is as persistent as it is old. Ever since the first European explorers found their way into the Pacific Ocean they wondered how apparently primitive peoples had been able to settle the many islands of the Pacific without sophisticated navigational equipment. It was assumed from early on that the Polynesians were not advanced enough to have done it alone and therefore had to have followed another group of settlers who had since vanished. Despite a now well-established and honourable archaeological tradition in Aotearoa/New Zealand to the contrary, these essentially racist

ideas continue to emerge and find popular support with regular monotony. This paper will discuss why these ideas develop and why they find an audience eager to believe them.

Challenges to Maori indigeneity in Aotearoa/New Zealand

Margaret Rika-Heke

Abstract

Responding to synthetic traditions that proliferate about Maori is a challenge that confronts both Maoridom and the archaeological community in Aotearoa/New Zealand. In archaeology the debate is rooted in the dichotomy between perceived 'good' and 'bad' science. By contrast, the Maori debate is rooted in pain and struggle arising out of the colonial experience. Whilst divergent theories regarding the indigeneity of Maori are nothing new, the entrenched nature of these ill-founded ideas elicits deep-seated anger. For those in the unique position of being both Maori and archaeologist, the discourse is one that is ever present. The first part of this paper identifies the most grating synthesised traditions specific to northern Iwi (tribes). The latter half of this paper explores the state of public perception and why we should be so concerned about countering the perpetuation and consumption of synthetic myths.

New Age, archaeology and me: a search for truth

Amber K. Aranui

Abstract

The influence of New Age interpretations of Maori history and spiritually in New Zealand is not new. But what is the significance of the effect of these influences on Maori? This paper follows my own experience with the New Age and archaeology, exploring these interpretations, reasoning and origins behind them, and most importantly the effects that these interpretations have on those like me who have been displaced culturally. My journey begins as a naïve young woman searching for answers, which initially led me to the New Age community, before turning to University for more culturally appropriate and practical truths. I found the New Age exponents devised their own versions of Maori history, which is greatly at odds with both traditional Maori accounts and archaeological findings. The danger of these versions is that they are taken on board by young Maori which can cause conflict with those who have traditional knowledge.

New Age, southern Maori and rock art: what is the damage?

Gerard O'Regan

Abstract

Over the last thirty years the South Island Maori tribe, Ngai Tahu, has struggled for its indigenous rights whilst also experiencing a cultural renaissance. Some southern Maori identify themselves separately from the 'mainstream' and focus on their Waitaha ancestry. Both passionately protect our ancient rock art heritage. Waitaha in particular, as the earliest people on the Island, are often credited by archaeological and ethnohistorical accounts with its creation. And then there are people who are not southern Maori, but who have adopted the name 'Waitaha' and claimed an indigenous relationship to the land. These New Agers create new rock art as part of modern rituals. This paper explores issues in the South Island between mainstream tribal interests and the 'new age'. Through a case study of rock art, it will ask whether the risks to tribal heritage management and the integrity of the archaeological record can afford to be ignored.

When good intentions go bad: experiences with New Age archaeological interpretations in U.S. cultural resource management

Diane L. Teeman

Abstract

Many para-professional archaeological technicians work within Cultural Resource Management (CRM) programs in the United States. While the legally mandated process of CRM is not

usually greatly affected by personal belief, the treatment of cultural properties is sometimes prejudiced by the attitudes and actions of fieldworkers. Additionally, the manner and degree of consideration and protection afforded particular places can be influenced by epistemological assertions of cultural resource managers. Cultural resource practitioners subscribing to fantastical presuppositions of the value and meaning of particular cultural properties, can unwittingly cause irreparable damage to the value and meaning of such places for Indigenous communities, as well as cause devastating consequences for the relationships between Indigenous communities and the land managers charged with protecting the aboriginal lands of First Peoples. I provide specific first hand experiences to further illuminate these issues, while providing possible points of consideration and potential remedies to assist in alleviating such problems.

17.3 - Dismantling the Master's house: envisioning and implementing new directions in theory and practice

Theatre Q: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

10-20 minutes with discussion

Stephen Loring, Natasha Lyons, Richard A. Knecht

Abstract

In an influential critique of feminist practice ("The Master's Tools Will Never Dismantle the Master's House", 1979) Audre Lorde recognizes the constraints of a dominant (racist, patriarchal) academic and social discourse that sets the parameters of acceptable practice. Lorde's doctrine holds equally for men and women of colour, and indigenous peoples worldwide. In archaeology, we have begun to develop grassroots practices for an indigenous archaeology whose aims are to counter, critique, and decolonize the colonialist roots of our discipline. By now, indigenous archaeology is sufficiently well established to have concerns that parallel Lorde's: does an archaeology undertaken by native peoples, or local community entities, have to conform to the foundational practices of its parent discipline? If we recognize central archaeological interests that sustain condescending and patronizing relations with First Nations and indigenous peoples, are we not challenged to put down the "master's tools" and design a new set of practices and new theoretical directions that more closely correspond to indigenous and community interests? This is the challenge of community-based archaeologies around the world, as they seek to unite indigenous epistemologies, localized knowledge and perspectives, and practices with selected strands of conventional archaeological doctrine. We proposed this session as a forum for discussions on these topics that cross cultures, borders and genders and works towards an archaeology that is more inclusive, more responsive to community-level needs and interests, and more socially conscious.

A story of transformation: how archaeology is bringing the Katzie past into the present

Tanja Hoffmann, Natasha Lyons, Debbie Miller

Abstract

The ancestors are speaking to contemporary Katzie, Coastal Salish people who reside at the mouth of the mighty Fraser River, near Vancouver BC, Canada. The site of DhRp-52 was 'discovered' in 2007 at a time when Katzie Elders felt the community, especially its youth, needed a touchstone that would reconnect the present with the past. The ensuing mitigation project which has employed 65 individuals of First Nations ancestry, including 50 Katzie, which has revealed an unprecedented plant processing and residential site that is stirring interest throughout the Northwest Coast archaeological community and international wetland and palaeoethnobotanical communities. The more important story, perhaps, is the transformative capacity of this work for Katzie youth and community members, who are daily engaged with their culture in powerful and significant ways. This paper tells the story of DhRp-52 from multiple standpoints that of Katzie

insiders, archaeological outsiders, and the few individuals who bridge the two.

Doing archaeological conservation with a Maya community: the case of Ek'Balam Archaeological Site, Yucatan, Mexico

Alejandra Alonso-Olvera, Patricia G. Meehan-Hermanson

Abstract

The conservation project of Ek'Balam Archaeological Site comprises a collaborative program with people from nearby communities. A close collaboration towards technical training to guarantee site preservation has given the opportunity to explore the different meanings that conservation and archaeology have to local people. The organization of different activities that include conservation, restoration and rehabilitation of decorative elements in monumental architecture are powerful vehicles to examine elements of local peoples' interaction with the archaeological site, and aspects of their relationship that contribute to creating and recreating their own narrative in regards of their heritage and the archaeological past.

Incorporating Indigenous world views in archaeological practice: a Canadian example

Gerald A. Oetelaar

Abstract

Despite numerous claims for a truly Indigenous archaeology, there are still today few researchers who use Indigenous world views to guide their research. In an earlier paper, I tried to illustrate how a truly Indigenous archaeology impacted all aspects of my research from the analysis of artifacts to the interpretation of landscapes. In this paper, I propose to demonstrate the advantages of using an Indigenous world view to understand the patterned arrangement of sites on the landscape. More specifically, this study incorporates the world view of the Niitsitapi (Blackfoot) to explore the patterned use of the landscape in southern Alberta, Canada. The results of this study clearly indicate, contrary to expectations, that the seasonal movements had very little to do with the acquisition of subsistence resources. Instead, the patterned movement across the landscape was designed to renew ties with the land, the resources and the people; past, present and future.

Indigenous perceptions of pre-Hispanic ruins in Guatemala

Lars Frùhsorge

Abstract

Among the Maya of Guatemala, archaeological sites are sacred ceremonial areas. They are often remembered in oral traditions which are challenged in public schools where western historiography is taught. Today cultural activists begin to promote a pan-Mayan identity by glorifying pre-Hispanic times as an era of unity despite local differences. In this paper I will present results from a research performed in ten different communities between 2004 and 2007. More than 500 Maya aged 10-20 were interviewed concerning their ideas about archaeological heritage and history in general. The results show the enduring difference in local perceptions despite unifying tendencies by both the government and the Mayan Movement. The view of the youth, representing the future of Mayan culture(s), thus teaches us that despite the growing influence of cultural activists on the national level, archaeologists will continuously have to negotiate locally for a better acceptance of their work.

Kamamuetimak: Tshentusentimak Nte Steniunu Utat (Gathering Voices: Discovering Our Past): owning Innu archaeology and history in Nitassinan (Labrador, Canada)

Stephen Loring, Anthony Jenkinson, Sebastien Piwas

Abstract

For almost a decade now the Tshikapisk Foundation, an Innu experiential education initiative, has sought to provide country based experiences for young people that celebrate traditional

Innu values, language, tradition and knowledge. Situated in "the country", at traditional gathering places including caribou crossings and spring waterfowl congregations, and guided by older community members with country based knowledge, the Tshikapisk initiative offers young people an opportunity to learn about and take pride in Innu heritage. Archaeology has come to play a significant supportive role in the Tshikapisk agenda as Innu educators and students alike gain familiarity with archaeological assemblages, sites and interpretations of Innu history. This knowledge has brought with it an increased awareness of the differences between western science knowledge and the interpretation of Innu history, from that derived from and by the Innu themselves. Under Tshikapisk auspices, an emerging Innu archaeology seeks to develop innovative practices that empower Innu voices in the telling of Innu history.

Loose canons: polarization of the U.S.A. archaeology community over cultural resource management, and self-representation in construction of history and the marginalization of the outsiders

John Allison

Abstract

Based on a survey of anthropologists/archaeologists working with Native American tribes in the USA regarding dynamics of professional marginalization; we tabulate accounts of what resulted from differences of opinion between them and the "establishment" as to what good management should consist of, and how this difference operates to affect their reputations and statuses in the larger community of peers. Summarizing, I provide a generalized statement on the meaning of marginalization, and how taking a stand in support of indigenous self-determination, or other issues, that differs from the established norm, effects marginalization of that particular person/posture in an archaeology and anthropology that is multi-cultural rather than monolithic in its approach to science and cultural resource management and the related self-representation in construction of history. Individual testimonies are included anonymously as an appendix.

Still seeking the end of Indigenous archaeology?

George Nicholas

Abstract

At the 2003 WAC-Washington meetings, I offered an intentionally provocative argument for the end of Indigenous archaeology. Although I have been a long-term proponent of Indigenous archaeology, I then raised two points to consider: First, while an Indigenous presence contributes to a more equitable, representative, and accessible archaeology in the post-modern, post-colonial world, it was not clear that Indigenous archaeology can or will exist as an entity that is theoretically distinct from other types of archaeology. Second, and more importantly, there was a real danger that keeping Indigenous archaeology separate from the mainstream marginalizes it, and thus diminishes its contributions. Now, five years later, I return to review this question on the basis of developments (or lack thereof) relating to ethics, power relations, and theoretical growth within the discipline of archaeology.

Visualization techniques for understanding and communicating landscape values of indigenous people's vision

Agni Klintoni Boedhihartono

Abstract

Visualization or visioning is a tool that helps in understanding better the important elements in a landscape or environment using a visual support. Our society now has become more visual in capturing messages and different visions. Visual techniques are very useful in understanding landscape values and comparing different visions of desirable landscapes between different gender: male/female, elders/younger generations, different ethnic groups in a landscape, multi-stakeholder groups in the landscape etc. It is also a very useful

technique to explore scenarios and to understand relations between large and small scale landscapes.

Walking together: the Australian National University fieldschool in the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area

Mary Pappin, Junette Mitchell, David Johnston, Gary Pappin

Abstract

Even in Australia, there are limited opportunities for student archaeologists to work with Indigenous people. To start to address this significant deficiency, a field school in the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area for undergraduate and graduate students of Archaeology has been run as part of the Indigenous Perspectives in Archaeological Fieldwork course at the Australian National University. The course is the only one of its type in Australia to be taught by an Indigenous Archaeologist. At the field school, students put into practice archaeological survey techniques and are taught cultural interpretation by members of the Willandra Lakes Three Traditional Tribal Groups (Barkindjii, Mutthi Mutthi and Ngiyampaa). The field school allows students to interact with Traditional Owners in the field so that they can obtain a cultural interpretation of the archaeology, rather than solely a western scientific view, and to learn other underlying issues of contemporary and traditional connections to country.

17.4 - New approaches to heritage and the past

Theatre Q: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Anna Källén, Michael Rowlands

Abstract

In the last few decades, a heritage boom has been associated with globalisation, usually on the localisation/indigenisation side of the argument. It is nonetheless clear that conceptualisations and experiences of heritage have have profound intimacies with profound intimacies with the dynamics of time and temporalities in the Western imagination. This session will be directed towards to both these, AND alternatives uses of heritage to this Western dynamic, with competing perceptions of the past in mind.

New discourses present heritage as productive sites of development and a key economic resource for non-Western countries with scarce resources. Concurrently, we have witnessed a shift of heritage discourse from value to ethics. Therapeutic and healing aspects of heritage are increasingly stressed in the resolution of conflict and post conflict situations. Heritage is now a global issue, but by no means a unified one. Heritage claims in the archaeologies of white settler postcolonial states have often been associated with the use of material culture by indigenous minorities to counter the dominance of nationalist histories. Yet assertions of alternative heritages and the promotion of other global heritage agencies to rival the dominance of UNESCO, also suggest that conflicts in the recognition, archiving, documentation and preservation of heritage will become a growing issue. Our objective is to explore the issues at stake in both intellectual and operational understandings of heritage time, heritage temporalities and the inextricable links with the will to create new futures. This session includes papers exploring alternative theoretical potentials to such heritage issues, both as concept and practice.

A new perspective on heritage and the past: the Knowledge Approach, ritual landscapes and nomadism in north east Africa and Arabia

Sada Mire

Abstract

Until recently, North East African and Arabian societies remained largely nomadic. Within these entities, western heritage management methods and archaeology are generally not practiced. For example, Somalis have a distinctive approach to heritage, which means preserving knowledge (and skill) rather than objects and monuments. Previously, due to a lack of dialogue and understanding, there has been a clash

between this indigenous approach (what I term the Knowledge Approach) and Western perspectives of heritage management and archaeological research (focusing on artefacts and monuments). The Knowledge Approach seems essential to cultures with strong oral transmission of knowledge. My recent return to post-conflict Somaliland, where there is a new interest for heritage as a means of reconciliation and sustainable human development, was also an opportunity to test the Knowledge Approach, particularly in the ritual landscapes and material culture of Somaliland. In this paper I suggest the Knowledge Approach can be integrated with UNESCO heritage management methods and enable a rapprochement of heritage management and archaeological research in nomadic societies in particular.

Civilisation, violence and heritage healing in Liberia

Michael J. Rowlands

Abstract

The restoration of public spaces and monuments in post conflict situations is often associated with negotiation of trauma and reconciliation. The focus of this paper is on the restoration of the national museum as a focus for the restoration of pre-civil war order in Liberia. By concentrating on the restoration of commemorative and public ceremonial spaces 'as they were', 'forgetting' allows the re-emergence of a visual culture that sustains the continuity of an idea of 'civilisation' that is now accessible to all Liberians.

Is Indigenous archaeology possible?

Johan H. Hegardt

Abstract

It can be argued that 'Indigenous archaeology' as a concept is impossible. According to 19th and early 20th century thought, science succeeded religion and religion succeeded magic (Frazer). In the space and time (Kant) of religion and magic, a bow and an arrow was a species (Tylor) and humans misunderstood the laws of nature and could not read 'God's text' (Hegel). This is the genesis of philosophical, anthropological and archaeological thought, making 'indigenous archaeology' a contradiction in terms. However, this is only the case from an epistemological point of view and if we recognise philosophy as the most 'privileged of disciplines, especially in its self-appointed role as guardian of the self-image of the brokers of Western history and culture' (Outlaw). Something entirely different might appear if we instead turn to ontology. This paper will bring this ontological possibility into discussion.

Static pictures and dynamic histories. The trans-cultural character of the archaeological heritage

Serena Sabatini

Abstract

This paper discusses the discrepancy between the "culturally" static picture that archaeological heritage often offers to the public and the cultural "dynamism" that normally was at its origin. In other words archaeological heritage is presented as the product of specific cultures, with people mobility and trans-cultural exchanges influencing its realization are played down. This discrepancy appears also between international treaties for the promotion and preservation of the archaeological heritage and relevant scientific literature. The former present archaeological heritage as significantly "static", bound to the necessity of memory. The latter rarely presents any material as generated by closed "endogamic" cultures. This "static" picture is not only unfair, but provides the basis to justify ideological denial of specific local and national heritage. Exploring case studies from European late prehistory, the paper discusses the trans-cultural characteristics of the archaeological heritage and their potential value for a renewed approach to the past.

Statues and ancestors: visions on the material culture in an indigenous community

Luis G. Franco Arce

Abstract

The Juan Tama resguardo was relocated to Santa Leticia in the department of Cauca in 1994. The reason for this relocation was due to an avalanche that happened in Tierradentro; these events forced the displacement of a great number of members of the Nasa community who were located in the municipality of Páez. In Santa Leticia, the place where they were relocated, there are several sites of archaeological interest; however this interest has been very marginal. The arrival of the native community favour new interests and new readings on the 'archaeological' legacy that is there. This paper explores the vision of some elements, that archaeologists call 'archaeological record', which fits in with the vision of the past of an indigenous community, to nourish the social interactions within the community at the same time that their identity is reinforced from the conceptions of these objects.

Stunning stones / When the spirits left

Anna Källén

Abstract

Hintang appears at the first glance to be a quite straightforward archaeological site. With its stunning standing stones and grave chambers among the mountaintops of northern Laos it is a comfortably curious remnant of a long forgotten past. As such, this 'Stonehenge of Laos' has started to attract eco-tourists. Unlike ordinary hit-and-run tourism, ecotourism with its ideals of benevolent poverty alleviation and local participation adds a new dimension - the indigenous - to Hintang. If local participation ends with selling Pepsis at the nearby crossroads, which is often the case, the ecotourism/archaeology relationship can move on in an apparently safe and victorious win-win movement towards prosperity. But if the indigenous dimension is allowed to seriously enter the archaeological enterprise, its uncanny relation to Hintang as a token of war-time suffering and communist values returns to challenge the common sense discourse of archaeology, which celebrates comprehensible beauty and uncomplicated cultural development.

The land of the Matai: tangible and intangible values, entangled or separate entities?

Helene Martinsson-Wallin

Abstract

The land of the Matai: tangible and intangible values, entangled or separate entities? The Independent State of Samoa is a constitutional monarchy, but also governed according to the traditional Matai (chiefly) system. During recent archaeological research and in initiating an education in archaeology and cultural heritage managements in Samoa, it has become apparent that prehistoric material remains, at least on the surface, are regarded both as less important than the historic intangible values and in some cases also regarded as "dangerous". This paper explores the dynamics and structures behind, the tangible and intangible values in Samoa in a historical perspective and its implications on contemporary cultural heritage managements and education.

17.5 - Legal systems, archaeological heritage and indigenous rights in Latin America

Theatre Q: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00
15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Maria L. Endere, Victor G. Fernandez

Abstract

Legislation has played a key role, either neglecting or supporting the protection of archaeological heritage as well as the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples over their cultural heritage. The aim of this session is to evaluate similarities and differences among different legal systems of

Latin America in order to support a comparative study of heritage and indigenous laws enacted in this region.

Thus, papers cover the following aspects for specific contexts:

1. A survey of the archaeological heritage laws, including their main characteristics, deficiencies and loop-holes and identifying major requirements for archaeology as well as heritage protection, interpretation and scientific dissemination.
2. An analysis of the legal system with special attention to: a) the legal status given to archaeological items; b) the rights of the local, especially indigenous or ethnic communities, to cultural heritage; c) the duties stated for both citizens and authorities, in order to guarantee the protection, research and dissemination of this heritage; d) the roles and the expected participation of archaeologists, authorities and local communities in the decision-making processes concerning archaeological heritage; e) the legal actions and the administrative control systems stated by law to guarantee the heritage protection as well as the protection of indigenous peoples rights; and f) the mechanisms and sources of funding for archaeological heritage protection, research, interpretation and dissemination created by law.
3. An analysis of the degree of compliance with the law by authorities and citizens will also be covered.

Associated Posters

- o Scientific-Social horizon of Ethnoarchaeology in Brazil

Archaeological heritage in Uruguay: between laws and fact

José M. López

Abstract

According to official ideology, the Uruguayan identity is basically related to the European immigration arrival at the end of nineteenth and the first quarter of twentieth centuries. Not surprisingly archaeological resources are not considered to be important. In theory, several laws protect archaeological heritage and most big companies carry out archaeological impact studies. However, the Uruguayan State is quite reluctant to respect and make people respect heritage laws when important developments, including agriculture, eolics parks, mines, etc., are involved. Uruguayan left wing government thinks that heritage is a barrier for economic development (as a result of a false opposition between past and future) despite the fact that preserving cultural heritage is a legal duty for the government a key element for a sustainable development.

Cerro de Trincheras, Sonora, México, beyond archaeological research: the opening of an archaeological site

Elisa V. Villalpando, César A. Villalobos

Abstract

Archaeological heritage in México is protected by a federal law which has the highest status in legislation. It is considered a nation's propriety and National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) is the federal agency which studies and protects archaeological remains. Cerro de Trincheras in Sonora, north west México, is a massive hill with terraces, top hill structures and prehispanic cultural remains dated AD1300-1450. Regional landscape is "touched" by the natural personality of the hill, and by the impressive presence of more than 900 terraces located mainly on its northern slope. Its cultural features have captured the attention of national and foreign tourists, who constantly visit the site. Since 2007 INAH's Sonora crew is conducting a project to open the site according to the nation institutional politics to manage archaeological sites. We will discuss the vast set of relationships derived among the local community,

archaeologists, tourists and the Mexican archaeological legislation.

Current challenges and old problems: heritage and development in boom-town/country Panamá

Carlos Fitzgerald

Abstract

Panamá is currently confronting an unprecedented boom in real estate building and energy development projects, partially related to the Panama Canal enlargement and the residential tourism impetus. Both natural and cultural resources are under a greater variety of challenges against the current legislation which appears insufficient, and archaeologists are caught in the middle: scientists or advocates? This paper shall survey the history and development of heritage legislation, the difficulties to adapt Panamanian archaeological praxis to environmental conservation issues, (particularly within environmental impact studies), and the complexities of the relationship between indigenous rights and hopes, weak legal enforcement of heritage norms and detached cultural institutions, and the expectations of environmental advocates in current large scale projects that test the limits of policy and ethics.

Indigenous cultural rights and a weak state: the case of Paraguay

Aristides Escobar

Abstract

According to Human Rights theories, civil, political, economic, social and culture rights are to be holistically respected as a way to guarantee peace and social justice. Officially bilingual, Paraguay is located on a rich geography with two thirds of its population under the line of poverty. Its sub-tropical biodiversity is reflected on a myriad of languages and cultures, some of them under risk of extinction. Seventeen different groups, belonging to five different linguistic families are constitutionally recognized and celebrated by a progressive indigenous legal system. Nevertheless, they suffer the violation of their basic human rights. The absence of public policies, the institutionalized State corruption and the racism of the civil society perpetuate an irresponsible status quo adverse to their difference. The aim of this visual anthropology work is to share images of their rituals in order to make other cultures aware of their existence and dignity.

National monuments, archaeological heritage, indigenous peoples in Chile

Oscar Acuña

Abstract

National Monuments Law 17.288 states that all archaeological and paleontological findings are national monuments and belong to the State by legal mandate. Law 19.300 regarding General Basics of the Environment, grants environmental powers to the National Monuments Council (CMN) over the Environmental Impact Evaluation System (SEIA) to control any projects which could affect monuments. Within the scope of the Monuments Law, the Regulations on archaeological excavations are mainly important to consider. Worth highlighting is how archaeological heritage at the North of Chile is handled, where indigenous communities have been involved in managing important archaeological sites under the supervision of the CMN, trying to strike a balance between the communities' interests with those of the State in preserving monuments. The aim of this work is to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the Monuments Law, its coordination with Law 19.253 concerning Indigenous Peoples and their relations with the community.

Not one but many, the challenges of dealing with heritage laws in Argentina

Maria L. Endere

Abstract

According to the National Constitution of Argentina, archaeological heritage is managed by both Federal and Provincial States. This has resulted in a number of different laws, most of them enacted before the national law 25.743/03 and thus, without considering its terms. Furthermore the new national law does not recognise any right to indigenous communities despite the fact that Argentina has ratified the 169 OIT Convention and the National Constitution acknowledges indigenous people's right "to participate in the management of their natural resources and any other matters of their interest". Legal loop holes regarding underwater cultural heritage and archaeological impact assessments, as well as lack of funding for implementing site management plans, are other key issues. Thus, the aim of this paper is to analyse and discuss the complexity of the legal system and the difficulties that archaeologists, indigenous communities and managers must face in order to protect archaeological heritage in Argentina.

17.6 - Repatriation - new challenges

Theatre Q: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

Round Table

Liv G. Nilsson Stutz, Moya Smith

Abstract

With repatriation becoming an accepted and respected practice, it may now be mature enough to withstand critical examination without being fundamentally undermined. Repatriation is an important vehicle in the push for a democratization of heritage management, and it contributes to the emancipation of peoples who in the past have been denied the right to write their own histories and to define their own identities. However, despite some undeniably positive outcomes, repatriation continues to challenge both archaeology and anthropology and the interests of other stakeholders. Repatriation is open for use by different interests that range from beneficial revitalization to discourses coloured by ethno-nationalism and essentialism.

Our objective is to focus on the range of cases in which the politics of repatriation is embedded and enacted. We seek to explore whether the stakes relating to the control of cultural heritage are higher than loss of data. Since the abuse of the past can be harmful to all we, consider how archaeologists, indigenous peoples, minorities and the general public at large might construct a common interest in problematizing and discussing the difficult and sensitive management of repatriation.

This session includes papers, case studies or theoretical, that address the less talked about aspects of repatriation and shed light on new challenges and emerging trends:

1. What happens when cultural heritage is controlled by one group to the exclusion of others?
2. How can we rethink the deconstruction of essentialism and the notion of past-present continuity, so that we can accommodate the constructions of collective identities?

Te Papa Tongarewa and the repatriation of Māori and Moriori ancestral remains

Lee Rauhina-August, Te Herekiele Herewini, Susan Forbes

Abstract

The Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa has been involved with repatriation for many years and in 2003 was mandated by the New Zealand government to repatriate the remains of Māori and Moriori ancestors. The Karanga Aotearoa repatriation team, which consists of researchers,

negotiators and facilitators, was established in 2004. The team works collaboratively with international museums and institutions to return the ancestors to Aotearoa/New Zealand. To date the programme has been very successful with repatriations from Hawai'i, Northern America, Europe, Australia, the USA and the United Kingdom. The team has also returned a number of ancestors to iwi (tribal groups) within New Zealand. The intention is to explore the different factions of repatriation from both a museum and iwi perspective. To consider the effect repatriation has on the institutions involved, the people who facilitate the return and the eventual recipients of the ancestral remains.

Repatriation and Greenlandic de-colonization

Mikkel Myrup

Abstract

The Greenlandic-Danish repatriation process has gained a reputation of almost mythical proportions for its successfulness. Seven years have now passed since the process ended and a review of this poses some interesting questions. Has the process' range of goals been obtained and who has benefited from this apparent success? The repatriation process is positioned in a post-colonial context which is usually said to begin with the implementation of the Home Rule Government of Greenland in 1979, but what are the implications of viewing a de jure de-colonization as de facto? I will contend that we are just beginning to enter the initial stages of a process of mental de-colonization and address some of the implications this has for academia such as archaeology and history.

Cultural affiliation and NAGPRA: a case study from Maine

Bonnie D. Newsom

Abstract

In 1993, the Maine Historic Preservation Office issued guidelines for determining cultural affiliation under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). According to the guidelines, cultural affiliation or shared group identity could be reasonably traced between remains of late Pre-contact age (1000 years old or less) and the contemporary Maine tribes. Professional opinions about the relationship between contemporary tribal groups and groups in the past have important implications on what is and is not returned to tribes under NAGPRA. To understand and clarify the archaeological basis for the 1000-year determination, I interviewed several professional archaeologists with Maine expertise. Through these interviews, I explored the theoretical premise for the "1000-year cut off," the process by which the figure was arrived at, and the lines of evidence used to support it. This paper summarizes the interviews and discusses the variability in professional opinions surrounding cultural affiliation and NAGPRA in Maine.

Politics of repatriation - new challenges: a case study from Western Australia

Moya Smith

Abstract

As part of a commitment to appropriate cultural heritage management Australian State and Territory museums are participants in an Australian Federal Government program - Return of Indigenous Cultural Property - that seeks to return Ancestral Remains and Secret-Sacred objects. This program frames the principles under which repatriation is to occur, without acknowledging the many complex issues that may arise. My paper explores some aspects of the politics of repatriating Aboriginal* Ancestral Remains in Western Australia. The processes of return can be both vexed and contentious, and involve complex negotiations among various Aboriginal groups, museum staff, landholders and other stakeholders. My discussion of Western Australian experiences is intended to be a contribution to an ongoing conversation about repatriation. [*I use the term Aboriginal instead of Indigenous at the request of members of my museum's Aboriginal Advisory Committee]

Repatriation challenging archaeology

Liv G. Nilsson Stutz

Abstract

The repatriation movement has radically changed the way that archaeology is practiced around the world. While this transfer of control and ownership of cultural heritage can be regarded as a significant improvement of human rights, it still presents complications that challenge archaeology as a discipline. Through this process, archaeology is not only giving up access to its main sources, the material remains, but it is also being questioned at its very core, as the "value" of archaeological knowledge and work is being challenged. Through a comparison of the debate on repatriation and reburial of cultural items in three different political, historical and academic contexts - Sweden, USA and Israel - this paper explores the complexity of the role and responsibility of archaeology by highlighting the tensions between different stakeholders in different contexts, and the relation between archaeology, science and belief.

Potlatch loans: building new relationships with Tlingit clans

Stacey O. Espenlaub

Abstract

In 1990, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was signed into law in the United States. The Penn Museum has approached this law not simply as a legal mandate, but as an opportunity to build new relationships and develop new projects with Native Americans that strengthens our historical relationship with them and reflects what is relevant in today's communities. One example of this is the "potlatch loan" which the Museum has undertaken since 2003. Through these loans, the Museum has re-established its historically close connection to the Tlingit people which began with Tlingit Associate Curator Louis Shotridge who worked for the Museum from 1915 to 1932. This paper will emphasize how these loans have served as vehicles for the Museum to learn about contemporary Tlingit memorial parties and to appreciate the ongoing significance of clan objects in the celebration of Tlingit culture.

The long journey home: repatriation and Indigenous archaeology

Dorothy T. Lippert

Abstract

Repatriation has caused a shift in archaeological practice with regard to Indigenous peoples. In the United States, many more Native Americans are choosing to become archaeologists. This paper will consider repatriation practice at the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution. A comparison will be made of the experiences of Native visitors and Native staff and an evaluation will be made of how this reflects post-colonial archaeology.

17.7 - Rethinking indigenous roles in the design and implementation of cultural and natural resource management strategies

Theatre Q: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Susan L. O'Connor, Sally Brockwell, Peter Lape

Abstract

In recent times there has been a growing recognition of the heuristic value of local oral histories and traditional knowledge in sustainable development and cultural and natural resource management (see Roberts & Sainty 2000). The formulation of culturally-appropriate and sustainable protected area planning approaches and management strategies, which acknowledge local resource use of national parks and protected areas and the range of cultural values ascribed to regional landscapes, hinges upon the meaningful participation of traditional owners and members of local communities at all phases and levels of

the process in heritage management and sustainable development (e.g. Bird Rose 1996).

This session aims to bring together comparative approaches to Indigenous-driven cultural and natural resource management from diverse regions of the world. While traditionalist post colonialist models of heritage have compartmentalized the natural and cultural domains, new approaches from Australia, SE Asia, the Pacific, Europe and Africa promote a more holistic approach to cultural and natural landscapes.

This session will investigate the conceptual fluidity of cultural and natural landscapes of the past and present within Indigenous-driven resource management and the role that the incorporation of intangible heritage values (ritual and traditional knowledge) can play in promoting sustainable management practices.

References:

1. Bird Rose, D. 1996. *Nourishing Terrains: Australian Aboriginal Views of Landscape and Wilderness*. Canberra: Australian Heritage Commission.
2. Roberts, J. and G. Sainty 2000. Oral history, ecological knowledge and river management. In S. Dovers (ed.) *Environmental History and Policy: Still Settling Australia*. pp 118-46. South Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

Landscape through the postcolonial lens

Des T. Kahotea

Abstract

The technical focus on Aotearoa/New Zealand landscapes has been on 'natural landscapes' where the three World Heritage listed areas are noted as 'natural sites'. Natural landscapes has always been valued in New Zealand since the formation of the first National Park by legislation in 1894 which was followed in the early 1900s by a network of scenic and public reserves. Since the Resource Management Act 1991 and its acknowledgement of Maori environmental values, Aotearoa/New Zealand has been engaging with the concepts of cultural and heritage landscapes. To Maori, like other indigenous people of former settler colonies, the distinction between natural and cultural landscapes is arbitrary, a construct with colonial origins which separates the physical utility of land in a modern industrial economy based on agriculture. This paper examines this recent exploration and use of the concepts cultural and heritage landscapes in Aotearoa/New Zealand through the different cultural and disciplinary lenses.

Management of exposed ancestral remains in the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area

Junette Mitchell, Mary Pappin, Gary Pappin

Abstract

The Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area is well known as the home of Mungo Woman and Mungo Man. However, it is less well known that numerous other burials of equivalent cultural and scientific significance are constantly eroding out of the landscape requiring monitoring, management and decisions about future preservation and/or excavation, and reburial. In the continued absence of a Keeping Place as an option for housing remains on country, the Three Traditional Tribal Groups of the area (Mutthi Mutthi, Barkindji, and Ngilyampaa people) are constantly fighting a losing battle to protect their cultural heritage and ancestral remains that are being exposed to the elements. This paper will look at these issues in more detail and explore the challenges of Indigenous management of cultural heritage in a World Heritage Area.

Caring for Ngarrindjeri Yarlurwar-Ruwe: transforming cultural and natural resource management

Steve Hemming, Daryle Rigney, Christopher J. Wilson, George Trevorrow

Abstract

The Ngarrindjeri Nation in South Australia has been focusing on 'Caring for Country' and economic development as key 'sites' of resistance and transformation. This paper considers the relationship between the booming Natural Resource Management (NRM) sector, Cultural Heritage Management (CHM), and recent strategic responses of the Ngarrindjeri Nation designed to secure a sustainable future on Ngarrindjeri Yarlurwar-Ruwe (Sea Country). Critical amongst Ngarrindjeri strategies has been the development of a Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarlurwar-Ruwe plan. The plan relies on theorizations of power, culture, development and sustainability that emerge from Indigenous experiences of colonization in English-speaking Pacific Rim countries. In particular, this has involved de-centring the colonizer through a process of conscientization and transformative practice which privileges Indigenous interests and asserts Indigenous decision-making power. This paper will discuss recent Ngarrindjeri experiences as a case study of the relationship between governance, NRM, CHM, economic development, and Indigenous wellbeing.

The Ngadjuri Heritage Project

Vincent Copley, Patricia Warria-Reed, Betty Branson

Abstract

This paper outlines the Ngadjuri Heritage Project, which is identifying, recording, managing and promoting cultural heritage places on the traditional lands of the Ngadjuri people in the mid-north region of South Australia. The research is being conducted as part of an overall strategic cultural heritage management strategy, and arises from the process of Ngadjuri people re-claiming their past.

"Those sites are not so significant but there's still artefacts there" - Indigenous and archaeological communities of practice and the assessment of archaeological significance: a case study in Eastern Guruma archaeology

Edward M. McDonald, Bryn A. Coldrick

Abstract

The assessment of archaeological significance is complex, particularly in Indigenous archaeology. Indigenous people and archaeologists belong to what Wenger (1998) terms different 'communities of practice'. The Eastern Guruma people of North Western Australia see themselves as direct descendants of those who created the archaeological sites in their country and therefore see a direct connection between themselves and the archaeological record. Yet there is a continuing sharing of understandings between the Eastern Guruma people and archaeologists and an emerging common practice. Surveying, test-pitting, excavation, salvaging and monitoring are now an integral part of Indigenous vocabularies relating to their heritage. This paper examines the process of archaeological significance assessment on a number of development projects in Eastern Guruma country. We seek to elicit the schema the Eastern Guruma use in assessing the significance of their archaeology and examine the social context of the intersection between Eastern Guruma and professional archaeological 'communities of practice'.

"My Country, My Home": Indigenous responses to cultural heritage management in the Northern Territory, Australia

Daryl Guse, Jacob Nayinggul

Abstract

Indigenous archaeology of Northern Territory, Australia is well known to the rest of the world through the complex decorative rock art styles that have become a pervasive fixture in the symbolic identity of Australian Indigenous culture. Unfortunately, many of these cultural heritage places are under threat from natural events and human error with the

distinct possibility of significantly diminishing this international heritage value. The public perception that rock art has survived owing to fortuitous circumstance and the benevolence of nature is a falsehood. This paper presents an overview of practices to manage Indigenous heritage places and the need to implement Indigenous knowledge systems. Consequently, Aboriginal Traditional Owners are increasingly engaging with governments to conserve and protect their heritage places on their own terms and utilising traditional knowledge systems.

The incorporation of Indigenous traditional knowledge into natural and cultural resource management in Australia

Brian Prince

Abstract

Indigenous traditional knowledge is a key component of natural and cultural resource management in Australia's jointly managed World Heritage Areas and Indigenous Protected Areas managed by Indigenous people with support from the Australian Government. Other Government programs fund the recording and intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge by Indigenous people for their management of country.

Managing cultural heritage in East Timor

Abilo d. C. Silva, Nuno V. Oliveira

Abstract

East Timor has a rich and diversified cultural heritage. The National Directorate for Culture (DNC, Direcção Nacional de Cultura), under the Ministry of Education and the Secretary of State for Culture, is the institution in East Timor responsible for safeguarding and managing cultural heritage in the country. This paper discusses preliminary developments on the role of DNC in establishing cultural heritage management policies in East Timor. Plans for the future National Museum will also be presented.

Conservation, displacement and the unsettling histories of Ponta Leste

Susan L. O'Connor, Sally Brockwell, Sandra Pannell

Abstract

In the forested eastern reaches of Lautem District, the Government of Timor Leste has established the country's first National Park - the Nino Conis Santana National Park. The proposed Park has been identified as possessing significant biodiversity and other natural heritage values and outstanding cultural heritage values. The region is also home to some 30,000 Fataluku speakers. This paper explores ways in which the resident Fataluku can maintain their rights to use the land and become involved in the management of the National Park. It examines successful models derived from elsewhere in the Asia-Pacific region and proposes a systematic, traditional owner-driven investigation of cultural heritage values and landscape use. It aims to improve the understanding of past and potential local use and management of natural and cultural resources in one of the remaining tracts of continuous lowland tropical and monsoon forest on the island of Timor.

World Heritage and Indigenous archaeology in Hokkaido

Hirofumi Kato

Abstract

According to many results from archaeological investigation, it had been considered that the Ainu culture was formed in the 13th century. Although, we could not find direct genetically relation between the Ainu culture and the previous prehistoric culture in Hokkaido. Especially, there were differences in spiritual side. In Ainu culture has "Iomante" ceremony. It is perhaps the most famous spiritual culture of one. "Iomante" is generally refers to the Ainu ceremony for sending off the bear's spirit. From 2005 field season, Hokkaido University carried out archaeological investigation in Shiretoko Peninsula, east part of Hokkaido. This has also had registered as a World Heritage Site in 2005. There we can find archaeological remains of bear

ceremony which dated 10th century at the cape Chiashi-kotsu B site. Now based on this new discovery, we intend to try reconstructing of the ethno-history of Ainu peoples as indigenous peoples in Hokkaido Island.

Theme 18 - Intimate Encounters, Postcolonial Engagements: Archaeologies of Empire and Sexuality

Barbara L. Voss, Eleanor C. Casella

Abstract

The goal of this project is to stimulate research and discussion on issues of sexuality in the archaeology of colonialism. Archaeology has tended to minimize sexuality in its studies of colonization and of colonial, colonized, and post-colonial societies, although our colleagues in other disciplines have long understood that sexual politics and sexual encounters were central to projects of empire and in local responses to those projects. Participants are invited to (re)examine and (re)imagine archaeological research in ways that confront sexual silences in the archaeology of the colonial past and present. What can archaeology's methodological emphases on place, material culture, and representation bring to studies of sexuality and colonialism? How do theories of materiality, landscape, and representation contribute new perspectives to queer theory and post-colonial theory?

18.1 - Beyond identity

E113: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Barbara L. Voss, Eleanor C. Casella

Abstract

The session includes papers that consider variability in sexual subjectivities, alternative categories of difference, and multiple socio-material identities. Striving to destabilize the binary conflict of traditional heteronormative frameworks, presentations will suggest new archaeological pathways for understanding how the desires and violations of imperial ventures forged diverse experiences of belonging within colonial worlds. Emphasizing the variations in socio-sexual hierarchies, the papers will engage with the material flexibilities of identity, ethnicity, gender, nationalism and taboo.

Is colonization always already heterosexual?

Barbara L. Voss

Abstract

It is now almost a truism, through the work of post-colonial feminist scholars, that imperial ventures are simultaneously sexualized and racialized. The most commonly recounted colonial narrative describes masculine imperial penetration of yielding, feminized native peoples and lands: a heterosexual dynamic of conquest and submission. Considerable archaeological research has similarly drawn attention to heterosexual relationships between colonial men and colonized women and the intercultural households that formed through such sexual relationships. Yet what if the erotics, desires, and violations of imperialism at times follow pathways that run counter to or away from matrices of heterosexuality? Can colonization ever be queer or, alternatively, be queered, in the sexual, gendered, and theoretical uses of the term? This exploratory study pursues such possibilities in the author's own research in the Spanish Americas and in other archaeological studies of imperialism.

Not for men only: monuments and sexual politics in New England Indian country

Patricia Rubertone

Abstract

With few exceptions, public monuments to Native Americans in New England visibly remembered notable male "chiefs". These commemorative labors were largely shaped by colonial subjectivities that labeled Native women as "squaw drudges" in early accounts and as "last survivors [of their tribe]" in the post-colonial era, rather than acknowledging the diversity of their roles as leaders and nurturers. In this paper, I explore the sexual politics and tensions surrounding monuments as tools

of dispossession and conceptual violence, arguing that the thinness of monuments to Native women perpetuated opinions about their marginality and aimed at divorcing them completely from the landscape. But more important, I look at the ways that monuments as confrontational spaces served as theaters of action where Native women were released from obscurity through deliberate, public performances in which they critiqued colonialism, affirmed cultural knowledge, and not in the least, challenged their invisibility and that of their communities.

Casta, sexuality and reproduction: negotiating mixed race identity in 18th century Honduras

Russell N. Sheptak, Kira N. Blaisdell-Sloan

Abstract

The concepts of legitimacy, purity of blood, honour, and citizenship were interlinked, but negotiated statuses in 18th century Spanish colonial society throughout Latin America. For mixed raced individuals, the casta system of racial classification was a key element in codifying identity. Drawing on archival and archaeological evidence from colonial Honduras, this paper examines the way in which the colonial authorities attempted to place individuals from indigenous communities, especially women and children, in categorical casta positions. In contrast to the institutional expectation, women manipulated this process through the strategic and flexible declaration of sexual partnerships.

Power relations: new perspectives on Indigenous uprisings in Mesoamerica

Richard M. Leventhal

Abstract

Too often in the past, indigenous uprisings or rebellions have been explained with an oppositional perspective of domination and resistance. However, new interpretive frameworks focused upon relations of power provide more nuanced and interesting intellectual models. Within this paper, a new theoretical structure will be discussed and presented starting with the nature of power found on all sides of a rebellion or uprising. Power relations within indigenous communities and during times of the emergence or re-emergence of identity statements will form the basis of a new model. Specific examples related to new research on the Caste War of the Yucatan will be utilized in this presentation.

In-between people in early colonial Central America

Russell N. Sheptak, Rosemary A. Joyce

Abstract

Spanish colonization in Honduras altered the landscape permanently, transforming indigenous settlements into pueblos de indios with specific legal and economic relations with Spanish settlers living in new Spanish cities, spaces where indigenous people's presence was strictly regulated. But even before these enduring changes in settlement organization began, sexual relations between Spaniards and indios created people caught in between these different places. Through an examination of the documentary record of women captured in indigenous raids, shipwrecked men whose lives diverged as a consequence of their sexual celibacy or license, and women of ambiguous origin who were partners of the first male colonists, this paper complicates our understanding of sexual relations and their consequences in the earliest days of colonization.

Living in colonies: sex, material culture and the politics of identity in the western Phoenician world

Meritxell Ferrer Martín, Ana Delgado Hervás

Abstract

Traditional colonial narratives respond to complete androcentric visions of the world. Power, benefit, trade, production, territoriality have been central issues in colonial studies. Feminist criticism has questioned these approximations and it has provoked a change in the way in which colonial studies attended to some aspects linked to life in the colonies, like housekeeping, sexuality, health care,

socialization, etc. In this paper we present a domestic spaces study from different western Phoenician colonial contexts, in which their material culture shows the presence of mixed household groups. From early times, sexual and affectionate unions between people of different ethnic origins were frequent in these contexts and they continued throughout people's lives. However, the same material culture allows us to observe spatial and temporal differences in the acceptance of these kinds of unions. We link these differences with the construction of social hierarchies and colonial identities in this western Phoenician world.

The erotic collection of Pompeii: archaeology, identity and sexuality

Marina R. Cavicchioli

Abstract

Each epoch, based on its own values, tried, in accordance with the needs of identity, to rescue one specific type of past, searching to establish the ideas of cultural inheritance and historical continuity. Thus, when the people of Rome went in search of their identity, because sexuality was viewed with prejudice and as taboo, an asexualised past was constructed: over a long period of time, archaeologists and historians of art excluded this subject from their research. Overall, emphases was placed on the territorial expansion in the Roman past, imperialism, warlike force, monumental architecture and its art: constructed as a specific type of past, legitimizing particular sets of public policies. Taking into account the facts in this paper, we can perceive how Pompeian archaeology contributed to the construction of an Italian national identity. This identity is certainly, therefore, constructed from a specific type of past, legitimizing particular sets of public policies on this issue.

Violence and sexuality: a postcolonial approach to the Roman Empire

Renata S. Garraffoni

Abstract

As gladiators were members of a stigmatized profession, most scholars agreed that their legal disabilities stripped them of the social and cultural traces that were essential to the identity of most men in Roman society. Literary sources and some Roman laws support this powerful image, which portrayed the gladiators as social pariahs. As Archaeology can provide different evidence for interpreting the ancient past, there was a growing awareness that new epistemological approaches, inspired by post-colonial theory, are important for a more critical approach to the ancient world. In this context, my paper will focus on the epigraphic evidence (the graffiti) and wall paintings from Pompeii. This particular kind of material culture can provide us with different approaches to the Roman arena. They can also help us to rethink violence, sexuality, social relationships and Roman identity in a less normative way and to propose more pluralist approaches to the Roman past.

Romanisation: from R. G. Collingwood to gender and queer archaeology

Renato Pinto

Abstract

British archaeologist R. G. Collingwood (1889-1943) was one of the first scholars to study the Romanisation of Britain and its material culture. His ideas about the Roman expansion were affected by his contemporary British imperial experience, and the parallels drawn between the two empires in some of his research have influenced the shaping of English identities. Collingwood's studies on Romanisation offer us an invaluable opportunity to examine how the disfranchised were depicted or silenced in early Romano-British archaeology. Starting from Collingwood, but going beyond him, gender and queer archaeology allows us to deconstruct dominant homogenizing discourses, and proposes that past and present sexual diversity be (re)examined. The investigation of past gender/sexual identities, their negotiations and discontinuities, reveals how sexuality discourses were constructed in the past

and are (re)constructed in the present. It also promotes reflection on the archaeologists' social role and their working conditions in rich and poor countries.

The politics of comparison in the archaeology of colonialism

Dan Hicks

Abstract

This paper takes as its point of departure Ann Stoler's (2001) suggestion that acknowledging the 'tense and tender ties' in the history of European colonialism raises 'the politics of comparison' as a central issue. Drawing examples from the historical archaeology of houses and households in the eastern United States and from the UK, the paper suggests that by reorienting their conceptions of scale - moving away from firm distinctions between scales as existing different 'levels' - archaeologists can use their studies of intimacy and affect to build new kinds of archaeologies of colonial worlds. Reference Stoler, A.L. 2001. Tense and Tender Ties: the politics of comparison in North American History and (Post)Colonial Studies. *Journal of American History* 88(3): 829-8

Transnational feminism and archaeologies of gender, sexuality and empire

Deborah Cohler

Abstract

Archaeologies of sexuality and empire highlight material, ideological, and representational practices and politics of identities. Transnational feminist approaches to sexuality and empire similarly interrogate questions of power across as well as within national, community, and identity groups. This paper strives to create an interdisciplinary dialogue among textual, material, and historical studies of sexuality and colonization; intimate encounters occur not only between colonizers and colonized bodies and cultures, but also through interdisciplinary conversations about methods and theories for grappling with the impact of the past on the present.

18.2 - Colonial (re)productions

E113: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Eleanor C. Casella, Sarah K. Croucher

Abstract

Papers within this session will consider questions of sexual contact, desire, and interaction within colonial settings, the dynamics of (re) production, the impact of institutional vs. domestic forms of accommodation, and the material role of sex trade. Socio-economic aspects of sexual encounter will be examined to demonstrate how colonial practices of production and reproduction became strategically mobilized as valued modes of labour. Papers will also consider how the materiality of gender/sex roles served as a means for (re)producing concepts of modernity and nationalism within the colonial environment.

Indigenous vice in the colonial voice: British soldiers and fallen Irish women in the 19th century

Tadhg O'Keeffe

Abstract

To what extent was Ireland a British imperial colony in the 19th century? One means of answering this question is to consider differences between the application of the Contagious Diseases Acts in Ireland and British colonies overseas. This paper locates an archaeology in Ireland that explains and is explained by those acts: it is an archaeology of the lock hospital, the prison-like institution for women with venereal disease, and of 'the Bush', the rural ditch and hedgerow where communities of women lived as prostitutes.

Balls and belles: the sexual dynamics of the Atlantic economy in early New Orleans

Shannon L. Dawdy

Abstract

New Orleans shares with other port cities a reputation for sexual license, though probably few would dispute that it has an exaggerated profile as a port-of-call for pleasure. In this paper I ask how this came to be, focusing on the precocious hospitality industry of the city represented by archaeological deposits and property histories of an early 18th century inn, a late 18th century boarding house, a circa. 1806 amusement park, and the Hotel Rising Sun (ca. 1821). Two of these businesses were operated by women; at the other two there is evidence for public balls and burlesque entertainment. I argue that New Orleans has, since its earliest days, been a destination for male adventure travel due to three mutually reinforcing factors: the Atlantic economy's sexual division of labor, the orientaling gaze of colonialism, and a modern masculinity reproduced through certain forms of consumption.

Liminal liaisons: sexual anxieties and material strategies in colonial Louisiana

Diana Loren

Abstract

The project of religious conversion in colonial French Louisiana had a resounding effect on the physical bodies of those being coerced into conversion. Not only did French ideologies regarding promiscuity redound in historical documents, but the promulgation of this doctrine also spread notions of sin and promiscuity among Native peoples. How did these anxieties regarding bodily control impact the colonial peoples and embodied practices relating to dress and adornment? And to what extent (if at all) did Christian notions of modesty, promiscuity and morality impact the lives and material culture of Native peoples of colonial Louisiana?

Production and reproduction: sexual life on the Diamond Fields

Lindsay Weiss

Abstract

This paper examines the spatial and material changes on the Diamond Fields of South Africa over a period of corporate consolidation in the late 19th century. The rise of a monopoly on the Diamond Fields gave rise to the emergence of a closed compound system for the African workers, while the white workers were encouraged to live in newly built suburban houses. On the mines emerged the practice of bukhontxana, in which the male miners lived in a form of marriage with younger men—the younger men took on traditionally female roles. White miners, by contrast, were encouraged to live in a model suburb where the family unit, (i.e. a private life focused around procreation) was emphasized. This spatial remapping will be examined with reference to the sorts of shifts in material culture that occurred over the course of the consolidation of the Diamond Fields.

'Little bastard felons': an archaeology of (re)production in convict era Australia

Eleanor C. Casella

Abstract

This paper examines the archaeology of female labour and childhood within a mid-19th century British colonial prison. Established in 1847, the Ross Female Factory incarcerated transported females and their dependent children in the British penal colony of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania), Australia. While under sentence, convict mothers worked at laundry, spinning, and sewing contracts, producing inmate uniforms for the wider network of Imperial prisons. They also endured limited access to their infants and toddlers, who were separately accommodated in a communal Nursery Ward within the penal compound. Presenting a combination of site survey and excavation results, this paper considers the materiality of production and reproduction -- of female sexuality, childhood,

and unfree labour -- that characterised life under British colonial incarceration.

Creating kin: sexual relations and Omani colonial identities in 19th century East Africa

Sarah K. Croucher

Abstract

In 19th century East Africa, the context of Omani colonial rule placed sexual relations as a crucial factor in the creation of changing identities within a society undergoing massive social upheavals. Powerful men could have sexual relations with up to four wives and unlimited concubined women (masuria). Male household heads were reliant on these women for their reproductive role in producing direct biological descendants. These children would in turn strengthen their social standing. The importance of these relations was highlighted through the celebration of women's sexuality at the time of marriage and puberty. The teaching of sexual practices was also a recognized role for older masuria, often in combination with midwifery. This paper examines the way in which it is possible to include sexual relations within spatial analysis of 19th century East African households, usually interpreted through binary conceptions of gender. Through this, it examines the way in which an inclusion of sexual relations as a factor in the formation of identities can help inform understandings of the complexities and tensions at play within Omani colonial households.

Diversity, sexuality and the archaeology of maroons

Pedro P. Funari, Aline Carvalho

Abstract

Post-modern and post-colonial social theory interpretive models have stressed diversity and fluidity of social life. Sexuality and gender relations have developed in this context, fostering the flowering of a diversity of standpoints. Archaeology has been affected by those epistemological moves and the archaeology of colonization has gained a lot from the recognition of diversity. The archaeological study of maroons, or runaway settlements, is a good case. Traditional, normative approaches stressed homogeneity in every aspect of social life. Gender theory has helped challenge this approach. The archaeology of a 17th c. maroon in Brazil, Palmares, has produced a plethora of data supporting a complex interpretation of the polity. Differences within the settlement enable us to understand the differences within this rebel society. The interaction with modern-day social groups has also produced a series of images of the settlement and the presence of a variety of sexual mores, from polyandry to homosexuality.

Sexualidad en la Caracas del siglo dieciocho: conductas socialmente aceptadas de los hombres y mujeres

Josmar Cruz

Abstract

Aunque se han realizado múltiples investigaciones sobre la sexualidad en la Caracas del siglo XVIII, considero que estos no han explotado correctamente el potencial de los documentos para la construcción de explicaciones más sustanciosas sobre la vida cotidiana en esta época. Del análisis de los reglamentos y normas asociadas al comportamiento tanto femenino como masculino, planteo tratar la problemática de género, sin omitir otras esferas de interés como lo era la posición social, e indicar como se manifestaban estas desigualdades en las costumbres sociales, sentimentales y de sexualidad de este siglo, haciendo especial énfasis en como eran consideradas las relaciones interpersonales y el contexto en el que se desarrollaban.

Kinsey does Peru: Moche ceramics and the limits of pure description

Mary Weismantel

Abstract

In the 1950s, Peruvian archaeologist Rafael Larco Hoyle and American sexologist Alfred Kinsey attempted to collaborate on a scientific project of great mutual interest: a comprehensive study of ancient PreColumbian ceramics with a sexual theme. Both men believed in the power of empirical science: although the temporal and cultural distance between the twentieth century Americas and the first millennium was great, accurate description could provide a first step towards analysis. Although this project was never completed, its legacy includes not only publications about and photographs of the Moche ceramics, but also the convoluted personal history of Kinsey himself. This record demonstrates: the power of the empirical ideal; the difficulties inherent in achieving it; and the multiple colonialisms that govern relations between Latin America and the U.S.; between elite Latin Americans of European heritage, like Larco Hoyle, and the indigenous Americas; and even between the present and the PreColumbian past.

Discussant

Martin Hall

18.3 - Engaged bodies

E113: Friday 4th July 14:00-16:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Barbara L. Voss, Ian Lilley

Abstract

Drawing an international range of papers, this session focuses on topics related to demography, embodiment, indigenous histories, and the study of skeletal remains to investigate the complex relationships between projects of empire and colonized bodies. Papers will consider the dynamics of sexual encounters through an intersection of biological, psychological, and cultural practices. By interrogating concepts of hygiene, ritual, fetish, gender, fertility and adornment, the session will explore corporeal aspects of sexual relations within the colonial past.

Lovers and other strangers: sex and the initial colonization of the Pacific

Ian Lilley

Abstract

Biological evidence indicates that descendents of Southeast Asian women and men from already inhabited parts of Northwest Melanesia initially settled all the Pacific islands beyond the Solomon archipelago from around 3000 BP. Having women from distant and culturally and phenotypically exotic backgrounds forming sexual relationships with local men implies a socio-political dynamic in the colonizing process completely different from the anachronistic but still circulating notion that the entire colonizing population was from Southeast Asia and did not mix culturally or biologically with existing populations. We have to ask where Southeast Asian men and Melanesian women stood in this "distinctive gender-modulated pattern of differential gene flow". Pacific prehistorians are not much given to discussion of gender issues generally, much less sexual politics and sexual encounters, so this paper will be something of an experimental departure from the norm, couched in terms of identity formation in diaspora.

Sexuality in the colonized and colonizing ancestral Puebloan North American Southwest

Elizabeth Perry

Abstract

Ancestral Puebloan peoples "colonized" new landscapes across the North American South west, creating village communities whose constitution and character were influenced

by sexual roles. Eight hundred years after the first Pueblo villages began to form, European colonialism impacted these communities and the ways in which sexuality was woven into social and ceremonial life. The observations of European empire builders with respect to Pueblo sexuality provide a starting point for the development of material, archaeological expectations for the expression of sexuality in village life. This paper presents a methodological approach to unveiling aspects of sexuality in the prehistoric archaeological record, and employs it to examine the intersections of sexuality with colonial pursuits across time in the Puebloan Southwest.

Intimate encounters in the 'deep past': a dialogue between historical archaeologies and prehistorians

Apen Ruiz Martinez, Encarna Sanahuja, Laura Trelliso Carreño

Abstract

This paper aims to stimulate a conversation between historical and pre-historical archaeologists in relation to the study of sexuality and gender. Recent research has called to our attention the need to rethink seriously the role of sexuality as an organizing principle of past human societies, and therefore it is claimed that archaeology of gender must be archaeology of sexuality. Historical archaeologists have successfully adopted queer theories to problematize the idea that sex is just about the physical domain of gender. However, as we move backward to the "deep past" the central role of sexuality seems to fade away and the relation between sex and gender seems less thoroughly theorized. In this paper we evaluate how notions of sexual identity and gender performance form queer theory and used by historical archaeologists could be useful to prehistorians.

Death and sex: procreation in the wake of fatal disease

Kathleen L. Hull

Abstract

Catastrophic mortality due to introduced Old World diseases was often one of the first effects of European colonization on indigenous peoples of the Americas. Biological, cultural, and psychological consequences for the survivors were significant, and likely necessitated a renegotiation, or at least critical examination, of sexual taboos and marriage practices as individuals sought to rebuild biologically viable communities. These challenges to societal norms may have played out in traditional colonial contexts such as mercantile outposts, missions, and other institutional settings, or may have occurred in native villages prior to direct engagement with colonists. This paper examines such issues, drawing on archaeological and ethnohistoric data from the Yosemite region of California.

Sex in the colonies: performing sex as ritual practice in Punic sites

Mireia Lopez-Bertran

Abstract

This paper seeks to identify the evidence of sex as ritual practice from two examples of Punic votive deposits: Illa Plana (Ibiza, Spain) and Bithia (Sardinia, Italy) (6th - 3rd centuries BC). Both deposits have provided human terracottas with exaggerated genitalia. I argue that sex would have been an essential activity in everyday life and, thus, it would be understandable if it were to become ritualised. Sex would be a ritual performance for different reasons: from hygienic or curative rituals to forms of cultural contact.

It is my intention to compare figurines from both deposits in terms of different constructions of bodies and corporealities. In addition, I will focus on local bodily practices to analyze the heterogeneity of colonial settings, which might have influenced the way people engaged with each other.

Queering the cosmology of the Vikings

Brit Solli

Abstract

Ideas concerning eros, honour and death were central to the Norse perception of the world. Odin is the greatest war god, and associated with manliness. However, Odin is also the most powerful master of seid, an activity associated with women. Seid may be interpreted as a form of shamanism. If a man performed seid he could be accused of ergi, that is unmanliness. Consequently, Odin exercised an activity considered unmanly. How could Odin perform seid without losing his position as the god of war and warriors? This paradox is discussed from a queer theoretical perspective.

"The Uncreated Man", or what Mr. Goodwin saw at the show-grounds: questions of imagination and desire in the making of colonialist archaeology in Africa

Nick Shepherd

Abstract

Colonialist archaeology is remarkable as much for what it excludes as for what it allows into the closely guarded confines of its texts, official accounts, and sanctioned range of concerns. This is never more so than in the case of the bodies of colonial subjects, a source at once of fascination, anxiety, desire, fear, and a site of enactment of much of the violence of colonial retribution. As a discipline, archaeology's particular investment in the material, sensuous aspects of experience, its close tracking of bodies - their products, their capacity for work, their interment and decay - brings the figure of the archaeologist and the discourse at her/ his disposal into an uneasy, intimate, haunted relationship with themes of sexuality and imagination, death and desire. Even as they are fended off, disavowed in official utterances, they make themselves felt... as a set of spectral presences, as a kind of presence/absence.

Doña Bárbara and El Diablo: differential pathways for indigenous incorporation into Criollo identity

Kay Scaramelli

Abstract

Sexual politics of colonialism on the Venezuelan Orinoco frontier entailed a complex field with multiple players: missionaries, soldiers, tradesmen, and cattle ranchers of European or mestizo descent, who entered into competition with indigenous men for access to local women, in the virtual absence of women of European descent. The indigenous women, empowered by their productive capacities both in the biological and agricultural realms, faced unheard of choices under the new regime. They were encouraged by the colonial administrators to marry out, while the Indian men, many of whom were affected by the sterilizing effects of epidemic disease, were at a disadvantage. They faced the option of assimilating to the growing Llanero sector or retreating with their families to less accessible zones. It could be argued, then, that it was mainly through the interaction of indigenous women and men of European and African-descent, that Criollo culture developed its distinctive blend.

Compromising women in colonial Honduras

Rosemary A. Joyce, Russell N. Sheptak

Abstract

Sexual relations were central to processes whereby a small group of Spanish settlers in sixteenth and seventeenth century Honduras consolidated their economic position. Over a period of three generations colonial families conserved rights to indigenous labor, even though inheritance of such *encomienda* rights was not the rule in the Spanish colonies. Documents of transmission of *encomiendas* demonstrate the pivotal role of women's sexual relations. Rights gained through marriage were retained and passed on to the children of women's marriages. Later, spouses claimed rights through jurally constructed parenting of children of whom they were not genitors. Imperatives for women to marry or remarry, and to

have or not have children, depending on the property rights involved, intersected with the basic demographic reality in which a limited number of Spanish women formed part of the resident colonial population, with implications for our interpretation of the archaeological record that will be considered.

Fetishizing the body ancient: metaphor, body politics and the DNA revolution in archaeology

John Norder

Abstract

The body politics of the body ancient remain a contentious issue in North American archaeology and among Native American communities. As an object of professional research, archaeologists remain fixated on the value of the body ancient as a source of knowledge and a key to defining the 'reality' of Native American history and identity. For Native American communities, the body ancient has become a highly controversial tool of ancestry and exclusion. I explore the past and present fetishism of the body ancient as an object that continues to represent colonial domination of Native North America. I will use case studies to trace this process, beginning with the Native American critique of archaeology that led, in part, to legislation requiring repatriation of the body ancient, and continuing through controversies such as Kennewick Man and up to the current DNA revolution, which has, sometimes tragically, found support among Native American communities.

Discussant

Margaret W. Conkey

Theme 19 - Issues in Historical Archaeology

James A. Delle, Charles Orser, Tadhg O'Keeffe, Pedro P. Funari

Abstract

After decades of relative neglect, the archaeological study of the past five centuries is firmly established as one of the most vibrant and challenging pursuits in World Archaeology. No branch of the discipline has a richer data-base than Historical Archaeology, and no branch is, we suggest, so overtly political or engages so overtly with the world of politics. WAC6 in Dublin offers us a perfect opportunity, in an appropriately resonant location, to review its progress and to debate its core concerns and methods.

We invite colleagues to contribute to a series of sessions which explore those issues which most Historical Archaeologists regard as central to the field. Among these are colonialism and postcolonialism; capitalism (and Jameson's 'late capitalism'); modernity and postmodernity; local and global scales of enquiry, globalisation, class and inequality, time and temporality, intertextuality, and historical materialism.

Associated Posters

- o A Regional study of the Social Archaeology of the Demesne Landscape of North Cork
- o Building towards Modernity: Igtermurragh 'Castle'?
- o Social Control and Capitalism: The Social Archaeology of Industrial Dissenter Community's Villages in Ireland.
- o The archaeology of Post-medieval masonry bridges in urban Munster
- o The Derryhivenny Castle Project

19.1 - Archaeologies and colonialism I

E113: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

James A. Delle, Pedro P. Funari

Abstract

In recent years, historical archaeology has emerged as a truly global discipline. As the field has expanded globally, an increasing number of scholars from around the world have begun to re-conceptualize the materiality of the global colonial experience. Papers in this session will address colonialism on a variety of scales, including theoretical discussions on how colonialism can be defined and problematized as a framework for archaeological analysis, and case studies exploring colonial experiences from a variety of contexts and perspectives.

Architecture and identity: expressions of identity in some plantation-era Munster houses

Sinead Quirke

Abstract

This presentation would be in two sections: a brief paper contextualising the material and a short film exploring expressions of identity in some architecture of plantation-era Munster, Ireland. Put simply, Plantation-era Munster had three population groups: the new English settlers, the indigenous Gaelic-Irish, and the old English settlers with roots in the twelfth century colonisation. The 'New English', 'Old English' and Gaelic-Irish expressed their identities relative to each other in architectural culture. The situation was complex: binarisms were at constant interplay and flux (England/Ireland, Protestant/Catholic, male/female and ideal/reality among others). Using those binarisms as a starting point, I propose to edit a short film using a study group of plantation-era Munster houses in Cork and a script from *The Faerie Queene* (a contemporary text) to explore the expression of identity between the three groups in their use of architecture.

Was Ireland colonised? What does the archaeology say?

John Tierney, Penny Johnston, Jacinta Kiely

Abstract

Much of the archaeology of post-medieval Ireland has been urban and suburban in nature or largely associated with extant buildings. Following the recent construction boom in Ireland and a strong legislative protection for archaeology and heritage, a broader range of sites, particularly rural in nature, has been found; allowing further consideration of whether there is an archaeology of colonialism in Ireland.

A consideration of the late medieval and post-medieval settlements, field boundaries & systems, lime kilns and spade mills being encountered in ever increasing numbers in current archaeological projects is made. Comparisons are made with similar site-types from the periods which pre- and post-dated the post-medieval to see what light that may shed on the topic. Rural sites from Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Tipperary, Westmeath and Galway will be considered. The implications of there being a colonial archaeology in Ireland are assessed.

Enforced colonialism: Thomas Francis Meagher, an Irish political prisoner in Van Diemens Land 1849-52

Denise Gaughwin, Dianne Snowden

Abstract

Meagher was a prominent member of the Young Irelanders who were charged with treason and transported to Van Diemen's Land in 1849. Meagher was offered a Ticket of Leave which allowed him considerable freedom. He was allocated the District of Ross within which he was to reside and from which he was to have no contact with his fellow Young Irelanders. Meagher arranged for the construction of a house on the shores of Lake Sorell on a large remote plateau known as the Central Highlands. Meagher was to live here for two years during which time he married Catherine Bennett. The archaeological remains of Meagher's house, servant's quarters, stable and jetty have recently been subject to survey and recording. Aspects of the domestic life of Meagher are raised including structural arrangements and use of space, style and statement.

Cornishness in the Antipodes: the archaeology of ethnicity in the Burra dugouts

Dean Mullen, Peter Birt

Abstract

This paper presents the analysis of a ceramic assemblage from a 'dugout' in Burra, South Australia. Home to a large portion of the Burra copper mine's predominantly Cornish mining population, although they were relatively crude their inhabitants fit them out comfortably and used domestic items like their city dwelling contemporaries. However, while major trends based on middle class Victorian behaviour held sway in the cities, the regional culture of the Cornish was accentuated in Burra, where a large proportion of the population were emigrants from Cornwall. This paper interprets the material culture of the dugouts through the lens of adherence to Cornish tradition. While a modern sense of order was detectable, the proportions of vessels associated with traditional foods and Cornish behaviour indicate that the dugout inhabitants were motivated more by rural traditions than the refined gentility of Victorianism.

Mill Point: community and identity in colonial Queensland

Karen Murphy

Abstract

The archaeological study of communities makes a key contribution to understanding the creation, development and dissolution of communities of the past. Resource-driven communities, such as mining and timber-milling, have been important in developing the economies of the various colonies of Australia since European settlement. The 19th century timber-milling settlement situated at Mill Point, on Lake Cootharaba in South east Queensland provides an ideal case study for investigating the nature of resource-driven

communities in early colonial Queensland. This paper will examine the archaeological and historical evidence of the domestic lives of the settlement's residents to understand their use of material culture in the construction and maintenance of social interaction and identity within the community. By characterising the material and social life of the women, men and children at the Cootharaba Mill we can gain an insight into a community which exemplifies the early development of Queensland.

Two cities apart: nineteenth century working class material culture in Melbourne and Buenos Aires

Pamela T. Ricardi

Abstract

This paper will discuss consumer practice through material culture amongst the working class in Melbourne and Buenos Aires during the mid-late nineteenth century. In Melbourne, the site I have chosen to discuss is Casselden Place, a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century housing precinct often portrayed as a 'slum' and one of the largest historical sites excavated in Victoria. In Buenos Aires I will look at some of the work conducted by Daniel Schálvezon such as 'Defensa 774' which during the late nineteenth century, following mass European immigration, the site contained a 'conventillo' (a working class tenant house). Contemporaneous sites to Casselden Place have been studied and comparative analyses have been made, particularly with former British colonies. However, there has been a lack of comparison with 'non-Western' sites. This is vital in gaining a more complete understanding of global material culture in urban settings.

Rediscovering Otstonwakin: an archaeology of colonial process on the Pennsylvania frontier

Mary Ann Levine

Abstract

The nature of 18th century colonial interaction between Native Americans and Europeans in Northeastern North America is complicated and widely misunderstood. By the mid-18th century, some of the native peoples in Northeastern North America had been interacting with non-native peoples for nearly 2 centuries. The complexity of the colonial experience for Native Americans can be interpreted through the life of "Madame Montour," a woman of Native and European descent who in her lifetime served as a translator to colonial governments, a frontier diplomat, and the leader of a multi-national native village. This paper will explore the complexity of the 18th century colonial experience through a consideration of material culture recovered from Madame Montour's village of Otstonwakin, a recently re-discovered village site in central Pennsylvania.

A transition to Christianizing Africans? A review of colonization and the formation of 'Western' attitudes toward death

Ruth M. Bissell

Abstract

This paper explores the articulation of race, class and religion among Africans in the Western hemisphere and the methods used by those individuals to resist oppressive conditions imposed by colonial powers. A survey of archaeological materials from the African Burial Ground in New York and burial sites in The Netherlands, Suriname, and England are reviewed to demonstrate the range of mortuary practices available to captive Africans, and their influence on various social relationships constructed throughout the Atlantic capitalistic system. A reinterpretation of eighteenth century "Christianity" is explored through the lens of multivalency and spiritual determination.

The internal African diaspora in Ghana

Kodzo Gavua

Abstract

My paper will present information I have gathered, to date, from research I have initiated to identify and locate Ghanaian families and communities of people, whose forebears were relocated away from their original homelands as a result of the Trade in Enslaved People and other factors. Based on archaeological, ethnographic, historical and other sources of information, I shall discuss how wars of slavery and other challenges that various groups of people faced resulted in the relocation of these groups from their original settlements to parts of the Volta Region, and to Asante, Bono-Ahafo, Eastern Regions and Greater Accra Regions of Ghana. Various ways in which the society and culture of some of these communities were affected, including the appropriation and re-appropriation of cultural traits, and the negotiation of identities will also be discussed.

The villagers of Marshall's Pen: slavery, modernity and colonialism on a Jamaican coffee plantation

James A. Delle

Abstract

Initially a European construction, "modernity" redefined social relations between those in control of the apparatus of the state and economy and those who worked and lived within it. The resulting shift in the definition of the basic social unit from subject to individual citizen was materially and cognitively contested, resulting in vast changes in the lives of colonized people. These historical processes are considered through the analysis of two classes of data recovered from the site of Marshall's Pen, a 19th century Jamaican coffee plantation, including mass-produced goods mediated through the rise of consumerism, and shifting definitions of the relationships between space and social organization reflected in changing settlement patterns of village life. These data suggest that many of what we consider to be the components of modernity, expressed materially and cognitively, were vectors of contestation over what it meant to live under the condition of modernity.

Domestic production and the underpinnings of capitalist society

Elizabeth M. Scott

Abstract

Production in the home, whether as cottage industry, sustaining the household, or enculturating the next generation of society, was critically important to colonial and post-colonial economies post-dating AD 1400. However, domestic production remains significantly under-valued in historical archaeologists' interpretations of the past, although it accounts for the vast majority of non-architectural artifacts recovered from household sites. This paper uses examples from French and British colonial and post-colonial sites in the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley of North America to highlight the kinds of work undertaken by men, women, and children in their capacities as family members, servants, or enslaved individuals. Class, gender, ethnicity, and racial categorization had much to do with who did what work, and for whom, within the household. This paper combines cultural Marxism and feminist theory to address these issues.

19.2 - Archaeologies and colonialism II

E113: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

James A. Delle, Pedro P. Funari

Abstract

In recent years, historical archaeology has emerged as a truly global discipline. As the field has expanded globally, an increasing number of scholars from around the world have begun to re-conceptualize the materiality of the global colonial experience. Papers in this session will address colonialism on

a variety of scales, including theoretical discussions on how colonialism can be defined and problematized as a framework for archaeological analysis, and case studies exploring colonial experiences from a variety of contexts and perspectives. This is a double session, with parts I and II.

Frontier history and the interpretation of ancient Greek colonization

Airtón Pollini

Abstract

The concept of frontier history was developed to explain the process of progressive conquest of the American West and insists on all the aspects of the frontier, not only the military one. Therefore, one may adapt the main idea of the concept to analyze another colonial context, that of Ancient Greek colonization. Considering the archaeological evidence from a specific case study, the frontier of Poseidonia in South Italy in Archaic and Classical periods, I propose to stress the effectiveness of applying a modern theoretical framework to examine ancient material culture. The spatial distribution of sanctuaries of the Greek colony demonstrates a chronological expansion of the colonists' control over land and exhibits the use of sacred places as an intermediary of contacts. The frontier is then porous, and constitutes a moving zone propitious to various types of exchange between peoples: economic, cultural, and religious.

Music and gender in ancient Greece: among texts, images and vases. A contribution of historical archaeology to the study of women in social and cultural life of the fifth century

Fábio V. Cerqueira

Abstract

The musical scenes in the gynaikaion, represented in the Attic vase painting of the fifth century, depicts a lexical ambiguity, its meaning oscillating between marriage, female domestic amusement and musical and literary education given to Athenian girls of the citizens' category. Based on a dialogue between archaeological, iconographic, and literary sources, this article follows the historical revision of the gender studies of Ancient Greece, which used to relegate women to a condition of complete silence and exclusion, remaining in the gynaikaion. It therefore exemplifies an important contribution from Historical Archaeology to Classical Studies.

Religious syncretism In Dacia in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD

Elena Calugaru-Baciu

Abstract

In AD106 the conquest war of Dacia ended, but Traian was obliged to remain in the new territory annexed to Empire for a further a year because the Province was not yet pacified. It had to be organized from military and administrative points of view. Many colonists were brought from Tracia and Illyria, Panonia, Gallia and Middle Asia, Africa and Syria. The spiritual life of the Dacian people or Getas was described by Herodotus: "Getas who consider undying, they being convinced that after they finished their life on the earth, they would begin one eternal near their God, Zalmoxis". With the conquest of Roman armies made up of soldiers gathered from around the world, the map of Dacian spiritual life was changed, with many new gods, especially from the Orient, entering the pantheon of Zamolxis and his priests.

Rethinking an ancient history of Palestine

Jamal M. Barghouth

Abstract

The history of Palestine, especially that which was written by archaeologists, is still undergoing two complicated orientalizing processes, which originated in different historical contexts. The first orientalizing process began after the impact of Greek and Roman rule in Palestine, from 300 BC until 640 AD. Within this process ancient philosophers, geographers, and historians, in

the Greek - Roman world attempted to illustrate Old Testament, Jewish, and Christian events in Palestine. The second process began when Napoleon came to Palestine in 1798 and continues today, as Western archaeologists reuse classical Greek and Roman literature in their archaeological research, in order to explore and identify archaeologically biblical, Jewish, and Christian events. Actually, ancient and modern orientalizing processes miss the fundamental links in Palestinian history due to the selection and de-selection processes which underline both orientalizing processes.

A dinner in the Pelotas' way: archaeological interpretation of meat consumption in the city of Pelotas, RS, Brazil, in the 19th century

Chimene K. Nobre, Fábio V. Cerqueira, Luciana d. S. Peixoto, Jorge O. Viana

Abstract

In the last few years, research on Historical Zooarchaeology in Brazil has grown considerably. The main objective is to study the archaeological remains of domestic and wild species, as well as bring to light patterns of food consumption present in the diet of a south Brazilian urban society. The aim of this paper is to present some possibilities in terms of the preparation of the species *bos Taurus*, commonly called horned cattle or beef. The zooarchaeological material was exhumed in the site Casa 8 (House 8), located in the historical centre of the city of Pelotas/RS/Brazil, built at the end of the 1870s. This city was the economic centre of the production of "charque" (dry meat), one of the most important products in the Brazilian slavery system of the 19th century. This analysis is done by crossing the material and written evidence, comparing the information obtained through the interpretation of the consumption marks left on the bone elements, for instance, cut, sawed, broken, scraped, etc., with the kind of beef cut and recipes used in the 19th century, according to historical testimonies.

Cult areas and the formation of communities in the forest: a study of liminal groups in the slavery and post-emancipation periods, south west Brazil

Camilla Agostini

Abstract

This study focuses on the formation of small communities in a forest, very close to cult areas associated with rock formations. The location of this area, surrounded by farms in rural south west Brazil is difficult access. Evidence from different time-periods suggests that this way of life was common for Afro-Brazilians in the slavery and post-emancipation periods. The approach to this social situation focuses on the liminality of group that find a way of living in an adverse environment, and the religious principles that guide the choice of rocks and forest as references. This study takes an interdisciplinary approach and includes archaeological, written and oral evidence.

Historical archaeology of the countryside of south Brazil: a regional approach in contract archaeology research

Luciana d. S. Peixoto, Fábio V. Cerqueira

Abstract

The "Archaeological Mapping of the Southern Region of Rio Grande do Sul State/Brazil" is a contract project developed according to the convention established between the reforestation group Votorantim Celulose e Papel and the Laboratório de Antropologia e Arqueologia of the Universidade Federal de Pelotas. This project enables us to elaborate a systematic survey of data of historical archaeology in rural environments. Through the identification, on the farms, of a large number of the main houses with historical and archaeological value, we built an extensive database of meaningful information concerning material culture and architectural remains from this region, marked by important warlike events between the Spanish and the Portuguese crowns, and by the development of cattle breeding, which is considered the historical base of the economical development

of this area. The prospective stage aims at cataloguing and classifying the buildings, as well as characterizing the remnants of the material culture associated with these, presenting a panorama of its archaeological peculiarities. Subsequently, one proceeds to compare this material evidence with the historical testimonies and the archaeological research of other regions.

Archaeology and the 'Anthropological Missions': a 20th century Portuguese colonial policy

Ana C. Martins

Abstract

Linked to a new colonial strategy, the 'Anthropological Missions', were envisioned by the authoritarian Oliveira Salazar (1889-1970). The new political agenda understood that the moment had arrived to get to know the overseas inhabitants better. It was clear that the armed forces were no longer enough to control them. This aim could only be advanced through a profound understanding of their traditions and ways of living, as taught by the German ethnological school. Although these 'Missions' were mostly settled by geographers, ethnographers and biological anthropologists, Archaeology played a considerable role. Especially in countries such as Mozambique, where the 'Missions' were conducted by Portuguese anthropologists and pre-historians. Predicting an opportunity to connect material (archaeological) culture and ethnic groups, they sustained their claims of intellectual inferiority, validating the colonial system in the process. Together with these issues, we will illustrate how the Portuguese colonial agenda was shared by others, in terms of Archaeology, in particular by Spain.

Discovering religion in secular artifacts, structures and sites: a re-examination of Spanish colonial material culture through the archaeology of Presidios Santa Maria de Galve and Isla de Santa Rosa

Mary M. Furlong

Abstract

When examining religious or sacred aspects of Spanish colonial sites in the New World, researchers have a tendency to separate artifacts, structures, and sites specifically dedicated to Catholicism from those associated with secular activities or daily life. This practice presents a skewed view of the past because it ignores the incorporation of religion, one of the primary components of Spanish colonial ideology, into every aspect of Spanish culture. This paper describes archaeological data recovered from Presidios Santa Maria de Galve (1698-1719) and Isla de Santa Rosa (1722-1752) in Pensacola, Florida, with comparisons to other Spanish colonies. The artifacts and structural information recovered from these sites, generally interpreted as associated with secular authority or domestic activities, are re-examined as examples of the fully integrated nature of religion into Spanish colonial life-ways and to illustrate how religious ideology must be considered when interpreting archaeological data from Spanish colonial sites.

The Old World and New World connections to the porcelain-inlaid earthenware found in the Philippines

Donna N. Arriola

Abstract

Two potsherds that were decoratively inlaid with chips of broken porcelain called "porcelain-inlaid earthenware" were unearthed in the 2005 archaeological impact assessment of ACECI in San Agustin Museum, Intramuros, Manila, Philippines. This led to a preliminary research on the origins and distribution of this type of pottery, revealing similar types present in Iberia, the Americas and Africa. The article presents a connection between our local type of inlaid earthenware with those found in the aforementioned regions as suggested by archaeological, ethnographic and historical data while establishing that the porcelain-inlaid earthenware found in the Philippines is, although related, a distinct local type.

19.3 - Archaeology and the failures of modernity

E113: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

10-20 minutes with discussion

Alfredo Gonzalez-Ruibal, Ashish Chadha

Abstract

The aim of this session is to study the dark side of late modernity (or supermodernity), looking at the negative outcomes of modern categories of thought and action, through the archaeological traces that they leave behind. We would like to focus on the contemporary past and high-modernist ideologies because the failures of modernity have been greater and more tragic during the last hundred years (from totalitarian regimes and genocides to ecological disasters) and have become a matter of deep public concern at the beginning of the twenty-first century. However, issues dealing with other modern periods whose topic is strongly related to the issues will be discussed in the session. We will be looking with an archaeological gaze at the material remains of failed and destructive modernities: concentration camps, prisons, battlefields, nuclear testing grounds, new killing technologies, projects of social engineering (model farms, resettlement schemes, modernist cities), totalitarian architecture, ghettos, colonial settlements, industrial failures, mass graves, human-driven ecological disasters, etc. Some of the questions that we will be debating in this session are: Can we use our discipline to raise public awareness on the failures and crimes of high modernism? What should the terms of our political involvement be? How should we carry out this sort of archaeology? How is the negative or ambivalent heritage of late modernity to be managed? Papers include those addressing particular case studies, proposing methodologies for studying the traces of destructive modernities, and offering new theoretical insights.

Archaeology and Francoist heritage in Madrid

Pedro Fermín Maguire, Carlos Marín Suárez

Abstract

The aim of this presentation is to explore the architectural and archaeological remains from the Spanish Civil War and the Francoist dictatorship in Madrid. As with any other type of archaeological remains, these artefacts need to be studied in context if archaeologists are to make a contribution to both understanding a very painful period in Madrid's historical experience and dealing with its corresponding uncomfortable heritage. The case of the Bustarviejo forced labour camp (a nearly intact building only a few km. away from the city centre) offers a unique opportunity to study how material culture was used to generate cultural contexts favourable to the new social order the dictatorship tried to impose. The extent to which new social categories were accepted or resisted in the context generated by the camp can also be tested through interviewing direct witnesses of the traumatic experience the camp refers to.

Archaeology of graffiti: relations of power, gender and control

Victor J. Valentin

Abstract

The past can be defined as something as ephemeral as those things that happened minutes ago or simply just happened. If we can access to such past through images (Graffiti) or material culture, then we can make the study of this recent relative past possible, that is, we can make an Archaeology of Modernity, in this case Urban Modernity. Using Graffiti Archaeology, which we believe to be based on the recognition of structural changes of social context through photographic register and time-space analysis of the walls with representations of such "art", we will try to re-interpret concepts linked to the social character of the being, such as power, control, territoriality, State policies, tribal relationships (urban relationships), among others; and, thus, we will recognize how certain transgressions (and non-transgressions) of established social norms are produced and reinforced.

Colonial cemeteries in South Asia as monuments of failure?

Ashish Chadha

Abstract

Over two million Europeans died in India during colonial rule since the early eighteenth century. Most of these dead are buried in thirteen-hundred cemeteries spread throughout South Asia. In varying states of decay, these mortuary landscapes are memorials of bereavement and monuments of mourning that commemorate personal loss and public grief. Forgotten by the post-imperialist metropole and ignored by the postcolony, today, these sites lie around as a failure of modernity. Scholarship on colonial South Asia has assiduously disregarded the importance of the mortuary landscape in reconstructing the social history of the colony. This paper puts forth a theoretical framework for the archaeological investigation of colonial cemeteries in South Asia. In contrast to earlier scholarship on colonial material culture, I argue that commemoration of death in the colony was both a private ritual of mourning and an ideological articulation of imperial ascendancy.

Fascist modern: an archaeology of Italian colonialism in Ethiopia

Alfredo Gonzalez-Ruibal

Abstract

Ethiopia has experienced modernity mostly as totalitarianism during the 20th century: first as fascism (1935-1941) and then as communism (1974-1991). Both grand projects of social transformation failed after enormous international investments. In this paper, I will explore the materiality of fascist colonialism with a double purpose: first, to produce an alternative account of the phenomenon - one that emphasizes insecurity, ambivalence and fear among the colonizers - and second, to show how the material strategies employed by fascists were not inherently different from those of other modernist undertakings, such as Western development projects. The works and failures of modernity can be seen under a different light in marginal places like Ethiopia.

Judging the guilt of the intellectual: on the basis for ethical judgment of archaeological interpretation

Sebastian De Vivo

Abstract

I will examine the justificatory basis for the ethical judgement of archaeological interpretation: to what extent, or on what grounds, can we hold an individual archaeologist responsible for the ethical and political ramifications of her archaeological interpretations? To what extent can an individual scholar be held accountable for her participation in the ideological climate that she inhabits? In order to think through this, I look to Germany in the aftermath of her defeat in World War II. In particular, I focus upon the prosecution of Albert Speer at Nuremberg, a key individual responsible for monumentalizing the ideology of the Nazi regime. I argue for an increased understanding of the repercussions of our interpretations, and for a move beyond mere epistemological reflexivity as the means to judge the extent of our responsibility for them. Ethical reflexivity should become a crucial - and well - theorized—component of our scholarly interpretive endeavors.

Memories from darkness: archaeology of dictatorship in Argentina

Andres Zarankin, Melisa A. Salerno

Abstract

Dictatorships and authoritarian governments were sociopolitical realities shared by most Latin American countries from 1960 to 1980. These regimes pursued the persecution and extermination of ideas and persons considered to be "dangerous". The history of repressive strategies was frequently silenced by official discourses. Repressive devices were clandestine, and their records were biased and fragmentary. Archaeology represents an alternative way to

learn more about these period of violence. In this work, we discuss the materiality of repressive devices used by last military dictatorship in Argentina (1976-1983), taking into account two case studies. First, we analyze the architecture of clandestine centers of detention. Second, we explore some of the strategies used by military forces to construct and transform social categories defining their opponents' identities. Survivors' testimonies and clothing remains found by the Argentinian Team of Forensic Anthropology during the exhumation of repression victims represent the evidence needed to achieve this goal.

Reclamation, reform, resistance: the archaeology of fascist Sicily

Joshua Samuels

Abstract

The reclamation of the Pontine Marshes south of Rome in the 1930s was heralded as a triumph of modern engineering, planning, and social reform. However, this 'official' success came at a significant price, and dozens of other fascist reclamation and development programs undertaken in Italy and its colonial enterprises had disastrous effects. I pay particular attention to the small Sicilian villages - almost all of which are now abandoned - that were built by the Fascists across the island as part of a vast project to colonize Sicily's feudal estates. I argue that an archaeological approach to the study of Italian Fascism can redress top-down models of domination and resistance to shed light on both why the reforms failed, and provide a textured appreciation of how re-settled Sicilian farmers, as both the colonists populating reclaimed land and the target of fascist colonial social reconditioning, negotiated their existence during "the years of consensus."

The archaeology of concentration camps in Galicia (Spain)

Xurxo M. Ayán Vila, Pedro Fermín Maguire

Abstract

We wish to present and discuss the use of archaeological methods for the study of concentration camps from the Spanish Civil War. As fundamental assets in a network of repression, camps contributed to both the nationalists' victory at war and the affirmation of the Francoist dictatorship. The landscape of terror they shaped was first set up in Galicia in the Northwest of Spain. By interviewing witnesses of the establishment of such machinery, we also intend to explore the communities' past perceptions and present memories of these camps. Our work will focus on camps located in several villages in the Galician rias baixas which had featured prominently in the outburst of social and political activity prior to the war. The nationalists (correctly) perceived local communities as potentially hostile and exploited the exemplary punishment value of the camp network as much as its logistical value.

The archaeology of repression in Brazil

Pedro P. Funari, Nanci Oliveira

Abstract

The archaeological study of dictatorship (1964-1985) in Brazil has begun in the last few years. During military rule, people were jailed and killed, and archaeology has a role to play in the study of repression. Archaeological work has been carried out on mass graves and other studies are now being considered. The paper deals with challenges faced by an historical archaeology of repression in dealing with such issues.

The cultural biography of Chacabuco, northern Chile

Flora Vilches

Abstract

Chacabuco is one of the many abandoned nitrate or "saltpeter" towns in the Atacama Desert of northern Chile. The nitrate industry flourished between ca. 1880-1930, introducing a new system of production and social relations in the country. Founded in 1924, Chacabuco was active only until 1938 after

Germany's creation of synthetic nitrate brought the Chilean mining boom to an end. Unlike most of the other nitrate ghost towns, Chacabuco later became a concentration camp for a short period (1973-1974) during the military dictatorship of Pinochet. Chacabuco's architecture of surveillance worked well for the military as they reused the nitrate workers' residential units as cells for the political prisoners. In this paper, I discuss these among other issues of continuity and change between the two occupations of the town. I also discuss the ways in which archaeology may offer parallel and complementary evidence to documentary and oral sources.

The past is passing by right now. Modernity through the ruinous lenses of irony

Dante Angelo

Abstract

Far from being only a theoretical endeavor, modernity as an ideological, political and cultural project has anchored its foundations in material culture as a powerful means to constitute and portray itself. Arguably, despite the modern/postmodern quarrels, what seems to be clear is that the cherished goals towards universal emancipation through rationality became blurry but are, nonetheless, still standing. In Latin America, as opposed to Europe, modernity entailed economic and social change with little emphasis in socio-aesthetics. However, recent attempts to coin modernity in new terms started looking back to traditions; sought before as holding back societies from reaching modernity, traditions now appear to be the nourishing roots and providing the only stable support for the modern. This paper examines the ironic contradictions of recent modernizing efforts in Latin American countries that provide also the chance to scrutinize concepts related to the active construction of the ruinous past, heritage and time.

'The World Reversed': Bourdieu, Algeria and archaeology

Kathryn Lafrenz Samuels

Abstract

In this paper I will discuss Bourdieu's fieldwork in Algeria during the years of 1958-1964, situated in the context of Algeria's War of Independence, the throes of decolonization, and concomitant emergence of 'post'-colonial capitalism and development. While Bourdieu of course did not consider himself an archaeologist, his work - on habitus, agency, embodied practice, temporality, taste, social capital, reflexive methodologies, and the calculated failure of development within late capitalism - has been integral to discursive responses to processual archaeology. Just as the Algerian War of Independence threatened the fabric of nationalism in France, so too did Bourdieu's confrontation, in his fieldwork, with the socio-political contradictions of colonialism probe the epistemic violence of totalizing scholarship. Although set squarely within the structuralist vogue of the time, Bourdieu's analysis of the Kabyle house (1970, written in 1963), for example, interjected temporality, subjective experience, and corporeal dispositions as fundamental to engagement with the material world.

19.4 - Intimate encounters: the historical archaeology of domestic reform

E113: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Stacey L. Camp, Victor Buchli, Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood

Abstract

How, why and when did domestic arrangements develop into an object of interest and reform across the globe? How and why did the supposedly private sphere become a public concern? Session presenters will confront this question by examining historic global, national, and local reform campaigns that sought to materially redefine the domestic sphere, to improve or regulate practices deemed 'intimate' behind closed doors, such as housekeeping, mothering/childrearing, education, healthcare, personal hygiene, religious rituals, food

preparation or sexual behavior. Particular emphasis will be placed on the role material culture played in the implementation or rejection of domestic reform movements by individuals in different classes, races, ethnic or religious groups. How, for example, did reformers, colonizers, educators, religious representatives, and/or government agents use objects and/or space to attempt to teach certain types of marginalized or stigmatized populations (lower classes, ethnic minorities, gender groups, citizens or non-citizens) new skills, and "proper" or "improved" behavior? How can historical and archaeological research uncover the social agency of marginalized peoples to strategically incorporate and/or reject such materials and spatial arrangements to improve their daily lives?

Ethnicity, religion and sanitation after the fall of the Granada kingdom in Spain

Ieva Reklaityte

Abstract

In this paper we will focus on the change in hygienic habits that occurred after the fall of the last Muslim kingdom in 1492 in Spain. Archaeological investigations revealed the changes that were made by the new government in order to embellish the city. One such change was the enlargement of the streets to the detriment of the underground sewer system. Moreover, new inhabitants were not accustomed to the hygienic practices that were usual for Muslim citizens. Some of the reforms that were taking place in the houses that were formerly inhabited by Muslims are quite illustrative, as for example, the aperture of space that left the latrine open to other rooms without any sort of privacy. Furthermore, archaeological data reveal the accumulation of rubbish not only in abandoned dwellings but also in the circular towers of the city walls and one-way streets.

'The proud air of an unwilling slave': tea, women and domesticity, c.1700-1900

Annie Gray

Abstract

The study of domestic reform encompasses not only the explicit movements of the nineteenth century, but also more subtle pressure to change habits and attitudes implicit in etiquette books and fictional and non-fictional published accounts of domestic life. These pressures are visible in the material culture associated with the 'domestic sphere', and a study of the changes and continuities within such artefactual groups can inform interpretations of the acceptance of, or resistance to, domestic reform. This paper will draw upon data from museum collections, cookbooks and visual sources to examine the changing nature of the tea ceremony in England. Taking into consideration tensions around leisured women, morality and a perceived increase in greedy consumerism, it will argue that women took active control of tea-taking, using it to challenge prevailing attitudes towards the role of women and to forge social networks founded on commensality within the household environment.

Missionization and the cult of domesticity

Angela Middleton

Abstract

Evangelical missionary societies have been associated with the processes of colonization throughout the world. In diverse locations, common themes of interaction with indigenous peoples, trade, and social and gender relations were played out. Examination of mission stations across a range of different geographical locations reveals two broad types of missions, both sharing a common focus on domesticity as a means of reforming indigenous peoples and imposing idealized notions of European gender roles. Te Puna mission station in New Zealand provides a case study of the "household" type. Archaeological investigations revealed items of material culture associated with the daily activities of women, concerned with replicating British standards of appearance and class within an otherwise alien environment. Artifacts and

archival sources demonstrate the efforts of missionaries to clothe and transform Maori. Maori responses can be discerned through locational, material and documentary evidence for changing emphases in trade and political relationships.

Regulating bodies in colonial Cape Town

Shannon Jackson

Abstract

Using Colonial Cape Town as an example, one can demonstrate that space became imaginatively linked to different bodies differently, and became a precondition of both apartheid and post-apartheid segregation. The historical process unfolds through experimentation with reform that occasionally failed to meet its target. It also reflects contradiction, particularly where an older, transcendent, model of space prevails. This paper will examine how the home and domestic space became an extension of the body, and how particular bodies positioned at crucial spatial thresholds separating the public from the private realm became regulated. It will then trace the role of contradiction at a variety of levels in facilitating the continuous trial and error that goes into the use of space as an instrument of social control in South Africa.

How women transformed American culture by making the private public

Suzanne M. Spencer-Wood

Abstract

Domestic matters and material culture became public in a variety of ways from the American colonial period through the early 20th century. Although in general domestic privacy increased over this period, this paper focuses on two basic ways that reformers transformed American culture by combining women's domestic sphere with men's public sphere. First, reform women applied men's public sphere rational-scientific technology to housework, which they argued should become a profession equivalent to men's professions. Second, reform women socialized household tasks into women's public professions and institutions. Many of these institutions offered charitable services to working-class and immigrant women and their families, who were not passive recipients, but voiced their opinions about the utility of programs. The reformers were unusual in noting, quoting, and responding to the voices of working-class people by materially altering the programs they offered.

Making men and women blush: masculinity, femininity and reform in nineteenth-century central New York

Hadley Kruczek-Aaron

Abstract

Though various nineteenth-century observers suggested that Smithfield, New York, was a reform utopia populated by like-minded progressives, the results of a recent archaeological project initiated in this rural central New York community suggest otherwise. Excavation at various sites revealed opposition to both the temperance and anti-tobacco crusades that were spear-headed by the town's most well-known resident, the politician and reformer Gerrit Smith (1797-1874). In this paper, I will discuss the results of archaeological excavation and explore the gendered discourse relating to reform that was revealed in Smith's correspondence and in various community newspapers. Specifically, I will show how Smith's neighbors and family members expressed their opposition to reform as disdain for the brand of masculinity and femininity that Smith's reform lifestyle required. Consequently, the debate over reform in Smithfield must also be viewed as a debate over what it meant to be a man and woman in nineteenth-century America.

Working from home: sociopolitical reform movements and the domestic sphere

Kim Christensen

Abstract

Domestic reform during the nineteenth century could be either an explicit goal or unintentional outcome of politicized practice. In this paper, I examine the historical and material sources associated with the home of Matilda Joslyn Gage, a noted suffragist and abolitionist, and argue that while domestic reform was not one of her explicitly expressed reform goals, her politicized practice within the home in fact brought about a fundamental reconsideration of the so-called 'domestic sphere.' In particular, her use of the house - also occupied by her husband, children, domestic servants, and boarders - as office and meeting place, contested the ideological notion that the home was a haven from the cares of the outside world. However, while we know of these activities through the historical record, material evidence is more ephemeral and subtle. In closing, I argue that domestic reform was accomplished through a variety of practices, both intentional and unintentional.

Decently dressed: women's fashion and dress reform in the late 19th century United States

Carol A. Nickolai

Abstract

Late 19th and early 20th century America saw a host of reform movements - both civil and religious - many created and sponsored by women. A number of these movements sought to bring what had been private into the public sphere. For example, the City Beautiful movement attempted to adorn the public spaces of cities with the kind of decorative plantings that had previously been restricted to private gardens. More interesting is the way a woman's clothing became a public statement of her affiliation with various groups and potentially of her religious and moral views. As fashion dictated increasingly elaborate and small waist clothing; groups, religious and moral, opposed to these fashions grew. The development of these alternatives to fashionable clothes, where they fall in the political and religious spectrum, and the practical possibilities for recovering information on this topic will be discussed.

From reform to repatriation: Americanizing immigrants in historic Los Angeles, 1890-1936

Stacey L. Camp

Abstract

Scholars have assumed that turn-of-the-century Anglo American reformers and politicians wished to impart a uniform suite of Victorian ideologies upon immigrants and other marginalized groups. In practice, however, domestic reform campaigns comprised of a pastiche of ideas, plans, and intentions regarding how to create "proper" American citizens. Using archaeological and archival research conducted on an Americanization program aimed at Mexican American immigrants as a case study, I demonstrate how a constellation of racialized and gendered discourses regarding the citizenship of the American nation shaped the types and intensity of training the "reformees" received. Undergirding reformers' patterns of instruction and distribution of material goods was the idea that Mexican Americans could only occupy lower class, service and trade industry positions. In this paper, then, I investigate not only the socio-political undertones of these movements, but also how Mexican Americans responded to them through their manipulation of space and consumption patterns.

Between archaeology, domestic technology and Swedish modernity

Elisabeth Arwill-Nordbladh

Abstract

In the middle of the 20th century, Sweden was in a process of modernization, which in many ways was a masculine

enterprise. The traditional gender roles were seldom questioned. For many women, this process involved attempts to integrate the supposedly domestic sphere with new technological progress and material innovations. I will discuss some aspects of the material character of modernization, which can be seen in the life of the archaeologist Hanna Rydh (1892-1964). Being an ardent feminist, Rydh's life often integrated a pragmatic combination of practical matters and showed a gifted capability to seize any suitable opportunity to improve women's emancipation. Following modernity's ideal to educate and reform, with the aim to improve the conditions of women, Rydh and the feminist movement, strived to technically develop material culture in a manner that both questioned and perpetuated the gender ideologies of the time. Rydh paralleled all this with her archaeological mission.

Discussant

Victor Buchli

19.5 - Irish historical archaeology in the 21st century: agendas and strategies

E113: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Tadhg O'Keeffe, Charles Orser

Abstract

Historical archaeology has established itself over the past decade as a major branch of archaeology in Ireland, and is fast becoming the first-choice field for graduate research in Irish archaeology. An assessment of its subject matter and methodologies is now appropriate. In this session we will examine a range of critical issues in Irish historical archaeology, such as its conceptual relationship with 'Post-Medieval archaeology', its definition / comprehension as 'the archaeology of the modern world' or as the 'archaeology of capitalism', its potential contribution to debates about colonialism and postcolonialism in Ireland, and its placement within both professional (or contract) archaeology and the academy. Short position papers on our future directions will be presented.

Academy versus profession in Irish historical archaeology

Tadhg O'Keeffe

Abstract

Historical Archaeology is now firmly established in the teaching programmes of two Irish universities, and is arguably the field of archaeology growing most rapidly among graduate students. The professional archaeological sector is contributing in large measure to the subject's rise, since modern-historical material is now routinely excavated. In this paper I explore how Historical Archaeology as taught and researched within the academy (the university sector) differs from that practised 'in the field', in terms of both methodology and philosophy/ideology. I argue that there are in fact two Historical Archaeologies in Ireland, each with its own discourse and agenda.

Ireland as ethnography, archaeology and history

John J. Ó Néill

Abstract

The differentiation of disciplinary boundaries has not facilitated the integration of 'historical' and 'archaeological' approaches to the study of the past five centuries in Ireland. Arguably, the divergent methodologies employed by historians, art historians, geographers, anthropologists and archaeologists are evident in the limited interdisciplinary discourse that has taken place. An emerging 'historical archaeology' discourse, should, of necessity, attempt to transcend such trivialities and define a new engagement with the broader discourses of memory and identity in Ireland.

Mixed-tenant relations in rural Ireland: class, religion and interaction in Casheleenan, County Donegal

Daniel K. Pettit Jr.

Abstract

During the 18th and 19th centuries, Irish families who had lived in the townland of Casheleenan for centuries came into direct contact with English, Scottish, and Protestant tenants who became part of the physical and cultural landscape and introduced new innovations and cultural systems. By 1851 twenty-one families lived in the rural townland, five of which were Anglican or Presbyterian and at least two of whom were of direct English or Scottish descent. Future work in Casheleenan will examine how these tenants lived together and interacted, and how issues such as class, status, religion, and identity were negotiated in daily practice. By focusing on the existence of these oft overlooked groups and their role and mixture on the local landscape within a larger colonial setting, it may be possible to examine how subjugated groups of tenants transcended their typically designated roles to configure colonialism, and personhood, on a local level.

Raising the bar? Exploring the past, present, and the future of Irish historical archaeology through the Ulster alehouse

Audrey Horning

Abstract

In the last decade, interest in the post-medieval archaeology of Ireland has increased exponentially. While the new respectability of Irish historical archaeology may relate to an assumption that the problems of post-medieval Ireland are now 'history,' it also reflects the expansion of global historical archaeology and its focus upon colonial entanglements. A central issue in the study of post-1550 Ireland is the cultural impact of the meeting of Irish, English, and Scottish peoples through the mechanism of plantation. However, a nuanced understanding of the character of these relations must be founded upon a thorough understanding of Irish history with its long connections with Britain and the continent, and not upon a forcefitting of perspectives more appropriate to the archaeology of New World colonial settlements. To that end, this discussion addresses intercultural relations in the Ulster Plantation through the medium of alcohol, considering archaeological and documentary evidence for drinking practices in Ireland, Scotland, and England to address the role of alcohol and of drinking establishments in early seventeenth-century Ireland.

Technological change and industrial development as a 'colonial' discourse in nineteenth-century Ireland.

Colin Rynne

Abstract

This paper re-examines the considerable contributions made by Irish people to technological development in the UK, during the nineteenth century, and argues that these were the result of a collaboration of social equals, and not the product of a 'colonial discourse'. In the latter, it is assumed that as the essential relationship between Ireland and Britain was that of 'colony' and 'metropolitan state', in other words one of inequality. However, the discipline of historical archaeology, as will be demonstrated here, allows us to present a very contrary view to the notion that Ireland's net contribution to the technological pool of British industry could ever be considered to have been to have been the product of a 'colonial' relationship.

The Wemyss's of Danesfort: the arrival and influence of a Protestant family upon the cultural landscape of Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, from the 17th-19th centuries

Richard Jennings

Abstract

Recent archaeological fieldwork, in advance of the Dublin-Waterford road scheme, has shed light on the Wemyss family of Danesfort, Co. Kilkenny. Sir Patrick Wemyss was granted

land in Danesfort by Walter Ormond in 1629. The discovery of two trade tokens in the excavations offers a direct link to historical records and life at Danesfort demesne and its relationship with neighbouring towns in the 17th Century. The discovery of an 18th Century house foundation complete with a cellar, two brick ovens, a rotary quern and a lime kiln indicates changes in land use in the demesne over time. A later generation of Wemyss's oversaw the removal of this building and the setting out of wooded parkland complete with a stone footpath. The talk seeks to demonstrate how the arrival of a Protestant family into an Old English cultural milieu fundamentally altered the physical and cultural landscape of the area.

Using theoretical approaches in the historic period, the case of Doneraile Park

Louise Harrington

Abstract

Although the historic period presents a wealth of material for the application of current approaches in archaeology, they tend to be discussed in respect of prehistoric landscapes. This paper attempts to present the case for their use in discussing the 18th century house and estate. In the usual telling of garden histories, there is a tendency to focus on the story of one social group which can neutralize or negate the social memories of other groups. Yet the landscape park has a much greater resonance than this. In each phase of Irish history there was a silent, voiceless majority which bore the brunt of political upheaval. Their story is often used to make points but their individuality is generally lost. The established narrative should be extended to include this group and acknowledge the phenomenon of removal from, and loss of the landscape, even by those who did not own it.

Theme 20 - Land and Archaeology

Alejandro F. Haber, Martin H. Wobst

Abstract

Archaeology is heavily dependent on land-related concepts. Almost every archaeological argument and publication implies relationships to land, and makes assumptions and applies concepts about land. Without those usually implicit and often hidden assumptions one could not talk about archaeological sites, archaeological surveys, or archaeological landscapes, nor settlement patterns, or archaeological cultures. Relationships to land are more or less overtly implied in many archaeological theories and theoretical models, and archaeology is practiced on land, surveying, excavating, measuring and removing data on land. Relationships to land are conceptualized very differently by colonizers and colonized, before and after colonization, by urban and rural people, by lords and peasants, and by the same people in different phases of their history. Many of these relationships differ significantly from those implied by archaeological theories and practices. To some peoples land is a powerful and loving being, with important implications for their relationships to that land. Land is often a very central issue in Indigenous and other peoples' theorizing, in contrast to the concept of territory. Often, land claims are the foremost aims in Indigenous and/or peasants' social and political movements. Particular territories are usually very important in Indigenous and/or local collective identities.

This symposium will help expose and critically scrutinize the different discourses on the relationships to land in archaeology, the diversity and richness of relationships to land, and the ways in which archaeology has reinforced or disempowered particular kinds of relationships to land and discourses about land. Under this theme, participants are encouraged to create symposia, strategy sessions toward future interactions, round tables, work-shops, counter-posed position papers, or critical analyses of recent practice. Initial planning anticipated the following topics:

- Cultural concepts about land and their material markers.
- Land ownership: history of the concept, and its range of variation in pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial contexts.
- Archaeological theory and method on Land and their effect on the land of descendant populations.
- Archaeological practices on land.
- Archaeological metaphors about land.
- Past land uses as resources for the present.
- Archaeology as the hand-maiden of settler societies.
- Decolonizing the landscape. Archaeological research to fight colonization, internal colonization, and re-colonization in the age of post-colonial theory?
- Why has landscape become the buzz-word of this decade?
- Toward variation, change and diversity in land studies.
- The archaeology of low intensity uses of the land.

Associated Posters

- A comparative study of three enclosure sites excavated in the southwest midlands, Ireland.
- Experimental Archaeology
- Landscape and Language: Dubliner F.P MacCabe's 1848-52 Surveys of the Murray and Darling Rivers, Australia

20.1 - Landscape archaeology I

Theatre N: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Stanton W. Green, Marek Zvelebil

Abstract

This session explores the landscape perspective in archaeology. During the 1980s and 1990s, the organizers applied the landscape approach to Mesolithic and Neolithic Ireland to interpret the transition between hunter-gatherer to farmer societies. We will discuss the theory, method, analysis and interpretation derived as a framework for other landscape archaeology case studies.

By its literal meaning, landscape studies require one to explicate a view of the land. The geographer Tuan speaks of vertical view and horizontal views. The vertical view is of the observer. An archaeologist's interpretation of the landscape requires one to explicate where we are 'standing' in the landscape. This involves describing where we are physically standing (in the centre of the main city or on the periphery of an agricultural field), what kind of a map we are examining and what aspects we are viewing. Are we interpreting a political landscape, an economic landscape, the natural landscape, the agrarian landscape, the urban landscape? The horizontal view is of the people inhabiting the landscape, i.e. what the participants in the landscape are seeing.

By explicating how we are viewing the land, as we infer how the prehistoric or historic people we are studying were perceiving, modifying and using the land, we are using the landscape approach to its greatest power. The papers in this session include cases studies that explore the diversity and power of the landscape approach in archaeology.

Associated Posters

- Conflict Archaeology: Archaeological Geophysics and Remote Sensing
- Local Landscape and Monument Architecture
- Technologies and Landscapes during the Mesolithic of the Irish Sea Region

Landscape archaeology: the experience of empiricism

Andrew Fleming

Abstract

Since the early 1990s the young discipline of landscape archaeology, based on the 'field archaeology' of O. G. S. Crawford, has been attacked by post-processual theorists; it has been asserted that 'thin Cartesian analysis' should give way to 'dreamworks'. Critics, whilst themselves advocating and promoting experimental forms of fieldwork and writing, characterise 'traditional' landscape archaeology as over-empirical. The process of 'reading the landscape' should not be wilfully misunderstood in the service of false polarisations. Nor should it be over-simplified or taken for granted, by critics or exponents. Although landscape archaeologists tend to prefer practice to theory, we should celebrate, explain and build upon the self-reflexivity and interpretive insights and critical rigour which landscape archaeology has to offer - the theme which this paper seeks to explore.

Landscape archaeology: theory, praxis in southeastern Ireland

Stanton W. Green, Marek Zvelebil

Abstract

Thirty years ago I asserted that there was no such thing as an archaeological site. Since then I have explored the theory and praxis of landscape archaeology as an interpretative methodology for the study of the archaeological past. This culminated in a major archaeological field project in southeastern Ireland on the transition between foragers and farmers during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. This paper explores the theory and practice of landscape archaeology within this case study.

A new dimension to a familiar landscape: surface collection at Brú na Bóinne, Co. Meath, Ireland

Conor F. Brady

Abstract

Much archaeological research work has been conducted at the monuments of Brú na Bóinne, UNESCO World Heritage Site, Co. Meath, Ireland, but little of this has been designed to specifically examine the evidence for settlement across the landscape. This study addresses this question using systematic surface collection. Fieldwork has revealed a continuous blanket of lithics of varying intensity indicating the patterned nature of landscape usage and its development over time. Densities recorded are very significant in an Irish context and are comparable to those recorded at other monumental landscape areas both in Ireland and Britain. The character of some key scatters have already been examined using magnetic susceptibility survey and these locations form the focus of further work. These new data allow the examination of a previously overlooked aspect of this internationally significant landscape and prompt us to begin to look at Brú na Bóinne in new ways.

On the move!

Ed Danaher

Abstract

The arrival of agriculture heralded the first tangible evidence that there was a conscious effort to organise the landscape and by doing so provide an element of social cohesion, predominantly via monument construction. This deliberate manipulation of the landscape has manifested itself in numerous ways since then with varying locations within the landscape being preferred during subsequent periods. Using the results of the N4 Sligo Inner Relief Road as a case study, this paper will hopefully chart the origins and development of changing settlement and communal monument patterns in the Cuil Irra peninsula, with particular emphasis being placed on the causewayed enclosure at Magheraboy and how its presence implies that, from the outset of the Neolithic, communal monuments were components of life in this region, if not the island as a whole.

Prehistoric mortuary remains in western Sicilian landscapes

Jennifer Wexler

Abstract

The aim of this paper is a landscape-based analysis of the Copper and Bronze Age rock-cut tombs of Western Sicily. Rock-cut tombs are some of the most frequently noted features of later Sicilian prehistory. Sicilian prehistory on the whole has been largely outside of the mainstream theoretical developments in prehistoric archaeology of the last 30 years, with the majority of tombs studied primarily from a culture-historical perspective. This funerary evidence will be used to evaluate recent developments in landscape archaeology. In an effort to move beyond the current dominant explanatory framework in Sicilian prehistory, the regional, topographic, spatial, and embodied elements of the tomb sites will be considered not only to gain a better sense of the site development over large regional and temporal scales, but also to gain a sense, both spatially and perceptively, of the tomb's place within its surrounding landscape of activity areas and natural topographic features.

Late prehistoric cultural landscapes in the Great Pee Dee River drainage of eastern South Carolina, U.S.A.

Christopher Judge

Abstract

Late Prehistoric peoples in the Pee Dee River valley occupied different areas depending on whether or not they had adopted agriculture. Analysis of 16th century drawings by European explorers to the Southeastern United States is coupled with known site locations to better understand land-use and settlement. John White's drawings from coastal North Carolina

provide an insight to Late Woodland societies (A.D. 500-1600) while Jacques LeMoyné's drawings from Florida provide the same data for Mississippian societies (A.D. 1000-1600). Beyond noted distinctions in material cultural and burial practices these groups viewed the landscape in radically different ways. Late Woodland foragers occupied sandy landforms and derived subsistence resources within natural environments, while Mississippian farmers occupied clay soils and artificially manipulated landscapes to enable agricultural fields. At the edge of the Mississippian ethnoscape, farmers and foragers lived in close proximity to one another and maintained their cultural identities.

Shifting landscape perspectives related to the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, Guilford and Rockingham Counties, North Carolina

Linda F. Stine, Roy S. Stine

Abstract

The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, a major engagement in the American Revolutionary War, had a definitive impact on the region's physical, economic, and social landscapes. As researchers we piece together evidence from different sources to reveal multiple perspectives of the battle's consequences. Many Quakers saw a landscape of suffering and tended the hurt. The dispersed agrarian population and small courthouse-centered villagers were divided by those loyal to the crown versus American supporters. This affected their views of the battle, of each other and of issues of land confiscation after the war. Similar questions arise today with local and federal parks' future plans for restoring historic landscapes that would affect commemorative views.

Investigating enclosures: one geophysical tool or many?

Kevin Barton, James Bonsall, Heather Gimson

Abstract

Many types of enclosure are found in the Irish landscape. Often the visible remains represent a part of the surviving archaeology with hidden elements inside or in the enclosure's environs. Using a selection of geophysical tools can enhance our understanding of the spatial dimensions and function of enclosures. The circumstances under which archaeological assessment is carried out often constrains the selection of tools deployed.

To illustrate a systematic approach using selected tools is effective from a cost and knowledge-gained perspective, we present the assessment constraints, geophysical tools and results from selected enclosure types.

A single method, on a road development in Waterford, discovered a tri-vallate enclosure. Pre-excavation, multi-method surveys at Knowth revealed internal enclosure features. Multi-method surveys at Beltany Stone Circle showed a correlation between a possible alignment and geology. Selected tools defined functional areas at Mayo Abbey. Many tools confirmed the spatial dimensions and multi-period archaeology of Rathcroghan Mound.

20.2 - Landscape archaeology II

Theatre N: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Stanton W. Green, Marek Zvelebil

Abstract

This session explores the landscape perspective in archaeology. During the 1980s and 1990s, the organizers applied the landscape approach to Mesolithic and Neolithic Ireland to interpret the transition between hunter-gatherer to farmer societies. We will discuss the theory, method, analysis and interpretation derived as a framework for other landscape archaeology case studies. By its literal meaning, landscape studies require one to explicate a view of the land. The geographer Tuan speaks of vertical view and horizontal views. The vertical view is of the observer. An archaeologist's interpretation of the landscape requires one to explicate where

we are 'standing' in the landscape. This involves describing where we are physically standing (in the centre of the main city or on the periphery of an agricultural field), what kind of a map we are examining and what aspects we are viewing. Are we interpreting a political landscape, an economic landscape, the natural landscape, the agrarian landscape, the urban landscape? The horizontal view is of the people inhabiting the landscape, i.e. what the participants in the landscape are seeing. By explicating how we are viewing the land, as we infer how the prehistoric or historic people we are studying were perceiving, modifying and using the land, we are using the landscape approach to its greatest power. The papers in this session include cases studies that explore the diversity and power of the landscape approach in archaeology. This is a double session, with parts I and II.

Hunting wild reindeer in the south Norwegian mountains in the Iron Age and the Middle Ages

Svein Indrelid, Anne Karin Hufthammer

Abstract

Over the last few years, excavations have provided evidence for a mass-trapping of wild reindeer in the South Norwegian mountains during the period AD 1250-1300. Reindeer herds were driven towards lakes through corridors of stone cairns and killed in the water. Remains of more than 15,000 animals have so far been found.

This large scale hunting seems to have been organized by a central authority. Excavations in the medieval towns have produced hundreds of combs made of reindeer antlers. Using DNA, we try to connect the town finds to the remains in the mountains.

The bone material shows that the meat was cut from the carcasses at the butchering sites before being transported down from the mountains. The large quantities of reindeer products must have been of great importance for the medieval towns.

Landscape theory and archaeological practice: an interdisciplinary case

Paul Ewonus

Abstract

An expanding body of landscape theory currently exists, however, this body is relatively disarticulated. Theoretical work rarely escapes disciplinary discourses and thus practical engagement with new ideas of landscape is, by and large, limited to mutually exclusive arenas within these disciplines. As landscape archaeologists we have often looked outward towards other fields of study for new methods of analysis. Our theoretical orientations, however, have developed primarily within archaeology and we have been hesitant in this regard to cast our gaze more widely. The current debates in landscape archaeology would benefit from fresh perspectives gained by crossing between disciplines. In order to come to grips with a range of theoretical viewpoints, I believe it is useful to apply these ideas to a landscape. Examining the social landscape of pre-contact Indigenous inhabitants of the southern Strait of Georgia, Pacific Northwest Coast clarifies the value of an interdisciplinary approach to landscape archaeology.

Archaeologists and computer-based modeling: a landscape archaeology case study using spatial technologies in Haida Gwaii (Queen Charlotte Islands), NE Pacific

Adrian J. Sanders

Abstract

Archaeological search strategies are inherently connected to the land, and thereby landscapes. Ironically, the exercise of building a predictive model is largely conducted remotely, relying on a simulacrum of the landscape rather than the landscape itself. The author draws on personal field research in Haida Gwaii during 2007 that used Light Detection and Ranging and Geographical Information Systems to discuss how archaeologists perform the role of mediators negotiating

between pre-field computer-generated information and 'in-the-field' sense perception. Furthermore, it is argued that what constitutes the predictive power of any landscape archaeology model is its ability to be both interdisciplinary and polyvocal.

A theoretical framework is presented, which bases interpretations of the ancient Haida landscape through a simulacrum utilizing an "interdisciplinary multilogical framework". This framework discusses how landscape studies are holistic by necessity, having to account for the complexities within socio-natural systems by drawing from phenomenological 'Being' and cross-cultural knowledge and data.

The settlement archaeology of the montane region of Sri Lanka: a study of the Mahaoya River basin

Chulani N. K. Rambukwella

Abstract

This research study was undertaken in the Mahaoya river basin primarily to achieve a better understanding of the Early Iron Age (9 BC to 3 AD) cultural ecology of Sri Lanka. It also has the additional purpose of looking at alternative Early Iron Age (EIA) habitats in areas other than the 'Dry Zone' plains of Sri Lanka.

Strikingly, the internal spatial arrangements of EIA sites are not determined merely by the physiography. The location of natural resources for subsistence and mineral resources and exchange route networks facilitating the movement of such resources apparently had a strong association with the location and distribution pattern of EIA sites.

Land, power and status in material culture studies

Clarissa S. Rahmeier

Abstract

A piece of land does not circulate in the material world, but is recontextualized as it is given, sold, exchanged, occupied and abandoned, in different periods and by different human groups. To understand its meanings is a way to comprehend how land has contributed to create social identities in various contexts. Through the concepts of alienability and inalienability of material culture, this paper analyses how the interaction between people and land has contributed to determine social relationships in the rural milieu of Rio Grande do Sul, south Brazil, during the 19th century (in colonial and post-colonial contexts). This paper also discusses a possibility for conceptualizing land in material culture studies.

An integrated approach to the changing landscape of the Cairo Massif between 1700 and 1970

Michele A. Forte

Abstract

Investigating the recent exploitation of the Cairo Massif in south-central Italy brings together three strands of evidence that provide divergent perspectives on the traditional agro-pastoral and woodland economy. A fragmented archival record reflects a bureaucratic preoccupation with generating revenue and managing communal assets but neglects those elements of land use that fell outside the direct purview of local administrations. Oral history offers a rich and intimate view of the everyday inhabitation of the Massif, allowing invaluable insights into a nuanced landscape and the dynamics of household subsistence strategies. The landscape archaeology constitutes the material remains of many practices and uniquely reveals their scale and location. This paper will outline how an integrated ethno-historical and archaeological approach to recent landscapes is able to exploit the strengths of each strand of evidence, mitigate their weaknesses and, through exploring a range of perspectives, arrive at a broader understanding of past land use.

Archaeology first and land later: the case of Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape World Heritage Site

Tshimangadzo I. Nemaheni

Abstract

Mapungubwe National Park is a World Heritage Site and National Heritage Site in South Africa. It is regarded as the capital of an African civilisation which flourished on the banks of the Limpopo River between 900AD-1300AD. It is the earliest known kingdom in Sub-Saharan Africa, covering parts of South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

In 1933 excavations were commenced in Mapungubwe by the University of Pretoria. When South Africa got its independence in 1994, the government began its programme to redress the imbalances of the past. One aspect of the programme was the restitution of land to the previous owners.

The whole of the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape comprises more than 400 archaeological sites and is currently under land claim.

This paper therefore deals with the challenges of land restitution with regard archaeological sites, the rights to spirituality by indigenous communities as well as the issues surrounding the layered histories of the area.

Archaeology in a changing landscape: a difficult relationship in an Italian case study (Roma-Fiaticino)

Monica Gala, Alessandra Facciolo, Maria C. Grossi, Maria L. Rinaldi, Sandra Sivilli

Abstract

The territorial object of our study was a marsh-lagoon until 1800; for a thousand years, water was the defining feature of this area, determining the kind of people who frequented it, the activities which took place and the recognizable meanings. In the last five years, logistic and social-economic issues have yielded an irreversible transformation of the landscape, with the building of the Interporto Roma-Fiaticino plants. Our commitment so far has been to deepen our knowledge of the site itself, to understand how the landscape has changed from a natural and historical-archaeological point of view, and to understand how the identity of a changing territory can be preserved. Thus, how can the multiplicity of historical-spatial changes detected by the archaeological investigation (vertical view) be conserved and presented again, deeply modified, from today's viewpoint(horizontal view)? (The authors collaborate as free-lance archaeologists on Soprintendenza Archeologica di Ostia, Roma)

20.3 - Archaeologists, museums, monuments and anti-monuments

Theatre N: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Robert Paynter, Richard Benjamin, Warren Perry

Abstract

Museums and ancient monuments are familiar terrain for archaeologists. Museums have long been repositories for the products of archaeological research and ancient monuments have long been the foci of said research. For just as long these edifices, so intentionally prominent, have figured in contests about the meanings and lessons to be learned from the past. With the advent of cultural resource management, the engagement of archaeologists with indigenous peoples and descendant communities, and the practice of public archaeology, archaeologists find themselves reworking these familiar places and creating new spaces. In particular, museums, monuments, and anti-monuments are being shaped to present alternatives to the traditional dominant narratives. Some of these involve eye-catching public architecture that seeks to affect the broadest audience possible. Others conspicuously refuse to materially mark today's land, thereby preserving it for use by its traditional caretakers. Many fall somewhere in between these extremes. The papers in this

session recount specific contests, past and present, over the creation of historical spaces. They will comment on material strategies that seek to meet critical educational and commemorative goals. These various projects should provide insights and tactics for archaeologists working on the unfamiliar terrain of constructing the new museums, monuments and anti-monuments that will comprise more inclusive and just historical landscapes.

Staking a claim to the memory, metaphor and the monumentality of the 'Pocumtuck Fort'

Siobhan M. Hart, Elizabeth S. Chilton

Abstract

Narratives of cultural disappearance have shaped the dominant public memory of Native peoples in North America. This is especially true in New England, where historical erasures are deeply rooted. However, today these narratives are interrupted by places that evoke the deep and complex history of Native peoples and by the contemporary people that speak of this past. The transformation of archaeological practice towards deep engagement with communities has contributed to the frequency and volume of these interruptions. In this paper, we discuss a project that aims to interrupt dominant narratives by examining a place that serves as a metaphorical "monument" to the destruction of Native peoples during the seventeenth century: the so-called "Pocumtuck Fort" in Deerfield, Massachusetts. We recount efforts to engage with multiple stakeholders to transform the "Pocumtuck Fort" from a monument to the legacy of historical erasure, to a commemoration of community engagement, cultural continuity, and social justice.

Bearing witness to the ancestors: the management of Western Pueblo ancestral sites as historical monuments in the United States

T. J. Ferguson

Abstract

The Western Pueblo Indians of the southwestern United States consider ancestral sites to be historical monuments that bear witness to the lives and migrations of their forebears. These monuments constitute an important part of the cultural landscapes used to teach young tribal members about their history. Each and every ancestral site is important because it provides tangible evidence proving a long history that precedes written records. The destruction of ancestral sites by development erases the physical presence of ancestors, and is equated to ripping pages out of history books. In the historic preservation system of the United States, these monuments are reduced to properties that are largely managed in terms of their scientific significance as archaeological resources. Cultural tension is created when the monuments of Pueblo history are treated by archaeologists as cultural resources whose destruction can be mitigated by scientific study.

Encountering the Common Knobby Club Rush: reconciliation, public art and whiteness

Daryle Rigney, Steve Hemming

Abstract

At Victor Harbor in South Australia the public artwork 'on/occupied Land' commemorates the encounter in 1802 between Matthew Flinders and Nicholas Baudin in the Ngarrindjeri/Ramindjeri waters of Ramong (Encounter Bay). For the Ngarrindjeri this encounter is nothing to celebrate. This artwork was erected as a positive step towards reconciliation, but this was within the context of imperial powers celebrating an historic encounter in the Southern Ocean before South Australia had become a British colony. Even well-intentioned public artwork can have serious, colonising effects, particularly within a complex, white, modern cultural landscape. Stories about the encounter between Flinders and Baudin and the 'silent' Indigenous witnesses to these events of 'discovery' or dispossession are part of the broader historical landscape that includes debates such as the Stolen Children and the 'History Wars'. In this paper we will examine the relationship between

public monuments such as this, colonialism, and public discourses of reconciliation.

From Richmond to Rio: remembering African revolt and resistance

Autumn Barrett, Michael Blakey

Abstract

In Richmond, VA the "Negro Burial Ground" includes an historical marker about the execution in 1800 of Gabriel, leader of a revolt against captivity. Richmond activists use the site to foster discussions about African American cultural identity, the achievement of self-determination in creating history narratives, and tactics for creating present-day social justice. In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil the Cemitério dos Pretos Novos was rediscovered during housing renovations. The Pretos Novos Institute for Research and Memory was founded in 2006. Each cemetery commemorates a revolutionary figure - Gabriel in Richmond and Zumbi in Rio. The New York African Burial Ground Project serves both community-based groups as a model of how to raise public funding, achieve recognition, and develop community-engaged research for these sites. This paper explores how historic sites, representing the history of African enslavement and resistance, address disparities between ideologies justifying social hierarchy with national ideals of democracy and equality.

From battlefield to heritage space: Culloden's monuments of war

Mary-Cate Garden

Abstract

The Battlefield of Culloden (1746), where Scots were defeated by English, has had a critical role in the creation of identity and place for Scots at home and abroad. In its present incarnation Culloden Battlefield attracts in excess of 200,000 visitors a year. In addition to a place to present the battle itself, the Battlefield has had meanings attached to it in the two and a half centuries which have passed since the battle, especially those associated with the Clan Gravestones, the Memorial Cairn and other key stones that iconically mark the physical and historical space. This paper will consider the ongoing roles of both the site—as a marked heritage space—and the monuments, in the construction of identity for Scots at home and abroad in the light of the recent opening of a new visitor centre as part of a multi-year project to reinterpret and rebuild the site.

The new inclusive museum: myth or reality?

Richard Benjamin

Abstract

What is a truly 'inclusive' and 'new' museum? Is it the provision of alternative non-curatorial interpretations of the collections? Is it a space where the decision making process lies with the local community and is a non-governed museum space? Do museums have to give up some of their power? These are some of the most highly contested issues within the museum world which have been raised in various forums, professional and public. Museum professionals generally understand the need, and indeed the requirement, for consultation but are nonetheless cautious about the level of decisions taken outside the museum concerning supplying the resources and facilities to allow new community interpretations and community collections policies. This paper will focus on whether it truly is possible to create a 'new inclusive museum' of the new millennia, a museum which although international in scope is first and foremost embraced by the local community.

The Museum of the New York African Burial Ground

Michael Blakey, Autumn Barrett

Abstract

The New York African Burial Ground Project (NYABGP) is moving to a new phase in its study and public presentation of the life of Africans and African Americans in 17th and 18th century New York City. Over the last decade the community-

supported work of the NYABGP has studied the biological, social, and ideological conditions of life for African Diasporic peoples in colonial New York. The research has culminated in the publication of three volumes on the biological, archaeological, and historical results from studies to date. These volumes provide the basis for ongoing community work, for additional research, and for a state-of-the-art museum informing visitors about life in the city as seen through the eyes of the many African and African American people. The presentation discusses the design of the museum and the content of the exhibits.

Too much past for this present: silenced landscapes of slavery and freedom in the New York City hinterland

James A. Moore

Abstract

History while written from facts, does not inscribe them all. In the late Eighteenth Century, dependence on enslaved African descendants' labor would be obvious to any traveler passing through the fields and farms, towns and shops of the New York City hinterland. New York States gradual abolition of slavery in the early Nineteenth Century brought little change to the free African descendants. Their churches, schools, homes and neighborhoods scattered over the county.

The materiality of this landscape is not lost. The early Twenty-first Century traveler through this now urban, former hinterland, would see the locales of resistance, but not recognize them; visit the house museums, but not be aware of the slave quarters; and hear the old neighborhood names, but not sense their emotional freight. The narrative of slavery and freedom would not be read from this landscape. This study examines the production of archaeological knowledge of slavery in the North.

Memorials/anti-memorials: remembering Africans in early Connecticut

Warren Perry, Gerald F. Sawyer, Janet Woodruff

Abstract

For nearly 160 years, since the abolition of African captivity in Connecticut, the state's histories have actively sought to cloak the memory of the prevalence of this institution. Although within the past few decades more light has been brought to the once-hidden truth, many commemorations, well-intended though they may be, fall short of acknowledging African captivity, resistance, and agency in the colonial and early republican period. This lack of comprehension is pervasive throughout public history venues, school curricula, and even the arts and entertainment media.

Re-examining both material and documentary evidence through projects such as ALAADS (the Archaeology Laboratory for African & African Diaspora Studies at Central Connecticut State University) offers a more complete picture of the landscapes of African captivity in the north than has been seen through Eurocentric constructions that purport to commemorate the Africans who, in large measure, built Connecticut's economic wealth.

Commemorating W.E.B. Du Bois in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Robert Paynter, Whitney Battle-Baptiste, Elizabeth Harlow, Quentin Lewis

Abstract

W.E.B. Du Bois was arguably the foremost U.S. scholar-activist of the 20th century. Among his renowned accomplishments, his *Philadelphia Negro* is the first urban ethnography in the U.S., his *The World and Africa* is a cornerstone of African Studies, and his *The Souls of Black Folk* is a literary masterpiece. He was co-founder of the NAACP and editor of the NAACP's *The Crisis*, co-founder of Pan African Congresses, and a candidate for the U.S. Senate. Accomplishments worthy of commemoration, a 5-acre Homesite in his birthplace of Great Barrington, MA is a National Historic Landmark, however, a 1969 ceremony

commemorating Du Bois was met with threats of violence of vandalism. The past decade has seen efforts to create historical landscapes in Great Barrington that honor Du Bois. This paper discusses strategies for developing a commemorative Homesite that would foster the scholarship and activism of the Du Bois legacy.

20.4 - Taming the land: the archaeology of early agricultural field systems

Theatre N: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Lynn M. Alex, David J. Field, Stephen C. Lensink

Abstract

The first cultivation and domestication of plants during the Neolithic or Formative stage brought about modifications in the relationship between cultivators and the land they cultivated. Agricultural fields became some of the, if not the, largest artifacts yet produced by the human species. Land was removed from a natural system and became a product of cultural adaptations and behavioral systems to be created, owned, inherited, fought over, worn out, and abandoned. This session explores what we know about these early cultural landscapes and the agriculturalists who shaped them. Session contributors will provide the archaeological evidence for the variety of field systems in different parts of the world, why these systems vary as a result of the technologies and crops utilized, and review the methodologies we currently have to find and document field systems. One goal of this session is to search for the underlying factors shaping these early features. The session will also address the conservation of prehistoric agricultural gardens and fields. Often of a fleetingly fragile nature, the last remaining vestiges of early farming land systems are rapidly disappearing in the face of urban spread and mechanized farming. Where possible, the session will explore the views held by living indigenous descendants of the first creators of these remarkable field systems. Finally, research projects addressing these agricultural features, that have gained additional dimensions by involving the lay public, will be discussed.

A remarkably preserved formative field system from the eastern plains of North America and its implications for early agriculture in the Americas

Stephen C. Lensink, Lynn M. Alex

Abstract

Detailed topographic mapping involving public participation at a Late Prehistoric (A.D. 1100) site in western Iowa revealed the existence of a complex agricultural field type never before documented archaeologically on the eastern Plains of North America. A total station survey consisting of over 6,000 elevation shots revealed a mosaic of earthen features enclosed within a raised border. Empirical interpretation for the alternating ridge and furrow design characteristic of the site includes tilling functions and control of microclimatic variables such as frost, soil temperature, and soil moisture to minimize risk. Ethnographic accounts among descendant Indian communities suggest more culturally meaningful interpretations related to field ownership, gender, and indigenous knowledge of plant genetics. The site represents a major archaeological discovery with continent-wide ramifications for the understanding of prehistoric agriculture in North America, and underscores the issue of site conservation on private land and the importance of partnering with local landowners.

Changing agricultural dynamics on Rapa Nui (Easter Island)

Thegn N. Ladefoged, Chris Stevenson, Sonia Haa, Peter Vitousek, Oliver Chadwick

Abstract

Rapa Nui is often depicted as a microcosm for global environmental disaster. It has been hypothesized that rapid population growth initiated landscape degradation, which in

turn resulted in a devastating societal "collapse". Agricultural development has been implicated in the clearance of native vegetation, and this deforestation is thought to have loosened the soils and enhanced physical erosion. Our analysis focuses on the dynamic nature of the island's soil nutrients, the extent of physical erosion, the negative effects that agricultural might have had on soil nutrients, and how lithic mulching might have been developed to enhance soil nutrient levels. The process of agricultural development was not simple, but varied across the landscape with elevation, orientation, soil type, and rainfall amounts. We assess the temporal and spatial differences in various farming technologies in response to these key variables.

Irragic anthrosols as geoarchaeological archives - methods, scientific potential and an example from southern Peru

Ralf Hesse, Jussi Baade

Abstract

Irrigation agriculture was the subsistence base of many prehistoric cultures in arid and semi-arid regions. In many cases, irrigation with sediment-laden water created characteristic deposits (irragric anthrosols) which can be distinguished both qualitatively and quantitatively from fine-grained fluvial sediments and other natural deposits. The earliest occurrence of irragric anthrosols in the sedimentary sequence makes it possible to infer the timing of the inception of irrigation agriculture.

Based on field work in the river oasis of Palpa, southern Peru, we discuss the potential and limitations of irragric anthrosols for the purpose of reconstructing the start of irrigation agriculture and temporal changes in the spatial extent of ancient irrigation systems. In the case of Palpa, we show that the earliest identified irragric anthrosols date to the Initial Period (3750-2780 cal BP), and that the maximum spatial extent of the irrigation system in the valley bottom had already been reached by 950-550 cal BP.

Late prehistoric North American field systems: examples from the upper Midwest

Joseph Tiffany

Abstract

This paper explores late prehistoric field systems (post A.D. 1200) of the North American Upper Mississippi Valley and western prairies. Built on existing landforms by raising ridges made of surface sediment, once deep plowed by early pioneers, extant features were largely destroyed. These systems are related primarily to the Oneota tradition which leads to historic Ho-Chunk Chiwere-speaking groups. They stem from the unique requirements needed to grow maize and either diffused into the region around AD 700 with the introduction of maize ultimately from Mesoamerica, or represent an independent development of comparable technology, or are a combination of these factors. These systems continued to be used by American Indians well after Euroamerican contact. They brought about nucleation of populations as documented by the appearance of permanent villages and hamlets, an increase in storage facilities, a predominance of women as farmers, and contact with highly stratified Mississippian culture complexes such as Cahokia.

Neolithic hoe agriculture in Swifterbant, The Netherlands (c.4300-4000 BC)

Daan Raemaekers

Abstract

While research into the Swifterbant sites in the Netherlands started in the 1960s, the wetland conditions provided us with a wealth of ecological information. Already by 1982, Van Zeist had published the botanical remains found and concluded that although these comprise both grains and chaff from emmer wheat and naked barley, cereal cultivation could not be ascertained because of the unlikely environmental circumstances. The New Swifterbant Project started in 2004

with, amongst others, the aim of determining whether cereal cultivation did take place on the Swifterbant levees.

This research yielded an affirmative answer in the 2007 campaign. A small field had apparently been worked with a tool producing a series of hoe imprints unlike the well known ard marks. The lecture will provide the microscopic evidence (diatoms, pollen, botanical macroremains) and macroscopic information concerning field size and tool use.

Our living fields are medicine: cultivated landscapes and the agricultural heritage of Wisconsin Indians

William G. Gartner, Luis Salas

Abstract

Few appreciate the diversity, extent, or sophistication of Wisconsin Indian agriculture. Hunter-gatherers-fishers here incorporated small gardens of starchy and oily seed crops into managed ecological mosaics around two millennia ago. Many, but not all, Late Woodland peoples adopted maize after the 9th century AD, with extensive tracts of raised fields radiocarbon dated to 1000 AD. Seventeenth century documents indicate well-established orchards.

GIS analyses of 461 Wisconsin raised field sites demonstrate that native peoples farmed many Wisconsin environments. Excavations and soil analyses show that raised fields improved cultivating conditions in multiple ways. Site selection, cultivar diversity, and specialized crop-tending practices were critical for farming marginal areas.

Today, native peoples are reclaiming this agricultural heritage in order to fight high rates of diet-related diseases, encourage inter-generational ties, and express cultural and territorial identities. As shown by the Bad River Gitiganing project, "our living fields are medicine".

'A landscape fossilized, its stone wall patterings, Repeated before our eyes': the earliest fields in Ireland

Graeme M. Warren, Seamas Caulfield

Abstract

This paper reviews current understandings of the earliest field systems in Ireland drawing on extensive research carried out by Seamas Caulfield, as well as ongoing work in the area. The extensive coaxial land divisions of the 'Céide fields' have been preserved by later blanket bog formation, and the 'fossilised' neolithic landscape has been widely discussed in archaeology, not least in debates about the nature of the British and Irish Neolithic. More widely, they have been celebrated as an icon of regional identity and continuity, and featured in a poem by Seamas Heaney (from which the title is taken). This paper discusses the fields, with especial emphasis on what is known of their layout and use. This discussion is in the context of a research project directed by Graeme Warren focusing on the later mesolithic and early neolithic of the region.

20.5 - Analytical limitations and potential in studying land ownership in prehistory

Theatre N: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Maria Relaki, Despina Catapoti

Abstract

The inextricable connection between people and land (in terms of ownership or some other form of belonging) has been a cornerstone of archaeological practice from the very onset of the discipline. A host of studies has argued about land ownership on the basis of the simple co-existence of artefacts on the landscape (i.e. association of sites with land, the very much debated territories and hinterlands around archaeological sites etc). Other studies have tended to extrapolate land ownership from more indirect means, as in those cases where the discovery of storage facilities within a building is automatically taken to imply land ownership. However, the association between people and land is not

always easy to substantiate empirically. Although current theoretical constructs (i.e. regions, sites, households) may generally underline critical aspects of the use of material culture as an identification strategy, their focus is usually misplaced in that they take the links between land and people as a given. Our aim is to demonstrate that the relationship between people and land in the past is an analytical issue which calls for clarification not only at the level of definition, but also in terms of its methodological applicability. We would like to draw attention therefore, to the processes by which links to land are established, the various forms that such links take and how they can change through time.

The session has no chronological or geographical restrictions and focuses on three interrelated themes:

1. Critical assessment of previous approaches regarding land ownership in prehistory.
2. Introduction of new ways of thinking about prehistoric land ownership. How can we define land ownership? Can we distinguish between different forms of access to land in prehistory? How are these detected archaeologically?
3. Presentation of empirical examples and case studies with innovative ideas and methodologies employed to define and identify land ownership.

By means of introduction: how does the epistemological vocabulary of land ownership affect archaeological discourse?

Despina Catapoti

Abstract

Using several examples from the European Bronze Age, the present paper will suggest that the concept of land ownership has affected quite profoundly our ways of understanding the past. On the other hand, through the detailed examination of the analytical vocabulary accompanying the concept (for instance themes like sedentism, land management and control, property, inheritance), the paper will demonstrate that the inextricable connection archaeological discourse establishes between people and land has resulted in a series of epistemological and ontological misconceptions that require serious rethinking.

Intersecting territories: approaches to their role in the past

Martin Sterry

Abstract

In Adriatic Italy archaeological literature makes reference to many forms of apparent territorialising behaviour. Sanctuaries are found where territories met. Statues, tumuli and ritual deposits were used to denote the edges of territories, along with natural features, e.g. rivers and ridgelines. Hillforts could have been central places from which territories were controlled or alternatively placed at the edges of a territory for defence.

But what of these borders? What role did they play in people's everyday lives? At what levels did people territorialise, over what and why? How did the territory of a household intersect and relate to that of larger community or state-like aggregations?

This paper will explore recent archaeological, geographical and sociological approaches to territory, in particular the idea of verticality - the relationship between territories from different analytical scales - to assess what archaeology can usefully say about territory and what role it might take in our interpretations.

The lifetree-fetish-maypole complex of primitive religion - in fact a matter of Homo territorialis

Nold Egenter

Abstract

The paper presents the basic research of the author into architectural anthropology, a study of 100 villages in central

Japan. The focus was on annually rebuilt fibroconstructive cult markers in rural village Shinto as a 'primitive' type of predomestic 'semantic architecture'. It became evident that the religious meaning was of historical origins. The rituals were a territorial demarcation system which archived the local hegemony of the village founderhouse by cyclically renewing the original demarcation made of reed as a 'nuclear border sign' between woods and fields, located in the conceptual centre of the village. From the architectural position it is evident that the techniques used are 'primordial' (hand as first tool). Consequently, the paper maintains that fibroconstructive territorial demarcations of this type must have been at the root of Neolithic sedentarisation and suggests the adaptation of archaeological method to an anthropological definition of material culture.

Topos. socialising the landscape

Simon Jusseret, Jan Driessen, Quentin Letesson, Piraye Hacigüzeller, Maud Devolder

Abstract

Using a combination of geoarchaeological (site catchment), GIS-related (intervisibility, cost analysis) and space syntactical approaches on funerary and settlement data of Minoan Crete, the authors explore the possibility of communal (borrowed) landownership from a diachronic perspective. Against a background of constantly shifting scales, the range of potential human-physical environments interactions and the Minoans' engagement with place and space is assessed taking as starting point a specific type of social structure.

From customary guardian to cadastral owner: a cartographic stratigraphy of changing indigenous land tenure in early post-contact New Zealand

Moirra Jackson, Ian W. Smith

Abstract

Indigenous Maori land tenure in the northern South Island of New Zealand in the post-contact period 1770-1860 was anything but stable; the region was in a state of flux and intertribal conflict with North Island tribes migrating southwards was rife. This situation was further complicated by post Treaty of Waitangi [1840] land purchases by the British Crown and the introduction of a new land tenure system imported from Britain. This paper will examine the change from the tribally based dynamic indigenous system of Maori land use and property rights to the introduced system of British land ownership with individual title; and the resultant land loss. GIS based cartographic examples are used to illustrate the temporal stratigraphy of changing land tenure.

Land ownership, social landscapes and social relations in Neolithic Greece

Stella Souvatzi

Abstract

Most archaeological explanations of prehistoric land ownership have been almost exclusively economic, focusing upon resources, divisions, restrictions and competition over land and all types of 'property'. Others project capitalist concerns onto past societies - for example a need for intensification of land exploitation, driven by self-interest, or the assumption of a direct connection between surplus production and surplus appropriation. This paper argues that such approaches embrace a very narrow conception of complex social processes and may therefore be of limited analytical applicability. Instead, ownership and economic benefits are part of a much larger package that also includes different cultural meanings and values, ideologies, and the negotiation and reproduction of wider social relationships and dependencies. The topic is explored from the perspective of households and communities in Neolithic Greece, particularly through the variation in settlement patterns, spatial organization and subsistence practices which reflect differences in attachment to specific physical and social landscapes.

Identifying land ownership in the Aegean Early Bronze Age

Ourania Kouka

Abstract

Land ownership is so far a well discussed aspect of studies on early urban societies, e.g. of Mesopotamia and Syria. These studies are based on selected analysis of written evidence provided by palace, temple, and private archives of the Third Millennium BC onwards.

This paper deals with the 'decipherment' of land ownership based exclusively on the archaeological record of early urban, alliterate Aegean societies of the Third millennium BC. This will be achieved through a spatial analysis of selected sites in semi-micro and micro levels, and more specifically of the distribution of domestic and industrial activities. The methodology to be applied will allow the identification of: 1. Communal and private land ownership. 2. Cases of inheritance of land, profession and status (e.g. in case of metalworkers). 3. The relationship between political authority and land distribution. 4. The relationship between social stratification and land ownership in the stratified societies of the Aegean Early Bronze Age.

Collective ownership? A reassessment of Early Bronze Age tombs on Crete as indicators of elite ownership

Emily Miller

Abstract

Throughout the early Bronze Age the Cretan population in the Mesara Plain buried their dead in collective tholos tombs. Scholars suggest that because the tombs appear to become larger and more architecturally complex over time and contain some luxury goods they are evidence for an emerging elite and the tombs served as markers of land ownership by families who were members of the developing hierarchy. This paper argues that the same tombs and their contents indicate that society in the Mesara and nearby areas was heterarchical. While there may have been economic and/or social distinctions among the members of the society rights and privileges were fluid and subject to change. Drawing on evidence from other heterarchical societies such as those of southeast Asia it is further argued that the tombs are evidence that on early Bronze Age Crete land was held by the community and not by the individual.

Laying claim to the land: tholos tombs as markers of symbolic ownership in the Bronze Age Argolid

Rodney Fitzsimons

Abstract

This study seeks to re-assess the role played by tholos tombs in the process of early state formation that unfolded in the northeast Peloponnese (Greece) during the Early Mycenaean period. Between the LH IIA and LH IIIA:1 periods, fourteen tholos tombs displaying a wide range in size, technical skill and location were constructed along the periphery of the Argolid. Traditional scholarship associates these funerary monuments with nearby settlements and interprets them as vehicles for status advertisement on the part of local elite, thus illustrating the expansion of peer polity interactions onto the regional level. This paper offers an alternate interpretation, suggesting instead that they stood as symbols of the expanding authority of a single centre, Mycenae, marking the boundaries of Mycenaean dominance throughout the Argolid and serving to illustrate that the symbolic, if not physical, ownership of the entire region lay in the hands of Mycenaean, rather than local, elite.

Resource, commodity, property. The role of land ownership in archaeological approaches to social complexity

Maria Relaki

Abstract

Land is at the core of approaches seeking to explain the emergence of social complexity. However, the precise ways by which links with land are established and the nature of these links are usually given less detailed consideration. The most common way of conceptualising association with land has been in the form of ownership in much of the modern sense of the term. Apart from the fact that ownership is a historical product and not a universal understanding of relationships with land, there is also a multitude of ways - ranging from the standard agriculture/farming to mortuary behaviour, monument building and craft activity - in which people establish and maintain connections with particular places and tracts of land. Such variety of associations with land has also different implications for the social and political meaning of land ownership. The paper examines the theoretical underpinnings of these associations with land.

20.6 - Revealing relict landscapes in Europe's North Atlantic fringe

Theatre N: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Brian Shanahan, Oscar Aldred, Rory McNeary

Abstract

Abandoned, or relict, houses, fields and farmsteads are present in pastoral areas of many northern European countries. These areas have often been characterised as marginal in comparison to neighbouring zones of intensive tillage agriculture. Such assumptions of marginality can be erroneous. In fact, these relict rural landscapes are testimony to significant and often substantial past communities who lived and worked in these now often depopulated landscapes. The reasons for abandonment may vary. Economic factors often played a part; for example, response to environmental degradation or land clearances initiated by landlords to facilitate commercialised grazing regimes; other events, such as, famine, war, forced-migration also figured in the displacement of past populations. All too often these past communities have remained relatively voiceless in the historical and archaeological record.

In recent decades advances in survey technology, particularly aerial photography, has allowed archaeologists to accurately and quickly analyze wide areas of rural countryside. Other techniques such as the use of Geographic Information System (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS), archaeological geophysics and other remote sensing techniques have also reduced the time and the cost of landscape survey. These types of survey approaches, in conjunction with documentary and folklore research, as well as palaeoenvironmental studies, have produced innovative research projects in many regions around the world. The aim of this session is to bring together a range of professionals who have been involved in the mapping, survey and excavation of relict rural landscapes. This will provide an opportunity to highlight new approaches and research strategies, which will inform the debate about the conservation and management of these very important landscapes.

Cropmarks in the landscape; a chieftain's hall near Stiklestad, Nord-Trøndelag, Norway?

Lars Stenvik, Kevin Barton, James Bonsall, Heather Gimson, Chris Randolph

Abstract

Stiklestad's rich archaeological and historical landscape contains ritual, mound and settlement sites some of which are recorded in Norse chronicles. The Battle of Stiklestad in 1030 represents a turning point in Norwegian history, marking the transition from paganism to Christianity.

Oblique aerial photography taken in a dry period in 2007 identified some 36 sites with over 160 cropmarks. Interpretation of a cropmark from a series of photographs taken over cornfields at Haug enabled the identification of a prospective site for the long sought after Hall.

A programme of research including topographic and geophysical survey has revealed a complex series of features some 50m in length and up to 10m in width that have been interpreted using comparisons with excavated graves, longhouses and halls.

We discuss the archaeological, historical and geophysical evidence from Haug and the interpretation that leads us to believe we have found the location of a substantial Hall.

Revealing settlement and agriculture in southeast Norway: an interdisciplinary approach

Gro Anita Bårdseth

Abstract

Remains of settlement and agricultural activity in southeast Norway, covered by modern arable land, were the main goal of study in a large scale excavation project recently completed by the Museum of Cultural History, Oslo. The topics were investigated through an interdisciplinary approach, where paleobotanical studies combined with the study of anthropogenic sediment played an important part. The results include, among other things, knowledge about the use of cultivated plants as well as wild food plants in pre-historic times, the occurrence of annual weeds and insight into the use of manure and ploughing, but also grazing, in connection with pre-historic fields. Due to this interdisciplinary approach, we are now able to draw some main development-lines concerning settlement and agriculture in southeast Norway, BC 2200 - AD 700. The paper discusses the results as well as the methods used.

Revealing begjandalur's 'relict' landscape in Iceland

Oscar Aldred

Abstract

From an outsiders' perspective, Iceland's landscape is a vast realm of empty space. Whilst its interior may fit this general characterisation, much of the land below 200m has seen much more extensive activity in the past than simply the nucleated centres of the modern population might suggest. This paper will present in detail one abandoned valley in North East Iceland, its research environment and how modern perceptions of landscape often underestimate the contribution in the past of people's occupation of 'relict fringes'. Rather than present an outline of the fieldwork and other research (see the pre-circulated paper) it will instead focus on reconnecting the narratives that are often unravelled through separate disciplinary foci. The paper will aim to present an alternative reading of 'relict' landscapes and show through the case study how integrative multi-disciplinary research has mutual benefits for all.

Towards a better understanding of rural settlement and land-use in the Gaelic Lordship of the O'Connor: the work of the Discovery Programme's Medieval Rural Settlement Project in North Roscommon, Ireland

Rory McNeary, Brian Shanahan

Abstract

The Discovery Programme's Medieval Rural Settlement Project (MRSP) has employed a multi-disciplinary approach in its study of rural settlement and land use within a medieval Gaelic lordship. The landscape in question lies in north Roscommon - a predominantly pastoral farming region - which is rich in archaeological remains, particularly relict earthwork features. Aerial photography has been a central approach and an aerial survey commissioned in 2005 provided a baseline which could be analysed quickly using GIS software. This facilitated the accurate plotting of relict enclosure and deserted settlement, which when correlated with existing data-sets, such as historic maps and recorded monuments, pinpointed

choice locations for more detailed fieldwork. This culminated in a programme of geophysical prospection and excavation during 2006 and 2007. A discussion and evaluation of some of the techniques and methodologies employed by the project provides the framework for this paper.

Uncovering and recovering cleared Galloway: the lowland clearances in southwest Scotland

C. B. Anderson

Abstract

The Highland Clearances have dominated Scotland's modern history for the past century and have become the defining marker of the struggle over land and land issues. Prior to these clearing acts, the Lowlands experienced a process by which tenant farmers and others reliant on the land were removed to make way for agricultural improvements. Labeled as the "Age of Improvement", the 18th and 19th centuries reflect instead the success of new agricultural innovations erasing the Lowland experience from popular history. This paper discusses methods for locating abandoned farmland, farmsteads and farmhouses and tracking the cleared population across Galloway, Southwest Scotland. I propose that a combination of traditional and technical research methods, including but not limited to documentary research, aerial photography and GIS, will assist in uncovering relict landscapes that can ultimately re-place/re-position the role of the Lowland Clearances in Scottish history.

Discussant

Terence B. Barry

20.7 - Archaeology and development

Theatre N: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30
15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Alexander Herrera, Kathryn Lafrenz, Dante Angelo

Abstract

The concept of development in archaeology differs radically from the meanings current in 'underdeveloped' countries: overcoming poverty and exclusion, as well as opening gateways to the global flow of capital. Policies for the development of material heritage for economic growth, increasingly encouraged by international organizations and NGOs, produce a taxonomic reconfiguration of heritage around development and economic growth.

Critical voices raised against 'global' interventions in 'local' affairs, and the exploration by many impoverished local communities of archaeological tourism as a magnet for development, signal the need for an explicitly archaeological approach to development, heritage and its exploitation.

Actual practice demonstrates that archaeologists are mostly acting as mediators between shifting political alliances of corporations, local, regional and national governments, NGOs and stakeholder communities. Increasing demand has thrown archaeologists into different and contentious spaces of intersecting professional and public issues, some of which seem to elude the theoretical gaze, or to cry-out-loud for the rethinking of archaeology's role in global development. An explicitly archaeological approach to development could offer a counterbalance to development discourse to highlight how the construction of material heritage itself shapes development policies, strategies, and their outcomes.

Papers and discussions in this session will seek to explore approaches and theories on development in archaeology and beyond; the translation of policies, practices, and discourse across socio-spatial scales; projects on ancient and traditional technologies in the context of rural development (e.g. hydraulics, food production, architecture, landscape management), and the impact and prospect of archaeological tourism.

Are sherds in archaeology or in life?

Ivana C. Jofré, Soledad Biasatti, Gabriela Gonzalez, María S. Galimberti, Pablo Aroca

Abstract

This article combines certain aspects of a work of investigation and educative transference that has been carried out over the last two years in San Juan, the Argentine Republic. We will present a case of study of some of the rural communities in the north of San Juan. Here people refer to the potsherds that are around the houses and that are part of daily life as "cayanas". "The cayanas" are not seen strictly as archaeological objects, that is to say, with scientific value or as cultural patrimony. People interpret archaeological patrimony as something prohibited, distant in the time and space, but at the same time, they consider it their own because it is from the area and it is part of the history of the communities. The interpretations of "the cayana" express that tension, and simultaneously they symbolize the opposing practices of self-determination and the policies of development implemented in the place.

Trajectories of value: international heritage management of archaeology for the reduction of poverty

Kathryn Lafrenz Samuels

Abstract

This paper will address how archaeology and material heritage are increasingly being used for development projects aimed at producing economic growth and the reduction of poverty. I am interested in how these development projects construct particular 'developmental' visions of heritage, orienting and circumscribing relationships both with the past and in contemporary social contexts, often through technologies of 'place-making' that produce poverty as a 'local' affair. Moreover, the question of the economic value of heritage is necessarily placed center stage in such projects; as archaeologists it is not enough to say that the economic value of material heritage ought to be disregarded. Rather, we need to start examining how exactly material heritage works in the world: to what ends and results, in what contexts, who gains to profit, and who suffers. My research addresses these issues by examining recent international projects developing the material heritage of Tunisia, Morocco, and Jordan.

Cosmopolitan theory, heritage, museum practice and development in Ghana

Rachel A. A. Engmann

Abstract

In the current postcolonial climate, archaeologists find themselves increasingly entangled in discourses over heritage claims and cultural property rights. One persuasive commentator, philosopher Kwame Anthony Appiah suggests, "However self-serving it may seem, the British Museum's claim to be a repository of the heritage not of Britain but of the world seems to me exactly right". I use Appiah's statement as a opening point in which to argue that such cosmopolitan ideals and notions of 'universal' cultural heritage remain embedded in a well established liberal bourgeois tradition. Appiah's statement keeps Europe at the center of the world while erasing the histories of colonialism, nationalism, and postcolonial nationhood. Tracing the dictates of international non-governmental organizations as they are specifically tied to Ghana, this paper considers the debilitating effects of Appiah's claim particularly for heritage claims, museum practices, and development in Africa.

Archaeology, technology and rural development in the Andes

Alexander Herrera

Abstract

This paper argues that the fetishisation of technology is the primary cause for the repeated failures of rural development projects aimed at recovering indigenous and traditional technologies in the central Andes. At issue is a fundamental theoretical tension between "pragmatic" and "idealist"

approaches to development that take market-driven capitalism or subsistence economies as their basic frames of reference. Instead, using a definition of technology as an aspect of social practice embedded in social networks woven around things, places in the landscape and cultural knowledge allows an assessment of the capacities, necessities and strategies of individuals, communities, NGOs and government agencies striving to alleviate exclusion in the rural Andes of Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. At the same time, the redefinition of technology helps transcend the myths that uphold the fetish, as well as the discursive teleology of economic "development".

Filtrate galleries in Bolivia, the practical repercussions of an academic discussion

Martín Bazurco

Abstract

It is important to show how in some cases archaeological conclusions have impacts on the programs that are developed in an indigenous area. As an anthropologist, I have encountered problems relating to the fact that a widely used technology (filtrate galleries) is less interesting and attended because of its supposed colonial origin. There is a debate about the origin of such structures, but not the about the consequences of each affirmation for the maintenance and development of the system. It is important to consider such consequences when a development program is applied by technicians that carry prejudices with them. What are the consequences of assuming filtrate galleries are colonial? What are the consequences of assuming that filtrate galleries are pre-Hispanic? Why is it important to discuss such consequences academically?

Towards a social archaeology for the development of community: the Peruvian central coast archaeological projects in their social and political context

Miguel A. Aguilar

Abstract

Archaeological projects and social development grew from the epistemological belief that archaeology has two critical objects of study: human behavior, as reflected in the production of material culture, and the study of humanity and society. Archaeologists therefore cannot study past cultures and behaviors without engaging in the development and defense of human lives today. Latin American Social Archaeology recognizes the subjectivism inherent in the research and interpretation of social contexts, which implies that social scientists act from politically engaged positions. We analyze the development of four archaeological projects with social projection located on the Peruvian North-Central Coast. The Pativilca Valley Project (2005) conducted a general survey of surface archaeological evidence. The political, educational, and sociocultural situations of the peasant communities were analyzed. The project initiated a permanent dialogue with the local populations, generating projects aimed towards better education, organized political action and increased social productivity in the local political context.

Experiencias de proyección social en el Proyecto Arqueológico Norte Chico - Perú

Mario L. Advíncula Zeballos

Abstract

La región del Norte Chico (extremo norte del departamento de Lima - Perú) es recientemente investigada por varios proyectos arqueológicos, muchos de ellos orientados a la "puesta en valor". El Proyecto Arqueológico Norte Chico conformado por investigadores de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica y de Perú inicio su trabajo el año 2002, y sus actividades de Proyección Social se inician ese mismo año basándose en 4 puntos: 1. Fomentar una comunicación positiva acerca de la arqueología. 2. Brindar materiales para la difusión del pasado prehispánico de la región. 3. Difundir un mensaje pro conservación de los sitios arqueológicos. 4. Iniciar un diálogo sobre el rol del turismo y su impacto. Las diferentes actividades han ido progresando y la participación

de las diversos agentes locales han generado una reacción positiva en la organizaciones civiles, de tal manera que éstas asuman roles como los gestores de las actividades culturales.

Arquología y desarrollo: el paisaje cultural en Yucatán

Josep D. C. Ligorred Perramon

Abstract

Los monumentos mayas caracterizan la imagen de Yucatán y México. Muchos son símbolos de un pasado idealizado, pero generan capacidad de movilización por vía de la identidad yucateca. Las políticas nacionales tradicionalmente han favorecido la inversión en ciudades abandonadas, frecuentemente lugares inhóspitos y despoblados. En Mérida, apostamos por mecanismos que favorezcan la integración de los vestigios prehispánicos al desarrollo urbano de la ciudad, una arqueología del paisaje aplicada al futuro, a través de los espacios públicos. Los parques arqueológicos pueden conformar un paisaje para la reproducción social de la identidad yucateca. Las poblaciones mayas participan en la gestión de los restos como parte de su política de desarrollo cultural, coadyuvando a las autoridades estatales y fomentando un uso cultural de parques arqueológicos. Se abre la posibilidad de renovar sectores vinculados al patrimonio, como el turismo, para generar desarrollo económico, beneficio social e incentivar posibilidades laborales para arqueólogos, antropólogos y arquitectos.

20.8 - Indigenous peoples' workshop on territories and cultural heritage: meetings and shared experiences I

Theatre N: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

Workshop

Raúl Molina, Ivana C. Jofré, Carole M. Sinclair

Abstract

This workshop gathers organizations and indigenous communities and researchers from various countries, to make presentations or reports about the demands, problems and result experiences related to indigenous territory, and the management of cultural heritage and archaeological practice on their territory. The workshop asks participants to prepare reports with reflections on the experiences in their communities or indigenous territories, which address some of these issues, in order to share and discuss their answers among the participants. They may also incorporate additional content related to the theme of this workshop in their presentations. Contributions explore the following themes: (1) marking and ethno-territorial concepts; (2) property and historical demands on indigenous territories; and (3) the management of indigenous communities' cultural heritage and archaeological sites.

El Camino del Inka como deslinde en la demarcación territorial entre los Collas del Desierto de Atacama / The Inka Road as demarcation in the territorial boundary of the Colla people from the Atacama desert

Raúl José Molina Otárola, Carole Sinclair Aguirre

Abstract

La demarcación de los territorios realizada por los collas en el desierto de Atacama, considera las actividades culturales y productivas. El trazado de los perímetros identifica hitos naturales y culturales del paisaje que, en la cordillera y la puna, responden a los altos cerros y líneas divisorias de aguas, pero en las pampas (planicies) del desierto el deslinde se hace difuso en la inmensidad. Pero los collas establecieron la delgada y a veces imperceptible línea que forma el Capaq Ñam o camino del inka como deslinde de su ocupación, considerando el uso de los tambos inkas (recintos pirados) y del mismo camino. Esta demarcación plantea la construcción de una "frontera" de ruptura ecológica y cultural con el desierto absoluto y a la vez una particular valoración andina de los sitios arqueológicos reutilizados. Ello también puede observarse respecto de los demás sitios arqueológicos que reutilizan los collas dentro de su territorio demarcado.

Relevamiento territorial de 22 comunidades indígenas del pueblo Tonokoté en la provincia de Santiago del Estero, Argentina / Territorial registration of 22 indigenous communities from the Tonokoté people, Santiago del Estero Province, Argentina

Sapallitan Atojpa Chunca Sujniój KajSananpa (Solita, la onceava de la Casa o Linaje del Zorro) del Pueblo Tonokoté Solita Pereyra Atojpa, Rita Lucy Pereyra

Abstract

El presente trabajo toma como marco al Programa "Relevamiento Técnico-Jurídico-Catastral de los Territorios de Comunidades Indígenas" (República Argentina) de Ejecución Ley nº 26.160 "Emergencia en materia de posesión y propiedad de las tierras que tradicionalmente ocupan las comunidades indígenas" promovido desde el Instituto Nacional de Asuntos Indígenas y llevado a cabo por las 22 Comunidades del Pueblo Originario Tonokoté de la Provincia de Santiago del Estero y la intervención y asistencia técnica de la Universidad Nacional de Santiago del Estero. El territorio ancestral abarcaba una extensión muy amplia que en la actualidad se ve reducida, "estamos arrinconados en tres Departamentos de lo que hoy es considerada la Provincia de Santiago del Estero, arrinconados por los alambrados, plantados por terratenientes, latifundistas, usurpadores en general que valiéndose de títulos legales o no, han realizado la depredación de los recursos dentro de los territorios indígenas".

Territorio e interpretaciones arqueológicas mayas desde la Selva Lacandona de México / Territory & archaeological Maya interpretations from Lacandon Rain Forest of Mexico

Gustavo Aviña-Cerecer

Abstract

La Selva Lacandona de aprox. 900 mil Há; región al noreste del estado de Chiapas. Limita al sur y este con Guatemala, al oeste, con río Jataté y al norte, con paralelo 17. Su población, de 13,000 habitantes, son diferentes grupos indígenas. Este territorio está catalogado de seguridad internacional por la búsqueda de un espacio de sobrevivencia para unos, pero de enriquecimiento para otros; bosque tropical convulsionado desde 1994 por un movimiento guerrillero, pero también con una cantidad y calidad extraordinaria de recursos naturales. Selvas que son un Patrimonio Natural y Cultural en el que los Sitios Arqueológicos, con ocupación desde el 1000 a.C. hasta el siglo XIV, podrían ser parte de la cosmología indígena; sin embargo no lo son, para algunos han dejado de serlo y para otros su recuerdo está perdido. Aquí, abordaremos estos factores, naturales e históricamente determinados, de apropiación u olvido maya de su pasado arqueológico.

Experiencias de la Comunidad Huarpe del Territorio del Cuyum: reclamos de territorios y recomposición de nuestro patrimonio arqueológico / Experiences of the Huarpe Community from the Cuyum territory: territory claims and archaeological patrimony

Paz A. Quiroga

Abstract

The Huarpe Community of the Cuyum Territory, Province of San Juan, Argentine Republic, stand out in their fight for the recognition of native Huarpe identity, a fight that has led to legal recognition by the Argentine National State. In this paper, as amta of the community, I will share our experiences in relation to a particular case, the request for restitution of the Huarpe territories of "Hedionda Water" at Huaco, Jáchal's Department, as part of a life project that also includes the reconstitution of our own archaeological patrimony.

Hablar de mi pueblo / Talking about my people

Ernestina Mamani

Abstract

Como siempre, al hablar de mi pueblo, de mi descendencia, lo hago con todo el corazón y con todo el respeto posible; acepto

siempre de donde vengo, sé que soy de una descendencia colla, y es por eso que me siento como tal. El respeto por mis ancestros es algo que me enseñaron mis padres y es algo que aprendí muy bien, que se debe cuidar y respetar a nuestra descendencia. Es por eso que cada vez que tengo que hablar de ellos es algo especial. Son muchas las formas de las cuales se crea su historia o se habla de ellos, algunas con respeto, otras como si ellos fueran simplemente unos objetos. Lo último es lo que más me duele, por que son muy pocos los que entienden que ellos son seres humanos a los cuales se les debe tratar con el mayor respeto posible.

Más allá de la "devolución" de sitios en la arqueología social chilena: problemas territoriales y autonomía / Beyond site devolutionism in Chilean social archaeology: territorial concerns and autonomy

Alonso Barros, Victor Palape

Abstract

The so-called devolution of archaeological sites to indigenous communities in the Antofagasta region (Chile), poses key site-management problems, both between and within communities and archaeologists who undertake research in their territories. 'Devolution' has largely failed because derived benefits have been enjoyed by ethnopollitical elites at the expense of community interests, dividing them with site museums and protection walls left abandoned. This paper reflects on how "activist" archaeology can lead to the imposition of foreign ideological agendas that finally put community heritage at risk by reinforcing territorial differentiation mechanisms that enhance patron-client relationships and social inequality. The making of Quillagua's Autonomous Territorial Development Plan provides insight into an innovative methodology for the long-term sustainability of human communities most vulnerable to capitalist de-territorialization. In light of the International Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, we finally address a few of the intercultural implications collective territorial autonomy has for archaeological theory and practice

'Guaqaychay Pacchay-Mauka Pachimoco'. Una experiencia de trabajo en conjunto para la valoración, preservación, conservación y gestión del sitio arqueológico Pachimoco

Eduardo W. Rodríguez-Moral, Soledad Biasatti

Abstract

La Escuela "Bienvenida Sarmiento" se encuentra ubicada en las inmediaciones de un extenso yacimiento arqueológico de 8 km sobre el barreal de Pachimoco, en el Departamento Jáchal, provincia de San Juan, República Argentina. El sitio ha sido objeto de saqueos desde, por lo menos, el siglo XIX. A ello se suma la amenaza reciente por la instalación de una planta de reciclado de residuos y la venta de terrenos en el barreal por parte de privados. Por ello, desde el año 2005, los maestros, directivos y alumnos de la escuela vienen desarrollando actividades en relación a la preservación del área. Posteriormente, y a través de esta experiencia, entendida como instancia de doble aprendizaje, el Colectivo de Arqueología: "Cayana" de la Escuela de Arqueología de la Universidad Nacional de Catamarca ha apoyado a esta comunidad educativa promoviendo su desarrollo participativo en la valoración, preservación, conservación y gestión del patrimonio arqueológico local.

Patrimonio y territorio en el norte de Sonora, México / Heritage and territory in the north of Sonora, México

Rafael Pérez-Taylor

Abstract

Trata sobre el grupo étnico de los papagos que habitan en el desierto de Sonora, México, donde tienen la interferencia simbólica de la nación tohono o'otham, quienes viven en Arizona, USA, problematizando los sitios sagrados como una parte sustancial de la vida sagrada y ceremonial del grupo. Esto denota un serio problema binacional entre los dos países al tener regulaciones institucionales distintas acerca del

patrimonio cultural y arqueológico entre los dos países. Este problema no se puede resolver por la vía parlamentaria y en consecuencia se generan conflictos entre el mismo grupo que viven a ambos lados de la frontera.

20.9 - Indigenous peoples' workshop on territories and cultural heritage: meetings and shared experiences II

Theatre N: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

Workshop

Raúl Molina, Ivana C. Jofré, Carole M. Sinclair

Abstract

Please see Indigenous peoples' workshop on territories and cultural heritage: meetings and shared experiences I for the session abstract.

Registro del patrimonio arqueológico en territorio indígena mediante una metodología participativa: el caso de la comunidad Diaguita del Huasco Alto, Región de Atacama, Chile / Participatory archaeological heritage registry on indigenous territory

Carole Sinclair-Aguirre, Gloria Cabello-Baettig

Abstract

Dentro de los objetivos complementarios de una investigación multidisciplinaria de diagnóstico sociocultural de la comunidad indígena diaguita "Estancia Huascoaltina" de la región de Atacama, se efectuó un catastro de los sitios arqueológicos -prehispánicos e histórico- existentes en su territorio, utilizando una metodología arqueológica de activa participación de la comunidad indígena. El proyecto general, realizado a requerimiento de un organismo estatal, contemplaba la caracterización de los componentes territoriales, históricos, jurídicos y socio-culturales de la comunidad huascoaltina, junto con el relevamiento del patrimonio arqueológico y su valorización por parte de los Huascoaltinos. Los resultados del estudio, evacuados en seis tomos, uno de los cuales correspondió al catastro del patrimonio cultural, retornaron a la comunidad huascoaltina como antecedentes para la discusión del proceso de etnificación y autoreconocimiento en el que actualmente se encuentran.

El uso de la Cartografía Participativa como aproximación metodológica en la arqueología de campo / The use of Participatory Research Mapping as a methodological approach for field archaeology

Nicolás Caretta

Abstract

This paper discusses the methodological basis of Participatory Research Mapping (PRM) as developed by geographers for the mapping of land according to local spatial and environmental knowledge, and it proposes possible applications of this methodology in archaeological research. It does so by means of a short presentation of participatory research in general and the place of PRM within it, after which it illustrates the application of this method in multidisciplinary research carried out in the Huasteca area, in Mexico. Finally, it reflects on the possible uses and advantages of this method if applied in archaeological research in the same area. Key words: participatory research, participatory research mapping, research methodology, archaeological research, San Luis Potosí, México.

Proyecto de extensión universitaria con salida de campo: la naturaleza, el hombre y sus símbolos a través de la prehistoria, la historia y la actualidad / University diffusion project with fieldwork: nature, people and symbols, prehistoric to modern

Valentina E. Farias

Abstract

The following work outlines part of the theoretical basis of the Project developed by GEAM (Multicultural Studies and Actions Group) within the framework of FASTA University: an

interdisciplinary course designed to promote respect for the "cultural Other", the understanding of culture in relation with its environment and cross cultural relationships. The program includes field work and is run over two days; the first day we focuses on theoretical aspects and will visit the Museum of Patagonia, in Bariloche. On the second day, course activities will take place in the area of the Río Manso. The original settlers of the Manso zone were the Tehuelche; then, towards the end of the 19th century Chilean immigrants began to arrive through the Cochamó Pass and later on, European immigrants joined. Since the creation of the National Parks system in the 1930s, the northern band of the Río Manso remained under the jurisdiction of the Nahuel Huapi National Park and, since the year 1934 all settlements were forbidden within the Parks' jurisdiction. However, the people that were already living there were granted tenancy and grazing permits. Consequently, we can say that at present the Manso zone is a multi-origin district. The course also includes a visit to a property in which there are cave paintings of Tehuelche ancestry. The program deals with topics such as spirituality and native health, among others. Due to the fact that in recent years National Parks has incorporated the notion of "Cultural Heritage", we will inform participants about concepts taken from the National Parks Institutional Management Plan, the First Latin American Congress on National Parks and other Protected Areas held in 1997, among others.

Algunas experiencias en los territorios comunitarios de la Provincia del Chubut / Some experiences in communities' territories of the Chubut Province, Argentina

Sonia L. Ivanoff, Sofia Millanir

Abstract

La realidad económica de los Pueblos Originarios de Chubut es en general la de subsistencia, basada en la cría de ganado con actividades artesanales diferenciadas por género y tareas fuera de la comunidad. En los últimos años, la población ha aumentado, mientras que sus tierras aptas han disminuido. Muchos migran a las ciudades, conformando áreas marginales urbanas, o rurales con fuertes condicionamientos ecológicos. La actual exploración de recursos naturales (minería) se desarrolla por personas y entes empresariales y estatales ajenos a las comunidades, impactan sobre su población, su hábitat, su cultura y su economía. La Provincia ha formulado y puesto en marcha planes y programas de explotación, sin la participación en la elaboración y control de los mismos por las comunidades indígenas y sus organizaciones. Además, existe abuso ejercido por las empresas, que explotan sin miramientos, invaden reservas y territorios indígenas de ocupación tradicional sin aviso, consulta o tratativas previas.

Malimán and the Cayana: an experience of working together between archaeologists and the Community of Malimán (Province of San Juan, Argentine Republic)

Juan N. Poblete, Ivana C. Jofré

Abstract

Desde el año 2006, se vienen realizando actividades en conjunto entre la Escuela Alberque "Paso de los Andes" de la Localidad Rural de Malimán, Departamento de Iglesia en la Provincia de San Juan, República Argentina y el Colectivo de Arqueología "Cayana" de la Escuela de Arqueología de la Universidad Nacional de Catamarca. Estas actividades han estado relacionadas a la transferencia educativa de las investigaciones arqueológicas, sus obstáculos y potencialidades para el fortalecimiento de las identidades locales con genealogías indígenas. Una de estas potencialidades de la arqueología es aquella que puede permitirles a los pobladores de Malimán reclamar y administrar su propio patrimonio arqueológico inscripto en el territorio que tradicionalmente ocupan, y que en la actualidad está mayormente afectado como tierras fiscales amenazados por los diferimientos impositivos y los megaproyectos mineros. En esta oportunidad se expondrán algunos tópicos importantes de esta joven y novedosa experiencia de trabajo en la provincia.

Current problems, ancient heritage: the future of archaeological research in Kenya*Angela Kabiru***Abstract**

Kenya has one of the longest and most complete histories of human occupation, since man first makes his appearance to present times. Prehistoric evidence of occupation is in the form of fossils, stone tools, ornaments, pottery and more recent human remains. Movement of groups within Africa has been explained by linguistic similarities, pottery forms and decoration, ironworking and food production. This more recent prehistory is also supported by oral myths and traditions, with each group claiming historical ties to the land they occupy presently. The colonial administrative boundaries were based on ethnicity and have caused many problems such as what happened after the recent general elections. Where the archaeological heritage cannot be assigned to a particular group, yet the occupants have ancestral claims, who really owns it and what effect will this have on archaeological research in future if the situation persists?

Cementerios indígenas y tamberías; uso y patrimonio arqueológico de valor desconocido en el territorio de la comunidad colla de Río Jorquera, Copiapo, Chile / Cemeteries and 'tamberías': uses and archaeological heritage of unknown value*Roberto Salinas-Cortés***Abstract**

En el territorio de la comunidad colla de Río Jorquera, tenemos numerosos sitios arqueológicos, algunos de estos utilizados por miembros de la comunidad como viviendas o puestos de veranada. Sabemos que se han realizado numerosos estudios arqueológicos, pero desconocemos sus resultados, y cuando hemos tenido copia de los informes, nos es difícil comprender su significado e importancia, para generar acuerdos de asamblea respecto de su valoración y preservación. Pese a esto, hemos logrado defender tamberías y cementerios de la destrucción provocada por las empresas mineras y lo hemos denunciado a las autoridades. Nuestra comunidad colla considera que el patrimonio arqueológico existente en el territorio debe ser resguardado, y nuestros miembros descubren y conocen nuevos sitios arqueológicos, y aunque no sabemos del significado cultural, tenemos nuestras propias versiones. Por ello, nos interesa discutir un plan que acerque a los arqueólogos y la comunidad, para salvaguardar el patrimonio cultural, legado de nuestros antepasados.

Demandas patrimoniales del pueblo atacameño, norte de Chile / Heritage demands from the atacamenian people, north Chile*Ruth P. Ayala Rocabado***Abstract**

Desde el cambio en 1993 de la política estatal orientada a los pueblos indígenas en Chile y la emergencia de reivindicaciones étnicas en el país, el control del pasado se ha constituido en un espacio de disputa entre el Estado, la ciencia y los pueblos indígenas. Esto queda claramente reflejado en las demandas vinculadas con el patrimonio arqueológico en Atacama (norte de Chile), las cuales se refieren a no exhibir y excavar cuerpos humanos, la propiedad y administración del patrimonio arqueológico, la solicitud de información sobre las investigaciones arqueológicas, de permiso comunitario para trabajar y de participación indígena en el quehacer disciplinario, además de la demanda de administrar el Museo Arqueológico de San Pedro de Atacama. En esta ponencia se quiere argumentar y discutir estas demandas desde la perspectiva de tres actores involucrados: atacameños, arqueólogos e instituciones estatales vinculadas al patrimonio arqueológico indígena.

El pueblo Likanantay (atacameño) y su experiencia en torno a la valoración del territorio, sus recursos naturales y el patrimonio arqueológico, San Pedro de Atacama, norte de Chile / The Likanantay (Atacameño) people and territorial value*Carlos Aguilar-Cruz***Abstract**

La presentación surge de mi experiencia de dirigente que ha participado en diversos trabajos comunitarios y organizacionales. Trataré los siguientes temas: Agua y Territorio y efectos de la Gran Minería; demandas al Estado Chileno para el reconocimiento de la nacionalidad Likanantay (atacameño) y su territorio; el rol de la arqueología y otras disciplinas que realizan trabajos en nuestros pueblos; dar cuenta del proceso de retiro de los cuerpos humanos de exhibición en el Museo Arqueológico de San Pedro de Atacama y el posterior depósito en sus dependencias, así como de la actual discusión acerca de su re-enterramientos de nuestros antepasados likanantay; discusión acerca del rol de los museos, disciplinas afines y el patrimonio en territorio likanantay; y, experiencias acerca de la administración y manejo de los sitios arqueológicos patrimoniales de nuestro territorio por parte de las comunidades likanantay. Finalmente, nos interesa compartir las propuestas likanantay respecto a los temas expuestos.

20.10 - Landscape legacies: archaeological approaches to domestication in the landscape

Theatre N: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

*Manuel Arroyo-Kalin, Alexander Herrera***Abstract**

An important paradigm shift is taking place in archaeology as knowledge about long-term trajectories of anthropogenic landscape transformation accrues. This shift calls for caution in addressing environments exclusively as self-regulating and equilibrium-seeking systems to which individuals or cultures adapt or adapted. Instead it encourages a consideration of the biotic and abiotic components of inhabited landscapes as historically-contingent outcomes of human niche-building, past and present. Among these dynamics, the intensification and localization of symbiotic relations with other species - what we commonly gloss as plant and animal domestication - can be considered as one of the most important factors inducing specific, indeed emergent trajectories of landscape evolution during the Holocene. Reciprocally, domestication processes and other mutualistic relations are recurring inter-specific dynamics that take place within, indeed depend on, the affordances of specific yet changing environs - landscapes that were inhabited and modified by human communities in particular ways. This session focuses on the study of those instances of anthropogenic landscape transformation that are inextricably related to the intensification and reproduction of symbiotic relations between human communities and other species, i.e. on the trans-generational dynamic of landscape domestication. The following paper proposals were invited: a) case studies that approach the relation between domestication and landscape history employing the toolkit of environmental archaeology, broadly defined; and b) overviews of diachronic trajectories of landscape domestication that rely on the integration of archaeological and environmental data at a regional level. The approach of the session is comparative, its scope global.

An integrated landscape approach to prehistoric sheep husbandry and wool production in Northern Europe*Jane Downes, Antonia Thomas***Abstract**

Animal husbandry is under-researched in the way practices are framed around landscape and make dramatic changes to landscape. Research is evidencing prehistoric sheep husbandry in southern Britain, and other parts of Northern

Europe, on a scale not previously imagined and which has been compared to medieval sheep husbandry. Questions regarding the direct relationship of this increase in sheep rearing to the production of wool can be addressed through a multi-faceted approach which considers visible changes in landscape relating to husbandry combined with geoarchaeology and modelling, together with the zooarchaeological investigation of aspects such as biometrics, microwear and stable isotopes. The approach outlined in this paper also identifies the social and symbolic aspects of sheep, wool and textile production recoverable archaeologically through the material culture, agricultural and domestic architecture, and burial evidence, as being key to the investigation of landscape, domestication and sustainability.

Perception and interaction with the environment. An approach using archaeobotanical evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic societies

Ferran Antolín Tutusaus

Abstract

A lot has been written, especially from a postprocessualist angle, about human groups' perception of and interaction with the environment. This scholarship, however, has not traditionally paid much attention to archaeobotanical evidence. It is argued here that a focus on perception and interaction should come from interdisciplinary research; thus, in this paper, I outline a theoretical and methodological approach for archaeobotanical investigations that aims to examine hunter-gatherers' changing perceptions of and interaction with the environment. This framework is applied to environmental data from the late Mesolithic (10840-6060 cal BC) and early Neolithic (5475-4040 cal BC) occupations at the Can Sadurní cave (Catalonia, Spain) in order to discuss the adoption of agriculture and pastoralism in the Iberian peninsula as new ways of perceiving and relating to the environment.

Of water, salt and worms: an archaeology of the Ubari sand sea oases, Libyan Fazzan

Stefania Merlo

Abstract

The Ubari erg, in the Libyan Fazzan, is characterized by the presence of approximately twenty salt lakes along inter-dunal corridors of the Sand Sea. These lakes are currently deserted and epitomize contrasting stereotypes of beauty, desolation and abandonment. Until the 1990s, however, three of them were settled by the Dawada, a small endogamic group that takes their name from the specialised harvest of the brine shrimps found in the area. In this paper I explore past interrelations between human settlement, goat herding, and palm husbandry in the region, elucidating complex forms of organization born of and in the desert.

Niche building or costly signalling? Assessing the role of terraces in an Andean highland valley

Melissa Goodman-Elgar

Abstract

Agricultural terracing is a quintessential form of human niche construction. Communities reshape vertical landscapes into artificially-levelled and stabilized growing platforms altering soils, hydrology, even albedo, and soil temperature. These transformations favour symbiotic species (e.g. soil fauna, volunteer plants and cultigens). However, taking a closer look at terraced substrates, many terraced fields are unsuccessful by agricultural standards. Well-built terrace walls contain leached soil that does not hold water, encourage soil fauna or produce high yields. This begs the questions, under what conditions are terraces constructed, and for what ends are they built? Through a case study in central Peru, this paper demonstrates that terrace builders using similar technology may have different aims in mind. Climate fluctuations cannot accommodate the various growing conditions found in fields. The cultural associations of construction indicate a shift from community-level niche construction for subsistence, to state-

financed costly-signalling to exhibit hegemony over people, place and resources.

Ancient Maya wetland fields: a new model based on multiple proxies

Timothy Beach, Sheryl Luzzadder-Beach

Abstract

Geoarchaeological research in the wetlands of northern Belize reveals a new model of Maya wetland agriculture as an adaptation to landscape inundation and aggradation in the Archaic through Post Classic periods. Maya farmers were burning and farming this landscape as early as 4500 BP, but the water table rose, inundating and burying fields from 3000 to 1000 BP as gypsum precipitated from sulfate and calcium saturated water. We present numerous excavations with multiple lines of evidence from two large areas of wetland fields. We build our findings from water and soil chemistry, pollen, phytoliths, macrofossils, and over thirty radiocarbon dates. These lines of evidence suggest the Maya built canals and field plots in the Classic Period (1700-1100 BP) to reclaim the fields for maize and tree crops.

Anthropogenous savannas on the French Guiana coast

Stéphane Rostain

Abstract

Coastal savannas of French Guianas are covered by thousands of raised fields, built between 900 and 1400 AD by Arauquinoid groups. Stereoscopic analyses and surveys resulted in a complete and precise map of the Pre-Columbian earthworks along the western French Guiana coast, from Cayenne Island to the Maroni River. Topographical location and the shape of fields is indicative of differences in adaptation to the hydrographical conditions and to the nature of the soil. Some hydrological constructions are associated with the raised fields. Other earthworks are found like causeways that cut through the swamps. Residential sites also show complex internal organization. Ancient communities did manage their territory in specific pattern. French Guiana coastal landscapes not only result from natural process, but also from old human activities.

Preliminary phytolith and starch grain analysis from agricultural raised fields from coastal French Guiana

Jose Iriarte, Irene Holst, Stephen Rostain, Jennifer Watling

Abstract

This paper presents the results of preliminary on-going analysis of combined microfossil botanical studies from late Holocene agricultural raised-fields in coastal French Guiana. Phytolith analysis from different types of raised fields, including small mounds and long ridged fields, indicates that maize (*Zea mays* L.) was one major crops cultivated in these agricultural landscapes. The presence of phytoliths from the vegetative and reproductive organs of maize -leaf, cob and husk- suggests that farmers deposited crop residues on the mounds after harvesting. The in situ deposition of phytoliths has also provided us with a highly localized picture of the vegetation growing in the raised-fields, which were constructed in different settings of the landscape. Starch grain analysis from ceramic griddle fragments from the Sable Blanc archaeological site complements the phytolith analysis from the raised fields. We discuss and compare our data with other botanical studies of raised-field agriculture in the Americas.

Pre-Columbian raised fields in French Guiana couple the actions of human and natural ecosystem engineers: evidence from soil geochemical and physical studies

Jago J. Birk, Robert Lensi, Johannes Karl, Martin Hitziger, Timothy Thrippleton, Doyle McKay, Bruno Glaser

Abstract

The nature of Amazonian landscapes - manmade or natural - is currently under debate. Seasonally flooded coastal savannas in French Guiana are pockmarked by thousands of small mounds that remain above water during the rainy

season. There is archaeological evidence that these mounds are complexes of pre-Columbian raised fields. Work of our group is based on the hypothesis that these landscapes in their present form are neither purely natural nor purely manmade, but are shaped by interactions between the construction activities of pre-Columbian farmers and natural processes driven by ecosystem engineers, such as earthworms, ants, termites, microorganisms and plants, all of which are concentrated on mounds. We present evidence from ongoing soil geochemical, microbial and physical studies dealing with pre-Columbian land-use practices and the hypothesis that raised structures persist because actions of these ecosystem engineers contribute to their stability.

Can spectral analysis of digitised images help us distinguish spatially periodic landscapes of natural and human origin? A case study of complexes of mounds in coastal savannas of French Guiana

Delphine Renard, Doyle McKey

Abstract

Many savannas of coastal French Guiana are characterized by periodic landscapes in which a seasonally flooded matrix is pockmarked by thousands of regularly spaced mounds representing agricultural raised fields created by pre-Columbian Amerindians during the late Holocene. However, there exist many examples of highly regular landscapes of natural origin. When direct archaeological evidence is scanty, can 'signature' clues in the spatial structure of landscapes reveal the imprint of ancient human actions? Using spectral analysis applied to digitised aerial photographs, we quantified the periodicity (regularity in distance between mounds), intensity (periodic variation as a proportion of the total variation) and orientations of mounds in savanna landscapes. The patterns we identified have never been detected in landscapes of natural origin. Interestingly, these 'signature' features could enable us to distinguish spatially periodic landscapes of manmade and natural origin and could thus help guide archaeological research in similar wetland landscapes of unknown origin.

Kayapo management of savanna landscapes

Susanna B. Hecht

Abstract

Brazilian savanna landscapes (cerrado) are the tropical biome that has undergone dramatic transformations in the last generation through the conversion of these open forest types to soy and cattle. Cerrados were historically occupied by the Ge groups who were most famous for their interventions in forested landscapes. This paper documents the types of cerrado interventions, including the development of forest islands, Apete.

Occupation redundancy and the creation of landscape mosaics in the central Amazon

Eduardo G. Neves

Abstract

The occupation of archaeological sites in the central Amazon from the early first millennium AD onwards show a remarkable redundancy, despite the region's large geographical extent. This paper examines this trend, and proposes that such redundancy created landscape mosaics that structured the process of human occupation of the area all the way to the present, even if native populations had mostly disappeared from this area by the early nineteenth century AD.

Made in Brazil: new evidence for anthropogenic dispersal of the Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*, *Lecythidaceae*) in ancient Amazonia

Glenn H. Shepard Jr., Rogerio Gribel, Maristerra Lemes

Abstract

The Brazil nut, a colossal tree of upland primary forest, is the most important non-timber forest product of Amazonia. Its peculiarly inefficient seed dispersal strategy and discontinuous

distribution in groves throughout Amazonia have led some to hypothesize anthropogenic origins, but evidence to date has been inconclusive. Here we present results of a multidisciplinary study addressing this question. Genome sequencing of eight widespread Brazil nut populations (up to 2800 km apart) revealed no variation for six non-coding cpDNA regions, some of which show polymorphisms even at local scales for related *Lecythis* species. Eight polymorphic microsatellite markers showed no geographical structuring (93% of variation is contained WITHIN populations), further suggesting rapid and geologically recent irradiation from an ancestral population, most likely by humans. Comparative linguistic analysis and ecological and ethnographic observations reinforce the hypothesis that ancient Amazonian peoples played a key role in establishing this emblematic and economically important rainforest landscape.

20.11 - 'Neolithic' landscape in East Asia

Theatre N: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Jongil Kim, Simon Kaner

Abstract

The meaning of Neolithic or Neolithisation in the context of East Asia can be understood in a different way from that of other regions, and even between particular East Asian countries. For example, although these regions share one or two common features known as the so-called Neolithic package, 'Neolithic' or Neolithisation in Korea and Japan indicates a mobile or sedentary way of life maintained by hunter-gatherer societies with pottery and Neolithic stone tools, yet a sedentary agricultural community in China. This suggests that the concept of Neolithic or Neolithisation needs to be critically reviewed within its local or regional context of material culture, just as in Europe.

This session is designated to review the concept of 'Neolithic' and Neolithisation in East Asian prehistory in terms of landscape archaeology. In particular, this session probes the active role of landscape in the formation of social change in the Neolithic period of East Asia, particularly in terms of current issues raised in landscape archaeology, such as the application of the phenomenological approach and research on socio-political landscape dynamics. It is expected that this session could suggest a new way of understanding the social and symbolic changes that occurred in the Neolithic period in East Asia, focusing on the following topics: symbolic landscape, socio-political landscape, cultural landscape, landscape and environment, dwelling, attitude to nature, experience in every day life, etc.

A socioeconomic shift in landscape during the Chulmun period in Southern Korea

Sangtaek Lim

Abstract

This article explores a socio-political process of change in the southern part of Korea in the Neolithic period (Chulmun period) in terms of landscape archaeology. The Southern part of Korea witnessed approximately three massive socio-political changes through the Chulmun period. The first shift is the introduction of a new cultural tradition and subsistence economy from the Early to the Middle phase of the Chulmun period, the second is the re-organization of settlement pattern and its regional diffusion through the middle and the late phase, and the third is the collapse of the socio-political structure maintained in the southern part. This article aims to probe a changing process of socio-political shift in landscape, focusing on the former two (the first and the second) shifts.

Hierarchisation in settlement systems: how did it come about?

Koji Mizoguchi

Abstract

The emergence of inter-settlement hierarchy is an important issue in the general study of social evolution and state

formation. A dominant trend of the study emphasises differential adaptational potentials between settlements, and teleological-functionalist explanations tend to be applied. However, recent developments in network analysis in sociology suggests that contingent factors such as the topological location of settlements in an emergent settlement network determine the trajectory of the development of inter-settlement hierarchy and of complexity. By applying some basic methods of network analysis to examples from the Yayoi period of Japan, the paper will illustrate how contingency and relationality played crucial roles in the development of inter-settlement hierarchy and, indeed, in the evolution of society.

Life and death in 'Life world': the construction of symbolic landscape in the Korean Bronze Age

Jongil Kim

Abstract

This paper aims to explore a way of constructing a symbolic agricultural landscape in the Korean Bronze Age by integrating Husserlian phenomenological perspective with the data and information drawn from important settlement sites and enclosures, in which a new type of agricultural practice emerged (the paddy field) as well as burials and pit-house.

The purpose of this is to find a better way of understanding an archaeological landscape within 'Lebenswelt' (Life world). This argument will include the following topics; 1) a specific way of materializing life, death and production in the landscape, 2) how this materialization (or construction) could be understood in 'life world', 3) the kinds of transcendental horizon this materialized and constructed landscape could have, 4) how individual agents could sense this materialized and constructed landscape and the way in which individuals could reinterpret and constitute their own identity.

Neolithic rice-paddy from the Zhaojiazhuang site, eastern China

Yun G. Jin

Abstract

The site of Zhaojiazhuang is located in the south of Hanjiazhuang village (36°03'01.47"N, 119°47'16.31"E, 88m above sea level), Jiaozhou City, Shandong Province. The systematic archaeobotanic analysis of the cultural relics and soil samples revealed that plentiful crop remains have been preserved in this settlement and that rice and millet were the main crops in this settlement during the Longshan Period.

To the east of the habitation and burial areas, some possible farming remains measuring 700 square meters have been unearthed. All samples from this area underwent phytolith analysis. As well as phytolith of rice plants and phytolith of rice field weeds like barnyard grass (*Echinochloa* Beauv.), hygrophilous plants like sedge (*Cyperaceae*) have also been identified. It is suggested that most of the soil samples are from rice-paddy areas.

Prehistoric wasps' nests in Japan

Ken'ichi Yano

Abstract

We introduce wasps' nests recovered from a Late Jomon site, Miyazaki, in central Japan, which dates to 1000BC. Each nest is a capsule made by soil paste about 2cm long and 1cm diameter. The capsules are made by *Aupolopus carbonarius*, a kind of wasps that can be seen now all over Japan and the world. The *Aupolopus* do not make their nests underground but on leaves or roots above ground, and we discovered them in a Jomon layer 1m thick layer that had accumulated as the result of a short-term avalanche of stones and soil. We can recognize the capsules were made on site in the Jomon period. This is the first time such nests dating to the Jomon period have been discovered, and we would like to learn of other prehistoric examples around the world. We think that the wasp's larva is too small for prehistoric people to have eaten it.

Strategic alteration of landscape: socioeconomic landscape dynamics in the southern Korean Mumun Period

Jangsuk Kim

Abstract

This presentation discusses the relationship between the development of sociopolitical hierarchy, agricultural intensification, surplus appropriation, population reorganization and landscape dynamics during the southern Korean Mumun Period (800-300 BC), the so-called 'Songgukri Culture'. At the beginning of this period, coinciding with agricultural intensification, agricultural surplus changed from private to public property, evidenced by a lack of private storage facilities and the construction of communal storage facilities. By so doing, elites could exclusively access surplus. Shortly after the establishment of this intra-community level surplus appropriation system, the range of surplus appropriation extended to inter-community level. People gathered in the Songgukri Basin where previous occupation was not evident and constructed new settlements and annexed sites specifically for storage. This newly occupied area soon became the largest socioeconomic center. To conclude, a series of changes in surplus appropriation strategy significantly altered not only the physical but also sociopolitical landscape of the area.

Were there 'Neolithic landscapes' in East Asia?

Simon Kaner

Abstract

This paper will examine whether the term 'Neolithic' is applicable in the East Asian context and to what extent it is a helpful concept in addressing issues of 'landscape' archaeology in the region. A case study will be presented from the Shinano River in central Japan, a region which saw the development of pottery-using fisher-gatherer-hunters very early, and the appearance of rice-growing agriculturalists relatively late. The implications of recent debate about the specific nature of Japanese archaeology (as opposed to the perceived generalising nature of Anglo-American archaeology) will be explored, and the significance of this for developing the potential of this very rich archaeological tradition on the world archaeological stage.

Theme 21 - Living in Island Worlds

Paul Rainbird, Bernard Knapp, Ian Lilley, Aidan O'Sullivan

Abstract

Islands have long been fascinating places for poets, artists and writers, providing usefully blank sheets to imagine utopian societies or to re-imagine existing nations - as in colonial encounters between empires and discovered islands. Islands are also of interest to scientists who explore the distinctive qualities of island fauna and flora. It is unsurprising then that island archaeology has rapidly emerged as an exciting and innovative sub-discipline in archaeology. With a long history of providing evidence of Darwinian evolution and biogeographical models it is not surprising that an emerging scientific archaeology was attracted to island studies. But islands have also been the subject of anthropological fascination dating from the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century expeditions to the Torres Strait and Trobriands amongst other locations. Anthropological and other social methods have also then attracted archaeologists to islands. Island archaeologies explore such issues as the perceptions and uses of islands, landscapes and surrounding waters; the role of islands as bounded places in the construction of distinctive social identities and the connections that people have established within - and between - islands and outside worlds. Until recently, islands were seen as usefully isolated 'laboratories' for the study of social change across time, but more recent studies emphasise the connections that islanders make with outside worlds, giving rise to an interest in 'landscapes'. There are several geographical areas of island interest in archaeology, with the Pacific and Mediterranean perhaps being best known in past research and publications on archaeological approaches to islands. The Caribbean, north Atlantic Islands (including Britain and Ireland), the islands of South East Asia, the Indian Ocean and those of the Americas, particularly the west and northwest coast of North America, as well as many other islands outside these regions, are also witnessing thriving research at the moment. Emerging archaeological research in islands all around the world will therefore be drawn together in this theme. Island worlds have been viewed variously as restrictive or expansive, the sea as a barrier or bridge to communication, but is there/should there be a difference between island archaeology and coastal archaeology, or is there a need for a sub-discipline at all? In this Theme we invited sessions that address such questions, we also wished to encourage themes that are regional, but also welcomed proposals that offer a comparative perspective to the issue of living in island worlds. We also recognised that sessions and papers need not deal solely with the past, for example, what are the threats and opportunities to small island nations in relation to heritage management, and particularly concerns related to climate and other environmental change. The term 'Island' has also become a potent metaphor which equates to insularity, collective identities, isolation and microcosms and sessions and papers exploring this in archaeology will also be welcome.

Associated Posters

- Evidence for diet and resource use at Fijis earliest Lapita settlement, Bourewa, through chemical analysis of pottery residues and midden deposits

21.1 - Between the sea and the sky: 'island' as a metaphor for investigating eco-systems, landscape and identity

C110: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Mads Ravn, Reidar Solsvik

Abstract

Island research focuses on islands as small, contained ecosystems. By using an 'islands as laboratories' metaphor, changes in climate in islands are sometimes thought of as an uncomplicated model for understanding the effects of world-wide climate change. In Pacific archaeology a similar perspective, viewing islands as isolated laboratories for

studying natural and cultural processes, has been considered since Marshall Sahlins published *Social Stratification in Polynesia* in 1958. Over the last three decades, however, researchers have started to study interaction between islands and its effects on island landscapes and social organisation. Landscape studies have utilised terms like 'seascape' and 'transported landscape' to explain variations and similarities of island landscapes in the Pacific. This session will explore the potential of the concept of 'island studies' in relation to similarities and differences in 'eco-systems', 'landscape' and social studies of 'identity'. Does 'island' present a coherent metaphor with which to frame such studies? Does the island habitat induce similar responses when establishing settlements in the Pacific as in the Caribbean or in the Mediterranean? Must a different methodology be employed, or a different chain of thought be followed in the study of 'eco-systems', 'landscape' and 'identity' as social constructs on islands as opposed to continents, and, in the affirmative case, which? This session presents papers from all island-regions of the world where archaeologists are investigating eco-systems, natural resources or landscapes on islands, to critically discuss the content, potential and relevance of their island studies to general archaeological problems.

Associated Posters

- Application of geophysics in the investigation of the later prehistoric monuments and settlement on Tiree and Coll, Inner Hebrides, Scotland

'Island' as a metaphor for investigating eco-systems, landscape and identity

Reidar Solsvik, Mads Ravn

Abstract

Introduction to the session.

An island landscape revealed: a case study on heritage and climate change in Micronesia

William (Bill) F. Jeffery, Rosita Henry, Christine Pam

Abstract

This paper discusses results of a recent study on responses to climate change discourse on Moch Island, a coral atoll in the Mortlock Islands of Chuuk State, Federated States of Micronesia. While viewing islands as isolated laboratories has been rightly challenged in the recent literature, we wish to revisit the significance of the particularistic identities of island landscapes within the 'sea of islands'. Moch Island was revealed to us as a cultural web of places constituting a landscape steeped in heritage significance. We argue that heritage and identity remain largely anchored in place and that this provides a fundamental basis for imagining and practicing the flows of connection that link islanders into an extended social universe.

Behind the collapse metaphor: how Easter Island's ancient society caused and managed an environmental crisis

Andreas Mieth, Hans-Rudolf Bork

Abstract

Several questions regarding Easter Island's past, stimulate the scientific discussion more than ever. Did the ancient society suffer from a cultural and ecological collapse? Were humans responsible for a dramatic change of the environment? The authors show that on the one hand, the islanders were responsible for the deforestation of Easter Island, but on the other hand the prehistoric society was able to avoid an economical and ecological collapse by establishing new land use techniques. Our comprehensive data of the chronology of land use disprove the picture of a complete environmental and social collapse. The data refute current hypotheses of a late start of colonization, and disprove recent assumptions concerning the ecological role of rats on the island. We show that the image of an exclusively destructive way of land use in prehistoric times must be given up.

Evolutionary efflorescence on Easter Island*William Ayres, Reidar Solsvik***Abstract**

Rapa Nui (Easter Island), a geographically isolated East Polynesian island with a maximum prehistoric population of perhaps 4000-6000, has achieved fame from the carving of nearly 1000 stone statues and monumental platforms. These have been, and continue to be, critical for the cultural identity of the island. Still the question of why so much energy was spent on this endeavour has not been satisfactorily answered. This paper explores evolutionary efflorescence in the context of small, contained island with social organisations as one major factor behind the elaboration of Rapa Nui imagery. In social settings such as that found on small difficult-to-reach islands tradition dictates cultural expressions. Success of a particular design or a ritual may have a more profound effect on such societies than on larger, open social systems, causing repetition and standardisation to occur on a large scale. Inevitably, the phenomena will grow until it exceeds social or environmental limitations.

Identities of Pacific peoples - melding the past and the present*Lisa Matisoo-Smith***Abstract**

In addition to the modern day geopolitical classification of the islands of the Pacific, archaeologists, linguists, and biologists have added numerous other identifying labels to define the peoples, cultures and islands. We define populations as Polynesians, Melanesians, and Micronesians; Austronesians and non-Austronesians; Lapita peoples and non-Lapita peoples. Geneticists are adding new labels to the Pacific - various haplotypes and haplogroups are defined and these carry information regarding histories and past relationships - we now talk about populations in terms of P's, Q's and B's. As is to be expected, these various labels and the implications regarding the histories of the peoples in question do not necessarily always suggest the same story. How do we as prehistorians reconcile these different histories and, perhaps more importantly, how do we explain our findings to the communities we are talking about? What kind of impact can this information have on Pacific identities and on future research/researchers?

Islanders, mainlanders and the sea in Bronze Age Greece*Ina Berg***Abstract**

Since the publication of Brookbank's *An Island Archaeology* it has become accepted that studies of islands should include the sea within their broader landscape approach, with a proposed shift in terminology from (is)landscapes to seascapes. In appreciation of this expanded focus, questions regarding eco-systems, natural resources, landscape and identity now also need to take into account how the proximity of the sea shaped islanders' identities, how they lived with/on/by the sea and made use of its resources. I wish to present one particular aspect of this islander-sea interaction, namely the symbolic and physical importance of seafood for islanders and mainlanders in the Bronze Age Aegean. It will be proposed that proximity to the sea does not necessarily predict utilisation of its natural resources and that responses vary considerably. As regards the symbolic meaning of the sea, preliminary investigations indicate that the sea was linked with death and the afterlife.

Landscapes, seascapes and spiritscapes of the California Channel Islands*Jennifer E. Perry***Abstract**

Coastlines represent dynamic intersections between terrestrial and marine environments, and as such they not only represent resource diversity, transportation, and opportunity, but also influence spirituality and identity. In the California Bight, island-

mainland interactions in the past have been considered primarily in the context of exchange, with the intervening ocean waters regarded as sources of food and danger. Absent from these perspectives, however, are the ways in which indigenous residents imbued the islands and their surrounding environments with supernatural properties. As the most extensive and terrestrially diverse of the California Channel Islands, Santa Cruz Island supported the largest populations of island Chumash. Citing archaeological, ethnographic, and ethnohistoric data, this island is discussed with respect to how resource variability, travel routes, viewsheds, and spiritscapes constituted meaningful elements of and influenced decision making within the landscapes and seascapes of the Santa Barbara Channel.

Rapa Nui, a small island in the centre of the world - a discussion on un-sustainable and sustainable development in a historical perspective*Helene Martinsson-Wallin***Abstract**

Rapa Nui (Easter Island) is world famous for its giant statues, but also as the ultimate example of a society who depleted and destroyed its own resources already in prehistoric times. The research has mainly focused on issues of initial colonisation and the destruction of the material culture and what caused the apparent collapse of society and the drastic environmental changes. This paper discusses the contemporary views of the dramatic changes in Rapa Nui society from a cultural and environmental perspective and its influences on the global debate on environmental issues and sustainable societies.

Sailing against the winds of biogeography: some speculations on prehistoric island/coastal archaeology in the Aegean*Zarko Tankosic, Theofanis Mavridis***Abstract**

Much of the current work on prehistory of the Aegean islands has been coloured by concepts such as biogeography and insularity. Although these approaches are valid, we believe that they constitute one way of looking at the issue. Although winds, currents, proximity, and genetic makeup do shape interactions among insular societies to some degree, we believe that they are not the only factors because space is most of all a social construction and is not only measured but also lived and perceived. Therefore, we argue that the paramount spiritus movens of prehistoric maritime interactions lies in the spheres of personal networks, social contacts, and emergent communities based on them. Furthermore, we think that it is imprudent to speak of island and coastal archaeology as universally applicable concepts. We argue that the degree and existence of insularity in island communities varies from one case to another and is dependent on specific contexts.

Villages on the edge: semantics and archaeology in the Torres Strait*Duncan J. Wright***Abstract**

When Europeans arrived in the Torres Strait they visited, or viewed from the sea, settlement areas which they described as "villages". No fixed definition or conceptual framework was given to explain these sites, an ambiguity which has allowed later studies to stretch boundaries and partially reinvent these sites. The anthropologist Alfred Haddon, for example, was able to add a new layer of totemic and kin based meanings in the Western Torres Strait based on discussions with local informants. This paper re-examines previous perceptions of villages and considers how archaeology may add a further dimension to this organic notion. I argue that the ambiguity of the concept necessitates a multi-disciplinary approach in which archaeology is viewed alongside Islander histories. While undoubtedly this is problematic for researchers attempting to create site and semantic boundaries it offers an unusual freedom for examining ethnographically known village sites across the region.

21.2 - Long-term adaptive strategies in the settlement of islands: comparing the archaeological data from the Pacific and the Mediterranean Sea

C110: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30
10-20 minutes with discussion

Christophe Sand, Ian Lilley

Abstract

Islands have for long been seen in multiple ways, from ideal laboratories where cultures developed in isolation, to marginal landscapes at the border of dynamic cultural systems on continents. This session welcomes papers presenting case-studies on the long-term cultural evolution of specific islands or sub-regions in two distinct "seas of islands", the Pacific and the Mediterranean, in an attempt to promote comparative perspectives.

Over the last century, the perception of the Pacific's past has gone from a vision of "perpetual Eden" to an extreme model of "Future Eaters". As usual, the reality lies in between these two stereotypes. Archaeological research in recent decades has started to disentangle the multiple dynamics at work over the past millennia between people and the diverse ecological environments of the Pacific Islands, resulting in the traditional cultures witnessed by the first European explorers of the region. A first simple linear evolutionary model of cultural differentiation of settler groups has been progressively replaced by complex scenarios incorporating social and cultural processes of adaptation, transformation and intensification. Archaeologists have identified differences in behavioural patterns between chronological periods, localized adaptive strategies transforming islands and valley systems in unique ways, and massive influences from natural events (drought or wet periods, cyclones, volcanism) on some cultural trajectories. Similar although somewhat more advanced studies have been undertaken over a longer period in the major islands of the Mediterranean, highlighting a rich diversity of case-studies in diverse ecological settings, cultural areas and chronological periods. In particular, increasingly dynamic perspectives on the relationship between islanders, the sea, coast and land have encouraged the use of phrases such as island-scapes, coast-scapes and sea-scapes as means of capturing a more integrated approach to island geographies and exploring more holistic experience of island landscapes. Simultaneously, greater emphasis has been placed upon the study of inter-island relationships, migration and colonisation.

Understanding the mechanisms underlying the diversity of long-term evolutionary pathways in islands is one of the most exciting issues in research on the human past of these "lands surrounded by water".

Associated Posters

- o Long-term Pathways in the Coast and Island: Typological Studies of Post-Lapita Pottery Traditions in Papua New Guinea

Articulating scales in sea-based social networks: a transdisciplinary approach

Ray Rivers, Carl Knappett, Tim Evans

Abstract

While archaeologists are perennially aware of the various forms of human interconnectedness, they have largely lacked workable methodologies to capture their nature. One means, overlooked until recently, is social network analysis. Within this a gap is emerging between 'microscopic', agent-based approaches and 'macroscopic', systems-based approaches. In our work, combining archaeology and statistical physics, we seek to avoid this polarity. Because the marine technology available at any period puts simplifying constraints on the development of sea-based networks, our particular focus has been regional interaction networks in the Aegean Bronze Age. We advocate a 'mesoscopic' approach that pays close attention to the nature and scale of both network nodes and links. Our approach, which has greater applicability than the Aegean, accommodates volatility in the environment, the

different patterns that follow from improving marine technology and is maximally stable against our ignorance of the archaeological record.

From sea to land. Reviewing Leeward Islands cultural chronology

Reidar Solsvik

Abstract

In this paper I will review the chronological data from the Leeward Islands relating to settlement, settlement expansion, and the formation of the socially important marae complex. Huahine is the island where one of the most extensive areal excavation of an early habitation site has taken place. During 2001-04 the Kon-Tiki Museum investigated the development of religious sites in the context of existing archaeological knowledge of the Leeward and Windward Islands. Based upon this work I will review the current chronological evidence of Huahine and the Leeward Islands. This evidence shows that there was a cultural transformation from a society dependent on long-distance exchange and symbolism with the sea, to societies that are more internally oriented. Historical Leeward culture was to a much greater degree organised around land and land-oriented aspects. The vehicle for this transformation is the adoption of the marae complex in the 15th century.

High latitude Island foragers and deferred Intensification

Everett J. Bassett

Abstract

Some high latitude islands, such as Tasmania, differ from lower latitude islands due to a deferral of intensifications by their populations. In this presentation, ethnographic data from 83 coastal and island societies is used to illustrate general trends in subsistence decision-making among high latitude island foragers. At latitude, an incongruity exists between a need for residential mobility, which benefits from a sparse toolkit, and that of accessing off-shore resources, which requires a complex technology with high curation and opportunity costs. This conundrum increases with latitude and is often resolved through high mobility and a deferral of off-shore marine specialization. In addition, acute seasonality and the low demographic plasticity of small, isolated land masses severely limit population growth, preserving a low ratio of population to available, high-ranking resources. The ethnohistoric record of these few relict societies provides a useful laboratory for understanding deferred intensification in prehistory.

Lapita mobility as an adaptation

Tomo Ishimura

Abstract

After the controversy between Les Groube's "strandlooper hypothesis" and Roger Green's "colonizer hypothesis", it has been considered that the Lapita economy was mainly based on horticulture with some minor subsistence; however, archaeological evidences do not necessarily support the general view and rather suggest that they were largely depended on marine resource. The settlement pattern suggests that they were rather nomadic than sedentary people. In this paper using the demography model of r- and K-selection, we analyze the settlement and mobility of the Lapita peoples in terms of adaptation, and show that they were largely "r-selected" group, which is characterized as low density of population, rapid development, high mobility, and preference of productivity. We conclude that the general view that the Lapita people were primarily land-based horticulturists is improbable, and they were seasonal nomadic ranging from base settlement with stilt houses to temporary camping sites such as rock shelter.

Living and leaving. Island colonisation and abandonment in Mediterranean prehistory*Helen Dawson***Abstract**

This paper aims to contribute to the theme of "Living in Island Worlds" by addressing how prehistoric colonisation varied spatially and temporally on the Mediterranean islands. Chronologically it will encompass prehistory from the time of the earliest known human presence on a few islands to that when most Mediterranean islands had been permanently settled (c. 10,000 to 1000 BC). The traditional equation between colonisation and settlement does not take into account that colonising activities entail different forms of visitation, utilisation, occupation, abandonment, and recolonisation. Mediterranean island archaeology is no longer just an archaeology of adaptation and initial settlement (and thus, for reasons that we shall see, mainly the Neolithic), but an archaeology that follows the long-term development of island communities, and therefore a much more complete "island archaeology". Mediterranean case studies, inspired by comparisons with the Pacific islands, will highlight the relations between geographical and cultural factors and long-term colonisation strategies.

On the margins: 3000 years of human settlement on the coasts of Yaté, south-east Grande Terre (New Caledonia, Island Melanesia)*Christophe Sand, André Ouetcho***Abstract**

The narrow coastline of Yaté is isolated at the south-eastern tip of the main island of New Caledonia. Over a 30km long seashore at the foot of uncultivable mountains, a rich array of archaeological remains testify to a complex human history in this marginal environment. After first human discovery nearly 3000 years ago started major impacts on the fragile landscape, with the appearance of landslides. The first millennium AD saw a significant progression of the silting of reef flats and mangroves and the development of cultural communities fairly isolated from the surrounding cultural regions. What appears to have been an intensification of land-use characterized the second millennium AD. This millennium witnessed the emergence of the "Kanak Traditional Cultural Complex", Yaté becoming one of the main centres of production of trading axes and pottery. The archaeological data collected in Yaté though illustrates a complex long-term cultural chronology.

State of new knowledge and promising archaeological prospects from East Borneo*Jean-Michel Chazine***Abstract**

Excavations conducted since the last 5 years in the eastern and archaeologically blank part of Indonesian Borneo has provided a multiple combination of data showing a very complex cultural succession of mixings. Apart from a very specific rock art indicating an unexpected originality, archaeological data provide also some unexpected elements. In association with lithic technology and archaeo-zoological observations, ceramics have unveiled an unexpected large variety of patterns displayed in all technical and aesthetical domains. Some similarities with "lapita styles" shown by some sherds associated moreover with funerary practices and tridacna flakes are puzzling enough to fuel discussions concerning the settlement processes which happened in that largely still unknown south eastern Asian area.

Subsistence strategies during the Holocene in East Timor: the archaeobotanical record*Nuno V. Oliveira***Abstract**

Results from recent archaeobotanical investigations in East Timor suggest that the model proposed by the "language/farming dispersal hypothesis" needs refining.

Despite the presence of pottery and animal domesticates in the Timorese archaeological record around 3500/4000 B.P., general subsistence patterns seem unchanged until much later. Based on the direct proxy of charred plant remains, it is suggested that a mixed economy based on tree crops/tubers agriculture and gathering, together with a strong component of shellfish collecting, was in place throughout the Holocene, and did not change significantly until the first European contacts, in the 16th century.

The creation of an island fortress: a case study of the Poor Knights, offshore islands of temperate New Zealand*James J. Robinson***Abstract**

Compared to Polynesia cultural evolution in New Zealand it is unusual in that human settlement is very short - only 700 years long, and occurred in isolation from other Pacific societies. Despite this short time frame research has shown that Maori society has experienced similar complex processes of adaptations, transformations and intensification's. Since this change in culture happened in isolation there is both cultural continuity and discontinuity going on and it is difficult to isolate exactly what factors instigated this change. To resolve this issue I have carried out archaeological; traditional; historical; and environmental research on the Poor Knights. These islands have fortuitously retained a complex and pristine archaeological landscape constructed in the later 'Classic' prehistoric period (post 1500 AD). This paper shows how intermittent use of island resources changed to permanent settlement post 1500AD, as a cultural response to escalating tribal conflict driven by increasing population and changes in resource availability.

Walking on water: modelling human engagement with prehistoric island geographies in Scotland and Cuba*Jago Cooper, Rebecca Rennell***Abstract**

In this paper we will explore island space using GIS derived models of land and water-based travel within and between islands to propose alternative perspectives on prehistoric island geographies. Two fairly diverse prehistoric case studies will be discussed in order to disclose the global application of this method; one relating to the islands of Cuba and the other to the Western Isles of Scotland. In both examples, island journeys across land and water are explored. Prehistoric water-based connections are not limited to the sea but incorporate navigable rivers and sea lochs expanding the potential networks of interaction between communities on these island's coasts, interiors, off-shore islands and wider marine environments.

21.3 - The archaeology of islands and coasts I

C110: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers each followed by discussion

*Scott Fitzpatrick, Paul Rainbird***Abstract**

This session is aimed at archaeologists, other scientists and interested parties with interests in the archaeology and historical ecology of islands and coastal settings. The session includes a variety of innovative and interdisciplinary topics, including broad syntheses of particular islands or coastal regions around the world, major methodological and theoretical advances in the study of island and coastal societies, and the historical ecology and human impacts of island and coastal ecosystems. In particular we are keen to highlight the connections between islands and coastlines, whether the latter is on islands or mainlands. The "Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology", which is sponsoring this session, provides an international forum for scholars from a wide variety of disciplines who share a common interest in studying islands, archipelagos and coastal regions. It is the goal of the journal to publish high quality, peer-reviewed research papers that contribute to a better understanding of

the role islands and coastal regions played in the development of human societies over space and time.

Associated Posters

- Investigations Towards Cultural Lifeways in the Wellesley Islands: Preliminary Archaeological Results
- Querns, combs and pots: putting Irish insular monasteries back on the early medieval map
- Stone tools, seasonality and environment in Jomon Japan
- The Jomon Stone Tools Database

The Circum-Philippine Sea as a maritime interactive area

Akira Goto

Abstract

The Philippine Sea lies between the Philippine Archipelago and the Marianas, Micronesia. This area is also surrounded by Taiwan and the Ryukyu-Japanese Archipelago in the north, and Maluku and New Guinea in the south. Thus "the Circum-Philippine Sea" area embraces regions belonging to "different" cultural traditions: East Asia (western Japan, Ryukyu Islands, and Taiwan), Southeast Asia (the Philippines and Maluku), Melanesia (northern New Guinea), and Micronesia (Marianas, Chuuk, Yap and Palau Islands). Although cultural relationships within and between these regions have been separately discussed so far, few attempts have been made to view these regions as a whole in terms of linguistics, mythology, physical anthropology, archaeology, and ethnology (e.g. a comparison on outrigger canoes of Bonin Island, south of Tokyo and those of Marianas). In this paper, I will propose the Circum-Philippine Sea as a significant framework for exploring long-term cultural interactions among East Asia, Southeast Asia and Oceania.

The evolution of social complexity in the prehistory of the islands of Okinawa, Japan: not simply simple but not complex enough

Hiroto Takamiya

Abstract

It is generally believed among the Okinawan and Japanese archaeologists that the prehistoric people in the Okinawa archipelago lived in harmony with their surrounding environment for several thousand years ago. Also it is generally believed that therefore their social structure was a simple band like egalitarian social organization. No change in social structure for several thousand years. However, recent studies have revealed that the prehistoric people on the islands were not living harmoniously with their surrounding environment. The results of these studies imply possible changes in social organizations during the prehistoric times. This paper attempts to reconstruct the social organization in the prehistoric times based on several lines of archaeological data. The data strongly suggest that the social organization evolved from simple band like societies to more complex forms of societies. However, interestingly enough chiefdom like society never evolved during the prehistoric times.

Changing patterns of island occupation: a case study from the Sir Edward Pellew Islands, Northern Australia

Robin Sim, Lynley Wallis

Abstract

This paper examines changes in intensity of human occupation on Vanderlin Island in the southwest Gulf of Carpentaria, from the terminal Pleistocene to modern times. The results of archaeological investigations on Vanderlin Island are examined in both regional and continental contexts. The possible influence of climatic change, external cultural contact and technological change on patterns of island use, and the viability of isolated human populations, is discussed. Like most of Australia's offshore islands the Pellys had formed at least 6,000 years ago although there is no evidence on these, or the vast majority of other Australian islands, in the post insulation phase prior to 4,000 BP. This issue is examined along with mid to late Holocene changes in intensity of human occupation or use on Vanderlin Island.

Exploring isolation and change in island environments: a perspective from the southern Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia

Sean Ulm, Daniel Rosendahl, Paul Memmott, Ian Lilley, Richard Robins, Errol Stock, Nicholas Evans

Abstract

The Wellesley Islands in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia, have played a central role in anthropological explorations of isolation in island environments in Australia. Despite occupying similar environments, there are major differences in cultural, economic and social organisation between the four Aboriginal cultural groupings who own these islands: the Lardil and Yangkaal of the North Wellesley Islands; the Kaiadilt of the South Wellesley Islands; and the Ganggalida of the mainland, near-shore islands and shared seas. A number of models, based largely on linguistic and ethnographic material culture assemblages, have been proposed to account for these differences positing progressive fissioning and subsequent divergence from an ancestral population pool. However, until now these models have lacked an archaeological framework to provide chronological context. We use new archaeological data to explore hypotheses for the origins of cultural differences observed in this island group.

Islands on the periphery

James J. Robinson

Abstract

Located off the temperate east coast of Northern New Zealand the Poor Knights Islands contain a contiguous, complex and pristine archaeological landscape. Current research suggests that the colonization of these islands and their rapid transformation into mirrors of the mainland Maori society is a direct result of political expansion, rapid population growth and increasing conflict in the late prehistoric period. This is followed in the proto-historic period by rapid abandonment again as a result of political activities and changes that occurred on the mainland. This isolated and to some extent problematic island environment becomes important late in the classic phase of Maori settlement. It becomes part of human systems as social and political changes occur on the mainland. Over time these changes cause these islands that are on the periphery of Ngatiwai's tribal territory to fall into and out of cultural systems depending on social, political and historic contingencies.

Making sense of islands

Robin G. Skeates

Abstract

This paper aims to 'make sense' of islands by providing a contextualized account of the changing prehistoric Maltese islandscape and sensescape. Islands have been defined as diverse and dynamic physical environments and socio-cultural constructs, or 'landscapes', experiences and perceptions of which vary between people and change over space and time. A related concept, which foregrounds the culturally-specific sensory experience and perception of the landscape, is that of 'sensescape'. This paper argues that, in the process of constructing and transforming the Maltese archipelago, different people made sense of the islandscape according to their contextually specific knowledge and embodied experiences of two key culturally-defined dimensions of their multi-sensory island environment: the village or domestic landscape; and the rest of the world (the wider landscape, the sea, adjacent land masses and other peoples in the South-Central Mediterranean region). These two domains were dynamic: their boundaries, character and relationship being redefined over successive periods.

Islands of mind, islands of materiality: research experience of two limestone islands - Mediterranean Malta and Atlantic Lismore

Simon Stoddart, Duncan Howitt-Marshall

Abstract

This paper will analyse the issue of island archaeology in the light of research experience of two very different islands. This approach will be set within the context of recent research, most particularly the work of Broodbank (2000) and Rainbird (2007), scholars whose work includes these two geographical regions in their research. Issues which will be considered (in the full paper) include: initial colonisation, environmental change, connectivity (the impact of globalisation), risk, imagined communities (including the relationship of past and present) and long-term temporalities. The paper will seek a balance between the physical realities of islands and their conceptualisation by prehistoric peoples. This paper will be a synthesis of one already delivered in January 2008 at the Institute of Island Studies at the University of Prince Edward Island (Canada) by Simon Stoddart and developed by Duncan Howitt-Marshall.

Where in the world were Ireland's west coast islands in the early medieval period?

Sharon A. Greene

Abstract

We know from historical research that the early Christian church believed that the Ocean surrounded the known world, that Britain and Ireland lay in this Ocean and their west coasts in particular were therefore on the edge of the world and civilisation. However, to interpret the early ecclesiastical insular remains in this context alone would be to seriously over-simplify the reality of their existence within a broader cultural land and seascape. While generally referred to as hermitages, the island sites off the Irish west coast are of varying sizes, are frequently intervisible and the artefactual evidence from Inishkea North (Co. Mayo) in particular is highlighting that their contacts could be far-reaching. This paper will discuss these contacts and thereby challenge our assumptions about the remoteness of the west coast.

Defining 'unknown' islands: Harris and the Shiant Isles

Kevin S. Colls, Patrick Foster

Abstract

The Isle of Harris and the Shiant Isles, with their lack of visible upstanding monuments, has been somewhat excluded from recent research, with archaeological study honing in on the seemingly more impressive remains on the other Hebridean islands. Through this paper we will look to begin to readdress this imbalance by outlining the results of our investigations into the archaeology of these remarkable places. The extreme topography that Harris offers - from steep mountains to machair - in which earlier settlement remains have been subsumed under blanket peat or sand blow; is part of the reason that little attempt had been made to undertake a systematic analysis or interpretation of the current Harris landscape. To rectify this, a multi-discipline approach has been undertaken, including GIS, field walking, evaluation, excavation, desk-based research, place-names, reminiscence survey, geophysics, in an attempt to outline the archaeological resource and to assess the 'landscape' of the Isles.

Dirk Hartog Island, Western Australia - the French revisited

Richenda Prall

Abstract

In October 2006 the Western Australian Museum's Department of Maritime Archaeology conducted archaeological surveys and excavations on Dirk Hartog Island, Western Australia. Its aim was to research and record significant archaeological sites within, and outside of, the Cape Inscription National Heritage listed area. The French annexation site, attributed to Louis de Saint Aloüarn (1772) at Cape Inscription, was re-investigated.

The Museum examined whether or not another annexation bottle, possibly containing the annexation document existed at the site. Various hypotheses had been proposed with respect to the manner in which the annexation may have been undertaken and these were re-examined. Archaeological survey and excavation were also conducted at the encampment of the survivors of the French whaler *Persévérant*, wrecked in 1841, on the North East coast of Dirk Hartog Island. One of the expedition's aims was to determine whether the site could definitely be attributed as the *Perseverant* survivors' camp.

'Insular archaeology': islands in isolation

Isabel Rivera-Collazo, Anke Marsh-Cross

Abstract

When considering the theoretical/methodological approach that should be used in island studies, three related issues need to be addressed: 1) the concepts of insularity and isolation, which influence our perceptions of island life and people, 2) the temptation to limit archaeological investigation within seemingly obvious boundaries, and 3) how biogeographical methodology has been removed from its context and applied blindly to island cultural studies. These concepts serve to perpetuate the myth of islands in isolation. The focus of archaeological investigation is therefore necessarily restricted by physical and perceived boundaries and as such shifts the emphasis away from the human element. A different approach needs to be developed. We propose there should be further integration of disciplines focusing on maritime culture, the relationship between humans and the sea, and treating islands as part of a whole unit of interaction.

21.4 - The archaeology of islands and coasts II

C110: Friday 4th July 14:00-16:00

5-10 minute position papers each followed by discussion

Paul Rainbird, Scott Fitzpatrick

Abstract

This session is aimed at archaeologists, other scientists and interested parties with interests in the archaeology and historical ecology of islands and coastal settings. The session includes a variety of innovative and interdisciplinary topics, including broad syntheses of particular islands or coastal regions around the world, major methodological and theoretical advances in the study of island and coastal societies, and the historical ecology and human impacts of island and coastal ecosystems. In particular we are keen to highlight the connections between islands and coastlines, whether the latter is on islands or mainlands. The "Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology", which is sponsoring this session, provides an international forum for scholars from a wide variety of disciplines who share a common interest in studying islands, archipelagos and coastal regions. It is the goal of the journal to publish high quality, peer-reviewed research papers that contribute to a better understanding of the role islands and coastal regions played in the development of human societies over space and time. This is a double session, with parts I and II.

The dispersal of the cult of 'panhellenic sanctuaries' in the Aegean; the Delos (Apollo Delios) case study

Stelios Lekakis

Abstract

This paper pertains to the distinctive phenomenon of the dispersal of certain "panhellenic cults" (i.e. inter-urban sanctuaries in mainland Greece or islands that transcended localities) in the Aegean, from the archaic to the early Roman era; a form of religious colonisation intertwined in politics of suzerainty and island identities. This paper focuses on the island of Delos, where the cult of Apollo Delios (the patron god of the Ionian Amphiclion League) has been "exported" from different carriers (e.g. the city-state of Naxos in the 7th and 6th c. BC or the city-state of Athens in the 6th and 4th c. BC) for a

variety of strategic reasons. Religious architecture is examined together with aspects of material culture and written resources in order to explore requirements and capacities that propelled the dissemination of some of the "pahnellenic" cults.

Archaeology of the island of Corsica: study of a mountain featuring territory Niolu. Opportunities of materialising Corsican identity in relation to archaeological research and heritage management

Leria Franceschini, Séverine Leconte-Tusoli

Abstract

Corsica, « the mountain in the sea », is the smaller and more mountainous of the three main islands of the occidental Mediterranean (8 722 Km², highest point: 2 710 m). She is located at a geographical and historical « crossroads » (special relationship with Sardinia and Tuscany). Niolu is a large valley of the centre of Corsica surrounded by the highest summits. The first sedentary men, from early Neolithic, have used the potentiality given by both mountain and lowland, practising transhumance. The complementarity lowland-mountain has an influence on the land occupation especially through settlements and burials. There is a difference between island and coastal archaeology. Archaeologists and anthropologists consider the sea as a threatening frontier but also as an opening onto the outside worlds for trade or cultural exchanges. Emerging archaeological research gives opportunities of materialising Corsican identity (one of the main research line of the University).

The coastal landscapes in the Apulian region (south-eastern Italy): mid-Holocene human and environment interactions

Girolamo Fiorentino, Milena Primavera, M. Caldara, F. Radina

Abstract

During the Holocene the rise in sea-level has been the major factor effecting the coastal environments and landscapes of the Adriatic region of Apulia (south-eastern Italy) with several transformations connected to natural processes and human occupations. The aim of this work is to identify palaeoenvironmental changes of Apulian coastal plains, in particular of Tavoliere and Murge area, related to climate conditions, Mediterranean sea-level rise and geomorphological characteristics, and also to highlight the relationship between these natural modifications and anthropic occupation dynamics from the Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (VII-II millennium BC). Our preliminary outcomes suggest a strong "human/coastal environment" connection in relation to the spread of settlements and their distribution, the exploitation of natural resources connected with water availability, proximity to wetland coastal area and land use (cultivation practices and/or wood exploitation) in the different cultural phases.

Investigating ancient landscapes: west coast Canada

Daryl W. Fedje, Quentin Mackie, Duncan S. McLaren

Abstract

Investigation of the earliest human occupation of the west coast of Canada is constrained by the very dynamic and regional nature of environmental change during early post-glacial time, and by the heavily forested and remote nature of the modern environment. Modeling ancient landscapes, especially former shoreline positions, has led to advances in knowledge of the earliest Holocene cultural record. Use of LiDAR, Swath Bathymetry and other imaging tools enables more precise targeting of palaeo-coastal features as well as karst landforms. Pre-Holocene human history is currently only glimpsed through investigation of karst caves including three on Haida Gwaii showing bear hunting extending from at least 11,000 BP. These methods and results, together with other paleoecological research, are helping to better understand the ancient coastal landscape and direct research towards earliest human occupation sites.

Investigating the role of small-scale societies in long-distance maritime contact and exchange in the ancient Indian Ocean

Nicole L. Boivin

Abstract

While Classical and historical period maritime activity in the Indian Ocean have received significant attention, fewer studies have focused on the prehistory of this region. Recent investigations, drawing upon archaeological science, historical linguistics and molecular genetics, have nonetheless begun to suggest that even long-distance contact, exchange and seafaring have extremely deep roots in the Indian Ocean. Part of the reason for the poor archaeological visibility of these achievements is probably the small scale of these activities, and of many of the societies that participated in them. This paper will thus examine the degree to which existing evidence, from archaeology and other disciplines, is able to shed light on the role of small-scale societies in early long-distance seafaring in the region. It will in addition explore some of the factors that may have prompted prehistoric individuals and societies to embark on often dangerous maritime ventures far from home.

Dating big birds: island colonisation and megafaunal extinction in Madagascar

Mike Parker Pearson

Abstract

Madagascar is one of the world's largest islands not far off the African coast and yet, paradoxically, it was colonised only around 2000 years ago. The evidence for the earliest human arrivals is slight and circumstantial, and early settlement sites are difficult to find even though the immigrant populations were iron-using cultivators. Some of the earliest evidence for human settlement comes from the arid southwest and south coasts of Madagascar where megafaunal species of hippopotamus, giant tortoises and elephant birds became extinct within a millennium or so. The precise nature of the link between human arrival and megafaunal extinction is unresolved but human agency seems certain to have been a factor. This paper examines the dating of elephant birds and their extinction in relation to the growth of human populations in southern Madagascar.

Settlement systems at 4000 B.C. on California's Northern Channel Islands

Michael Glassow

Abstract

Islands less than roughly 300 km² impose significant constraints on maritime hunter-gatherers with respect to subsistence and settlement. Populations on islands of this size generally must place greater emphasis on marine food resources than their mainland counterparts, and as a result settlement systems are strongly affected by the nature, distribution, and abundance of marine resources. Focusing on occupation of Santa Cruz Island off the California coast at about 4000 BC, alternative models of settlements are based with a distinction between logistical and residential procurement of resources, with particular attention to shellfish. Variables important in developing the alternative models are seasonal variations in availability or access to particular resources, tethering of residential bases to specific locations, means of transportation, technology for acquiring and storing resources, and social requirements. The analysis concludes that settlement systems probably entailed a complex mix of procurement types and annual variation in the degree of mobility.

Fishing and sealhunting on the outermost skerries in the Baltic

Roger Wikell

Abstract

Since Historical time it has been well known that the outermost skerries in the Baltic is especially rich in fish and seals. This

resource has been used by man ever since the Stone Age (Middle Mesolithic). Recent research (special surveys and excavations) has revealed that this pattern of subsistence began already in the early Mesolithic (c 8000 cal BC) in Eastern Middle Sweden. The hunters and fishers must have had an elaborated boat technology and know-how of seafaring to move in this seascape - the outer skerries are often situated more than 10km away. The settlement pattern of base-camps on the mainland or larger islands and small stations on skerries at the horizon seems to be a common trait for maritime societies in the north Baltic Sea area for 10 000 years - since early postglacial time up to present day.

Locational and network analysis of coastal archipelagos

Quentin Mackie, Daryl W. Fedje

Abstract

Tightly-packed island archipelagos in fjord-type environments have some interesting implications for human settlement and archaeological spatial analysis. Steep slopes and dense vegetation make terrestrial transportation difficult and limit the number of potential settlement sites. Both site location and water-transport routes between sites are therefore knowable, and it is argued that the natural topography of the coast is thus in knowable relationship with the social geography of its inhabitants. The number of islands in close proximity increases the amount of productive coastal ecotone in a given area, meaning such coastlines are not linear. The combination of these attributes allows network analysis, location-allocation modeling, and other spatial analytic tools to be applied to regional archaeological records. This allows the 'shape' of the environment to be a spatial variable that helps explain certain characteristics of settlement patterns. A brief case study from Vancouver Island highlights the application and utility of this approach.

Pottery as evidence for social interaction in Attica and the surrounding islands during the final Neolithic and the early Bronze Age

Margarita Nazou

Abstract

This paper will discuss the potential of archaeological materials such as pottery in the investigation of social networks in a study region, which includes both mainland (Attica) and islands (Euboea, Northern Cyclades, Saronic Gulf islands). By exploring pottery stylistic interaction between mainland, coastal and island communities, an alternative consideration of traditional cultural boundaries between mainland and islands is attempted. Pottery is the most abundant surviving archaeological material from all the excavated FN-EBA sites in this region. It was made in many combinations to meet a variety of social circumstances, such as the preparation of food or burial rituals. The preliminary results of an analysis of pottery fabrics, shapes and decoration are presented. The investigation of pottery stylistic interaction in a relatively unexplored study region hopes to contribute to a better understanding of the social and cultural relationships of Final Neolithic and Early Bronze Age communities.

Theme 22 - Maritime and Underwater Archaeology

Christopher J. Underwood, Connie Kelleher, Matthew A. Russell

Abstract

Given Ireland's geographic position off continental Europe and its strong maritime traditions it is appropriate that WAC-6 includes a theme that embraces all aspects related to the sea and inland waterways, and the technologies that enabled humankind to migrate and settle around the world.

Maritime archaeology encompasses a diverse range of interests. These include human habitation on now submerged coastal landscapes to the use of the sea and inland waterways, with this often being the impetus that encouraged the establishment and expansion of settlements. The development of waterborne transport and their components also enabled the essential industries of fishing, transport, and trade to thrive and, equally, this expansion in waterborne power led, in many cases, to conflict and controversy for many nations.

With growing international support for the spirit of the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage, it is also important that the world's underwater and maritime archaeology community can come together to discuss and exemplify, through a broad scope of papers, the challenges that the discipline will face over the next decades.

The theme will include a wide range of sessions including, projects that fall within the terms of maritime, nautical, marine, coastal and underwater archaeology and issues relating to methodology, legislation, resource management and public archaeology.

Associated Posters

- A pistol from the German raider HSK Kormoran
- The Maritime Infrastructure of the Roman Empire: Understanding the Role of Roman Hydraulic Concrete
- The Upper Submerged Forest of Goldcliff East, South Wales, Severn Estuary

22.1 - Current issues in the management and protection of the underwater cultural resource

C108: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Fionnbarr Moore, Ian Oxley, Connie Kelleher

Abstract

With ever-increasing pressures from development on the underwater cultural heritage, managers frequently find themselves having to deal with a myriad of potential threats when attempting to protect the resource. While appreciating the necessity for national development plans and the benefits, economic and otherwise, that accrue from investment in development and infra-structural projects, the resulting potential for significant impacts on underwater archaeology has a capacity to increase exponentially. In order to address these potential impacts there is a growing reliance on national and international legislation, directives and conventions, often without an inherent understanding and appreciation by government or non-government development agencies of the value and significance of the underwater heritage in its own right. Unless the importance of the underwater cultural heritage is fully and genuinely appreciated at the highest levels and the potential for development-related archaeology to produce significant finds in this area, there is a danger that it will lose ground in the face of commercial pressures. Existing legislation may be called into question and amended to assist in the resolution or mitigation of particular developments, rather than remaining as the firm basis by which the underwater heritage is protected. The issue of maintaining standards and best practice in underwater archaeology and identifying training and education needs in order to do so is also a critical part of management and protection strategies.

The compilation of shipwreck databases and other state-sponsored surveys that focus on the maritime and coastal heritage and how this work is feeding into the planning and development process is also a subject for consideration. It is essential in this context to pool the experiences of managers in this area on an international level and by doing so to strengthen the case for the preservation of this particularly fragile part of the resource. Papers in this session will encourage discussion and debate by presenting evidence from different countries on how they are dealing with development impacts and the problems faced by them in the protection of the underwater cultural heritage.

Associated Posters

- Finders Keepers: Amnesty collections reveal impact of Looting on Australian shipwreck sites
- Laws about underwater cultural heritage in Portugal

A growing challenge - protecting underwater heritage in Poland

Andrzej Pydyn

Abstract

This paper will discuss a number of problems concerning the protection of the underwater heritage deposited both in inland waters and in the Baltic Sea. The changes that took place in Poland in recent years have posed a significant threat to the underwater monuments. There are a number of issues which have to be approached to improve heritage protection:

- Legal status of underwater sites and finds
- Law implementation and enforcement
- Heritage policy and attitudes to underwater sites
- Practical forms of protection of the underwater heritage
- Financing the protection of the underwater heritage
- Development driven research
- Involvement of professional research and educational institutions
- Involvement of recreational divers (federations, clubs, etc.)
- Public awareness and engagement

Despite the fact that many laws in force protect the heritage in Poland, the practical implementations of these regulations are ineffective. The paper will stress a need for a clear heritage management policy that could be followed by archaeologists, developers and general public.

National legislation and national action: the governance of maritime heritage in China

Qu Jinliang

Abstract

China has not only established a series of related laws and regulations in recent decades dealing with the management and protection of the maritime heritage and underwater cultural resource, but also signed almost all the particular and related agreements, conventions and treaties of UNESCO. However, the current conditions of maritime heritage governance are not as effective and efficient as expected, and the task of governing the maritime heritage, especially underwater resources, in the area of modern development continues to pose challenges. There are two ways in which these conditions can be improved upon. Firstly, through the continued development of both national and international legislation, and secondly, by formulating a series of national policies which will allow for the strict and severe punishment of any illegal activities. Such measures would contribute greatly to the protection of maritime heritages both in concept and in action, both inland and abroad, and both through national actions and international co-operation.

Management of underwater archaeology in relation to maintenance and capital dredging: the Irish experience

Fionnbarr Moore

Abstract

Since 1999, the National Monuments Service has been assessing threats to the underwater cultural heritage arising from the impact of dredging in ports and harbours in Ireland. Procedures for archaeological mitigation have been put in place and are now well established when assessing dredging and dumping applications. A number of capital dredging programmes, commencing in the late 1990s, required environmental impact assessments and Dumping at Sea licences granted in relation to these programmes carried archaeological conditions. Through discussions with the Department of Marine and the Port Authorities, an agreement was reached that a once-off opportunity to archaeologically monitor and assess ongoing maintenance dredging works in the ports would also take place. A number of important discoveries were made as a result. This paper will explain the nature of the provisions that were put in place for archaeological mitigation and management of the sites once significant discoveries were made.

Preserving the maritime landscape through access: the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary

Jefferson J. Gray

Abstract

The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary mission is to preserve and protect nearly 200 shipwrecks located off of Alpena, Michigan in Lake Huron, while providing access to recreational users. This paper will address how the sanctuary is working to increase public access to these resources through historical and archaeological research, conservation, education and outreach, and innovative public interpretation. The public is also an integral part in sanctuary's long term planning and of how the sanctuary makes management decisions. A Sanctuary Advisory Council, consisting of 30 members of the public, provides on going advice on management issues and decisions. This constant public input has been critical to the success of this marine protected area, and is best demonstrated by a grassroots effort to increase the size of the sanctuary by more than a factor of eight.

The 1993 Historic Shipwrecks amnesty in Australia: a preliminary assessment of its effectiveness and implications

Jennifer Rodrigues

Abstract

Souvenir hunting and the plundering of archaeological sites for private collections or the antiquities market have long been a problem for archaeologists as they leave gaps in the material record. Amnesties, in the context of archaeology, are a way of filling these gaps by documenting the existence of looted materials and other relevant information. In 1993, following years of suspected looting, a nation-wide amnesty was declared in Australia calling for members of the public, who were in possession of historic shipwreck relics, to declare their collections without fear of prosecution. In response, thousands of artefacts were declared and around 30 'new' wrecks reported. However, a recent survey has highlighted the unknown fate of many private collections.

Advances in protecting England's marine historic environment

Ian Oxley

Abstract

In the six years since English Heritage has assumed responsibilities for the historic environment of England's seabed, advances have been made in raising awareness of the importance of the marine historic environment, particularly amongst Government Departments and Agencies regulators, marine industries, and other sea users. However, the marine

sector is changing rapidly with exploitation of resources expanding in scale and spatial extent. New legislation for the marine sector and heritage protection is also well advanced. These factors represent major challenges for a heritage agency that does not have a long track record in relation to maritime archaeology. This presentation will summarise initiatives that English Heritage has been involved in, relating to improving development control decision-making and encouraging the wider stewardship of our submerged marine heritage.

22.2 - Shipwrecks without borders

C108: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Robert S. Neyland, Christopher J. Underwood

Abstract

Naval shipwrecks cross many borders, represent different nations and are important to the history and culture of their respective countries, and the cultures they have impacted during their voyages. However, they are not always important for the nations in whose waters their remains reside. The papers in this session are examples of naval vessels that wrecked in national, foreign, and international waters. Their importance as a distinctive class extends beyond geographic location for they represent the physical projection of culture, politics, and technology. These ships' histories have different interpretations and meanings to their audiences, representing both expressions of national pride and imperialism, or simply seen as discarded material. Naval shipwrecks can be viewed as the material remains of social, political, and technological change expressed on a world-wide scale. Their stories remain very much alive and continue to influence modern culture as part of national identity and local lore. The papers delivered here express the international aspects of the archaeology of naval shipwrecks and their relevance today.

Florida's European maritime heritage: Spanish and British shipwrecks in the Sunshine State

Della A. Scott-Iretton

Abstract

Florida's geographical position historically made the state strategically important to imperialistic nations looking to expand their New World influence by controlling Atlantic entrances to the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea. Spain, Britain and even France made efforts to settle and dominate colonial Florida through naval means. The maritime archaeological remains of these imperial endeavors are scattered around the state's shores - ships belonging to or contracted by the Crown wrecked on reefs, bars, and shoals, and as a result of hurricanes. This paper describes Spanish and British shipwrecks in Florida waters, many of which have been archaeologically investigated and many of which have been ravaged by treasure hunters. The State of Florida's strategies for managing these shipwrecks for the public benefit is explored, including innovative educational and heritage tourism programs. Issues related to the state's legalized commercial salvage of historic shipwrecks are also discussed with implications for future discoveries.

HMS Looe: a late-17th-century English demi-batterie frigate lost in Baltimore, Co. Cork, Ireland

Connie Kelleher

Abstract

The scattered remains of a 32-gun English naval ship are located in Baltimore Harbour on the south west coast of Ireland. Ongoing research has provided information on the commissioning and constructional details of the ship, the ship's crew, the contemporary account of its wrecking and the real reason why the ship was in Baltimore Harbour at the time. Information from the model collection held in the US Naval Academy in Annapolis has also provided visual representations of what these ships may have looked like. Results from geophysical and diver survey continues to

provide evidence for the cultural remains at the wreck site. From the archaeological and historical evidence obtained to date it is possible to discuss the life of the ship, from its construction in Plymouth to its destruction a year later on the 30th April 1697.

HMS Swift (1770), a British warship in Argentine waters

Christopher J. Underwood

Abstract

In 1770, HMS Swift, a British vessel was stationed in the Falkland / Malvinas Islands, then a British settlement. The Swift left the islands in March to carry out surveys of the waters around them. Seeking shelter from gales the Swift sank in the estuary of what is now Puerto Deseado, Argentina. Throughout the field campaigns there has been an international component, with archaeologists and conservators from Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Netherlands, UK, Uruguay and the USA supplementing the domestic team and international collaboration with institutions such as the Mary Rose Trust, Parks Canada and The Department of History and Archaeology, Mexico continues. This paper will illustrate the significance of the Swift to Argentina and to the international archaeological community as well as to the UK, despite the two countries continuing to dispute the sovereignty of the very islands from which the Swift departed on her final voyage.

U.S. Navy ship and aircraft wrecks in foreign waters

Robert S. Neyland

Abstract

The U.S. Navy is the global leader among the world's navies for policy, management, and research of its ship and aircraft wrecks. This is evidenced in the Naval Historical Centre's establishment of an Underwater Archaeology Branch and the passage of the Sunken Military Craft Act into United States law. This paper covers briefly several examples of research conducted on U.S. Navy wrecks in foreign waters including the Confederate Raider CSS Alabama, Navy World War II losses on the invasion beaches off Normandy coast, the search for Bonhomme Richard, flagship of Capt John Paul Jones and the survey of a World War II aircraft lost in the Marshall Islands.

World War II warships in the Pacific

William (Bill) F. Jeffery

Abstract

The Pacific - home of millions of people where local traditions, customs and cultural practices reflect aspects of Pacific Islanders' (PI) cultural identity. World War II (WWII) in the Pacific - where over 3,800 ships were lost as a result. To PI, many of whom were innocent bystanders and not involved with the sea battles or in fighting the war, shipwrecks hold little relevance and do not reflect aspects of their cultural identity. They have become an economic resource for people regarded as impoverished and who do not have the wealth provided by their natural resources or their population to 'keep-up' in the modern economic world. How should the Pacific's WWII warships be managed, excavated? Should Pacific Island nations form a coalition, like the Coalition of Rainforest Nations who proposes to seek compensation for not logging rainforests, and where in this case Pacific Islanders seek compensation from the war protagonists in managing their war remains?

22.3 - Reading shipwrecks: current approaches to and interpretations of wreck remains

C108: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Kimberly Monk, Connie Kelleher

Abstract

When the initial excitement has abated following the discovery of a shipwreck, the vital process of assessment and analysis begins. Through the examination of both hull structure and

associated material culture, we may then gain insight into the people, places and events that affected, or were affected by, this individual ship. Frequently, however, material remains are elusive and enigmatic. The hull, often decayed and eroded, may be all that remains of the original vessel. Positive identification is often challenging at best, whereby value and significance may only be possible based on a ship's form and assumed function. The ship, as material culture, informs us of the state of knowledge and technology available to the builder at a particular time and place. Moreover, through dating and taxonomic analysis, we may be able to further establish both the time and place of construction. Multidisciplinary approaches to understanding and interpreting extant hull remains is key, whilst adding to our existing knowledge of nautical archaeology as a whole. But how best can we interpret such shipwrecks to address their true significance in a wider environment, rather than just through the study of the physical remains underwater? How do we present such findings, particularly to those outside the sphere of archaeological interest - those who need to be convinced of the value of such a site in the first place? Critically, how do we, as archaeologists, satisfy ourselves that we have done justice to the site?

The Drogheda boat - fishing boat, coastal trader or multi-purpose vessel?

Holger Schweitzer

Abstract

In 2007 the Underwater Archaeology Unit of the Department of Environment Heritage & Local Government excavated and lifted the remains of a well preserved clinker built wreck in the River Boyne near Drogheda, Ireland.

The wreck was almost fully preserved, including much of its hull planking, internal framing and two mast steps. In addition to the rich archaeological material from the wreck, the remains of 13 wooden barrels were found.

Although no precise date is yet available for the wreck, radiocarbon dates together with constructional details indicate a late medieval to early modern date. Dendrochronological analysis will address dating and the provenance of the boat and barrels.

The rich archaeological evidence from the wreck allows interpretation beyond mere constructional details and gives an extremely rare insight into the usage of late medieval/early modern boats. This paper will discuss the Drogheda Boat at its current stage of post-excavation recording, analysis and interpretation.

'Blessings and pitfalls': historical-archaeological research of Dutch East-Indiamen

Robert Parthesius

Abstract

In 1993, an international team of maritime archaeologists and historians located a well-preserved wreck in the Bay of Galle, Sri Lanka. Research in the historical archives of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) made it possible to identify this site as the Avondster. From 2001-2004, an archaeological project was implemented by the Dutch/Sri Lankan Mutual Heritage Centre. During the project, three sections of the wreck were excavated and recorded. Around the actual excavation, a broad historical-archaeological research was set-up addressing the potential associative context of the Avondster site. In this paper the author will discuss the advantages of having many types of sources available for the identification and interpretation of a shipwreck site. Based on his experience with this type of research since the mid-1980s, he also comments on some cautionary dangers of using this type of research without a proper understanding of the limitations of various sources.

The Dunworley shipwreck: a 17th-century slave trader or pirate vessel?

Connie Kelleher

Abstract

A 17th century shipwreck site in Dunworley Bay in Co. Cork has been the focus of detailed survey and targeted excavation by the State Underwater Archaeology Unit, with the initial impetus for the investigation being to assess the nature and extent of damage to the site from treasure hunting activity. The Shipwreck Inventory of Ireland records a number of wrecks lost in Dunworley Bay for the 17th century, including an early Spanish galleon, a mid-1600s pirate vessel, an African gold trader and a later Royal African Company slave trader. The Dunworley Wreck, however, like so many other 'unknown' wreck sites, does not fit easily into any one of the known wreck categories. This paper will present the results of the surveys and investigations undertaken at the site to date, including analysis of the varied guns on the wreck site and details of the hull construction.

Excavation of a mystery vessel on Inishbofin Island, Co. Galway

Laurence Dunne

Abstract

The remains of a previously unknown wooden shipwreck and two cannons were discovered and subsequently excavated on Inishbofin Island, Co. Galway, between September and November 2007 by Laurence Dunne and Julianna O'Donoghue of Eachtra Archaeological Projects. Inishbofin Island and its surrounding waters have a long and varied history of maritime activity and shipwrecking events. Unfortunately, the newly discovered wreck does not correlate with the record of shipwrecks from the island and the origin of the vessel remains a mystery. The negative results from a suite of dendrochronological databases and ongoing post-excavation analysis currently points towards southern Europe or the West Indies as a possible origin. This paper relates the results of the excavations and at a wider level of enquiry, might also exercise the minds of other visiting archaeologists who may recognise the vessels characteristics in order to contribute to the further unravelling of the mystery shipwreck on Inishbofin.

Safe harbour, safe haven? Characterization and analysis of shipwreck remains at Road Harbour, British Virgin Islands

Kimberly Monk

Abstract

The natural harbours of the Virgin Islands have served as a refuge for naval ships and merchant shipping for over 500 years. A safe anchorage was paramount to European, Colonial and Inter-Caribbean vessels, so that trade and military initiatives could be undertaken. Interestingly, these so-called safe havens have revealed numerous shipwrecks, offering a unique opportunity for archaeological study.

Investigations undertaken by the University of Bristol, between 2005 and 2008, have revealed numerous shipwreck remains; however, their identities remain a mystery. Furthermore, documenting sites in a location where development and the natural environment continue to play a significant role can be an immense challenge. This paper will analyze our results, and identify possible solutions for the management and interpretation of harbour shipwrecks.

A very social archaeology

Jessica Berry

Abstract

A maritime archaeology study in South Australia has focused on a vessel that had a lifespan of over 60 years. Political and social events during this period have included some part of the Industrial Revolution, two economic depressions and two world

wars. Ada & Clara also had about 10 different owners and operators.

The study employed a post-processual framework incorporating a neo-Marxist paradigm. This approach provided a valuable insight into the different owners and operators of the vessel. It also represents a useful way of interpreting abandoned wreck sites, and their potential for cultural heritage managers and their focus on cultural tourism.

Ada & Clara began as a three-masted schooner in 1890, working as a cargo carrier on the shallow lakes near the Murray Mouth. After the 1930s depression, it became a showboat for the River Murray. It now lies abandoned on the mudflats of Hindmarsh Island.

Wetland archeological marvels of south west India - the Thyckal boat, Velliyamkallu Rock and ancient port of Muziris

Joseph S. Paimpillil

Abstract

The artifacts at Fort Cochin Maritime Museum throw light on ancient ports and the gallant actions of its famous maritime heroes like Kunjali Marakkar. Included amongst these are the artifacts of a civilization found at Pattanam, believed to be linked to the ancient port town of Muziris. The Muziris-Pattanam excavations have identified old structures and buildings and startling new evidence of contact between Rome and Muziris. The massive rock "Velliyamkallu", associated with the valiant Kunjali Marakkar and lying off Payyoli Beach, is worth exploring to see for oneself the beautiful figures nature has engraved on it. An ancient 20-metre long vessel lying beneath layers of sand and mud at Thyckal, 3 km inland, was an ocean-going vessel used as a woodborer. It appears that the vessel is at least 500 years old.

22.4 - (Re-)Evolution of technological applications in underwater archaeology

C108: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Holger Schweitzer, Brian Mac Sharry

Abstract

Over the last decade there have been substantial developments in the field of technology as applied to archaeology, particularly to underwater archaeology; this in conjunction with an increased awareness of the marine environment in general makes a discussion of the variety of technological approaches to aiding archaeological research a very timely event.

Devices for scanning the sea bed at macro and meso scale have become more accurate and the resulting outputs, coupled with improved developments in software, have become more detailed, usable, versatile and easily integrated into other software packages from GIS to 3D modelling. Technology once applied to the realm of computer games has made the leap to scientific study. At the micro scale, or project scale, advances in marine surveying have allowed the level of accuracy once confined to terrestrial excavations to become practical in the marine realm. It is now possible to easily and rapidly (both crucial requirements when dealing with a dynamic environment) to record a site or artefacts at high resolution through a combination of surveying and photogrammetry with 3D models being easily generated.

3D scanning is revolutionising the way data is being, stored, recorded, analysed, recently using X ray technology palaeontologists have created mm accurate cross-sections of fossils in amber. The leap from recording in 3D to reconstructing in 3D is still a great challenge in many ways. While 3D recording of individual ship timbers of shipwrecks for example is on its way to become the new standard in archaeological ship timber recording, the procession of this digital data to reconstruct former vessels in 3D is a challenge, which has yet to be perfected.

The development of digital data, coupled with the associated mindset, and again linked to advances in software and hardware, has seen GIS become a widely used and powerful tool for spatial analysis from the site specific scale to national and international scale. Accurate spatial data allows for the protection and conservation of these sites. Spatial data is now considered to be such an integrated part of any research that maritime specific archaeological data is readily springing up on Google Earth.

A larger number of terrestrial technologies have leaped across to the marine environment which when coupled with the already existing and rapidly evolving marine technologies are creating a large set of tools to apply to such a dynamic and exciting environment as the marine. These help us explore the archaeology of this sometimes difficult but always rewarding environment. This session aims to offer a platform to speakers to expand upon the work they have been doing and to educate the rest of us in the use of the plethora of devices, software and associated skills that exist.

Associated Posters

- o Finding Correo da Azia
- o Seismic Acoustic Research on Identification of Archaeological Sites in Submersible Zones
- o The use of a high-resolution 3D Chirp sub-bottom profiler for the reconstruction of a shallow archaeological wreck site: the Grace Dieu

A digital information management system for excavation recording

Peter Holt

Abstract

Excavation, survey and other fieldwork has the potential to generate a vast amount of data and it is important to convert that data into useful information as efficiently as possible. Computer based recording systems can help manage and present large datasets allowing this information to be accessed more readily. Value is added to the data by making it searchable, cross-referenced and indexed, thus extracting the most benefit from expensive excavations. Further benefits are gained in the areas of publication, data sharing and archiving as digital data is already in a format that is most suitable for these tasks. This paper describes the 'Site Recorder' digital data management system specifically designed for use in maritime and intertidal archaeology, this computer program can be used for project planning, real time recording and decision support along with dissemination and archiving of the primary site records from cultural heritage sites.

Advances in dendrochronological techniques for maritime archaeology

Aoife Daly

Abstract

New procedures have been developed for identifying the origin of ancient timber. This has of course specific applicability in maritime archaeology, where the origin of ancient ships' timbers can be identified. When sampling for dendrochronological analysis though, we must damage the timber object to measure the tree-rings. In the analysis of a ship's timber origin it is necessary to analyse many timbers, differentiating between different components of the ship, to attain a full view of the diversity of the timber source and to achieve a reliable determination of the timber's origin. A project is currently under way, funded by Nordisk Kulturfond, to carry out CT-scanning of timbers from the Swedish Viking ship 'Åskekärr'. It should be possible to attain images of the tree-rings at a resolution that allows reliable measurements to be taken, resulting in reliable dendrochronological dating and provenance determination for the ship's timbers, without the use of a saw.

Digital recording of the Newport Medieval ship: reflections and aspirations

Nigel Nayling

Abstract

Since the discovery, excavation and recovery of the timbers of the Newport Ship (the most substantial remains of a medieval ship found in Britain in modern times), much thought has been given as to how to most effectively document the individual timbers. In addition to cost effectiveness during the recording process, consideration was given to how the method employed might ease the processes of subsequent analysis and presentation of results. Following assessment of a variety of approaches, it was decided to utilise the 3-dimensional recording capabilities of a combination of Faro-Arm hardware and Rhinoceros software following the lead of the Viking Ship Museum, Roskilde. Interim results will be presented, and some thoughts on the usefulness of such an approach, and its implications, put forward to add to the ongoing debate on how best to deliver acceptable standards of recording of boat and ship remains.

New methods of rapid field survey of submerged archaeological sites

Mark W. Holley

Abstract

Underwater archaeologists and divers from the Grand Traverse Bay Underwater Preserve Council (Michigan, USA) began the baseline survey of submerged cultural resources in 2007 by utilizing new sector scanning equipment developed by Kongsberg-Mesotech (Vancouver, Canada). The results of this preliminary survey and equipment field test have been stunning. This paper will explore the catalogue of cultural sites surveyed, methodology of deployment and how this new equipment can contribute to the development of rapid underwater archaeological survey. This project has taken an interdisciplinary approach from its outset. Corporations, acoustic technicians, underwater archaeologists, geologists and cultural resource managers have worked together to produce a detailed survey of 10 submerged, previously undocumented, cultural sites within a single, 4 month, field season. Applying the acoustic technology to this wide range of site type has demonstrated both its flexibility and cost effectiveness.

The use of acoustic tracking techniques and geophysical data in the recording and management of wreck sites

Steve Webster

Abstract

Since 2002 Wessex Archaeology has been developing the use of acoustic tracking technology and marine geophysical data for the recording and management of wreck sites. Techniques have been developed to enable both fast initial recording and more detailed surveys on a range of different wreck types.

The acoustic tracking data, supplied to the supervisor by SSDE divers, can be assessed against recorded and existing datasets in real time. Off the shelf systems are capable of providing accuracies of better than $\pm 0.25m$ which enable initial site surveys to be produced faster, and with better accuracy than those produced by non-tracked divers.

Site conflict: when side-scan sonar evidence does not corroborate historic primary source documentation

Ronald R. Christopher

Abstract

Sonar images of the wreck of the U.S.S. Arizona, the American Civil War Union gunboat, raises questions of the accuracy of primary source documentation and the actual cause of her destruction.

An examination of numerous sonar and primary source documents reveal an official United States Navy conclusion that calls into question the accuracy of such a final report.

Further investigation and data analysis allows for a new theory that focuses on the plausibility of Confederate sabotage during a refit of the Arizona's boiler and machinery.

22.5 - Theory, methodology and techniques in underwater archaeology research in Mexico

C108: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Margaret Leshikar-Denton, Vera Moya Sordo

Abstract

Since 1980, the National Institute of Anthropology and History of Mexico created an Underwater Archaeology area in order to preserve, investigate and disseminate all related to the cultural legacy that rests under its national waters. Through the "New Spains 1630-1631 Fleet Research and Inventory and Diagnostic of Submerged Cultural Resources in the Gulf of Mexico" and "Special Programs" research projects, the Underwater Vice directorate has made a remarkable effort to develop theoretical, methodological and technical subjects in order to study maritime accidents for a better understanding of transatlantic navigation processes in the past.

This Session will discuss some of the advances of this multidisciplinary research, which includes archaeological, historical, biological and geophysical fields; all working together for a better understanding of the navigation phenomenon: the sea, the ships, the sailors, the maritime accidents and its archaeological remains in all their complexity. Also, it will be presented the advances concerned to National and International Legislation in order to protect the Archeological Underwater Resources of Mexican waters, as well as the possibility for management this cultural legacy in order to develop activities related to research, conservation and public use.

A methodological model for the comprehension of maritime accidents: the horizon of the investigator

Flor T. Rivera

Abstract

Among the projects of the Underwater Archaeology Vice Directorate of National Institute of Anthropology and History (Mexico) is the understanding of shipwrecks, based on the specific case of the wrecking of the vice-admiral's ship Nuestra Señora del Juncal (1631). There are few investigations concerning specific documented shipwrecks, in contrast to investigations of shipwrecks found by working on potential wreck areas. Through this study we intend to put forth a methodology of analysis regarding the problem of maritime accidents in transatlantic navigation and their cartographic projection on contemporary maps. From document analysis, the axis of this presentation will be the dichotomy between what the researcher can see and what can be inferred, even though it does not appear in the document. We will present a way to evaluate the information known and to infer that which is not expressed in the document.

A remote sensing system: technological and methodological approaches for survey in the Gulf of Mexico

Roberto G. Dominguez

Abstract

In 1998, the Underwater Archaeology Vice Directorate of the National Institute of Anthropology and History (Mexico) acquired a remote sensing system called Equipment and Systems of the Platform for the Acquisition of Archaeological Submerged Data, integrated by navigation, magnetometer and sonar sub systems. To date, the ESPADAS has been operated in waters off the Gulf of Mexico up to depths of 30 meters. The main objective of the 1630-1631 New Spain's Fleet Research Project is to find the remains of one of its ships, with potential survey areas between 30 to 70 meters in depth. Some initial tests have been made to improve the system and components to work effectively for the conditions required. New sensors were acquired, support structures were designed and proven,

and tests have been made integrating original hardware and software components with new ones. The result is a renewal system effective to survey in depths of up to 70 meters.

Analysis about natural site formation processes in underwater archaeological contexts in the coast of Campeche, Gulf of Mexico

Pedro H. L. Garrido

Abstract

Archaeobiology is the analysis of biological remains from archaeological contexts. It also allows the study of the development of recent organisms and their communities in association with archaeological remains in the sea. The natural site formation processes includes all the environmental and biological factors which effects the transformation, preservation, integration and distribution of the archaeological components of the assemblage created from the original ship's structure and contents, as well as the biological components formed by ancient organisms remains, recent organisms and communities of organisms that inhabit the sites. We will examine some of these factors and their interaction with underwater remains registered in the Campeche coast between 2004 and 2007, during the development of the New Spain 1630-1631 Fleet Research Project and Gulf of Mexico Submerged Cultural Resources Inventory, Underwater Archaeology Vice Directorate of National Institute of Anthropology and History (Mexico).

Subaquatic archaeology on the shore of Campeche, Mexico

Helena B. Meinecke

Abstract

The National Institute of Anthropology and History has developed works for Protection, Conservation, Research and Diffusion of the Cultural Submerged Patrimony (Heritage), in the western waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Among the most outstanding results are the localization, register and interpretation of 72 submerged archaeological sites e.g. ships and isolated elements like cannons, anchors, pottery and lithic (Centuries XVII to XX). Within this framework, multidisciplinary research was done in the wreck "El Pesquero". This is the most ancient, identified and analyzed one in the region. Its systematic research consisted on sub aquatic prospection, remote sensing, biological and archaeological recording, submarine excavation and documentary research.

Thinking maritime archaeology: in search of understanding of past naval processes through Mexican experience

Vera M. Sordo

Abstract

Through a deep process of considering the validity of theoretical and methodological postulates, archaeological science has been searching for a way to achieve a wider understanding and knowledge of the human phenomena and its complexity. In the case of Mexican Maritime Archaeology: What is its task in the pursuit of past naval maritime knowledge? What are the theoretical and methodological possibilities of maritime archaeology to generate knowledge? What are its limits and how can we go beyond them? We will examine these questions in light of our personal experiences gained during the New Spain 1630-1631 Fleet Research and Submerged Cultural Resources Inventory and Diagnostic and Special Programs research projects of the Underwater Archaeology Vice directorate of the National Institute of Anthropology and History. We will endeavor to answer these questions in a reflective way and provide our views.

Underwater cultural heritage: national and international legislation

Pilar L. Erreguerena

Abstract

The protection of underwater cultural heritage has been a motive of concern for several countries since the 1950s, when UNESCO adopted a recommendation in this sense. The urgent need to take concrete actions, aggravated by the pressure of treasure hunters led to the creation of international councils and committees. In Mexico, the National Institute of Anthropology and History created in 1980 an Underwater Archaeology area in order to preserve, investigate and disseminate all related to this legacy. Even if Mexico does not have a specific law on this matter, there are several regulations which refer to the protection of these vestiges. The fact of having ratified on July 2006, the 2001 UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage will prove to be vital to solve any possible legal gap. What are our responsibilities in this huge task? How do we envision UCH's future?

Viability of underwater cultural resource management in Mexico

Laura C. Márquez

Abstract

Internationally, underwater cultural resources management began about 25 years ago. In the case of Mexico, the frameworks for planning policies, guidelines, actions, and activities related to Underwater Cultural Heritage are still in the organizational process as part of what we call "integral planning." We present a general panorama on the patterns followed by federal agencies such as the United States National Park Service and Parks Canada regarding underwater cultural heritage management in comparison with what has been done in Mexico. We consider aspects such as legislation, research, conservation, protection and dissemination of this legacy. We address the limitations in human and financial resources available to develop activities related to research, conservation, technical protection and public use of this submerged cultural heritage in Mexico.

22.6 - Underwater prehistoric archaeology

C108: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Amanda M. Evans, Joseph Flatman

Abstract

Submerged landscapes and prehistoric habitation sites have been a focus of archaeological investigations for over thirty years. Due to their ephemeral nature, the majority of prehistoric underwater archaeological fieldwork consists of remote sensing, and sediment analyses of core samples. The investigation of local submerged landscapes on the various continental shelves is dependent upon accurate regional landscape reconstructions and available geologic data. This session will explore the changing methodology of submerged prehistoric site investigations over the last thirty years, specifically addressing proven techniques and highlighting new directions. The papers in this session represent a diverse geographic range and provide the opportunity to address the divide between local sites, regional geologies, and universal methodologies and data analyses leading to the identification of submerged prehistoric sites.

Associated Posters

- Characterisation of buried inundated peat on seismic (Chirp) data, inferred from core information

Prehistoric site discovery on the outer continental shelf, Gulf of Mexico, United States of America

Charles E. Pearson, Richard A. Weinstein, David B. Kelley

Abstract

In 1984 and 1985, Coastal Environments Incorporated, undertook a study designed to locate submerged archaeological deposits on the continental shelf of the Gulf of Mexico. The area of interest was a filled stream valley offshore of Louisiana and Texas. Research involved the collection and synthesis of a large amount of high-resolution seismic data and core records in order to reconstruct the pre-submergence landscape of the region. Models of prehistoric site distributions derived from onshore analogs were extended to the offshore landscape to identify now-submerged landforms with a high likelihood of containing preserved cultural remains. Over 70 vibracores were used to collect sediment samples from selected landforms. Analyses indicated the existence at one of the sample locations of cultural deposits dating to circa 8,800 BP. The methods and techniques employed in this successful discovery of submerged archaeological deposits are discussed and their application to future research is considered.

A research strategy for mapping prehistoric archaeological potential on the seabed off Newfoundland and Ireland

Trevor Bell, John Anderson, Denise Brushett, Christine Bussey, Robin J. Edwards, Aidan O'Sullivan, Ruth Plets, Rory Quinn, Priscilla Renouf, John Shaw, Kieran Westley

Abstract

The Submerged Landscapes Archaeological Network is an international, multidisciplinary research group that investigates the prehistoric environments and archaeology of drowned landscapes on the near shore Atlantic seabed off Ireland and Newfoundland. For example, sites belonging to Early Maritime Archaic Indians in Newfoundland are potentially located on 6000 to 9000-year-old shorelines that are now submerged on the seabed in 10m to 30m water depths. Our objectives are to understand how these earliest coastal environments facilitated the expansion and growth of first populations and how the evolving coastal landscape, resources and climate may have stimulated social and cultural change. We have developed a seven-stage research strategy to prospect for these ancient sites and have selected study locations on the basis of archaeological potential and recent high resolution bathymetric surveys. The presentation will describe our research approach using illustrated examples from current case studies.

The use of marine geophysics to facilitate the identification and localisation of submerged prehistoric settlement sites in Denmark

Jørgen Dencker

Abstract

Research into submerged Stone Age settlement sites in Denmark has a long history. In the 1980s the "Settlement Site Model" was developed based on a systematic reconnaissance of such sites on and around the coastal waters in Denmark. The model was verified in localities where flint artefacts lay exposed on the seabed and thus settlement sites were relatively easily identifiable. In more recent years marine geophysical methods have been used to map the submarine glacial surface from the last Ice Age, which has lead to new possibilities to supplement this model and identify and localise other submerged settlement sites which have been completely covered by marine sediments or did not fit in with the previous model. The paper will present some of these new submerged settlement sites and highlight the fact that marine geophysics should be applied in marine archaeological investigations where the goal is to identify submerged prehistoric settlement sites.

Across the great divide: bridging the methodological and theoretical gap at the shoreline of the cultural landscape continuum

David S. Robinson

Abstract

The water's edge represents in many ways the proverbial end of the Earth for most archaeologists, where commonly held and intuitively obvious beliefs, rather than knowledge gained by intensive underwater archaeological research, have led many to conclude the world beyond the shore was a logistically inaccessible abyss, void of any relevant or retrievable data. An historic reluctance to acknowledge the water's edge as an insignificant boundary within the broader continuum of a terrestrial cultural landscape extending to the edge of the Outer Continental Shelf, and to recognize the submerged environment as an important source of otherwise unavailable archaeological data, have led to biased and incomplete interpretations of southern New England's ancient past. This paper presents interim results from an ongoing underwater archaeological research initiative that attempts to bridge the present methodological and theoretical divide occurring at the shore, and make accessible the cultural landscape that lies beneath the waves.

Prehistoric underwater archaeology in Haida Gwaii, west coast of Canada

Quentin Mackie, Daryl W. Fedje

Abstract

Archaeology in Haida Gwaii becomes increasingly challenging as one moves from early Holocene into early post-glacial time, in large part due to sea level change. Shorelines dating from 9 to 3 K14CBP are stranded in the rainforest at elevations to 16m; shorelines dating to 9.4 K14CBP are exposed in the modern intertidal zone; and shorelines older than 9.5 K14CBP are drowned at depths to 150m. We have investigated a number of sites that were drowned from 9.4 to 2 K14CBP during the early Holocene marine maximum. This includes two with cultural materials in primary context found under beaches in the modern intertidal zone. Another site was found at 53m water depth (dating to >10.0 K14CBP), using large volume bucket sampling. Most recently, we have initiated an underwater archaeology project in southern Haida Gwaii, focusing on an ancient lakeshore now 35m below sea level.

Submerged prehistoric landscapes of Scotland: preliminary work

Caroline Wickham-Jones, Susan Dawson, Alistair Dawson, Richard Bates

Abstract

Offshore archaeological investigation in Scotland depends on incomplete knowledge of land, presently submerged, that existed during the Late Quaternary. Palaeogeographic reconstructions depend on two key elements. • Vertical (glacio-isostatic) movements of the lithosphere in response to the loading and unloading of the last ice-sheet: beneath the ice-sheet land was subject to crustal rebound following the melting of the ice, beyond the ice-sheet crustal subsidence took place. • The changing position of sea-levels was determined by the changing volume of water in the world's oceans as the last great ice-sheets melted (glacio-eustatic changes). Relative sea-levels throughout Lateglacial and Holocene Scotland is determined by their combined influence and follows a complex pattern because of its position towards the edge of the ice-sheet. Raised and submerged shoreline features exist at altitudes exhibiting considerable regional variation due to differential crustal rebound. Palaeogeographic maps for Mesolithic and Neolithic Scotland will be presented along with recent work around Orkney.

Scale and submerged terrestrially deposited archaeology

Fraser F. Sturt

Abstract

This paper considers what constitutes an appropriate scale of analysis for the investigation of submerged prehistoric archaeology in the waters around the United Kingdom. In particular, it urges for a move away from a site based model to one within, where landscapes are seen as the primary unit of analysis.

22.7 - Rising seas: exploring the impact of sea-level rise on cultural heritage resources

C108: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Michael J. Kimball, Robin J. Edwards, Trevor Bell

Abstract

By 2040 global sea-level is predicted to rise up to 30cm. By 2100 sea-level could rise up to 1.5m. Depending on coastal geomorphology, tidal range and other factors, this increase will likely destroy or bury many cultural heritage resources - prehistoric settlements, rock art and sacred sites. The coastal archaeological record represents not only a resource for the interpretation of material culture and cultural process, but also elements of cultural landscapes with direct relevance to the lives and cultural survival of maritime and island peoples. Through papers examining the character of coastal archaeological resources in several regions of the world and the potential impact of sea-level rise on resources and communities, this session will explore intersections among climate change, cultural identity, heritage resource management, and archaeological research. Further, it will promote discussion and debate concerning the definition of an appropriate response by the archaeological community to the impending threat posed by sea-level rise.

Associated Posters

- The Maldives: Archaeology under seige

Aggression, mobility and salt: the deterioration of archaeological monuments in the face of a rising sea

Jason Bolton

Abstract

The coastline is an aggressive, powerful and changeable environment, which presents complex challenges to the protection and conservation of archaeological heritage. This paper describes the current impact to coastal archaeological monuments in Ireland now, based on studies of over 200 sites over the past 10 years, and to understand the processes of deterioration impacting on monuments located underwater, in the inter-tidal zone, and immediately above the high water mark. The paper presents the key vulnerabilities of archaeological structures on different shoreline types, illustrated through the findings of a comprehensive survey of the historic coastline of south Dublin commissioned in 2007, in addition to specific examples from monuments located on the east, south and west coasts of Ireland. The paper then discusses the most probable impacts to these monuments accompanying a rise in relative sea-level and more frequent storm events.

Impact assessment of ongoing and future sea-level change on coastal archaeological resources around Newfoundland

Kieran Westley, Trevor Bell, Priscilla Renouf, Lev Tarasov

Abstract

Newfoundland's coastline has a long history of occupation, from Maritime Archaic hunter-gatherers to modern fishing communities. However, this rich archaeological heritage is vulnerable to predicted sea-level rise and increased storminess. This paper will describe an ongoing vulnerability assessment which aims to identify segments of Newfoundland's coast where archaeological heritage is most

at risk over the next 50 to 100 years. The rate of future sea-level rise around Newfoundland is complicated by the island's glacio-isostatic recovery since the last ice age. Therefore the first step in this assessment is to combine output from regional models of glacio-isostatic adjustment with appropriate rates of global eustatic sea-level rise. Next, these data are integrated with existing information on coastal characteristics (e.g. topography, surficial geology, erosion rates) to assess coastal sensitivity to sea-level rise. Finally, overlay of archaeological site locations identifies those locations at greatest risk from destructive coastal changes.

Mapping threatened archaeological sites on Achillbeg Island, Mayo

John D. Richards, Robert J. Jeske, Brian D. Nicholls

Abstract

In September 2005 staff from University Wisconsin-Milwaukee's Archaeological Research Laboratory in conjunction with Theresa McDonald of the Achill Archaeological Field School, conducted archaeological mapping on Achillbeg Island, Mayo. Two coastal site locations, a shoreline midden (MA0075-015), and portions of a site complex (MA075-001001) containing prehistoric and early Medieval remains, were mapped. The project compiled geo-referenced topographic maps and triangulated permanent benchmarks to facilitate future investigations. Concurrent with the mapping project, an attempt was made to assess the vulnerability of both sites to changing climatic conditions and rising sea levels. Results suggest that both sites are threatened. The MA075-001001 complex is situated on a rocky headland elevated approximately 15m above sea level, but the location is exposed to the full fury of Atlantic storms. The midden site, MA0075-015, situated at sea level on a sandy beach is particularly vulnerable to coastal erosion produced by rising sea levels or episodic storms.

Stemming the tide in the Hawaiian Islands: impacts of sea-level rise on cultural resources

Michael J. Kimball, Christopher M. Monahan

Abstract

The Hawaiian Islands are home to several types of traditional cultural resources that are more or less unique in the world, even among other Polynesian and Pacific nations. Using little more than stones and hard labour, Hawaiians built several types of ingeniously-designed shoreline and near-shoreline fishponds, some encompassing hundreds of acres that were carefully managed as a ready source of protein. Many of these fishponds are still associated with stacked-rock 'shrines' used to attract fish and appease the various fishing gods. Hawaiians also buried their dead by the thousands in stabilized sand-dune deposits located at and near the shoreline. This paper presents an overview of potential impacts to these and other unique and valuable resources.

22.8 - Navigating contentious waters: international responses to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

C108: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Matthew A. Russell, Margaret Leshikar-Denton

Abstract

This session presents a broad range of international responses to the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage adopted by the 31st General Conference of UNESCO in November 2001. Reaction to the Convention has been generally positive, and it is well on its way towards full implementation. In many UNESCO Member States, even those who did not support adoption of the Convention, there is increasing pressure to align national policies with the international standard set by the annexed Rules, a detailed set of guidelines for managing activities directed at underwater cultural heritage based on the ICOMOS Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater

Cultural Heritage (1996). This session emphasizes the positive effects the Convention can have on coastal states, and the empowerment it can provide in managing submerged cultural patrimony. In some member states, however, even those who strongly supported the Convention, commercial salvage continues unabated, highlighting an internal dichotomy. The session provides a forum for examining the myriad international reactions and responses to the Convention, but will focus especially on viewpoints from African, Asian and Pacific, Eastern European, and Latin American and Caribbean nations to explore how individual states are negotiating their responses.

Cooperation is the key: we can protect the underwater cultural heritage

Margaret E. Leshikar-Denton

Abstract

The UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage was adopted on 2 November 2001 at the 31st General Conference of UNESCO. It represents the response by the international community to establish an international legal instrument specific to the world's finite and threatened underwater cultural heritage. This presentation provides an overview of the Convention, including its history and purpose, as well as ratifications to date, and their geographical distributions. It focuses on actions taken by UNESCO through regional conferences and advocacy, and highlights cooperative initiatives made by the ICOMOS International Committee on Underwater Cultural Heritage, the Society for Historical Archaeology, and the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology in support of the international ratification and implementation of the UNESCO Convention, and the adoption of its Annex as a "best practices" document, even in areas where ratification is unlikely. It provides a context for the specific case studies that follow.

United States: responses to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

Jeff Gray, David Alberg, Ole Varmer

Abstract

While the US is not a signatory, much progress has been made by Federal agencies to implement the current international archaeological standards as reflected in the Annexed Rules. Also, its Congress enacted the Sunken Military Craft Act to prevent unwanted salvage of certain UCH. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) implemented Guidelines for the Exploration, Research and Salvage of Titanic which are based on the ICOMOS Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage. The US also signed an Agreement on Titanic. The Rules annexed to this Agreement are nearly identical to the Annexed Rules of the UNESCO Convention. In response to letters from SHA, a number of Federal agencies have expressed support for the Annexed Rules and their implementation within their federal programs. This presentation emphasizes the positive effects the Annexed Rules are having on the USG.

Protection of cultural heritage underwater in Asia - using the old connection between East and West

Martijn Manders

Abstract

Europe and Asia have a long-standing maritime relationship with each other, not always to the benefit of both. However, this intensive connection has led to an outstanding heritage that continues to exist in many of the old colonies. These relics from the past are both parts of European and of Asian history. The Netherlands has tried to involve itself in the protection and management of its overseas heritage. Are we doing this in the right way? The co-operation between the Netherlands and Sri Lanka will be used as an example. Sri Lanka has a long tradition in the protection of its archaeological heritage. With a focus on underwater archaeology, the inventory of Galle Bay and the Avondster project will be discussed in this paper, as

well as the new initiatives like the UNESCO fieldschool and the centre of excellence.

Portugal's emphasis on international protection and cooperation, rather than possession of underwater cultural heritage

Francisco J. S. Alves

Abstract

Portugal ratified the UNESCO Convention in September 2006, as the second country in Western Europe, after Spain, to take this pivotal step. This paper takes Portugal's ratification as a case study, expanding on the topic of "State Vessels" and addressing the initiation of Portugal's cooperation with Brazilian and Indian nautical archaeologists. In 2000/2001, the Portuguese delegation made a statement in the UNESCO meetings for the draft Convention that is significant at this moment, as the required number of ratifications approaches, to bring its entry into force. The significance of this statement lies in the Portuguese decision to emphasise the protection and cooperation principles of the Convention instead of possession of underwater cultural heritage. This decision means the opening of a strategic window for the conciliation of interests of "coastal states" and "flag states", especially due to the "creative ambiguity" of this approach to the principle of "sovereign immunity".

Croatia: practices and progress

Jasen Mesic

Abstract

After the ratification of the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, as the third country in the world, the Republic of Croatia has contributed in spreading the influence of the Convention. The best practices and the visible progress of the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage in Croatia were spread in the spirit of cooperation to other parts of the region. Further efforts and research within the model implemented in Croatia are aiming towards the improvement of the solutions for the sustainable management of underwater heritage in the country and in the region. In that light, the Second Category Centre for Underwater Archaeology was founded in 2007 in Zadar, a city on the Adriatic coast. The Centre provides accessible education and further cooperation and improvement of the best practices in the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage.

Mexico: a leader in ratifications of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

Pilar Luna Erreguerena

Abstract

Mexico's National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) has established an ethical program for the protection and research of the country's underwater cultural heritage (UCH). Today this program has grown into the Vice-Directorate of Underwater Archaeology (Subdirección de Arqueología Subacuática). Cornerstones of the program include training archaeology and conservation students to become professionals, participating in international initiatives regarding UCH, and developing multidisciplinary projects in the maritime and continental waters of Mexico. During negotiations of the draft UNESCO Convention, the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) united in a strong voice and contributed to the adoption of the Convention by 87 countries in 2001. On 5 July 2006, Mexico ratified the convention, and today is among five GRULAC countries to have done so. This presentation highlights the case study of Mexico, with the goal of stimulating all countries to ratify the convention and travel the road of cooperation in protection of the world's UCH.

Theme 23 - Materializing Identities I: Personhood, Politics and the Presentation of Identity

Joanna Brück, Christopher J. Fowler

Abstract

This theme aims to address how people in different cultural contexts employ the material world to construct, challenge and transform social identities. The objects we use and the ways we use them define us and our place in the world. In addition, the properties of material things are often drawn on to describe features of people and communities in metaphorical terms. Material culture is therefore integral to the construction of the self and the creation of social relationships; as such, it facilitates both practical and social engagement with the world around us. However, this process has significant political ramifications. The apparent 'permanence' of the material world means that things are often strategically employed to define the 'essence' of particular social groups. Identity is, however, also fluid, transient and susceptible to contestation, so that the meanings ascribed to things may become the focus of intense debate.

From bodily ornament and modification to the stories woven around heirlooms, from religious architecture to the use of archaeological icons such as the Tara brooch to construct nationalist ideologies, there are myriad ways in which the material world is employed to create identity. Indeed, the various ways in which social and cultural identity are embedded in and expressed through the material world have long been a focus of archaeological inquiry. Since the culture-historical approaches of the early twentieth century through to ongoing debates regarding rights over cultural property, research on how people draw the material world into discourses on identity continues to be one of the key contributions of our discipline to the humanities and social sciences.

Sessions were invited to examine the relationship between identities and material things - including bodies, landscapes, architecture, objects and natural substances. It was suggested that sessions might focus on the role of material things in the production of, for example:

- Sexed and gendered identities
- Age groups and generational identities
- Personal identities
- Kin groups and family identities
- Ethnic and cultural identities
- Political groups and identities
- Religious and spiritual identities
- Human identities (vis à vis non-human beings, objects, etc)

Contributions within this theme may examine how identities come to be materialised through specific practices and events, and the role played by material culture in the maintenance and transformation of identities over time. Sessions may include studies covering any period of the past up to the present day and any part of the world and should present these in a comparative thematic context.

Associated Posters

- Beaker Material Culture and Social Change in Ireland: a study of Beaker associated settlement, ritual and funerary practices
- Identity and Personal Ornament in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in Ireland
- Wearing the Cross: Displaying religious identity in early medieval Ireland

23.1 - Animating archaeology: of subjects, objects and alternative ontologies

Theatre L: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30
15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Benjamin Alberti, Tamara L. Bray

Abstract

Once upon a time in anthropology, indigenous concepts of animating essences and the cross-cutting nature of the life-force, expressed in such terms as *hau* and *mana*, were front and center in the ethnographic literature (e.g. Mauss, Malinowski). Branded as 'mystical', 'primitive' and 'unscientific' for a generation or more, however, such potentially key conceptual 'sites of alterity' have only recently begun to be revisited and recuperated within the fields of anthropology, material culture studies, and the cognitive sciences, among others. As various scholars have suggested, attending to the significance of these concepts may provide new analytical purchase on alternative ontologies and ways of constructing, dissolving or transforming traditional subject/object dichotomies that continue to powerfully shape our worldviews.

How might recognition of animism as a prevalent theme within contemporary indigenous worldviews affect archaeological analysis and interpretation? What might archaeology contribute to the general theoretical discussion on animism and alternative ontologies? How might 'thinking through things' advance our understanding of other worldviews? The purpose of this session is to critically explore the archaeological potential of 'thinking through things', animating essences as transgressive, the idea of an essential equivalency between people and things, and the material dimensions of 'life-force'. Additional themes include the question of 'agency' and whether it can be usefully applied to things or even humans, and the encounter between animistic worldviews and recent theoretical models of the world as inherently in 'flux'.

Archaeology, animism and "being as becoming"

Benjamin Alberti

Abstract

Seeing the world as inherently animated rather than inert is being foregrounded in new ways across disciplines. For example, drawing from quantum physics, Karen Barad has developed the notion of "intra-action", the mutuality of the coming into being and the agential capacity of "phenomena". Similarly, Tim Ingold has written on the world in "flux", and "agency" as inherent to the world rather than being contained within people or things. Such approaches share a concern with an "animistic" worldview, but this is no longer the simple notion of an animating essence, but rather a complication of the category of agency itself, such that "intra-becomings" are understood as the very fabric of the world. How does understanding the world in general as governed by a radically different principle manifest itself in our material evidence? How does this differ to an approach that draws more strictly from ethnographic accounts of animistic ontologies?

An archaeological perspective on the Andean concept of *Camaquen*: thinking through the objects of late Precolumbian *ofrendas* and *huacas*

Tamara L. Bray

Abstract

Ethnohistoric sources suggest that Andean peoples saw both people and things as animated or enlivened by a common vital force (*camaquen*). In approaching this subject archaeologically, I attempt to place objects and materiality at the analytical center rather than the normally privileged ethnohistoric or ethnographic data in order to see what new insights might be gained from "thinking through things". In this, I follow recent theories premised on the idea that the traditional segregation of concepts and things may hinder understanding of alternative worlds. The study focuses on the arrangements, relationality, and referentiality between and among objects found in sacred and offering contexts.

Material agency in the Andes: what's active, when?

Bill Sillar

Abstract

Andean ethnographers report the strength of animistic beliefs that attribute agency to the landscape and the material world. One criticism of this has been the variability with which people choose the foci for their animistic concerns and are prepared to creatively combine animism with other religious, philosophical and scientific beliefs. Anthropological and archaeological discussions about the degree to which material culture has its own agency also make it clear that not all artefacts have the same ability to animate, thus Gell (1998) focused on the 'secondary agency' of art, Giddens (1981) focused on storage and writing as enabling 'distanciation', and Braudel (1979) focused on how the landscape shapes the long durée of social history. Examples drawn from archaeology, ethnohistory and modern practice in Raqchi, Peru, show how the material culture relates to animistic beliefs and where the active agency of the material world played a part in shaping Raqchi's history.

Folk beliefs, relational ontology and material culture in early modern northern Finland

Vesa-Pekka Herva

Abstract

History and folklore suggest that various material things from artefacts to landscape elements were regarded as animate or otherwise extraordinary entities in early modern Finland. The attribution of 'supernatural' properties to objects is usually understood in terms of folk beliefs, but such an approach misrepresents the nature of the phenomenon, and fails to grasp the broader implications of 'folk beliefs' for human-artefact and human-environment relations. This paper proposes, first, that folk beliefs do not represent religious(-like) thinking but are indicative of two-way relatedness between people and the material world. Secondly, the paper discusses the implications of this framework for archaeological interpretation, using data from the seventeenth-century town of Tornio in northern Finland. 'Ritual deposits' and the artefact biographies of ordinary everyday things are used to argue for sociality between people and material things in early modern Tornio.

Regenerating substances: quartz as an animistic agent

Ffion M. Reynolds

Abstract

To the question 'what is animism?', a Westerner may answer with a dichotomy to help explain the phenomenon. By looking, however, at some non-Western examples, it is clear that the polarised relationship between animate: inanimate may not always exist, as in the past. Some objects may have capacities of action or spirit, breaking down these Western divisions. In this paper, I will consider the case of quartz rocks as animistic agents. Quartz is frequently associated with animists. For example, the Amazonian Tukano Indians consider quartz to be 'living' or a 'live rock', with special properties. Can these understandings be reflected in the archaeological record? In this paper I will draw upon recent discussions on the possible roles of quartz at Newgrange, Ireland, within the Neolithic. Traditionally depicted as a place for the dead, I will consider whether Neolithic people conceived of quartz as having a 'life-force' - creating instead a place for active substances.

Transcultural objects and alternative taxonomies

Maria N. Zedeno

Abstract

Objects of transcultural significance that are often found in archaeological assemblages (e.g. paints, fossils, feathers or hallucinogenic plants) offer important clues for unpacking concepts and principles that guide relationships among human and non-human agents. That these concepts and principles are ultimately tied to specific worldviews is a given. But despite profound ontological differences between us as analysts in the

present and them as objects and persons of the past, it is possible to find a taxonomic middle ground, where fixed spatial, temporal, and formal dimensions may be combined with flexible notions of transition and relative position of objects in a set. Drawing from the archaeology and ethnography of Algonquian speaking groups, this paper explains how such taxonomy may contribute to expanding the archaeological understanding of objects as active and influential components of a dynamic system of human-environment relations.

Animism, relationality, life

Alejandro F. Haber

Abstract

This paper is an account of my own changes in perspective regarding a type of archaeological feature in the Southern Andean highplains, in the territory of Antofalla Kolla community, and the context of relationality for those changes. At the same time as I describe my own learning, I will discuss different competing theoretical perspectives about the relations of things to people. Finally, is my intention to describe a local theory of relationality that accounts for both the archaeological ancient remains and their patterns and the relationships with them. In short, this paper is about local ontology, epistemology and morality, or animism, relationality and life. At the end, I will highlight the intercultural context of the scene and suggest the places of archaeology in such context.

Special finds: attributing significance to objects

Amy B. Groleau

Abstract

Ethnographic and ethnohistoric accounts of the Andes are burgeoning with descriptions of animated landscapes, substances and objects. It is widely held that this is not a recent phenomenon, and that a material world imbued with life force has deep roots. While relatively unproblematic theoretically writ large, identifying specific materials as potential social actors presents more of a challenge and has largely remained focused on special object categories. It is often spectacular items of fine quality, exotic materials, or restricted circulation that are singled out as "special" in the archaeological record. Recent shifts in archaeological approaches to ritual move away from categorical identifications, focused instead on depositional histories that emphasize how objects were treated or the activities in which they are implicated to identify past (animistic) practices. Remains from Conchopata (ca. AD 600-1000) in the Ayacucho Valley of Peru are used to explore these methodological approaches.

23.2 - The materialization of childhood: embracing liminal bodies

Theatre L: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Traci Ardren, Michael Lally

Abstract

The archaeology of childhood has relied upon Western biological rationales to define the infant, child, young adult, etc., but in doing so has bounded the archaeological subject within a known universe that often limits past social bodies. This session will explore the notion, suggested by Gottlieb and others, that it is often the liminality of infancy and childhood, the lack of definition, which presents the most significant opportunity to explore processes of cultural reproduction and the construction of the person that lie at the heart of anthropology. While the limitations of the archaeological record have often been blamed for much of the uncertainty or ambiguity that arises in the study of childhood, papers in this session will explore materialization as a component of childhood in order to move beyond such critiques and toward conceptualizations of the child or infant that embrace the fluidity of past perceptions of early life constructed outside of dominant Western or biological definitions.

Bodies of complexity: rethinking the young body in Iron Age southern England

Mike Lally

Abstract

Drawing on the depositional record for Iron Age southern England, this paper focuses on the objectification of infants and children at a number of different sites. It specifically investigates the deposition of child bodies and bones in non-burial contexts. It suggests that the human 'individual' was not always the main actor within acts of deposition at this time, and that in some instances at least, biologically 'dead' remains continued to hold live agency and currency in their respective communities. The paper demonstrates that the constitution of the body altered or transformed at some point following death, and that this transformation may have lent itself to a perception of the human as object. The paper concludes by highlighting the need for a reconsideration of both mortuary related terminology and traditional approaches towards 'identifying' childhood in later prehistory.

Changing concepts of identity: infancy and childhood in Ireland 600-1100

Deirdre McAlister

Abstract

This paper addresses aspects of liminality of infancy and childhood through both mortuary and material evidence of the different cultural groups in Ireland during the period 600-1100. Mortuary evidence suggests that Native Irish concepts of infancy may have occupied a place of both conceptual and geographical liminality, particularly with the advent of Christianity. This appears to have been impacted by concepts of age and gender, often resulting in burial in kin-group boundary areas or insertion into pre-existing and dominant pagan burial monuments. In contrast, both Viking Age and Hiberno-Scandinavian burial evidence suggests that concepts of 'infant' or 'child' during the Early Medieval and Medieval period were more fluid and influenced more by status and power than considerations of age or gender - a concept perhaps influenced by migration and changing understandings of power and identity.

Suffer the little children...the archaeology of child mortality in post-Medieval Ireland

Lynne McKerr, Eileen Murphy

Abstract

The transience of childhood can present major challenges for archaeologists. Some of the greatest insights on life for children in Post-Medieval Ireland may come from their skeletons, excavated from archaeological contexts; the static imprint of individual childhoods can be interpreted through osteoarchaeological and palaeopathological study. A child from a wealthy background might be buried with an inscribed gravestone; others were buried anonymously within their family plot. At the other end of the scale are the victims of epidemics or famine, buried in the common pit, or unbaptised children who were denied burial in consecrated ground, laid to rest in the local children's burial ground or cillin. This paper seeks to examine how the categories of 'infant' and 'child' are used in different burial contexts and, using supporting documentary and ethnographic evidence, to consider how people in the past may have applied those categories both to the living and the dead.

Hearth and home: infant burial within the Romano-British domestic environment

Alison Moore

Abstract

Recent studies by Scott (1991) on the conjunction of infant burial with agricultural processes and Pearce's work (2001) on the association of infants with spatial boundaries during the Romano-British period has highlighted possible symbolic behaviours relating to neonates. This paper considers another strand of infant burial practice: the close association of

neonates with domestic structures and, specifically, with features within them such as hearths, doorways and hypocausts. Through analysis of the placement of the infant within its immediate environment and the material culture represented with these burials, possible symbolic concepts embodied by the presence of the infant can be examined.

Saving childhood in everyday objects

Elizabeth Wood

Abstract

What experiences and meaning of childhood are "saved" within objects of daily life? How do these objects differ from the presupposed artifacts of childhood in the culture of the 20th century United States? Using an interdisciplinary approach, this paper focuses on unexpected objects saved from childhood. These non-traditional objects of childhood reveal different levels of meaning and interpretation of a child's material world. An analysis of several contemporary objects saved by adults explores the personal significance of everyday things and how these possessions act as temporal guideposts of personal development that in turn shape meaning and identity. In particular the paper will illuminate alternative approaches to investigate the meaning and relationship of objects particularly through both interpretive phenomenology and education and human development perspectives. The paper will conclude with an examination of how researchers can draw on the scholarship of human development to support the continued study of children's material culture.

Materializing childhood in Mycenaean Greece

Judit Lebegyev

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to examine the possibilities of distinguishing phases within childhood in Mycenaean Greece on the basis of burial evidence, and if such phases can be identified how they are manifested through time and space. As the largest number of anthropologically examined intact child burials is from the Shaft Grave and Early Mycenaean periods, focus will be given to the earlier periods of Mycenaean culture. The results of the analysis clearly show that the age of the deceased child greatly influenced the choice of burial type and grave goods. On the basis of these characteristics it is possible to distinguish two age groups. The age at which a child could be included in the extramural cemeteries and be accompanied with certain types and wealth of grave goods, however, changed through time, revealing a shifting perception of childhood during the formative stages of Mycenaean culture.

Without adults there are no children

Kathryn A. Kamp

Abstract

Age relations, like gender roles, are often defined and enacted in complex relationships of contrast and complementarity. Consequently, both the cultural meanings of childhood and its experiential dimensions must be understood as part of an age-related developmental cycle. Thus the study of childhood must begin to engage broader issues of aging, including the meanings and experiences of youth, adults, and the aged. One potentially profitable approach may be to examine the overall demographic patterns of a time and place to help understand variability in the length of the childhood period, its duties, and its symbolic dimensions. A case study from the American Southwest demonstrates the utility of examining childhood within a broad demographic context.

The art of becoming: the graffiti of Tikal

Scott R. Hutson

Abstract

In this paper I explore graffiti at the ancient Maya site of Tikal. Comparison with children's drawings from across the world suggests that children or people without training in Maya representational conventions authored some of the graffiti. I argue that the content of the graffiti and the intersubjective

context of its production reveal several processes of becoming. Among other things, the graffiti permit an account of how children learn: legitimate participation in a community of people with varied levels of experience. This relational understanding of graffiti production also supplies an explanation for innovations and transformation in the medium of expression. Finally, I argue that the act of representation gives young people a form of mastery over the themes they portray. This helps them to accommodate to confusing or difficult relations in their lives and to harmonize with their world in such a way that makes them culturally intelligible subjects.

Infant offerings and the perception of childhood in Classic Maya culture

Traci Ardren

Abstract

The remains of infants and very small children are often found within watery locations or buried within ceramic jars in architectural fill during the Classic Maya period. Other children are found in normative burial locations surrounded by the usual pattern of grave goods. This paper will explore issues of identity formation related to childhood and infancy in Classic Maya culture. The selective use of certain infants and children in dedicatory or sacrificial offerings may relate to their status as non-adult/non-person - but the perception that infants were embodiments of sacred power and authority used to sacralize spaces must also be considered. I argue that infant offerings reflect the ancient Maya view that infancy and infant identity were liminal yet filled with a supernatural potency that gradually eroded with age.

Mimicry, mimesis and material culture: liminal expressions of identity and the archaeological record

Jane Eva Baxter

Abstract

This paper is a purposeful attempt to bridge conversations about childhood, identity, and innovation in literatures from cultural anthropology and archaeology. Ethnographic research with children has identified forms of expression that mimic genres of storytelling found in adult cultural realms, while incorporating information specific to childhood experiences. These forms of storytelling simultaneously express affiliation with a specific cultural tradition and a particular age-based group of peers. Archaeological research has focused on identifying childhood expression and innovation in the production of material culture. These discussions most often emphasize the place of children as learners within communities of practice, but focus far less on how age-based groups of learners may interact to produce unique forms of cultural knowledge and expression. This bridging of literatures will be addressed using an assemblage of graffiti recovered at a 19th century plantation on the island of San Salvador, the Bahamas.

23.3 - The materiality of the human body

Theatre L: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Rachel E. Scott, Christopher J. Knüsel

Abstract

As the locus of human consciousness and lived experience, the corporeal body is intimately linked to identity. In life, social and self-identities are created, expressed, and altered through the manipulation of the body, and the physical remains of the body retain this power to shape identities after death. In modern Western society, a growing sense of sanctity surrounds the body. It is considered personal and inviolable and, in death, the disturbance of the corpse - even when reduced to a skeleton - seems disrespectful and defamatory. Curiously, at the same time, the living body receives ever more intervention to enhance appearance, to prolong life, and to intensify violence and torture. Archaeological studies of the body in past societies have relied on phenomenological approaches that emphasize the sensual nature of

embodiment. Events are seen and heard or hidden and muted; objects are beautiful and symbolic; and the place of burials and their form, physically and emotionally evocative. In contrast, this session focuses on the physical body itself, examining the ways in which the body and its parts, both living and dead, are used in the construction of self and the formation of social relationships. The modification of living bodies, both one's own and others', creates and communicates political power, religious affiliation, ethnic membership, and age and gender identities. In addition, the display and handling of human remains not only illuminates the beliefs and cosmologies of past societies, but also permits us to consider how the identities of the dead are recreated for the benefit of the living.

The dead of Stonehenge: cremation and inhumation practices in context

Mike Parker Pearson

Abstract

The reduction of human bodies to cremated bones often involves more complex practices than simply burying a corpse, and yet skeletons make a greater impact upon both archaeologists and the public than cremation burials. This skewed material perspective has, in part, led prehistorians to underestimate the nature of funerary practices at Stonehenge (and elsewhere in Britain) during the third millennium BC and, in contrast, to over-value the appearance of a minority rite of inhumation, known as 'Beaker burials', towards the end of that millennium. This paper draws on results from the Stonehenge Riverside Project and the Beaker People Project to examine these material practices in relation to status, gender and mobility. In particular, the notion that human burials within Stonehenge were minor, rather than significant elements of its architecture, can now be reappraised.

Materialising identities through Northumbrian early Bronze Age mortuary practices

Christopher J. Fowler

Abstract

Nineteenth and twentieth century AD excavation records for Northumberland provide an untapped resource for investigating British early Bronze Age mortuary practices at a regional level. Working with 283 mortuary deposits from these records I have identified a series of different but inter-related strategies for treating the dead revolving around the inhumation of intact corpses, the deposition of cremated bones, and in some cases the manipulation of disarticulated bones. In this paper I will focus on the materialisation of identity through preparing the mortuary context and preparing human remains for it. This will include the preparation of the feature for deposition, and the arrangement of bodily remains and accompanying materials and objects in the mortuary feature. I will consider the delineation of categories of identity in these mortuary acts, and discuss what changing treatments of the early Bronze Age dead suggest about the negotiation of personhood and community during the period.

Reclaiming the body: mortuary treatment and social identity in the Scottish Iron Age

Ian Armit, Fiona Tucker

Abstract

During the 'long Iron Age' of Atlantic Scotland (c. 700 BC-AD 800), treatments of the dead underwent a dramatic change. In the earlier part of the period, as in much of Iron Age Britain, 'normative' burial appears to be virtually absent, although human body-parts occasionally seem to have been used by the living, and purposefully deposited in domestic contexts. In the Later Iron Age, however, formal inhumation cemeteries do start to appear. One might expect this to reflect the local adoption of Christianity, but the current evidence suggests this not to be the case. Instead this transformation in attitudes to dead bodies might be linked to wider changes in material culture and identity associated with the bodies of the living. This paper considers what such variations in mortuary practice

might tell us about changing attitudes to the body and personhood during the Iron Age.

Saintly bodies and social identity: the use of corporal relics in Early Medieval Ireland

Rachel E. Scott

Abstract

The cult of relics - the veneration of material objects associated with the saints, most particularly their bodies - characterized the practice of Christianity in medieval Europe. Such objects allowed the living to petition the saintly dead for their patronage and help. Because of the importance of corporal relics in medieval Christianity, the bones of the saints were not only exhumed but also deliberately disarticulated and fragmented. In this paper, I focus on the cult of relics in early medieval Ireland. Several scholars have investigated the political role of relics in early Irish society, highlighting their use in the acquisition of status and power. I consider this evidence within the larger context of medieval beliefs about the body and current theoretical approaches to identity. By disinterring, dismembering, and displaying saintly bodies, the early medieval Irish actively constructed the social identities of both the living and the dead.

Sedimenting social identity: the practice of Pre-Columbian Maya body partibility

Pamela L. Geller

Abstract

While researchers of the pre-Columbian Maya have recognized that considerable variability characterizes treatment of dead bodies, few have scrutinized the practice of body partibility. The materiality of this practice indicates the ways in which social identities become sedimented and transposed over generations. As one example, I examine a royal tomb from Dos Hombres, a ceremonial center located in northwestern Belize. This burial is intriguing due to its residential context, its associated architecture, the approximately 20,000 obsidian flakes placed atop it, and the two decedents contained within - one of whom exhibited partibility. To make sense of this complicated burial, I take my cue from scholars who have linked partibility to personhood and practice. Such a theoretical frame allows for reflection about "the politics of corpses," which Katherine Verdery has noted is less about legitimating governments than it is about cosmologies and practices relating the living and the dead.

Royal funerary ritual and the manipulation of bones in the central Maya lowlands during the Classic Period

Estella Weiss-Krejci

Abstract

Concepts of the body and the political role of royal corpses are a major theme in the classic studies by Kantorowicz and Giesey. In this presentation, I will look at the treatment and deposition of ancient Maya royal corpses and the associated symbolic meanings. I will especially focus on the last century of the Early Classic (6th century AD) and the early parts of the Late Classic (AD 600-750), times which were characterized by dynastic crisis and profound political transformation. It appears that during this period particular Maya individuals and groups extensively used dead bodies to make political claims and legitimize power. The political importance of dead bodies is not only tangible through the remains from funerary rituals but also through other types of deposits. Especially at the onset of the Late Classic, the ancient Maya started to frequently exhume and rebury human bones probably pertaining to much older royal bodies.

Liminal states: political signaling and the placement of the dead

Shannon A. Novak

Abstract

Because dead bodies are liminal, lying somewhere between "this world" and "the next", they are powerful reminders of

social instability. Given their symbolic efficacy, corpses are especially useful media for conveying political messages. Yet to understand what is being communicated, we must consider events from the perspectives of the performers, the audience, and the dead themselves. Indeed, in this process we must be aware of the supremely ambiguous nature of human remains - their ability to say different things to different people. Thus, during a single performance, political actors can draw and redraw group boundaries, simultaneously embracing some while excluding or even threatening others. To examine the fluidity of such "corporeal discourse" across space and time, I focus on the 1857 massacre at Mountain Meadows, Utah. In this case, the remains of some 120 men, women, and children have been repeatedly deployed to communicate to a range of shifting political audiences.

Lip-reading - or the archaeology of material identity

Marina J. La Salle

Abstract

This paper is a synthesis of my Masters research, exploring the history and social context of the labret (lip plug) on the Northwest Coast of North America over the last 5000 years. Through comprehensive typological analysis, informed by historical records and contemporary ethnography of labret-wearers and their artists, the labret is demonstrated to be an exclusionary tradition that conveyed varying aspects of social identity on both individual and group levels through time and space in this region. Yet, the physical permanence of the labret is held in contrast to the mutability in social meaning conveyed, highlighting a complexity in body ornamentation hitherto betrayed by simple assumptions made of 'status' and 'gender' material correlates. This research contributes to the ongoing anthropological discussion of materiality and identity, considering the ways that structured style is negotiated through practice, and ultimately asking whether we can access this reflexive, dynamic and dialectical relationship archaeologically.

Moulding identity: headshaping in the Near East and eastern Mediterranean

Kirsi Lorentz

Abstract

This paper presents and discusses evidence for a particular type of body modification, headshaping, from the prehistoric Near East and Eastern Mediterranean. Headshaping denotes the intentional modification of the human cranial form in infancy. This cultural practice implies a sophisticated understanding of the human body and its malleability. Further, the practice of headshaping and its patterning can be used to explore the elaboration of specific types of socio-cultural difference, including gender, status, and socio-cultural group affiliation. Headshaping practices are inherently communal as opposed to individual, due to the time window within which these modifications must be instigated (early infancy), and their permanence. The motivations for headshaping vary through time and space, and this cultural practice of body modification should be seen as highly versatile, lending itself to continuous renegotiations of use and meaning through time.

Ancient Andean perceptions of disease

Maria C. Lozada, Jane E. Buikstra

Abstract

In the study of paleopathology, investigators have often overlooked the cultural context within which disease states are conceptualized and interpreted. In the Andes, ethnohistorical and ethnographic accounts can be used to construct culturally-specific understandings of disease, not based on biological criteria, but on other perceptions of causation. These interpretations of disease may have influenced the manner in which individuals, families and communities responded to various afflictions, and this may have impacted on mortuary treatment as seen in the archaeological record. We present two illustrative cases of contextualized paleopathologic analysis from the Moquegua Valley of Southern Peru: 1) an

individual case study of Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis, and 2) endemic cases of tuberculosis. Using ethnohistorical and ethnographic data, we evaluate the mortuary treatment of individuals with these conditions, and discuss the role of ideology in the perception of disease in pre-Colombian Peru.

'Little Leaguer's Elbow' in the Medieval period: context and conflict

Christopher J. Knüsel

Abstract

'Little Leaguer's Elbow', a fracture of the humeral medial epicondyle, occurs in youths engaged in strenuous throwing today. An example has previously been described in the hypertrophied left humerus of an individual excavated from the Towton battlefield (A.D. 1461) (Knüsel 2000). Additional occurrences have been identified in other medieval populations and provide evidence for strenuous physical exertion in individuals whose burial context permits insight into their social status. This contribution considers the differential diagnosis of such lesions, potential etiologies to explain their occurrence in the Late Medieval period, and their value for understanding the link between warfare and status in archaeological contexts. Reference: Knüsel, C.J. 2000. Activity-related changes in casualties from the medieval battle of Towton, A.D. 1461. In Fiorato, V., Boylston, A., and Knüsel, C.J. (eds.) *Blood Red Roses: The Archaeology of a Mass Grave from Towton, A.D. 1461*, Oxford: Oxbow Books, 103-118.

23.4 - Visual bodies: exploring the representation of identity

Theatre L: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Fay Stevens, Anna Simandiraki

Abstract

The body has recently been the focus of re-attention in archaeology, particularly with reference to the construction of personhood, ways of approaching a construction of self and the role of the body in phenomenological interpretations of landscape. The intention of this session is to develop our understanding of the visual representation of the human body, explore how visuality can portray a construction (or re-construction) of identity, and consider how these identities impact on ideas of self and society. In particular, it will examine the role of visuality in shaping, establishing, maintaining or adapting identities through the manipulation of varying visual media. Central issues include ethnicity, (dis)ability, embodiment, trauma, gender, social context, consumption and symbolism. These may depict the human body as (in)complete, fragmentary, literal, representational, metaphorical and as essence. Moreover methods of making and engaging with these visual media present an interplay between image and viewer through which we can perceive ourselves, others, how others see us and perhaps their world view. Papers present case studies and more synthetic approaches. These approaches need not be confined to archaeological discourse alone, but may further develop interdisciplinary approaches to the interpretation of corporeal visuality.

Associated Posters

- o Caracterización de las sociedades complejas del noroeste venezolano (estados Lara y Falcón), los llanos occidentales y modelo de patrones culturales propuestos para la región andina venezolana
- o Identity, representation, and the materiality of the body within Natufian communities
- o Modelos de poblamiento propuestos para la cuenca del lago de Maracaibo
- o Modelos teóricos propuestos para la ocupación de la Cuenca del Orinoco e investigaciones arqueológicas en el área
- o Vínculos arqueológicos de la Cuenca del Lago de Valencia con la región insular de Venezuela

Analytical perspectives in studies of anthropomorphic figuration in the Prehispanic pottery in Venezuela

Carlos E. Escalona

Abstract

The anthropomorphic figuration, as mediating between the body and material culture, whether for utilitarian, symbolic, religious, aesthetic and even playful purposes, is always mediated by the social and political needs of societies. Thus, human representations are clearly intertwined with historically conditioned practices and identities. Although representation through anthropomorphic figurines, dolls, sculptures and other means has been a cultural element present from the origins of humanity, there have been few attempts to address their cultural significance in modern archaeology, at least in Venezuela. This paper presents an overview of studies on anthropomorphic figuration in Venezuela since the first systematic work to the present, organized by the system proposed by Richard Lesure (2000) in relation to the different analytical perspectives used in these studies and the nature of meaning.

Bodies, status and desire in Roman frescoes

Sarah Levin-Richardson

Abstract

The erotic frescoes from the Imperial Villa della Farnesina in Rome are known for their representation of coquettish couples surrounded by slaves. The frescoes from the brothel at Pompeii are famous for pared-down depictions of couples in various sexual positions. While previous scholarship focused on qualitative differences between the two sets of images, I explore how representations of bodies of differing status - servile and elite - intersected with ancient viewers' own identities to restrict or create desire. In the Villa frescoes, the presence of peripheral, smaller-scale servile figures marked the central couples as elite by comparison. Since expressions of desire for elites were fraught in the Roman world, the representation of elite couples would have restricted expressions of desire by viewers. In the brothel images, on the other hand, the absence of slaves left the identities of the central couples ambiguous, opening avenues for viewers to react with desire.

Body as temple, temple as body

Michael A. Cremona

Abstract

In the sacred texts of Hinduism, the body is depicted as a city of nine gates, in which the soul dwells. The body is also depicted by some Hindu saints as a temple in which God dwells as the Supersoul. Turning things around, many Hindu temples are designed according to the principles of the Vastu texts, which involve contemplating the temple, or other architectural structures (or even whole city designs) in terms of the divine vastu-purusha, or vastu person or body. The different parts of the temple, house, or city, correspond to different bodily parts of the vastu purusha. Archeologically, one would therefore expect to find body imagery recorded not only in human skeletal remains and works of art depicting the human form, but also in the forms of houses, temple, and cities.

La vestimenta. Un enfoque arqueológico revisión de los estudios post procesuales como base teórica para la aproximación al vestido como producción artefactual

Cristal C. Barreto

Abstract

Es común constreñir la visión que se tiene sobre la vestimenta, sus posibles aproximaciones y sus aspectos más funcionales. Se ha menospreciado el valor dentro de las explicaciones sociales al asociar el vestido con palabras que en el imaginario colectivo son banales y de ninguna importancia trascendental. Se omite la intencionalidad individual o de un segmento de la sociedad que opera en este campo como lo hace en otros; que la construcción de una

estética de alguna forma es importante dentro de la organización social porque interviene en los procesos identitarios o de identificación/rechazo dentro de un espacio y momento histórico determinado. Este trabajo demuestra que la vestimenta puede servir como base para explicaciones mucho más sustanciosas de la sociedad de lo hasta ahora demostrado.

Nothing in excess or everything in good order: The 'Portraits' of Solon and Khilon on a Late Archaic Attic red-figure cup by Olto

Jeremy J. Johnson

Abstract

The following study builds upon a recent examination of the komasts labeled Solon and Khilon on a late archaic Attic red-figure kylix by Olto. What ensues is a reassessment of the identification of the figures as members of the Seven Sages. In question is the youthful appearance of the figures and their pairing on the cup. Also under scrutiny is the sympotic setting for the gathering of these constitutional reformers. Ultimately, the inquiry focuses upon the meaning behind the selection of these historic figures. Reanalysis intends to strengthen the identification of Solon and Khilon as exemplars of proper sympotic behavior by drawing upon the figures' real-life concerns for the maintenance of social order, while further reappraisal intends to establish this message by highlighting similarities in the interests of Solon and Khilon in eunomia and the current aims of Kleisthenes for isonomia in Athens at the time of the cup's manufacture.

Representing the body: rethinking anthropomorphic imagery

Peter F. Biehl

Abstract

This paper discusses how studying visual representations of the human body (from ca. 40,000 years ago to the first millennium BC in Europe) can aid us in understanding identity and personhood in the past. The paper looks at anthropomorphism and miniaturization as well as at embodiment and entanglement. It will also scrutinize corporeal and ideational and symbolic attributes of the visual body. It asserts that the only way to advance our understanding of prehistoric personhood is to contextualize anthropomorphic imagery with other materializations of identity in burial and settlement practices and then analyze their short-term and long-term changes.

Together we stand, divided we fall: fragmentation of Neolithic figurines from Zeleneikovo and Govrlevo

Goce Naumov

Abstract

Figurines are one of the most exciting topics of research in prehistoric archaeology. Their huge quantity often provokes new aspects of both speculations and observations. Therefore the use of a consistent methodology is essential for providing new data related to the character and function of Neolithic figurines. Different types of figurines illustrate a wide variety of corporeal imagery and archaeologists employ diverse approaches of explanation, including their context, petrography, gestures, gender and fragmentation. Of great importance is their last category: fragmentation. Figurines were carefully modeled in parts (especially buttocks), and in certain context they were intentionally broken. Such figurines are found at Neolithic settlements in Govrlevo and Zelenikovo, Republic of Macedonia (South-East Europe). They were potent media for transposing ideas related to particular individuals and changes in their status, therefore using corporeality and fragmentation as a manifestation of specific symbolic acts which consider the finalisation of the essential functions of the human body.

23.5 - Unpacking the collection: museums, identity and agency I

Theatre L: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Annie Clarke, Sarah Byrne, Rodney Harrison, Robin Torrence

Abstract

Museum collections have been underutilized as sources of information about the nature and characteristics of cross-cultural interactions between indigenous artifact makers and traders and collectors. How can the study of such interaction help establish frameworks in which agency and materiality can be better understood? How can the frameworks of identity and agency be used to unpack the history of social relationships that created museum collections? New perspectives are being developed that re-invigorate the ways in which ethnographic and archaeological collections engage in debates about cross-cultural interaction. In this session we present papers that use analyses of museum collections to shed new light on past and present materiality, identity and agency.

The ties that bind: how museum objects brokered social relations

Erna Lilje, Annie Clarke, Jude P. Philp, Robin Torrence

Abstract

Valuable information about the complex and multi-layered social processes that created ethnographic museum collections has been overlooked. Previous scholarship has assumed that collectors were the major active agents in the formation of museum collections. Another emphasis has been the grand scheme of colonialism as the driving force behind museums. Although these are useful insights, they are only partial. We draw attention not only to the neglected role of the producer and the people who offered the objects for exchange or sale, but also to the on-the-ground, local social processes in which both producers and collectors were entwined. Variations through time and across space in the negotiated relationships between indigenous makers and European collectors can be understood better through studies of how the artefacts brokered these interactions. Taking this new approach provides a voice for indigenous people missing from histories based solely on written documents.

Artifacts as gifts: axes, letters and community in the 19th century

Katherine Cooper

Abstract

This paper explores the use of artifacts as gifts through a study of some material from the Swiss lake dwelling site of Robenhause and correspondence between a British and Swiss 19th century antiquarian, housed in the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge. It was through such small-scale interactions and relationships that an international community of antiquarians and early archaeologists was created. Yet, it was not simply through the sharing of ideals and the common goals of mutual research interests, but rather through the exchange of artifacts that these social relationships were embodied: objects were seen as indices of a common and ancient past lending potency to these gifts and providing effective means of constructing and stabilizing cross-national relationships.

"Suitable for decoration of halls and billiard rooms": finding Indigenous agency in historic auction catalogues

Robin Torrence, Annie Clarke

Abstract

Auction catalogues from the late 19th and early 20th centuries at first glance seem to record merely the desires of Colonial collectors. Our detailed study of changes in provenances, types and prices shows how appropriate analytical strategies can uncover changing patterns of negotiation between indigenous makers and Western consumers. We begin by

identifying the traits that most captivated the British market and then turn to a detailed analysis of the history of consumption of artifacts from the Papua colony. At the broadest level Gell's insights as exemplified by Harrison's study of colonial desire for Kimberley points are supported. A more detailed look at changes in the kinds of Papuan objects for sale allows us to draw out Indigenous agency through creative responses to market opportunities.

Consuming colonialism: curio-seller's catalogues, souvenir objects and Indigenous agency in Oceania

Rodney Harrison

Abstract

This paper explores the potential for a study of colonial curio-seller's catalogues in producing particular forms of colonial desire in which we might see the origins of 'souvenirs'. Curio-sellers occupy an integral space between the museum, the tourist, and indigenous artisans, but have been largely ignored in studies of colonial relations and material culture. Previous work on Kimberley Points has suggested indigenous people produced markets for the sale of certain curios to colonial collectors which fulfilled complex roles within the groups who manufactured them, and those who received them. This paper focuses on the 1929 catalogue of a Sydney curio-seller. Catalogues not only have the potential to reveal changes in market demand, price and the formal qualities of objects, but also how artefacts were transformed from functional objects to ornaments, and changes in their method and context of manufacture, as well as changing colonial relations between indigenous and non-indigenous people.

Donors, loaners, dealers and swappers: the relationships behind the English Collections at the Pitt Rivers Museum

Chris Wingfield

Abstract

Though renowned as a museum of world archaeology and anthropology, the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford contains over 30,000 objects from England, around 12% of the total collection. A current ESRC funded research project, "The Other Within: An Anthropology of Englishness" led by Prof. Chris Gosden, is attempting a detailed analysis of the historical formation of these collections which include both archaeological and ethnographic or folkloric material. In moving beyond a purely numerical analysis of the collection, I have attempted to introduce a qualitative dimension through exploring the sort of agency that lay behind particular acquisitions. Through analysing the forms of exchange of particular instances of acquisition, this paper will explore whether different forms - donation, loan, sale and exchange - can be said to characterise qualitatively different relationships. The paper will also consider how these relationships relate to the different sorts of material as well as social identities of the people involved.

Collecting behind closed doors: death, memory and ancestralisation in South London households

Fiona R. Parrott

Abstract

Museums have been described as archives of symbolic capital through which people compose narratives of continuity and particularity. In this sense domestic interiors are spaces analogous to the physical museum. This paper examines collecting practices in London households. Many of the collections that people began were connected with episodes of loss and bereavement. These include cases of inter-generational collecting in which ordinary and ephemeral consumer objects (Christmas decorations and McDonald Happy Meal toys) became the unlikely means for one generation to create the conditions for their own ancestralisation among the next. The material qualities of the objects at hand, from indestructible plastic to bright decorative glass, were used to create a material politics of memory and identity, whether in repudiation of an alienating consumer culture or an earlier generation's aesthetics. This paper

provides a useful counterpart to institutional collecting, not least because personalised histories are becoming ever more central to museums.

Negotiating Hopi identities at the Museum of Northern Arizona, 1933-2008

Kelley A. Hays-Gilpin

Abstract

Collaborations between the Museum of Northern Arizona and the Hopi Tribe began in the 1930s with efforts to revive and promote Hopi crafts for tourist and art markets. Now we have embarked on a collaborative research process to design exhibits and publications that explain and illustrate the Hopi world in their own terms, as a counter to past romanticized and essentialist portrayals. Museums and textbooks generally present Hopi as a set of sedentary farming villages famed for their elaborate ritual cycle, but archaeology and traditional histories, taken together, reveal dynamic sets of internally diverse and highly mobile communities that have been diverse and mobile for over two thousand years. Hopi villages and clans deploy ethnic identities at different scales depending on context. I will present a curator's view of the ongoing negotiation of Hopi ethnic identities from prehistory to present and the role of the museum in this process.

Images and objects as memory: perspectives on the WB Spencer and Donald Thomson Collections

Louise Hamby, Lindy Allen

Abstract

Through engagement with collections, indigenous knowledge is given impetus. The visual record provides a means to reevaluate the past, reclaim for specific purposes and invest in a future that indigenous people are seeking to shape. Museum Victoria in Melbourne has responded to this and is actively seeking to create an environment of co-operation and collaboration working with source communities to research their collections and to create projects of mutual benefit. This paper will explore current initiatives to use ethnographic collections in ways that empower communities and promote indigenous cultural survival in remote Australia. It discusses the intrinsic cultural value of photographs taken in Arnhem Land and Cape York between 1912 and 1943 by Melbourne based anthropologists, WB Spencer and Donald Thomson. The inclusion of the perspectives of source communities is as important to matters of representation and consequently to contemporary museum practice as is the public presentation of the knowledge.

Representing a nation: exhibiting and interpreting the Tlilcho Collection

Chantal Knowles

Abstract

The 19th century Tlilcho collection at the National Museums Scotland speaks strongly to two nations, the Scottish and Tlilcho. The identities of both are entwined with the circumstances of the collection of the artefacts, through the fur trade and its subsequent display at different points over the last 150 years. In researching the collection for a collaborative project with the Tlilcho we have had to re-engage with the idea of identity and culture and how this is conveyed through the contents of the collection and the circumstances under which it was assembled. Taking the display and interpretation of the material both in the Northwest Territories of Canada and in the National Museum of Scotland as case studies, I will explore the messages used in these displays to address the themes of political identity and nationhood for the visitor.

Museum items as carriers of Indigenous identity? - a Sámi example

André Nilsen

Abstract

In the summer of 2007 I visited several museum exhibitions in Norway that display items from the Sámi culture as fieldwork

for my thesis in archaeology. The Sámi are an indigenous people of approximately 70000 that span Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. I myself am a Sea Sámi (mearrasámi), a group within the Sámi population that has not received much attention from archaeologists or other scientists until recently. This is strange since it is believed that the Sea Sámi population is the largest of the various Sámi groups. In this session I will present the Sámi collection at Norsk Folkemuseum (Norwegian Museum of Cultural History) which uses "typical Sámi" objects in its presentation. These items present a picture of Sámi identity that is more uniform and homogenous than the case in reality is. This example can show how archaeological research has been contributing to this understanding of the Sámi as a whole.

Animate objects: A.C. Haddon at the Horniman Museum 1902-1915

Sarah Byrne

Abstract

This paper explores Alfred Cort Haddon's role as Advisory Curator (1902-1915) at the Horniman Museum, London. Through analysing the British New Guinea and Torres Strait Island objects acquired by him, I argue that a more serious consideration of a museum curator's 'personality' provides important insight into the development and character of museum collections. It creates a fresh analytical stance that is historically and biographically revealing. I assess how Haddon's own field experiences influenced what kind of objects he acquired for the museum. Ethnographic collections have potential to uncover subtle details of biographical narrative, often overlooked in a writing of linear biography.

Two collectors in 19th century New Caledonia

Jude P. Philp

Abstract

This paper looks at two collections, one (Vigors) privately held in Ireland and one (Hedleys) publicly held in Australia, to investigate the idea of difference from the viewpoint of the indigenous negotiator of the purposes of collecting. More specifically, I will look at the way the act of collecting impacts on the material. In 1850, P. de Vigors travelled to New Caledonia with H.M. Havannah. A young ambitious man, he was curious about all he saw, collected and sketched and wrote down his observations in a frank and jolly manner for his family's enjoyment. Charles Hedley visited New Caledonia in 1898, considerably later in terms of Kanaki experiences with French settlers. He travelled virtually alone collecting as an agent of the Australian Museum, along the prescribed route suggested by the Director of the Colonial Museum in Noumea.

Pulling threads: a methodology for uncovering agency from grass skirts

Erna Lilje

Abstract

The project of finding indigenous agency in museum collections should consider the characteristics and attributes of material culture not simply as the product of cross-cultural interactions but also as active in the constitution of social relations and meaning-making. To move from understanding the material record simply as a residue of historical processes necessitates the development of context-specific, interpretive methodologies. 'Agency' provides a starting point for making sense of the materiality of social reproduction, past and present. In this paper I will use material culture from Central Province (PNG) as a case study to examine these issues, with a focus on grass-skirts from the collections of the Australian, Macleay, and Queensland Museums. This material was collected from the 1870s until Papua New Guinea's independence in 1975. The century of collecting activities allows for changes in skirt production to be examined over a period that encompasses variable and changing cross-cultural relations.

"Useful, artistic and valuable": the significance of Charles Kerry's postcards (1891-1917)

Nicole Peduzzi

Abstract

Historical postcards have been largely neglected by academic research because they are considered as unreliable sources. In this presentation I show how, thanks to museum and archival based research, it is possible to reconstruct relevant aspects of the context in which postcards - as space for cross-cultural interaction between people, ideas and objects - are embedded. Treating postcards as multilayered objects and focusing on their materiality, I investigate shifts in meaning and value that occur during their existence. The postcards I will focus on had been produced in the first decade of the 20th century by the Sydney photographer Charles Kerry. I am interested to see how Kerry contributed to construct and disseminate the image of Pacific peoples. Moreover, I analyse which role his postcards played in shaping the identity of the people who posed in front of his camera, and how they in turn influenced the creation of the image.

23.6 - Unpacking the collection: museums, identity and agency II

Theatre L: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

Workshop

Annie Clarke, Sarah Byrne, Rodney Harrison, Robin Torrence

Abstract

This session will provide a discussion forum for the papers presented in Unpacking the collection: museums, identity and agency I.

23.7 - Changing identities: exploring the materiality of conflict I

Theatre L: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Damian Shiels, Linda Fibiger, William O. Frazer, Conn Murphy

Abstract

Although violent behaviour can be traced as far back in time as our hominid ancestors, archaeological research has only recently started to recognise and explore the variation and temporal breadth of evidence for violence and conflict in the past. Whether experienced at the state or inter-personal level, involving individuals or armies, the emotional, economic, demographic, logistic and political impact of conflict reaches well beyond its physical location. It can alter and redefine the basic parameters of our individual and collective identities - families, settlements, village communities, landscapes, belief systems, whole countries.

Conflict archaeology and related material culture studies have an important contribution to make when trying to answer questions on these re-defined parameters. Studying the physical remains of conflict allows us to explore alternative accounts of battles from different participants and reassess historical political realities; to consider the importance of small-scale violent interaction and its potential impact on family and settlement units; to address the impact of warfare on non-combatants caught up in violent events, such as women, children or more generally civilians; to document the transformation of landscapes into battlefields; in summary, to explore the function, causes and consequences of violent interaction in different groups and societies, past and present.

This session will present current conflict-related research from around the globe (landscape survey, prospection techniques, artefact studies and skeletal trauma analysis) and explore how violent interaction may alter the physical, social and cultural manifestations of our sense of identity. This is a double session, with parts I and II.

Associated Posters

- o 'A mighty rage...': Carrickmines Castle and the events of March 26th/27th 1642

- o Rediscovering the Siege and Battle of Kinsale (1601)

Conflict archaeology and European identities

John Carman

Abstract

The emergence of the European Union has led to European states no longer making war on each other. The long history of war in Europe, however, has had an inevitable impact upon European identities: from the emergence of city-states in Greece and Italy, through the rise of Athenian, Alexandrian and Roman Empires, to medieval feudalism and the modern nation state. However, the new peace that prevails has meant that in formulating a new sense of pan-European identity, past wars are treated as matters best left untouched lest they revive old hostilities. This paper will outline an approach to the archaeological study of conflict in Europe's past that can contribute to the creation of a sense of identity in Europe that owes nothing to supra-nationalism, but meets the conditions of the era of pan-European concord.

Adopting the war dead: the significance of D-Day training in the identities of South Hams communities

Samuel Walls

Abstract

In November 1943 in preparation for the invasions of German-occupied France, a large area of over 30,000 acres and 3,000 people in the South Hams, Devon, began to be evacuated. The area was to become the training area for the allied forces in the lead up to D-Day. These events, although of a fairly limited duration, had a very long lasting effect upon a huge portion of South Devon. Very quickly the evacuations became a defining event in the histories of communities as well as the families and individuals affected. Since the early 1980s, however, it was not the evacuation which remained the focus of local identities, but the war dead themselves. This paper explores how the World War Two dead were used in the construction, negotiation and articulation of identities, and how the local communities expressed these identities to the outside world, through a variety of commemorative strategies.

Identity through service: the honouring of a cavalry horse

Kevin Lohan

Abstract

On the grounds of Dublin's Clancy Barracks, on the wall of the old Riding School building, is a plaque marking the 1874 burial of Dickie Bird, troop horse B7 of the 5th Dragoon Guards. The horse had been bought into service directly before the Crimean War (1854-56), through which he served and, unusually, survived. The honouring of this horse through burial, painting and memorial as well as his treatment during life will be discussed. The process of interment and memorialisation demonstrates the importance of Dickie Bird as a symbol of hardiness (and luck) for the 5th Dragoons and as a mascot around which unit identity coalesced after the war. The use of other war horses as symbols of unit identity in the British military will also be touched on.

The Augustan trophy at Nikopolis: viewing a victory monument from the eyes of the conquered

Alvaro Ibarra

Abstract

This talk examines the Augustan trophy monument commemorating Octavian's Actian victory from a local perspective. The stoa-shaped building loomed over the inhabitants of Nikopolis and perpetually communicated Roman presence and authority to any and all viewers. The structure employs Latin inscriptions, possesses Roman iconography, and perpetuates a Roman agenda. However, the structure is essentially Greek. With the exception of up-close scrutiny, the monument does not overtly communicate a Roman agenda - the aim most frequently cited as being that of Romanization. At the same time, the community of Nikopolis was a Roman invention composed of relocated peoples from nearby Greek

towns. The city, its inhabitants, and the monument are a product of Roman intervention in the region. I propose to use the archaeological evidence at Nikopolis to posit a localized reading of the Augustan trophy - to speculate the response from disparate people forced to identify with a new community.

Images and social change: constructing identities in Iberian culture (3rd-1st centuries BC)

Susana Gonzalez Reyero, Trinidad Tortosa Rocamora

Abstract

Images are cognitive reconstructions used to give sense to the observed reality. The production of mental images is at the base of the individual and collective thought. We will explore the relation between Iberian images, produced from the 3rd-1st century B.C. in the south-west region in Spain, and the construction of identities by social groups when facing contexts of social change (Iberians facing the Punic and Roman presence). We will hypothesize that the images show liminal places, and the social need to represent these limits, that could contribute to construct the notion of community. Symbolization could even be a possible answer to social stress due to change. Were they, in fact, producing these images as a way of perpetuating certain social structures and facilitating resistance? This could be especially necessary at troubled moments like the second Punic war or the later Roman arrival.

Illustrating conflict archaeology in Ireland - three case studies

Sara Nylund

Abstract

Art and material culture can supply archaeologists with a wealth of information in their investigations. Visual representations often present the results of archaeological analysis, as they can help people identify and relate to the various identities that are present in different events. This paper will briefly discuss research carried out on the Kinsale battlefield in Co. Cork (1601), the siege site of Dun An Oir in Co. Kerry (1580) and the siege site at Carrickmines Castle, Co. Dublin (1642). In all three cases, art and archaeology have been used in order to reveal the appearance of the site and illuminate the specific events and the people involved in them. By incorporating art into the archaeological study of a site or a particular battle, the archaeologist will be able to better understand the conflict, and can therefore bring the events and the people behind it to life through different mediums.

The war iconography at Chichén Itzá, México

Alexandre G. Navarro

Abstract

This paper aims to present the cultural context of war in the iconography of the Chichén Itzá archaeological site, Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico. Warriors and their weapons will be discussed in the context of the imagery of the structures and temples where they were represented. These warriors are represented in some structures of the Gran Nivelación, the most important plaza at Chichén Itzá. We will show the weapons in the iconography and the relationship between the images and the principal structures. We conclude that Chichén Itzá's war imagery was a power mechanism to legitimize the authority of the builder, the king Kukulcán, during the Classic Terminal Maya phase in the north lowlands.

Conflict avoidance: community response to partisan violence in late 16th-17th-century Killeghland, County Meath, Ireland

William O. Frazer

Abstract

How can conflict archaeology contribute to our understanding of civilians caught up in war zones - how communities fared during troubled times, and the manner in which political and social turmoil affected them? This talk will briefly consider the evidence for wartime conflict in the recently excavated village

of 'Cleglin': whether poor inhabitants were subject to armed raids and the razing of buildings; whether they were forced to abandon their homes for any extended period; and whether there is evidence for the occupation or billeting of soldiers, or for the enrollment of male inhabitants in militias. Such data are scant and piecemeal, often contradicting documentary evidence. However, broadening the analysis to consider the material culture of events associated with warfare (market price fluctuations, famine, plague) yields more intriguing data about this non-combatant community. In particular, scrutiny of household economies provides evidence for wartime economy and risk-averse behaviour in agricultural practice.

23.8 - Changing identities: exploring the materiality of conflict II

Theatre L: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Damian Shiels, Linda Fibiger, William O. Frazer, Conn Murphy

Abstract

Although violent behaviour can be traced as far back in time as our hominid ancestors, archaeological research has only recently started to recognise and explore the variation and temporal breadth of evidence for violence and conflict in the past. Whether experienced at the state or inter-personal level, involving individuals or armies, the emotional, economic, demographic, logistic and political impact of conflict reaches well beyond its physical location. It can alter and redefine the basic parameters of our individual and collective identities - families, settlements, village communities, landscapes, belief systems, whole countries.

Conflict archaeology and related material culture studies have an important contribution to make when trying to answer questions on these re-defined parameters. Studying the physical remains of conflict allows us to explore alternative accounts of battles from different participants and reassess historical political realities; to consider the importance of small-scale violent interaction and its potential impact on family and settlement units; to address the impact of warfare on non-combatants caught up in violent events, such as women, children or more generally civilians; to document the transformation of landscapes into battlefields; in summary, to explore the function, causes and consequences of violent interaction in different groups and societies, past and present.

This session will present current conflict-related research from around the globe (landscape survey, prospection techniques, artefact studies and skeletal trauma analysis) and explore how violent interaction may alter the physical, social and cultural manifestations of our sense of identity.

The Roanoke River: a conflict landscape, prehistory to 1940

Lawrence E. Babits, Nathan Richards, Adam Friedman, Brian Dively

Abstract

Prior to Europeans arriving in North America, the Roanoke River saw low levels of conflict. During the American Revolutionary and Civil Wars, competing forces tried to control the river because it served as a supply route connecting the basin with terrestrial provision and imported supplies sources. At the same time, forces already resident tried to limit encroachment and raids by erecting obstructions and fortifications blocking access into the interior of North Carolina from Albemarle and Sound. The end result was a series of engagements ranging up to minor sieges and naval battles along the Roanoke River corridor. After 1865 lumbering became a primary resource but conflict between established legal authority and local, diversified subsistence residents led to the construction and destruction of stills producing untaxed alcohol. This paper reports on the archaeological residue of these various conflicts.

Guns and Roses: an emergency-era explosives works in the Phoenix Park, Dublin

Franc Myles

Abstract

The recent excavation of a 20th-century phosphorus and potassium chlorate facility has illuminated an unknown aspect of Ireland's defence policy from 1941-46. The facility was only decommissioned after strenuous official complaints were received regarding extensive damage to the vegetation in the adjacent People's Garden. Equally vociferous complaints concerning its medical effects on both local residents and facility workers carried less weight with the officials concerned and the Research and Production Plant, Parkgate, continued to manufacture phosphorus for a private matchmaking concern after the war had ended. The manufacture of hand grenades and incendiaries questions the State's intentions in the event of an invasion and supports the theory that senior officers were preparing for a partisan-type campaign. This paper examines the physical remains of the plant, before exploring the differing concerns of those groups affected by it: the various government bodies and military agencies, the employees of the facility and the local community.

Bayana Fort: an archaeological survey

Vinod K. Singh

Abstract

India is home to an unparalleled tradition of building large-scale fortifications. Unlike their western counterparts, Indian forts include many features relating to aspects of daily life, sometimes accommodating whole towns. This presentation discusses results of investigations into the history of Vijayamandirgarh, popularly known as Bayana Fort, located in the Bharatpur district of Rajasthan. Traditionally Vijay Pal, a Jadon Rajput king, is credited with its construction in the 10th century A.D. In the early medieval period, Bayana was considered a gateway to western India, especially Gujarat and the western coast. Due to its strategic position, the fort remained important till the end of the medieval period. Throughout its use it was occupied by a number of dynasties that built a wide range of residential, religious, official, industrial and hydraulic structures within its defences. The paper will focus on the history of the fort as well as building technology and hydraulic techniques.

Cogadh an Dá Ri: an archaeological perspective

Paul O'Keeffe

Abstract

The War of the Two Kings (1689-91) saw Ireland engulfed in warfare on a massive scale for a period of three years as vast armies clashed and major towns and cities were besieged. Recent development-led archaeological investigations have provided the opportunity to scientifically study many of the sites of this conflict, potentially shedding new light on the events that occurred. Metal detection survey at the Battle of Aughrim, for example, has added to our knowledge of the experiences of individual combatants, while the identification of the Duke of Schomberg's camp in County Louth may provide new insights into the conditions of camp life for the ordinary soldier in King William's army. This paper will bring together the results of these investigations and assess the contribution they can make to our greater understanding of this important and decisive period in Irish history.

Bone arrow- and spearheads in late Bronze Age fortified settlements in the eastern Baltic - witnesses of conflicts?

Heidi Luik

Abstract

Fortified settlements make their first appearance in the Late Bronze Age of Estonia, suggesting possible conflicts and need for defense. Compared with other European regions the number of bronze weapons from the eastern shore of the Baltic is small. The appearance of fortified settlements was nevertheless connected with bronze, which, being an imported

substance, could have been one of the causes of conflicts. Presumably, fortified settlements were established primarily for the defense of bronze casting, traces of which have been discovered at these sites. Defending a place required weapons alongside the fortifications; in the absence of bronze weapons, bone ones could be used for the purpose. On the basis of the shapes of bone arrowheads found in Estonia one may assert that they were used for warfare, not for hunting. Similar arrowheads are also found in large numbers from Latvia. In Lithuania their occurrence is rarer; javelin-heads of bone are more widespread there.

Funerary discoveries at the prehistoric settlement of Alba Iulia-Lumea Noua (Romania)

Mihai Gligor, Simona C. Varvara, Viorel Panaitescu, Mariana Rosu

Abstract

The present study discusses a series of funerary discoveries at the Alba Iulia-Lumea Noua settlement in Romania. Skeletal remains of almost 100 individuals were found in two multiple burials some 12-13m from each other. AMS radiocarbon dating indicates that the dates of the burials span 4690-4450 cal BC. Studies of the physical anthropology of the remains are in progress in order to establish the cause of death and the total number, height, and sex of the deceased. If we consider the fact that a large number of individuals were found at the site and that most of the individuals are represented by incomplete or partial remains only, it is possible that those buried at Lumea Noua suffered a violent death or that death was the result of some ritual practices. References to similar discoveries from Herxheim (Germany) allow a series of analogies that are also plausible.

Feuding, raiding, fighting: exploring violent interaction in Neolithic northwest Europe

Linda Fibiger

Abstract

The Neolithic is a period of enormous social and economic changes affecting subsistence strategies, settlement patterns, technology and population numbers. Violence between groups and individuals might have been a result of or at times even the catalyst for some of the changes and developments observed. Population-based analysis of skeletal trauma in Neolithic northwest Europe indicates regional variations in the scale and severity of violent interaction and provides evidence for conflicts that occurred at the group-level as well as the interpersonal level. This paper will explore physiological consequences and potential social implications of the osteological evidence to address questions on behaviour patterns and the impact of violence and conflict on individuals, population groups and Neolithic society in general.

23.9 - The experiential role of violence and combat in the creation of social identities

Theatre L: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Barry Molloy, Angelos Papadopoulos

Abstract

In the history of humankind, the warrior male has often been regarded as a paradigm of masculinity. Violent activities, such as combat, hunting and agonistic sports would have been highly visible phenomena dynamically negotiating their location in society.

Displays of idealised masculine prowess in violent contexts can be further manifested in the images displayed on various artistic media. This ethos of the warrior, or an idealised version of him, can be seen in many cultures around the world where martial arts and competitive displays of fitness are used as projections of power. Martial symbolism underlines the military prowess and hunting skills of certain individuals or groups, highlighting their legitimate political authority. This is further promoted and perpetuated through the art created to enshrine

this aspect of elite identities. Notions of such warrior elites are spread liberally throughout archaeological and anthropological literature from Bronze Age Britain to the Maori of New Zealand, making this concept a global phenomenon.

The active role of combat arts and violence in the development and characterisation of this identity are profound as they represent the manifest realities of what it means to be a warrior. In seeking to understand the social location of the warrior in societies from prehistory to more recent times, we need to bring together source material relating to both their lifestyle in reality and how they chose to display this materially and ideologically. The papers in this session will focus on these agencies of action, experience and symbolism by exploring their role in modelling both the individual and group identities of these practitioners of legitimatised violence. In doing this we seek to elucidate some of the realities and myths behind these seemingly ubiquitous warrior elites around the world.

Realities of Battle in New Kingdom Egypt

Dan Boatright

Abstract

The ancient Egyptians portrayed themselves as more than adept at preparing and executing a battle plan and this is clearly shown in the archaeological and textual record. There is, however, a tendency in the Egyptian literary and pictorial record to oversimplify the nature of battle, being an idealisation of the real situation, purely focused on the role of the king or the service to the king by an elite individual. But in reality how true was this? Hanson (1991) describes the ancient Greek experience of warfare as being the bloody pit of an ugly cockfight, which would often become a deliberate mini-holocaust. With this in mind, could the experience of the Egyptian soldier be as clinical as is often suggested by modern scholars? Looking at texts and depictions from the New Kingdom the experience of the common soldier will be assessed.

The development of warrior identities in the European Bronze Age

Anthony Harding

Abstract

It is a commonplace that the bearers of bronze swords and armour of the Late Bronze Age in Europe were elite warriors, perhaps part of a warrior caste, and standing at the head of a retinue of lesser or younger warriors. By contrast, in the Early Bronze Age, the only weapons that were normally deposited with the dead were the bow and arrow and the dagger, both plausibly derived from the equipment of hunters. In the intervening 1000-1500 years, a major shift took place in the way that fighting was practised, and probably too in how the warrior was perceived and how he presented himself. In this paper I will argue that the development of warrior identities in the Bronze Age can be charted through an examination of warrior deposition practice, both in graves and in hoards, and that crucial formative periods can be identified at particular stages of the period.

Developments in cognitive capacities for violence in prehistoric Ireland

Barry Molloy

Abstract

As one examines the progressive development of weaponry from the Neolithic through to the Late Bronze Age throughout Europe, there appears to be an inexorable advance in technical design and martial capacities of weaponry. From the use of simple flint knives through to the swords of the Late Bronze Age, we can see a parallel development in the complexity of warfare in the context of increasingly complex societies. The relationship between these developments in warfare and social mechanisms has long been recognised, although the exact nature of this relationship lacks any consensus on the basis of the relatively ephemeral evidence. In this paper, this coeval development will be examined from

the perspective of an increasing social capacity for organised legitimate violence. Using the case study of Ireland, progressive developments in the individual's capacity to undertake increasingly direct and extreme forms of interpersonal violence using purpose designed tools will be examined.

War without warriors? The nature of interpersonal conflict before the emergence of formalised warrior elites

Rick Schulting

Abstract

The appearance of 'warrior élites' marks a well-defined, or well-imagined, role that emerges at various times and places around the world. In prehistoric Europe, this image first appears most clearly in the Bronze Age, yet there is abundant evidence for earlier violence, from both the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Who was carrying these acts out, and how did they figure into the creation of social identities? 'Warrior' identity in these earlier periods was arguably indistinguishable from 'adult male' identity. Understanding the conditions preceding the emergence of more formal and specialised warriors should shed light on the nature of conflict and identity, and the place of material culture in the formation and maintenance of specialised social roles.

The expression of individual and community identity through combat and defence in northern Iroquoian societies

Jennifer Birch

Abstract

The Iroquoian societies of North America have long been viewed as warlike. However, the study of violence among these groups has often focussed erroneously on political and economic motivations. This perspective omits key social and ideological aspects of conflict, namely that success in combat and associated practices (hosting feasts, acquiring captives) were the primary means for males to acquire prestige. In this paper I extend this social idiom to the regional level. In the fifteenth century A.D. small villages coalesced into larger formative nations. This was accompanied by an increase in the size of multi-row palisades which function dialectically as important social and physical barriers. With scant evidence for an increase in the scale of violent conflict, I argue that the increasing strength of fortifications represents an extension of the idiom of status through combat from the individual to the village in the context of increasing regional factionalism.

The role of the duel in early Mycenaean society

Stephen O'Brien

Abstract

Images of combat between individuals or small groups are a well-documented feature of early Mycenaean art. Such scenes often appear on material from the "warrior graves" of the early Mycenaean period, graves which also contain examples of the paraphernalia of inter-human violence and are often seen as expressing a "warrior identity". The question may therefore be asked as to whether such scenes represented any form of social reality, and if so, what role such practices may have played in the development of early Mycenaean society. This paper seeks to analyze the evidence for duels or duel-type practices in the early Mycenaean world and, through the use of examples of more recent dueling practices, to suggest possible roles for such events.

I need a hero: iconography and identity in the late Bronze Age Aegean

Angelos Papadopoulos

Abstract

The craftsmen of the Late Bronze Age Aegean have produced a significant amount of representations of warriors in battle or combat and hunting scenes. This paper will focus on the material from important administrative centres or sites of economic power and strategic location. However, no specific

character, such as the local ruler, a powerful warrior or a mighty hunter, can be recognised above the others and no individual is clearly shown triumphant over his opponent in these battles. This very anonymity of the warriors and hunters shows that representational arts were not used for commemorating the personal martial achievements of specific individuals, but were rather used to a great extent symbolically, i.e. to show the military prowess that elites were linked to as well as their legitimate authority and occasionally the organisation and supremacy of the local community. Military art was an important tool in Aegean Bronze Age political life.

Military force, state and warrior ethos: the cases of Late Palatial Knossos and Pylos

Kyriakos Grigoropoulos

Abstract

State societies usually evolve thanks to military force and are preserved by military force, but the way its significance is perceived by the central authority is not unique. The palace of Knossos became in LM II-III A2 the first proto-state in the Aegean. Military force constituted an elemental part of the new social order, as revealed through the relevant tablets in Linear B script. At the same time a dominant warrior ethos is displayed in the so called warrior burials around the palace. On the contrary, another proto-state on the Greek mainland in LH III B, the Pylos palace, does not match the Knossian scale of military organisation: burials with weapons are conspicuous by their absence. This paper will try to examine what these differences mean for the self perception of the central authority and the ruling elites involved in the above two cases.

Marshals of the army, liberators of cities: the kings of Greece during the Balkan Wars

Dimitrios Roulias

Abstract

During the Balkan Wars, the Kings of Greece were seen entering cities, such as Thessaloniki and Ioannina, as liberators on top of horses followed by large escorts. They would wear flamboyant military costumes and carry weapons during all their public appearances even at the battlefield. However it is unlikely that they would ever engage in the actual battle. At the same time, they projected their role as army marshals unlike the politicians and especially Prime Minister E. Venizelos who would wear civilian clothes, showing a more diplomatic appearance. Several photographs and portraits from the large collection of the War Museum at Athens will be presented and discussed in order to examine the military status and role as nation leaders of the Kings during military engagements.

Roman emperors as warriors

Philip C. de Souza

Abstract

Military prowess was an essential aspect of Roman aristocratic culture. From the early days of the city, displays of martial prowess were vital in establishing and maintaining the personal authority necessary to be a leader of the Roman community. This elite, warrior ideal was encapsulated in the Roman concept of *virtus*, meaning masculine prowess. Over time, however, as the Roman community grew and its aristocracy became generals and emperors whose armies conquered the entire Mediterranean region, opportunities for the performance of military feats were restricted. The warrior credentials of these leaders had to be displayed indirectly. This paper will focus on the importance of warrior symbolism in the portrayal of emperors in Roman public and private art, examining it in its historical and archaeological contexts and comparing and contrasting it with the portrayal of rulers in other ancient societies (e.g. Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Greek).

Warrior skills in ancient societies - the human reality

Alan A. D. Peatfield

Abstract

"100 days for the sabre; 1000 days for the spear; 10,000 days for the sword". This Chinese martial arts formula expresses the physical reality, the cost in time and effort behind the development of warrior skills. "Warrior culture" is an interpretative model attributed to many ancient societies, but this is often assumed to be symbolic, wherein weapons are valued for their semiotic value, rather than their functional efficiency. Contemporary experiential analyses of ancient weapons have started to shift traditional models of ancient warfare. Yet to be addressed, however, is the practical human reality behind weaponry. This paper explores the time and resources necessary to develop combat skills. This has a personal dimension for the individual warrior - training and access to weaponry. More importantly it has implications for the society which supports warriors as individuals or as a class. What does it cost to be a warrior?

23.10 - The archaeology of power I

Theatre L: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Michael F. Ryan, Martin Carver

Abstract

The purpose of this session is to explore the various physical manifestations of the concentration of power and its projection in prehistoric and historic period societies; to explore convergences and divergences in its projection in identity-creation, amongst other things in material attributes such as regalia, ritual, military structures, assembly places, urban planning, wealth accumulation, control of resources and redistribution, the absorption or dominance of other communities and polities. We also examine strategies of appropriation in the establishment of power-structures and the creation of institutional propaganda. The topic will be explored through an examination of the physical evidence of kingship and other authority-structure development throughout the world.

Associated Posters

- Archaeometallurgy at Lamanai, Belize: Maya Technological Innovation in Late Postclassic-Spanish Colonial Times
- Dún na Rí the power and glory of royal Cashel.

Archaeology and power: an East Asian perspective

Simon Kaner

Abstract

For many years the concept of power in East Asia was dominated by Karl Wittfogel's concept of Oriental Despotism closely related to notions of agricultural and irrigation control. This paper will consider the etymology of terms of 'power' currently in vogue in East Asian archaeology, with specific reference to the materialisation of power in two very different contexts within the region: the Terracotta Warriors of the First Emperor of China and the 'dogu' ceramic figures from the prehistoric Japanese archipelago. Through these two examples I will re-examine the validity of seeking specifically 'East Asian' forms of power in the archaeological record.

Mortuary practice and emergence of early states in Korea - a brief review

Seonbok Yi

Abstract

The first hint of social stratification in Korea is indicated by stone burials of the Late Bronze Age around 500 BCE. By 300 BCE, iron technology reached the southern parts of the peninsula and stone burials were replaced by simple pit burials. Despite their unassuming appearance, these are rich in grave goods, indicating the heightened power and authority of those buried. The elites were buried at selected burial grounds from around 100 BCE, by which time historical

records suggest the appearance of complex societies throughout the peninsula. Construction of burial mounds at political centers suggests the appearance of hereditary rulers by 300 CE. Changing political boundaries between the states are indicated by the distribution of burials with different mortuary practices.

Identity issues in burial mound research and interpretation

Hrvoje Potrebica

Abstract

The paper explores different aspects of burial mound research and interpretation related to identity and how those aspects relate to the outcomes of scientific analysis. The primary level of discussion includes the perceived identity of the buried individual(s) within the contemporary local community as well as the historical perception of such monuments. The second level analyses limitations and possibilities of establishing different kinds of identity through archaeological methodologies (gender, age, kinship, social (individual-family-clan-community), ethnic, etc.) including the excavation process, analysis of spatial features, laboratory analyses, and contextual analysis of material remains.

Fatehpur Sikri: a study in hydraulic archaeology

M K. Pundhir

Abstract

Fatehpur Sikri, capital of the great Mughal Emperor Akbar invited the envy of the contemporary Medieval World. It symbolized the strength, power and vastness of Akbar's Empire in India. Akbar commissioned the construction of his capital at Fatehpur Sikri in 1570 A.D. and completed it in 1584 A.D. Fatehpur Sikri was not only embellished with superb architecture and rare town planning but also with a highly developed network of waterworks. The site included all the paraphernalia of a ruling seat such as royal residential palaces, king's apartments, queen's apartments, royal courts and offices, etc. To serve efficiently as a capital, a fully-fledged effective network of waterworks was built in Fatehpur Sikri which is composed of a lake, tanks, ponds, step wells, channels, ducts, etc. Besides underground water, the main source of water feeding the network was rainwater. With the passage of time, the waterworks became ruined and silted though some components of the waterworks still serve their purpose. Presently an attempt has been made to study the Hydraulic Technique used in Fatehpur Sikri by conducting an archaeological survey of the remains of waterworks. In other words, we used archaeological tools to study the Medieval Waterworks prevailing in Fatehpur Sikri, capital city of mighty Mughal Empire.

The agency role of empires in the Levant: collaborative research on the archaeology of power

Oystein S. LaBianca

Abstract

The paper will provide an update on collaborative research underway to distinguish the footprints of over two dozen empires that have played a role in shaping the cultural and political landscape of the Southern Levant (Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, the Palestinian Authority, the Sinai Desert and Syria) over the past four millennia. A partial list of these empires includes the Amorite (Old Babylonians), Hittite, Egyptian, Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian, Persian, Greek-Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Sassanid, Umayyad, Abbasid, Tulunid, Fatimid, Seljuk, Crusader, Ayyubid, Mamluk, Ottoman, French, British, Soviet Union and American. The paper will re-visit Robert Redfield's structure of traditions approach as a methodological framework for investigating the interaction of global history processes ("great traditions" imported by empires and religious movements) with the daily life practices evolved over centuries and millennia by local populations as a means of survival ("little traditions"). Efforts to employ this framework by archaeologists at Tall Hisban in Jordan will be briefly showcased.

Coins, cult and power in Hellenistic-Roman Palestine

Anne Lykke

Abstract

The iconography of the Hellenistic-Roman period coinage in Palestine depicts to a large extent different aspects of religious or stately power. The iconography is determined by the different periods of time and their current political situations as well as the place of their coinage. The display of certain pagan gods or deities need not indicate the actual places of worship of these gods, but they display the favoured perspectives or intended statements - which may not conform to the actual beliefs - of the formative elite. The intended political instrumentalisation of different aspects of the religious iconography in the pagan and Jewish coinage of Palestine is an account of the conflict of the very different religions - partially with competing religious exercises - that collided with each other in the geographically narrow space of ancient Palestine, creating political tension and comprehensive changes (e.g. the Maccabean revolt and the establishment of Hasmonaean rule).

The way of life of the Roman upper classes: the Roman house as the manifestation of power in the north-eastern part of the Iberian Peninsula

Paula Uribe

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to discuss how the Roman house constituted one of the principal physical manifestations of power of the Roman ruling class. In this way, private architecture during the Roman period was one of the vehicles of social promotion and, at the same time, the reflection of the materialization of the dominus self propaganda. We will focus on examples from the north-eastern part of the Iberian Peninsula where archaeological investigations have revealed an early adoption of Roman living habits, their symbolic meanings included. Finally, we will examine the characteristics of certain rooms of representation (triclinia, cubicula, balnea, vestibula, etc.) and their luxurious decoration (pavements, wall-paintings, etc.). In order to illustrate the presumption of the relation that existed between social status and the architecture of power in the Roman world, we will contemplate the data from such Roman cities as Emporion, Tarraco, Baetulo, Caesaraugusta, Celsa, Bilbilis, Iuliobriga, etc.

23.11 - The archaeology of power II

Theatre L: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00
15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Michael F. Ryan, Martin Carver

Abstract

The purpose of this proposal is to explore the various physical manifestations of the concentration of power and its projection in prehistoric and historic period societies; to explore convergences and divergences in its projection in identity-creation, amongst other things in material attributes such as regalia, ritual, military structures, assembly places, urban planning, wealth accumulation, control of resources and redistribution, the absorption or dominance of other communities and polities. We also examine strategies of appropriation in the establishment of power-structures and the creation of institutional propaganda. The topic will be explored through an examination of the physical evidence of kingship and other authority-structure development throughout the world. This is the second of the double session with parts I and II.

Princes, politicians and 'temples of learned conceit': Oxbridge and the modern architectural reception of the Temple of Apollo at Bassai

Suzanne O'Neill

Abstract

Architects intervene into both the public and private world and, consciously or not, they act politically - even the purely formal

decisions they make are paraphrased in metaphors from the social sphere. A recent revival in the construction of Classical architecture is immersed in polemics. For example, Professor David Watkin states that in England after 1945 'the Socialist stranglehold was two sided in that it condemned both traditional architectural styles and traditional wealth... the flickering survival of Classical architecture was suppressed like free thought in Soviet Russia'. This paper examines the recent revival in relation to the architectural reception of the Greek Temple of Apollo at Bassai that has occurred within the context of the elitist Oxbridge arena and a powerful pro-Classical lobby. It examines the reasons for the manifestation of this temple, analyzing the intellectual processes involved in the selection of its features within the architectural space of both Universities.

The Red Queen: a royal tomb in Palenque, Chiapas, Mexico

Arnaldo Gonzalez Cruz

Abstract

The funerary practices of Palenque have been investigated since the end of the 19th century. In the 1950s, the systematic study of the funerary practices of the ancient inhabitants of Palenque advanced through the analysis of approximately 79 tombs located in the ancient city. Of these, the tomb of K'inich Hanab Pakal II found in the Inscriptions Temple has been considered until recently the most important sepulchre in Pre-Columbian America. New discoveries in the 1990s provided much new information about funerary architecture, social status and socio-economic relationships, as well as insights into the health of the population. This paper focuses on an exceptional tomb located in what is now called the Temple of the Red Queen, where the remains of a woman covered in red cinnabar were found. The discovery will be used to explore the new insights into Maya society which the continuing work at Palenque provides.

Challenging previous interpretations of pre-Columbian material culture: elite and non-elite artefacts of Muisca society, Colombia

Monica J. Giedelmann Reyes

Abstract

Muisca society is a good example of how pre-Columbian heritage has been used in forming Latino-american identities. The pre-Columbian legacy was used by the Colombian Independence Movement to shape a non-Spanish identity and Muisca became an emblem of the country's identity for many years. However, modern studies of Muisca material culture have divided our opinions about what kind of society Muisca really were. On the one hand, material culture displayed in museums promotes the idea of an elite society as reflected in gold artefacts, textiles and mummies, while fieldwork research, on the other hand, has 'failed' to illustrate this type of society, and instead shows a simpler view. This paper discusses the reasons why such contrasting interpretations have co-habited and offers guidelines for a more objective reconstruction of Muisca's past.

Back to the Iron Age? Ethnic identity in late antique southwest Britain

Kirsten Jarrett

Abstract

Proponents of the 'Celtic revival' have often assumed the eschewal of 'Roman' style in a 'return' to pre-Roman culture. These stylistic changes have been seen as 'the British artist set free' from Roman oppression, and associated with 'indigenous' opposition to Roman, and subsequently Saxon, rule. However, recent research has demonstrated the complex use of culture in colonial, and post-colonial, situations. The concept of 'Romanization' has been the subject of extensive debate, to the extent that its usefulness has been seriously questioned - which also necessitates reconsideration of ideas of a 'Celtic revival'. In addition, ethnicity theory provides a framework in which to consider the apparent 'renaissance' of

'Celtic' culture at the end of the Roman period. In taking such approaches, I will argue that the past was re-invented, and incorporated within the construction of new identities, supporting and legitimising structures of power.

Landscapes of power in Wales during the Age of the Princes

Jemma Bezzant

Abstract

The Age of the Princes in 12th-13th century Wales was one of conflict and upheaval. Rhys ap Gruffudd, the powerful ruler of the ancient kingdom of Deheubarth, resisted Anglo-Norman invasion in a number of extremely innovative ways and he was the first Welsh tywysog or ruler to establish new monastic houses in Wales. A detailed reconstruction of the geography of lordship in Ceredigion through historical analysis, survey and excavation has demonstrated that these de novo institutions were in fact based on the early medieval commote and cantref and administered through a system of traditional dues and renders. This and the discovery of the royal llys or court within its early medieval maenor in the central Teifi Valley has challenged the notion that an unsophisticated tribal landscape existed prior to the 12th century in Wales and will contribute to the re-writing of Wales's historical narratives in the context of a devolving Europe.

The role of landscapes and monuments in the expression of royal power in the Irish Kingdom of Connacht

Brian Shanahan

Abstract

Connacht was one of the major Irish kingdoms until its dismemberment by English conquests in the 13th century AD. Its 'capital' Rathcroghan, celebrated in mythology, was focused on a complex of prehistoric mounds. Although it was the venue of royal assemblies, the royal inauguration took place elsewhere at Carnfree. The ritual focused on a mound, reputedly the burial place of Fraoich, a mythical hero. It was a marriage to the province of Connacht, echoing pre-Christian concepts of kingship and involving the manipulation of landscapes that had associations with putative ancestral figures. This contrasts with the expression of English royal power nearby, which was demonstrated by the construction of castle towns at Roscommon and Rindown. This paper will consider how the ideology of royal power was manifest through the manipulation of monuments and 'ancestral' landscapes and the extent to which these patterns may have had their origins in late prehistory.

The birth of Poland: changes in power structure at the turn of antiquity and the Middle Ages

Adriana Ciesielska

Abstract

In Central European archaeology, the evolutionary perception of the beginnings of early Medieval nations is deeply rooted. In my paper, which will present the results of my post-doctoral research, I hope to break with this traditional view. By referring to post-structural definitions of power, ideology and ethnicity I aim to show that the nations of early Medieval Central Europe were not a new form in the political arena. I will show the continuation of power structures from the 3rd to the 11th century AD. Material remains form the basis of my analysis: spatial patterning on settlements, social analysis of cemeteries and the distribution of Roman imports. I will prove that despite changes in material culture, the ideology which formed the basis of legitimate power did not change until elements of the feudal system were borrowed from western Europe, which in Poland did not occur until the second half of the 11th century.

23.12 - Materialising identity: archaeology in the service of repatriation

Theatre L: Friday 4th July 14:00-16:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

T. J. Ferguson, Alok K. Kanungo, Eric Hollinger, Susan B. Bruning

Abstract

The repatriation movement seeks to return human remains, funerary offerings and sacred objects to descendant groups that have valid claims over this material. An essential part of this endeavor entails studying human remains and cultural objects to ascertain a correlation between past peoples and modern groups that warrants repatriation. Materialising identity in the past and present, and explaining how the physical expression of identity is transformed over time, thus lie at the core of responsible repatriation. In the United States, research to accomplish this is guided by the concept of cultural affiliation, a relationship of shared group identity between a present day tribe and a past identifiable group. A substantial amount of cultural affiliation research has been completed due to the fact that virtually all museums in the United States operate under the mandate of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and federal agencies must implement the law when human remains are discovered. In other countries, alternative approaches are used to determine the identity of rightful claimants. In this session we examine the archaeological method and theory that are used to link material with identity in the study of cultural affiliation, and compare this with parallel research in the service of repatriation in other countries.

Archaeology, law and efforts to honor cultural interests in the past

Susan B. Bruning

Abstract

Honoring cultural interests in the past can take many forms: retaining material aspects of the past in situ, excavating and curating those materials for purposes of building knowledge, sharing knowledge and perspectives about our cultural connections to the landscape, environments, and communities. This paper will explore the ways in which archaeology, law, and collaborative research in the Southwestern United States can integrate in ways that may support new approaches to the future of our understandings about the past and present.

Archaeological approaches to identity in the repatriation process

Eric Hollinger

Abstract

Archaeologists have long sought the identities of the peoples of the past, resulting in a plethora of methods used to get at "identity". Classification and taxonomy have always played a role in this endeavor, but have typically been independent of the identities that groups assigned themselves. In the US, the Direct Historical Approach arose as a method of tracing connections between archaeological cultures and historically documented groups. The approach has since been applied with little modification in numerous regions. These methods have been more recently applied to questions of identity and relatedness in the context of repatriation. In the repatriation process under US laws, archaeologists interpret the material remains of past cultures in efforts to discern distinct identities of groups and to trace those groups across time and space to present day descendants. This paper reviews the history of archaeological approaches to identity and their applications to the repatriation process.

Repatriation of Naga cultural objects

Alok K. Kanungo

Abstract

The Nagas living in the hilly and forested terrain of extreme northeast India bordering Myanmar, were using stone tools, erecting megaliths, wearing ornaments which were socially controlled and acquired through acts of bravery or by giving feasts of merit, and practising head hunting as a part of their life. During the colonial period, cultural material collected from Naga villages found its way to many museums in the UK, Europe and the USA. Now Nagaland, the exclusive state of 16 Naga communities, has facilities and infrastructure for taking care of its precious cultural heritage. When we repatriate part of a Naga collection, then one has to identify the community on the basis of a comparative study of the museum collections and what the community is using today. One has to trace the correct descendants and work out the modalities of repatriation. This paper discusses the *modus operandi* for returning the material to their rightful owners.

Repatriating more than Mapungubwe human remains: can archaeological material culture help to negotiate a shared future out of an artificially divided past?

Maria H. Schoeman, Innocent Pikirayi

Abstract

Squabbles over repatriation can harm the dead and living. Apartheid's legacy ensures that repatriation processes in South Africa are complex. Apartheid ideology not only separated black and white, it made ethnicity the prime identity for Africans, many of whom internalized it. Ethnic ideology remains prominent and ensured that the Mapungubwe repatriation process was framed in ethnic terms. This contributed to quarrels between the claimant communities, who tried to authenticate their claims by proving sole ownership. In this potentially volatile context archaeologists were not just negotiating responsible repatriation, they had to consider their role in a divided present. Fluid group membership in the Mapungubwe area meant that it would be difficult to exclude any claimants; rather it was agreed that conflicting oral traditions should be viewed as equal, even when not supported by archaeological data. This acceptance of multivocality resulted in a successful joint claim by representatives of the Mapungubwe descendants.

All my relations: re-thinking border areas and cultural affiliation

Darren Modzelewski

Abstract

Determining cultural affiliation for the purposes of NAGPRA has been theoretically and methodologically contentious. These problems are magnified in border zones which are often of ambiguous cultural categorization. Proposed changes to NAGPRA regulations for cultural affiliation and the disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains make understanding border areas essential. Based on XRF analysis of obsidian, IR-MS analysis of shell beads, and ceramic analysis of what has been labeled a culturally un-identifiable NAGPRA collection, I will present my preliminary findings and model for re-thinking border areas in order to penetrate the haze of cultural border areas, better understand human interaction, and carry out repatriation responsibilities.

Bones can speak to us too: how the techniques of physical anthropology can reveal human identities

Margaret Clegg, Stephen Ousley

Abstract

Establishing the cultural identity of human remains claimed for repatriation is important. Many methods can be used, but the bones themselves can also tell their own story. This paper will consider how physical anthropology techniques can be used to provide information about the tribal and individual identity of human remains. Even simple techniques, e.g. assessing age and sex, are important when evaluating a possible individual

identification. This information is also valuable to the claimants in helping to identify the most appropriate treatment of the remains should they be returned. More invasive techniques can help to release the memory of the individual's life locked in the teeth and bones. Such tests are controversial, as many claimant groups are unhappy with their use. However, sometimes they are the only methods that might determine affiliation and identity. The advantages of using physical anthropology techniques will be discussed through case studies from several countries.

Returning museum-held human remains to source communities

Paul Tapsell

Abstract

As a practicing Maori curator working in an international museum my presentation will cover the challenges of returning ancestral human remains to source communities from an indigenous Maori perspective, especially the integration of lore and law from both the perspective of the receiving home elders and those in whose land the holding museum rests.

Yep Hisat Hoopog'yaqam Yeesiwa (Hopi ancestors were once here): Hopi cultural affiliation with the ancient Hohokam of southern Arizona

T. J. Ferguson, Leigh Kuwanwisiwma, Micah Loma, Patrick Lyons, Greg Schachner, Laurie Webster

Abstract

The Hopi Tribe conducts anthropological studies to assist museums and federal agencies in the determination of cultural affiliation pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Here we summarize one such study that documents a claim of cultural affiliation with the ancient Hohokam culture that lived in southern Arizona prior to A.D. 1450. In this research, the Hopi Tribe hired a team of archaeologists to work with tribal members to document the shared identity the Hopi people have with the Hoopog'yaqam (Those Who Went to the Northeast), the name the Hopi use to refer to the Hohokam. Data derived from oral traditions, archaeology, ethnography, ceramics, and textiles were analyzed using a model of ethnogenesis that theorizes Hopi ancestry as a dynamic and complex braided river channel of historical social relationships rather than a static cladistic dendrogram of branching archaeological cultures.

Theme 24 - Materializing Identities II: Materials, Techniques, Practice

Joanna Brück, Christopher J. Fowler

Abstract

This theme aims to address how people in different cultural contexts employ the material world to construct, challenge and transform social identities. The objects we use and the ways we use them define us and our place in the world. In addition, the properties of material things are often drawn on to describe features of people and communities in metaphorical terms. Material culture is therefore integral to the construction of the self and the creation of social relationships; as such, it facilitates both practical and social engagement with the world around us. However, this process has significant political ramifications. The apparent 'permanence' of the material world means that things are often strategically employed to define the 'essence' of particular social groups. Identity is, however, also fluid, transient and susceptible to contestation, so that the meanings ascribed to things may become the focus of intense debate.

From bodily ornament and modification to the stories woven around heirlooms, from religious architecture to the use of archaeological icons such as the Tara brooch to construct Irish nationalist ideologies, there are myriad ways in which the material world is employed to create identity. Indeed, the various ways in which social and cultural identity are embedded in and expressed through the material world have long been a focus of archaeological inquiry. Since the culture-historical approaches of the early twentieth century through to ongoing debates regarding rights over cultural property, research on how people draw the material world into discourses on identity continues to be one of the key contributions of our discipline to the humanities and social sciences.

Sessions were invited to examine the relationship between identities and material things - including bodies, landscapes, architecture, objects and natural substances. It was also suggested that sessions might focus on the role of material things in the production of, for example:

- Sexed and gendered identities
- Age groups and generational identities
- Personal identities
- Kin groups and family identities
- Ethnic and cultural identities
- Political groups and identities
- Religious and spiritual identities
- Human identities (vis à vis non-human beings, objects, etc.)

Contributions within this theme may examine how identities come to be materialised through specific practices and events, and the role played by material culture in the maintenance and transformation of identities over time. Sessions may include studies covering any period of the past up to the present day and any part of the world and should present these in a comparative thematic context.

Associated Posters

- A Reconstruction of Cultural Traditions in Southwestern Zagros Mountains of Iran
- Clay pipes and the building of social difference: self-expression and otherness in Colonial Brazil
- Conflicting loyalties? Being us but also being them

24.1 - Materializing practice I: making places, making persons

Theatre M: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Rosemary A. Joyce, Marta Díaz-Guardamino

Abstract

Archaeologists who adopt contemporary theoretical approaches to identity have necessarily to confront the challenge of how concepts of identity as fluid, performative, and in process can be reconciled with the apparently static materials with which we work. Participants in this session draw on a variety of approaches that allow them to understand archaeological materials as evidence for past practices, including those through which the continual production of identity took place. They consider materiality in terms of life histories, structured deposition, and other models of the unfolding of materialities over time.

These approaches require, if not new methods, great attention to how we document archaeological materials so that our data are appropriately framed to allow our research to focus on practice, meaning-making, and process. The papers in this session thus also constitute a body of exemplary work showing how we can deal practically with the materialities with which we work.

Materializing practices: the co-construction of archaeological sites by actors in the present and the past

Rosemary A. Joyce

Abstract

Archaeologists undertaking practice-based, performative, and experiential approaches to archaeology have in general avoided programmatic statements about the processes of archaeology itself, even when it is clear that some methods of archaeological investigation have better potential to illuminate social action and social memory than others, such as object or site histories and analyses of structured deposition. In this paper, I consider one of the implications for practice in the present of practices in the past: how we think about archaeological sites themselves. I instead suggest that in this recent body of work, archaeologists have adopted a new model of the site as a continuously forming deposit. One implication of this model of the site is that archaeologists operating in the present are ourselves part of the history of the site, and in some sense need to be incorporated into our thinking about archaeological site histories, structured deposition, and perhaps even tradition-making.

Archaeological traces as a manifestation of mobility: northwest Zealand during the Funnel Beaker Culture

Almut Schülke

Abstract

My paper deals with the area of Northwest Zealand, Denmark, and the way its landscape space was materially marked through the time of the Funnel Beaker Culture. The theoretical frame of my work focuses on the aspect of mobility. Human beings are both mobile in physical and in mental terms, allowing them to move and to take in a variety of intellectual and bodily stand points. But which places were materially marked through structures or depositions? And what does the choice of these places say about the use of the surrounding space? The notion of the "archaeological trace" as a trace of e.g. individual and societal practice is discussed by analysing the aspects of overall-space mobility which are hidden in e.g. settlements, megalithic monuments and bog depositions. How far can we talk about ritualized and structured patterns of mobility and practice?

Burial mounds as material manifestations of social memory in the Eastern Woodlands

Michael Striker

Abstract

As is the case in many locations throughout the world, the beginnings of horticulture in eastern North America coincide with the development of monumental tombs. In addition to their function as a burial place, these earthen mounds were the site of ongoing ritual activity for centuries after their initial construction. The presence of ancestral remains and the repetitive practice of ritual at these locations create a social memory which forms the basis of group identity. This identity is materialized in the form of the mound, which is the lieu de mémoire at which this shared identity can be most directly experienced.

Stones and people

Alexander Andreeff

Abstract

The Viking-Age picture-stones from Gotland, Sweden, are promising for studies of materiality, identity, and landscape. About 15 picture-stones are still standing at roads and fords bordering districts. A few of the sites have been excavated and charcoal, animal bones and ceramic remains indicate that sacrifices were performed. A recent excavation of a 9th century picture-stone site done by the author has revealed a unique combination of finds. Scattered at the base, probably remains of a disturbed deposition, were found cremated human bones and grave-goods. The material has not yet been thoroughly analyzed, but preliminary results indicate that the artifacts are older than the picture-stone. This suggests that the human remains and the artifacts were exhumed from an unknown cemetery and redeposited during the ceremony when the stone was erected. These finds confirm that the picture-stones not only were memorials but also parts in social practices linking human remains, landscape, and monuments.

Sacred places - everyday routines: ritual and domestic life in prehistoric Cyprus

Demetra Papaconstantinou

Abstract

The archaeological record in small scale prehistoric societies in Cyprus presents a variety of patterns of ritual behaviour, which unlike examples from the Near East, have never exactly "materialized" into something more elaborate and conspicuous in terms of institutional and societal organization. The identification of these sometimes very "subtle" patterns has only been made possible because of the degree of preservation and structured deposition they present, but also, and even more so, because of the quality of their documentation through extensive excavations and site reports. The paper will examine the life history of specific houses in prehistoric Cyprus and discuss issues of materiality and identity in relation to ritual behaviour. The aim of the paper is to highlight the interplay between ritual and domestic life in prehistory and to argue for the necessity of exploring different ways of "narrating" the past and presenting the complexity and wealth of archaeological data.

Bodies in process/Processing bodies: the materiality of social reproduction in the Ulúa Valley, Honduras

Jeanne Lopiparo

Abstract

Research in the Classic Period Ulúa Valley, Honduras, has demonstrated a fundamental link between material culture production and physical and metaphysical reproduction. Burials, offerings, and structural renovations constituted rituals of renewal at multiple scales, inscribing the cosmos in the built and natural landscape throughout the life-histories of sites. The shared orientations of the main plazas of centers - and of burials at sites of all sizes - suggest formalized customs that were carefully maintained in the social memories of community members through their participation in the performance and

commemoration of life-cycle events. I explore how burials and their associated practices ensured the renewal of sites and their inhabitants, proposing that reproductive activities fundamental to the propagation of communities included not only the procreation of human bodies, but also the daily practices of providing sustenance and refuge, and the ritual practices of sustaining the ancestors.

Identity communities and material practices: logics of ritual deposition in the U.S. Southwest

Barbara J. Mills, Wendi F. Murray

Abstract

People's identities are based on their participation within different communities and materialized through practice. We argue for an approach to past identities that emphasizes how individuals participated in different identity communities through the practices or logics of material deposition. We use the rich record of ritual deposits from the U.S. Southwest to look at different logics of depositional practices in the Chaco and Hohokam areas. We compare ritual deposition between these two areas to illustrate how differences in the scale and secrecy of ritual performances, geographies of social networks, and temporality of ritual were constructed through the memory practices of individuals who were part of different identity communities. Our analysis illustrates how ritual deposition can be used to get at what Catherine Bell calls "indigenous distinctions" produced and practiced by people in the past, allowing us to challenge archaeologists' superpositioning of identity categories.

Practice, materiality and patterning of Neolithic burial systems at Tell Halula, Syria

Emma Guerrero Vila, Ian Kuijt, Miquel Molist Montaña, Josep Anfruns Daví

Abstract

In sedentary villages, the materiality and social reproduction of memory and identity in the past is often centred on the physical placement and social treatment of the dead. Drawing upon mortuary data from the Neolithic village of Tell Halula, Syria, we develop new understandings of mortuary practices, looking at these as means by which individual and household identity were constantly reaffirmed and transformed. We explore the changing materialization of identity within and between different occupation phases of the Neolithic. Differences in the amount and variability of the goods associated with burials, especially between adult and children, and the placement of those burials as well, show us the gradual emergence of households and some kind of leadership between houses. Finally, we consider the implications for this variable treatment of the dead, possible connections within the physical and symbolic organization of burial practices, and the formation of collective house memory.

The construction of kinship identities through burial practice

Susanne Hakenbeck

Abstract

The early medieval cemetery of Altenerding in southern Germany is organized spatially according to burial clusters, which become visible only after detailed analysis involving a variety of techniques (seriation, GIS-based mapping, artefact typologies, examination of stratigraphy). These clusters are associated with kin-groups or farmsteads. After a period of disuse, the initial burial area appears to have been intentionally reclaimed by two later clusters, taking great care that earlier graves remained intact. This is interpreted as a conscious decision to bury among the 'ancestors', perhaps in an attempt to claim primacy among the groups burying in Altenerding. In the final phases of the cemetery, the burials became much more homogeneous and the clusters disappeared. Kinship identities were now replaced by a more abstract identity, which drew on the idea of the emerging polity of Bavaria as a political entity, with its own nobility and defined territory.

Shells, rituals, identity: Melo shell artifacts as cultural identity markers

Timothy James Vitales

Abstract

Artifacts manufactured from baler shells (*Melo* spp.) form a conspicuous presence in Philippine archaeological sites, particularly in cave burial sites. Their occurrence in burials make them significant components in mortuary traditions. This paper explores the possibility of establishing cultural identities through these artifacts and their usage. Worked Melo shells can be seen as objects that represent a particular cultural group and their deposition in burials, which form a distinct mortuary practice, can be understood as an expression of their cultural affiliation.

Old or new - negotiating identities in Bronze Age Melos (Greece)

Ina Berg

Abstract

The multi-vocality and fluidity of identity is one of the greatest challenges for archaeologists who are working with the static material record of the past. Nevertheless, it is sometimes possible to catch glimpses of attitudes and taboos that reflect ongoing negotiations between different social groups. Based on a careful analysis of the pottery assemblage of Bronze Age Melos (Greece) and ethnographic data (Gosselain 2000), it will be argued that traditional hand-building techniques were almost exclusively used for the production of local wares and were associated with individual and rooted facets of Melian identity. Vessels copying Cretan (Minoan) shapes and design, however, were created using the potter's wheel and are more representative of superficial, situational and temporary facets of identity. The lack of an overlap between the two categories shows a community in the process of negotiating its future: outward-looking and innovative or traditional and stable.

24.2 - Materializing practice II: making persons, making things

Theatre M: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Rosemary A. Joyce, Marta Díaz-Guardamino

Abstract

Please see Materializing practice I for the session abstract.

Cuisine and choice in eighteenth-century Hampton, Virginia

Christopher McDaid

Abstract

In the 1760s two taverns operated across the street from each other in Hampton, Virginia. This paper will examine the role cuisine played in the choices customers made regarding which tavern to patronize. The eighteenth century was a period of flux in American Colonial cuisine; various regional cuisines were supplanted by a British metropolitan cuisine. Did one tavern stay more local in its approach and one adopt the more cosmopolitan cuisine? As tension developed between the colonies and Great Britain did cuisine take on political overtones the way cloth and other material goods did? By examining the food preparation and serving artifacts recovered from the taverns this paper will ascertain what style of cuisine the taverns served and whether it was based on local traditions or British metropolitan style.

Distributed personhood and domestic places

Julia A. Hendon

Abstract

This paper examines how large and small scale person-like objects distribute individual and collective identities across time and space. Using evidence from domestic places in

ancient Honduras, the paper considers how these objects are incorporated into social practices that create communities of memory from the ritualized experience of daily life. The person-like objects studied include those that leave home, such as clay figurines and whistles, as well as those that are bound to the houses themselves, such as architectonic sculpture.

Thinking through the senses: perceptual and bodily engagements with rock art among Holocene Saharan pastoralist societies

Victoria Waldock

Abstract

The rock-art of the Sahara comprises roughly half of Africa's estimated 500,000 rock-art sites. There are thought to be over 4 million individual images in the central Sahara region alone, providing a record of past lives stretching back an estimated 10,000 years. This paper investigates Saharan pastoral rock art, taking an interpretive, anthropologically-oriented approach. I propose that the materiality of the rock art was profoundly implicated in the construction of pastoral Holocene Saharan beliefs. Examining evidence of directed physical action present in the material rock art itself, I suggest that pastoral Holocene Saharans created and consumed their art using multi-sensorial dimensions. Focusing in particular on the concept of 'tactile memory', I explore how the practice of touch was used dialectically to reify beliefs. In this context, the static rock material transforms into action and narrative, offering insights into process and meaning.

And the trumpets shall sound

David W. Price

Abstract

By applying anthropological techniques to an archaeomusicological artefact, this paper contextualises the complex relationships that existed between an Iron Age bronze trumpet found at Loughnashade, Co. Armagh, and prehistoric social strategies based on musical sounds, cultural memories and ritual. In the late eighteenth century, the trumpet was reconstructed and the restorers may have fitted together a C-shaped composite, whereas the trumpet may actually have been S-shaped. I explore the mind-sets of those who filled a ritual landscape with the orchestrated patterns of sound and movement. The orchestration of sound was an important organ of socialisation that resulted in the mnemonics of mindscaping. Those sensory triggers are entrees into prehistoric mindsets where the social choreography imbued special places and people with metaphysical characteristics. It is likely that we share similar psycho-emotional reactions to sound patterns and this could help us to relate to prehistoric beings in time and space.

Iconical signs, indexical relations: inscribed stelae and statue-menhirs during the Bronze Age in the Iberian Peninsula

Marta Díaz-Guardamino

Abstract

The adoption of theories of social action in archaeology has opened up the way to consider the mutually constitutive relationship between people and the material world. In this context, Peircean semiotics - a theory of meaning embedded in experience - helps us to understand the unfolding of this meaningful relationship in the past and the present. The case of Bronze Age (ca. 2200-825 BC) inscribed stelae and statue-menhirs in the Iberian Peninsula is illustrative. They have been generally conceptualized as static containers of symbolic meanings. But understanding stelae and statue-menhirs as an integral and active part of social relations entails addressing them as signs of practices that unfold through time. Stelae and statue-menhirs suggest multiple indexical relations that can be taken as evidence for social practices related to the structuration of collective identities, memories and places. This approach provides a renovated understanding of the

historicized relationships between people, stelae and statue-menhirs.

Sheep metacarpal bones accompanying the dead at an underground tomb in Palmyra, Syria

Kiyohide Saito

Abstract

Seep metacarpal bones were found with two young female dead in an underground tomb dating to 113 A.D. Each female was accompanied by two unmodified sheep metacarpal bones. What were those bones used for? On the basis of ethnological observations, we can suggest that these bones were used for a weaving loom and to tighten the reed up with ropes. The metacarpal bone is the hardest of all the skeletal parts of the sheep; it could therefore be used to sustain the most powerful pressure in the loom. Therefore, the unmodified metacarpal bones accompanying with two females might have been used for the weaving loom. This plays an important role in understanding the Palmyrian funerary practices.

Material culture, human identity and Peircean theory

Veerendra Lele

Abstract

Archaeologists are particularly well-situated to reconcile a Cartesian-like distinction between contingent human identity and obdurate matter. To this end recent archaeological theory has engaged productively with a range of contemporary social theory on human identities, including semiotic theory, aimed at reconciling identity and matter within a common interpretive field. The semiotic of C.S. Peirce is particularly well-suited to interpreting material culture and identity, as Peirce described matter as 'mind hidebound with habits'. A corollary aspect of Peirce's semiotic is his phenomenology, specifically his phenomenological categories of Firstness, Secondness, and Thirdness. Corresponding with developments in sociocultural and linguistic anthropology regarding human identity as phenomenal in part through practice, this paper presents theoretical possibilities for analysing human artefactual remains in relation to C.S. Peirce's semiotic and his phenomenology. I draw upon examples from fieldwork in western Ireland.

Scent from the grave: a spectroscopic and microscopic study of ancient Predynastic Period residues

Judith H. Seath, A P. Gize, A R. David

Abstract

Organic remains, especially resins and mineral waxes, are preserved well in the archaeological record due to their durable nature, providing a window into the past. This analytical investigation of Egyptian Predynastic Period unguents aims to identify non-indigenous materials present in Egyptian graves, and consequently relate them to geographic sources that indicate trade networks between the ancient Near East and Egypt. The sample cohort comprises resinous jewellery beads and loose fragments found upon the body, in a bowl or in bag about the deceased. Non-destructive analytical techniques were employed. Due to the finite nature and the small quantities available for analyses (1mg-1g), microscopy and Fourier transform-infrared spectroscopy characterized each sample either as plant resin polymers with extensive infrared peak overlap (2400-3600, and 1200-1800cm⁻¹) and mineral waxes with strong aliphatic bands (2800-3000cm⁻¹). The research to date has verified a wide range of organic materials being acquired by the Predynastic Period Egyptians which have survived in graves.

24.3 - Between agency and structure: materializing communities through practice

Theatre M: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Sheila Kohring, Kostalena Michelaki

Abstract

Objects, just like the people associated with them, rarely exist in isolation. It is within social communities with pre-existing ideas of aesthetics and appropriateness, with given traditions, that individuals learn, in their own unique ways, to engage with their material world: to make it, use it and discard it; to be inspired, disgusted, afraid or fond of it. Variability within community assemblages thus represents individual engagement with wider social structures, both of which are forever fluid, bringing each other into being and constantly validating and altering each other.

This session looks at the importance of understanding material culture in its socio-technical context. Papers within the session will focus on the variability in technological manifestations of material culture assemblages and the multiplicity of ways in which it comes about. The idea of community will be important, but its definition may vary to incorporate different scales of analysis and social organisation. The goal of the session is to consider:

1. the social meaning of technological variability
2. the complexity of social identities materialized through technological choices that ultimately create material culture variability
3. the ways in which the meaning of things and practices, and the identity of the people engaged with them change as the scale of engagement changes from production to consumption to discard.

Recognizing or creating agency by multivariate spatial analysis of chemical residues

Sandra L. Lopez Varela

Abstract

The materialization of social values in the spaces that people lived in or in the objects people made and used structured everyday life. The intensity and diversity of human activities are measures of importance in understanding the structuring of agency. It is assumed that the repetition of activities takes place because humans are determined by rules originating from the world they live in. Since the process of learning and memorizing these rules is individually experienced, it is expected that the repetition of activities might be similar but not identical each time these are performed. The growing interest in learning about agency and structure forms the basis for the application of multivariate spatial analysis to critically examine if chemical residues can tell us about the individualized expression of a particular activity.

Making pots in Neolithic Umbro and Penitenzeria, Calabria, Italy: technological variability and its social implications

Kostalena Michelaki

Abstract

In the region of Bova Marina, between 5,500 and 5,000 cal. BC, there lived a small group of people who left behind a considerable midden, filled primarily with ceramic sherds, that archaeologists recognize as the site of Penitenzeria. Not even 250m away from Penitenzeria, at a spot called Umbro, there is a rockshelter that, although too small for anyone to live in full time, was a place of regular visits from 5,800 to 2,900 cal. BC. In this paper, I will examine the ceramics from the Early and Middle Neolithic levels of both sites. I will show that, despite their spatial proximity, subtle differences throughout the ceramic operational sequences separate the assemblages of the two sites. Furthermore, within each site I will identify clearly separate traditions. My goal will be to consider the social implication of these inter- and intra-site differences.

Storage vessels and bowl services: pottery production techniques and community practices in Copper Age Iberia

Sheila Kohring

Abstract

How do individuals express themselves through the production and use of pottery vessels? This paper explores how western Iberian Copper Age potters created and used individual vessels within the community in which they were situated, while still maintaining broader technological traditions. The community of practice concept, or local social networks of knowledge and practice is the fulcrum for an analysis of a community-based chaîne opératoire, or one which provides the baseline of acceptability in production and use within the community, and then considers the latitude and arenas of acceptable variability within potting traditions and technological knowledge. By seeking the production choices within the structure of potting practices, we can explore how different households used the same techniques and knowledges to create different sets of bowls and storage vessels, which had repercussions for the community-based activities in which they participated.

Context of practice and circulation of knowledge between the potters in Arewa (central-southern Niger)

Claire Corniquet

Abstract

Pottery is an activity supposedly practised alone. Nevertheless, field enquiries carried out in the area of Arewa reveal that at each stage of the "operating chain", the craftswoman is in more or less close contact with other practitioners. Whether these contacts are organised or informal, the gatherings usually take place in the context of the operating chain's stages situated at different scales: village scale (at the cooking site) and micro-regional scale (at the clay source and the market). The practice space's sharing generates collective actions, knowledge exchanges and craftswomen's collaboration. This paper proposes a study of the contact points and degrees which link and interconnect the potters from different localities of this area, and the impact of the shared space of practice on the technical ceramics' distribution. Analysing the "context of practice", we would explain the technical configurations of this area.

Pottery production and symbolism: the case of Omavi, Nigeria

Olalekan A. Akinade

Abstract

Pottery production is replete with processes, procedures and other inherent salient features. The pottery vessels produced are symbols of creativity, knowledge and traditions. How much symbolism is ingrained or duplicated in pottery? Oral traditions and ethnographic survey of pottery were adopted to document the processes and procedures of traditional pottery production at Omavi. Petrological analysis was also used to elicit information. The different stages of pottery production indicate dexterity, ingenuity and general artistry. Each potter considers her decorative motifs as her signature, nay, hallmark of creativity and knowledge transfer. The entire pottery corpus is perceived as involving a combination of symbolism of ideas, message and functionality. The production of pottery involves a mother-daughter bond so as to ensure the sustainability of the pottery tradition.

Furnaces talk: the social construction of iron smelting in Wollega, west Ethiopia

Temesgen B. Burka

Abstract

The archaeology of iron production is one of the least understood aspects of Ethiopian archaeology. This is particularly so among the Oromo in the west of the country where iron production studies have merely started. A few years ago I started exploring its significance through re-enactments of smelting practices that had stopped some forty

or less years ago. The result of this 2007 fieldwork, funded through a AAU/SIDA-SAREC project, revealed that a wealth of socio-cultural information is contained in iron production and communicated in particular through the materials surrounding smelting, such as furnaces and tuyeres. This paper attempts to highlight the socio-cultural roots embedded in iron smelting by concentrating on the analysis of the furnaces and relating this to stories and myths prevalent in the society as to how iron originated, occupational identity was forged and why the position of the tumtuu (craft workers) varied through time.

Meaning from practice: contextualising ground stone technology

Christina Tsoraki

Abstract

Contrary to other prehistoric technologies, ground stone technology is rarely seen as a social practice. However, a contextual and practice-orientated approach towards ground stone reveals it as a dynamic process which intertwined technological products with the agents who were involved in their production and manipulation. Analysis of the large ground stone assemblage from Late Neolithic Makriyalos, Greece, derived from a range of contexts (habitation pits, remains of feasting episodes in 'borrow pits', and encircling ditches) indicated that their production, consumption and discard were bound up within different forms of social practice (e.g. daily domestic activities vs. events of a communal character). This suggests that a multiplicity of meanings were embodied in their depositional practices and that their incorporation within acts of consumption contributed to the social reproduction of Neolithic communities and the creation of individual and group identities.

Are technological aspects in textiles a clue to kinship in archaeology?

Barbara C. Cases

Abstract

A textile item that frequently forms part of funerary contexts in Quillagua and Northern Chile during the Late Intermediate Period (1100-600 years BP) are domestic bags. Detailed analysis show that while their decoration changes through the period, technological aspects exhibit continuity. Using style as a key concept that allows us to approach both decorative or visual and technological aspects, I argue that the first are related to major social units, possibly at a community level, whereas the second are related to discrete social units, possibly domestic. In particular, technological attributes on weft threads suggest that transmission of spinning and loom weaving practices took place in domestic units, thus its distribution on different sites may allow an approach to an elusive topic in archaeology, such as kinship relations.

Complexity behind a small spherical object

Gunes Duru

Abstract

In Western Asia, the Neolithic period brought radical changes into people's lifestyles. Within this changing social world, objects took on complicated roles and meanings, often depending on the complex social networks in which they were embedded. The purpose of this presentation is to explore the social meanings surrounding a round-shaped stone object, ordinary at first glance, excavated in a PPN settlement in North Mesopotamia. Starting with the production process and purpose of this and similar objects, what can be said about the individual producer's identity and the social interactions surrounding them and the object? Expanding beyond production, what are the roles of such objects in understanding the creation of communal identities and the social engagements of the individual? A second concern, then, considers the nature of the relationship between the material world and the individual. What is the role of this object and its contexts in his/her movement in their daily lived space? Are these objects the results of ordinary daily routines or parts of a more complicated process? All these questions will be

discussed within the frame of the contribution of internal experience to the explanation process of the find.

24.4 - Cross-material dynamics and cross-craftsmanship I

Theatre M: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Ben Roberts, Catherine J. Frieman, Peter Bray

Abstract

The increasing specialization in archaeology has enhanced the traditional tendency to explore societal and technological change through the somewhat restricted lens of a single technology or material. Recent work by anthropologists and archaeologists has demonstrated the interrelatedness of materials and technologies both with each other and with the socio-cultural structure(s) in which they are active.

It is our contention that the nature of inter-relatedness is the result of people choosing to use or emphasize specific forms, materials and techniques that span different materials. Within their own cultural context, this would have communicated information to individuals and groups. Thus, we propose that cross material influences need to be explored with greater frequency and in greater depth.

When examined in its social and technological context, cross-craftsmanship and cross-material perspectives provide insight, not only concerning raw materials and techniques, but also into the sorts of objects people valued, the physical properties which they preferred and the technological choices they made to communicate materially with each other.

Papers in this session touch on many aspects of cross material practices, especially those that explore how archaeologists can approach the relationships between different materials and technologies, discuss the social and technological context of cross-craftsmanship, especially as it relates to the movement of ideas and information, and look at how cross-material research can contribute to broader debates on the dynamics of societies.

Translation, transformation and transience: issues in skeuomorphic phenomena

Linda Hurcombe

Abstract

Skeuomorphs refer back to an item in a different material. These references can be expressed in several ways and the relationship between the original item and the skeuomorph is by no means uniform. There are multiple issues affecting the phenomena of skeuomorphs but all of them potentially reveal inter-craft relationships and issues of materiality and sensory perception. There are prehistoric and modern examples which show the translation of features and the sensory modes by which these can be achieved, the transformation of original objects in subtle ways, and that at least some prehistoric examples demonstrate a conscious interplay between notions of transience and context. All of this is expressed using the media available within a society and so some issues relating to the sensory world of the past society and our ability to read them are affected by the way in which our attention has been educated.

Manufacturing elites: examining techniques of early Bronze Age grave good manufacture in Britain

David Bukach

Abstract

The Early Bronze Age in Britain is characterised by significant changes in burial traditions, most notably the shift from unadorned communal graves to individual interments accompanied by jewellery, weapons and regalia made from stone, jet, faience, bronze, amber, gold and bone. This new expression of individualism is frequently viewed as representative of an emerging elite class whose power was expressed through access to exotic new objects and materials.

This paper outlines initial observations from an ongoing program of research examining aspects of manufacture and use on grave goods from selected British sites. Unlike much previous work which relies on analysis of individual object types in isolation, our research considers the inter-relationships of all object types within each individual grave, examining data on provenance, use wear, and manufacture in tandem. This approach is necessary to challenge existing interpretations regarding increasing social complexity during this key period in British prehistory.

A tale of four necklaces: understanding aspects of the British and Irish Bronze Age through constructing artefact biographies

Alison Sheridan

Abstract

This paper covers research recently carried out by the speaker on four Early Bronze Age necklaces: two spacer plate necklaces from adjacent islands in south-west Scotland, a composite necklace from Tara, County Meath (Ireland), and a stone necklace from Caltragh, County Sligo (Ireland). Fresh insights into the significance and meaning of this jewellery, and the mindset and identity of the wearers, have been obtained through: i) identification of the nature and origin of the raw materials used; ii) examination of manufacturing traces, use wear and relative age of individual components; and iii) consideration of these features within a wider understanding of Early Bronze Age jewellery in Britain and Ireland. The significance of the jewellery in terms of elite interactions, and as a form of 'supernatural power dressing', is discussed.

A seam-ingly fishy tail? Questioning the connection between flint and metal daggers in LN II Jutland

Catherine J. Frieman

Abstract

Jutland's Late Neolithic is renowned for exquisitely-crafted daggers knapped in high quality flint. These daggers, especially the later 'fish tail' varieties with even, knapped 'seams', are the apex of prehistoric flint-knapping. Yet, in nearly all archaeological accounts, their purpose was to ape contemporary metal daggers and give metal-poor Jutland access to the social and economic power of their copper-using neighbors. In this paper I will compare the production sequences, use patterns and deposition of metal and flint daggers to demonstrate that, while they shared a common shape, their use and meaning may have been very different. The nature of flint and the skills needed to work it will be compared to the archaeological assumptions concerning their relationship with metal. Parallels will be shown to exist, but I will demonstrate that it is in the social context of production where similarities should be sought and not in the flint daggers' so-called seam.

Terracotta rings for funerary monuments - new evidence from South India

S. Rama Krishna Pisipaty

Abstract

The production of terracotta objects started alongside the craft of potting in many human societies. The use of terracotta objects appears to have increased considerably during the Early Iron Age. The megalithic builders of South India produced and utilized such objects not only for daily activities but also for different specific purposes. Legged sarcophagi in different forms and sizes were used for the disposal of dead body. Terracotta rings were also utilized in the construction of memorials. Hundreds of terracotta rings were found in a stretch of two kilometers during our project's last field season. All these were not only in different sizes but were also for different purposes. Alongside those of domestic utility, rings for memorial purpose with human graffiti marked pots are noteworthy and form the subject matter for the present paper.

Black gold of the past - strategies of prehistoric graphite trade

Henry C. Dosedla

Abstract

According to archaeological evidence there was considerable trading activity during nearly all stages of prehistory in many parts of Europe. Thus trading items of various kinds apparently originating only from distinct local sources were found in different places sometimes covering a distance of several hundred kilometers. Some ancient trade routes linking Central Europe with the Mediterranean already started in the course of the Neolithic period, as in the case of maritime shells used for decoration, but were later also frequented by other trading articles including metal objects. Though quite a number of these trading routes and exchange systems have been reconstructed to some degree, information is still lacking concerning their conditions, social context or any other details. As an important trade good which at this time was exclusively found in rare deposits in the Danubian region, graphite played a dominant rôle especially in the manufacture of black ceramics. With regard to this important graphite trade developing from Neolithic Central Europe in exchange for salt many parallels can be seen between an Austrian fringe region of the Southern Bohemian granite plateau and similar trading systems among tribal societies of contemporary times for which there are detailed anthropological records.

24.5 - Cross-material dynamics and cross-craftsmanship II

Theatre M: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Ben Roberts, Catherine J. Frieman, Peter Bray

Abstract

Please see Cross-material dynamics and cross-craftsmanship I for the session abstract.

Living with pots and houses: cross-craft relations at the Bronze Age tell at Százhalombatta, Hungary

Joanna Sofaer

Abstract

Pottery and architecture are two important classes of artefacts for understanding the European Bronze Age. At the Bronze Age tell at Százhalombatta, Hungary, the production of pottery was strongly linked to the production of architecture. This paper explores the articulation of this relationship and examines its implications for social life.

Gold jewellery from the archaic sanctuary of Artemis at Ephesus (Turkey): interdisciplinary research and historical interpretation

Birgit Bühler, Andrea M. Pülz

Abstract

About 1500 gold objects were found in the sanctuary of the goddess Artemis at Ephesus (Turkey, second half of the 7th-first half of the 6th century BC). Within the Archaic period, this site is unique regarding the large number and variety of gold jewellery: no other sanctuary from this period has yielded a similar wealth of gold objects, including a number of half-finished products. The technological study of jewellery from a single archaeological site is important, as it can provide a technological context for jewellery of the period or region, leading to a wider understanding and interpretation of local economy and regional practice. A synthesis of the results of typological, stylistic and technological research will permit us to trace the different metalworking traditions current at the time, to distinguish between "local" and "foreign" jewellery items and to identify products of the same workshop and/or craftsman.

Metallurgical innovations and material traditions: understanding the earliest metal objects and metal production in Europe

Benjamin Roberts

Abstract

The earliest appearance of metal objects and metal production in Europe tends to be explored in isolation from other materials and technologies. It is often assumed that the inherent attraction and innate superiority of metal leads inevitably to a process of imitation and eventual replacement. This paper explores the extent to which the earliest metal was shaped by pre-existing material practices and how these contributed to the creation of distinct metallurgical traditions.

Recent discoveries of secular insular metal artefacts from Castledermot, County Kildare

Tara B. Doyle

Abstract

Recent excavations carried out on the N9/N10 Kilcullen to Carlow Road Scheme revealed a ringfort with an internal earth-cut souterrain. The souterrain revealed approximately 150 artefacts including a zoomorphic drinking horn terminal of ca. 8th-9th century AD date. The monasteries of Castledermot were no exception to Viking raids throughout the 9th Century. Little is understood about the invaders and their interaction with communities outside their established settlements. The style of the drinking horn mount and other recovered artefacts suggest potential Viking influence. Could the mount be a lost artefact from one of the Viking raids or was it produced by skilled Irish metal workers, sharing or copying ideas and information with their Viking counterparts? This paper will discuss the drinking horn mount and compare it with similar mounts and insular artefacts of the period from Castledermot, Ireland and abroad.

24.6 - Exploring hunter-gatherer material identities

Theatre M: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

5-10 minute position papers each followed by discussion

Hannah Cobb, Thomas Kador

Abstract

In recent years, studies of early prehistoric hunter-gatherers have seen a growing movement towards the production of more socially-situated accounts. Where once the prevalence of lithic artefacts and the paucity of permanent architecture was seen as a restriction on the potential for interpretation, this very specific material record is now coming to be seen as opening up new opportunities for direct engagement with hunter-gatherer material worlds. In turn, these engagements can bring us close to the intimate daily practices of prehistoric hunter-gatherers. Moreover, by examining how these intimate practices related to wider understandings of place and to the different temporal rhythms of daily life, it is clear that we may be able to reach more nuanced understandings of hunter-gatherer identities and conceptions of the world. This session aims to investigate the material expressions of hunter-gatherer life and to explore how studying these expressions can inform questions of how identities were produced, reproduced and transformed among hunting and gathering communities.

Beyond the creation, into the creator: the possibilities for a psycho-archaeological understanding of hunter-gatherer material identities

Katie Dambach

Abstract

This paper will introduce theories within the discipline of psychology that we may incorporate into our own archaeological toolkits. These theories may help us understand how these past groups might have interacted with their material world, by moving our sights beyond the restrictions of a merely physical realm. There are inherent difficulties here, however, when we try to match the tangible with the intangible, meaning with purpose and form with

function. Concepts such as the self, personhood, social identity and inter-group behavior will be explored. Archaeological and ethnohistoric data from indigenous groups in southern New England will be analyzed and presented as a case study. Contemporary indigenous perspectives on archaeological sites, place and identity will be incorporated as well.

Making arrows, making selves: materiality and identity among the Awa hunter-gatherers of the Brazilian Amazon forest

Gustavo G. Politis, Alfredo Gonzalez-Ruibal, Almudena Hernando, Elizabeth Maria B. Coelho

Abstract

The Awa are a group of hunter-gatherers in transition to agriculture living in the Brazilian Amazon forest. After their contact with mainstream society from the 1970s onwards, their culture, and especially their material culture, has gone through important transformations. Many traditional technologies and artefacts have been lost, especially those related to women. In this context, the persistence of arrow-making, although threatened by the spread of shotguns, is remarkable. During ethnoarchaeological work conducted in several field seasons between 2005 and 2007, we have been able to observe that the everyday making and use of arrows goes well beyond functional needs and seems to be indissolubly woven with the identity of Awa males. We will compare the Awa case with other South American tropical forest groups (such as the Hoti) in order to understand the multidimensionality of the hunting technology and its relationship to other aspects such as mobility and subsistence.

Mesolithic identities: (dis)articulated through mortuary practice

Amy Gray Jones

Abstract

In any culture, the treatment of the dead is as much an expression of the living society as of the deceased. In particular, the treatment of the material remains of the human body both reflects and creates societal attitudes to identity and the body. Mortuary treatment during the European Mesolithic was a complex and varied phenomenon. As well as being inhumed in formal cemeteries, the human body was disarticulated, fragmented, and deposited in a variety of contexts: amongst the debris of everyday life on settlements and shell midden sites, in pits or in collective arrangements in caves. In this paper, I will concentrate on the practice of disarticulation and its role in the production, reproduction and transformation of Mesolithic identities. In particular I will consider how the fragmentation of the human body and the deposition of subsequent elements were engaged with ideas of the body and personhood.

Sticking things together: situating composite technology and landscape in the Palaeolithic

Rebecca Wragg Sykes

Abstract

Within the earlier Palaeolithic archaeological record, the lack of organic preservation has often contributed to an environmentally-biased interpretation of material culture, focusing on the economy of stone tool production and transport. However, there is in fact a significant body of data from the rare sites where circumstances permitted the survival of non-lithic artefacts. This paper focuses on examining the technology and social significance of composite tools from the Middle Palaeolithic, and specifically the use of birch bark pitch, as an example of organic material culture and social practice. I will explore how studying this technology has potential for extending our understanding of the situated construction of identity, through the distribution and accumulation within the landscape of materials with memories and associations, which create social meaning and place.

Stone tools, seasonality and environment in Jomon Japan

Milagros Valdes Martinez, Devena Haggis

Abstract

The Jomon period in Japan was the period during which the inhabitants of the Japanese archipelago practised a sedentary lifestyle but subsisted by fishing, gathering and hunting, heavily utilising the coastal and inland water ways. Current Jomon research often focuses on pottery as a means to understand the dynamics of the Jomon people's interaction with the environment. Studies of the Jomon period utilising the analysis of stone artifacts still remains an under-explored dimension in contemporary Japanese archaeology. In order to fill this gap, this paper attempts to explore the socio-cultural, ecological and livelihood patterns of the Jomon society through the analysis of the nature of stone artifact assemblages as employed by Jomon hunter-gatherers in prehistoric Japan. These artifacts have been excavated from different archaeological contexts in Japan.

Things or tools? Pit-falls and rock art

Ylva Sjöstrand

Abstract

Pit-falls and rock art sites in Northern Sweden are not just chronologically and spatially connected. They are also part of the same ideological complex. They are both immobile, long-term, continuous and labor intensive - qualities that are not very common for constructions made by hunters and gatherers. The main motif group represented on the rock art is also the very same animal that the pit-falls were constructed for. I allude to the elk, which most probably was considered as sacred. Although these connections are obvious, they have not been discussed to any large extent. It is rare that those remains are looked upon as part of the same context and they are usually seen as representatives of different spheres of society. While rock art is interpreted as a reflection of the societies' religious aspects, the pit-falls have been reduced to an instrument for food supply.

To follow the pattern...

Anna-Karin M. Andersson

Abstract

The late Mesolithic period of Southern Scandinavia is characterized by a group of people referred to as the Ertebölleculture. I am studying how the identity of a local group from eastern Scania in Sweden came to be expressed in the specific material culture that we find in this area. Studying a local area enables us to understand and interpret how Mesolithic people created visible patterns of identity in their material culture as well as in the landscape. Though permanent structures, such as monuments, did not evolve until the Neolithic, it is still possible in hunter-gatherer societies to regard some sites as more important than others. I argue that there were different levels of identity in the late Mesolithic: local with specific material expression, regional and general. The next step then will be to study how these levels of identity crossed and mixed with each other over vast areas.

24.7 - The mobile home? Tracking change and meaning in the Neolithic house

Theatre M: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Jessica Smyth, Daniela Hofmann

Abstract

From the post-framed buildings at Nea Nikomedeia to the drystone structures on the Orkney Islands, houses are a recurring feature of Neolithic societies across much of Europe. In many cases, their monumentality and complexity of design suggests that they were as important - and as potent - a symbol of Neolithic identity as domesticated cereals and animals. However, while we continue to gain an increasingly detailed understanding of the processes behind the spread of

agriculture (e.g. Bogaard 2004; Colledge & Conolly 2007), we have so far neglected the connections between the different manifestations of settlement architecture appearing across a very wide geographical area over the three or four millennia of the Neolithic.

This session aims to explore the pan-regional significance of the house in the Neolithic, in particular the possible mechanisms by which it was reproduced in different societies. How much of its symbolism and social importance was transmitted intact east to west and how much was re-interpreted and re-invented in each new area? To what extent were Neolithic houses an expression of group identity and social order, and how do we account for some strikingly similar practices of formalized deposition and burning on sites thousands of miles - and thousands of years - apart? What are the connections - if any - between these houses and those at earlier, Anatolian settlements?

'Halls', houses and 'huts' in the carinated bowl Neolithic of Britain and Ireland: origins, identity, symbolism and functionality

Alison Sheridan

Abstract

Much has been written about the nature and function of the wooden structures of the early fourth-millennium Carinated Bowl Neolithic in Britain and Ireland (eg Kenny Brophy, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 2007). The term 'hall' has been applied to a group of large, rectangular structures with rounded ends in Scotland (such as Balbridie) - although not, interestingly, to other large structures found in the south of England - and some (eg Sarah Cross) have expressed the view that these 'halls' were not used as houses. Similarly, the domestic function of some of the smaller, rectilinear structures has been challenged. This paper offers an alternative to those views, setting the structures within the context of what we know about their builders.

Architectural hybrids: Neolithic anthropomorphic models from the Republic of Macedonia

Goce Naumov

Abstract

During the Middle Neolithic, there were major changes within the populations settling the territory of Macedonia. The visual approach towards the material culture in that period reflected the cognitive ability of communities to perceive their closer or wider surroundings, to strengthen their mutual relations, but also to define their communal identity. In this period, there was a complete transformation in painting pottery vessels, using the colors, constructing the patterns, developing new corporeality and reproducing the dwellings and their interior as miniatures. Models of houses were also included as a crucial part of this group of objects, and they often consist of both architectural and human parts. Above the top of the house, the human body was modeled, so they functioned as a whole. This visual hybridity was the manifestation of the complex symbolic position held by the real house as the center which binds essential concepts: birth, death and corporeality.

Between collective and individual identity: the transformative properties of the house

Stella Souvatzi

Abstract

The apparent 'statics' of the archaeological material world and the social 'permanence' of the Neolithic house have often resulted in a stylized, and thoroughly static, view of either the house or social identity as stable. This paper looks at the importance of understanding both the house and identity as fluid, shifting and constantly validating and transforming each other. The topic will be explored through an examination of the material means through which identities were continually produced in houses and settlements in Neolithic Greece, including architecture, structured deposition and burials, and of how definitions of identity and the meaning ascribed to things and practices change at different scales of space and time, in

a process containing the potential for both domination of and resistance to stable forms of social identification.

Building identity into the house: the Neolithic house at Çatalhöyük

Serena Love

Abstract

This paper suggests that Neolithic social identity was built into the fabric of Anatolian houses at Çatalhöyük. Mud bricks were used to physically construct houses but differences in resource exploitation contributed to a temporally shifting identity at both the household and community level. A compositional analysis of mud bricks shows spatially and temporally distinctive use patterns. Social meaning was embedded into the process of brick making, from its source origin, to the manufacture, to the performance of construction. Through the conspicuous consumption of house-building, the mineral and social worlds converge into the very fabric of the house. Thus building a house contributed to the identity construction of its occupants.

Change and continuity in the early Neolithic houses of lowland Poland

Joanna Pyzel

Abstract

The problem of continuity in the Early Neolithic of the Polish lowlands has long been discussed. Over the course of this period several changes occur, although research conducted in recent decades reveals that the settlement structure is in some ways characterized by continuity between the Linearbandkeramik (LBK), the succeeding Stroke Band Pottery Culture and Late Band Pottery Culture, which is visible for example in site location and organization. The cultural transformations are marked by changes in house form but the controversial question is whether they are reflections of social changes.

Connections and contradictions - houses and the Neolithic

Daniela Hofmann, Jessica Smyth

Abstract

This brief introductory paper will outline the connections previous models have drawn between the practice of a farming way of life, sedentism and the concurrent transformations in symbolism and ideology. Given the continued debate about the movement of plants, animals, ideas and people, we draw out the rationale and aims of the session by discussing the potential of studying connections between the different manifestations of settlement architecture appearing across a very wide geographical area over the three or four millennia of the Neolithic. We also outline some common ground, differences and pointers for discussion as revealed by the pre-circulated papers.

House for the living - house for the dead: the transformation of houses during the Neolithic in southern Scandinavia

Lars Larsson

Abstract

The number of houses from the Neolithic in Southern Scandinavia is a few hundred. They appear already during the earliest settlement of the Neolithic and are, with a few exceptions, well represented throughout the Neolithic. Certain architectural features seem to be represented all over Southern Scandinavia while others appear to be regional. The paper will deal with the diachronic aspect of house development as well as the synchronic relationship between houses at settlements and the structures built in conjunction with graves.

House-hunting: the use and abuse of Continental parallels in the study of British Neolithic houses*Jonathan Last***Abstract**

The idea of a Neolithic without houses is unsettling, yet in Britain domestic structures have proved elusive. Archaeologists have therefore looked to Continental Europe for examples of the kind of structures that may have remained hidden at home, or to provide a contrast with an indigenous 'mobile Neolithic'. Charting the nature of this encounter through the 20th century offers insights into the theoretical and cultural assumptions of the time. In the last decade, there have been new developments in the study of British Neolithic houses including the excavation of a number of 'longhouses' and 'timber halls' and an increasingly clear contrast with the situation in Ireland. Thus the interest in European parallels has waxed again. In this paper I consider the developing knowledge of Neolithic houses in Britain, the use of Continental data to inform that understanding, and the shadow that the Danubian longhouse continues to cast.

Many places like home: characteristics of occupation in the Lower Rhine Area (5500-2500 cal BC)*Luc Amkreutz***Abstract**

Sedentism has since long been regarded one of the key elements of the Neolithic. The built environment, especially houses, and their societal connotations most characteristically typified in Hodder's (1990) concept of the 'domus', serve as its main antecedents. In the western part of the North European plain, the arrival of the LBK around 5300 cal BC, does confirm this seemingly fixed pairing. Further north and west, in the wetlands and wet margins of the Lower Rhine Area, the situation is markedly different. Within c. two millennia, domesticates and cultigens increasingly become a regular component of the local economy and diet, yet houses do not follow suit. The little evidence available suggests the existence of rather diverse and relatively small structures, frequent phases of rebuilding and a continuation of mobility. This 'unstructured' character provides an interesting perspective on the meaning of home and its place in the Neolithic of this area.

The early Neolithic house in west Hungary - environmental/mental background of settlement patterns and house constructions*Eszter Banffy, Pal Sümegi***Abstract**

The paper on early settling in Transdanubia is based on investigating three different sorts of data. Firstly, with the help of new, radiocarbon dated pollen profiles from the Balaton Uplands, a palaeoclimatic reconstruction mainly focusing on average temperatures, precipitation and vegetation is attempted. At the time of the neolithic transition a fairly wet period is assumed. Secondly, the earliest, formative neolithic settlement patterns are shown, which reveal hints on not only the environmentally given, but also the consciously chosen ways of forming the landscape by site concentrations and off-site usage. The third type of data is the house construction itself: based on Starčevo, transitional and early LBK architectural remains, some features of the Central European neolithic house type are analysed: a few of them possibly having practical, others rather symbolic reasons and meanings.

The Tripolye house, a sacred and profane coexistence!*Francesco Menotti***Abstract**

The latest phase of the Tripolye culture in the Ukraine is characterised by the development of so-called giant settlements. Understanding the layout of these vast villages and the internal division of the houses is germane to recognizing the identity, social order and beliefs of this fascinating culture. The lack of 'public' infrastructures within the

settlements 'forced' the Tripolians to include all aspects of everyday life in their own 'private' premises. The dwellings' harmonious internal division reflects the importance of people's social interaction (oven, working space, sleeping area), as well as their link to the unknown (ceremonial altar). As a result, not only is the house a combined expression of sacred and profane architecture, but it becomes a 'living' entity itself, with its own biography. The house is born, lives along with people, and dies. Setting the dwelling on fire before abandoning it is seen as a ritual enactment of 'cremating' the dead!

24.8 - From tools to tombs: the creation of identities in stone I

Theatre M: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

*Peter Topping, François Giligny, Gabriel Cooney***Abstract**

Stone objects, ranging from small tools to large monuments such as tombs, are some of the most enduring evidence we have from the past. Analytic techniques to provenance raw materials and study the morphology of stone tools have had a central place in the development of archaeological techniques. Recent interpretative approaches have highlighted the complexity of the human use of stone in the past and its active role, alongside other media, in the construction of human and social identities.

Artefact biographies, as tracked from extraction, reduction and use to deposition, and the application of chaîne opératoire approaches and lifecycle analogies to both tools and monuments have proved useful in framing many new questions.

1. What was the role of stone in the maintenance and transformation of social identities over time?
2. Can we understand the drivers behind the very different scales at which particular tools were used and widely distributed?
3. How did the use of stone, sometimes from the same source, in diverse ways create different cultural values for stone objects?
4. What is the relationship between the contexts in which stone tools occur and the various ways in which stone is used at extraction sites, settlements, burials and places of communal assembly?
5. Can we relate the movement of objects to the movement of people?
6. What is the linkage between special objects, their use-life and deposition patterns, and monuments associated with social identities?

Addressing the use of specialized technological tools at an extraction site through microwear: Clovis blades at the Gault site, central Texas, U.S.A.*Scott A. Minchak***Abstract**

In a technological complex (Clovis - 13,000-12,000 B.P.) that was dominated at first by discoveries of widely dispersed large game hunting sites, what is the role of specialized artifacts in a site that includes a variety of resources? Also, in a site characterized by the abundance of lithics and flakes, what are the roles of these specialized technological tools? Previous Clovis blade microwear analyses, all in non-extraction sites, propose uses from shaft shaping, to butchering, to plant processing. In the year 2000, Texas A&M University excavated two cleanly bounded Clovis levels at the Gault site in central Texas, USA. The site itself is a prehistoric bedrock and cobble chert quarry and workshop. Of the almost 500 blades and blade fragments, only 3% exhibit use (little polish), suggesting ephemeral use and exportation of blades from the site. While not definitive, this study illustrates broader socio-techno implications for extraction sites through microwear analyses.

Cultural transmission and the production of material goods: the mathematical expression of identity in notched points

Nathan Goodale, Lara Cueni, Curtis Osterhoudt

Abstract

A significant debate in the culture history paradigm was how to formally express the criteria to define an artifact "type". Essentially, these pioneers were trying to validate the pertinent characteristics in material goods that meant something to the people who made and used them. Progress has been made in defining these aspects in other technologies such as pottery; however, the reductive nature of lithic production makes it particularly difficult to express the variability between artifacts. As a solution to this problem, we provide a method to attain a mathematical proxy of identity portrayed in the bases of notched points. This technique allows a test of the evolutionary neutral model of production through random copying. The conclusion incorporates a discussion of variability within the type and also how people may have interacted with one another across the Near East Neolithic landscape.

Quartzite exchange systems and the structuration of social identities in early Holocene northwest Europe

Erick N. Robinson, Philippe Crombé, Yves Perdaen

Abstract

Recent provenance and typo-technological studies have indicated the evolution of exchange networks for two distinct varieties of quartzite during the Mesolithic of the Low Countries. In the Early Mesolithic, the varieties Tienen and Wommersom quartzite were used exclusively in different typo-technological groups within a limited geographical region. During the Middle and Late Mesolithic periods, Tienen quartzite is rarely used and the exchange network of Wommersom quartzite broadens to a large radius of 40,000 sq. km. This paper presents preliminary results of a long-term project investigating the relationship between quartzite exchange networks and the structuration of different social identities through the course of the Mesolithic. This paper examines the role of an expanding exchange network on the spread of new lithic technologies and the resolution available for understanding the complex formation of social identities within the dynamic early Holocene landscapes of northwest Europe.

Mesolithic cache and carry: Postglacial hunter-gatherer tool use, identities and mobility

Paul R. Preston

Abstract

This paper will examine the influence of lithic technology and raw materials on both the mobility strategies and the archaeologically perceived social identities of the Mesolithic hunter-gatherers in Northern England. In particular, it will investigate further the associations between persistent places (Barton, Berridge et al. 1995) and resource locales (or caches) within the landscape (Preston 1999). Through an examination of chipped stone analyses of Northern English Mesolithic sites both the cultural implications of these caches and their possible role in creating identities will be considered along with more functional interpretations concerning raw material consumption and tool manufacture. Key to this study is the notion derived from the biological term exaptation (Gould and Vrba 1982) of 'equipotentiality' (Preston 1999) and its role in the chaîne opératoire model of lithics analyses. The implications of equipotential tool use on chaînes opératoires and also the interpretation of chipped stone tools as cultural markers will be explored in relation to hunter-gatherer mobility strategies along with other processes such as retooling (e.g. Hoffmann 1992) or re-sharpening. The paper will conclude with the restating of a site-landscape model of equipotential tool use.

Quantity not quality: the significance of middening at Durrington Walls

Benjamin T. Chan

Abstract

Recent excavations at Durrington Walls by the Stonehenge Riverside Project revealed archaeological remains unparalleled in Southern Britain. The most artefact-rich part of the site lay just outside the henge's eastern entrance where seven houses flanked the Durrington Avenue. The houses were surrounded by a large midden comprised of a massive quantity of animal bone, pottery and worked flint suggestive of large-scale feasting. This paper will present the preliminary analysis of the worked stone. The assemblage and the nature of its deposition provides us with an insight into the significance of flint-working in the later Neolithic. Whereas the symbolism of stone artefacts is often studied through the analysis of elaborate objects, at Durrington Walls the symbolic potential of mundane debitage was evident. The nature of the middening at Durrington Walls reveals tensions between the individual and communal identities that were negotiated through the use and construction of the site.

Use-wear analysis and the functional typology of Neolithic dwellings

Pavel V. Volkov

Abstract

This paper deals with new ways of investigating Neolithic sites in Siberia. Use-wear analysis of stone tools and special experimental investigations help us to examine the internal spatial organisation of these buildings, facilitating the identification of fire-place complexes, male and female sides, working, rest, sleeping zones, etc. Such analyses help to create a typology for these buildings and cast light on changes in the construction of dwellings and in systems of ancient living-space organization.

24.9 - From tools to tombs: the creation of identities in stone II

Theatre M: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Peter Topping, François Giligny, Gabriel Cooney

Abstract

Please see From tools to tombs: the creation of identities in stone I for the session abstract.

European extraction sites and the creation of identities in stone

Peter Topping

Abstract

This paper will review the role of Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age extraction sites and their place in the cultural landscape. Regionalised trends amongst the quarries and mines exploiting flint, chert, quartz, jasper, quartzite and hornstone will be examined. Explanations will be offered for the range and scale of the various forms of extraction, the presence/absence of artefact assemblages, burials, animal remains, the use-life of artefacts and trade networks. The collected data will be used to sketch the possible social implications of this information and what it might imply for the use of certain extraction sites.

The power and lure of the exotic? Re-examining the place of distant pipestone quarries in the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere

Thomas E. Emerson, Kenneth B. Farnsworth, Sarah U. Wisseman, Randall E. Hughes

Abstract

June Holm's observation that spatial distance often correlates with spiritual power has become an axiom in archaeological

interpretations of the role of exotic materials in local contexts. Nowhere has this been more evident than in interpretations of the North American Hopewell Interaction Sphere. The circulation of exotic materials throughout the Eastern U.S. and their accumulation in massive mortuary caches peaked during the Hopewell Culture (200 B.C. to 300 A.D.). Hopewell smoking pipes made in Ohio and then circulated to foreign locations was an integral part of this exchange model. A decade of archaeometric sourcing of pipestone quarries and artifacts, however, has shown that pipestone distribution challenges conventional assumptions of ritual extraction, acquisition, deposition, and spiritual power based on a presumed exotic source. The implication of this differential acquisition and avoidance of exotic pipestone for understanding both the origins and development of Hopewell religious and sociopolitical power is explored.

Native copper's journey

Harold K. Cooper

Abstract

Native copper, i.e. copper found naturally in a pure (99+ %) metallic state, was used prehistorically in both the Old and New Worlds and its use has been regarded as the beginning of metallurgy. Native copper technology includes aspects of both lithic technology and metallurgy, effectively bridging these two technologies. Indigenous people in Alaska and the Yukon Territory began to use native copper by at least 1,000 years ago and continued to use it into the early 20th century. Regional oral history provides valuable insights into the role of native copper in indigenous society and when combined with archaeological evidence, provides an opportunity to look at the origin of metallurgy in small-scale hunter-gatherer societies. This paper uses archaeology and oral history to follow the journey of native copper from its collection at source locales, through its manufacture, use in various contexts and finally its discard.

Stratigraphic and structural settings and geological constraints pertaining to the nature of quarry activity in the Wallkill River valley, New Jersey-New York: sociotechnic and ideological implications

Philip C. LaPorta, Margaret C. Brewer-LaPorta, Scott A. Minchak

Abstract

Long-standing research in the Great Valley sequence of northwestern New Jersey-southeastern New York has shown that Native American bedrock quarries can be divided into five, middle level, geologic elements. These categories include quarries occurring within normal faulted sections, thrust flats, thrust ramps, back thrusts and syncline pairs. Quarries developed in Cambrian-age rocks occur in the normal faulted and thrust-flat settings. Physiographically, they are found in close proximity to riverine settings and associated wetlands. Quarries within Lower Ordovician rocks, developed in thrust ramps, back thrusts, and syncline pairs, occur at higher elevations in remote settings along drainage divides. This group of quarries exhibits artifact categories which have been interpreted as sociotechnic or ideological in nature. The chain of operation constructed for the production of stone tools in these quarries includes an isolated group of heavily curated, vitrified, and recycled mining instruments which infer sociotechnic and possibly ideological value.

Ritual consecration of amphibolitic resources: the case of Sobreira de Cima Neolithic necropolis (south Portugal)

António C. Valera

Abstract

This paper presents the recently excavated Neolithic necropolis of Sobreira de Cima (south of Portugal). In the context of a general presentation of the funerary phenomenology present at the site, the ritual singularities given to amphibolitic raw materials, used in architectural solutions and in grave closing ceremonies, will be presented and related to local geological potential and to the exogenous

characteristic of the necropolis, stressing the interpretation possibilities of ritualization as means of reinforcing claims over resources in foreign territories.

The axe in the graves of Western Europe at the end of the Neolithic: symbolic and social value

Maiténa Sohn

Abstract

The axe is one of the tools - or even the tool - of the Neolithic which has the strongest added value. In the funerary world, the functional value of the tool is diverted in order to show, in a more or less ostentatious way, its symbolic value. In the entrances to the megalithic or wooden graves of Western Europe, the axe constitutes the base of so-called "collective" deposits, which flirt with the sacred and the religious. Within the individual goods, the perforated hatchets in green stone from the Paris Basin graves and the amber beads of "hatchet form" from the north of Europe express the uncommon status of some individuals within the buried population. In the collective graves of the end of the Neolithic, the axe participates in a complex symbolic system which deals with the sacred and the social, notions of power, of ancestrality and of territory.

King Axe: a case study of eleven nephrite jade axes from two Liangzhu burial sites, Fanshan and Yaoshan, in southeast China, ca. 3000-2500 BC

Meihua Shao

Abstract

My talk will concentrate on eleven nephrite jade yue axes found in twenty two burials from two Liangzhu culture sites, Fanshan and Yaoshan, in Yuhang district, Zhejiang Province, southeast China, dating to ca. 3000-2500 BC. By conducting a statistical analysis of the dimensions of these jade axes, I discuss the results in relation to the science of an axe. This leads me to hypothesise that these jade axes are functional and may have been one of the best weapons in Neolithic China; hence they became a key symbol of power in its societies. Because of the toughness and other properties of jade (including nephrite and jadeite), jade axes cannot be knapped in the way flint axes are made. I have also investigated the highly mirror-like polishing which highlights the remarkable skills of Neolithic craftsmen in China.

24.10 - Hot rocks: heated stone technologies and archaeology

Theatre M: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

Panel

Stephen Davis, Tony Brown, John O'Neill

Abstract

Evidence of heating or fire cracking of stones is common at a variety of archaeological site types, perhaps the most common being the enigmatic burnt stone mounds which are arguably one of the most common site types in northwest Europe. The heating of stones as part of cooking is also well attested from the anthropological and ethnographic literature from many parts of the globe. However, there are other possible uses of heated stones and other functions or meanings associated with exposing stones to fire. Despite the frequent occurrence of burnt or fire cracked stones on archaeological sites, remarkably little is known about the process and its cultural associations. This session will explore hot stone technologies and associated archaeological artefacts and sites from the Palaeolithic to modern times and will include a wide variety of research questions from lithological/technological to culture and meaning.

Associated Posters

- Sub-fossil insect remains from burnt mounds: Current progress and future directions

Fulachta fiadh - 10 years of engagement, function, form and distribution

John Tierney, Finn Delaney, Maurizio Toscano

Abstract

Having been involved in the excavation of a large number of fulachta fiadh in the last ten years, primarily in the course of road projects funded by the NRA, Eachtra have developed a database of those sites which it is now considered timely to analyse. An analysis (involving GIS) of size, composition, situation, distribution, chronology and associations provides interesting indications of function, form and the role of such sites in the contemporary settlement and social networks. Particular attention will be given to recent excavations in the 'corrugated' landscape of north Cork, the foothills of the Silvermines in north Tipperary and the limestone lowlands of south Galway.

Fauna and fulachta fiadh: a new approach to the function of burnt mounds

Auli Tourunen

Abstract

Animal bones are not usually considered typical finds from burnt mounds or fulachta fiadh. Explanations for the lack of faunal remains have ranged from acidic soil to scavenging animals or to the specific function of the features. This claimed lack of bones from burnt mounds seems to be, at least partly, only a myth. Animal bones - both burnt and unburnt - have been recovered from several burnt mounds in Ireland along the N9/N10 Kilcullen-Powerstown road scheme, excavated in 2006 and 2007 by Headland Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of the National Roads Authority and Kildare and Carlow County Councils. The evidence from the anatomical distribution indicates that the burnt mound sites in Carlow were used for the primary butchering of carcasses, stripping the meat from the long bones and transporting the spinal column with meat still attached to another location for consumption.

A multi-proxy palaeoenvironmental investigation of a burnt mound complex at Ballygawley, County Tyrone

Scott I. Timpany

Abstract

New road development schemes taking place across Ireland are providing opportunities for both archaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigations in areas hitherto unstudied. At Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone, on the A4/5 road corridor a complex of twenty-three burnt mounds with associated troughs, pits and stakeholes were uncovered together with a unique circular wicker-lined feature. The waterlogged nature of the site, comprising peats, silts and palaeochannels has provided great potential for multi-proxy palaeoenvironmental studies including pollen, plant macrofossils, wood and beetle analyses. By combining palaeoenvironmental studies with archaeological investigations, we should be able to say more about the activities which took place on the site.

Lakeside developments in County Meath, Ireland: a Neolithic burnt mound complex at Clowanstown 1

Matthew P. Mossop

Abstract

In the spring of 2004 in advance of the NRA's Clonee to North of Kells M3 development, four upstanding mounds were identified in wetland at Clowanstown 1, Co. Meath, Ireland. Full archaeological resolution revealed a late Mesolithic fishing platform beneath a Neolithic burnt mound complex with a number of well-preserved organics. The complex evolution of such a well-preserved Neolithic burnt mound included apparent evidence for burnt offerings, deliberate decommissioning and monument creation. Amongst the finds, a number of carinated bowls, a barrel-like alder container, and a number of lithics focus attention on carpentry, butchery, feasting and burnt offerings in Late Neolithic Ireland. A comprehensive programme of analysis, including macro and

micro flora and fauna, lithics, lipids and geochemistry, aims to provide an holistic approach to the interpretation of this site and an insight into the function of Neolithic burnt mounds in Ireland.

Wood and charcoal analysis from burnt mounds and fulachta fiadh

Ellen O'Carroll, Lorna O'Donnell

Abstract

Charcoal and wood are some of the most commonly preserved environmental remains from fulachta fiadh and burnt mounds. Examination of wood remains used to construct the trough and the fuel from short-term deposits such as hearths and longer-term deposits such as burnt mounds can give an impression of the woodland surrounding the sites when they were in use. It is likely that while proximity to water was one of the main factors in the location of fulachta fiadh, nearby fuel resources were probably also very important. Analysis of timbers from these sites can provide information on the constructional aspects gained from studying the timbers as 'timber' and also the environmental and dendrochronological aspects gained from a study of the timber as 'wood'. Results from recently excavated fulachta fiadh will be presented and discussed with emphasis on patterns of wood selection, woodworking evidence and wooden artifacts retrieved.

Grain or no grain will fulacht fiadh remain the same

Mick Monk

Abstract

The genesis of this paper was a reply by the Irish Archaeobotanists Discussion Group to an inventive recent suggestion that Irish fulachta fiadh were used for brewing. Our group undertook a rapid survey of those fulachta fiadh that between us we had studied non-wood samples from in recent years in order to identify what percentage of sites produced grain. This presentation will represent a follow up on that exercise. As well as an exploration of the context and other associations of these remains, the quantity and range of remains will be outlined. It is intended that this paper will serve to add to the discussion of these enigmatic, probable multi-purpose, sites.

Products and production: burnt mounds, technology and society

John J. Ó Néill

Abstract

Much of the research on burnt mounds has focussed on the issues of 'function' in the hope that a clear result would emerge, and that this would be enlightening with regard to their relevance within contemporary societies. This is, of course, not intended to denigrate much of the good work that has been done in the last fifty years, particularly in Ireland, Britain and Scandinavia, but rather to prompt a re-consideration of both the study of the use of hot rocks and the use to which hot rock studies are put. In this instance, a review of the evidence shows that burnt mounds need to be understood as the locations where people employed a particular technology to generate various products. A brief review of the production aspects of this technology and the types of products that can be produced appears to be a much more informative way of approaching these sites.

24.11 - Medieval materializations I

Theatre M: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Niall Brady, John Soderberg

Abstract

Material identity in the medieval world is intrinsically linked to the challenge of extracting the modern viewer from their place of subjectivity. If the cultural heritage is rich, assemblages are further focused by corresponding written resources, yet this combination makes for a difficult task to 'see' medieval society

through the eyes of its inhabitants. This session works through some of the key issues to realize a greater sense of objectivity. The appreciation, for example, of agricultural buildings has rarely been considered from anything more than the pragmatic view of the rational economic mind of nineteenth and twentieth-century economic historians. Castle studies are recoiling from a recent generation who has perhaps exaggerated their non-combative/non-defensive role. The Church is either celebrated or distanced for the lavish splendour of its ornate architecture. Studies of the countryside appear to be few and in their infancy. Papers in this session will challenge how medievalists can and perhaps should look ahead to understand more roundly the nuances of the medieval landscape as it was lived and experienced by those who laboured, fought, prayed and administered.

The excavation of an Early Medieval mill at Kilbegly, County Roscommon

Neil Jackman

Abstract

This paper discusses the preliminary results and excavation techniques used in excavating an extremely well-preserved early medieval horizontal mill in Kilbegly townland, Co. Roscommon. The site stands out because of the level of preservation due to the soil conditions, high water table and subsequent low-impact agricultural practices in the area. These conditions meant that otherwise fragile structural and artefactual elements, including post and wattle mill races, an intact timber flume and the near complete remains of the lower floor of the undercroft, were extremely well preserved. The talk will illustrate how the multi-disciplinary on-site team met the particular challenges of the site to produce a very high standard of record. The on-site work included the constant presence of a geodetic surveyor, specialist timber recording, paleobotanical work and ongoing input from other specialists, substantially adding to our knowledge of the agricultural technology and carpentry techniques of early medieval Ireland.

Contrasting recently excavated Early Medieval archaeological sites on the N9/N10 road scheme

James Kyle

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to highlight and contrast some of the recently excavated sites on the N9/N10 Waterford-Kilcullen road scheme from the Early Medieval period. This will be confined in principal to the Kilkenny-Carlow area and will encompass a variety of site types including settlement, agricultural, industrial and burial. I would also like to address what impact, if any, these recent discoveries have on our knowledge of this period on a local, provincial and nationwide basis. This paper will reference material from excavations carried out by myself and other licence holders (with their permission) on this project, with a caveat that in many cases, these would only be very preliminary findings.

Early Medieval life at Killickaweeny, County Kildare

Fintan Walsh

Abstract

This paper will concentrate on the findings at Killickaweeny, County Kildare. Killickaweeny was a large and evidently wealthy enclosed farmstead dating from sometime between the 8th and the 10th centuries AD with evidence for activity probably spanning only one or two generations. In addition to farming the inhabitants of Killickaweeny engaged in metalworking and textile manufacture, and good evidence was detected for all these activities. The results from this excavation are of great importance as domestic and metallurgical evidence from this enclosure gives a fascinating insight into the everyday life of an early medieval farmer. In addition, the production of iron objects in a domestic context raises new questions about how ironworking in this period can be understood.

Lincoln in the Viking Age: a 'town' in its context

Letty Ten Harkel

Abstract

Traditionally, studies of Anglo-Saxon towns have regarded the 9th-10th centuries as the period in which England became 're-urbanised', an interpretation that was born out of a desire to understand the 'origins' of our own, urbanised society. This paper aims to reach a new understanding of the dynamics of this 're-urbanisation' process. It focuses on one particular settlement, the former Roman colonia of Lincoln. Following the Viking settlement in the 9th century, Lincoln became the site of one of the first Viking mints in England, and was the location of one of the area's most innovative pottery industries, and the focus of regional stone sculpture production. This paper will demonstrate that a theoretically-informed analysis of these three 'types' of material culture will allow us to reconstruct tenth-century perceptions of the settlement, and establish its contemporary social, political and economic significance.

Commercialisation and townscape: shopping in Bury St. Edmunds before the Black Death

Abby L. Antrobus

Abstract

The commercialisation of Western society c.1050-1350 is a canonical theme in medieval studies. A proliferation in the number and size of towns is often explained as a result of commercialisation which is, somewhat circularly, often attributed to urban growth. This paper takes an archaeological approach arguing for the exploration of the commercial landscapes of towns of this period in terms of the experiences and aspirations of those who produced them. Part I reviews the current state of knowledge regarding medieval shopping practices and infrastructures. Part II presents a case study of the evolving landscape of the major pilgrimage centre of Bury St Edmunds. It considers the relationship between the abbey and townspeople, and the evolution of the occupational topography and clusters of investment in buildings. It recreates the 12th/13th century shopping scene and leads to a nuanced understanding of the urban heritage as a once socially and economically contested, dynamic space.

Materialization and embodied minds: identifying the roles animals play in human identity formation

John Soderberg

Abstract

The term embodied mind emphasizes that the brain is fundamentally a biological organ designed to process stimuli gathered from other biological organs. In essence, this perspective is an attempt to break down untenable distinctions between mind and environment. Cognitive psychologists have demonstrated that the brain is not a container for fragments of the external world nor is material culture an external storage devise for those fragments. Minds emerge through interaction with the external world. Animals are an interesting part of that external world. Though humans transform them into material culture, animals also retain links to the physical world in ways that other forms of material culture do not. This paper examines how animals become embroiled in the formation of human identities and how the concept of an embodied mind affects understanding of that process. It uses the archaeology of animals in medieval Ireland as a case study.

24.12 - Medieval materializations II

Theatre M: Friday 4th July 14:00-16:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Niall Brady, John Soderberg

Abstract

Please see Medieval materializations I for the session abstract.

Multi-elemental analysis of a Medieval Irish archaeological assemblage

Tasneem Bashir

Abstract

Concentrations of major, minor and trace elements within archaeological bone reflect elemental concentrations in diet and subsistence patterns of the sampled population. The main objective of this project is to generate quantitative multi-element data to aid in the reconstruction of the paleodiet, environmental conditions and to gain insights on diseases impacting on a Medieval Ballyhanna (County Donegal, Republic of Ireland) population which existed almost 800 years ago. A method for the ICP-OES determination of a number of elements in archaeological bones is proposed and validated by analysis of NIST Standard Reference Material 1486 (Animal Bone Meal). Validation data for the method and preliminary results for approximately 23 elements in a number of archaeological bone samples will be presented.

Trinkets and charms: the role of dress accessories in two British border regions, ca. AD 1300-1700

Eleanor R. Standley

Abstract

This paper will focus on the use, meaning and socio-cultural significance of later and post-medieval dress accessories from the Anglo-Scottish and Welsh Marches border regions. Using a multi-disciplinary approach, analysis of the archaeological remains reveals how dress accessories (such as rings and brooches) were used in the display of social identities, their use in magic and religion, and their socio-cultural significance. Using the prehistoric theoretical approach of object life-biographies, the sociological and anthropological approaches on consumption, fashion and heirlooms, and an art historical focus, I will discuss the use and symbolic meanings of dress accessories in the border areas. This will place the artefacts within a context of use, for example, to understand how dress accessories and their significance differed between lay, religious, rural and urban populations. Importantly dress accessories were not only functional: they conveyed messages, were symbolic, manipulated and experienced, and crucially, they were personal possessions.

Irish watchtower mottes in north County Antrim - technological adaptation in a Medieval Irish borderland

David McIlreavy

Abstract

Northern County Antrim supports one of the most extensive peat land systems in Britain and Ireland, generally assumed to be the borderland between two of the minor tuatha or kingdoms of the early medieval period. However, this peat borderland supported a specialised system of cattle production that allowed the survival of a socio-economic system that was under severe pressure elsewhere in the north of Ireland. It is the hypothesis of this paper that the construction of watchtower mottes along the southern border of these peat lands represents the effective fossilisation of at least part of this system on the cusp of the Hiberno-Norman conquest of Ulster, and illustrates the complex social constructions amongst the smaller territorial units of the early medieval period in Ireland.

"He built a motte in order to harass his enemies": Anglo-Norman strategy and mottes in Ireland

Sara Nylund

Abstract

Mottes, earth and timber castles occupy prominent positions within the landscape. Scrutiny of their distribution pattern reveals trends that indicate a pre-conceived and deliberate positioning of this versatile structure. Thus the motte combined into one structure both the practical aspect of providing a secure base for the local lord and stood also as a symbol for the new regime in Ireland. By investigating the location of two mottes in County Louth - Castletown, and Faughart, further

north - sound strategical and tactical practises used by the Anglo-Normans in subverting the Irish can be inferred. This trend is reflected throughout the country and perhaps internationally, as the most pertinent positions in the landscape were quickly selected and fortified, taking into consideration the lie of the land and lines of sight in order to achieve maximum control.

The space created and the space inhabited: the application of access analysis to the study of Late Medieval Irish tower houses

Rory Sherlock

Abstract

Irish castle studies have for many years focussed upon developments in the architectural form of the Irish castle in an unspoken effort to allow each castle in the Irish landscape to be placed securely within the limits of a safe typological framework. This morphological approach, which essentially may be seen as a tendency to concentrate on form over function, has served only to increase the uncomfortable divide which exists between those who built and lived in Irish castles and those who study them today. In an effort to overcome this problem, a new way of examining Irish castles was sought and techniques of access analysis were applied to the study of Irish tower houses in the hope that a clearer understanding of the use of space within tower houses would lead to a more objective engagement with the concerns and priorities of tower house builders in the late medieval period.

Sharing archaeological information: testing Pinakes 3.0 on a Tuscan Medieval archaeology dataset

Andrea Scotti, Vittorio Fronza, Marco Valenti

Abstract

This presentation will deal with a current enterprise of co-operation between an open source project, namely Pinakes 3.0 (<http://pinakes.imss.fi.it>), and the LIAAM (Laboratory of IT applied to Medieval Archaeology <http://archeologiamedievale.unisi.it/LIAAM/>) of Siena University. We will show both the actual development of the application, its experimentation in different cultural heritage fields, and the steps needed for an integration of archaeological data within the current platform. The large amount of structured data that compose the information system of the Medieval Archaeology Area of Siena University (more than 30 excavations, 2 provincial landscape projects, 3 large urban archaeology projects in Tuscany) represents an ideal benchmark for a new class of information to be managed by Pinakes. The focus will be particularly set on the common need of creating repositories by means of a free set of applications that work throughout the web.

Theme 25 - Memory, Archaeology and Oral Traditions

Lynette Russell, Siân Jones

Abstract

Memory has become a prolific area of enquiry in many disciplines, including archaeology, to the extent that reviewers identify a memory "boom" or "industry". Once the refuge of the individual, there is now much talk of collective or social memory, which is thought to play a key role in the production of historical consciousness and group identities. The emphasis on active selection and construction of memory in the present has particular appeal for those disillusioned with the idea of an objective, distanced historical enquiry. Much research has focused on memory's capacity to destabilise the authority of grand narratives and disturb dominant ways of understanding the past. In archaeology these developments have been prominent in post-colonial contexts and indigenous archaeology. Yet there are also parallel trends in Europe, where oral history and social memory are seen as a means to access vernacular culture and subaltern understandings of the past.

This theme will explore the relationship between memory, oral tradition and archaeology. It interrogates the concepts of memory and oral history, and explores their relationship to written sources and grand historical narratives. Sessions will explore a range of issues:

- How should we conceive of oral tradition and social memory? In recognizing their significance, how do we avoid objectifying and romanticizing them?
- Does a dichotomy between oral history/social memory and history still prevail and if so what are its effects on our understandings of the past? How do we deal with the intersection of written history and oral memory?
- To what extent is social memory disparate, located and fragmented and how do authoritative narratives emerge and persist? Can the study of memory and oral traditions contribute to multivocality and how might it challenge hegemonic colonial and indeed post-colonial discourses?
- What role do archaeological remains play in the production of oral history and social memory? What of the other "props of memory" - texts, images, folktales, myths, and places?
- How are oral traditions and social memory involved in the production of a sense of place? What are the processes involved in the materialization of memory?
- To what extent has a concern with oral tradition impacted on archaeological enquiry and what role does memory play in the discipline and in the making of disciplinary histories?
- Finally, what are the implications in terms of how we practice archaeology, represent the past, and conserve and manage heritage places?

The scope of the theme is worldwide. We welcomed contributions on diverse topics, including:

- indigenous archaeology and oral tradition; ethno-archaeology and oral tradition;
- missions and mission stories; working class oral tradition and the social memory of labour;
- archaeology of war sites and oral tradition;
- the role of oral tradition and memory in migrant and diaspora communities;
- oral tradition and memory within the discipline of archaeology.

25.1 - Social memory, place and identity: processes and practices

G106: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Siân Jones, Lynette Russell

Abstract

The papers in this session will consider relationships between archaeology, social memory and its role in the production of identity and place. How are oral history and social memory produced and negotiated? What kinds of inter-subjective processes are involved? How does memory inform identity and place? The session will pay particular attention to the materialisation of memory. How does engagement with specific places (both bodily and spiritually) mediate the production of oral histories and memories? What are the specific effects of the tangibility and materiality of these connections? What kinds of identity and notions of place are produced as a consequence? Speakers will consider the impact of archaeological interventions, practices and interpretations on these processes. We also bring together papers focusing on both post-colonial contexts and European contexts in order to highlight parallel trends as well as points of divergence.

Associated Posters

- Archaeology, the past and local identity: The Mikata-cho Jomon Festival

"Thrown like chaff in the wind": the production and performance of social memory in the Scottish Highlands

Siân Jones

Abstract

Social memory has become a popular concept in archaeology where it is seen as a means to get beyond grand historical narratives and access subaltern perspectives. However, we are often in danger of romanticising and objectifying it; assuming it to be an unproblematic possession of coherent, bounded social groups. An alternative approach sees social memory as practical and relational, an active cultural process through which the past is continually interpreted and negotiated. In this paper I will explore the production of memory in relation to the Scottish Highland Clearances, drawing on ethnographic research surrounding specific monuments. Far from being the focus of a coherent stable body of memory associated with a particular group, the Clearances provide an iconic motif framing disparate and conflicting acts of remembering and forgetting. The processes of 'composure', performance, and negotiation involved will be highlighted, as will the importance of place as a mnemonic device.

The presence of place and the absence of sites

Lynette Russell

Abstract

This paper considers three case studies from Australia and New Zealand. The first drawn from Native Title oral history fieldwork where it emerged that locations regarded as important by Aboriginal people had virtually no physical identifiers. These locations privileged by the oral testimony present a challenge to archaeology which depends on physical remains. The second study concerns Chaseland's mistake in southern New Zealand. There is much disagreement about the origins of this name even after extensive historical research based on nineteenth century oral testimony. Evidence is disregarded for ambiguity and uncertainty. The locals prefer the name and its origins to remain enigmatic. The final example involves an analysis of the cinematic places of middle-earth (Lord of the Rings) and the planet Tatooine (Star Wars). These imaginary places far exceed their lack of physicality. From an archaeological perspective such places challenge interpretation and understanding, the ascription of meaning or significance.

The invention and endurance of memory and place among First Nations of northwestern Ontario, Canada

John Norder, Dillon Carr

Abstract

Examinations of rock art typically focus on acts of creation and compositional meaning, with little attention paid to the position of these created places in the palimpsest of history. As these sites endure, their recognition and importance within subsequent social developments, including memory and oral tradition, are both invented and reinvented as descendant populations become established or as new populations move in displacing or replacing the makers. This paper examines the ways in which oral histories of historic and contemporary First Nations populations in north western Ontario, Canada, challenge standard understandings of rock-art in the region, taking these sites out of the maker/meaning context and placing them within a framework of user/caretaker. The results of this contextual shift contests notions of applied cultural affiliation and traditional ownership, resulting in a perspective that reveals the transgenerational and transcultural endurance of these places in the contemporary social memory of these peoples.

A case for ethnic group boundary maintenance in rock art on the Pajarito Plateau in New Mexico, U.S.A.

Nancy H. Olsen

Abstract

Building on statistical results of rock art image distribution on the Pajarito Plateau (Olsen 2004), this study applies Fredrik Barth's (1969) investigation of ethnic boundary maintenance to test archaeological image distributions by site-type, feature-type and agricultural-type. How are boundaries known and remembered? If rock art images are mnemonic devices used by a culture to continue ethnic divisions, does the differential distribution of rock art images among site types, feature types and agricultural types reflect the same kinds of differences that Barth noted among the living populations of Keres and Tewa speakers who have interacted for hundreds of years while maintaining a clear difference?

Breaking the bonds of history: building memories in Iron Age Britain

Kate MacDonald

Abstract

We are profoundly biased by a pervasive belief in the primacy of the written word. Our understanding of prehistory is hampered by the invalid assumption that oral societies possess less sophisticated forms of historical remembrance than literate societies. People produce histories to satisfy fundamental social needs, not because they are able to record information in writing. Furthermore, the perpetuation of oral culture demands the constant re-working of memories, producing histories that are marked by their conservatism, not their transience. The social transformations that mark the beginning of the Iron Age in Britain can be better understood once we acknowledge the dynamic role of history in 'prehistoric' society. The Iron Age landscape was dominated by enduring, monumental settlements, many of which were founded over the remains of Neolithic sites. With the passage of time, these places would have acted as repositories of history, defining and maintaining relations within and between communities.

Landscape mythologies in the Andes: indigenous governance in wilderness protected areas

Daniella Jofre

Abstract

Although Andean landscapes look alike, local people perceive them differently due to their distinct experiences in modern nation-states, particularly in borderlands, as is the case of the Aymara indigenous groups. In the Chilean Andes, traditional territories were incorporated into the Lauca National Park in 1965, which later became part of the Lauca Biosphere

Reserve, declared by UNESCO in 1983. Local communities within the Reserve are now recognised as Aymara by the Indigenous Law of 1993 and archaeological sites within the Reserve are also protected by law, which allows for greater cooperation regarding conservation and management of these heritage resources. However, indigenous governance within this territory has been affected by various other stakeholders, such as government authorities, mining companies, and the military. My research examines the modern use of 'landscape mythologies', understood as collective myths that shape social memory and Aymara subjectivities, which constitute a foundational place for indigenous struggles today.

Remembering where the bishop sat: perceptions of the past at Kiltasheen, County Roscommon

Christopher Read

Abstract

Three seasons of excavation and survey at the Bishop's Seat, a High Medieval ecclesiastical site associated with the Gaelic kings of Connacht, in tandem with research of both written and oral historical sources have revealed a substantial multi-period site, its use spanning over 6000 years. So far, the excavation has revealed a number of situations where it was obvious that the inhabitants of the site were confronted with evidence of the site's earlier occupants. Differences in the treatment of this earlier material can be linked to concepts of ethnic and religious identity, deliberate political manipulations of the past and the persistence of an obviously strong oral tradition. This paper will explore these differential treatments and uses of the past over the site's long history and prehistory, focusing on the creation and maintenance of social memory.

25.2 - Theatres of memory: archaeology and the production of memory

G106: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Lynette Russell, Tom Yarrow

Abstract

This session focuses on the 'performance' of oral history, exploring how archaeology is itself implicated in this process as a 'theatre' for the production of narratives about the past. Challenging the conventional view of oral history as a neutral aid to archaeological interpretation, the session seeks to understand how archaeology itself creates arenas for the enactment of particular kinds of memory. For instance, how do archaeological excavations provide arenas for the articulation and negotiation of memory? What role do other forms of fieldwork have? What kinds of oral history and memory are produced about the discipline itself, the people who participate in it and the activities they engage in? The session will explore the potential of oral history to shed light on the diverse historical contexts and epistemological frameworks within which archaeologists have sought to interpret the past, and consider the implications for orthodox disciplinary histories. Finally, recent changes in various technologies for the recording, storing and sharing of oral memory, have also had a significant impact on the manner in which such memory is performed. This session will also consider how these technologies have impacted on the nexus between archaeology and oral tradition.

"That's just a family thing, you know": a material biography of rural working households in 20th century Cheshire, England

Eleanor C. Casella

Abstract

The Alderley Sandhills Project was designed to illuminate the transformative role of (de)industrialisation on working-class England. By focusing on a domestic site, we sought to examine how the men, women and children of ordinary rural working households maintained and improved their conditions of everyday life in the face of rapid socio-economic change over the 18th through to the 20th centuries. Collection of oral

histories was an intrinsic element of fieldwork, with participants including elderly former residents and neighbours of the excavated cottages. Their narratives offered crucial information on the social meanings of archaeological objects and places within the study site, particularly for the inter-war decades of the early 20th century. This presentation explores the composition of social memories, and the material nature of community life within these past working households of Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

Building concepts of material culture. The spaces of memory in Mação

Luiz M. Oosterbeek, Margarida Morais Santos, Sara R. Cura, Anabela Pereira

Abstract

The 2000 year rock art rediscover in the Ocreza river valley along with the previous intention of Mações Town Hall of protecting and promoting the archaeological heritage of this region, launched an overall intervention project centred on the reorganization of the town Museum. Renewed as The Tagus Valley Prehistoric Art and Sacred Museum this institution is presently a regional centre committed to the study of the prehistoric population identities and their symbolic behaviours. As part of this effort, the Museum of Mação is devoted to promote the construction of Memory Spaces, a mirror of the ways of being of its people. The basic goal is to build the concept of material culture by means of a socially participated engagement of the population, namely the elder one. These Spaces of Memory are used for the protection and enhancement of stories and articles, exchange of experience and redemption of material and intangible memories of the people of Mação. They are places where the past is revived through oral testimonies attached to objects and instruments of work, artistic and cultural production, or documents, thus contributing for the consolidation of identities within the population of this region. In this sense, this Space is as a place for the full exercise of citizenship. The most important objective is to create a connection between these recent past material culture (still present in the daily life of people) and Museum of Pre-Historic Art collections, as an exercise of understanding of cultural variability and human adaptation mechanisms. Also, this project engages people in managing the Heritage, including tourist itineraries and activities. The paper presents the state of the art of the project, its major achievements and difficulties.

Footprints of the ancestors: the learning of Hopi history and culture through oral history and archaeology

George Gumerman IV

Abstract

Across the South Western United States, archaeological sites provide an arena for cultivating an understanding of past cultural traditions that are linked to today's Hopi people. Referred to as their footprints, the archaeological sites and the oral history surrounding them connect the past to the present. Our project facilitates the interaction of elders and archaeologists by bringing together stories that provide a powerful force for the intergenerational learning of Hopi culture. Hopi youth, elders, and archaeologists participate in learning activities at a variety of ancestral sites sharing their knowledge and exchanging stories about these significant places. Following the site-placed learning, the Hopi youth produce a "Digital Hopi Youth Guide" for each site in the form of DVDs, websites, and pod casts. The stories of both archaeologists and elders are used as a foundation to preserve and perpetuate the deep meaning of what it means to be Hopi.

Myth, blood-ties and imagination: archaeology and attraction in Ireland

Kelli A. Costa

Abstract

Over the course of several years from 2001-2007 I studied tourism at several archaeological sites in Ireland, among them

the Hill of Tara, the Bru na Boinne, Loughcrew, Emain Macha, and Rathcroghan. A common compelling factor among visitors, especially those claiming Irish descent, was to somehow 'touch' their past, to commune with ancestral spaces, or to otherwise satisfy a felt need to experience and understand themselves. Almost without exception there were few visitors among those I observed who had any real knowledge of the sites beyond stories of druids, human sacrifice, leprechauns, fairy mounds, and kings (of whom many were direct descendants). In this paper I examine the ways in which many very real archaeological sites are re-invented as attractions in ways that prolong and encourage continued imagined connections between and among many visitors.

Ringforts or fairy homes: oral understandings and the practice of archaeology in later 19th and early 20th century Ireland

Máirín Ní Cheallaigh

Abstract

In Ireland, oral traditions have preserved many archaeological monuments, even where monument destruction had economic benefits or would have satisfied the curiosity of antiquarians and archaeologists. Given the interaction between the nascent disciplines of archaeology and folklore, and their role in later 19th-century 'nation-building', it is of interest that the successful dissemination of 'official' historical narratives regarding archaeological sites has not always led to their preservation. This partly reflects the distinction between formulations of the value and meaning of oral beliefs and their role as 'memories'. It also reflects a failure to recognize the authoritarian and temporal nature of much traditional lore and the way in which oral understandings were imported into archaeological narratives. In my paper, I will consider the interaction between oral and archaeological understandings as they have been applied to the remains of the past, and the results of this interaction.

Working with memory narratives in the archaeology of recent conflicts

Gabriel Moshenska

Abstract

My paper examines the potential for archaeological sites to serve as arenas of memory articulation and negotiation, particularly when focused on sites of recent conflict. I propose a model of memory dynamics around sites of memory that draws on the work of Graham Dawson and others, showing how memory narratives are created within inter-subjective communities and contested in a variety of social arenas by hegemonic and non-hegemonic groups. Community-based archaeological fieldwork projects on sites of conflict are a unique and potent intervention into memory. The ruins and fragments of the recent past are powerful and evocative mnemonics, and digging is a common metaphor for remembering. The archaeological site itself offers an accessible and democratic stage on which different memory narratives can be articulated and contested. The efficacy of this rather optimistic model has been demonstrated on several sites relating to WWII in Europe in the course of my PhD research.

'Permanently travelling from place to place': oral histories of the 1960s 'digging circuit' in Britain

Thomas G. Yarrow, Anwen J. Cooper

Abstract

This paper explores the notion of a 'sub-culture' as it is articulated through the oral histories of those involved in the 'digging circuit' of 1960s Britain. Existing accounts of this period tend to be told by the prominent archaeologists who directed them, foregrounding the data and interpretations that resulted in terms of coherent, archaeologically familiar narrative forms. By contrast the testimonies of 'circuit diggers' reveal the diverse social milieu that developed around some of the most important sites of the period. For many of these people excavations were regarded as spaces 'outside society'

in which differences of class and gender were open to re-negotiation. It is argued that by privileging the social basis of archaeology, the 'bits and pieces of knowledge' only attained through direct involvement in the 'craft' of fieldwork, these oral histories constitute an explicit and vital challenge to established accounts of archaeology in Britain at this time.

25.3 - Unmasking multivocality in archaeology

G106: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Jonathan R. Walz, Alinah Segobye

Abstract

Multivocality constitutes a representational ideal among contemporary post-processual archaeologists, often used in a rhetorical manner to signify archaeologies sensitive to multiple contexts and multiple audiences. Claims of multivocality, however, may silence local historicities. Silencing develops out of 1) practice that places the archaeologist in the role of creating multiple perspectives and voices, or archaeological agency that is singular and that privileges archaeological interpretation; 2) a concomitant tendency to ignore local voices expressed in oral or other alternative forms. A self-ascribed authority silences in their proclamation to speak for others, a condition that replicates knowledge production affiliated with the colonial library.

We argue that archaeologists must engage all historicities, especially those that may generate alternative pasts. Listening to and valorizing subaltern histories necessarily means their fulsome documentation, not their summary representation with local voices homogenized into a generalized story. We cast a critical gaze on multivocality and the mentions and silences generated out of archaeological narratives, arguing that multivocality in archaeology is too often a masking of local voices or the exercise of uncritical interpretative agency. Our gaze also falls on archaeological practice where local voices are privileged and play an important, fully documented part in the development of archaeological narratives. Unraveling the myth of multivocality challenges archaeologists to seek others' agencies and locate more genuine pasts, especially those in oral form.

Prize Court papers - an historian's shipwreck. Archaeological approaches to the 'Irish' West Indies during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763)

Orla Power

Abstract

Shipwrecks are snapshots of ships and cargoes at a precise moment in time. Likewise, Prize Court papers, preserved by the British Admiralty, are veritable time capsules. Captured by privateers as evidence of treasonous activities, papers were confiscated at the moment of a ship's seizure. Included are logbooks, business letters, personal letters and ship's manifests of real and phantom cargoes. Written in multiple languages, the case files reflect the nature of West-Indian frontier society and offer an insight into complex commercial relationships, which are difficult to perceive in the existing archaeological record. Using Prize Court material relating to the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), it is proposed to highlight the international commercial activities of Irish merchants and planters based on the Danish Islands (United States Virgin Islands) during this period. It is also hoped to suggest ways in which such material may assist in attributing further cultural significance to existing submerged sites in the region.

Reclaiming social memory from colonial constructions that obscure multivocality

Peter R. Schmidt

Abstract

During the twilight of colonial archaeology in Africa, ancient sacred places, some carrying social memories stretching back nearly two millennia, were seen through a strictly political lens. This meant the transformation of prominent sacred places and other prominent landmarks into political capitals or political

nodes, a colonially induced transformation now enshrined in the historical literature of East Africa and reified by several generations of colonial administrators, historians, and archaeologists. This paper examines the histories of Bigo and Mubende Hill in Uganda, prime examples of how multivocal testimonies have been manipulated and transformed. Reanalysis of archaeological evidence and the collection and analysis of multiple oral histories from these and other sites in the region, however, show that places of great antiquity are locales associated with transformation and legitimization, richly informed by oral traditions and archaeology long homogenized and misrepresented.

Reconstructing early Islamic Maghribi metallurgy

Martha E. Morgan

Abstract

Metal material culture in early Islam incorporated the religious values, technological know-how, and scientific knowledge of the empire, as well as those indigenous to the regions to which it was revealed. By using multiple lines of evidence, including religious texts, travelogues and ethnographic research, I developed a reconstruction which contextualizes early Islamic Maghribi metallurgy for a region and time period poorly defined in the history of metallurgical technology. My research, based on Bijker's Social/Cultural Construction of Technology, develops a framework for understanding the meaning of metals within Islamic society by examining their meaning to relevant social groups from the advent of Islam to present day, and by identifying the relationships between scientific and technological practices and systems of belief. This technological framework elucidates the motivations of those who produced the archaeological record by highlighting that local voices are critical to Islamic Maghribi metallurgical reconstructions and central to its archaeological narrative.

The redemptive silence of history, multivocality in heritage today

Lindsay Weiss

Abstract

The dynamics that inform history making around heritage sites emerge from a much larger and less generalizable source than any one professional discipline or set of political commitments. Indeed, these dynamics relate to a certain loss of faith in history's redemptive power that, in the postcolony, is concomitant with anti-colonial struggle. This loss of faith leaves post-colonial heritage discourse with an enormous responsibility for providing an emancipatory framing of history. Yet, it is so often this same emancipatory vision that elicits a condensed or exclusionary version of the past that limits multivocality. Drawing from my research at a 19th century diamond fields site in South Africa, I examine the narrative forces that coalesced around this site and how such forces simultaneously enabled and disabled various sorts of multivocality.

The underneath of words

Jonathan R. Walz

Abstract

Alternative pasts arise when archaeologists seek others' voices and openly debate our relevancy. This requires engaging, beyond what we have thus far done, the peoples whose pasts we study. By elevating their expressions, we privilege both experience and representation as subjects of study and sources of evidence. Changing the way we practice is a step toward resolving mutual disenchantment, as evidenced by cases drawn from north eastern Tanzania. The narratives of Tanzanians, as I discovered, live in the silences of our making that confront us each time we set foot in a community and look into the eyes of the present. A genre of writing that conveys vulnerability moves beyond the silences that archaeologists often highlight to explore the meanings underlying expressions.

Towards an archaeology of the Maji Maji War: why did the Maji Maji War start where it did?

Bertram B. Mapunda

Abstract

From July 2005 to August 2007 Tanzania was commemorating a centenary of the Maji Maji War, a War that not only demonstrated resistance to foreign domination but also sowed the first seeds of nationalism in Tanzania. Originating in Matumbiland, south eastern Tanzania, the War, during its two years of operation, covered almost one third of what is today mainland Tanzania, transcending the hitherto ethnic barriers. A number of historical works have been conducted on the topic, many in the 1960s and 1970s. The centenary triggered a new research zeal aimed at writing a new history of the Maji Maji. This paper is a result of that. It offers an archaeological viewpoint of the War. It also answers one basic question: Why did the War begin in Matumbiland? Ingredients for the answer are drawn from archaeology, ethnic history, anthropology, and geography of the area collected during a research conducted from July-August 2007.

Unheard reflections of the forgotten

Flordeliz T. Bugarin

Abstract

This paper brings to light the importance of including various communities in documenting and building representations of pasts. It critically explores, 1) how heritage politics and conservation policies influence interpretations of pasts, and 2) the tendency of archaeologists to claim privilege and authority over material collections. To illustrate the conflicts among interest groups who fail to embrace different voices, I present case studies from three vicinities: Middledrift District, South Africa; James Island, The Gambia; and Nicodemus, Kansas, USA. In different ways, the management of cultural resources, historical places, and archaeological sites in these locations reveals how the disjuncture between invested groups can lead to selective representations of history. In these cases, the inclusion of subaltern voices produces richer, alternative understandings of pasts.

25.4 - Conserving memory? Oral history, memory and heritage conservation

G106: Friday 4th July 14:00-16:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Siân Jones, Ian McNiven, Lynette Russell

Abstract

The papers in this session will explore the relationship between oral history, social memory, and heritage conservation. In recent decades conservation theories and policies have placed increasing emphasis on the intangible significance and social value of sites and places. Key aspects of such significance and value are the oral histories and forms of social memory that historic sites and places accrue. However, the implications for the practice of heritage conservation are less well-developed. This session will explore the ways in which oral history and social memory can inform heritage preservation, management and display. Should oral history and social memory be an active focus of heritage conservation? If so what kinds of methods and technologies might be used and what kinds of issues arise? What happens when oral histories conflict with written accounts and/or archaeological evidence? How should such conflicts be negotiated? Finally, to what extent do conservation practices themselves generate new forms of oral history and social memory?

Forging bonds: storytelling, communication and heritage in Buenos Aires City

Silvia A. Castaño Asutich, Silvina A. Aumont

Abstract

Los ámbitos urbanos están caracterizados por relaciones transitorias, selectivas o inexistentes con el pasado. En

muchos países, entidades vinculadas a las políticas patrimoniales -museos, organismos estatales, organizaciones privadas, universidades, etc.- generan estrategias para subsanar esta problemática.

En la actualidad, en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires (Argentina), algunos de estos espacios están desarrollando formas alternativas de comunicación y vinculación de los ciudadanos con el pasado.

En este trabajo presentaremos situaciones que vinculan objetos y personas a través de la narración oral (storytelling). Por este mecanismo, se genera un anclaje en la memoria y la tradición, contextualizando y socializando al objeto arqueológico, que cobra vida en una performance entre pasado y presente.

Inter-tribal conflicts over social memory, place and archaeology at Hickory Ground

Cameron B. Wesson

Abstract

The village of Hickory Ground was the capital of the Creek Nation in the east prior to their forced removal on the infamous Trail of Tears. When threatened by development in the 1980s, the site was transferred to the Poarch Band of Creek Indians for preservation. With the expiration of the preservation covenant, the Poarch Band announced plans to build a \$100 million casino on the site. Controversy immediately erupted between the Poarch Band and the Muscogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma (the largest federally recognized group of Creeks) over the impacts this development would have on one of the last places connecting the Oklahoma Creeks with their ancestral homeland. This paper examines the dynamic interplay of social memory, place and archaeology at Hickory Ground and examines the struggle between two Creek groups with competing views of the place the village holds in their past, present, and future.

Memories of the past, visions of the future: changing views of Ebenezer Mission, Victoria, Australia

Alan Burns, Jane Lydon

Abstract

Former missions and reserves occupy an increasingly important place in Australian Aboriginal heritage, as sites of recent memory, ancestral resting-places, and the foci of social action in the present. Perceptions of these places prior to the 1960s were predominantly shaped by a humanitarian framework that emphasized redemption, discipline, 'success' or 'failure'. In recent decades however Aboriginal views have been acknowledged, including missions as refuges, instruments of colonialism, and embodiments of community memories. Since the 1970s heritage managers have drawn heavily upon archaeological research in reclaiming places such as Ebenezer Mission for Aboriginal descendants. Ebenezer's significance for the Indigenous community continues to grow and change, and following a recent successful Native Title determination there will be renewed efforts to commemorate this place of living memory. The process reveals the recursive nature of memory and material culture, and the relationship between tangible and intangible aspects of the past.

Multiple architects, similar design: the case of Thimlich Ohinga Cultural Landscape

Isaya O. Onjala

Abstract

As conservation and restoration work started at Thimlich Ohinga Cultural Landscape, archaeologists came face to face with the question "Who were the architects of this magnificent stone-built complex dating about 500 years"? Using both archaeological materials, recovered from within the structures, and the available historical and oral traditions, the structures have been found to carry two stories in one. They can be attributed to two different origins or community of builders. Reconciling the oral traditions and the archaeological

materials, that tell different stories, however, it remains a hard nut to crack in understanding the real architects of the structures. This paper highlights some of the attempts made to reconcile historical information and archaeological material in the case of the Cultural Landscape occupying a 52-acre piece of land in south eastern Kenya. It also provides hints on carrying out historical archaeology at sites with some form of contestation by the local communities.

Places of exile in the Greek-Albanian borderlands - examining the interconnection between place, symbol, sound and memory

Eckehard Pistrick

Abstract

Landscapes possess the ability to become read as "topographic texts" of cultural memory. One specific point in such landscapes are places of exile which were documented during fieldwork in the Greek-Albanian borderlands in 2004-2007. Places of exile possess multiple layers of meaning and are representative for local narratives opposed to national history, representing a powerful subordinate discourse. Places of exile may be natural or human creations such as trees, stones, bridges or roads possessing different emotional levels and levels of meaning as places of separation, return and memorization which are kept alive in folk discourse and folk song. Places of exile as exemplary places of suffering and achievements are interpreted in order to create the individual or collective sense in history.

The tar on the wall: archaeology, folk memory and the 1933 election

Franz Myles

Abstract

The eighteenth-century church overlooking Tulla, Co. Clare, served a landed population until a new building was constructed in 1816. The earlier structure was built over the medieval parish church and within its ecclesiastical enclosure, which most probably had an earlier origin. The graveyard is still in use and the site is visited daily. If the image of the roofless church has been central to the identity of Tulla over the past 20 years, it has also been a reminder of previous conflicts such as the legacy of landlordism and the appropriation of earlier religious sites by the established church. The discovery of a 20th century deposit of solidified tar during the course of recent excavations reopened a more recent narrative concerning the notional ownership of the site. This has been amplified through the social memory of the village, reflecting the differing political affiliations of those locals who worked on the excavation.

Whaiwhai Korero: warring words and the Battle of Ruapekapeka

Jonathan P. Carpenter, Ripeka Taipari

Abstract

The battle of Ruapekapeka was the last engagement of the northern campaign (1845-46) of the New Zealand Wars. Fighting broke out between Maori and settler society five years after the Treaty of Waitangi established British governance. Ruapekapeka is now a Historic Reserve managed by the Department of Conservation (DOC) in partnership with the Ruapekapeka Pa Management Trust (RPMT) representing Maori descended from the combatants. DOC and the RPMT have recently collected oral histories from descendants. These are a palimpsest of oral traditions, written accounts, and reactions against other narratives, expressed through a filter of individual, familial and tribal competition for status and resources. Local tensions exist between individual desires for a single, 'correct story' and DOC's comfort with 'multivocality'. This takes place against a backdrop of Maori claims for sovereignty under the Treaty of Waitangi. Despite the difficulties encountered, the experience has been positive and enlightening for all the participants.

Theme 26 - Migration and Movement

Luiz M. Oosterbeek, Thomas Kador, Tadhg O'Keeffe, Susanne Hakenbeck, Manoj K. Singh

Abstract

Movement is central to human existence and is consequently very much part of our everyday lives. Without movement our lives would be unimaginable, in fact we would cease to exist. However, movement comes in countless different scales both temporary and spatial; from the daily commute to a long distance journey and from a solitary stroll to mass migrations. While migration narratives have long been at the heart of explanations for social change in many archaeological traditions around the globe and have often been cause for heated debate, movement itself appears to have been received far less explicit archaeological attention. This is despite the fact that clearly migration cannot occur without significant amount of human movement.

The emergence of modern scientific analyses in archaeology has added fresh dimensions to our understandings of the processes involved in past people's movements, and have granted new possibility for investigating them. The study of mitochondrial DNA and Y-chromosomes for example has helped the production of extremely popular large scale migration narratives, especially as these datasets directly relate to modern populations. Skeletal stable isotope analysis on the other hand - in particular of strontium and lead - has allowed a focus on the journeys undertaken by particular individuals during their lifetime but have also been used to infer potential marriage and migration patterns. Approaches such as these have thus provided new impetus for re-examining the evidence for past movement and migration on all levels and scales.

This theme will bring together sessions concentrating on the various dimensions of movement from the small scale perspectives of individual journeys to seasonal movement cycles and migrations with a broad geographical focus. The sessions will also highlight the chronological depth of movement and migration studies in modern archaeology and anthropology, considering migrations of the earliest hominids across Africa and into Eurasia as well as historical and contemporary perspectives of both small scale movements and migrations. By uniting this myriad of topics and approaches under the one theme we draw attention to the close relation between the various aspects and scales of movement and migration which has to date not been fully explored.

Associated Posters

- o Taking on the final frontier: movement and social change in early prehistoric Ireland

26.1 - Approaches to movement and mobility

B101: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Thomas Kador, Jessica Mills

Abstract

This session is concerned with discussing archaeologies of movement and mobility. Movement forms one of the most important phenomena of human life - indeed, it is an essential component of being, action and identity. Notwithstanding, human pedestrian movement remains little theorised within archaeological contexts and, when it is considered, is usually seen as a means to an end; restricted to seasonal mobilities or patterns of movement around and within architectural features. In this session we aim to go beyond this narrow focus by examining movement as an integral facet of quotidian life.

Notably, we hope to discuss how the bodily engagements of individuals create senses of space, place and architecture - essentially bringing the world into being. This point of departure, from contemporary archaeological narratives, states that gestures, movements and mobilities physically create the fabric of place, architecture and landscape, but can also

transcend such physical features and transform them. Using such a perspective may enable more embedded narratives regarding why some people choose to live a mobile existence while others remain more rooted. The extent to which people move and the manner in which they do so suggests a great deal about their identity, history, world-views and social life.

This session's contributions range from prehistoric, more recent and contemporary research foci as well as theoretical and anthropological themes, and broadly address one or more of the following questions:

How can we study people's movements from archaeological evidence?

What can people's movements reveal about their daily, social, economic and spiritual life?

A week on the plateau: ethnoarchaeological work on herders' mobility in central Sardinia (Italy)

Umberto Albarella

Abstract

Livestock movement has traditionally been associated with transhumant patterns. These are important but do not represent exclusively human mobility associated with animal management. In Sardinia a system of communal pasture land has existed for centuries. Most animals are generally kept on the plateau, where they graze and browse freely. Before the advent of motorization the herders spent most of their time on the plateau with the animals, building special huts for themselves and shelters for the animals. On a periodical basis they returned to the villages in the plains and valleys to spend time with their families. There, a parallel, small scale farming economy operated. The effects of this periodical movement of people on the organisation of the society, the psychology of the individuals, and the relationship between humans and their landscape are investigated. The potential implications of such lifestyle on the nature of the archaeological evidence are also discussed.

Archaeology of the mythical landscape - the case of the southern Slavs

Vladimir P. Goss

Abstract

The research of R. Katičić, V. and J. Belaj (in Croatia), and A. Pleterški (in Slovenia) has indicated that, upon their migration, the Slavs projected their essential myth onto the landscape of the new country. The "sacred spots" were identified following a set of rules involving triangles linking Perun, Veles, and Perun's wife, Mokoš. By projecting elements of their collective memory, the newcomers made the conquered land truly their own.

This archaeology of the mythical landscape helps locate lost buildings, refine stratigraphy, and explain forms of the earliest Christian art of the Southern Slavs. Entire regions can turn into vast theaters wherein one can "read" the past as it was 1500 years ago, when oral tradition was turned into a mega-script by being projected upon the environment. The mythic core speaks of a common spirituality of our ancestors bringing forward the neglected, non-Mediterranean, spiritual dimension of the European world.

Movement of peoples and heritage of connectivity/interrelationship

Alberto Martorell-Carreño

Abstract

The routes of communication, as human creations, can be recognized as cultural goods. I contend that we can differentiate these kind of creations based on the following criteria: a) Geographical connectivity of different geographical points (connectivity) and, b) Human interrelationships generated by the movement of people, which imply interinfluences and interchange (i.e. interrelationship). Both factors are very important in understanding the dimension of the meanings of some archaeological (or, in general, heritage)

sites. Archaeology can help people to understand the common roots of some of our current material and immaterial "local" values. I will refer to 3 different cultural routes to demonstrate it: the Qhapaq Ñam or Camino Real Andino; the Roman Roads, and the Route of Santiago de Compostela. Using these examples, I will discuss the methodological approach necessary to understand not only the routes by themselves, but the multiple archaeological, architectonic, and other kind of goods linked to them.

The clover and the cactus: nineteenth-century life in southeast Texas

Julie R. Labate, Tadhg O'Keeffe

Abstract

With the assistance and support of the local community, this is a co-operative archaeological project, conducted under the umbrella of a proposed Irish Diaspora Archaeology Research Project (IDARP) in University College Dublin. Texas is a quintessential example of the need for historic preservation in the context of a wider global exploration of Irish diaspora archaeology.

The materiality of daily interaction - a social approach to the Mediterranean landscape

Erin S. Gibson

Abstract

Even though intensive regional survey offers robust data on human activity, settlement and land use, there is still little attempt to broaden understandings of landscape beyond recording and interpreting material culture as products of interaction. This paper outlines a social approach to landscape through the study of daily interaction - those roads, paths, markers and monuments that are part of our everyday routines. Drawing on survey data from the historic Near East I illustrate how the materiality of human interaction cannot be separated from the social fabric in which it was woven - the complex relationship between physical movement, 'places' and meanings of social landscape.

26.2 - The earliest hominids in Eurasia: an appraisal

G106: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Luiz M. Oosterbeek, Manoj K. Singh

Abstract

The Out of Africa model for dispersal of early homo in Eurasia was more or less widely accepted in recent years. The evidence of Lower Pleistocene hominid fossil presence in the Iberian Peninsula at Atapuerca and Orce in Spain can be taken to indicate a possible route of dispersal into Europe. The evidence from Italy from such sites as Ca Belvedere di Monte Poggiolo, Ceprano and Pirro Nord, which are also dated to the Brunhes Matuyama palaeomagnetic boundary, indicates yet another possible route of out of Africa migration through Libya and Sicily. Palaeontological evidence from the Soan valley at Riwat, the Pubbi Hills in Pakistan, and Longgupo in China, on the other hand, indicate a much earlier migration of human population movement from Africa into Asia in general, and South Asia in particular.

Many of the recent discoveries around Turkana in East Africa as well as mitochondrial DNA and Y-chromosomal studies tend to present a case of human migration through Ethiopia, Israel and then South Asia. These, however, are unable to demonstrate whether the cultures carried by early immigrants were of Mode I or Mode II industries. In fact, much of this evidence often presents contradictory relationships. The most conspicuous of these situations is the occurrence of rather advanced Acheulian from South Asia at a date which is more than double the date of early Acheulians in Europe.

The session will examine the various areas of contradiction in term of latest known evidences. This might also lead us to develop a statement about all the varieties of lithic cultures

imported with early homo in the course of migration out of Africa.

Acheulean connections: Africa, Arabia and South Asia

Michael D. Petraglia

Abstract

The dispersal of Acheulean hominins Out of Africa is a significant topic in human evolution. This paper outlines our knowledge about Acheulean localities in Arabia and South Asia and their relationship to sites in East Africa. Technological similarities and differences between Acheulean Large Cutting Tool assemblages are discussed, and implications about the expansion of hominins along the southern dispersal route are examined.

Darband Cave: a late Lower Paleolithic cave site in the Western Alborz range, Iran

Fereidoun Biglari, Vali Jahani, Marjan Mashkour, Alain Argant, Jean-Louis Reyss, Sonia Shidrang

Abstract

Recent discovery of the cave-site of Darband in the western Alborz range has allowed us to examine late Lower Palaeolithic occupation of Iran in a stratified context for the first time. The Darband cave sits at an altitude of 750 m asl, on a nearly vertical cliff dominating a deep canyon on the southern slopes of Mount Dolfak, an extinct volcano in western Alborz. The lithic artifacts, made from chert and volcanic rocks, primarily consist of flakes, but also include a few cores and a core-chopper. The faunal assemblage is dominated by remains of cave-bears. The large quantity of such remains and sparse lithic artifacts may suggest that the site may have primarily been a bear den, only sporadically used by hominins. Two cave-bear teeth have been dated through U-series that place the occupation of the site at the early middle part of OIS 7.

Indian prehistory viewed against recent theories of the dispersal of Man

D. K. Bhattacharya

Abstract

The development of various prehistoric cultures has always been viewed in terms of the stages in human evolution. The scheme of bio-cultural evolution has been so well attested in Western Europe that such a pattern has been always accepted as the universal design. A brief review of the various European cultural stages has been done to show how such a pattern can be universally attested, neither in terms of biological stages nor in terms of the cultural stages.

The recent confirmation of the "Out of Africa" model of evolution of anatomically modern Homo sapiens by the team of Andrea Manica (2007) presents such a large group of additional contradictions that one is almost tempted to discard such a theory. The paper examines several issues suggested by the DNA studies for explaining the prehistoric cultures of India.

Morpho-physiological variability of hominids in Asia: bio-cultural interpretation

Anup K. Kapoor

Abstract

The various skeletal remains of hominids have been recovered from various sites in Asia but the total number of skeletons to one hominid group is very limited. The long bones, flat bones, skull and vertebrae of various hominid groups have been identified and interpretations have been given on the basis of skeletal remains focusing on nutritional aspects and forensic dynamics.

The fossil remains recovered from different geo-climatic locations in Asia ranging from the Indian sub-continent to Java, Sumatra islands and China speak about both inter and intra variability of these hominid groups in terms of their various

morphological characters, physiological dimensions reflecting the adaptability and stability in their respective niche.

In present paper an attempt has been made to highlight the morpho-physiological variability of hominids and to compare with some of the present populations of specific regions emphasizing on bio-cultural interpretations.

Global changes of environment and the great migration of people from Asia Minor at the end of the Quaternary period

Samvel Shahinyan

Abstract

The impact of the environment played a key role in the formation of the way of life, customs, ritual and religious traditions of groups of ancient native people. Changes in the environment may have altered not only native people's way of life of, but also their world view. In the territory of ancient Armenia the appearance of earliest/primitive man ran parallel with abrupt/dramatic and irrevocable climatic changes. We know that interglacial phases were favourable in the Armenian uplands creating excellent conditions for human population overgrowth. Many social crises were followed by migrations. Large groups of people left their traditional habitations because of ecological crises as well. Changes in the ecosystem caused conceptual changes in pantheistical belief. These changes were often so deep that a new, fundamentally different social unit could be formed. Riss and Wurm glaciers caused large-scale migration of people and the formation of new peoples. To understand this stage of human civilization, it is extremely important to recover a view of the habitat of earliest, paleogeography, landscape, the location of water basins, volcanoes, seismic processes etc..

26.3 - Conceptualising migration I: interpretive frameworks for people on the move

B101: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Stefania Merlo, Susanne Hakenbeck, Salam Al-Kuntar

Abstract

Migration has been used in archaeology as an explanatory concept since the early days of the discipline. Episodes of material culture change, such as those reflected in the spread of the Neolithic in Europe or the introduction of iron production in Africa, have repeatedly been explained with the arrival of new peoples. The paths of these assumed migrations were frequently traced simply by mapping artefact or settlement types. Since the 1960s, the theoretical and methodological deficits in these approaches to migration have increasingly been challenged, particularly in cases where the simplistic equation of pots = people precludes alternative explanations based on trade or cultural exchange. Nevertheless, migrations are important events in the human past, from the dispersal of Hominins out of Africa to the Migration Period of early medieval Europe, and they are of great social, cultural and economic significance today.

This session has contributions that take a fresh and critical look at migration as an interpretive framework in archaeology. We aim to discuss concepts of migration that are not used as an a priori explanation. Instead, we welcomed bottom-up data driven approaches that challenge simplistic models of data interpretation. In particular we would like to address questions such as: How can we identify migrations in the archaeological record? When does individual mobility become migration? What was the migrant-indigenous interaction? How can it be traced and interpreted? When does migration become diaspora? How does migration relate to identity, e.g. ethnicity or gender?

The papers in this session present case studies from all parts of the world, drawing on a range of methodologies, from archaeological science to anthropology, in addition to papers with a focus on contemporary issues, such as the role played by archaeological interpretations of migrations in narratives of nation building.

Local vitality and the production of Tuareg material culture: the complex meaning of migrant objects

Stefania Merlo

Abstract

The notion of local vitality has been used in anthropology to identify and label cultural phenomena that are unexpected, beyond the assumed and the foreseen, a form of difference in contrast to popular images and understandings of general trends. Resistance and creativity and their interaction characterise the materialisation of this concept which is used, in this paper, to elucidate the production of metalwork in contemporary Tuareg migrant communities. The aim of this discussion is to offer an alternative viewpoint for the interpretation of archaeological material assemblages that are taken to be the expression of people on the move.

Migrants or locals? Stable isotopic evidence of a change in diet of EIA humans at the Tsodilo Hills Kalahari, northwestern Botswana

Morongwa N. Mosothwane

Abstract

Around 700-800AD, "western stream" EIA farmers established settlements in the Kalahari (NW Botswana). Reconstruction of the diets of 4 individuals from the Tsodilo Hills and 2 from Xaro was carried out through stable isotope analysis of carbon and nitrogen from bone collagen and enamel apatite. Results indicate that the individuals from Xaro had predominantly C3 based adulthood diets, whereas two juveniles and one adult female from the Tsodilo Hills had significant C4 input in their diets. However, two of the Tsodilo Hills individuals appear to have shifted from a previously C3 based childhood diet to incorporate significant amounts of C4 foods in later years. This raises the question as to whether the shift was due to migration (as shown by the arrival of ceramics from the west) from a C3 to a C4 environment or whether it was related to changing subsistence strategies (as suggested by evidence for both hunting and gathering alongside farming).

Migration and cultural heritage in the north of Morocco: sustaining identities through the heritage

Amina El Mekaoui, Jose I. Herrera

Abstract

Migration has turned into a modern phenomenon that creates new frontiers, borders and paths. Migrants, taking aspects of their traditions and heritage with them, use strategies to maintain their identities and avoid racism and conflict. Part of this heritage has been constructed along their path or at the end of their journey.

This paper analyzes how migrants from the Magreb and the Sub-Saharan region of the Rif in Morocco have been constructing an identity using their heritage as a way to keep their faith and defend themselves from racism, to integrate into a community or just as a way to build their home in the new place(s) they have travelled to.

Mythical migrations? Origin myths and mobility in pre-colonial Africa

Ceri Ashley

Abstract

Despite the recent resurgence of migration studies within archaeology, the question of migration remains a contested and divisive issue within the archaeology of sub-Saharan Africa. For many it is inexorably associated with colonial and neo-colonial models of domination and suppression, and as such, has prompted severe reactionary response and widespread rejection of migration hypotheses. In contrast, indigenous origin myths from across Africa frequently refer to the powerful impact of incoming communities, dynasties and individuals on the creation and maintenance of pre-colonial societies. This paper will explore these rich oral historical resources, examining the varying scales of mobility presented in the narratives, and also the socio-political role and impact of

the migrants on the host communities. In conclusion, this paper will speculate on how such origin stories can contribute to archaeological understanding of migration within sub-Saharan Africa, and how archaeology can renew its relationship with migration in a more positive manner.

Narratives of dispersal: oral history and historical archaeology of the Irish diaspora in South Bend, Indiana

Deb Rotman

Abstract

Historical archaeologists are becoming increasingly engaged with descent communities and other stakeholders in archaeological and historical investigations. Curiously, however, few scholars examining the Irish Diaspora in America are in dialogue with contemporary residents in Ireland as a constituency who both has unique knowledge of and is intimately connected to the history we seek to understand in the US. This paper explores the ways in which interviews with residents of modern day, post-colonial Ireland has elucidated the experiences of nineteenth - and twentieth-century Irish immigrants to South Bend, Indiana. Specifically, oral history has significantly enhanced our understanding of the diversity of experience within this diasporic group; relationships between the homeland and the United States; the affects of emigration on those who left Ireland as well as those who were left behind; and the ways in which historical dispersal of Irish peoples continues to shape identity on both sides of the Atlantic today.

Population movement in the early Bronze Age Aegean: evidence from strontium isotope ratio (87Sr/86Sr) analysis of the site of Manika on Euboea

Argyro Nafplioti

Abstract

Material culture studies suggest cultural and biological interactions between the Early Bronze Age (EBA) site of Manika on Euboea and extra-regional populations from the Cyclades, north-eastern Aegean and/or Anatolia. However, inter-regional stylistic and ideological affinities and cultural inter-mixing may reflect contacts and the transfer of goods and ideas with no significant long-term settlement of newcomers at sites whose culture has non-local elements.

This research is the first to investigate the 'nature' of the site of Manika (i.e. settlement of locals, non-locals, or both) through the study of human skeletal remains. It applied morphological skeletal and strontium isotope ratio (87Sr/86Sr) analysis to explore the biological constitution of the site of Manika in order to investigate extra-regional gene-flow and inter-population biological interactions. This paper will focus on the results of strontium isotope ratio analysis to discuss the presence of non-locals at Manika, and help deepen our understanding of bio-cultural interactions in the EBA Aegean.

Will the Polynesian chickens knock down American isolationism?

Alice B. Kehoe

Abstract

Orthodoxy categorically rejects any pre-Columbian transoceanic contacts between the Americas and the rest of the world, and, since the 1960s, marine contacts between Anglo America and Latin America. Substantial data and a handful of reputable scholars confirm such contacts, but have not been given a hearing by mainstream archaeologists. Last year, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (104#25) published a paper by eleven scientists describing Polynesian chicken bones recovered and radiocarbon-dated from a pre-Columbian stratum in a site in Chile. The paper has not been considered newsworthy. I shall discuss the probability of Polynesian, Asian, and Norse contacts in the Americas, and the remarkable refusal of most archaeologists to acknowledge the probabilities.

26.4 - Conceptualising migration II: interpretive frameworks for people on the move

B101: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Stefania Merlo, Susanne Hakenbeck, Salam Al-Kuntar

Abstract

Migration has been used in archaeology as an explanatory concept since the early days of the discipline. Episodes of material culture change, such as those reflected in the spread of the Neolithic in Europe or the introduction of iron production in Africa, have repeatedly been explained with the arrival of new peoples. The paths of these assumed migrations were frequently traced simply by mapping artefact or settlement types. Since the 1960s, the theoretical and methodological deficits in these approaches to migration have increasingly been challenged, particularly in cases where the simplistic equation of pots = people precludes alternative explanations based on trade or cultural exchange. Nevertheless, migrations are important events in the human past, from the dispersal of Hominins out of Africa to the Migration Period of early medieval Europe, and they are of great social, cultural and economic significance today.

This session has contributions that take a fresh and critical look at migration as an interpretive framework in archaeology. We aim to discuss concepts of migration that are not used as an a priori explanation. Instead, we welcomed bottom-up data driven approaches that challenge simplistic models of data interpretation. In particular we would like to address questions such as: How can we identify migrations in the archaeological record? When does individual mobility become migration? What was the migrant-indigenous interaction? How can it be traced and interpreted? When does migration become diaspora? How does migration relate to identity, e.g. ethnicity or gender?

Papers in this session present case studies from all parts of the world, drawing on a range of methodologies, from archaeological science to anthropology, in addition to papers with a focus on contemporary issues, such as the role played by archaeological interpretations of migrations in narratives of nation building. This is the second of a double session.

"I had to leave everything behind - now I have nothing" - the refugee social and cultural landscape

Treasa M. Galvin

Abstract

The causes and consequences of forced migration are complex and varied. Equally, the resettlement of refugees within host societies is a process that involves both losses and gains for refugees as individuals, as groups and as communities. This paper is concerned with the impact of forced migration and subsequent resettlement on the social and cultural aspects of refugee lives. This paper will consider how: the refugee sense of loss has to be conceptualised as involving both that which is 'felt to be lost' and that which 'is left behind'; and the manner in which resettlement brings about changes in the social and cultural organization of refugee groups. Finally, this paper will consider whether the concepts of that which is 'felt to be lost' and that which 'is left behind' are useful for our analysis of refugee resettlement.

Diaspora communities in Roman Britain? A multi-disciplinary approach to exploring cultural diversity in the Roman Empire

Gundula Müldner

Abstract

The multi-disciplinary research project "Diaspora Communities in Roman Britain" was designed to explore the cultural and biological experience of immigrant communities in Roman Britain. Using a range of techniques, we hope to identify first and later generation immigrants in Roman Britain, and to challenge popular assumptions of an essentially homogeneous Romano-British population by examining the diversity of

cultural identities in this remote province. Evidence for mobility is being gathered through an innovative combination of material culture, skeletal and isotope analyses. We employ osteological/forensic methods to assess ancestry based on skeletal traits, and isotope analysis to assess geographic origins (oxygen & strontium) and diet (carbon & nitrogen). Further osteological work focuses on the health of the populations examined. In this paper, we will introduce our methodological framework and use case-studies to illustrate the importance of multi-disciplinary investigations for exploring the complex identities created through the interaction of migrants and indigenous populations.

Hunnish deformed skulls - a case of mistaken identity?

Susanne Hakenbeck

Abstract

The distribution of modified skulls from the Black Sea to southern France has long been linked to the Huns. Historically, the advance of the Huns into Roman territory in the fourth and fifth centuries was the catalyst for the migrations of other barbarian tribes which ultimately contributed to the collapse of the western Roman Empire.

The archaeological evidence associated with these skulls provides a more differentiated picture of migrations and the effects they had on the migrating and the receiving populations. Two models of migrations are observed: 1. The migration of nomadic peoples into the Roman provinces in the Carpathian basin was a gradual process that profoundly changed the material expressions of identity and led to the development of a 'hybrid' culture. 2. The distribution of women with modified skulls west of the Carpathian basin reflects clearly directed movements of individuals, possibly in the context of an exogamous social structure.

Migration narratives of the Bantu speakers in East Africa: some theoretical issues

M'Mbogi N. Freda

Abstract

After linguists suggested movement of the Bantu speakers from West Africa to the rest of Africa, Archaeologists used pottery decoration to provide tangible evidence for these claims. In spite of all the archaeological research and evidence, several controversies have arisen. The issue this paper wishes to address is on the archaeological methodologies used to project various theories onto these migrations. It is the conviction of this author that the controversies are products of the archaeological methodologies used for providing evidence of the movements and presence of the Bantu speakers. The fact that the Bantu speakers encountered and settled in the areas previously occupied by members of other communities makes it possible for archaeologists to find the cultural remains of these communities, which they may erroneously attribute to the Bantu speakers and vice-versa. To deal with these controversies, archaeologists must apply alternative methodologies to verify the earlier evidence.

Migrations and ethnic changes over present-day Bulgarian territories during the 6th-9th centuries

Lyudmila Donceva-Petkova

Abstract

During the first half of 6th century AD, the Slavs increased their raids to the Balkan Peninsula. The attacks became even more severe during the second half of 6th and early 7th centuries. The burnt layers with coins, the hidden coin hoards, ceramics and fibulae dated from the same time relate to these Slavic raids. During the second half of the 7th century, the Slavs settled down permanently to the south of the Danube River and some of their settlements and necropolises are dated from the same period. In 681, the Bulgarian state was established as a result of the victory of the Proto-Bulgarians over the army of the Byzantine Emperor Constantine IV Pogonatos. The Slavic and Proto-Bulgarian settlements and necropolises revealed during archaeological research reflect

the process of settling down of both ethnoses, as well as their material and spiritual culture, and their co-existence resulting in the stabilization of the state - a process terminating in the adoption of Christianity in 844.

Pleistocene men (and women) behaving badly

Michael C. Westaway

Abstract

The question of assimilation or replacement of hominin species has been the subject of considerable debate in the later stages of human evolution. The Australasian fossil record provides an important test in these debates. The Sunda Chain has seen the migration of a number of species into the region, the ancestors of *Homo floresiensis*, *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens*. A phylogenetic analysis incorporating the fossil sequence of early *Homo sapiens* from Africa, the Levant and Australia, and the late *Homo erectus* sequence from the site of Ngandong, Java, identifies distinct networks separating *Homo sapiens* from *Homo erectus*. Splits network analysis provides a summary of possible relationships between the different networks and indicates that there was not significant genetic exchange between the two species.

The ancient colonization of the Canary Islands: theory, politics and practice

Jose F. De la Rosa

Abstract

The diffusionist or migratory theses have been long used in the Canary Islands to explain cultural change, as these explanations had been part of historiography since the 14th century. This was due to several factors: firstly, almost all ethno-historical sources contained ethnographical comparisons between the islands and the African continent; secondly, all the authors had assimilated the Jewish-Christian world view and the Diaspora or migration concepts as an inherent part of it, and lastly, and most importantly of all, its status as an island meant that the first settlers had had to reach the archipelago by the sea, and were thus foreign in origin. Being aware of this background, in this paper I deal, among other aspects, with the different hypotheses used to explain the ancient colonization of the Canary Islands, paying special attention to the theoretical models, and to the incidence of politics when defining the human groups involved in the process.

The contact between Caucasian peoples and Iranophone nomads

Zarina Tsarikaeva, Vera Kovalevskaya

Abstract

Not later than the middle of the third quarter of the 1st century A.D., a new and large nomadic Iranophone union emerged in the Don area, and subsequently in the steppe region of the Black Sea north. These were the Alans, who conquered or assimilated all the remaining Sarmatian tribes. On the cusp of the first and second centuries, hundreds of Alanian cities and necropolises appeared in the plains and foothill regions of the Northern Caucasus.

A complex approach (i.e., the juxtaposition of linguistic, anthropological, genetic, climatological and archaeological data) allows us to see different kinds of interaction between the local Caucasian population and the Alanian one. The results of such contacts were changes in local and Alanian traditions, innovations in material cultures, and the creation of new ethnic units.

Theme 27 - Moving Beyond the Meal: the Economics and Politics of Communal Foraging

Jill Jensen, William "Bill" B. Fawcett, Alejandra Korstanje

Abstract

Communal foraging spans the world and much of human history. Although the immediate tangible outcome of communal foraging events may appear to be subsistence oriented, participation carries significant social, political, economic and personal costs and benefits. Communal foraging events also play important roles in the formation, maintenance, and negotiation of social and personal identities. Social rules for divisions of labor by sex, gender, and age are challenged and redefined in the context of communal foraging events. Such events are frequently targeted for exploitation/appropriation by outside/aggressive parties.

This theme brings a global archaeological perspective to the problems raised by communal foraging. The emphasis of the theme is on communalism involving food, thus "foraging" is treated here rather broadly and is meant to include practices by hunter-gatherer, horticulturalist, agriculturalist, and industrialized societies. Our aim is to structure the theme so that each session successively builds up a framework for understanding the phenomena of communal foraging. Our proposed sessions included the following: 1) Communalism, Group-Effort, and Familial Enterprises: The implications of definitions and recognizing the difference in the archaeological record, 2) Variations in Communal Foraging, 3) The Role of Facilities and Technologies, 4) Motivations for and Consequences of Participation, and 5) Indigenous Perspectives on Archaeological Inference.

Depending on the interests and desires of the participants, it was suggested that sessions might include traditional presentations, posters, panel discussions, group discussions based on electronic presentation of papers, or a hybrid of these formats.

27.1 - An open discussion of various perspectives and views about communal foraging

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Forum

Jill Jensen, William "Bill" B. Fawcett, Dale A. Walde, Colin Grier, James M. Potter

Abstract

This session will be devoted to an open discussion among the participants, audience, and other interested peoples, including those who could not afford to attend. At least some of the papers from other sessions will be posted on the website and circulated as broadly as possible prior to the conference. Email, tapes and other media will be used to facilitate input and increase the range of participation beyond traditional academic readings of papers.

27.2 - Recognizing communal foraging events in the archaeological record

B101: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30
15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Jill Jensen, Alejandra Korstanje, S. Brooke Milne

Abstract

There are numerous social, political and economic implications associated with communal foraging events. The recognition of communal foraging in the archaeological record is often compromised by palimpsests, and the difficulties in distinguishing a truly communal event from a familial group-effort. This session presents ways of recognizing communal foraging in the archaeological record and explores the implications of how archaeologists define (or fail to define) these events.

An inland oasis: seasonal travels and communal hunting in the 'Large Lakes District' of southern Baffin Island, Arctic Canada

S. Brooke Milne, Robert W. Park, Douglas R. Stenton

Abstract

Caribou are arguably the most important terrestrial resource exploited by human populations in the Canadian Arctic. In summer and early fall, large concentrations of these animals are found in the interior 'Large Lakes District' of southern Baffin Island. Archaeological reconnaissance in this region indicates that specific geographic locations where caribou habitually cross major waterways were strategically reoccupied. Furthermore, these occupations span from the earliest period of colonization by the Palaeo-Eskimos up until today. The mouth of the Mingo River was an especially important destination as evidenced by the remains at least 20 archaeological sites. This paper describes these sites and examines how they may have been integrated into a seasonal hunting system that were reused for 3000 years. While different cultural groups came to this area, they all used the landscape in a strikingly similar manner suggesting seasonal inland hunting activities served important cultural functions that went beyond basic food procurement.

Butchering and sharing practices among the Hoti and the Awa-Guajá from the tropical forest of South America. Lessons for archaeology

Gustavo G. Politis, Rodrigo Costa Angrizani

Abstract

In this paper we will present data about butchering practices among the Hoti of the High Orinoco River (Venezuela) and the Awa-Guajá of the pre-amazonian forest (Brazil). Both are South American tropical hunter-gatherers who routinely hunt and butcher small and medium size preys such as monkey, agouti, and deer. Kill and carcass transport patterns among contemporary hunter-gatherers are highly variable and have been the subject of lively debate. This debate usually did not take tropical forest cases of study. In the presentation we will examine how cosmology, food taboos, and the social network influence faunal consumption and processing patterns and how these can be traced in the archaeological record, in specific contexts. Discussion will concentrate in the difference in the processing of monkey and agouti and how the social and ideological framework guide the way foragers butcher, transport, share, and discard the preys.

Detecting prehistoric communal hunting: mass kills and pronghorn bonebeds

Jack Fenner

Abstract

Large archaeological bonebeds dominated by single prey species are often interpreted as evidence of mass kills necessarily requiring the cooperation of a number of people. For such interpretations to be reliable, there must be secure means of distinguishing bonebeds created through mass kills from those which result from an accumulation of prey animals over a longer timeframe. The latter circumstance may be readily identified if there is stratigraphic separation between bone layers. However, bonebeds accumulated over time but lacking stratigraphic separation are difficult to distinguish from those deposited following a single communal kill event. A technique that uses stable isotope ratio analysis to evaluate whether a bonebed is comprised of individuals from multiple prey populations is described, and applied to prehistoric pronghorn bonebeds in Wyoming, USA.

Point accumulations and pronghorn traps: distinguishing mass kill and communal events in the Great Basin

Jill L. Jensen

Abstract

Point accumulations and pronghorn traps are important archaeological resources within the Great Basin. North Eastern Nevada contains the highest concentration of these

sites in the region; much recent work has focused on their identification. Both point accumulations (believed to be remains of surrounds) and pronghorn traps are assumed to be evidence for ancient mass kills of pronghorn, but both site types are not necessarily evidence for communal events. Using radiocarbon dates, population estimates, hunting group size approximations, and optimal foraging theory it is shown that pronghorn traps were more likely to be communal actions than surrounds.

Rethinking communal foraging events from rock shelter cases of northwestern Argentina

María A. Korstanje

Abstract

Traditional analytical dichotomies are common in Archaeology: while "domesticated" may have been a powerful tool for explain changes in exploratory economies, the "wild" remained an obscure category in problems related to productive societies. This strong differentiation between livelihoods/lifestyles was particularly clear in the archaeology of rock shelter occupations, which usually have not "productive" loci associated. With some exceptions, rock shelters occupied during the agricultural period were not considered "domestic enough", and researchers continuously described the vegetal resources founded in those contexts as wild/domestic, but clearly interested in the staples as the important remains. On the contrary, when the context is supposed to be primarily "wild" -hunter and gatherer societies- the "domesticated" staple recovers more importance and is put into a new ambiguous category as "foreign" or "exchanged". We make a revision of the events of those archaeological records from the communal foraging perspective and social rules established by different societies.

27.3 - Roles of facilities and technologies in communal foraging

B101: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers each followed by discussion

Dale A. Walde, William "Bill" B. Fawcett

Abstract

The role of facilities and technologies in communal foraging pursuits has often been treated as self-evident and purely functional. Technical aspects of construction and operation are frequently well understood. Questions of why new technologies and facilities become part of communal food gathering activities and how their adoption might reinforce, change, or redefine social and personal identities are perhaps less thoroughly explored.

This session brings global perspectives to the development of understandings of the roles facilities and technologies might be assigned by participants in communal foraging events as they define and redefine their social and personal lives. Archaeological and contemporary indigenous perspectives of these roles will be explored.

Papers will have been circulated among the participants and others in advance of the session. During the session papers will only be summarized, so that most of the time can be spent on discussion.

Communal bison hunting, social structure and gender roles: cultural dynamics on the Canadian Plains

Dale A. Walde

Abstract

The communal mass killing of bison by prehistoric Canadian Plains groups using facilities such as pounds and jumps has been extensively studied in the past. These studies, however, have concentrated largely on the mechanics of operation of the facilities, season(s) of use, and contribution to the diet in terms of nutrients and quantity. Questions of the social implications of ongoing, relatively large-scale communal construction and operation of bison hunting facilities have received rather less research effort. This paper explores why

the use of facilities became a regular and vital part of communal food gathering activities and how their adoption reinforced, changed, and redefined social and personal identity, especially with regard to gender roles. The complementary roles played by the two largest gender groups and their dynamic interactive and competing characters are examined in a context of developing interregional exchange networks and inter-group competition for territory and resources.

Communal foraging in hierarchical societies: examples from the northwest coast of North America

Gary Coupland

Abstract

The complex hunter-gatherers of the North West Coast practiced communal foraging, but they did so within hierarchical social structures that emphasized household and even individual ownership of resource locations and extraction facilities. In this paper, I look at examples of North West Coast communal foraging technology, such as reef-nets, weirs and fish traps, and I argue that although these facilities were owned, their use was still communal. I suggest that tensions between social hierarchy and communalism were negotiated at these facilities, as well as within that most important of North West Coast venues, the plank house.

Moving beyond the technical imperatives: the role of ceremonial facilities in communal foraging

Gerald A. Oetelaar

Abstract

The facilities used by communal bison hunters on the northern Plains of North America are normally studied in terms of bison behaviour and environmental constraints. Even though indigenous groups such as the Niitsitapi (Blackfoot) were cognizant of such technical imperatives, they devoted far more time and energy to the ideological component of the hunt. In their world, the bison give themselves to those who behave according to the codes of ethical conduct outlined in their myths and oral traditions. Thus, the Niitsitapi celebrate the annual sundance to insure the renewal of the bison herds and they perform buffalo calling ceremonies to lure the animals toward the pound. In times of scarcity, they plead their case with the Underworld spirits at special places on the landscape. In this paper, I propose to describe and discuss the role of these ceremonial facilities in communal foraging.

Negotiating the social and political landscape of pronghorn trap utilization in northeastern Nevada, U.S.A.

William B. Fawcett Jr.

Abstract

For at least 350 years (AD 1450-1800) ancestors of the Shoshone utilized more than 34 juniper traps for the communal procurement of pronghorn in north eastern Nevada. Julian Steward's ethnographies tapped the memories of Shoshone who had last participated in such hunts around 1850. The number, size, construction, design, and planning of pronghorn traps challenges the ethnographic-derived images of Shoshone as only eking out an existence through egalitarian-based hunting and gathering, and lacking in ownership, bands and territories. Pronghorn traps became, and are remembered as, important places involving the organization of numerous participants (and the exclusion of others) among people engaged in lives different from those described in the ethnographies. Rivalries developed and were dealt with among competing organizers, potential participants and the builders/users of traps. The ways pronghorn traps were engaged in social and political negotiations are explored, outlining a program for further research.

The archaeology of salt in the Anatolian and Mesopotamian world. Techniques of extraction and use

Julian Moga

Abstract

Salt has been for centuries not only an important, even fundamental, component of human alimentation, but is also employed in the various types of human domestic activities such as animal breeding, medical care, leather dressing, magical and religious purposes and food conservation. While analyzing different techniques used for extracting the salt - from the most primitive ones as the exposure of the brine in the salt swamps or 'fields of salt' to the intense heat to the gathering of salt at the salines - and the importance of the 'salt gatherers' in this activity, the author tries to present some aspects related to the symbolic and practical function of the salt in Mesopotamia, as well as in Anatolia and other Oriental areas.

27.4 - Motivations and consequences: examining participation in communal food enterprises

B101: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Colin Grier, James M. Potter

Abstract

Beyond the reduction of subsistence risk there are a myriad of social and political motivations underlying participation in communal food enterprises. Communal foraging and feasting events are public contexts in which actors can demonstrate their leadership and ritual capacities, create debt relations, compete through elaborate displays of production and consumption, establish and secure trade partnerships, and construct and signal particular identities, including gender, status, and ethnicity. This session draws together a range of approaches, cases and points of discussion that illuminate the variety of ways actors use communal food enterprises to negotiate, claim, and contest social roles, positions of power, identities and social networks. Case studies explore some of the short and long-term, intentional and unintentional, and individual and group level consequences of participation in communal food endeavours.

Communal foraging in the earliest villages in the northern American Southwest

James M. Potter

Abstract

This paper focuses on the role of communal foraging in the earliest expressions of village aggregation in the American South west. Two Pueblo I period communities are explored. In the first, Grass Mesa Village, communal deer hunting appears to have been important to the entire community in the acquisition of protein and to the location and organization of the village. In the second, Sacred Ridge, while deer were an important subsistence resource, their numbers were much lower and their distribution more uneven among households than at Grass Mesa. Some groups of households in the Sacred Ridge community were more successful at acquiring deer than others and this appears to have been related to establishing their social identity and social position within the community. This emphasis on social distinction exacerbated social tensions within the Sacred Ridge community, ultimately resulting in extreme factional or intra-group conflict.

On the cultural track of the potlatch

Colin Grier

Abstract

Aboriginal peoples of the North West Coast of North America engaged in communal food production as a vehicle to tap into a vast suite of abundant resources. Recurrent archaeological discussion of the many dimensions of communal production - as risk buffering, as promoting corporate group cohesion, as a prestige game amongst elites - point to this arena as a complex plurality incorporating many intentions and outcomes.

Nowhere is this situation as obvious as within the context of the potlatch, the renowned ceremony of elite political action and material largess fuelled materially by communal production surpluses. This paper reviews the centrality of the potlatch in the field of communal production, drawing together various ethnographic perspectives to develop a holistic and diachronic rather than reductionist and timeless view of "the real meaning of the potlatch" for the study of North West Coast socioeconomics.

Red deer and reindeer: variations in Magdalenian hunter-gatherer social organization and visual signaling ca. 17,000-11,000 BP

Rebecca H. Schwendler

Abstract

Magdalenian age hunter-gatherers across Western Europe circa 17,000-11,000 BP shared some technologies, trading partnerships, symbols, and resources. Still, different regional societies were characterized by geographical and chronological variation in social organization and visual signaling. The clearest dichotomies existed between areas of south western Europe that had been inhabited throughout the Upper Paleolithic, and parts of west-central Europe that were recolonized beginning circa 14,000 BP. While people in south western regions preyed on geographically constrained red deer, ibex, and reindeer, those in regions farther north traveled great distances hunting mobile herds of horse and reindeer and acquiring trade goods. The more predictable and abundant species in south western Europe supported more established societies whose members signaled social ties and status through their connections with the landscape. In contrast, the more dispersed and less predictable resources in west-central Europe fostered social competition and signaling via portable symbols that highlighted individuals' knowledge of distant people and places.

Reproductive fitness and motivations for communal hunting: the implications of the archaeological evidence for group-effort prehistoric pronghorn hunts in the Great Basin

Jill L. Jensen

Abstract

Within human populations, strategies for reproductive fitness may be distilled into two categories: (1) a mating strategy that seeks to maximize the number of partners (i.e., investment in future offspring), and (2) a provisioning strategy that seeks to invest in existing offspring. It is argued here that the social context of the actor largely governs which strategy for reproductive fitness they pursue. Specifically, small groups encourage a provisioning strategy while a mating strategy is more profitable within a larger group. Archaeological evidence drawn from prehistoric group-effort pronghorn hunts in north eastern Nevada suggest support for this hypothesis, as participation in pronghorn drives (a large group setting) appears to have been driven not by caloric gain, but rather the probability of securing mating opportunities. In contrast, group size appears to have been constrained in pronghorn surrounds, likely to maximize the potential for caloric gain and thereby provision current offspring.

Theme 28 - Our Changing Planet: Past Human Environments in Modern Contexts

Purity Kiura, Matthew I. J. Davies, Freda Nkirote

Abstract

This theme takes as a starting point a broad conception of 'human environments' as comprising physical (both 'natural' and 'built') and cognitive (social/cultural) elements. It aims to explore how people in the past engaged with and actively shaped these environments and, following this, how the archaeological study of past human environments can contribute to our understanding of modern land-use and environmental management. In particular, it aims to address the potential role of archaeology in understanding contemporary issues of environmental degradation, conflict over land and resources, and effective land management schemes. It also aims to encourage the discussion of key themes such as environmental 'conservation' and 'sustainability' and stimulate engagement with issues of climate change and global warming. In addition, this theme aims to encourage dialogue with cognate disciplines such as physical geography, historical geography, anthropology and ethnohistory and to discuss concepts such as 'historical ecology' and 'landscape history'.

A range of both theoretical and research based papers were encouraged. In particular, papers which focused on defining the role of archaeology in understanding human-environment interactions and the theoretical and practical integration of diverse data sources were viewed favourably. Papers which addressed issues of the moral and social responsibility of archaeologists, for example in substantiating or refuting land-claims, or assessing anthropogenic land-degradation, were also desired. In addition, we encourage archaeological case-studies and original pieces of research that aim to reconstruct past human-environment interactions and then relate these data to modern environmental concerns.

This theme also recognises that, while disciplines such as cultural ecology and evolutionary ecology often view human-environment interactions in functionalist and adaptationist terms, there is a real need to introduce a more humanistic perspective to such studies. Thus we encouraged papers that explore the nature of human-environment interactions and which demonstrate the social/cultural processes whereby humans create their environment by classifying, categorising, building, manipulating and ascribing value to spaces and places. Both theoretical and practical papers which consider issues such as past and present systems of land-tenure, land/heritage ownership, range-management, and modern land conflicts were encouraged. In addition, papers which included consideration of past ritual and ceremonial landscapes and their impact on past and modern land-use practices/claims were to be viewed favourably.

28.1 - People and plant resources: diversity in practices, technologies and knowledge

F102: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Alexandre Chevalier, Pilar Babot

Abstract

The aim of this session is to provide a space to debate the relationship between humans and plants, emphasizing the diversity of ways in which this relationship is established. We are specifically interested in case studies that illustrate the diversity of situations in which humans interact with plant communities, whether wild or domesticated, because of their recognized symbolic, nutritional, medicinal and other properties (i.e. as fuel, fodder, timber, etc.). In particular, we would like to address the ways these diverse relationships favour changes and shape environments, whether through intentional intervention, or because human behavior has induced unwanted modifications. We also invite discussion of the timescales over which human modifications of plant communities are identifiable (i.e. during an individual lifetime or

over several generations). In addition, we would like to foster discussion of key issues such as how past human action has shaped plant biodiversities.

The session will present analytical works that make broad spatial or temporal comparisons, as well as case studies that investigate and illustrate the 'here and now' of people and plant relationships.

Specific topics relevant to be discussed include, amongst others:

1. Human-made landscapes derived from plant management;
2. Subsistence strategies in the archaeological and historical records;
3. Multiple applications of the same plant resource and different plant resources for the same application;
4. Wild, tended or domesticated plants in non-agricultural and agricultural societies;
5. Past practices for preserving sustainable gathering, tending and/or farming economies and their modern applications;
6. The impact of plant domestication (on both humans and plant communities);
7. Plants for feasts, plants for famine: social and economic contexts for plant choices and uses
8. Technologies and practices for the management of plants and their by-products.

Plants of the Maya forest and gardens of El Pilar: implications for environmental reconstructions

Anabel Ford

Abstract

The ancient Maya have been accused of destroying their forests, yet the Maya forest today is replete with economic value and contemporary traditional Maya forest gardeners manage and maintain the dominant plants of the forest. Paleoenvironmental reconstructions of the Maya area have relied on the distribution of primarily wind borne pollen in ancient soil deposits, but the majority of the plants of tropical forests are pollinated by animals. An examination of the pollen syndromes of the dominant species of the Maya forest demonstrates that only one of the dominant plants of the forest today appears in the pollen record of paleoenvironmental soil cores. In contrast, all the herbs and grasses of the high performance milpa, although dominated by maize, are in the pollen record. Rather than deforested, I suggest that the ancient Maya created a mosaic of field to forest, very little of which can be effectively defined in the palynological record.

Ceramic production, wood fuel use and land cover change in the Andean highlands of Colombia (ca. 1000-2000 AD)

Sonia Archila, Inés Cavelier

Abstract

Geographers and archaeologists have postulated that environmental degradation in certain areas of the central Andean highlands of Colombia is related to the use of wood as fuel mainly for pottery manufacturing in prehispanic times. We argue that forest degradation caused by human activities related to ceramic production was higher during colonial times due to technological change associated with kiln introduction, as these kilns require double the amount of wood versus prehispanic open firing. Additionally new products such as tiles and bricks for new Spanish colonial towns further implied an increase in ceramic production and thus larger amounts of wood fuel exploitation. In contrast, after the introduction of coal kilns, lack of wood exploitation allowed the recovery of bush vegetation. The above is supported by data from ethnoarchaeological research (fuel use), charcoal analysis from archaeological middens, recent land cover changes related to wood fuel collection areas and types of fuel used.

From territory exploitation constraints to cultural identities: archaeobotanical data from two contemporaneous Pre-Columbian sites on the Peruvian coast

Alexandre Chevalier

Abstract

This paper compares macroremain analyses from two contemporaneous sites in the Lurín valley on the Peruvian coast. Mina Perdida and Cardal, dated 1600-900 BCE, are ceremonial complexes 3.5 km from each other. Most of the Pacific Peruvian valleys are narrow and surrounded by desert. Immediate agricultural land is therefore limited. Our archaeobotanical data indicate that the two sites were exploiting very different ecologies, Mina Perdida showing 'exotic' taxa, whereas Cardal seems to be restricted to taxa from the immediate surroundings. We will review the different socio-economic models proposed for this period in the central Andes and confront them with our data. We will propose alternative models to explain the differences between the two sites. Specifically, we propose that they may have selected different food products in order to differentiate themselves from each other and to build strong identities.

People and plants in the south-central Andes of Argentina: the case of Antofagasta de la Sierra, southern Argentinean Puna (ca. 5000-1000 years BP)

Maria d. P. Babot, Salomon Hocsman

Abstract

In this paper we discuss the role of plant resources for the human groups that occupied Antofagasta de la Sierra, in the Argentinean portion of the south-central Andes, between ca. 5000-1000 years BP. These groups are considered to have been hunter-gatherer-pastoralists with a later adoption of horticulture-agriculture, but the focus has traditionally been on hunting resources instead of plant resources (wild or domestic). Nevertheless, in the last years, discussion of the role of useful plants had gained a central place and it is currently a main topic. In this framework, we explore the importance of these resources through the entire period of study, by using the intensification concept, and assess the way in which different practices related to the use of plants for food and other purposes impacted in the physiognomy of Punaean flora.

Paleoenvironment and fire regimes in prehistoric southwest Australia

Fiona Dyason

Abstract

The Southwest Botanical Province of Western Australia has one of the most diverse vegetation assemblages in the world. It has been suggested that the relatively high diversity in southwestern Australia may be because it was subject to less disturbance than southeastern Australia at the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), when Australia's climate became colder and more arid. If this is the case, and the vegetation types of the southwest were established in the early Holocene, then the main factors driving vegetative change since the LGM are likely to be rainfall and anthropogenic fire regime. To verify these assumptions, an investigation of the pollen and charcoal record of the southwest is required. This paper details an ongoing palynological study with preliminary results regarding the relationship between Aboriginal people and the environment, in particular their impact on vegetation in the last 6000 years.

Storing food, for what?: Ethnoarchaeology of storage and agricultural cycles in Bali, Indonesia and Yabam Island, Papua New Guinea

Leo A. Hosoya

Abstract

Prehistoric storage facilities such as storage pits and granaries are traceable in archaeological contexts and considered to be good indicators for reconstructing subsistence strategy. It is

generally accepted that storage indicates well-planned uses of specific types of food, based on systematic gathering or cultivation. However, is all storage is the product of this same concept? Ethnographic studies of various types of storage in living societies can provide clues to the answer of this question. In this paper, this issue is discussed using ethnographic data from Bali and Yabam Island. Although both are tropical islands, they show conspicuously different functions and social meanings of food storage, in different styles of agricultural cycles. Comparative analyses of these examples show how states of human-storage relationships can be varied.

Spice of life? Crocuses, saffron and the Bronze Age Aegean

Jo Day

Abstract

The art of the Minoans of Bronze Age Crete suggests a keen interest in the natural world, with trees and flowers appearing in a variety of media. Although Crete is a botanical paradise, home to thousands of plant species, a select few plants were continually depicted in Bronze Age art. This focus on specific floral motifs was surely no accident and rather suggests that these plants played special roles in society. This paper will focus on one particular plant, the crocus, and explore its potential meanings in Bronze Age life. It will also consider whether this plant was deliberately cultivated for its saffron, or simply gathered from the wild. Such a case study highlights that the relationship between people and plants in Minoan Crete was an infinitely more complex one than has so far been considered by scholarship.

28.2 - Studies of human-animal relationships: new theoretical approaches

F102: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

15-20 minute papers each followed by discussion

Kristin A. Armstrong Oma, Andrew Shapland, Anja Mansrud

Abstract

A theme at the first WAC conference was Cultural Attitudes to Animals, including birds, fish and invertebrates. The session resulted in four important publications. These volumes included a proliferation of perspectives, ranging from philosophy to zooarchaeology, and the broad spectrum and theoretical debates make them invaluable reading to students of animals in human societies.

The aim of this session is to readdress some of the issues that were raised under the WAC theme from 1986. The human-animal relationship is a thriving field in many social disciplines today (exemplified by the wide range of disciplines found in the journals 'Society and Animals' and 'Anthrozoös'). However, not since WAC 1986 has there been such a wide-ranging contribution to the theoretical development of animal studies in archaeology.

Research on animals in archaeology has mainly been directed towards subsistence and economy, or the symbolic and ritual roles of animals. Both approaches tend to treat animals as objects. The symbolic approaches are essentially emblematic, focusing on human representations of animals, whereas the zooarchaeological research tends to focus on animal exploitation rather than human-animal relations. This instrumental attitude towards nature is tainted by some general ideas in society at large, caused by the elimination of animals from everyday experience in modern society. The predicament of animals has never been more serious than today, as human practices, such as expanding agriculture and urbanization, now threaten the animal world as well as the entire global environment.

While the 'new animal geography' has theorised issues such as the place of animals in urban contexts, its focus has been on the modern world. Archaeology has the potential to provide a previously lacking time-depth: the domestication and herding of animals for instance resulted, and continues to result, in profound changes to environments, both physically and

conceptually. The distribution of predators in particular has shrunk since the Neolithic; domestic animals have undergone significant morphological changes. For a long-term perspective on the often conflicting relations between humans and their environments a synthesis is needed between archaeology and disciplines focussing on more recent human-animal interactions, whether conflicts between farmers and wildlife or genetic modification. Modern farming practices, often used as a term of reference by archaeologists, can actually be seen as a historical anomaly. Prehistoric societies were not populated exclusively by humans exploiting other species for calories. Rather, we should acknowledge the fundamental omnipresence of animals in both farming and hunter-gatherer communities. Humans and animals alike dwell in the world; they share the same environment and they relate to each other in it.

Inspired by the WAC volumes from 1989, this session invites papers that, drawing on multi-disciplinary challenges, aspire to present new theoretical perspectives or approaches that deal with the social aspects of the human-animal relationship. Relevant issues might be:

1. animals and identity
2. cosmological perspectives on animals and the environment
3. ontological perceptions of animals
4. integration of social life and economy
5. practice and belief
6. formation of the relationship between humans and animals as part of wider human-environment interactions.
7. using archaeological case studies to inform work on recent human-animal relations

Associated Posters

- Zoomorphs of Shark and Rays in the Brazilian Prehistory

Introduction

Kristin A. Oma

Abstract

Introduction to session

'to make live and let die': animals in the web of power relations

Stephanie Meece

Abstract

Relationships between humans and animals in the Neolithic period can be best understood through Foucault's investigation of power relations in historical societies. Foucault's thorough analysis is appropriate to the complexity of the relations between humans and the domesticated animals they live with: a particular relation of power that has traditionally been conceptualised as one of ownership, servitude or mechanical production, among others. These are oversimplified, emotionally palliative and incomplete. Foucault's conception of the web of power relations provides a richer understanding of the relationships between humans and animals. A model of social relations in which animals and humans both contribute to and benefit from the web of power relations, offers more breadth and depth for understanding the reverberations of the domestication of animals throughout Neolithic societies. The evidence for human-animal relationships at Çatalhöyük and in the Neolithic of the northern Levant is discussed in this theoretical light.

Transforming bodies: animals as materials in early prehistory

Chantal Conneller

Abstract

Animals play central roles in hunter-gatherer cosmologies, yet their body parts are also employed as tools used in mundane activities. This paper will explore how - or whether -

understandings of animals changed as their bodies were transformed. I will focus on a case study examining the production of barbed points from red deer antler at the Mesolithic site of Star Carr, UK, where the animal origin of the points appears to have been important, governing aspects of their use and deposition. This will be contrasted with the use of ivory in the Aurignacian, where I argue that, though the animal origin does have some importance, it was primarily surface qualities, such as lustre, that governed its widespread use.

Good to eat or good to paint? Faunal consumption and avoidance among hunter-gatherer-fishers in the Beagle Channel region (Tierra del Fuego, southern South America)

Dánae Fiore

Abstract

This paper focuses on the analysis of some social conceptions about maritime faunal resources and the consequences of their differential uses by hunter-gatherer-fishers from the Beagle Channel region (Tierra del Fuego, southern South America). Particular uses of birds and fish in terms of diet, technology and ceremonial body painting are investigated. To this end, we analyse data from archaeological contexts and ethnographic sources ranging from the XVI to the XIX centuries. We argue that not every species was exploited according to optimality principles, therefore indicating the importance of social factors in their consumption and/or avoidance.

Human-animal relations through time: social zooarchaeology of Neolithic farmers

Arkadiusz Marciniak

Abstract

The paper will discuss social uses of animals and food-related practices in Old World Neolithic farming communities characterized by heterogeneous arrangements based on individualised, short-term memory regimes within in a predominantly house-based social structure. It will also challenge a meat-based livestock-rearing system of early European farming and point out the idiosyncratic nature of the introduction of secondary products in particular areas of Neolithic Europe. The paper will then debate how changes in animal exploitation in this period, including secondary uses and products, can be inferred from faunal remains in the light of a range of new methodologies in faunal studies.

Symbolic selection in depositional practice: animal bones from Llanmaes, a later prehistoric midden in the Vale of Glamorgan, Wales, U.K.

Richard Madgwick

Abstract

This paper presents results from research on the faunal assemblage from Llanmaes, a Bronze Age/Iron Age midden in South Wales, UK. Middens of this period are vast accumulations of cultural debris incorporating faunal remains, pottery and metalwork, and are often explained as refuse dumps. However, the faunal signature at Llanmaes indicates a high degree of regulation in depositional practice, far beyond that which could be explained as haphazard refuse disposal. The animal bone assemblage is exceptional in the overwhelming dominance of bones of the right forelimb of pigs. This symbolic selection provides indications of the socially prescribed behaviours that were central to the formation of the midden. In addition the controlled depositional practice demonstrates how animals were crucial in expressing values and structuring lifeways in later prehistoric Britain, thereby testifying to the rigid, immovable bond between economic and social life.

Theorizing humans and horses in Iron Age Inner Asia: roles, relationships, identity and ideology

Gala Argent

Abstract

Prior archaeological analyses have viewed the frozen, caparisoned horses buried with humans from southern Siberia's Pazyryk culture as objects, and interpreted their presence and manner of costuming as representing human status and prestige. In this multi-disciplinary study I utilize: (1) original archaeological field work from the Hermitage Museum, (2) ethnological studies of horses, (3) insights from 'working riders', individuals who live with and write about horses, and (4) models from the academic discipline of communication studies relative to interpersonal and nonverbal communication. Exploring the horses as differently-abled beings with whom the Pazyryk related intersubjectively, I suggest the Pazyryk horse adornments indicate roles and status of the horses, not of the humans. I also examine how the intersubjectivity between human and horse necessitated when humans train horses to be ridden - of the blending of the two species' 'social herds' - possibly influenced notions of identity and ideology for the Pazyryk community.

The human-dog relationship in Early Medieval England (c. AD 400-1250)

Amanda L. Grieve

Abstract

In 1974 Ralph Harcourt published a seminal paper reviewing the metrical data for archaeological dog remains excavated from British antiquity. Harcourt's results from the Anglo-Saxon period illustrate that the degree of skeletal variability had reduced after the end of the Roman occupation, with an increase in the average size. More than thirty years later, many more dog bones have been excavated and reported on. This paper will present the initial findings of a research project exploring the human-dog relationship in early medieval England (c AD 400-1250). The key areas being considered include dog functionality, morphology and treatment, as well as the influences that may have led to changes in people's perception of dogs during this time period, e.g. the introduction of Christianity to England. The research project combines archaeological, historical and anthrozoological information in an attempt to forward our understanding of the human-dog relationship in early medieval England.

28.3 - Human-environment relations past and present: theory, concepts and definition

F102: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Matthew I. J. Davies, Freda Nkirote

Abstract

This session aims to bring together a wide range of theoretical papers that explore our understanding of human-environment relations and which point towards new directions or new concepts in the study of the human-environment dialectic. Emphasis will be given to discussions of the relationship between culture, human biology and environment with a particular focus on the difference between culture as environmental adaptation vs. culture as an agent of environmental change. Papers are sought that broadly consider the role of socio-cultural phenomena in the shaping, modifying or responding to past environments and which can relate this data to contemporary concerns such as environmental degradation/conservation and climate change. Papers should thus attempt to explore the potential for archaeologists to engage in ongoing debates concerning environmental crises, including the development of better understandings of environment change, its causes and responses, and dealing with the ensuing conflicts over land and resources. This might include discussion of the moral and political implications of such an engagement alongside consideration of the methodological basis of such studies. For example, the ability of archaeologists to engage in

contemporary environmental debates likely hinges upon our ability to produce accurate models of past environmental change and its human correlates, and to relate this data to ongoing environmental processes. This necessarily requires the integration of diverse sources of data and specialists in the biological sciences, social sciences and humanities. Discussions of how this integration might best be fostered, and how epistemological barriers might be overcome, are thus also encouraged.

Culture and human adaptation: lessons from the Marshall Islands

Peter Rudiak-Gould

Abstract

This paper explores the role of culture in human-environment interactions, using the Marshall Islands as a case study. This low-lying archipelago has always posed severe difficulties for human habitation, including land scarcity and storm vulnerability. Climate change and population growth exacerbate these dangers in the present day. Culture is a necessary variable for understanding responses to these processes. Religion can modulate reactions to change, for example when Biblical faith allows locals to ignore clear evidence of rising sea levels. Cultural attitudes explain why resources are under-utilized, for instance when a colonial dependence mentality discourages islanders from intensifying local agriculture. Moreover, ethnic pride and attachment to land explain why people resist economically beneficial relocations, such as the possible future evacuation of the entire population due to climate change. The Marshall Islands are little studied archaeologically, and further work could elucidate traditional adaptation strategies to help the Marshallese cope with modern challenges.

Distribution of Harappan sites in western Uttar Pradesh, India: environmental considerations

Ravindra N. Singh

Abstract

The aim of this communication is to assess the current state of knowledge of Harappan presence, and to examine the distribution of later and non-Harappan sites between the Yamuna and Hindon rivers, and the role of environment. Archaeologists have long debated the possible link between environmental change and the rise and fall of the earliest Indian civilizations. This paper will integrate field research and analysis to reconstruct the transforming cultural and environmental landscape of northwest India between 2000 and 300 BC. During the above period the courses of a number of major rivers are believed to have shifted. Understanding how and why past Indian societies responded to environmental threats and changes has critical resonance with current questions of human response to climatic and environmental change. By investigating geographical data, settlement chronologies and distribution, human impact on the environment and human responses to environmental changes will be discussed.

Forced moves? Rethinking human-environment relationships among intensive cultivators in eastern Africa

Matthew I. J. Davies

Abstract

Human-environment relationships have been seen as a one-way process, whereby culture acts as the means of adaptation to the 'natural' environment. Agricultural intensification in particular has been viewed as a 'forced move', that is a development driven by a unilinear cause, such as population pressure. This paper will look at the process of agricultural intensification among the Pokot people of Kenya, demonstrating that intensification occurred in the absence of major population pressures and pronounced ecological variability. Instead, I argue that production is driven by exchange networks and that intensification involves a choice between alternative strategies such as agricultural expansion or livestock rearing. Ultimately, I argue that this intensive

agriculture can only narrowly be viewed as an environmental adaptation; rather it is the outcome of a socio-cultural process in which human agency, rather than environment, must be viewed as the major instigator of ecological variation.

Global warming and potential local solutions through applied historical ecology

William Balée

Abstract

Global warming, if unchecked, arguably will lead to vast extirpations and extinctions of species, such as in the predicted collapse of Amazon forests by the mid to late 21st century due to desiccation, more understory fires, and increased temperatures with decreased rainfall. The question then arises, why bother to work anymore at the local level to 'save' the planet? Why not invest only in mitigating global warming as the culprit of environmental disasters looming on everyone's horizon? The local is connected to the global. Global climatic change has a financial link through Kyoto to the local. I suggest links in new markets of tropical milieus known to the TK (traditional knowledge) of indigenous societies that harbor ca. 60 billion tons of carbon, identified by applied historical ecology. Standing carbon in these forests can help preserve TK, languages, flora and fauna, and still contribute to a clean atmosphere by GHG emission net reductions.

Past and present farming: changes in terms of engagement

Kristin A. Oma

Abstract

Prehistoric farming societies are almost without exception compared to modern 'factory farming'. Sciences and politics combined have ambitions for modern-day farming practices, and have provided today's farmers with a philosophical basis in which economic gain and maximisation strategies are key, and no moral accountability for the environment or animals exists. In archaeology, these ambitions for the outcome of farming practices are projected onto past societies. This poses a very real danger of false projections of modern-day ideologies onto past societies; simultaneously it also legitimises modern, unethical practices. My paper aims to grasp the political underpinnings of such models, and to deconstruct the political use of the past. I will make use of case studies of farming practices in Bronze Age Europe.

Human-environment dialectic in post-Soviet archaeology: between empiricism and theorization

Olena V. Smyntyna

Abstract

Soviet archaeology, based on revised Marxist paradigms of historical process, traditionally emphasized the primacy of social and economic processes in its theoretic constructions, at the same time empirically creating the fundamental background for paleoenvironmental studies. The history of environmental approach implementation in Soviet and post-Soviet prehistoric archaeology is reviewed in this contribution; the main notions and concepts explored in this context (theories of cultural and economic phylum and anthropogenic landscape, ecosystem theory, notions of economic adaptation, resilience, co-evolution, environmental stress and crisis) are examined. Acute problems in human-environment dialectic conceptualization in contemporary post-Soviet archaeology are delineated, principally important among which are: mutual misunderstanding of representatives of social and natural sciences in spatial and chronological frameworks, the vagueness of the 'human' component of environmental system personification, and controversies between classic and post-modern science sometimes complicated by East-West dialogue.

Interdisciplinary research - generalisation or deeper understanding

Maria Ryner, Vesa Laulumaa

Abstract

Research involving several disciplines has specific research goals and uses key concepts in a context that differs from research within one single discipline. In this paper we argue that an interdisciplinary approach is essential for understanding research questions relating past and present landscape dynamics. Landscape dynamics incorporate multiple factors related to societal and environmental changes, processes and interactions. Understanding these factors and processes requires an approach that involves several disciplines from the social and/or natural sciences. In this paper we discuss and analyse the gains and shortcomings using an approach where several investigations from different disciplines are involved. Based on our own experience we suggests that for a sound scientific approach to studying landscape dynamics, disciplinary integration has to be even greater and established at the initiation of a project.

28.4 - Human responses to mid-late Holocene climate changes I

F102: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Valerie J. Attenbrow, John P. Grattan

Abstract

This session explores human responses to climate changes in the mid-late Holocene - to the colder, drier phase at ca. 3-1 KA, the late Medieval Warm Period and the Little Ice Age, from various parts of the world, and a range of subsistence modes (e.g., hunter-gatherer-fishers, farmers and urban).

Recent studies have identified a diverse range of responses to past climate changes by people living in a wide range of situations and environments in different parts of the world. These projects provide evidence that human behaviour was influenced by late Holocene climatic changes of a similar magnitude to those predicted in current climate change models.

Papers explore how archaeologists and palaeoecologists have used a range of different archaeological and palaeoecological data to identify human responses to environmental changes associated with climate change and how such changes affected peoples' abilities to obtain wild resources or to produce foods, whether hunter-gatherer-fishers or farmers and urban societies. Papers also discuss the reliability and resolution of this data and the implications that such studies present for better understanding responses to future climatic change.

Responses to sea-level change seen in 8000 Years of coastal shell middens on the northern Gulf of Mexico

Nancy M. White, Richard A. Weinstein, Lee Hutchinson

Abstract

Coastal shell middens in the southeastern U.S., from Texas to south Florida, date as early as 8000 B.P. They reflect changing human adaptations associated with sea-level rise resulting from Holocene climatic variations. Brackish-water clams and oysters characterize most middens, with large gastropods (conchs, whelks) in more saline settings. Aquatic and other fauna help document subsistence over the millennia as well as the dynamism of coastal landforms. Such dynamism has resulted in submergence of many sites. Some coastal fishing-hunting-gathering adaptations continued into later prehistory despite the development of agricultural chiefdoms inland. Our data are compared with those from coastal sites elsewhere in the world, especially to show that both persistence and change in adaptation are tied to climate and sea-level fluctuation.

The archaeology of climate change in the Caribbean: an inter-disciplinary approach from Cuba

Jago Cooper, Matthew Peros

Abstract

This paper emerges from a view that archaeology is currently not engaged with geographical and environmental discussions of the impending impacts of climate change in the Caribbean. We will discuss methods to study the relationship between prehistoric populations and over 4000 years of rising sea levels, increasing rainfall and hurricane activity. The potential for archaeology to inform modern day mitigation strategies will be evaluated with reference to recent GIS-led models of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental data from Cuba. Spatial and temporal changes in indigenous settlement location and food procurement strategies are correlated with local environmental changes to enable discussion of whether these changes are proactive or reactive. This paper will review whether it is possible for collaborative archaeological research in Cuba to provide lessons from the past to help inform modern day populations in the Caribbean who face comparable environmental change in the near future.

A record of Holocene event stratigraphy from tropical lowland peat swamp forests around the Loagan Bunut in Sarawak, Malaysian Borneo

Rathnasiri Premathilake, Chris Hunt

Abstract

An AMS radiocarbon-dated palynological, charcoal and phytolith record from a 40 m continuous sediment and peat sequence from Loagan Bunut, with mineral magnetism and lithology, indicates complex events throughout the Holocene. High-energy fluvial systems existed in the very early Holocene, indicated by very rapid accumulation of fine grained sediment and several pronounced peaks in magnetic susceptibility. During the Early Holocene, coastal mangrove vegetation flourished with tidal influence indicated by mangrove pollen, marine dinoflagellates and foraminifera. The mangroves were replaced by lowland forest with the establishment of peat swamp forest. These were severely influenced by humans, indicated by cultural pollen, charcoal and abrupt changes in the non-forest/forest phytolith ratio. Throughout the sequence, several dramatic changes in freshwater algal communities provide very striking records of local hydrology and habitat changes.

Climate change and behavioural variability in coastal northern Australia

Sally Brockwell, Patricia Bourke, Patrick Faulkner, Ben Marwick, Betty Meehan

Abstract

Recently we argued that midden analysis from three geographically distinct coastal regions of tropical northern Australia demonstrates that changes over time in Aboriginal mollusc exploitation reflect broader coastal environmental change associated with late Holocene climatic variability. We suggested that, while a direct physical link between environmental change and the interpretations of significant cultural change in the archaeological record have yet to be demonstrated unambiguously, the analysis of mollusc exploitation has the potential to provide a direct link that is currently missing between changes in climate, environment and human responses over the last millennium. To test this theory, we have since submitted archaeological shell samples from all three regions for isotope analysis that can demonstrate the existence of variations in temperature and rainfall, indicative of climate change. We will discuss the results of the analysis in this paper.

An ethnographic window on the Holocene, or does Kombumerri really mean 'worm eater'?

Eleanor Crosby, Bill King, Anthony Dillon

Abstract

This paper discusses late Pleistocene and Holocene variations to the coastline south of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, and speculates on the effects of a rising sea-level on the molluscan food resources available to Aborigines. Previous research determined that shellfish resources (commonly oysters (*Crassostrea* sp.), cockles (*Anadara* sp.), mudwhelks (*Pyrazus* sp.) and eugaries (*Donax* sp.) take time to establish. Oysters, cockles and mudwhelks need stable sea-levels and relatively sheltered conditions. Archaeologists have thus asked the question 'how did the ancestors of today's Traditional Owners live during periods when sea-level was perceptibly changing?' For example, it has been suggested that the open coasts may have been so unproductive during such periods that they were abandoned altogether. This paper combines some hitherto overlooked ethnographic evidence with some of the hydrologic evidence, to suggest that there may have been plenty of marine coastal sea-food and that the productivity of this resource could have been deliberately enhanced by human activity.

Echoes of ecological change and adaptation: the petroglyphs of the Dampier Archipelago in north-west Australia

Ken Mulvaney

Abstract

The Dampier Archipelago, north-west Australia, is one of the world's richest concentrations of petroglyphs. Containing many hundreds of thousands of images spanning some 20-30,000 years, they display an enormous variety of subjects and styles. This diversity documents the changing ecological conditions that accompanied rising sea levels following the Late Glacial Maximum and the creation of the area as islands some 6-9,000 years ago. Of the fauna depictions, there is a shift from terrestrial to marine subjects, images of kangaroo and emu that give way to fish, turtle, crustacean and other marine fauna. Hunting scenes with boomerang and spear are replaced by spear and nets. There are concomitant shifts in stone tool technologies and food resources during the Holocene, in particular gastropods give way to bivalves. The visual evidence in the rock art, along with other archaeological data, is used to demonstrate the way humans adapted to changing sea levels in the Holocene.

Sydney Basin backed artefacts - is their changing abundance a response to Holocene climate change? The perspective from Mussel Shelter in the NSW central coast

Valerie J. Attenbrow, Peter Hiscock, Gail Robertson

Abstract

Timing of the introduction, the proliferation and decline of backed artefacts in Australia has been much debated. In SE Australia, after initially appearing c. 8500 years ago, they gradually increased in number, then c. 3500 years ago greatly proliferated so that they occurred in numerous sites and in large numbers in individual sites. From c. 1600 BP they declined markedly in number, and at British colonisation were not used or only minimally. Two models explaining their proliferation are that: (a) they alleviated greater foraging risk brought about by ENSO-intensified climatic patterns, and (b) it reflects their symbolic value during social re-organisation within Aboriginal societies at a time when climatic change may have produced economic and social risk. Our study is testing such assumptions by systematically examining backed artefact assemblages from selected Sydney Basin sites to ascertain their function through use-wear and residue analyses. We present results to date from Mussel Shelter in the NSW central coast.

Human responses to mid-Holocene climatic variability in the Victoria River region, northern Australia

Chris Clarkson

Abstract

Intensified climatic variability linked to a stronger El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) system around 1.5-5 kya was potentially disruptive to mid to late Holocene hunter-gatherer mobility, subsistence and technological systems in northern Australia. The Victoria River Region currently experiences high interannual variability in rainfall due to a highly variable monsoon, and Aboriginal people were likely severely impacted by a weakened monsoon during prolonged El Niño induced droughts around 3000 years ago. This study examines long-term human responses to increased interannual variability in the mid-Holocene and its impact on technological provisioning and mobility in this region of northern Australia.

Late Holocene environmental change on the Interior Plateau of Western Canada as seen through the archaeological and oral historical records

Ian C. Cameron

Abstract

Western North America experienced drastic environmental changes during the late Holocene that impacted the lifeways and subsistence patterns of Aboriginal peoples. While archaeological and palaeoenvironmental data have been used to study patterns of climatic change, the rich oral historical record of the region's Indigenous peoples has rarely been used as a source of climatic knowledge. This paper will investigate the correspondence between archaeology and traditional ecological knowledge that can provide further understanding of late Holocene environmental change on the Interior Plateau. The archaeological analysis examines changes in the presence and abundance of faunal indicator species, densities of food processing features at highland sites, and shifts in settlement patterns at lowland residential sites as a proxy for environmental change. This data will be compared against oral records produced by Plateau Peoples since post-contact times that account for general and specific events of climatic and environmental change during the late Holocene.

The influence of environmental constraints on Vedic socio-cultural formations

S. Rama Krishna Pispatty

Abstract

Social and cultural transformation has occurred many times in human history. The main objective of this paper is to assemble evidence for middle Holocene climatic changes from South Asia and the surrounding regions, and relate this evidence to responses on the part of early human societies and cultures in general, and particularly on river valley settlements in the Nile and Sindh areas. Evidence for desiccation in the region at the end of the third millennium BCE, notably in Northern Mesopotamia, Egypt, Laventa, Indus, etc., suggests drought; these environmental changes had an undeniable impact on complex agricultural-based societies. Examples drawn from recent environmental, geomorphological, archaeological and anthropological investigations are compared with the contents of Rig Vedic, an early literary source that reveals many significant factors behind the formation of socio-cultural systems in the Sindh region.

Digital geoarchaeology and Holocene palaeoenvironments: reconstructing the hidden landscape of Mount Ida, Crete

Diamantis Panagiotopoulos, Christoph Siart

Abstract

Spatial analysis in geoarchaeological applications can be significantly improved by implementing detailed geocological data. In this context, the paper demonstrates how geoscientific ground-truthing and techniques can be adopted for archaeological studies using a comprehensive set of

environmental variables that might have influenced ancient settlement patterns. The study area, an important Minoan settlement, lies considerably above the upper altitudinal limit of modern habitation. The crucial question to be answered is why and how Bronze Age people were able to colonize this remote landscape. Hence, we have to consider important man-environmental interactions, as climatic conditions might have been more favourable in the 2nd millennium B.C. than today. The project focuses on spatial patterns of archaeological sites and ancient communication paths by applying a multi-methodological approach (remote sensing, DEM-analysis, least-cost analysis, candidate site detection, predictive modeling). In contrast to conventional archaeological GIS applications, this strategy offers promising prospects regarding Holocene landscape and settlement reconstruction.

Adapting irrigation strategies to mid-late Holocene climate changes in the Salut oasis (Sultanate of Oman)

Andrea Zerboni, Mauro Cremaschi, Dominik Fleitmann

Abstract

The Salut oasis at its apogee during the Iron age (late 1 millennium BC), may have reached the size of 75 km² of cultivated land, sustained by irrigation facilities; today its extension is reduced to 6 km². This suggests the inactivation of the irrigation system as a consequence of late Holocene aridification. The archaeological context indicates that in the area agricultural exploitation begun during the Bronze Age, enjoying the mid-Holocene increased water availability. Most of the irrigation features were still in use at the beginning of the Islamic era, but they may be referred to the Iron Age. U/Th dates on carbonatic tufa (filling irrigation canals) provide evidence for a water-table high stand in the Salut plain at 2000 years BP. Geochemical investigation (O and C isotopes) will clarify changes in water availability in a crucial late Holocene phase, marked by the onset of aridity.

Volcanogenic climate forcing at the brink of the Little Ice Age?

John P. Grattan

Abstract

Recent reanalysis of the ice core data has revealed the existence of a hitherto unknown eruption, whose magnitude dwarfs any other event in the Holocene. This eruption, which occurred ~1258 AD, has a sulphate signature 5 times greater than Tambora's. Our current understanding of volcanic forcing of climate suggests that this eruption should have resulted in a significant climatic perturbation on a global scale. An examination of British historical records for this period appears to confirm severe weather disruption and a 'year without a summer'. Crops rotted in the field and the cost of grain increased dramatically. The volcano weather in the period 1258-62 was a foretaste of the little ice age to come. The mystery eruption of 1258 AD therefore offers archaeologists, palaeoenvironmentalists, palaeoecologists and historians worldwide an event by which to test responses to sudden environmental forcing.

Late Holocene events in North Africa and the Middle East: evidence from Libya and Jordan

Chris Hunt, Hwedi el-Rishi, David Brown

Abstract

Emerging evidence suggests a major series of environmental events during the period known as the 'Little Ice Age' in the Middle East and North Africa. These are reflected by aggradation in wadi systems, with limited environmental evidence suggesting severe drought punctuated by major floods. In southern Jordan, wadi aggradation accompanies a shift from steppe to desert vegetation. In Cyrenaica, Libya, major aggradations of extremely coarse alluvium reflect catastrophic flood events at this time, while folk memory suggests intense drought, abandonment of settlements and cannibalism. Significant aggradation is also seen at this time in Tripolitania, Libya, coinciding with environmental collapse and

the abandonment of floodwater-farming systems that had operated for 1500 years.

Climate change and cultural dynamics: lessons from the past for the future

David G. Anderson, Kirk A. Maasch, Daniel H. Sandweiss

Abstract

The Mid-Holocene from ca. 8000 to 3000 cal yr BP was a time of major changes in both environmental conditions and human cultures around the world. Relationships between climate and culture are explored, both from a global perspective and from within eastern North America and western South America. Organizational changes and population movements occurred in both regions that appear to be linked, in some cases, to changes in precipitation regimes, the ranges of plants and animals, or sea level fluctuations. These relationships played out over spans measuring decades to centuries, and as such offer broad lessons for our own civilization about the long term impacts of relatively minor changes in climate. How human societies reacted and responded to these changes varied, with increasing complexity observed in some areas, population collapse or relocation in others, and in still other areas little apparent change that can be directly tied to climate.

28.5 - Human responses to mid-late Holocene climate changes II: discussion forum

F102: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

Forum

Valerie J. Attenbrow, John P. Grattan

Abstract

This session explores human responses to climate changes in the mid-late Holocene - to the colder, drier phase at ca. 3-1 KA, the late Medieval Warm Period and the Little Ice Age, from various parts of the world, and a range of subsistence modes (e.g., hunter-gatherer-fishers, farmers and urban).

Recent studies have identified a diverse range of responses to past climate changes by people living in a wide range of situations and environments in different parts of the world. These projects provide evidence that human behaviour was influenced by late Holocene climatic changes of a similar magnitude to those predicted in current climate change models.

Papers explore how archaeologists and palaeoecologists have used a range of different archaeological and palaeoecological data to identify human responses to environmental changes associated with climate change and how such changes affected peoples' abilities to obtain wild resources or to produce foods, whether hunter-gatherer-fishers or farmers and urban societies. Papers also discuss the reliability and resolution of this data and the implications that such studies present for better understanding responses to future climatic change. This is a double session, with parts I and II.

28.6 - Applied archaeology and historical ecology: archaeological approaches to the definition and application of historic resource exploitation strategies

F102: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Daryl Stump, Christian Isendahl

Abstract

Attempts by external bodies - e.g. government agencies and NGOs - to intervene in the operation of local resource exploitation strategies are frequently motivated by reference to historical arguments: conservationists may present landscapes as virgin territory unaffected by local populations; proponents of the extension or reapplication of indigenous knowledge (IK) tend to emphasise the longevity and environmental sustainability of local cultivation techniques. Supporters of modernisation may highlight examples of local environmental degradation or stress the inadequacies of indigenous

techniques in the face of perceived social, economic or environmental crises and proposed interventions may rely on models of ecological or social change that are implicitly historical or which are themselves extrapolated from historical case studies. With its emphasis on materiality, long-term perspective, and close alignment with palaeoecology and palaeoclimatology, archaeology would seem to offer the tools necessary to challenge or qualify these narratives and models. Indeed, a limited number of archaeological projects have taken this process further by attempting to re-establish abandoned agricultural features such as raised fields, irrigation canals and cultivation terraces; an approach that correlates well with current thinking regarding the desirability of low external input, locally managed, sustainable resource-use.

This session aims to explore questions arising from these issues by focussing on rural development, biodiversity conservation and the practical, theoretical and political implications of archaeological involvement in IK-based development or 'restorative ecology' projects.

Potential issues to be explored include but are not limited to:

1. Theoretical issues in applied archaeology: definitions, ontology, epistemology
2. Relationship to historical ecology, landscape archaeology and environmental archaeology
3. Resilience and sustainability in past production systems: can they be demonstrated archaeologically?
4. To what extent can archaeologists claim to reconstruct local resource use practices given that factors such as labour organisation, crop rotations and fallowing cycles may be drawn from ethnographic or historical sources?
5. Are archaeological reconstructions suitable models for modern practices?
6. After the scientists left: challenges and opportunities in anchoring and sustaining local projects of applied archaeology
7. Practical case studies of applied archaeology with an emphasis on methodology and results
8. Where do we see applied archaeology 50 years from now?

Applied archaeology in the Andes: the contribution of Pre-Hispanic agricultural terracing to rural development strategies in relation to climate change

Ann Kendall

Abstract

Terrace systems in highland Peru culminated in two types derived from the experimental designs of the Huarpa culture in the early first millennium AD, developed and widely introduced by the Huari and subsequently by the Inca to provide food security to underpin their colonies and empires. The development of terracing can be correlated with and seen as a series of responses to climate changes and/or reduced precipitation. Current climate changes, which locally include a reduction in precipitation and an increase in extreme climatic events, require similar responses, and it is expected that terrace systems, largely abandoned since the Spanish Conquest, will have an increasing role to play as a capital resource for addressing soil erosion and improving water efficiency. Archaeological studies and rehabilitations in community rural development projects by the Cusichaca Trust since 1977 put the terrace at the centre of strategies to address rural poverty and environmental issues.

Drawing from the past, irrigating the future

Carole L. Crumley

Abstract

Resilience is the current and (for the time being) favored term to describe a socio-natural system that does not degrade critical resources. Archaeology is rich in temporal, spatial and cognitive evidence to aid the search of past societies for

disastrous examples, but also for good ideas that qualify as resilient for today's managers. This new use for archaeology necessitates the ability to evaluate examples in terms of their potential to inform contemporary management strategies. Some early conceptual results highlight flexibility in governance, the diversity of practice and resources, the power of local knowledge in shaping perception, the utility of heterarchical, heterogeneous and heterodoxical thinking, and the effectiveness of good stories in ensuring public participation. A 2500 year-long water management history from Burgundy (France) offers an example.

The Etruscan cuniculi of Tuscania: a key factor in sustainable water management

Lorenzo Caponetti

Abstract

The subject of this paper is the large network of underground water tunnels dug into bedrock for land reclamation, drainage and water supply from Etruscan times on. Multidisciplinary research carried out around Tuscania (northern Lazio) was based on a comparative study of similar structures dug throughout the Mediterranean basin, and which are still today the basis of water provision for many desert oases. The research thus focuses both on archaeological and ecological aspects, and has led not only to the finding of a much higher density (nr/sqkm) than originally reported in the literature, but also to the understanding of how these devices, still functioning today, can represent a key factor for sustainable water management.

The role of the past in developmental discourse in eastern Africa

Daryl Stump

Abstract

The past, or the perception of the past, plays a pivotal role in the formation of modern policies on land-use in Africa and elsewhere, since the rhetoric of conservation favours the protection of 'ancient' or 'pristine' landscapes, whilst the focus on economic or environmental sustainability has led to the endorsement of apparently long-lived 'indigenous' practices, especially where the techniques employed include soil and water conservation measures such as irrigation systems or agricultural terraces. Although there are several communities in east Africa that appear to fit this description, the histories of these areas remain poorly understood. Focussing on examples from northern Tanzania and drawing on current work at North Pare, this paper aims to highlight the historical assumptions within developmental and conservationist narratives and will outline how a combination of archaeological, historical and palaeo-environmental research might be employed to produce a more complete understanding of the development of these agronomies.

To cultivate the past: applied archaeology in the Bolivian yungas

Christian Isendahl

Abstract

To be successful, field projects in applied archaeology - perhaps more than in any other subfield of archaeology - must be firmly anchored locally, and to a significant extent build on the exchange of experiences and knowledge between the specialist competences of the archaeologist and knowledge systems based in the life-long engagement with an agrarian landscape, with the benefits of understanding that comes from locally 'being-in-the-world'. Applied archaeology for rural development to a large extent bridges the potential discrepancies between antiquarian concerns for the protection of the cultural heritage, conservationist agendas to promote biodiversity, and local economic development, linking these in a common goal of sustainable agrarian production systems - in the process addressing issues that are very real to millions of farmers worldwide. Drawing on ongoing agro-archaeological research in the Bolivian yungas, this paper aims to outline some problems and opportunities associated with

implementing applied archaeology for rural development in developing countries.

28.7 - Living with nature: heritage negotiation in the face of disasters

F102: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Trinidad Rico, Benjamin Morris

Abstract

As the complex combination of material cultures and immaterial practices handed down from the past to contemporary cultures, heritage has usually been linked to disaster in the context of war and conflict. Only recently have scholars begun to explore the internal and external negotiations of heritage in the aftermath of a natural disaster, recognizing that the issues facing heritage in crisis cannot be generalized to all forms of crisis. Taking up archaeology's concern with interactions between humans and nature, and the way they shape landscape, material culture and ideology. We aim to examine the role of heritage as reconciliation with nature. As entire populations are disrupted and reassembled after crisis, the crisis therefore becoming an integral part of those populations' identity and culture, how does this process manifest itself both in material and in practice? Do cultural activities or institutions established after disaster mitigate or reinscribe risk back into the human-environment interaction?

We will explore the destruction, creation and re-creation of this relationship, using the tangible and intangible geographies of natural disasters as a point of departure. We ask, what forms does a 'culture of disaster' take? What does it mean to have a heritage of loss?

Papers in this session explore mechanisms past and present of the commemoration of disasters and the articulation of 'negative heritage', as well as re-evaluating the boundaries of 'nature' and 'culture' and their impact in the reinvention of tradition. Also stressed in these mechanisms is the role of agents and arbiters in the creation and conservation of heritage - archaeology and conservation, development and aid, to mention a few. These need to be examined along both historical and ideological axes, and embedded in questions of the cultural, social and political limits of local and foreign involvement. In crafting the heritage of and after disaster, is it helpful to disentangle a distinction between insiders/outsideers? Finally, what are the long-term implications of these developments for the fields of archaeology and conservation? How could these answers aid in the understanding and improvement of modern disaster management?

An inheritance of loss: archaeology's imagination of disaster

Karen Holmberg

Abstract

In this paper I discuss archaeology's embedded foundation in conceptions of disaster, catastrophe and risk. This genealogy is literal in the context of archaeology's development from the first excavations at Pompeii and implicit in the concepts of environmental risk that became common in modern research mentalities and methodologies. Current archaeological vantages frequently move past environmental determinism to preference anthropogenic landscapes, but each of these gradations of archaeological thought indicates a particular imagining of the nature-culture interface. To illuminate archaeology's own heritage of disaster, I revisit Blanchot's work on the difficulty of writing about disasters and their tendency to evade written description. Recent publications have suggested that the investigation of past disasters can improve how we mitigate and respond to future disasters; imperative as this process is, how can it best be done?

Alternative narratives and heritage-making in disaster struck areas

Trinidad Rico

Abstract

This paper explores the official and non-official narratives of natural disasters, focusing on how they are used to create and re-create cultural heritage in the process of post-disaster recovery. After the 2004 tsunami in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, local 'non-scientific' experiences of the disaster met the foreign 'rational' experiences that NGOs support in their work. As a result of this encounter, I reflect on the signatures of the disaster that populate the landscape: in particular, memorialisation of the event and selective preservation of post-disaster features. I argue that the politics of this type of heritage creation are mediated by what is considered to be a valid narrative of disaster and risk, and in so doing I ask whether it is possible to access and preserve local perceptions of disasters through the material remains of heritage, and whether concepts of authenticity of this type of heritage are contested.

Prehistoric lake dwelling: nature, identity and disaster

Katherine Cooper

Abstract

Representations of prehistoric Alpine lake dwellings conjure up peaceful, romantic images, given the visual reconstructions of the 150 years since their discovery. Yet this way of life was predicated on risk, from attack, flooding and fire. Some have suggested that increased security was the reason for living on or near the water, yet archaeological evidence shows that not only could dwellings burn down as often as every 10 years, but subsistence could be disrupted with rising water levels. Immense community cohesion was required to cope with such ecological contingencies and the need to regularly reconstruct lifeways; paradoxically, however, rebuilding water-based dwellings served only to reinscribe the potentiality of such threats. By considering the realities of lake dwellings against their conflicting representations, I argue that it was not only through the singularities of a water-based way of life but through the reinscription of risk and disaster that lake dwelling identities were constructed.

Prehistoric archaeological evidence and tsunami events in the southern Caribbean

Jay B. Haviser

Abstract

Archaeological investigations of the prehistoric Caribbean have indicated a series of population movements into the region over the last 5000 years, with variable origins, technological development levels, and intensities of population movement in different areas of the region (Rouse & Allaire 1978:431-481). Within the scope of archaeological research has been the documentation of those various population movements and their subsequent localized cultural developments, yet of significant additional importance is the understanding of post-depositional factors that have affected the sites, such as volcanic flows, earthquakes and hurricanes. This paper examines the potential effects that prehistoric tsunami events could have had on both the prehistoric human populations living on the islands, as well as the post-depositional effects on the archaeological sites used to interpret those populations. To approach this question a case study is provided from the southern Caribbean islands of Curacao and Bonaire.

Is disaster a heritage waiting to happen?

Benjamin Morris

Abstract

In this paper I consider the relation of natural disasters to the writing of history and the construction of heritage. Taking Hurricane Katrina as my departure point, I ask in what ways disasters are constructed, both by preexisting social and technological conditions 'creating' the event and by the

subsequent discourse of the event upon its manifestation. When do events start and stop, and on what grounds and to what effects are the lines drawn at those moments of interface? These questions are particularly salient in a cultural context in which the tides of remembrance and forgetting, retention and loss collide in ways that are not as easily mapped as they might seem; I consider them here as an ecology both internal to the specific urban conditions of New Orleans and external to the complex negotiation of history- and heritage-writing in general. To wit: is disaster a heritage waiting to happen?

Theme 29 - Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context

Pamela L. Geller, Alan G. Morris, Patrick Randolph-Quinney

Abstract

The human skeleton is affected by the life experience of the individual in terms of growth and development, nutrition, activity patterns, disease history and health stress, offset against the effects of familial inheritance and ancestry. From a bioarchaeological perspective each individual is unique, but data for groups of individuals can provide a wealth of information about whole populations in the past, as well as providing a framework for the study of individuals and groups in the present.

Critical reflection reminds us that historically the study of human remains has overtly or unconsciously evinced racist, ethnocentric, and sexist ideas. Accordingly, more recent outcries from descendant communities and sympathetic scholars have evoked important ideological and/or legal shifts - WAC's Vermillion Accord, the U.S.'s NAGPRA, Australia's ATSIHPA, and England's Working Group on Human Remains being notable upshots. Analyses of human remains, nonetheless, remain a controversial issue, perhaps because the dialogue is often perceived as only being dichotomous and conflicting.

The study of human remains can open the door to important aspects of individual and populational life history, which cannot be recovered from other sources. But, how is the knowledge that bioarchaeologists produce important beyond our academic environs? Does this information have direct relevance or utility in the present day? In what way is the information obtained from analyses of human remains of value not just to scientists but descendant communities? Why do we do what we do and for whom? From this basis, we challenge contributors to think reflexively about their bioarchaeological work with regard to its sociopolitical relevance in the present.

Contributors may wrestle with these queries in several ways. They can consider how their populational research concerned with growth and development, nutrition, activity patterns, disease, and health impact medical diagnosis or treatment of present day peoples. They may consider how studies of past populations impinge on the identification of individuals in current forensic or mass-disaster contexts. They may explore how knowledge is communicated to the wider public. Or, participants may elaborate upon collaborations between researchers and descendant communities. Seeing that descendant communities should have a significant say in what happens to their ancestors' human remains, what changes have we seen in the past decade with regard to repatriation and scientific research? When scientific research has occurred with descendants' input, what research questions do these communities bring to the fore? And recognizing that descendant communities have diverse histories and experiences that contour their perspectives and wishes how might future collaborations proceed?

WAC6 provides an especially unique opportunity for scholars from six continents to collaborate on issues of global significance. The ultimate aim of the theme is to trigger debate on the study of human remains but also unashamedly to show the value of those studies. So as to broaden debate about and understanding of bioarchaeological studies, we encourage considerations from regions - Africa, East Asia, Australasia - and groups historically marginalized or under-represented in previous discussions. In doing so, we anticipate effecting productive and congenial discussion about this highly sensitive issue.

Associated Posters

- A 14th-17th Century Osteoporotic Hip Fracture from the Santa Clara Monastery in Coimbra (Portugal)

- Ad vitam aeternam...: study of an osteological sample exhumed from the roman necropolis of Quinta da Torre/Quinta de Sto. António Monte da Caparica, Portugal (III-V AD)
- Ballyhanna Research Project
- Differential diagnosis in paleopathology: the case of an osteological specimen from the 15th century temple of Nossa Senhora da Vitória (Porto de Mós, Leiria, Portugal)
- The importance of an interdisciplinary approach to complement the Anthropological analysis: the case of the osteological series from 15th century, inhumated at Nossa Senhora da Vitória church (Porto de Mós, Leiria, Portugal)
- The memory of the rivers: study of musculoskeletal stress markers (MSM) in a skeletal sample from Constância, Portugal (14-19th centuries)

29.1 - A cast of thousands: children in the archaeological record

F102: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Mary Lewis, Susan Lalonde

Abstract

Children were active participants in the past. Once seen only through the lives of women, their role in forming the archaeological record is gradually being realised. This session aims to explore the current status of children's skeletal remains in bioarchaeology. Child skeletons provide a wealth of information on their physical and social life, from their growth and development, diet and age at death, to the cultural and economic factors that expose them to trauma and disease at different stages of their brief lives. Cultural attitudes dictate where and how infants and children are buried, when they assume their gender identity, if they are exposed to physical abuse, and at what age they are considered adults. Papers within this session will explore aspects of infant and child bioarchaeology with the aim to increase awareness of the importance of examining these remains from sites all over the world, and some of the challenges that are faced.

Associated Posters

- Little People, little Bones: Bone mineral density in non-adults
- Where all of the children gone? The Ukrainian aspect of the problem

Children of the 'Old Catholic Cemetery' of Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Great Lakes Métis and American Indian children of the mid 19th century

Patricia B. Richards

Abstract

During water main installation in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA, construction crews encountered human remains. Archival and archaeological investigation reveal the burials disturbed were interred in what was known as the "Catholic Cemetery", when it was created in 1844 and eventually, the "Old Catholic Cemetery," when it was replaced by Calvary Cemetery in 1857. Biological analysis indicates the presence of 19 adults and 6 non-adults to whom Euroamerican, American Indian and mixed ancestry could be assigned. This paper presents the osteological analysis of six individuals, including one fetus, one infant, three children, and one adolescent, recovered from the Old Catholic Cemetery. Factors such as enamel hypoplasia and overall dental health are detailed. Additionally, the burial program of these individuals is detailed and compared to that of the adults recovered. Finally, these individuals are provided an historical context that places them as potential Métis inhabitants of a rapidly changing world.

Children through adult eyes: subadult identity in Neolithic Vietnam

Marc Oxenham

Abstract

Man Bac is a late Neolithic cemetery and living site in northern Vietnam dated to 3,600-3,800 BP. Excavations over several seasons from 1999-2007 have revealed almost 100 well preserved burials, the vast majority being subadult (SA). The large number of SA graves, differential burial treatment between SA and adults and among SA themselves, particularly with respect to grave inclusions, allows insights into how children were treated in death, and perhaps life, by older members of the community. Apart from default grave inclusions, the high percentage of children buried with nephrite beads and shell bivalves clasped in their hands (only children actively engage with material culture, never adults) is intriguing. These findings are interpreted in the context of adult conceptions of childhood, subadult gender, economic roles and the symbolism of shell in Southeast Asian burial contexts.

From object to actor: children in the prehistoric Near East

Kirsi Lorentz

Abstract

Subadult skeletal remains were all but ignored in most early physical anthropological research in the Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean. When subadult skeletons or children were discussed, it was firmly within the context of viewing them as objects of action, rather than acting subjects, or agents. This paper (1) explores the research history that laid the foundation for these approaches, (2) critiques these positions, prevailing until recently, and (3) demonstrates the potential of studies of subadult skeletons and phenomena through particular bioarchaeological case studies, focusing on the sites of Shahr-e Sokhte (3rd millennium BC; Sistan, Iran), Shiyukh Tahtani (Bronze Age; Northern Syria), Souskiou-Laona (Chalcolithic; Cyprus), and a range of Neolithic and Chalcolithic sites from the Near East. The plurality of case studies ranging from headbinding and skeletal growth to aspects of burial treatment confirms the importance of children and childhood bodies in the (re)construction and transfer of socio-cultural systems.

Infant death in late prehistoric Southeast Asia

Sian Halcrow, Nancy Tayles

Abstract

The increasing number of perinates from prehistoric sites in Southeast Asia provides a rare opportunity to investigate these issues. The high number of full-term infants represented at the site of Khok Phanom Di in central Thailand (4000 - 3500 B.P.) remains an enigma. This study investigates the perinatal age distributions of several sites in prehistoric Southeast Asia with differing subsistence modes and social complexity. The age distribution in Khok Phanom Di is different from the other skeletal samples, with a comparatively higher number of full-term perinates. It seems likely that the age distribution results from different burial rites of pre-term infants as a consequence of social and cultural differences between Khok Phanom Di and the other sites. This study emphasises the important contribution bioarchaeological research and the comparative study of infant burial rites can make to understanding aspects of social change in prehistoric communities.

Mortuary behaviour in subadults: social and cultural context in hunter-gatherer societies from the centre of Argentina

Mónica A. Berón, Claudia M. Aranda, Leandro H. Luna

Abstract

Children are scarcely represented in the prehistoric mortuary record of high mobility hunter-gatherers. However, the bioarchaeological information derived from this population subgroup is abundant and diverse in the Chenque I site (La Pampa, Argentina), a cemetery used for 700 years during the Final Late Holocene (1050-320 BP). Up to now, the Minimum

Number of Individuals (MNI) is 216, and almost half of them are subadults. The mortality curve shows a high frequency of individuals buried in the first years of life.

There is a high variability in the cultural record associated with the burials, and in the body treatment. A high percentage is not accompanied by any ornament, but some burials (male children) contain abundant and highly significant adornment (necklaces made with shell and stone beads, associated with *Canis familiaris*, ochre, bundles). Moreover, some juvenile individuals with arrow points inserted in the skeleton could have been warriors, which would indicate a difference between the concepts of biological age and social age. All these data denote the importance of children and juveniles in these hunter-gatherer societies.

Segregation and separation: the origins of Irish cillíní

Susan Lalonde

Abstract

This presentation will provide an overview of child burial practices in Ireland during the medieval and post-medieval periods. It will seek to explain the tradition of children's burial grounds (cillíní) on the island, and will outline a hypothesis for their origins within a wider European framework. It is generally agreed that these unique burial grounds were in use by the medieval period and in some areas continued to be used into the mid 20th century. However, their origin and development are often overlooked. It will be argued that the Reformation had a key effect on the burial of children on the Continent and may explain the lack of cillín in Protestant Europe. The presentation will also outline the research aims of an ongoing project to re-evaluate osteological assemblages from known cillíní excavated over the past thirty years.

Stranger in a strange land? Biocultural perspectives on a possible case of sickle cell anaemia in a child exhumed from a medieval leprosarium in Chichester, U.K.

Ronika K. Power

Abstract

A 7-9 year-old male child exhumed from medieval St. James and St. Mary Magdalene Hospital, Chichester, UK, was examined at the Biological Anthropology Research Centre, Bradford University, UK. Morphognostic and morphometric cranial analyses indicate that the child was of African ancestry. Distinctive "labyrinthine" endocranial and orbital lesions were described, as were cranial and mandibular focal radiolucence, enlarged basivertebral foramina, vertebral sclerosis, retarded bone age, subperiosteal new bone formation, and generalised patchy osteolysis. As a diagnostic suite, these traits are pathognomonic for sickle cell anaemia, a congenital haemolytic anaemia prevalent amongst African and Mediterranean individuals. The description of sickle cell anaemia is unprecedented in UK skeletal collections. Supplementing biological findings with the archaeological evidence of this individual's burial in a leprosarium/almshouse cemetery facilitates insights into the social persona of a child whose ancestry, illness and age may have relegated him, in life and death, to the outermost margins of an already liminal zone.

29.2 - Humanity at the margins: osteoarchaeological perspectives to life on the edge

F102: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Linda Fibiger, Patrick Randolph-Quinney, Lauren Buckley, Jennie Coughlan, Denise Keating, Linda Lynch

Abstract

Throughout much of human history our species has had to contend with life on the margin. Marginalisation may be brought about through geographical, environmental, economic or social factors, with the effect that certain populations, groups or individuals may be excluded or marginalized from the norm. This ranges from populations developing in geographical isolation (e.g. continental extremes or island

communities) to those socially-stigmatised through race, gender, age, class, poverty or disease. Marginalisation is often equated with sub-optimality or deprivation, but this is not necessarily the case. In some instances it can be a positive condition leading to unique adaptive traits or a quality of health elevated above the norm, particularly in contexts where liminal environments are exploited. In other situations it is viewed as potentially detrimental to health, presenting strong limitations on inclusive fitness and viability, whilst at the same time leaving little trace in the material cultural record. The bio-cultural analysis of Human remains offers a powerful medium for investigating marginality in past populations. In this respect, studies of differential mortality patterns, age and gender divisions, growth and development, health and nutrition, expression of disease processes, ecogeographical variation, secular change, or burial practices may shed light on populations or individuals who may be conflated or otherwise archaeologically-invisible. This session will explore these ideas in a global context.

Associated Posters

- o Different places had different customs as to pastoral nomads in the Early Bronze southern Jordan
- o Eunuchs and Castrati: Effects of Androgen Deprivation on Male Skeletal Development

The prehistory of disability and 'deformity'

Nick Thorpe

Abstract

Disability scholars believe that life in the distant past was "nasty, brutish and short", drawing on classical literature and art. Yet there were disabled people in prehistory, e.g. well cared for children with Down's syndrome and dwarfism, and individuals who lived long after becoming disabled through injury or old age. Many Iron Age bog bodies and Early Upper Palaeolithic burials in Europe were disabled, so perhaps the visibly different were sacrificed.

There is also a long history of self-deformation. Cranial deformation goes back to 11,000 BC in Australia and the Early Neolithic on Cyprus. Palaeolithic cave art features negative hand prints on walls, with the ends of fingers missing, e.g. from c. 25,000 BC at the French site of Gargas. There has been much debate over whether fingers were missing or bent over, but the discovery at Ob³azowa Cave, Poland, of severed fingers dating to 30,000 BC answers this.

At the edge of the World: the Norse in Greenland

George R. Scott, Kimberly A. Hopkinson, Jennifer J. Janzen, Sarah M. Yeats

Abstract

In A.D. 985, southwest Greenland became the most remote European outpost when it was colonized by Iceland, marking the final stage in the dispersal of the Norse in the north Atlantic. An examination of dental and skeletal characteristics in remains from the Eastern and Western Settlements, Iceland, Norway, Denmark, and Spain, revealed several distinct temporal and spatial trends. Paralleling climatic deterioration and increasing isolation from Europe, the Greenlanders exhibited body and tooth size reduction through time, likely a reflection of decreased energy availability. Despite these changes, the Greenlanders enjoyed excellent dental health and showed few signs of developmental stress in childhood. This contrasts their contemporaries in northern and southern Europe who had poorer dental health and elevated stress indicators. Although they enjoyed a good life during their first centuries in Greenland, their adaptation to a marginal habitat became precarious and the Greenlandic Norse disappeared into the mists of history.

Paleoepidemiological analysis of human remains from ancient Egypt

Albert Zink, Sandra Lösch, Andreas Nerlich

Abstract

Within the last years our study group investigated more than 1000 Egyptian mummies and skeletons from the Pre- to Early Dynastic site of Abydos (3500-2800 BC) and different tomb complexes in Thebes West, which were built and used between the Middle and New Kingdom until the Late Period (c. 2050BC - 500BC). The detailed anthropological and paleopathological analysis of the human remains revealed an insight into the age and sex distribution of the different ancient Egyptian populations. Moreover, high rates of different pathological lesions were detected. This mainly comprised dental lesions, degenerative diseases, trauma, metabolic lesions, tumors, inflammatory processes and infectious diseases. The paleoepidemiological analysis revealed differences in certain diseases frequencies in relation to the time period. In general, the results allow a better understanding of the living conditions and the health status of the ancient Egyptian population of two major necropolises.

External auditory exostosis 'at the end of the world'. The southernmost evidence according to the latitudinal hypothesis

Paola V. Ponce, Gabriela Ghidini, Rolando Gonzalez-José

Abstract

External auditory exostoses (EAE) are bony anomalies of the external auricular canal associated with prolonged exposure to cold water. The aim of this paper is to examine the evidence for EAE in the southernmost ethnographic groups who ever inhabited the world. We analysed 108 crania of adult males and females that belonged to Amerindians from Tierra del Fuego. They practised a terrestrial hunter-gather economy and adapted to exploit marine resources. Five out of 55 crania (9.1%) with EAE belonged to those who practised a marine subsistence economy and one out of 53 (1.9%) to a terrestrial economy. These results suggest that EAE might be associated with exposure to cold water due to exploitation of marine resources although further investigations are necessary to confirm this hypothesis. In accordance with Kennedy's hypothesis, the frequency of EAE was low, as expected in such a hostile and harsh cold environment.

Going underground: specialised mortuary practices within liminal venues, social exclusion and subversive activities in prehistoric cave sites of Northern England

Stephany Leach

Abstract

Reanalysis of human skeletal assemblages from subterranean sites in Northern England has highlighted diverse treatment and a range of activities involving the manipulation and deposition of human remains. Previously, the unusual character of these death assemblages had either remained unrecognised or 'normalised'. Overall, the pattern and diversity of treatment mirrored that occurring on contemporary surface sites, although some deviations were noted. Why were certain individuals chosen for differential treatment? Motivations for such deviations in mortuary practice will be explored.

Bodies are profoundly symbolic; deposition of human remains in these liminal or otherworldly locations represented a deliberate, meaningful act. It is highly likely that these locations were perceived quite differently to surface sites. At subterranean sites, activities may have been more restricted, less visible or public, and perhaps even of a subversive nature, forming a significant counterpart to activities occurring at the more open surface sites.

They died in the Great Irish Famine: the osteoarchaeology of the Kilkenny workhouse famine burials

Jonny Geber, Brenda O'Meara

Abstract

The recent development at the former workhouse in Kilkenny City has revealed sixty-one mass-burial pits containing the skeletal remains of approximately 900 individuals. The burials were made over a period of approximately three years at the height of the famine (1845-1849). More than half of the buried individuals are subadults.

Although the skeletal assemblage found at the Kilkenny workhouse represents the tragic and inevitable end for many people during the catastrophe that was the Great Famine, for us they offer the opportunity of a unique insight into the health and social aspects of these, by class and poverty, marginalised people. By extension, using the assemblage and the existing documentary evidence, the study will add to our knowledge of how the famine struck this pauper population and what the living conditions in the workhouse were like during this horrific period in Irish history.

Before abolition: how healthy was the last generation of African slaves in Surinam?

Maria M. Okumura

Abstract

In 1833, the House of Commons approved the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies; however, Surinam did not accomplish this until 1863. With some exceptions, few bioarchaeological studies related to African slaves are known. We present here the results of an analysis of eight skeletons of African slaves (five males and three females) acquired in Surinam at the end of the 19th century by Dr. J. Spitzley and donated to the Duckworth Collection (University of Cambridge). Our results indicate a poor state of health for these individuals, with women presenting a higher frequency of caries and a significantly higher frequency of antemortem tooth loss in comparison with the male individuals. These results, although based on a small sample, can contribute towards a better understanding of the patterns of disease that afflicted the last generation of African slaves in Surinam.

'For certain is death for the born...' An osteoarchaeological assessment of the skeletal remains from Mackney Ringfort, Co. Galway, Ireland

Linda G. Lynch

Abstract

This paper will detail the osteoarchaeological analysis of one hundred and forty-three human skeletons that were excavated at Mackney Ringfort in Ballinasloe, Co. Galway. The excavation was undertaken by Eachtra Archaeological Projects for Galway County Council and the National Roads Authority. The clandestine burials primarily comprised young children and infants, including pre-term infants, although three adults were also recovered. Most of the burials were confined to the ditch of the ringfort. The ringfort and the burials are not contemporary and the burials represent the final use of the site in terms of archaeology. The skeletal remains and other aspects of the site follow the classic definition of a cillín or 'children's burial ground'. The Mackney skeletons are a manifestation of a time in Ireland that is socially and culturally unrecognisable to the modern observer yet, surprisingly, very close in time.

29.3 - Silent witnesses: case studies in osteobiography and forensic archaeology

F102: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Patrick Randolph-Quinney, Jean O'Connor, Xanthe Mallett

Abstract

The history of physical anthropology has justifiably angered many descendant communities, and there has in the past been

a backlash against anyone desiring to study human remains. The descendant communities must have a significant say in what happens to these bones, but it must also be recognised that the information obtained by the study of these bones is of value not just to the scientists but also to descendant communities themselves, as well as the wider populace. Human remains can illuminate important aspects of life history that cannot be recovered from other sources. Furthermore, the context of their recovery can provide direct information relating to manner and cause of death, or reflect the thought processes and intentions of those interring or disposing of such remains. As such, the osteobiography of an individual or population is an opportunity to tell the stories of events in the distant or recent past, giving voice to the silent witnesses. This session will explore narrative aspects of osteobiographical and forensic research through the use of case study examples.

'Our last and best witnesses': bodily remains, human rights and the fiction of the speaking dead

Sonali Thakkar

Abstract

Forensic work has become increasingly important to human rights prosecution. However, forensic evidence is not the only significant form of evidence in the post-Holocaust human rights milieu. Individual testimony, in particular, has occupied a central place in human rights work, and in the literature on memory and trauma.

This paper examines a paradox: while proponents of forensic human rights work tout the reliability of their material evidence, contrasting it to testimony's vicissitudes, they insistently ascribe a testifying voice to bodily remains. In their descriptions, they repeatedly refer to the "voices," "stories," and "testimonies" of these remains. Their discourse, I argue, is characterized by persistent figurative language that relies on the metaphor of the "speaking body" or "speaking dead." This paper considers the implications of this metaphor for determining the evidentiary value of remains, and asks about the ethics of ascribing a fictional voice to those who cannot speak for themselves.

Challenging the amnesia: forensic archaeology and Franco's mass graves in Spain.

Jorge Jiménez Zamora, María del Carme Rissech Badaló, Ermengol Gassiot Ballbé, Carme Boix, Ivan Bordetas, Anna Sánchez, David García, David Rodríguez Antón, Ana Guardia Rubio

Abstract

The coup d'état of July 18th, 1936 was supposed to be the beginning of the Spanish Civil War that ended three years later. With the victory of the rebel army, a dictatorial regime was imposed. Franco's dictatorship was supported by the broad political repression of a large number of people from leftist parties, trade unions and liberal professions. As a result, more than one hundred thousand people were executed, most of the time without any kind of "legal" process during the war and the first years after it ended. These practices were condemned by the UN in 1946 by linking Franco to the Nazi fascism. After 1977, the recovery of democracy established a "pact of silence" concerning such war-time and postwar atrocities. In recent years, an increasing sensibility within Civil Society had led to the investigation of these crimes through the exhumation of hidden mass graves using archaeological forensic techniques.

Equal among equals: a paleobiological assessment of Neolithic collective burial sites in the North Ribatejo, central Portugal

Luiz M. Oosterbeek, Tiago Tomé

Abstract

Neolithic funerary context studies carried out in the North Ribatejo (Central Portugal) in the last 25 years have allowed for a wider understanding of the ways in which these communities behave regarding their dead, as well as of the conditions faced by these individuals. Paleobiological data

retrieved from these individuals of funerary treatment, the individual's place in society, the building of a collective consciousness through the burial sites and different material settings in different sites are analysed here in a wider perspective, in an attempt to better understand the ways in which these communities coped with their changing surrounding environment, both naturally and culturally.

Naming the Dead: The Application of Bioarchaeological Data to Forensic Anthropology and Human Identification

Patrick Randolph-Quinney, Xanthe Mallett

Abstract

Forensic Anthropology (FA) has been defined as "the identification of human remains for medico-legal purposes". Whilst the discipline enjoys a recently raised public profile thanks to television dramas such as CSI or Bones, the roots of forensic anthropology lie much earlier in anatomy and are exemplified in the courts by cases such as the Parkman and Leutger murders (1849 and 1897). Its subsequent history has reflected concomitant scientific developments in physical anthropology and archaeology, sharing many of the core skills of these disciplines, albeit for medico-legal purposes. In a curious twist of fate FA also utilises a common dataset for the purposes of osteobiographic profiling (age at death, sex, stature, and ancestry estimation). Much of this common dataset is derived from bioarchaeological sources, and it is fair to say that much of modern forensic human identification would be rendered impossible without the continued use of such skeletal data. At a time when the necessity of the retention of human remains is being actively debated, the utility of bioarchaeological data for forensic human identification is highlighted. For example, the prosecution of human rights violations during the Bosnian conflicts or identification of individuals caught up in disasters such as the Asian Tsunami would have been rendered problematical without the use of bioarchaeological data. This paper will explore the utility of bioarchaeological data to the practice of forensic anthropology. The paper will discuss the role of such data in the context of human rights violations and human identification of both the living and the dead (including disaster victim identification in mass fatality incidents) and in doing so will attempt to address some of the core questions proposed in the Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present theme.

Sex determination of human Medieval assemblages using ancient DNA analysis

Sheila N. Tierney

Abstract

The excavation of a 'lost' medieval cemetery discovered in 2003 on the route of the N15 Bundoran-Ballyshannon Bypass has created the opportunity for an innovative research project based at the Institute of Technology, Sligo. The aim of this research study is to extract and amplify ancient DNA (aDNA) from archaeological human remains, with specific interest in juveniles whose remains may not be sexed reliably using conventional osteological methods. Our hope is that, by using a biomolecular approach, we will be able to establish the sex of such individuals. Recent developments in molecular biology have provided methods for extracting and analysing ancient DNA from archaeological remains and thus have presented archaeologists with the opportunity to establish the sex of such assemblages using aDNA analysis. Ancient DNA research therefore presents a unique opportunity to both molecular scientists and archaeologists to recover genetic information from archaeological assemblages unavailable by any other approach.

Social identity and the manifestation of power: the mummy of Oetzi (Tisenjoch, Alta Val Senales, Italia)

Gian Luigi Carancini, Tommaso Mattioli

Abstract

This paper aims to suggest a new interpretation of Oetzi the mummy (Tisenjoch, Alta Val Senales, Italia) as a single burial of an individual of high social status. This hypothesis is based

on new data from the analysis of grave goods and his deposition, a topographic study of the area and palaeopathology and medical examinations. The burial of the so-called "ice man" mummy could be related to the sacred geography that appears clearly in Europe during the III millennium and manifests itself in subsequent ages.

To be or not to be Lapita: a re-excavation of the SAC burial ground, Watom Island, East New Britain, Papua New Guinea

Hallie Buckley, Rebecca Kinaston, Dimitri Anson, Herman Mandui, Matthew Leavesley, Kasey Robb

Abstract

The Lapita Cultural Complex is associated with a movement of people that originated in Island Southeast Asia and migrated through Near Oceania to eventually colonise all of Polynesia. The Lapita Cultural Complex is recognised in an archaeological context by distinct pottery, horticultural, and tool traditions, in addition to introducing Austronesian languages into the Pacific that survive to this day. Few prehistoric Lapita-associated Pacific Island cemetery sites have been discovered, the most renowned being that of Teouma, located on Efate Island, Vanuatu. However, a small burial ground, first excavated in 1967 on Watom Island, East New Britain Province, Papua New Guinea, led to debate as to whether the site is Lapita-associated. The current presentation details the results of a re-excavation of the SAC burial ground in February 2008. A report of the cemetery site and the future directions for the Watom skeletal sample will be discussed.

Discussant

Pamela L. Geller

29.4 - History of health in Africa I

F102: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Alan G. Morris, Joel D. Irish, Isabelle Ribot

Abstract

An initiative to study the history of human health through signs of disease in archaeologically derived human skeletons was proposed by Steckel and Rose in 1990. Beginning in the Western Hemisphere, Steckel, Rose and their collaborators, have created an open access public data base for observations that can be combined into what they have termed a health index (Steckel et al 2002). The data have the capability to identify long-term trends in patterns of trauma and violence; biological inequality; aging and health; health during the rise and fall of civilizations; geographic patterns of health; and degenerative joint disease and activity patterns. Observations from the Americas have been published (Steckel & Rose 2002) and the project has since been extended to Europe.

Now is the time to include Africa in the Global History of Health. This session at WAC6 will enable academics who have worked on African palaeopathology to gather to summarise what is already known and to plan for the start of the project. The time period would include specimens from the late Palaeolithic era (Later Stone Age) to the early twentieth century. The gathering is especially important because it will provide an opportunity for African scholars to meet with their colleagues from Europe and the Americas.

Associated Posters

- The skeletal remains of Du Preezhoek, Pretoria, South Africa: A bioarchaeological investigation of an early pioneer family

A global history of health from the Neolithic to the present

Richard H. Steckel, Alan G. Morris

Abstract

This project studies the evolution of human health using the skeletal remains of 300,000 individuals who lived in 2,000 localities around the globe. With an international network of collaborators, we harness the enormous diversity of human living conditions since the Neolithic revolution to test four major hypotheses: (a) the effects of geography versus institutions on health; (b) reasons for Europe's growing malnutrition from the early Middle Ages to the eighteenth century; (c) whether highly severe physiological stress in childhood led to early death in young adults; and (d) whether environmental factors contributed to variations in deliberate trauma. The chronological steps of the project begin by assembling the evidence, which consists of (a) skeletal indicators of sex and age at death, along with pathological lesions and physical measurements that indicate life cycle patterns of chronic morbidity; (b) environmental measures of the physical and the socio-economic context in which the individuals lived.

Health, disease and lifestyle amongst the poor of colonial Cape Town

Louise Friedling, Alan G. Morris

Abstract

Two unvalued 18th and 19th century colonial burial sites, Cobern Street and Marina Residence, were assessed osteologically to reconstruct the life histories and activity patterns of the poorer people living at the Cape. Questions pertaining to stress, activity patterns and trauma were investigated.

Only adults were assessed and analysed (n = 86 and n = 75 for Cobern Street and Marina Residence respectively) as the infant, juvenile and subadult skeletal material was too badly preserved to attempt reconstruction.

Estimated sex profiles revealed different community dynamics. They led hard active lives as seen from their muscle marking and degenerative joint disease patterns. Osteoarthritis was not only very frequent within the groups but was found in much of the younger adult skeletal material. Stress and trauma were relatively low within the two populations. The first possible cases of syphilis, tuberculosis and Paget's disease at the Cape were found within these two study groups.

Trauma and violence in Later Stone Age southern Africa

Alan G. Morris

Abstract

Antemortem and perimortem fractures on skeletons recovered from Later Stone Age burials in southern Africa demonstrate that people were on occasion the victims of severe trauma that can be attributed to interpersonal violence. Case studies are presented of cranial vault fractures on four individuals and an adult female who had two bone arrowheads embedded in her vertebrae. Additional cases show healed fractures, but these probably represent injuries occurring in day to day activities rather than violent conflict.

The picture of the San as 'harmless people' in modern ethnographies probably only represents the situation in the 1960s in northern Botswana. The evidence from the archaeological skeletons suggests that interpersonal violence was a regular occurrence amongst prehistoric foragers. Similar evidence from prehistoric foragers in Australia and California suggests that violence amongst and between hunter-gatherer groups was typical in these societies.

An assessment of the health status by non-specific stress indicators in early farming populations from central and southern Africa

Nonhlanhla Dlamini, Alan G. Morris

Abstract

Overall, the forest population presented with the highest frequencies of CO, PH and PBL, with the exception of LEH, which was highest in the dry savanna region. It is suggested that the health problems of these peoples are a result of their dietary behaviour, sedentary lifestyle and aggregation, which promoted low iron levels, and maintenance and spread of infectious diseases.

A massive epidemic in Central Africa 1,000 years BP?

Alain Froment, Richard Oslisly

Abstract

During the last 20 years, systematic surveys of the central African rainforest area, in Gabon and Cameroon, revealed a great number of archaeological sites from the Neolithic to the recent pre-colonial period. There are few human settlements between 700 and 1,400 BP. The same hiatus is not observed in the savannah areas of Northern Cameroon. This lack of human presence fits with oral traditions, which say that most of the present day populations migrated from elsewhere a few centuries ago. Preliminary genetic studies suggest that modern populations are not descendants of those who experienced this depopulation event, but replaced them. The cause of this decrease cannot be associated with the slave trade, nor can it be associated clearly with changing climatic conditions. This paper reviews more recent epidemic history and examines an hypothesis that the population decrease may have been caused by a major epidemic that affected the central African rainforest.

Health and disease in East Africa during the 19th and early 20th centuries

Maria M. Okumura

Abstract

This paper aims to contribute towards a better understanding of the patterns of health and disease among East African groups and, more specifically, includes East Africa in the Global History of Health Project. The significance of this project stems from the importance placed on osteological/palaeopathological studies of recent African skeletal samples and raises issues regarding the identification of long-term trends in patterns of disease, trauma, and activity patterns in Africa. Data on osteological markers related to pathologies are being collected from skeletal samples from Somalia, Tanzania and Kenya that are currently housed at the Duckworth Laboratory, University of Cambridge. The material dates to the 19th and early 20th centuries and yields important evidence for the health statuses of East African groups during this recent period.

Artificial cranial deformations: metrical identification of the practice in West and Central Africa

Isabelle Ribot, Yannick Korpai, Emily Renschler

Abstract

The practice of artificial cranial deformation in Africa has been reported ethnographically but not analysed anthropometrically. As it is a form of permanent body ornamentation, with possible 'cultural' significance, it is a useful tool for studying human populations. However, the distinction between the intentional and unintentional deformation is sometimes difficult to identify skeletally.

Our aim is to explore intentionally deformed crania in a large sample of modern Sub-Saharan Africans (N=620). Therefore, 4 degrees of cranial deformation based on visual classification are made: none, slight, marked and pathological. The vault (including curvature indices), base, face and endocranium were analysed through multivariate analyses.

29.5 - History of health in Africa II

F102: Friday 4th July 14:00-16:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Alan G. Morris, Joel D. Irish, Isabelle Ribot

Abstract

Please see History of health in Africa I for the session abstract.

New Late Upper Palaeolithic Iberomaurusian burials from Eastern and Northern Morocco

Louise T. Humphrey, Silvia Bello, Abdeljalil Bouzouggar, Nick Barton

Abstract

Evidence of human mortuary activity is well attested in the Late Pleistocene archaeological record of Northwest Africa. Iberomaurusian burials representing a shared cultural tradition that began in the Late Palaeolithic have been recorded at numerous locations, and include major cemeteries at sites such as Grotte des Pigeons at Taforalt in eastern Morocco and sites with single or small groups of burials. We report on newly excavated burials from Taforalt and a surprisingly recent Iberomaurusian burial from Hattab II Cave in Northern Morocco. At Taforalt, remains of several adults and children were found in close spatial proximity towards the back of the cave. At Hattab II Cave, a young adult male was found in association with lithic artefacts, bone sagaies, a marine gastropod and a horn core. Adult dentitions are characterised by deliberate removal of the upper central incisors and exhibit a high prevalence of caries and extreme tooth attrition.

Neolithic health and well-being in Egypt's Western Desert

Joel D. Irish

Abstract

Against a backdrop of megalithic architecture, elaborate ritual, and advanced technology, 67 sets of Final Neolithic (ca. 5,500-5,700 BP) human remains from Gebel Ramlah suggest the populace of this once lush desert enjoyed appreciable wealth, and gender and age equality; the latter two assumptions are based on an equal abundance of elaborate offerings in burials of both sexes and all age groups. Allied with, or perhaps because of, this ostensibly idyllic environment is minimal skeletal pathology and trauma, and long life relative to other regional, time-successive samples. Additional factors augmenting this well-being include a semi-nomadic lifestyle and a herding/intensive-collecting economy. If the present sample is representative of the overall populace, poor preservation is not a major factor in masking disorders, and attrition is not misrepresenting the true incidence of dental disease, then the evident good health and longevity suggest these ancient people inhabited a very favorable place and time.

Dental disease in New Kingdom Nile Valley populations

Michele R. Buzon, Andrea Bombak

Abstract

Excavations at the ancient site of Tombos, situated at the Third Cataract of the Nile in modern Sudan, have revealed a New Kingdom Period cemetery (1400-1050 BC) with the remains of Egyptian and Nubian individuals. Dating to the colonial conquest of Nubia by Egypt, this cemetery provides new evidence for understanding culture contact during the New Kingdom. This study focuses on indicators of dental health at Tombos and other contemporaneous samples in Nubia and Egypt. Due to the likely homogeneity of diets consumed by the samples examined, this investigation examines alternative factors that may have contributed to differing levels of dental disease. Significantly higher rates of tooth wear and antemortem tooth loss as well as population differences may have played an important role in the dental disease variation seen in the Nile Valley during this time.

Specialized activities during the Upper Pleistocene in Africa

Isabelle Crevecoeur

Abstract

Chert mining exploitations have been described in the Nile Valley for the Late Pleistocene. The Nubian Complex found in these sites is thought to be related to well-organized settlement systems. The Nazlet Khater 2 (NK2) skeleton represents the only mature human remains associated with a mining site, Nazlet Khater 4, whose exploitation period ranges from 35 to 40 kyr BP. The anthropological study of NK 2 revealed some characteristics that could be related to specific activities. The infra-cranial remains have strong muscular insertions. The cross-sectional properties of its long bones reflect adaptation to high biomechanical strength and to low mobility pattern. Furthermore, NK 2 possesses lesions (osteoarthritis and enthesopathy) of the vertebrae and limbs that may be related to intensive mining activities. This correlation between archaeological and anthropological observations improves our understanding of modern human behaviour in Africa during the Upper Pleistocene.

How stressful is the desert? Paleopathological conditions as indicators of human adaptation in the Sahara 2000 years ago

Efthymia Nikita, Marta Mirazón Lahr, Federica Crivellaro, Jay Stock, David Mattingly

Abstract

The Garamantes were the ancient inhabitants of Fazzān and flourished between 900 BC and AD 500, when the aridification of the Sahara was complete. Notwithstanding the hyperarid conditions, they are associated with the development of a hierarchical society, trans-Saharan trade and a substantial population increase in the desert. Therefore, it is interesting to examine the pathologies that afflicted them as well as the effectiveness of their culture in buffering the environmental stresses. The examination of 180 skeletons identified degenerative diseases, dental pathologies, nutritional/metabolic disorders, trauma and non-specific periostitis. Sex was in no case associated with these conditions, while age was important in the prevalence of degenerative diseases between adults and subadults and antemortem tooth loss among adults. The results suggest laborious daily activities, relatively limited consumption of carbohydrates, low incidents of trauma and either a diet providing sufficient iron or an environment poor in pathogens or malaria vectors.

Theme 30 - Rainforest as Artefact

Huw Barton, Victor Paz, Tim Denham, Jean Kennedy, Robin Torrence

Abstract

The purpose of this theme is to reset the agenda concerning research on the long-term history of human-rainforest interactions, with a primary focus on subsistence. The major outcome of this discussion will be to (1) form a clearer picture of the current critical issues in understanding human-rainforest interactions; (2) what it is we need to know in order to move forward; and (3) what research strategies and methodologies are likely to address the identified questions and to produce the most significant results in the future.

For many years researchers have been trying to identify the signature of human behaviour in tropical landscapes, untangle the interactions between human versus natural process, and determine the antiquity of occupation and various management and agricultural practices. In various contexts archaeologists and anthropologists recognize a range of human initiatives and responses to the problems of daily subsistence posed by tropical rainforest. Finding solutions to these problems is proving both complex and demanding because it requires the cross fertilization of ideas and methodology from a wide range of disciplines including archaeology, anthropology, botany, ethnobotany, palaeogeography, palaeoclimatology, and genetics. It is hoped that by bringing together a wide range of scholars from across the globe, and from a wide variety of disciplines, the sessions will lead to new collaborative research projects and be a source for new ideas.

In these particular sessions we would like to try a different approach to presentation where authors will be encouraged to pre-circulate their written contributions (2- 5,000 words). The format of oral presentations will be short 5-10 minute 'position' papers, summarizing the key issues. Authors will also be asked to discuss what they perceive to be the major issues in their particular research areas, and address what they feel is needed to solve some of their more pressing research objectives. Following the presentations, the group will workshop the major issues raised.

The aim will be to make concrete proposals regarding new definitions and concepts and identify the types of research that need to be undertaken to solve the questions raised in the papers.

Associated Posters

- o Establishment of a comparative starch reference collection for Indonesia and nearby regions

30.1 - Banana: the neglected history

Theatre R: Friday 4th July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers each followed by discussion

Edmund De Langhe, Tim Denham, Luc Vrydaghs

Abstract

Bananas (*Musa* spp.) have been, and continue to be, a traditional source of food, medicines, and utilitarian tissues for farmers, as well as foragers, in the tropics. They have been a staple in several regions of the world for millennia, especially in tropical Africa, Southeast Asia and Oceania, but also including the Indian sub-continent and potentially the Pacific coast of pre-Hispanic South America. In New Guinea, bananas are associated with the earliest evidence of agriculture, and in Africa the availability of bananas is thought to have been instrumental for the expansion of the Bantu-speaking ancestors.

Research conducted in Papua New Guinea strongly indicates that edible bananas are among the oldest domesticated crops. Furthermore, the available data suggest that the only comparable phenomenon for ancient crop dispersal is the diffusion of Southwest Asian cereal crops. However, early banana domestication and diffusion remain poorly

documented, partly due to a lack of macrobotanical remains, ie, seed, pollen or wood. The development and recent application of microfossil techniques (phytoliths and starch grains) is beginning to shed light on the complex histories of banana domestication and dispersal.

The purpose of the session is to present new microfossil applications in phytolith and starch grain analysis and discrimination - and critically review the available archaeological evidence for bananas in several regions of the world in which it has been an important staple crop. The session is designed to conclude with a discussion of the key questions for future research into the archaeology of the banana.

The banana history: a unique research opportunity?

Pierre de Maret

Abstract

The theme of 'Rainforest as artefact' invites us to 'reset the agenda concerning research on the long term history of human-rainforest interactions, with a primary focus on subsistence'. For such a theme, by its domestication and diffusion, the history of bananas appears as a unique research topic. The banana domestication process should be seen in the wider context of the rainforest proto/vegeculture. More global perspectives of early human rainforest interaction should be promoted in order to better understand the intricate processes involved in the human management of forest resources: the extraordinary biodiversity of the rainforest was an opportunity for its early inhabitants, while at the same time, hunter-gatherers have contributed to the biodiversity of this very complex habitat.

Combining biological approaches to highlight the evolution of *Musa* complex

Xavier Perrier, Frederic Bakry, Françoise Carreel, Christophe Jenny, Jean-Pierre Horry, Vincent Lebot, Isabelle Hippolyte

Abstract

The diversity of the banana complex can be deciphered only by jointly characterizing the original wild species and their relatives, the primitive diploid forms and the triploid varieties. Sexuality, the primary source of diversity, is strongly disrupted in the cultivated varieties (sterility, parthenocarp and vegetative propagation) and is relayed by human selection of punctuated mutations vegetatively maintained. Many biological tools illustrate peculiar facets of the diversity and their joint analysis enables an evolutionary reading of this diversity. The access to forms resulting from ancient events and vegetatively maintained is a valuable asset. We propose various assumptions in the structure of wild species, on the domestication of the edible diploids from hybrids between wild forms, on the direct ancestry of triploids from cultivated diploids, and on the ancient migrations. The comparison with data from archaeology, linguistics and human genetics will enable the validation, refinement and dating of the proposed domestication process.

Examining banana and ensete starch to track evidence for these starchy foods in archaeological sites

Linda S. Cummings

Abstract

Identification of starches and analysis of the starch record has contributed to our understanding of the use of many plants. Archaeological records contain evidence of starches on tools and in sediments from features. Extraction and identification of starches relies on thorough lab procedures and reference collections. This paper addresses the utility of adding starch analysis to the suite of analyses, such as phytolith analysis, used to track the domestication of banana and use of banana and ensete. Both spatial and temporal considerations are explored.

Differentiating Musaceae phytoliths (diploids, triploids and hybrids) through morphotypology and morphometry*Luc Vrydaghs, Jason Manwaring, Edmond De Langhe, H. Volkaeart, Ines Van den houwe, Terry Ball***Abstract**

Phytoliths may provide archaeological evidence of banana cultivation and domestication. Phytoliths of edible bananas in archaeological contexts could document migration of people in prehistoric times. Because the phytoliths may be derived from banana plants with different genetic backgrounds, there is a need to differentiate among phytoliths produced by specific Musaceae species and groups. We determined the distinctive criteria for Musaceae phytoliths from *Eumusa*, *Australimusa* and *Ensete* leaves. We intend to determine: 1) if the phytoliths of the different wild ancestor species could be differentiated; 2) if the phytoliths from triploid bananas could be distinguished from those produced by diploids; 3) if phytoliths produced by the triploid bananas could be differentiated according to species and genome groups; 4) the effect of interspecific hybridization on phytolith morphometry. Results suggest that combining morphotypic, morphometric and historical analysis can help investigators make some inferences about the taxa producing banana phytoliths gathered in archaeological contexts.

Relevance of banana seeds in archaeology*Edmond De Langhe***Abstract**

The Pacific Plantains are exclusive to Austronesian-speaking people in the Pacific. They are triploid hybrids with two genomes from *Musa acuminata* and one genome from *Musa balbisiana*. The initial domestication of bananas took place in New Guinea and that area. Diffusion of these first domesticates into Indonesia and Asia would have generated the more popular triploids. The original geographic configuration of the wild species of the Pacific Plantains causes a problem as to their area of origin. The only plausible solution is that people introduced *M. balbisiana* to places in the New Guinea zone where edible AA bananas were already grown. Seeds of *Musa balbisiana* show a unique morphology. Their presence in prehistoric vestiges would point to the presence of *Musa balbisiana*. Such findings in regions where *M. balbisiana* was not endemic would point to people having introduced the plant and to likely areas of the AAB Pacific Plantain generation.

Traces of plant use in iron slag: bananas in the iron-production technologies of southern and western Uganda*Louise Iles***Abstract**

The use of banana plants in several pre-colonial iron-production technologies of southern and western Uganda has been documented by the presence of preserved banana leaf impressions visible in the solidified waste-products of smelting, or slag. An investigation into the selection and use of plants within these technologies was undertaken in 2004 in southern Uganda, implementing a new methodology to record the archaeobotanical information contained within the slag. Non-destructive casts of a representative sample of plant impressions were made on-site using a polyvinylsiloxane dental gel. These were then taken to London for further examination, allowing for identification of the casts to the level of plant family. Although only one site in southern Uganda yielded slag with banana impressions, more recent archaeometallurgical research in western Uganda has also revealed the repeated presence of these banana leaf impressions in iron slag, confirming that this was an unusual, yet intended aspect of these technologies.

Banana domestication in the homeland of the genus *Musa*: not just a pretty fruit*Jean Kennedy***Abstract**

Bananas, perhaps the most recognisable of fruits, are nowhere more genetically diverse than in the southwest Pacific, where parthenocarpic fruit originated according to recent biomolecular evidence. In the wider Indo-Malesian area, homeland of the genus *Musa*, understanding the domestication of bananas must include consideration of a much greater range of *Musa* species than just the few implicated in the parentage of the modern cultivars with seedless fruit. Despite ethnobotanical evidence that the genus has been valued for many more products than just edible fruit, the role of such products in the process of domestication is seldom considered. As well as documenting the development and spread of seedless cultivars, we need to develop models of the fundamental Indo-Malesian practices by which the greater range of species and products, seeds and all, were managed on a small scale.

Tracing domestication and cultivation of bananas from phytoliths: an update from Papua New Guinea*Carol J. Lentfer, Clair Harris***Abstract**

There is now good evidence from current banana distributions and genetic analysis that Papua New Guinea and nearby regions have played a key role in the domestication of edible *Musa* and *Callimusa* bananas. Strong support for this also comes from phytoliths. This paper presents results of an analysis of leaf phytoliths extracted from wild and cultivated *Musa* and *Callimusa* bananas and *ensete* collected from Papua New Guinea. The analysis uses several attributes which coincide with and build upon previous analyses. The morphometric database, combined with a comprehensive set of images facilitates banana phytolith identification and is another step forward in solving the issues surrounding banana dispersal, cultivation and domestication in the region.

Banana (*Musa* spp.) domestication in the Asia-Pacific region: linguistic and archaeobotanical perspectives*Mark Donohue, Tim Denham***Abstract**

Lexical evidence from New Guinea to South Asia establishes a relative chronology for the early dispersal of cultivated bananas. Following a separate line of inquiry, archaeobotanical research establishes a deep antiquity for the cultivation of bananas in the New Guinea region with subsequent dispersal westward. Integrating these independent lines of evidence, we posit an historical scenario for the anthropic spread of cultivated bananas from New Guinea to Africa.

Banana cultivation in Asia: a review of the evidence from archaeology and linguistics*Dorian Q. Fuller, Marco Madella***Abstract**

South Asia provides evidence for introduced banana cultivars that are surprisingly early in the Indus Valley but late elsewhere in India. Although phytolith data are still limited, systematic samples from fourteen sites in six regions suggests an absence of bananas from most of Neolithic/Chalcolithic South Asia, but presence in the Indus valley. Historical linguistic evidence suggests the major diffusion of banana cultivars was in the later early historic period (ca. 2000 BP). Nevertheless Harappan period phytolith evidence suggests some cultivation by 2000 BC, and implies hybridization with *M. balbisiana* had already occurred. Evidence from an early Holocene site in Sri Lanka attests to traditions of utilisation of *M. balbisiana*, a plausible area for hybridization with cultivated *acuminata* bananas, perhaps already being moved by Austronesian sailors by the later third millennium BC. Hybridization here, and/or in New Guinea, seems more

plausible than hybridization in northern Southeast Asia as Simmonds hypothesized.

Early bananas in Africa: the state of the art

Katharina Neumann, Elisabeth Hildebrand

Abstract

Early African banana cultivation has been proposed on the basis of phytolith evidence from first millennium BC archaeological contexts at Nkang, Cameroon (Mbida et al. 2001), and sediment cores >4000 bp from a swamp at Munsu, Uganda (Lejju et al. 2006). These finds face intense scrutiny for two reasons: phytolith studies are new to African archaeological research, and early dates for banana cultivation would force drastic revision of current theories regarding early African food production. Under these circumstances, Africanist scholars are likely to question phytolith identification, dating and contextual integrity (eg Vansina 2003). We review potential methodological concerns regarding current studies, and propose ways for phytolith specialists to resolve these issues and communicate results to a broader academic audience.

Archaeobotanical evidence for Africa's earliest banana

Julius B. Lejju

Abstract

The discovery of banana phytoliths dating to the first millennium BC in Cameroon had ignited debate about the timing of the introduction of this important food crop to Africa. This paper presents archaeobotanical evidence provided by phytoliths and starch-grain analysis obtained from a sediment core from a swamp at Munsu, Uganda that appears to indicate the presence of bananas (*Musa*) at this site during the fourth millennium BC. This discovery is evaluated in the light of existing knowledge of phytolith taphonomy, starch grains, the history of *Musa*, ancient India Ocean trade and African prehistory.

Banana: what further information can Bantu comparative linguistics offer?

Jacky Maniacky

Abstract

Just like for other non-African plants such as an Asiatic variety of yam, it is possible to find linguistic evidence of a very old presence of banana in Africa. Linguistic approaches to bananas show a rich vocabulary related to this plant and its cultivars. This is the case in Bantu languages for instance. But a more careful use of historical and comparative linguistics would provide even more data with historical relevance for the plant. Beyond the words used to name the various cultivars and the quite productive vocabulary on the different kinds of tier (hand) or bunch (stem), many Bantu languages describe the plant in detail, just like for oil palm, an African tree. This lexical fertility proves how important banana is for the societies involved. As for the possibility to establish reconstructed lexical stems like *-kòndè (banana) in the proto-language, this shows how deep in time the first contacts are with that plant.

Bananas and plantains in Africa; interpreting the linguistic evidence

Roger Blench

Abstract

Phytolith evidence for early domesticated bananas in Cameroon confirms a conclusion reached from a combination of somatic and linguistic evidence, namely that bananas reached West Africa, presumably from SE Asia, at an early period. Botanical evidence suggests that triploid plantains, AAB, are the most credible early domesticates; their African centre of diversity is in the zone from SE Nigeria to Gabon. The mechanism of plantain dispersal, and two other crops, taro and the water-yam (*Dioscorea esculenta*), is much-disputed, but no evidence points to their diffusion across the continent from East Africa. The paper will argue: a) triploid plantains arrived in West Africa ca. >2500 BP along with taro

and water-yam; b) the most prominent root for plantain, #kodo, occurs across the zone of the greatest degree of somatic variation; c) the introduction of the plantain can be linked with the distribution of typical artefacts made from banana-stems.

30.2 - Shifting cultivation

Theatre R: Friday 4th July 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers each followed by discussion

Tim Denham, Robin Torrence, Peter J. Matthews

Abstract

The session will discuss theoretical and methodological issues concerning the origins and history of shifting cultivation in tropical environments. The aim is to take a critical appraisal at well entrenched ideas about how shifting cultivation fits within theories about agricultural origins and change. One widely accepted view is that this form of agriculture is widespread because it is perfectly suited to the soils and climate of tropical forests and, as such, it probably developed gradually out of low intensity forms of plant management. Secondly, shifting cultivation is generally thought to require low amounts of energy and therefore to precede permanent, labour intensive forms of agriculture. In contrast, William Denevan has made the radical proposal that without the use of metal tools, shifting cultivation is not the most energy-efficient way to exploit these environments, especially when compared to permanent agriculture based on soils renewed annually on flood plains. If he is correct, then we might expect shifting agriculture to develop out of more intense sedentary cultivation. This session will include case studies across a wide range of tropical settings and time periods. These examine the history of shifting cultivation and particularly the validity of Denevan's hypothesis and/or offer alternative models for shifting cultivation. The session will also address definitional and typological problems with describing shifting cultivation and methods for monitoring its occurrence, variation and change in the archaeological record.

Shifting cultivation in PreEuropean Amazonia????

William I. Woods

Abstract

Past and present Amazonian Amerindian groups have been seen as dependent on extensive, rather than intensive horticulture, with both soil infertility and rare, dispersed protein contributing to the 'counterfeit paradise' quality of their environment. It is becoming increasingly clear that Amazonian responses to problems of food production involved a large array of cultigens and semidomesticates, agroforestry, focused manipulation of local ecologies, and large-scale modification of soil conditions. At least by, but probably well before, the advent of the Christian era, the range of successful adaptations included true sedentism based on intensive agroforestry and farming, in many Amazonian settings. Indeed, through control of local nutrient movements, numerous groups developed landesque capital and were moving toward comprehensive forms of sociopolitical complexity.

Extensive to intensive, or first fruits and then roots?

Manuel Arroyo-Kalin, Charles Clement, James A. Fraser, Eduardo G. Neves

Abstract

Many late Holocene ceramic age settlements in Amazonia are expanses of anthrosols known as terras pretas; often these are surrounded by lighter-coloured anthrosols known as terras mulatas. This position paper first draws on geoarchaeological data on this distinction to support Denevan's thesis about the importance of spatially and pyrogenically 'intensive' cultivation prior to the introduction of metal tools. However, it next underscores the importance of discussing 'intensive' cultivation practices not only in relation to post-contact, spatially 'extensive' strategies but also looking back in time to their likely historical predecessor: the formation of anthropogenic concentrations of edible fruit trees, and attendant and interlinked processes of domestication and soil enrichment.

We argue that in the Amazon basin these landscape transformations spawned embryonic conditions for itinerant-tended gardens in which new food species, including root crops, could thrive. Later intensification of specific crops no doubt resulted in Denevan's 'intensive' cultivation scenario.

The Bantu expansion and the first millennium BC Central African rainforest crisis

Katharina Neumann, Alfred Ngomanda, Barthélémy Tchiengué

Abstract

New archaeological and palaeoenvironmental data from southern Cameroon indicate a climatically induced destruction of the Central African rainforest between 500 and 200 cal BC. Under a more seasonal climate, secondary plant communities were established, converting the formerly inhospitable humid forest into an attractive environment for savanna farmers. Climate change seems to have been an important factor for the immigration of Bantu speaking populations who had iron tools and established a shifting cultivation system in the rainforest. Studies of modern analogous farming practices in southern Cameroon show that secondary vegetation is much easier to clear than mature rain forest. Current palaeoenvironmental data do not yet allow us to distinguish between climatically induced vegetation change and anthropogenic disturbance.

Shifting cultivation and floodplain-cropping - archaeobotanical evidence of different modes of Iron Age millet cultivation in the Sahel of West Africa

Alexa Hoehn, Stefanie Kahlheber, Katharina Neumann

Abstract

Examples of different strategies of cultivating millet from two different regions in West Africa demonstrate the adaptability of Iron-Age societies to different environmental settings. Shifting-cultivation was practised on the sandy soils of northern Burkina Faso throughout the Iron Age. The rise of fallow species in various charcoal assemblages renders this obvious. The strong presence of *Guiera senegalensis* in Late Iron Age samples even points to an intensification of shifting-cultivation with shorter fallow periods, probably in combination with increased cattle herding. In the Chad Basin a different kind of cultivation system is and probably was practised: masakwa farming is a special form of cultivating sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*) on the low-lying firgi clay soils, which are temporarily flooded after the rainy season. Archaeobotanical evidence cannot directly prove the implication of this method for the Iron Age, but sorghum grains are present in archaeobotanical assemblages from the 1st century AD onwards.

Ecological context and socio-economic changes in a Yao mountain village, northern Thailand

Takashi Masuno

Abstract

Many Yao people migrated from China into Thailand, via Laos, during the early 19th century. They supported themselves with slash-and-burn farming, and settled in the mountainous regions of northern Thailand where few inhabitants were present. The present author has studied recent land-use history and socio-economic change in one Yao village in Phayao province. The village centre is at 950 m asl, with hills rising to 1500 m above, and a valley descending to about 500 m below. Land-use history was reconstructed using direct observation, interviews and aerial photos from the 1950s to early 2000s. Given the favorable ecological circumstances, it is curious that the village area was not already inhabited when the Yao people arrived. The earlier history of occupation in this particular area and locality is completely unknown, but it is unlikely that the Yao people encountered virgin primary forest when they first arrived here.

Shifting cultivation in the aftermath of volcanic eruptions in the Willaumez Peninsula, Papua New Guinea

Robin Torrence

Abstract

Imagine that everywhere you can see has been totally devastated by a volcanic eruption and is now covered with thick deposits of volcanic ash. Nothing is growing. All gardens, forest and marine resources have been wiped out. This is what many populations have had to face when deciding how to re-occupy devastated homelands. Do they wait until the forest has regenerated and familiar resources have returned? Do they take advantage of the loss of trees and weeds to make gardens as soon as possible? In this paper I will consider the potential role of shifting cultivation in the recolonisation of lands following volcanic eruptions, particularly in tropical regions. A series of models will be compared to the archaeological record from the Willaumez Peninsula, Papua New Guinea.

Vegetation change and land use in the wet tropics of West New Britain, Papua New Guinea: evidence from phytolith analysis

Carol J. Lentfer, Robin Torrence, Jim Specht, Christina Pavlides, Richard Fullagar

Abstract

Human occupation of the wet tropical region of West New Britain, Papua New Guinea, exceeds 30,000 years. The vegetation history from phytolith analyses documents burning and forest disturbance in the region coincidental with the earliest signs of occupation. Whether or not this disturbance is human induced is not known. However, throughout the region there is strong evidence for increasing intensification of environmental disturbance from the early Holocene onwards. This can be correlated to changing settlement patterns and a gradual shift from mobile towards more sedentary modes of subsistence. The evidence from phytoliths suggests that a shift towards sedentism, concomitant with forest clearance and reliance on plant cultivation, was established well before the first appearance of the Lapita cultural complex in the region. It is likely that the Lapita culture was heavily influenced by subsistence and land use practices already established within the region prior to its emergence.

Spatio-temporal continuities and discontinuities in shifting cultivation across the highlands of New Guinea during the Holocene

Tim Denham

Abstract

Multi-disciplinary lines of archaeological, geomorphological and palaeoecological evidence for shifting cultivation across the highlands of New Guinea are reviewed. Continuities and discontinuities in shifting cultivation through time are characterised for several inter-montane valleys. These characterisations provide a context for a detailed interpretation of land use practices for the Upper Wahgi valley during the Holocene, including an understanding of human responses to climatic and tectonic perturbations. Issues associated with the conceptual and methodological differentiation of shifting cultivation from other forms of agriculture in the New Guinean context are considered.

30.3 - Agroforestry: transformations of tropical perennial crops

Theatre R: Friday 4th July 14:00-16:00
Workshop

Jean Kennedy, Huw Barton, Victor Paz

Abstract

Rainforests are frequently described as the world's last virgin landscapes. In general, land covered by forest is widely considered to be segregated functionally and conceptually from land that is cultivated or gardened. Since these divisions are conceptions of our own making, it is questionable where

the lines between them may be drawn, and what may be considered natural and what human-made vegetation. Peoples' engagement in systems of plant manipulation that include forest management, involving a variety of strategies to improve resource yields and to create favourable patterns of resource distribution and vegetation succession, has probably developed over the long term, generally enriching lived landscapes. Indigenous conceptions of people and their environment must also be crucial, as people make and are made by their view of the world.

In this session we will explore the social and economic contexts of people and forest, and search for new and improved ways of detecting anthropogenic influences within tropical forests. We will work towards a clearer understanding of how plant management practices may be defined. What are arboriculture and agroforestry? How do we detect these practices in prehistory, or even in the more recent past? Debate concerning definitions and detection of domestication and the apparent manipulation of wild and cultivated plants within concepts and systems of forest management will also be welcome in this session. Following the presentations, the group will workshop the major issues raised, and identify the types of research that need to be undertaken to solve the questions raised.

Agroforestry, arboriculture, tree cropping, forest gardens, silviculture? Talking about tree management in prehistory

Jean Kennedy

Abstract

I propose that 'agroforestry' is the appropriate term for systems of food production that incorporate trees in combination with other perennial and/or annual crops. Alternative terms tend to imply some sort of activity centred more or less exclusively on trees, whether as a specialisation separate from other production systems, or as an early stage in the development of the treeless field systems that have dominated modern agriculture. The term agroforestry, on the other hand, has been appropriated to refer to a recent strategy for mitigating the effects of high modern monocropping by incorporating trees. Too often, enthusiastic promotion of such interventions to small-holder farmers in the third world has been based on ignorance of their home-grown systems, based on just the same strategy. Let us reclaim the term for what is clearly an ancient and widespread set of productive practices.

Fruit-eating birds, hunting techniques and human translocation of taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) in Asia and the Pacific

Peter J. Matthews

Abstract

Wild taros produce sweet, brightly-coloured and non-poisonous fruit that are attractive for a wide range of fruit-eating birds and other animals. In Southeast Asia, the fruit have also been widely used as a bait for simple noose traps used to catch birds in forest-edge habitats. These facts, and recent observations of wild taros in apparently-natural and in obviously-disturbed habitats, suggest a model of origins and dispersals in which human translocation of the plant may have been important since long before it was deliberately planted or cultivated as a food source. In addition, increasing human disturbance of forests throughout tropical Asia and the Pacific, may have vastly expanded the area of suitable habitats available for colonisation by wild taros, leading to an explosion in genetic diversity of the species. A programme of wide-ranging ecological, genetic and ethnological research is needed to test these ideas.

Domestication and diversity in manioc (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz ssp. *esculenta*, Euphorbiaceae)

Laura M. Rival

Abstract

The research programme reviewed here offers new insights on the evolution of manioc (*Manihot esculenta*) under domestication, and, as such, contributes to current scientific

efforts aimed at documenting forms of environmental management, local knowledge systems and cultural practices that enhance genetic diversity. It is argued that by bringing closer together archaeology, linguistics, and social and cultural anthropology with the kind of genetic and molecular biology used today by crop researchers, ethnobiology has the potential of making a major contribution to anthropological theory.

Archaeological and ethnobotanical records of *Canarium* in Vietnam and Southeast Asia

Nguyen Viet

Abstract

Canarium has been an important useful plant in Vietnam since more than ten thousand years ago. In Southern Asia, the earliest evidence of this plant as human food may be in Sri Lanka (12,500 BP). Nut remains excavated at the Hoabinhian cave Con Moong (Thanh Hoa Province, northern Vietnam) have shown a change in the trees used from *Castanopsis* to *Canarium* in the period 11,000 BP-10,500 BP. This transition to *Canarium* may reflect general changes in vegetation, in response to the warming climate of the early Holocene. In Thailand, *Canarium* was also being used at about 11,000 years ago, in Hoabinhian contexts. At Con Moong, a range of presumed-wild *Canarium* species are represented in early deposits. Human influence on plant populations and natural migration of *Canarium* species is considered

Tracing agroforestry in the Cameroonian rainforest

Stefanie Kahlheber

Abstract

The intensive use of forest resources often involves tending of selected species. Farming communities practising shifting cultivation protect the most useful woody species when clearing the forest for new fields, thus creating agroforestry systems. As a result, the secondary forest developing after the cultivation cycle is enriched in useful woody plants. It is conceivable that even within mature forests valuable trees will gain more ground. Thus, increasing values for fruit trees in ancient plant remain records could be seen as an indicator for human impact and may reflect the establishment of agroforestry systems. In this regard the complementary information of charcoal and carpological records from archaeological excavations in the southern Cameroonian rainforest dating between 500 BC and 500 AD and off-site pollen data shall be discussed.

Vegeculture and people in Island Southeast Asia

Huw Barton

Abstract

This paper is a discussion of 'cultivation' in its different guises and the implications of David Harris's 'people-plant' continuum against a long history of human occupation of tropical rainforest in Borneo, a history that is demonstrably at least 45,000 years old. One of the main issues considered is how a long history of vegeculture, primarily involving asexual propagation, transplanting and low intensity plant management within a forested environment might have influenced the beliefs and behaviours of the people themselves. While Harris's people-plant continuum is, at least figuratively, a unidirectional system, a model for the origins of agriculture, it is also possible to conceive of this relationship as a plant-people continuum and to think about the ways that plants and their reproductive cycles have in turn, made people.

Theme 31 - Reflections on Archaeology and Politics

Talia Shay, Víctor González Fernández

Abstract

The days of neutral, value-free science have long gone. However, when various stakeholders claim to have different mappings of the past, few of them tend to go beyond their own limitations of creed, ethnicity, race, etc., and state their positions clearly and unequivocally.

The purpose of this theme is fourfold:

- Firstly, to address cases around the world where a biased attitude to the past is clearly evident, including, but not limited to, the Middle East and South America;
- Secondly, to investigate the context of this biased attitude to the past, and its consequences (which have been particularly far-reaching in areas like South America), with a special focus on cases where this has resulted in a tangible influence on people's identity, for example, in Israel and in the territory of the Palestinian Authority;
- Thirdly, we would like to encourage a dialogue on the development of a new code of ethics in these areas that relates specifically to the investigation of the relationship between people and their past;
- Finally, to offer a synthesis based on the cross-cultural comparison of the above issues, across the different parts of the world addressed in the theme's sessions.

Since the purpose of this theme is to provide knowledge about differences and similarities in the relationship between archaeology / anthropology and the arena of local, regional and national politics, we encouraged sessions on the following topics:

- How archaeological knowledge in the Middle East, South America, and other areas is used or abused for political purposes
- The contextual background of biased attitudes to the past in different parts of the world
- Whether archaeologists prevent the results of scientific work from being used against particular groups or factions in these areas
- How these biased attitudes to the past influence people's identity
- The indigenous perspectives on archaeological inference in different areas
- Whether reciprocal relations (and the emergence of new code of ethics) are evident between archaeologists / anthropologists and indigenous communities in particular areas.

31.1 - Politics and archaeology/anthropology in different regions of the world

G109: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Talia Shay, Víctor González Fernández

Abstract

This session will relate to some of the questions proposed in our general theme "Reflections on Politics and Archaeology /Anthropology":

1. How archaeological knowledge in the world is used or abused for political purposes

2. The contextual background of biased attitudes to the past in different parts of the world
3. Whether archaeologists/anthropologists can prevent the results of scientific work from being used against particular groups or factions in these areas
4. How biased attitudes to the past influence peoples identity in different areas of the world
5. What are the perspectives of indigenous people or different minorities on archaeological inference in different areas and how they live on the intersection between the prevailing and traditional values
6. Whether reciprocal relations are evident between archaeologists / anthropologists and indigenous communities in particular areas and whether they point to the emergence of a new code of ethics.

There are papers in this session from different parts of the world, which include Turkey, Japan, and the U.S.A. and relate to the above questions. At the end of this session a discussion of the presented topics will take place.

The past within the present: the uses and abuses of Mapungubwe in contemporary South Africa

Innocent Pikirayi

Abstract

Knowledge of the past is not value-free. The selection of what is significant and how it should be interpreted or presented partly derives from political and other values in present-day society. Archaeology and history for example have been used either consciously or unconsciously to justify present-day values and our perceptions and notions of the past. This paper examines the uses of the world heritage site of Mapungubwe in contemporary South Africa and shows that the pre-European past is usable and relevant to the present. This 'usable past' is, in many ways, part of the broader new nationalist discourse which stemmed from African Nationalism, whose objective is to revive past African culture and identities, and as a reaction to the negativities of European colonisation and racial segregation. This past is used by a wide spectrum of society including politicians, business people, scholars, artists and the general public.

Constructing a nation's past: archaeology in the eyes of the state in Turkey

Ciler Cilengiroglu, Sinan Ünlüsoy

Abstract

In Turkey, with the foundation of the republic in 1923, archaeology has been instrumentalized as a discipline in the service of a nation building project which had to detach itself from its Ottoman past in order to create a state ideology based on ethnic identity. This new state ideology was not only shaped by a nationalistic attitude but also embraced the modernization and westernization movements of the previous century. We believe that these two perspectives, imposed on the public by the state and Turkish intellectuals, have had a long-lived effect on now seemingly extremely apolitical Turkish archaeology. In our paper, we would like to explore to what extent and in which direction these discourses changed through time in terms of how archaeology is practised and perceived in Turkey.

Positioning the Ainu in constructions of national history for Japan

Fumiko Ikawa-Smith

Abstract

The position of the Ainu people in relation to the "Japanese" majority and the archaeological remains of the Jomon should be considered in terms of three phases. In the period immediately after the Meiji Restoration of 1868, when Japan was "catching up with the West", the Jomon remains were ascribed to the Ainu, as they were unacceptably primitive for the ancestral Japanese who were thought to have arrived later with a superior culture. The Ainu, therefore, were seen as the remnants of the displaced aboriginals. Starting in the 1920,

with the rise of militaristic nationalism, the idea that the Japanese people were indigenous to the archipelago, as were the Ainu, was advanced. This remained the mainstream anthropological position until the late 1980s, when "internationalization" became the catch phrase. A significant number of continental migrants arriving during the Final Jomon to create a "homogeneous" Japan became a widely accepted proposition.

An ethnography of teaching archaeology: the example of Israel

Talia Shay

Abstract

The topic of this research is teaching archaeology of the Near East and Israel to Jewish and Arab students. It is well known today that archaeology, especially in contested regions such as Israel, has often been used as a powerful tool to justify political and religious agendas.

This paper describes how, by adopting a postmodern approach to the teaching of archaeology, it has become possible to explore diverse identities and communities in Israel. This approach also provides the students with the tools necessary to evaluate and criticize interpretations of the past and reflects on their own social and relative positions in Israeli society.

Stipulated justice: Israeli students in the age of critical anthropology and sociology

Moshe Levy

Abstract

Israeli anthropology and sociology have changed dramatically since the 1970s. This change included the abandonment of conservative theories and an overwhelming adoption of critical perspectives. Those theories introduce themselves as a vehicle that can promote social change and provide justice and equality to disadvantaged minorities in Israel.

This paper aims to examine how the different critical perspectives are being accepted by Israeli students from different groups and minorities (Jewish, Muslim, women, men, Ashkenazi, Mizrahi, middle class and low class) that attended anthropology and sociology classes that took place in four Israeli academic institutions. The social heterogeneity of the students in these geographically scattered institutions, together with the turbulent political and social situation in Israel during the process of data collection, enabled different comparisons that shed a new light on role of critical thought in a conflicted society.

The destruction of Slavic monuments in Greek Macedonia

Yannis Stavridopoulos

Abstract

Macedonia is a region in the northern part of Greece. It became part of the country in 1912-13 as the result of the Balkan wars. At the time of its incorporation into the Greek nation state, it had a mixed population of different cultural backgrounds. Those people coexisted as distinct cultural groups maintaining their own material culture, one of them being Slavic speaking. This paper concerns the destruction of the Slavic monuments (churches, cemeteries, inscriptions) of Greek Macedonia from 1912-13 onwards. My aim is to examine this process and the agents responsible for it. On the basis of this, I will suggest that the disappearance of the Slavic cultural heritage resulted in the cultural homogenization of the area and it was part of a process of assimilation of those citizens who represent divergence from the national ideal. Key words: Slavic monuments, destruction of monuments, cultural heritage, homogenization.

The sanctuary of Tas-Silg in Malta. A case-study of materializing practice under the flag of national independence

Anna Maria Rossi

Abstract

The Italian Archaeological Expedition (Missione Archeologica Italiana a Malta) started the excavation of Tas-Silg (in a field known at that time as 'Ta' Berikka') just a few months before the proclamation of Independence from the British Empire. This first archaeological campaign was inaugurated by the stroke of a pickaxe swung by the Maltese Minister of Education. Tas-Silg is today one of the most relevant archaeological sites within the Maltese archipelagos, and to a certain extent in the whole Mediterranean area. This paper shows how Tas-Silg has been materialized as an archaeological site by experts' activities (mainly Italian) and by the intended and unintended consequences of their actions. In particular, it focuses on the interconnection between practices and the interpretation process in the '60s, and on the way in which this mutual relationship has affected the present regarding both the experts' approach to the site, and the perception of it by non-experts' community.

Reflections on archaeology and politics: the case of the Canary Islands in the 19th and 20th centuries

Jose F. De la Rosa

Abstract

In my paper I analyse how Canarian prehistory was invented by means of the establishment of a body of knowledge in the 19th and 20th centuries. Amongst other aspects, I consider the methodological and theoretical guidelines underlying the Canarian archaeology of those centuries, which was deeply influenced by the European framework. I also take into consideration the political context (both local and international) of Canarian archaeology, which developed a discourse which defined vindictive identities and produced subjects, the Guanches (ancient inhabitants of the Canary Islands) that were seen as European and not as African, and therefore, contested the early colonization of the Canarian archipelago by great ancient cultures. Assuming the superiority of the Western culture, Canarian archaeologists adopted the western system of concepts, practices, knowledge and beliefs about the remote past, and this led to the mimicry of the European model.

Artifacts, interests and agencies - the politics of archaeology in Sudan

Ida Dykorn Heierland

Abstract

Archaeology has generally been connected to nationalism and nation building. But the politics of archaeology is also about different interests and agencies at different levels: local, regional, national and finally global. Firstly, I will examine the coming of archaeology as an institutionalized discipline in Sudan and its relation to different socio-political contexts. Secondly, through empirical cases - resting in a set of artifacts constituting a part of Sudan's archaeological heritage - I will map different interests and agencies concerning these artifacts. By means of an empirical exploratory procedure, I will illustrate how local and global processes are interwoven in the constitution, management and use of Sudan's archaeological heritage today. Thirdly, I will, with reference to Sudan and comparative examples in a global context, discuss how the two former tasks may help us to develop the "politics of archaeology" as a multifaceted concept of how archaeology can be an active agent in peoples' present.

Has your loved one been attended? The interment of deceased non-Jewish immigrants in Israel

Talia Shay, Mark Katzenelson

Abstract

Our research concerns Israeli formal policy toward the interment of deceased immigrants from the former USSR and

its influence on their identity. It is based on a year study of the formal ways of interment in a private cemetery and also on interviews conducted with the relatives of the deceased. About a million people immigrated to Israel from the former USSR during the 90s. Although considered Jews in their former homeland, 250,000 immigrants are not considered Jews in Israel and consequently cannot be buried in public cemeteries of the State. This situation forces them to seek alternative cemeteries, which considering their low economic status are sometimes neglected and unattended. The fact that they are prevented from exercising what they consider to be their basic rights has brought about a range of attitudes on their part toward the country and its policy.

31.2 - Politics and practice: archaeology in North Africa

G109: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

Panel

Corisande Fenwick, Caroline Goodson

Abstract

This session will highlight some of the issues facing archaeologists working in North Africa. North Africa's long history of conquests and survivals has meant that archaeology has often been deployed in the formation of multiple identities and histories. Post-colonial reassessment of North Africa is one of many reappraisals that archaeologists have begun to evaluate; another is the juxtaposition of Arab and Berber, an identification fundamental to practices of categorization and representation both among North Africans themselves and by outsiders, closely related to current social and political conflict. How are tensions between national histories and local pasts negotiated and reconciled? In what ways are archaeology and heritage practices implicated in colonialist, nationalist and counter-nationalist discourses?

The pervasiveness of such discourses means that the role of the archaeologist whether local or foreign is volatile but potentially progressive. Contemporary geo-politics not only shape academic and public understandings of 'North African' pasts, but also influence research through the policies of funding agencies and institutions, the topics which archaeologists choose to explore, and the scale and focus of research projects. What is the relationship between archaeology and the complexities of post-colonial and neo-colonial political realities? Between cultural resource management, official and subversive histories, and contemporary archaeological practice?

Through this session we aim to explore and compare issues in the archaeology and cultural management in North African countries. Papers address the questions above, and others, including how to introduce alternative approaches to the past in archaeological discourse, and what responsibilities archaeologists have towards different stakeholders.

Evaluation of Moroccan archaeological practice: quest for identities

Tarik Moujoud

Abstract

Reading Moroccan history has traditionally been through understanding and interpreting the classical sources. This version of history, presented by Latin historians and Arabic geographers and historiographers, is, fundamentally, the story from a foreign viewpoint. In this respect, Archaeology is a critical tool that could verify, affirm or rectify it.

The paper presents the contribution of Archaeology, initiated during the colonial era and resumed by Moroccan scholars in the last decades, to reconstructing the Moroccan past. The aim of the paper is to review the role of Archaeology in maintaining or questioning long-inherited assumptions on the Moroccan past, thus, in Moroccan Identity. This paper summarizes the interplay of Archaeology and Politics in shaping the history and the identity of Morocco via a critical assessment of the colonial and postcolonial archaeology, before closing with the constraints and challenges facing

current Moroccan practice in contributing effectively to the formation of Moroccan Identity and to the management of the multi-cultural resources in the country.

Lixus (Morocco): a case of identity and development

Alexandra van Dijk- van der Moolen

Abstract

In 2005, Common Ground, a Dutch foundation for the preservation, development and management of heritage sites of international importance, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture in Morocco and the Centre for International Heritage Activities in Amsterdam, took the initiative to develop a plan for research, international knowledge exchange and the sustainable development of the site of Lixus (Morocco). This important archaeological site is threatened in an unprecedented way, since the Moroccan government has decided to develop an extensive plan to attract tourists. This international -joint- project has led to new questions regarding themes like ownership, identity, awareness and ideology. This paper will elaborate on the various meanings and values assigned, by various stakeholders, to the Lixus site in particular and to Roman heritage in Morocco and its neighbouring countries in general.

Rewriting history: Berbers, 'Berberism' and the politics of past in Algeria

Corisande Fenwick

Abstract

The Arab-Berber binary, an elaborate system of oppositions inscribed in ethno-racial terms, is often invoked to explain Algeria's contemporary and past social upheavals. A central theme of colonial rhetoric following independence, this definition of Algeria's sociological reality was countered by a nationalist history which emphasized and legitimized an Algerian Arab-Islamic identity. The Berbers were consigned to a distant Algerian past or ignored entirely. In this "official" history, there was little room for the independent Berber voices demonstrated, for example, through the events of the 'Berber Spring' of 1980, the 'Black Spring' of 2001 and by the Berber cultural movement. In this struggle, a notion of a distinct Berber history, antithetical to the nationalist vision, has become a powerful expression of dissent. This paper explores the emergence of a popular Berber history and discusses the ways in which archaeology is implicated in this narrative

The debate on Carthaginian infant sacrifice: Arab/Israeli conflict?

Farès Moussa

Abstract

During the late nineteenth century, the discovery of cemeteries in North Africa and in the central Mediterranean which contained Punic funerary stelae, in association with the cremated remains of neonate infants, young children and animals, prompted philologists to speculate that these confirmed Canaanite-Phoenician practices of infanticide attested in biblical and classical texts. Ever since, a heated discourse has ensued and continues, concerning whether the Phoenicians indeed did sacrifice children and whether the infant cemeteries represent sacrificial deposits.

Employing a Foucauldian approach on the formation of discourse, this paper explores the scholarly developments over the last century, particularly on the infant cemetery at Carthage, and considers the implications this has had for the study of Punic Archaeology in contemporary Tunisia. It suggests that the discourse has largely been delimited by external politico-religious events, in particular, shifting Judeo-Christian and Arab-Islamist interests.

The Good, the Bad and the Ugly: political and ethical dimensions of rescue archaeology on the Middle Nile

Cornelia Kleinitz, Claudia Naeser

Abstract

Recent events in northern Sudan have brought up a host of questions concerning the political and ethical dimensions of rescue archaeology connected to major development projects in Africa and beyond. The new Merowe Dam (and several further dams) will result not only in the loss of an ancient cultural landscape but also in the destruction of the livelihoods and identities of the modern people of the Middle Nile. Archaeological rescue missions to the region found themselves in an impasse between the political and economic interests of different stakeholders, including the dam administration, government institutions, human rights groups, various local communities as well as local opinion leaders residing in the capital and abroad. This paper explores the wider implications of the intricate web of interests that eventually resulted in the expulsion of all archaeologists from the land of the Manasir people and the irretrievable loss of their cultural heritage.

31.3 - Politics and archaeology in the Americas

G109: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Victor González Fernández, Dante Angelo

Abstract

The session will have 3-4 lectures of 15-20 minutes by researchers interested in evaluating how different interest groups in the Americas (with a special focus on Latin America) have influenced the processes of change of national laws related to heritage preservation and research. In particular, the session looks for an open discussion about how specific powerful political groups in specific contexts can influence the process of law making creating new problems and limitations for effective protection of archaeological heritage. Special emphasis is expected in discussing the practical problems this creates for the authorities in charge of protecting heritage. Speakers were asked to prepare a written version of the paper as part of a future publication.

Implanting mentalities, reconstructing realities in the Purépecha and Mayan areas of Mexico: a comparative analysis of the challenges and realities of Mexican archaeological legislation and indigenous groups

Jose I. Herrera, Maribel Rosas

Abstract

Mexican laws on archaeology have been elaborated not only to protect the archaeological heritage but as a key part of a national project to reunite the country and defend the legacy of the past. However, this vision and these laws are modified with every change of government at a federal, state or municipal level, as different problems are encountered in different regions.

This paper makes a comparative analysis to explore the different ways in which Mexican archaeological laws were applied in two different areas within the country: the Purepecha and the Mayan. This is to compare the variation in the implementation of the laws; a variation that works to construct and de-construct a social reality that does not always accept national laws, preventing the general law from protecting cultural heritage.

La arqueología y la política estatal de ruptura o continuidad del pasado indígena en Chile

Ruth P. Ayala Rocabado

Abstract

En los últimos años el Estado chileno redefinió su relación con los pueblos indígenas, adoptando y promoviendo un discurso político multicultural que conllevó una redefinición de los vínculos establecidos entre los indígenas con su pasado. Con

anterioridad a este proceso y en los marcos de una política asimilacionista, los indígenas eran relegados al pasado y los sitios prehispánicos visualizados como herencia cultural de la nación, sin vínculo con las poblaciones indígenas contemporáneas. Desde los años 90, en cambio, el Estado promulga una continuidad entre el pasado prehispánico y el presente indígena. Aún no se cuenta con estudios enfocados en estos mecanismos estatales de construcción del pasado indígena en Chile, por lo que en esta ponencia se quiere evaluar el papel del discurso arqueológico en la ruptura o continuidad del pasado indígena. Para ello se discutirán las relaciones entre la arqueología y las políticas asimilacionista y multicultural de este país.

Los sujetos sin historia y la lucha por el reconocimiento, arqueología y comunidades indígenas

Luis G. Franco Arce

Abstract

En 1991, Colombia se declaró como un estado multicultural, dando paso a la visibilización y al reconocimiento legal de la diversidad cultural y étnica existente en el país. Sin embargo, este hecho no repercutió en el contenido del discurso sobre el pasado (pre-colonial) de las comunidades indígenas emitido por las instituciones estatales, configurando a estas comunidades y a sus integrantes como sujetos posmodernos, es decir, sujetos sin historia. Las luchas de comunidades indígenas colombianas, han pretendido el reconocimiento de la continuidad histórica desde el pasado pre-colonial hasta el presente. En estos procesos de continuidades y discontinuidades, la arqueología ha jugado un papel importante. Así, en esta ponencia realizare una breve discusión acerca de la relación entre los discursos de la arqueología, las instituciones estatales (particularmente el museo) y de algunas comunidades indígenas colombianas, en una época donde el simulacro y el pastiche amenazan cualquier proyecto de trascendencia.

The Fight of the Quilmes against exclusion

Lilén Malugani Guillet, Sergio H. Salas, María C. Morales, Juan F. García Cobacho

Abstract

The analysis presented in this paper follows the postcolonial approach in terms of concepts of boundaries, decentralization and the formation of new diasporas. For decades, a Native people from the Calchaqui Valleys - the Quilmes - were studied and researched by anthropologists and archaeologists but their voice remained silent. Now it is time to make their voices heard. This paper strives to present their history told by their members and thus the broader relationships between material remains and local pasts. The repression of local social memory is a characteristic of the colonialist practice. Thus, in the process of decolonization it is important to listen to local vocalities. It is in this context that we denounce what happened and is still happening with the dispossession and disenfranchisement of Native Peoples in the Northwest of Argentina through a case study of the Quilmes.

Water is more valuable than gold

Lilén Malugani Guillet, Carlos Buadas, Rodrigo Lejido

Abstract

Archaeological investigations have been conducted in Catamarca since the exploration of the mining territories was opened to international enterprises. Since then, there has been a debate on the issue of protection of the cultural heritage of the inhabitants of these areas. There is a wide gap between the official voice and that of independent researchers on this matter. This paper aims at analysing and evaluating the role official archaeologists in Catamarca, as well as how the overtly-biased use of archaeological information helped to steal and destroy the cultural heritage of diverse peoples within the region. It is concluded that official archaeologists only served the multinational enterprises, depriving the native people of their history and both native and non-native people of the possibility of enjoying fresh air, water and land.

Why archaeological sites are not Monumentos Históricos Nacionales: heritage contradictions in XXth century Panamá

Carlos Fitzgerald

Abstract

This paper explores the relationship between archaeological research and the development of heritage conservation laws in Panamá. The most important category of conservation in Panamanian legislation is Monumento Histórico Nacional which currently does not include a single archaeological site. This is due to both conceptual and historical misinterpretations of Panama's heritage that shed light on the competing roles of archaeology, history and architectural conservation in the construction of Panama's historical identity in the XXth century.

Anthropology/archaeology and the politics of identity within and between Lenape and Nanticoke Indian communities in the State of Delaware

Cara L. Blume

Abstract

When the main bodies of the Lenape (Delaware) and Nanticoke tribes moved out of what is now the State of Delaware, the families who remained behind adopted a variety of tactics which allowed them to survive unnoticed as tribal communities, one Lenape and one Nanticoke, in a world that was hostile to Indians. In the 20th century, attention from anthropologists (and later archaeologists) contributed to an awakened sense of Indian identity in both communities. However, differences in treatment by anthropologists and other researchers, based in part on the development of personal relationships as well as on flawed research designs, have resulted in unequal treatment of these two genealogically interrelated communities by government agencies and exacerbated existing tensions between them. On the other hand, such problems can be avoided by ethical practices and a commitment to fair and equal treatment on the part of both researchers and government agencies.

Theme 32 - The Impact of Innovation

Nicki J. Whitehouse, Nick Porch, Matthew Prebble, Mim Bower

Abstract

Innovation: change that creates a new dimension in the human experience; the successful exploitation of new ideas

Many perceive the period from the latter end of the 19th century to the present day as the time of the most substantial change and human innovation. But innovation is not new within the human landscape. New ideas and their successful exploitation have driven change and built the framework of the whole of the human past.

Innovation can be positive: movement into new physical/geographical landscapes can bring contacts with new experiences and peoples, which shape the development of new paradigms, mental and cultural landscapes. New technologies can allow the development of complex societies, specialisation and the development of new human networks through trade and communications. The utilization of new biota and the refinement of animal and plant species can allow the development of new subsistence strategies, which can improve the carrying capacity of the landscape resulting in population expansion. However, innovation can be negative: it can lead to degradation and extirpation of biota and the ecosphere, the collapse of cultural frameworks resulting in the loss of the shared human past, the spread of disease, war and conflict and the associated deterioration of human and animal health.

All innovation, whether positive or negative, has an impact. It has consequences in the natural environment, climate, biodiversity, water, soil, vegetation and the maintenance of ecosystem function. Fundamental re-organisation of ecosystem process (extinction, extirpation and human moderated introductions, whether intentional or unintentional) may occur as a result of human innovation. But innovation also has an impact on human society and the cultural landscape. Innovation can be the product of a paradigm shift, or result in a paradigm shift. It can also bring with it a re-writing of the human ritual and mental landscape.

Cultural, ecological and biotic responses to innovation and the successful implementation of new ideas and technologies yield distinctive archaeological, ecological, bio-archaeological, and genetic signatures that can be traced through landscapes and time.

This theme explores the extent to which it is possible to identify periods of stasis or innovation in the archaeological record. What was the impact of innovation, not only on the natural environment, but also on the human cultural, mental and ritual landscape, and how can we understand the rate of change? To what extent can we shed light on the processes of innovation and the results and consequences of these substantial changes?

Associated Posters

- o The gripping nature of ochre: the association of ochre with Howiesons Poort adhesives

32.1 - East meets West: the transition to farming as innovation

B101: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers each followed by discussion

Nicki J. Whitehouse, Meriel McClatchie, Harriet Hunt, Zhijun Zhao, Tim Denham

Abstract

This session will explore the transition from hunter-gatherer food procurement to the use of cultivated plants and domesticated animals across the broad geographical spread of the continent to the orient broadly speaking, from North-West Europe, across Eurasia, into India, China, Japan and southwards to include areas of South East Asia. This transition represents one of the greatest human innovations, leading to substantial changes in the way humans not only procured their

food, but also the way they interacted with each other and the wider environment surrounding them. The mechanisms and reasons behind this transition remain hotly debated and influenced by local and regional factors; what innovations were associated with these changes and did these differ according to the region/ area under investigation? What was the nature of the transition from hunter-gatherers to the adoption of a Neolithic economy? Was this relatively gradual or abrupt in nature, independent or linked to innovation elsewhere? The contribution of stable isotopes has been key in examining the timing and abruptness of the transition to agriculture in Northern Europe is the nature of this evidence consistent across the expanse of Eurasia and further afield? Another hotly debated issue relates to the nature of agricultural practice at this time (extensive versus intensive) how does this vary spatially and over time? Finally, what sorts of landscapes and environments were created as a result of the innovation of agriculture and what were the impacts to the environment and biota, how did these differ across the region under consideration?

Associated Posters

- o An isotopic study on the subsistence of the first rice farmers in Japanese Yayoi period

The emergence and transformation of agriculture in the highlands of New Guinea

Tim Denham

Abstract

The emergence of agriculture in the highlands of New Guinea was based on increasing levels of intervention in the management of a range of food plants, potentially including bananas (*Musa* spp.), sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum*), taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) and yams (*Dioscorea* spp.). The vast majority of plants are, and presumably were, vegetatively propagated. In this paper, a framework is advanced to conceptualise how people transformed pre-existing practices into those considered 'agricultural', and how the agricultural repertoire was changed and expanded during the Holocene.

The transition to farming in Japan

Shinya Shoda

Abstract

In the Japanese Archipelago, agriculture was adopted and diffused from the Asian continent via the Korean Peninsula. Nonetheless, the process of the adoption of agricultural involved atypical phenomena. Recent studies on the Jomon Period indicate that they already had advanced systems for the cultivation and use of plant resources. Thus, the Jomon culture seems to possess some 'Neolithic' traits after all. On the other hand, the Yayoi Period is characterized by intensified wet-rice cultivation. In Korea, agricultural intensification was not achieved in the Neolithic, but in the following Bronze Age. The Yayoi people adopted intensified wet-rice cultivation through the influence of Korean Bronze culture, and such intensified agriculture is different from the use of plant resources in the Jomon Period. The transition to intensified farming was caused by the change of natural and social environments in East Asia during the 1st millennium BCE, rather than being a long-term, gradual development from the previous stage.

New discoveries and future studies on prehistoric foraging and farming in China

Tracey L. Lu

Abstract

Recent archaeological discoveries in the middle Yangzi River Valley, South China and Hong Kong illustrate cultural expansion and human diaspora from the middle Yangzi River Valley to South China and Hong Kong from approximately 6800 years ago. However, based on current archaeological data, these prehistoric migrants are mainly foragers, although the possibility of cereal cultivation cannot be ruled out. This phenomenon challenges our current understanding of the

cultural vibrancy of foraging societies, and the theoretical framework, including the basic definition of prehistoric farming and foraging. In this paper, it is argued that foraging based on rich natural resources can also facilitate sedentism and long-distant cultural expansion, that the distinction between foragers and farmers in China's context may need to be reviewed, and that it is vital for us to recognize the diversity of human cultures.

Palaeodietary study of Bronze Age and Iron Age populations from the Minusinsk Basin, southern Siberia, Russia

Svetlana Svyatko, Eileen Murphy, Rick Schulting, Jim Mallory

Abstract

The analysis of carbon and nitrogen stable isotopes is being increasingly used in the investigation of past diet. In the absence of marine resources, emphasis has been placed on determining the proportions of C3 and C4 plants, particularly when they inform on the adoption of agriculture. Such a situation applies to the Minusinsk Basin. Bronze and Iron Age societies here have often been regarded as largely pastoral, though with some cereal cultivation. To provide more detailed dietary information, we present stable isotope data for 280 individuals from the Afanasyevo, Okunevo, Andronovo, Karasuk and Tagar Cultures (2500 BC - AD 50). Together with dietary analysis, a programme of radiocarbon dating has been undertaken, revealing the first presence of dietary C4 plants in the 14th century BC. Millet-based agriculture was introduced to the Minusinsk Basin during the Karasuk period, and expanded with the Tagar Culture, where it played a significant dietary role.

North East India: A potential zone for early domestication of plants and animals

Manjil Hazarika

Abstract

Domestication generally occurs in a region where wild species are found. In North East India, wild counterparts of many species of plants and animals are present. The extensive hilly and plain areas are inhabited by several species; both animals such as elephant, pig, buffalo and plants including mango, yams and banana with their domestic counterparts. There are various species of wild rice in North East India, such as *Oryza rufipogon*, *Oryza officinalis*, *Oryza perennis* etc. shows great possibilities that a process of domestication of these species might have happened in this region. The different methods of rice cultivation in the low land areas of the Brahmaputra valley, over different seasons of the same year, which further shows a very strategic year-round cultivation process in the flood zone. In the present paper, we shall bring out the potentiality and prospects of research regarding early domestication of plants and animals in North East India.

Neolithic movement of cattle into Europe as determined from Y-chromosome microsatellite and SNP diversity

Ceiridwen J. Edwards

Abstract

Morphological and genetic analyses of archaeological animal remains have traced the origin of today's domesticates to the Near East. Modern European cattle (*Bos taurus*) were domesticated from aurochs (*Bos primigenius*) during the mid-9th millennium BC. Studies in cattle have indicated large-scale population movements in the early Neolithic, with the introduction of domesticates to north-western Europe around the 4th millennium cal. BC. However, some authors have suggested an autochthonous domestication or subsequent introgression of European wild aurochs into the domestic gene pool. Archaeological evidence indicates that agriculture spread out of the Near East in two waves of advancement: the Mediterranean and Danubian routes. Y-chromosome data, from 60 breeds of modern European and Near Eastern cattle, show evidence of these two migratory routes of domesticated Near Eastern cattle into Europe. Preliminary ancient DNA

analyses suggest that local hybridisation was not a factor in the formation of European herds.

Linking sea and society: explaining the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition in the Danish Baltic

David Ryves, Peter Rasmussen, Jonathan Lewis, Kaj Strand Petersen, Annemarie Clarke, Rolf Vinebrooke

Abstract

It remains contentious as to why the introduction of agriculture into coastal Denmark was delayed, with the transition from Mesolithic Ertebølle Culture to the early Neolithic Funnel Beaker Culture only occurring 3900 BC. Numerous shell middens from the Mesolithic and Neolithic, found along the Danish Baltic coast, demonstrate the importance of marine resources to these cultures. It has been suggested, from biostratigraphic evidence within the shell middens themselves, that changes in the marine environment, and the resources it provided, may have been instrumental. Here we present evidence for major changes in the marine environment (e.g. salinity and productivity) from dated natural sedimentary archives using remains of diatoms, molluscs and sedimentary pigments at several Danish sites at key periods during the Holocene, and link these to the rich archaeological record. We argue such long-term records provide the proper context for debates about past, and present, linkages between environment and society.

Maritime North-West Europe - Innovation but no sudden change

Mary-Anne Sloan

Abstract

In at least three areas of Maritime North-West Europe-Scotland, Denmark, and North-West Ireland- the inception of the full Neolithic was greatly delayed by the presence of existing hugely successful Mesolithic economies. These economies were based on the exploitation of the oyster, and in the Forth Valley endured for 3,000 years. They produced vast shell middens containing thousands of tonnes of material. Notable was the adoption of 'Neolithic' elements into the economy - pottery, and domesticated animals in the case of the Scottish and Irish sites. This situation may also be seen in the Jomon of Japan and the Hoabinian of South-East Asia. The Forth Valley sites endure from 5,000 BC to 2,000 BC before going out of use either when the sea retreated or when the resource moved. These systems demonstrate that innovation will only be taken up when it offers an improvement on what went before.

Cereal food and human diet in Early Neolithic Europe: the dental microwear evidence

Rowan McLaughlin

Abstract

The importance of cereals in Early Neolithic diet in Western Europe has been the subject of much debate. Archaeobotanical, isotopic and theoretical models of Neolithic human subsistence seldom agree on the importance of cereals. This paper suggests that dental microwear analysis reveals patterns consistent with the widespread use of ground cereals in Early Neolithic Europe. Microscopic scratches visible on electron micrographs of Neolithic teeth are large and frequent, which suggests that Neolithic foods contained a large number of substantial abrasive particles. It is proposed that the origin of these particles resides in the quernstones used during cereal processing. Because dental microwear is a record of short-term diet, and that low within-population variability is observed, it is possible to infer that cereals were thus a significant Neolithic dietary component. Dental microwear data has thus had implications for our understanding of Neolithic land use and the nature of the agricultural transition.

Transitioning to agriculture: A gateway to the Irish Neolithic*Nicki J. Whitehouse, Rick Schulting, Rowan McLaughlin, Phil Barratt, Rob Marchant, Meriel McClatchie***Abstract**

Recent research endeavours have begun to focus on aspects of daily lives and experiences of Neolithic people. In contrast to the situation in the 1970's, there is very little agreement over the nature of the Early Neolithic in terms of its subsistence economy, and the nature and scale of its concomitant affects on the environment. Ireland can play a particularly useful role in studying this important period of transition, as there is increasing evidence for permanent settlement and animal husbandry during this period. We bring together several different strands of evidence from palaeoecology, environmental archaeology, biomolecular archaeology, radiocarbon dating and dendrochronological data to examine the sorts of landscapes and environments created as a result of the innovation of agriculture. Some of the evidence associated with the transition to agriculture and its nature and the environmental backdrop associated with these changes against longer term trends.

Assessing agricultural change: a case study from Neolithic and Bronze Age Ireland*Meriel McClatchie***Abstract**

The earliest evidence for arable agriculture in Ireland dates from the around the beginning of the Neolithic period, just after 4000BC. The introduction of crops into Ireland is often viewed as one of the major innovations in social and economic practices at this time. Agricultural strategies of this period are usually considered to be extensive in nature, with little evidence for other strategies - such as intensification, diversification and specialisation - until the Bronze Age, around 2000 years later. This traditional model will be challenged through an examination of the terminology used to explain agricultural change and a review of the plant macro-remains evidence for farming in Neolithic and Bronze Age Ireland.

What do we think we're doing? Key themes in research into the adoption of farming in north west Europe as identified by researchers into the adoption of farming in north west Europe*Graeme M. Warren***Abstract**

This paper arises directly from a research project, conducted in 2007-2008, which aimed to identify a consensus view of research priorities for the mesolithic-neolithic transition in Ireland. This project, supported by a University College Dublin President's Research Fellowship, involved interviews with leading researchers in Ireland and North West Europe, asking questions including: what were the key processes in the transition? What have the key developments in our understanding of the transition been? What are the strengths and weaknesses of research? What are the key challenges for the future? What has been the role of developer funded archaeology in changing our understandings? The results of this data gathering exercise cast a unique light on how researchers from many different countries are approaching the transition to agriculture.

32.2 - Transformations in technology and ideology during the Bronze and Iron Ages in central Eurasia and east Asia: explaining innovation

B101: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

*Mim Bower, Jianjun Mei, Marsha Levine, Li Shuicheng***Abstract**

The Bronze and Iron Ages were periods of significant change in central Eurasia and east Asia, manifested by the development and rapid spread of new technologies and

ideologies, trade and communication networks. The development of the chariot around the 2nd millennium BC and of equestrian pastoralism during the 1st millennium BC are manifestations of this changing cultural, physical, mental and ritual landscape. The development of metallurgy during this period, as well as other documented technological, economic and social changes is also critical. How do we explain innovation during this period and across this vast landscape? What was the impact of these innovations on the environment and on the cultural and ritual landscape? How can we identify and understand the processes that led to this period of rapid change?

The changing role of the horse in 1st and 2nd millennia BC in central and east Asia*Marsha Levine***Abstract**

Although in recent years considerable energy has been expended trying to understand the origins of horse domestication, albeit without much success, much less effort has been put into understanding its domestic successors - the horses from the Middle Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age (c. 2000-300 BC). We do know that during this period the chariot developed and expanded westwards into Africa and Europe, and eastwards into China. This was also the time of the development of the great overland trade routes, carrying metallurgical and ceramic technologies throughout Eurasia. Sometime during this period equestrian pastoralism developed, presumably in central Eurasia, but not much more is known about its origins. The political, economic and social ramifications for these developments should not be underestimated. The role played by the horse in these developments has scarcely been considered.

Birth of the chariot 2.0*Igor Chechushkov, Aleksandra Gnivshova***Abstract**

The chariot is a two wheeled horse-drawn vehicle. In the huge territories of the Euroasian steppe in c. XX-XVIII BC, an extended chariot complex was used (chariot, warrior, weapon, horses, cheek-pieces). Evidence of 19 chariots has been found in the Ural-Kazakhstan steppes. Also, 235 shield cheek-pieces of the Late Bronze Age have been uncovered in a steppe zone of the former USSR. Today, Russian archaeologists are in no doubt about the use of shield cheek-pieces to control horses and experimental research supports this. The tradition of fighting from two-wheeled vehicles and their use in burials in the Near East dates back to the end of Third millennium BC. However, the oldest evidence of true chariots comes from steppe regions. It can be demonstrated that the chariot became a product of the Ancient Global World-System of Eurasia, the cultural connections in which were very strong.

The spread of horse riding culture in East Asia*Jeong-Yong Seong***Abstract**

This paper explores a spreading process of horse riding technique in East Asia and its impact on socio-political changes of this region in ancient period. 'The horse riding culture' developed by the nomadic culture in central Asia in the 1st millennium BC, was imported to Korea. For example, Wui-man Joseon of mid-West Korea could cope with the Han dynasty based on this horse riding culture in the 2nd century BC (the 'biography of Korea' in 'Chronicle'). Silla and Baekje (the southern part of Korea) also accepted the horse riding culture since the 1st century AD for transport. They could develop to 'ancient state' based on import of a new horse riding technique with stirrups (which emerged from the northern China) in the 4th century AD. This horse riding culture of Korea was transmitted to Japan and led a social change in the middle Kofun period, Japan (the 5th century AD).

Horse breeding and rituals with horses in ancient Korea and Japan

Oh-Young Kwon

Abstract

Currently the earliest evidence for horse remains found in mid-South Korea can be traced back to the 3rd century AD Pungnap castle, (the capital castle of the Baekje Kingdom), which includes a considerable amount of information on horses butchered and sacrificed for rituals praying for rain with various artefacts used for the ritual influenced by Taoism. The ritual for rain included horses in the Kinki area, Japan (since the 5th century AD) shows a close relationship between Korea and Japan because of the same assemblage of ritual artefacts and sacrificed horses. The reason for this is that horse breeding in Japan was enabled for the first time by the immigrants from Baekje. I will explore this archaeological phenomenon related to horse breeding and ritual with newly excavated data (e.g. those of Osaka) and its social and symbolic meaning in more detail.

The genetic impact of the changing human-horse relationship during the 2nd and 1st millennia BC in central and east Asia

Mim Bower, Paula Ware, Krish Seetah, Marsha Levine, Graeme Barker

Abstract

Archaeogenetics of human/animal relationships tends to focus on questions surrounding domestication. However, the potential genetic impact of later period events should not be ignored, for example, horse genetic diversity and the development and spread of chariots. The 2nd and 1st millennia BC was a period of significant change in central and east Asia, manifested by the development and rapid spread of new technologies and ideologies, trade and communication networks, including development of the chariot, enabling rapid movement through the landscape. Did this also result in movement of horses and exchange of genetic material between horse populations which had previously had no contact? Is it possible to see the impact of this rapid change in the genetics of isolated living horse populations in central and east Asia? This paper explores the results and impact of the refinement of the human/horse relationship, and tries to understand the genetic consequences of these events.

32.3 - Invasion, extirpation, extinction: cultural and environmental consequences of human impact on past ecosystems

B101: Thursday 3rd July 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Nicki J. Whitehouse, Harry Kenward, Matthew Prebble

Abstract

Environmental research on archaeological sites and their environmental contexts and palaeoecological research into the ecology of Quaternary landscapes provide evidence for human impact on the nature of past biota. These approaches yield unique and often unpredictable insights into the nature and extent of human impact on past ecosystems. An outcome of this research is mounting evidence that the regional extinction and/or global extinction of biota are not restricted to the well-known vertebrate record, but occur across a range of taxonomic groups.

This session will explore the unique perspective that environmental archaeology and Quaternary palaeoecology provides into the timing, rate and intensity of ecological response to human arrival, and intensification of human activities. A special focus on the introduction of species, due to cultural innovation, and their ecological consequences and species extinction/regional extirpation, is proposed. Papers in this session examine these issues across the temporal, geographic and biotic spectrum.

Detecting species' invasions and extinctions on the Austral Archipelago, French Polynesia

Matthew Prebble, Nicki J. Whitehouse

Abstract

The five main inhabited islands of the Austral Archipelago, French Polynesia stretches across the Tropic of Capricorn, a biogeographical divide between tropical and subtropical conditions. Under these contrasting environmental conditions, the islands present an ideal test case for the sensitivity of islands, both to human impact and commensal invasive species, as they are of a similar size and were all colonised within the last 1000 years. Palaeoecological records from swamps across all islands provide rich archives of the pre-human island biotas and the post human colonisation environments. We use these archives to examine the characteristics of invasive species and the consequential loss of indigenous species.

Prehistoric human impact on the lowland insect biota of Hawai'i: Evidence of invasion and extinction from Makauwahi Cave, Kaua'i

Nicki J. Whitehouse, David Burney

Abstract

The correlation between human arrival and the last occurrence of a wide range of vertebrates, especially birds, is common to most remote oceanic islands across the Indo-Pacific. It is generally recognised that this pattern reflects human impact, not only from direct predation, but also from the ravages of introduced species, like rats, and extensive landscape modification. This paper presents data on the insect record from Makauwahi Cave, on the South East coast of Kaua'i. Makauwahi Cave has been the focus of an extensive excavation program that has revealed an exceptionally well preserved sequence of biota spanning much of the Holocene. The insect record from this site will be the focus of this paper. Current data indicates that insect extinctions were extensive and may even exceed bird extinctions. If this pattern is repeated elsewhere in the Indo-Pacific, we have severely underestimated the extent of extinctions resulting from late Holocene human Diasporas.

Extinction and immigration: the daughters of cultural change and innovation?

Nicki J. Whitehouse, Harry Kenward

Abstract

Impacts of cultural innovation and change are reviewed via an overview of the fossil beetle record in the British Isles. Following natural succession during the early Holocene, we see gradually increasing human impact during the Mesolithic and Neolithic, driven by the move to agriculture. Intensification of agricultural systems in later prehistory led to major ecosystem changes, creation of new habitats, the rise of opportunistic species as well as local extinction of specialist species. The Roman period continued this trend when alien insects were introduced by people through movement of goods, whilst the impacts of urbanisation are increasingly evident in later historic faunas. Records for the last 500 years are surprisingly scarce but warrant investigation with the onset of innovation associated with the Industrial Revolution. The British beetle fauna is currently being enriched by immigrants, but many are cosmopolitan, often generalist decomposers or potential pests, reflecting the homogenisation of global biota.

'Ancient' woodland in Ireland - does it exist? Palaeoentomological perspectives on Irish woodlands during the late Holocene

Eileen Reilly, Fraser J. G. Mitchell

Abstract

This paper outlines the results of investigations of two woodlands in Killarney National Park, South Western Ireland, which include tracts of oak woods thought to be remnants of once more extensive natural woodlands. Sub-fossil insect remains analysis aimed to identify changes in woodland

structure during the late Holocene. In general, human activity, both direct and indirect (through catalysing other disturbance factors), appeared to have exerted the greatest influence on woodland structure. Results indicate that elements of the woodland beetle fauna became locally extirpated during the last three thousand years despite the fact that woodland cover has been continuous. This suggests that modern remnants of native woodlands, regardless of their perceived age or naturalness, are not a direct analogue for ancient woodland, particularly with regard to their entomofauna. These results agree with findings from previous palynological research and age structure studies of oak in these woodlands (Mitchell 1988; O'Sullivan and Kelly 2006).

Ancient DNA Analysis of North East Pacific humpback whale: an archaeological perspective on modern conservation problems

Ursula M. Arndt, Iain McKechnie, Alan McMillan, Dongya Yang

Abstract

Archaeological data can contribute unique perspectives to conservation biology by providing information on the natural history of fauna, and their interactions with humans in the past. This presentation illustrates how ancient DNA analysis of humpback whale bones recovered from archaeological sites (5,000 - 200 BP) on the west coast of Vancouver Island can not only provide species identification, but information on genetic diversity of the population. Current humpback whale populations are mere relics of commercially over hunted populations. A more accurate baseline of genetic diversity and historic population size is being built through ancient DNA data from these whale remains. The mitochondrial DNA results from the first 100 humpbacks have already revealed several haplotypes currently unknown to the modern North Pacific population, indicating the loss of the genetic diversity, most likely from over hunting. The study demonstrates that ancient DNA analysis on archaeological remains can provide data essential for sustainable conservation management.

Theme 33 - Wetland Archaeology Across the World

Aidan O'Sullivan, Robert Van de Noort

Abstract

Wetland archaeology has provided some of the most exciting discoveries in world archaeology; from bog bodies, boats, trackways and votive deposits to the waterlogged wetland settlements and landscapes of northern and central Europe, New Zealand, Asia and the Pacific Northwest. Sharing a fascination with watery and wild places of rivers, lakes, bogs and coastal wetlands, those archaeologists who practice in this field also use common methods and techniques in the investigation of these archaeologically-rich landscapes. In recent years, wetland archaeologists have also recognised the need to adopt emerging and changing interpretative approaches to the empirically-rich archaeological data they recover from wetland and waterlogged sites. Most importantly, there is a need to place wetland archaeology across the world, its data and practices, within contemporary debates in theoretical archaeology.

This Wetland Archaeology Across the World theme brings together world archaeologists, anthropologists, geographers and palaeoecologists who are interested in past and present wetlands and their communities. Topics to be discussed will include landscape archaeological approaches to wetlands environments; the past perception and understanding of wetlands as more than sources of economic benefit, but as storehouses of traditional knowledge, values and meanings; social identity and the ways that wetlands dwelling and using communities might have built distinctive social worlds through their active daily and embodied engagements with dynamic and ever changing wetland environments; the unique temporal rhythms of past lives and places that can be revealed and interrogated using wetland archaeological evidence and the role(s) of wetland archaeologists - or archaeologists who investigate wetlands - in contemporary political, environmental, ideological and social discourses and conflicts.

Associated Posters

- An appraisal of Peatland Archaeology in Northern Ireland
- Archaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigations of a multi-period wetland site at Newrath, Co. Kilkenny

33.1 - Wetland dwellings and settlements: living in wet environments I

C110: Monday 30th June 08:30-10:30

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Aidan O'Sullivan, Akira Matsui

Abstract

People dwell in wet environments for many reasons, to establish and perform social identities of power, kinship, ethnicity or social class, for safety and defence, to exploit bountiful wetland resources, to inhabit liminal boundary spaces between political territories or as a natural consequence of living in regions with abundant wetlands. Wetland archaeology provides an unparalleled opportunity to reconstruct the daily lives and dwelling practices of past peoples, through detailed archaeological and palaeoenvironmental studies of wetland settlements. The archaeological investigation of wetland settlements is challenging, but the rewards are appropriately rich, with opportunities to narrate precise biographies of site occupation and abandonment, to uncover well-preserved structures and artefacts and to reveal the changing social, economic and ideological aspects of people's lives in the past. This double session, split into parts I and part II (both with papers ranging across time and space), will explore aspects of the archaeological investigation of wetland dwellings across the world.

A peatland habitation site from Ballykean Bog

Sinclair J. Turrell

Abstract

The first phase of excavation in Ballykean Bog, County Offaly has revealed a habitation site consisting of what seemed to be a figure-of-eight house situated on a low hump of moss peat and surrounded by a subcircular palisade some 20m in diameter. The main house had a double external wall 9m in diameter, with entrances to the east and west. There was a large central hearth surrounded by a roundwood floor with a peat surface. Around this was an oval of posts and wattle representing the remains of an internal wall and some radial rows of stakes, indicating compartments. Just beyond the western entrance another area of flooring, probably representing the back part of the house, was partly uncovered. So far, finds have mainly consisted of fragments of animal bone, flint and chert, together with some leather scraps. Radiocarbon samples have returned dates from the 6th to 8th centuries AD.

Earthen mounds of the northern Adelaide Plains: an example of Indigenous wetland settlements

Vivienne Wood

Abstract

Earthen mound sites are a widely distributed and well-documented Indigenous site type in Australia. While mound typology varies, they are consistently found in association with seasonal wetlands. In recent years, significant numbers of mound sites have been documented on the northern Adelaide plains, most of which are located around the margins of the lower outwash plains of major watercourses. Most are seen to cluster along the margin between the alluvial and estuarine plain surrounding the Port River estuary. These artificially raised earthen platforms may have been an engineered response to this environmental setting, providing ready access to these high value resource areas that were otherwise periodically inaccessible. This paper will describe the distribution and nature of earthen mound sites on the northern Adelaide Plains and place them in a broader Australian context.

Expansion to the wetland around 5000 BC in the lower Yangtze region

Yunfei Zheng, Guoping Sun, Shin'ichi Nakamura

Abstract

The earliest Neolithic sites in the lower Yangtze region date back to c. 8000BC. They are located in small basins surrounded by low mountains. In the 6th millennium BC, the settlement area expanded to the alluvial lowlands and during the 5th millennium BC adaptation to the wetland settings was established. Here we show the preliminary results of Sino—Japanese joint research of a Hemudu culture site, Tianluoshan in Zhejiang Province, China. Tianluoshan people built pile-dwellings supported by wooden foundation boards to prevent sinking and used dugout canoes for transportation. They domesticated rice and pigs; however, wild resources still played an important role in their diet with a broad-spectrum economy dependent on wetland resources such as water buffalo, several deer species, carp family fish, water chestnut, together with acorns from neighboring forests. During historic times this region was called 'Land of fish and rice'. Such tradition sprouted at Hemudu period.

Interpreting Scottish lake dwellings: identity and meaning in past waterscapes

Jon Henderson

Abstract

Evidence for settlement in wetland environments in Scotland has come almost exclusively from freshwater lochs in the form of crannog sites. With over five hundred sites, crannogs remain the most ubiquitous, yet also most understudied, aspect of Scotland's past. Living out on the water was

undoubtedly a major part of life in Scotland over thousands of years yet it is a cultural tradition that we know remarkably little about. As sites that were deliberately built out in the water using organic materials to construct substantial, and wholly man-made, islands for occupation, crannogs were impressive and symbolically meaningful locations in ancient landscapes. This paper will focus on the meaning and significance of crannogs in the Scottish cultural landscape through time and the role they played in constructing and reinforcing social identities.

Neolithic settlement in a dynamic coastal plain (Schipluiden, The Netherlands)

Joanne Mol

Abstract

A Neolithic settlement on top of a small inland dune near the present Dutch North was excavated in 2004. It appeared to be carefully chosen: the people exploited a broad spectrum of natural resources in combination with livestock and farming. The settlement history reflects the strong changes that the Dutch coastal plain experienced. The landscape - a tidal lagoon behind a closed barrier system - provided excellent circumstances for the Neolithic people. Nevertheless, a continuous rising sea-level forced the people to leave the site eventually. This study shows the diachronic landscape development in the Dutch coastal plain and the way in which the people made use of this wetland. The natural site formation processes were studied in detail and were correlated with off-site data obtained from boreholes. Together they showed the complex lateral and vertical facies changes as a result of both natural variations and man-induced modifications of the landscape.

Plant utilization during the second half of the Jomon period detected from wetland sites in central Japan

Yuichiro Kudo

Abstract

Recent excavation of the wetland sites from the Jomon period in the Japanese islands have revealed the highly developed plant utilization of the hunter-gatherers. The Shimo-yakebe site in Tokyo is one of the most important wetland sites during Middle to Final Jomon period (ca. 5300 - 2800 cal BP). Two mounds of Walnuts (*Juglans mandshurica*) stones, five mounds of chestnut (*Aesculus turbinata*) seeds, wooden structures for water usage which were utilized. Chestnut (*Castanea crenata*) trees were found around the sediment of the old river channel. These remains indicate increased use of the plant resources by hunter-gatherers at that time. Excellent lacquered wooden artifacts and lacquered pottery, and wooden poles lines of lacquer tree (*Toxicodendron vernicifluum*) indicate systematic usage and management of trees around the settlements.

The excavation of Higashimyo wetland site, buried by the transgression at 7000 BP

Akira Matsui

Abstract

Higashimyo is located in Saga Plain in Kyushu at a distance of 16 kilometers from the Coast of Ariake Sea. It is buried in the alluvial layers 7-8 m below the surface. Saga Municipal Government revealed the alluvial plain of more than 500,000 square meters for the construction of a reservoir and revealed 6 shell middens along the former riverbank. They found more than 730 baskets or woven bags in and around the shell midden No. 1. The AMS dating indicates that they dated to 7040±130 BP. As 6 shell middens yield the same type of pottery, they were formed at the same time and had to be abandoned because of the transgression of the sea level that occurred at world wide scale at that time. The site was covered with thick marine clay that was formed by tidal sedimentation soon after the abolishment.

The Luokesas lake-dwelling complex: contact, or isolation?

Francesco Menotti

Abstract

The Late Bronze Age/Iron Age lake-dwelling on Lake Luokesas (Lithuania) has the potential of revolutionising our understanding on north-eastern European wetland communities in later prehistory. The settlement's geographical location, layout and findings, have raised a number of questions on the socio-economic aspect of this lacustrine group. In particular, the 'exotic' artefacts found on site have brought forward the possibility of a well-established 'external' contact. But, what is meant by external? And, most importantly, where does 'local' finish, and 'external' begin? The paper addresses the issue of cultural liminality at a regional level, which does not necessarily mean socio-economic isolation, and/or lack of social interaction on a larger geographical context. Finally, following the singularity of the settlement (it was the only lake-dwelling in a very vast area), the paper raises a last question as to whether this lacustrine complex was an isolated social entity, or it was integrated within neighbouring 'terrestrial' communities.

33.2 - Wetland dwellings and settlements: living in wet environments II

C110: Monday 30th June 11:00-13:00

5-10 minute position papers followed by discussion to conclude

Aidan O'Sullivan, Akira Matsui

Abstract

People dwell in wet environments for many reasons, to establish and perform social identities of power, kinship, ethnicity or social class, for safety and defence, to exploit bountiful wetland resources, to inhabit liminal boundary spaces between political territories or as a natural consequence of living in regions with abundant wetlands. Wetland archaeology provides an unparalleled opportunity to reconstruct the daily lives and dwelling practices of past peoples, through detailed archaeological and palaeoenvironmental studies of wetland settlements. The archaeological investigation of wetland settlements is challenging, but the rewards are appropriately rich, with opportunities to narrate precise biographies of site occupation and abandonment, to uncover well-preserved structures and artefacts and to reveal the changing social, economic and ideological aspects of people's lives in the past. This is the second of a double session, split into parts I and part II (both with papers ranging across time and space), will explore aspects of the archaeological investigation of wetland dwellings across the world.

Bone points from the Adelaide River, northern Australia

Sally Brockwell

Abstract

Large earth mounds are located next to the vast floodplains of the lower Adelaide River, one of the major tropical rivers draining the flat coastal plains of northern Australia. The mounds contain cultural material, including bone points. The floodplains of the north underwent dynamic environmental change from extensive mangrove swamps in the mid Holocene, through a transition phase of variable estuarine and freshwater mosaic environments, to the freshwater environment that exists today. This geomorphological framework provides a background for the interpretation of the archaeology, which spans some 4000 years.

Bronze Age wetland lifeways: insights from Peterstone Great Wharf Palaeochannels, Severn Estuary, UK.

Alexander D. Brown, Martin Bell

Abstract

Many Bronze Age settlements in the Severn Estuary are located close to palaeochannels. These are key contexts for preserving a range of organic remains and artefacts critical to

understanding past wetlands lifeways. Coastal erosion at Peterstone Great Wharf is revealing palaeochannels containing a range of enigmatic wooden structures. Associated material culture includes Beaker and Bronze Age pottery, bone, antler, heat fractured stone and woodworking debris. Wood artefacts include an axe handle and a possible paddle. These artefacts are thought to have been eroded into the channels from a now lost adjacent settlement. The wood structures are in situ and date from the late Neolithic and Bronze Age, some are amongst the earliest wood structures in the Severn Estuary. This paper considers what the structures and artefacts represent, and more broadly, the contribution that the study of activities associated with palaeochannels adds to understanding patterns of Bronze Age wetland activity.

Collapse or change - transformation of wetland communities in late prehistory in central-western Poland

Andrzej Pydyn

Abstract

The paper will discuss an interesting phenomenon experienced by many wetland communities in central and western Poland during the transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age. It is broadly accepted that Bronze Age societies were water-orientated. For many areas of Poland this view is supported by numerous hoards deposited in water, and above all by well known fortified settlements of the so-called Biskupin type. All these strongholds, located on low islands, ceased to exist at approximately the same time. The reason for their collapse is still unclear. The most common explanations include; water level changes, over-exploitation of the environment and internal social instability. Regardless of the reasons that triggered the transformations of local communities, it has clear that over a few generations the pattern of dwelling changed significantly. Nevertheless, attitudes toward water were still similar and many smaller and decentralised settlements were located on waterlogged/wet shores of lakes.

From the woodland to the sea: recent examples of a wood production line around the early Bronze Age fishweirs of Saint-Jean-le-Thomas (Normandy, France)

Vincent Bernard, Cyrille Billard

Abstract

At the northern end of the Mont-Saint-Michel's bay (Saint-Jean-le-Thomas, Normandy), a vast fishweir complex with a surface area of 3 hectares was discovered in 2001. Remarkably well preserved thanks to a weak exposure to the sea-swell and good sedimentation, all the wooden structures, but also activity areas and cattle tracks, contribute to understand the different steps in the construction of the site during a brief episode around 1980 BC : (i) The management and the selection of natural resources coming from woodland, moors and marshes. Almost 95% of the piles and their support pieces are made of alder; in the fences hazel is mainly used, but also bundles of fern and broom to make the base of the wicker fences watertight. (ii) The woodworking used to built and strengthen fixed fences or removable wattle panels. (iii) The use of draught oxen for the transport of the new timbers and the digging out of the old ones.

How the other half lived: placing the wetland settlements of Scotland in context

Anne Crone, Graeme Cavers

Abstract

Of the criticisms most regularly levelled at wetland archaeology, perhaps the most pressing is the lack of context for the superb resolution offered by waterlogged archaeological sites. It is frequently observed that wetland sites give us the fine detail impossible to derive from dryland excavations, but that this wealth of chronological, cultural and environmental information can be difficult to reconcile with the wider archaeological picture of the area or period under study. As such, far from becoming an integral source of information for the archaeology of their period, wetland sites often fail to

take the central role, becoming peripheral in comparison to the better contextualised terrestrial, dryland data. This paper discusses these problems, presenting preliminary results and a future programme of archaeological work on wetland settlements in South West Scotland, with the objective of guiding wetland settlement archaeology towards a more meaningful place in our wider understanding of later prehistoric culture.

The remains of obsidian trade preserved under volcanic ash: the excavation of Yoko-o site, Oita City, Japan

Takumi Furukawa

Abstract

The Yoko-o site (YOKO-O KAIDUKA) is located in Oita city of Kyusyu, Japan. We found a unique feature that was covered by the tephra layer, named the Akahoya, that occurred at 7300BP. The feature was a landing point formed by large timbers. In the marshy area of the site, we found a basket filled up with obsidian flakes that were transported from the quarries on Himeshima island, 60 kilometres away. The basket may have been abandoned when the volcanic disaster occurred. Traces of a tsunami and changes in vegetation on the site indicate this disaster's impact. In the same area, we also excavated a lot of obsidian, including two huge cores (dated to 7900BP) over 10kg weight. They were transported from Himeshima island. The Yoko-o settlement faced a bay and river at that time. So people could transport obsidian easily from Himeshima island and bring them to other settlements by water. Hence the Yoko-o settlement was a relay station in the obsidian trade.

Wetland sites of the Jomon period in the Noto Peninsula, Central Japan

Naoto Yamamoto

Abstract

There are some wetland sites of the Jomon period, located in the depth of a cove where streams flow into. Excavations at Mibiki revealed shell mounds dating to around 5200 BC, including bones of deer, wild bore, dolphin and a lacquered wooden comb. There were concentrations of storage pits filled with acorns. Mawaki site contained abundant archaeological remains, such as bones of dolphin, sculpted-pole, baskets, and rope, dated to ca. 3500 BC. Three pit burials were found paved by wooden boards and were dated to ca. 2700 BC. It was also revealed that the wood circles, which consist of 6, 8 or 10 poles arranged in a circular configuration of 6 to 8 meters in diameter, were built around 950-650 BC. These poles are made of large chestnut logs split in half, and their cut surfaces are always oriented outward. These sites are significant to understand the livelihoods of the people in the Jomon period.

You say potato, I say potato: current investigations of the Katzie First Nation, wapato, and the Pitt Polder, British Columbia, Canada

Amy B. Homan

Abstract

This discussion focuses on developing our understanding of insipient agriculture within the Katzie territory. Recent website excavation at DhRp 52, located in the lower Fraser Valley of British Columbia, recovered the remains of the starchy potato plant, *Sagittaria latifolia*, commonly referred to as wapato or arrowhead. Tubers and wapato rhizomes were found in growing position along with an assemblage of pointed wooden implements. Ethnographic, archaeological and historical accounts discussing the use of wapato among the Katzie are well known. However, little is actually known about the degree to which wapato figured in their economic and social organization, and the abundant subsistence systems of the region, or of how these related land-use practices may have changed through time. What then was the role of wapato among the Katzie and can we make inferences that suggest a distribution of labour here between the sexes?

33.3 - New perspectives on the social aspects of hunter-gatherer wetland landscapes

C110: Monday 30th June 16:00-18:00

10-20 minutes with discussion

Barry Taylor, Aimée Little

Abstract

It has long been recognised that different wetland environments, e.g. bogs, rivers, lakes, estuaries, provide a rich array of evidence from which many aspects of hunter-gatherer life can be discussed: making them attractive places for archaeological research. Unfortunately environmentally determined concerns have often eclipsed the inherently social aspects of wetland landscapes. Moreover, research on prehistoric hunter-gatherers has traditionally incurred the same fate: resulting in a two-fold emphasis on the rich dietary rewards of hunter-gatherer wetland inhabitation.

This session seeks to rebalance this picture by inviting researchers from archaeology, anthropology, and ethnography to contribute to a discussion on the social context of wetland inhabitation. The primary aim of this session is to reflect the depth and diversity of current approaches, which are working to overcome the economic dogma of hunter-gatherer wetlands. New research into methodologies that address the social, ideological, and cosmological meaning of wetlands for hunter-gatherer peoples is warmly welcomed.

By their very nature wetlands represent a contradiction: their preservative qualities mean material that would otherwise be lost in a dryland environment may be found; yet many of the things placed in these places were intended to be forgotten. Thus remembrance and forgetting are themes that have great resonance within wetland environments. It is envisioned that presentations will bring into focus the unique qualities of these watery places by providing discourse on a range of topics, such as the interplay of remembrance and forgetting, deposition, materiality, social networks, trade and communications, mobility, and settlement.

Lakeside developments in Co Meath, Ireland: a late Mesolithic fishing platform and possible mooring at Clowanstown 1

Matthew P. Mossop

Abstract

In the spring of 2004 in advance of the NRA's Clonee to North of Kells M3 development, four upstanding mounds were identified in wetland at Clowanstown 1, Co. Meath, Ireland. Following topographical and auger surveys, environmental sampling commenced in advance of full archaeological excavation in September 2006. The archaeological programme was funded by a mixture of public and private finance as part of the National Development Plan. Full archaeological resolution revealed a late Mesolithic fishing platform beneath a Neolithic burnt mound complex with a number of well-preserved organics. Amongst the finds four beautifully preserved conical fish traps and a possible model dugout canoe focus attention on fishing, water transport and the exploitation of the natural environment in late Mesolithic Ireland. The following paper outlines some of the preliminary findings of the on-going archaeological programme.

Between the wet and the dry: traditions of reoccupation, temporality and the social significance of life on an inland island during the Irish Mesolithic

Aimée Little

Abstract

Contrary to past perceptions of hunter-gatherer wetland settlement in the Irish midlands, recent research has revealed a varied and interlinked picture of landscape inhabitation. Where once sites 'stood alone' in the landscape - flagged for their strategic and economically advantageous placement at river mouths - critical (social) links between sites have recently been constructed through detailed lithic analysis. By gaining a deeper understanding of patterns in chert sourcing and

working along a series of interconnected lakes, good 'fishing spots' can now be understood as socially connected nodes in the landscape. This paper will focus especial attention on Clonava Island, where recent reinvestigations of archaeological deposits excavated in the 1960s has produced new radiocarbon dates, indicating that the island was reoccupied on a number of occasions, creating an excellent context to discuss more intimate fractions of time at a micro spatial-scale.

Beyond ritual: understanding the temporality and nature of wetland deposition at Star Carr, U.K.

Chantal Conneller

Abstract

Star Carr is a microcosm of the themes of this session. The flagship of Clark's economic and later ecological archaeology, the site has recently been reinterpreted as the product of ritual deposition into the waters of Lake Flixtun. This appears part of a broader shift in archaeological theory which has tended to result in the reinterpretation, in terms of formal deposition, of material previously seen as accidental losses of personal adornment and hunting equipment, or as animals that escaped their pursuers. Given the inadequate contextual information for most of the artefacts and faunal remains at Star Carr, it has been difficult to move beyond this and interrogate the exact nature of the deposition at the site. In recent years however, excavations have re-commenced at Star Carr. This paper will draw on detailed environmental and spatial data from this work to provide a nuanced, temporal understanding of activities at the site.

Almost 3,000 years of prehistoric trap fishing along the Liffey estuary, Dublin, Ireland - evidence and implications

Melanie McQuade, Lorna O'Donnell

Abstract

This paper will discuss Late Mesolithic (6100 - 5700 cal BC) and Middle Neolithic (3630-3370 cal BC) fish traps which were recently uncovered during development works in Dublin's Docklands. The remains of these wooden fish traps had been preserved in estuarine silts at respective depths of 6m and 4m below present sea level. Each of the trap constructions demonstrated a considerable investment of time and resources and indicates the value of this particular fishing ground. The Late Mesolithic fish traps are currently the earliest dated examples from Ireland or the UK and provide direct evidence for passive fishing. Although incomplete, the fish traps were exceptionally well preserved and facilitated detailed analysis of the wood and tools used in their construction. There was evidence that at least some of the pieces had been cut from coppiced stands of hazel raising the possibility that they may have come from managed woodland.

Burning, environmental disturbance factors and the structuring of hunter-gatherer landscapes

Martin Bell

Abstract

The role of natural disturbance factors and human agency in the creation of short and long-term structures within hunter-gatherer landscapes will be reviewed with an emphasis on coastal wetlands. There is human activity on some sites over extended timescales through the Mesolithic and Neolithic, e.g. in Western Britain. This degree of continuity in the use of specific sites occurs notwithstanding really dramatic environmental changes and reductions of territory which, from a deterministic perspective, would be expected to lead to major changes in economy and settlement pattern. Comparisons will be made with the manipulation of plant resources, the development of openings and the role of communication routes in the hunter-gatherer landscapes of the American north-west. The contention is that the effects of people on vegetation communities may often have been as or more important in structuring hunter-gatherer and Neolithic landscapes than the topographic features e.g. mountains more usually emphasised in the phenomenological literature.

Environmental change and perceptions of the landscape in the British Mesolithic

Barry Taylor

Abstract

Archaeological and palaeo-environmental investigations in the Vale of Pickering, England have recorded an extensive wetland landscape that was inhabited by hunter-gatherers in the final Palaeolithic and Mesolithic. The character of this wetland was both ecologically diverse and dynamic as it responded to seasonal trends and environmental change on both short and long term scales. Whilst this pattern of diversity and change is readily apparent in the environmental record it has often been lost in the interpretations of human activities. There the wetlands appear homogenous and static with environmental change occurring at the junctions between changing patterns of archaeological material. This paper will attempt to bring together the palaeo-environmental and archaeological data to consider how the constantly changing nature of the wetlands would have underpinned peoples concepts of both landscape and time during the Mesolithic.

Interpretations of Mesolithic Scotland: challenges to my assumptions

Caroline Wickham-Jones

Abstract

The past few decades have seen a considerable increase in knowledge about Mesolithic (early post-glacial) Scotland. Fieldwork has recorded many new sites and the application of theoretical and analytical techniques has increased information. Nevertheless, many gaps still exist - not least the lack of actual human remains. Traditionally, interpretations of Mesolithic Scotland have been fleshed out using ethnographic and archaeological work elsewhere - typically from the northern hemisphere. In 2007, however, the author spent time in Tierra del Fuego in order to learn about the coastal based Yamana. While not a direct parallel, this has brought into question many of the assumptions made regarding Mesolithic Scotland. As a result it has become an interesting exercise to consider the archaeological basis for our interpretations of Mesolithic Scotland. It is not a question of negating the traditional archaeological interpretation, but rather of broadening our horizons and looking at the actual evidence that might be expected.

Raising water - raising land

Lars Larsson

Abstract

The Mesolithic societies in Scandinavia were effected by shoreline displacement in several aspects. In the south, the transgression caused large areas to be submerged. In the north the isostatic effect provided new hunting ground. The presentation will deal with the effects of these changes in social and mental perspectives.

Surface, depth and perception

Fraser F. Sturt

Abstract

This paper considers the social implications of living in a changing wetland environment during the early-mid Holocene on the east coast of what is now the British Isles. In particular, it emphasises that through thinking critically about the types of activity undertaken, the relationships this will have engendered, and the time depth of occupation, we can create more refined understandings of continuity and change within the Mesolithic.

Wetland inhabitation in the Lower Rhine Area: a fluid existence

Luc Amkreutz

Abstract

The Late Mesolithic and Neolithic occupation of the wetlands and wetland margins in the Lower Rhine Area is characterised by continuity and a very gradual transition to agriculture over a span of approximately three millennia (5500-2500 cal BC). During this time hunting and gathering and a mobile existence remained important aspects of everyday life. It is, however, questionable to what extent the possibilities and constraints posed by the environment were the sole determinants in this process. From a long-term perspective this paper addresses how social constructs of wetland communities formed an important factor in the character of occupation in this region and its development in the process of Neolithisation. The concomitant focus is on how these constructs themselves were shaped by dwelling in wetland environments and the specific inter-related connectivity between people, places, objects and activities this brought about.

33.4 - Wetland archaeology and movement I: travel, trackways and platforms in bogs, mires and marshes

C110: Tuesday 1st July 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Ingelise Stuijts, Andrea Vianello, Nora Bermingham, ,

Abstract

Rivers, lakes, bogs, mires, estuaries and flooded areas all offered opportunities for people in the past to move, explore, exchange, and to exploit. Wetlands were geographical and mental spaces that offered many opportunities for the use of natural resources (marine saltworks, peatlands, river estuaries etc.) the social and economic advantages (trade and transport benefits offered by areas where water and land meet) and the political and mental boundaries/barriers that wetlands can become. People often constructed wooden and stone trackways and platforms to enable activities at the edge of wetlands; to cross these watery obstacles and barriers in space and to enter into the wetlands themselves, to inhabit, use and dwell amidst them or even to deposit things and objects in liminal spaces. The archaeological investigation of wetlands across the world has led to the discovery of well-preserved trackways and platforms that were both practical constructions, monuments to communal endeavour and a means of enculturating wet and wild spaces. Many wetland archaeological projects around the world have used a range of archaeological and scientific methods and approaches to tap the widest range of evidence for the chronology, function, role and influence of movement in people's lives.

The chronological boundaries for this session include all ancient and pre-industrial societies from around the world. Contributors should focus on the communication networks structured around marshlands, rivers and bogs and demonstrate how multidisciplinary projects can tackle how people interacted with these wet environments.

Associated Posters

- o Peatland excavations and surveys in Bord na Mona Peatlands

Mesolithic movements exposed: a scenario from central Ireland

Ingelise Stuijts, Nicki J. Whitehouse, Meriel McClatchie

Abstract

Derragh Island is a waterlogged late Mesolithic site located in Lough Kinale, Ireland. The excavations yielded no spectacular objects but included many environmental remains, such as bones, wood, charcoal, seeds and fossil insects. These remains can now, thanks to detailed analysis of lake sediments, bog, soil and stratigraphic work, help in reconstructing the movements of Mesolithic people through the

area. This paper will highlight some of the plant and other organic resources that Mesolithic people tapped into, while roaming on and around the lake, as well as information on the wider local landscape associated with this important Mesolithic site. There is no doubt that Mesolithic people were versatile and well-adapted to the area, and moved around freely, making good use of the landscape resources. Understanding of the local landscape is shown as vital to interpreting an archaeological site and placing it within its wider context.

Prehistoric trackways and bridges of England and Wales

Richard A. Brunning

Abstract

A total of 174 prehistoric trackways and 19 possible bridges or jetties are known from England and Wales. Many of these are poorly reported, but an increasing number have robust scientific dating and analytical information. The dating information suggests periods of more and less intense trackway building activity, which can be compared to varying sources of climate information that suggest explanations for some of the pattern. The trackways were created in very different wetland ecosystems, influencing their construction, longevity and extent. Many trackways, sometimes linked to platforms, are associated with probable ritual deposition of objects such as stone axes, wooden figurines, bronze metalwork, pottery and animal and human bone (especially skulls). These trackways all share similarities in their environmental setting. The known bridges and jetties may also have provided multiple functions of aiding communication, as foci for ritual deposits, as fish weirs and barriers to river transport.

Roads, routes and ceremonies: a fenland superhighway

Tim Malim

Abstract

Prehistoric trackways and corduroy roads are well known from the Somerset Levels, Irish peat bogs, and continental Europe, but in spite of extensive survey and investigation of the East Anglian fens there is now little surviving evidence for such features. Some timber structures have been discovered, sometimes interpreted as platforms for ceremonies associated with deposition of metalwork, or as jetties into rivers, but most were probably routes engineered across wetlands. This paper will examine the evidence for prehistoric routes within the fenland region and will present a case for those that were constructed and used during the Bronze Age. The second part of the paper will tackle the more intangible issues such as origins and destinations, engineering, project management and control of resources, concepts and users of the trackways.

Interpreting the wooden structures from Newrath, Co. Kilkenny

Susan Lyons

Abstract

Archaeological excavations at a former wetland site at Newrath, Co. Kilkenny in the SE of Ireland revealed evidence for human activity spanning from the Mesolithic to the medieval period. A multi-disciplinary study including wood, plant, pollen, diatom and foraminifera analysis was undertaken and the results revealed how the site was altered over time by periods of flooding caused by rising sea levels. This once woodland environment gave way to reedswamp vegetation and subsequent peat accumulation making the once drier areas more unstable. These environmental conditions also opened up the area to allow for Neolithic and Bronze Age occupational activity as identified on the adjacent dryland sites. In response to the changing landscape, a number of wooden trackways and brushwood scatters, dating primarily from the Bronze Age to the medieval period, were constructed which would have allowed for successfully crossing these waterlogged deposits to access and link the neighbouring dryland sites.

Monumentality, movement and wetlands

Henry P. Chapman, Ben R. Gearey

Abstract

Wetlands commonly provide denser bodies of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental data when compared with dryland sites and landscapes. This contrast is arguably reflected within their interpretation whereby wetland sites often lack the high level of 'social' interpretation applied to some dryland sites. This paper explores the interpretation of two linear, wet-preserved sites which appear to have been associated with movement through the landscape; one dating to the later Neolithic (in South Yorkshire, UK), the other to the later Iron Age (in Suffolk, UK). It is argued that the enriched dataset generated through multi-proxy analyses facilitates their 'social' interpretation. This raises fundamental questions regarding shared ideals in 'cognitive architecture' which may have been apparent in both wetland and dryland contexts, but which were manifest in dramatically different ways.

The Lisheen Archaeological Project, excavation in Derryville Bog 1996-1998: 10 years on

Paul Stevens, John O'Neill, Cara Murray, Sarah May

Abstract

The Lisheen Archaeological Project was a large scale, interdisciplinary wetland research project carried out as part of the mitigation of the Lisheen (Lead-Zinc) Mine development, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. Excavation of 98 sites, (including over 66 wetland sites) took place across the 2.5km development area and notably within 1 square km of Derryville Bog (former raised bog). This produced sites and palaeoenvironmental data dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period on dry land and peat bog, and revealed an archaeological landscape rich in settlement activity, diverse resource management practice and environmental impact. The analysis of the walking surfaces and platforms and their environmental contexts suggests that people used the peat bogs for complex activities. Environmental evidence also showed a correlation between reduced water levels and the absence of artificial walking surfaces. The project provided further insights into the broader patterns of movements which must have characterised daily life.

Exploring movement and meaning at Edercloon, Co. Longford

Caitriona M. Moore

Abstract

In 2006, a remarkable complex of trackways and platforms was excavated at Edercloon, Co. Longford. Previously unknown, the structures date from the Neolithic to the Early Medieval period with the peak of construction occurring in the Bronze and Iron Ages. During this time several large trackways were constructed in close proximity. These trackways frequently criss-crossed and merged together allowing not only access into the bog, but movement within it. All of them were of a construction unsuited to wheeled transport. However, the remains of three wheels and over 40 other objects were found buried within them, making this one of the largest collections of artefacts from an Irish bog. The continual construction and deposition at Edercloon indicates a community highly involved with this wet landscape. This paper will outline the results of the excavation and explore the subject of movement in Edercloon as highlighted by the trackways and wheels.

Joining the dots: a case study in assessing the potential of Irish peatland survey results

Michael Stanley, Conor McDermott

Abstract

The industrial peatlands of east County Offaly and adjacent counties in the Irish midlands have been the focus of numerous archaeological surveys and rescue excavations since 2000. More than 1,000 previously undocumented archaeological sites have been identified to date. This paper

focuses on the prehistoric communication networks structured around a geographically discrete area of peatland and dryland in this region, dealing primarily with data gathered by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (IAWU). In particular, the paper will address the efficacy of building relative chronologies on the basis of site clustering within dense site distributions in which limited scientific dating has been conducted. These chronologies will be used to reconstruct the development of communication networks throughout the prehistory of the study area. Through the integration of survey and excavation datasets the paper will also seek to test the usefulness of the empirical and environmental data gathered as part of peatland surveys.

Excavations at Ballycahill, Co. Tipperary

Lisa Doyle

Abstract

Excavations at Ballycahill, Co. Tipperary, undertaken by Headland Archaeology in advance of the N7 Nenagh to Limerick road scheme, uncovered part of a substantial stone platform, some 167m E-W and 27m N-S, constructed over freshwater lake marl and sealed by peat. The artificial nature of the construction was confirmed by two leading consultant geologists. The deliberate selection of massive flat topped boulders demonstrates a phenomenal force of effort behind this monumental construction. The platforms situation could have been strategic and in favourable conditions, it would have been ideally placed for extensive communication via the Shannon river system. Evidence for formal sculpting of the Tullahedy Neolithic ritual mound profile, situated 250m to the west, showed that monumental landscape manipulation was being carried out in the vicinity of platform. Dating the platform is crucial to interpretation as it appears to be without any direct parallels in the Irish archaeological record.

33.5 - Wetland archaeology and movement II: travel and communications along waterways

C110: Tuesday 1st July 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers each followed by discussion

Andrea Vianello, Ingelise Stuijts, Claire Anderson, ,

Abstract

Water continuously moves. And so do humans, often seeking water or travelling on it. This session aims to explore the intriguing relationship between water and the movement of people in antiquity. Specifically, we are curious about the movements of people along waterways within wider landscapes. Barry Cunliffe in his book 'Facing the Ocean' (2001, Oxford University Press) has clearly demonstrated that the combination of coastal and fluvial networks had comparable effects in both Western Europe and Mediterranean. Archaeologists have demonstrated interest in European wetlands, Mediterranean seascapes and other major waterways around the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, but there is the need to look at how water systems were integrated, or why they were not integrated, within patterns of movement and travel. The chronological boundaries for this session include all ancient and pre-industrial societies around the world.

The connections between the Gulf of Mexico and the Sierra Norte of Oaxaca, Mexico, from the early XVI century to the beginning of the independent period: the fluvial networks of the Papaloapan River

Edith Ortiz-Díaz

Abstract

Social disciplines have long recognized the important role played by external contacts and trade on the developmental trajectories of societies. The existence of contacts throughout the central valley of Oaxaca and the Gulf Coast of Mexico has been amply documented from 1500 BC. Examination of the distribution of Oaxaca materials along Gulf Coast sites (e.g. hematite mirrors) and Gulf Coast materials at Oaxacan sites (e.g. seashells) as well as the presence of similar styles prove

such contacts. This paper focuses on how the proto-historic Zapotecs and Chinantecs of the early 16th century used the fluvial network to connect the Gulf of Mexico and the Sierra; and also how the colonial and independent Mexican people used these fluvial networks to engage the alluvial coast plain with the Sierra Norte of Oaxaca and other areas based on the available archaeological evidence and historical documents.

Dugouts from the center-south of Chile: sailing on trees

Nicolás Lira

Abstract

This research is presented as a first approach to the study of indigenous navigation and their boats for the South Central region of Chile, and as an effort to systematize the findings on this subject that are spread and out of context in this area, with the aim of contributing to an understanding of the practices and technologies of indigenous sailing tradition and origin. In recent years a number of factors led to the discovery and extraction of dugouts in this area. This has not been done in most cases by specialists which has resulted in the loss of context of the pieces and the lack of systematic in the investigation. This paper tries to reverse this situation in part by developing an appropriate methodology for recording and analysis of indigenous traditional boats, and from this information develop a preliminary typological and chronological sequence for dugouts in south central Chile.

Lowlands in South America

José M. López

Abstract

For South American archaeology lowlands were always a marginal area for economic and cultural development. Nevertheless, the floodplains of Amazonas, Orinoco, Paraná, Matto Grosso and Merín Lagoon were the setting of an early complex culture. In recent years, intense research has revealed the historic process leading to the emergence of complex societies in the region. The environmental management resources were one of the keys of this original experience. Social and environmental co-evolution was one of the central points to explain the changes in social mobility, settlement patterns, economic innovation and new political systems. This paper presents a comparative approach of South American lowlands culture development with special attention to the Laguna Merín area in the southern American Atlantic coast.

The oldest examples of clinker build vessels in Scandinavia - the Nydam ships revisited

Flemming Rieck

Abstract

During the years 1989-99, the National Museum of Denmark carried out intensive excavations on the classical site of Nydam in Southern Jylland. Here the Nydam Boat was found in 1863 together with remains of two more ships and masses of weapons, personal equipment, tools, horses etc. The new excavations revealed approx. 15,000 artefacts. Substantial new parts for the Iron Age vessels (190-320 AD) have been identified and analysed. This paper presents the results of this research.

Rise amidst the waves

Christina Fredengren

Abstract

This paper will present the results of the excavations at Derragh townland, Co. Longford, Ireland. The Lake Settlement Project within the Discovery Programme has excavated a Mesolithic man-made platform that has been in use during a period of over 1500 years. The evidence shows that fires were lit on regular occasions, structures were built, abandoned, and remodelled. This paper discusses the significance of this place in its own right as a Mesolithic phenomenon where people have made a distinct mark and built a monument in a landscape of waterways. It has implications also for our

understanding of place-memory. The site furthermore has bearing on discussions on the transition to the Neolithic in Ireland where people have made connections with earlier traditions to argue the news.

Reaching out across the water - travelling by dugout canoe in Mesolithic Ireland

Claire Anderson

Abstract

The Discovery Programme's Lake Settlement Project, under the direction of Dr. Christina Fredengren, excavated a late Mesolithic site at Derragh, Co. Longford. The site provided the first securely dated evidence for dugout canoe construction in Ireland. This was a highly skilled and specialised craft, suggesting a wealth of knowledge on the part of the Mesolithic people who lived here. Such vessels are well-documented in the Danish Ertebølle culture, and at experimental centres such as Lejre in Denmark. Possession of a dugout canoe implies a relationship with water which may have led people to seek it out, rather than merely exploit it occasionally. Large distances could have been covered quite easily, with all the additional social interaction, communication and economic possibilities which that implies. Clearly, water had immense importance in the social, cultural, economic and possibly even spiritual lives of Mesolithic populations in Ireland.

The archaeological potential of ponds - a case study from Cashel, County Tipperary

Joanne Hughes

Abstract

Archaeological excavations in 2003 for the N8 Cashel Bypass highlighted the importance of ponds as foci for prehistoric peoples. Ponds occur widely across the local limestone geology, and unrecorded archaeological sites were discovered wherever a pond or its environs was excavated. The archaeology was found to be multi-phased spanning the Mesolithic, Neolithic and the Bronze Age periods. The importance of these water sources in the lives and movements of prehistoric peoples must now be assessed in light of these new discoveries. Was this a localised phenomenon and did the geology of the area characterise the settlement choice? Can population/artefact movements be traced in the archaeological record? Or were such water sources chosen for their economic, ritual and social significance? A number of water sources around Cashel like Lough Nahinch, Monadreela and Loughnafina will be examined and suggestions for future research proposed.

A river runs through it: understanding the role of waterways in Bronze Age Britain

Ben Roberts

Abstract

Whilst research examining the movement of people bringing new ideas, foods, technologies and objects to Britain from overseas during later third - early first millennium BC has enjoyed a resurgence in recent years, the role of rivers in this process has lagged behind. This paper reviews the evidence for riverine communities, explores the inter-connections that shaped their existence and analyses their influence on communities further inland.

Interchanges between fluvial and marine communication networks in the Bronze and Iron Ages, Veneto, Italy

Andrea Vianello

Abstract

This paper focuses on the movement of commodities and peoples in the region of Veneto. The Veneto was a key area between the Emilian Terremare and the lake-dwellings of Trentino, at the heart of a large communication and exchange system centred on lakes, rivers, lagoons, river mouths and sea. Movement on land before the construction of Roman roads appears of secondary importance. The Veneto was inserted in long-distance exchange networks at least since the

Bronze Age. Such networks have brought into the region Aegean-type pottery during the Late Bronze Age, but more importantly exotic raw materials were imported, worked and exchanged at Frattesina. The ability of the ancient Veneti to move on waters was one of the principal reasons for their success, and their familiarity with water was then inherited by the Venetians and continued to be a key reason for the success of the region.

33.6 - The archaeology of depositions in lakes, rivers and bogs

C110: Tuesday 1st July 16:00-18:00

15-20 Minute Papers followed by discussion to conclude

Christina Fredengren, Sophie Bergerbrant

Abstract

Depositions in lakes, rivers and bogs are common in many prehistoric and historic periods and in many geographical areas. Remains of people, animal and many different artefacts are found in bogs. Similar finds have also been made in other watery places, such as lakes and rivers. Many of these are high profile artefacts that have been found by coincidence and we often lack detailed information about the find circumstances. Modern excavations have given us more information about the context of many of these finds.

Earlier research has often taken a overly coherent approach to archaeology found in the wetlands treating it as being seen in a similar way throughout time. In this session this approach will be discussed and different use of wetlands and other watery places explored, also that wetlands may not have been as remote from peoples daily activities as formerly articulated. Work on Irish bogs in particular has shown this.

Depositions in wetlands has been often been seen as votive offerings to the Gods. This is often because offerings have been seen as irretrievable. Bog bodies, for example, have often been interpreted as being placed at the outskirts of societies and placed there for many reasons. One common interpretation is that they were dangerous deceased that had been pinned to the bog in order to stop them from walking again amongst the living community. They tend to be seen as either offerings to the Gods or deposition of dangerous criminals. Parker Pearson et al have in recent archaeological excavations on the Orkney Islands indicated that this might not always be the case and that bodies may have been retrieved after a time. The knowledge that bogs preserve bodies might have been known in a larger area than the Orkneys. This means that we need to take a new look at depositions in lakes, rivers and bogs and to change our understanding of the retrieval and re-working of this material. We need to use modern social theory and a contextual approach to wetland research and be aware that the attitudes to lakes, rivers and bogs have changed throughout prehistory and history.

Associated Posters

- A Microcosm of Charred Remains on Pottery
- Prehistoric ritual deposition and wooden structures from England and Wales

Ritually retrieved? Bronze Age deposition in Irish bogs

Katharina Becker

Abstract

Based on a study of the Irish Bronze Age depositional record, it is argued that the deposition of objects in rivers and bogs followed rather contrasting objectives. It is suggested that besides the inherent symbolic meaning of these places, the retrieval potential they offer is of central importance for their selection for depositional acts. It will be argued that retrieval from bogs was not just possible, but actually intended and an integral part of the depositional treatment of specific types of objects. A scenario will be suggested in which - contrary to traditional interpretations of depositional practices - retrieval does not suggest utilitarian motives for deposition. The consequences of this for our understanding of the character of deposition will be discussed.

The islands of the dead

Christina Fredengren

Abstract

Water may signify transformation and dissolution of earlier ties. While researching crannogs - man made islands, I often came across references to human remains from not only these islands, but also from watery places such as rivers, lakes and bogs. This paper reports on one of the projects in the Lake Settlement Projects research portfolio where over 70 human remains from these contexts has been radiocarbon dated. One of the aims of this paper is to discuss the find circumstances and to address issues around the ritual and spiritual associations of settlements such as crannogs, as well as to cross the discipline boundary and to discuss bog bodies and human remains from lakes and rivers as a part of the history culture of the time, it may be so that certain bog bodies may have been re-visited and recycled and there are parallels to the handling of metalwork.

Banks, borders and bodies of water

Julie Lund

Abstract

The meanings of wetlands in the Viking Age world-view will be discussed on the basis of an analysis of the ritual depositions of Viking Age swords, jewellery, tools and kettles in South Scandinavian wetlands. This analysis will be combined with a re-reading of a number of Old Norse sources focusing on bodies of water and the social identity of specific artefacts. Viking Age depositions have traditionally been conceived as either hidden treasures or accidental losses, and have only in recent times been linked to ritual activities. It will be argued that Viking Age depositions were actions related to the social identities of the artefacts. The relationship between categorisation of landscape and material culture will be explored, focusing on metaphorical links between lakes and kettles.

Reflections on the interpretation of the Faddan More psalter

Vincent Van Vilsteren

Abstract

In 2006 in Faddan More, County Tipperary in Ireland, an early medieval psalter was discovered in the peat, not an ideal place for such a costly 8th century psalm book. The restoration is particularly complex and time-consuming. What possessed people to leave such a costly book in this uninhabitable peat? In a first publication, researchers assumed that it was hidden to keep it out of the hands of plundering Vikings and never returned to retrieve it. In this paper, the timescale of a one-off action is set against the timescale of the diachronic phenomenon of offerings in the peat. This practice is observable from the Mesolithic to the Middle Ages. The explanation of the deposition of the Faddan More Psalter is better sought in the direction of sanctified magical activities. In this respect, lot casting is brought forward as an explanation for the find of a psalter in the peat.

Up high in a volcano's lake: underwater archaeology in the 'Nevado de Toluca'

Roberto Junco

Abstract

In 2007 the Underwater Vicedirectorate of the National Institute of Anthropology and History organized a research project in two of the lakes that are at over 12,000 feet above the sea level inside the "Nevado de Toluca" volcano crater. The result of this first campaign brought samples of artifacts of ritual practices from the postclassical period (12th century to 1521 AD), as well as from the early colonial period (1521 - 1630 AD). The field season yielded a variety of materials in excellent condition, thanks to the cold and acid water that helps them preserve. Some of them are leaves of maguey, serpent-like wooden objects, and pieces of copal. A landscape archaeology approach is considered to be relevant in the

future study of the lakes as ritual spaces, then, we may change our thoughts about the beliefs and ritual practices of ancient cultures in the area.

Discussant

Richard Bradley

33.7 - Managing wetland archaeology: in situ preservation, sustainability and the heritage resource: current perspectives, future potential

C110: Thursday 3rd July 08:30-10:30

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Malcolm C. Lillie, Dilys Johns

Abstract

Our understanding of the complex interactions within wetlands, in relation to the preservation of the archaeological resource, continues to develop. Research to date, has begun to highlight the physico-chemical and biological aspects of waterlogged burial environments which are of fundamental importance to in situ preservation, sustainability and management. Recent climate change debates have highlighted the need for a more concerted effort on the part of environment managers in order to ensure long-term sustainability of wetland resources, as climate and weather patterns become more extreme and less predictable.

Clearly, the worlds remaining wetlands are at the forefront of current debates relating to flood risk and management. As archaeologists our investigations into sustainable heritage management feed directly into environmental issues such as the maintenance of wetland habitats, sites of special scientific interest in floodplain wetlands, water abstraction, aggregate extraction policies, and managing flood risk, to name a few.

This session aims to present the most recent research on in situ preservation, sustainability and heritage management in wetlands, and integrate this work with the current debate on climate change. As future preservation potential depends on our ability to mitigate against future risk, increased demands on water resources will only serve to further compromise the surviving wetland resources. The papers in this session will aim to integrate a broad range of themes in wetland studies, relating in situ preservation, sustainability and management, to wider management issues on a global scale, and offering perspectives for future systematic research of these increasingly rare and valuable ecosystems/sites.

Approaches to in situ preservation - microbiology, micro-environments and de-watering: is sustainable management viable given current knowledge and future threats?

Malcolm C. Lillie

Abstract

Recent research in lowland river systems in England has shown that viable management strategies for the heritage component of wetlands are not possible without a much greater knowledge of catchment hydrology. This can help explain site specific trends in the data generated. This paper demonstrates that, with this baseline information, it is possible to not only assess site hydrology and make inferences in relation to aspects such as extraction and abstraction, but also to target 'hotspots', areas with enhanced preservation potential, and contrast these with 'coldspots' of reduced potential. Targeted studies using a suite of analyses, including microbiological characterisation of through-the-profile in situ conditions in the burial environment, can highlight important in situ characteristics at the site being investigated. Sustainability, given predicted future climate change scenarios is questioned in light of the current findings, and observations regarding the longer-term sustainable management of the heritage component of wetlands are outlined.

Management of waterlogged sites: by whom and for whom?

Tim Malim

Abstract

Waterlogged deposits can produce some of the most evocative archaeological remains to capture the imagination of a wide public. In England urban areas such as medieval York and the London waterfront are iconic examples of exceptional preservation, as are the Somerset Levels' trackways for peat wetlands. The threats to both urban and rural wetlands are diverse and yet what mechanisms do we have for countering those threats. To whom do they belong? Think of "sea-henge" for example! We all have a stewardship role in trying to understand, investigate and protect such well-preserved archaeological sites. This paper will discuss issues such as national and local policies, strategic management, on-site data-gathering, preservation and monitoring measures, public interest and sustainable development. The talk will concentrate on two specific case studies: the historic salt-town of Nantwich in Cheshire, and the internationally important Bronze Age settlement at Must Farm, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire.

Urban wetlands - developing methodologies for characterising preservation potential and identifying potential threats

Ian Panter, John Carrott

Abstract

Urban wetlands, defined here as those towns and cities having substantial waterlogged archaeological remains, are under pressure from a range of threats including brownfield re-development, flood defences and climate change. Recent investigations (including ongoing work in York and Nantwich) have concentrated on developing methodologies for assessing preservation potential and identifying potential risks and impacts, following the model employed in Bryggen and elsewhere. The studies have aimed to capture data relating to urban hydrological processes, condition assessment of the organic remains and characterising the chemical and physical nature of the burial environment. Methods used include desk based assessment, auger survey, sediment sampling and analysis, quantifying level of decay of organic material and installation of groundwater monitoring points for medium/long term monitoring. This paper will examine the development, application and efficacy of these techniques and discuss provisional results and their implications for continued in situ preservation within a dynamic urban context.

Managing in-situ preservation and sustainability at Shinewater, Eastbourne: a Bronze Age trackway and platform in context

David Hogan, Christopher Greated

Abstract

A Bronze Age trackway and platform was discovered at Shinewater Park, Eastbourne in 1996, during the excavation of a flood storage lake. In order to preserve the remains, a number of measures were taken to maintain waterlogged conditions at the site. Since 1997 English Heritage has funded a programme of environmental monitoring to assess the effectiveness of site management in maintaining suitably anoxic conditions for the archaeological remains. Results have indicated waterlogged conditions were maintained during the winter and early spring as a result of flooding from the lake and excess winter rain. Greatest risk of desiccation was in summer and autumn, when water tables can fall to the level of the archaeology with consequent risks of oxidation and degradation of the remains. Details of the monitoring programme and results are described, together with target objectives for the long-term management of the site in line with developing recreational and educational opportunities.

The added value of integrating conservation in situ and wetland management

Michel Vorenhout, Martine van den Berg, Henk Kars

Abstract

It is to be expected that a large number of wetlands will be impacted by climate change. This is due to either changing net precipitation and waterflows or a change in wetland management. Some other areas will also be converted to wetlands. Nature, economy, regional development and safety are major players in wetland management, besides cultural history. Managers of archaeological features within (future) wetlands should not miss opportunities created by renewed wetland management schemes. By integrating archaeological knowledge into the new wetland practices, all disciplines can win. Detailed knowledge of the wetland ecosystem can help protecting the archaeological remains and monitoring of sites preserved in situ can raise data useful to other partners. Two example projects of this integration are discussed. The first project, SPARC, is part of the Interreg North Sea Programme, the second one is a flooding area in the north of the Netherlands.

Devil in the detail: the complexities of site and landscape-scale wetland preservation

Richard A. Brunning

Abstract

A recent Somerset County Council and English Heritage project examined a range of criteria to assess the survival of waterlogged archaeological sites on the Somerset peatlands and the character of their burial environment. The results showed a complex relationship between the survival of different components of the archaeological record (wood, beetles, pollen, plant macrofossils) and varying aspects of the burial environment across nine sites. At the site level this serves as a reminder that there is still a lot we have yet to discover about the processes of in situ preservation in waterlogged environments. At the landscape scale however, it is questionable how much more we need to understand to make major decisions about the main factors influencing preservation. This paper will explore how these differing requirements can be brought together to propose both site and landscape scale preservation strategies in the study area and the inherent problems with both.

33.8 - Wetland archaeology and palaeoenvironment: moving beyond environmental determinism

C110: Thursday 3rd July 11:00-13:00

10-15 minute papers followed by discussion to conclude

Gillian Plunkett, Eileen Reilly

Abstract

The recognition of cycles of past use and abandonment of wetland areas has often been considered in terms of palaeoenvironmental change, whereby human activity in wetlands is deemed to have taken place only when environmental conditions were favourable, and to have ceased when conditions became adverse. While the influence of environment on activity in such vulnerable habitats cannot and should not be disregarded, this rather simplistic correlation of wetland activity with environmental change may obscure other possible influential factors, including population dynamics, socio-political developments and cultural change. Scientific techniques to reconstruct and date changes in past environments have greatly advanced in recent decades. The potential to understand the phenomenon of wetland occupation and exploitation is now considerable as sites are frequently encased within a natural archive of past environmental change. It is essential, however, to consider wetland sites in the context of the wider landscape and along an extended timescale, to appreciate fully the range of factors that may have prompted their construction. Papers in this session consider palaeoenvironmental data that, through multidisciplinary approaches, can inform our interpretation of

wetland archaeological sites and landscapes beyond environmentally-determinist models.

Holocene-aged sedimentary records of environmental changes and early agriculture on the Yangtze Delta, China

David Taylor

Abstract

Sedimentary evidence from a total of 21 AMS 14C dates and 192 pollen and charcoal and 181 phytolith samples from three study sites in the archaeologically-rich lower Yangtze provides an indication of interactions between early agriculturalists and generally highly dynamic environmental conditions. Results suggest that environmental changes influenced agricultural development, and attest to the localised environmental impacts of incipient agriculture. Evidence of human activity, in the form of indicators of deforestation and possibly food production, is apparent from ca. 7,000 BP (early Neolithic, or Majiabang). Clearer evidence of human activity dates to ca. 4,700 BP (late Neolithic or Liangzhu). Extensive, profound and apparently widespread human impacts do not appear until the Eastern Zhou (Iron Age, ca. 2,800 - 2,200 BP); however, which in the lower Yangtze was a period associated with technological advances in agriculture, increased urbanisation and relatively stable hydro-geomorphological conditions.

The change of field systems after the 15th century in the Osaka plain, Japan

Tomohiro Inoue

Abstract

In this paper I will discuss the relationship between the environmental change caused by human activities and land-use in the Osaka plain. After the 15th century, many ridged fields (about 2-4 meters wide and 10-100 meters long), were constructed in paddy field areas. In the 15th century, another important change is seen in the mountains behind the paddy field area. Historical records indicate that peasants gathered leaves and branches of trees and grasses to fertilize the paddy field soil, and the data of pollen analysis suggest such activities caused deforestation. Deforestation accelerated surface erosion in the mountains. In the alluvial plain, alluvial ridges (natural levees and crevasse splays) formed by the sandy sediments supplied from the mountains. Ridged fields tend to be constructed on such landforms. The construction of ridged fields was one of the human responses to the environmental change caused by the clearance in the mountains.

Scattered flowers, Bronze Age forest farming, a hypothesis

Bettina S. Stefanini, Fraser J. G. Mitchell

Abstract

Multiproxy analyses of a peat profile in Central Ireland show just moderately wet conditions during a forest farming episode in the late Bronze Age, a time when climatic downturn is frequently indicated elsewhere. High resolution pollen analysis reveals a sequence of events which forms the basis of a five step hypothesis of forest farming. Initial removal of single or small groups of trees is followed by the creation of fields, intensification of pastoral and arable farming and eventual abandonment of fields. Peaks in birch, alder, ash and oak pollen succeeding each other indicate that tree regeneration took about 100 years and field abandonment seems to have occurred c. 250 years after their initiation.

Beyond the floodplain: how factors other than environmental conditions may have influenced activity within the floodplain of the River Lerr, Co. Kildare, Ireland

Patricia Long

Abstract

A recent excavation in advance of the N9/N10 Carlow to Kilcullen road scheme has revealed a rich archaeological landscape focused on the River Lerr. The excavated area (32,948 m²) straddled the river and included the floodplain.

The archaeological remains ranged in date from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period, but were dominated by prehistoric funerary monuments located on gravel ridges on either side of the river. The scale and scope of the excavation has provided a rare opportunity to look beyond the flood plain, at the possibility that cultural factors as well as environmental conditions were influencing the activity taking place within it. By using this site as a case study it is argued that by isolating a wetland site, and discussing it solely as a response to external stimulus at that location, we limit the potential of the site to contribute to the wider archaeological record.

Middle Holocene environmental history and archaeology of the Lower Thames Valley

Robert Batchelor, Nicholas Branch, Scott Elias

Abstract

This paper will present the results of recent investigations into the Middle Holocene environmental history and archaeology of the Lower Thames Valley, with particular emphasis on examining the relationships between the history of elm and yew woodland, the impact of Dutch elm disease, climate change and human activities on the wetland. High resolution radiocarbon-dated litho- and bio-stratigraphical records from multiple sedimentary sequences have led to the establishment of a precise model that indicates: (1) colonisation of the wetlands by yew from ca. 5800 cal yr BP, and its decline from ca. 4300 cal yr BP, with evidence for Early Bronze Age human activity contributing to its demise; (2) the exploitation of a range of woodland taxa for trackway and platform construction, including yew; (3) the possible abandonment of trackways as a consequence of environmental change, and (4) a strong association between the Early Neolithic elm decline and Dutch elm disease.

Examining the relationship between environmental change and Bronze Age trackway construction: two new case studies from the Irish Midlands

Nicholas Branch, Jane Whitaker

Abstract

This paper presents the findings arising from the environmental archaeological investigations of two ombrotrophic mires, namely Clonad Bog and Kinnegad Bog, situated in the Midlands of Ireland. Following the discovery of wooden trackways and platforms of prehistoric age, high-resolution multi-proxy analysis of peat stratigraphy has enabled precise reconstructions of the environmental context of past human activities. The analysis has involved radiocarbon dating, quantitative assessment of the degree of peat humification, and examination of sub-fossil pollen, plant macrofossil and insect remains. The paper will outline evidence for the environmental impact of these activities on the wetland and dryland, in particular woodland clearance, biomass burning, cultivation and animal husbandry, and natural changes in bog surface wetness as a response short-term climate change. In particular, we will report on new scientific evidence that challenges the hypothesis that Middle and Late Bronze Age trackway construction occurred during a period of increased bog surface wetness.

'Patterns' of peatland activity and climate change: a critical evaluation

Gillian Plunkett, Graeme Swindles, Conor McDermott, David Brown

Abstract

Ireland's rich peatland archaeological heritage provides a substantial body of chronological data that inform about the use of boglands over the course of several millennia. Dendrochronological and radiocarbon dates are available from some 300 peatland sites, and suggest that there were distinct periods in which the use of bogs was pronounced and periods in which activity is not evident. These patterns have been interpreted by some as evidence of changing environmental conditions. This paper collates the chronological data for Irish peatland sites and examines them against a

palaeohydrological proxy record from Irish bogs, in order to assess critically the relationship between phases of activity/"non-activity" and climate change. The results challenge the deterministic interpretation of wetland activity, indicating that at times cultural dynamics at times outweighed environmental considerations in prompting changes in the level of peatland exploitation.

Theme Abstracts: Irish Language

Teoiric Seandálaíochta? Leagáidí, Ualaí, Todhchaí

Andrew Cochrane, Ian Russell, Timothy Webmoor, Christopher Witmore

Coimriú

Céard é teoiric seandálaíochta? Cá bhfuil teoiric seandálaíochta?

Nuair a osclaítear go leor leabhair reatha faoi teoiric seandálaíochta is léir gur beag díospóireacht inmheánach a bhíonn ann maidir le seasaimh theoiriciúla éagsúla. Ina ionad sin, feicimid frapaí á gcur faoi 'campaí' malartacha atá ag obair leo gan aon chaidreamh suntasach eatarthu. D'ainneoin carn lipéid 'brandála' a bheith ann, agus glacadh leo go minic mar theoiricí forbartha, is annamh a cheistítear na hidirchaidrimh idir na cláir éagsúla; e.g. teoiric gníomhaireachta, seandálaíocht chognaíoch, corprú, seandálaíocht éabhlóide, feimineachas, ábharthacht, teoiric meánraoin, feiniméaneolaíocht, teoiric ruda, etc. Is tréith é an 'il-iolrachas' sin a bhaineann leis an earnáil ar fud an domhain agus glactar leis de ghnáth mar fhorás dearfach. Ach laistigh den atmaisféar sin, áfach, tá argóintí nach bhfuil teoiric seandálaíochta soiléir i gcróilár na seandálaíochta níos mó, agus fiú amháin go bhfuil 'teoiric marbh'. Is iomaí cúis atá leis an imní sin, cuid di a bhaineann le sainmhínte na teoirice féin a bheith ag athrú. Lasmuigh de chúpla eisceacht, is easpa díospóireacht intleachtach agus idirbheartaíocht disciplíne is bun leis seo. Chomh maith leis sin, bíonn tosca go leor eile i gceist—ón bhfás ollmhór ar thionscal na hoidhreacht agus CRM go dtí luaineachtaí an acadaimh, ó líonrú faoi cheilt go heacnamaíocht na seandálaíochta pobail. Ní hé aitheantas na n-ábhar imní sin críochphointe Théama seo na Comhdhála, ach is pointe tosaigh é.

Molaimid do sheisiúin ceisteanna teoirice seandálaíochta a phlé maidir le:

- Leagáidí; céard a tharla do na 'campaí teoirice' sin?
- Ualaí; an bhféadfaimid ladhráil teoirice/cleachtais a sheachaint agus muid ag taiscéaladh ar imeall cleachtais mhachnamhaigh?
- Todhchaí; céard iad na cláir nua? Céard iad na dualgaí, an fuinneamh, agus na cúraimí atá comhchoiteann faoi thír-raon ilroinnte teoiric na seandálaíochta?

Ag tráth a bhfuil athruithe radacacha ag tarlú laistigh den disciplín, tá súil againn go mbreithneofar raon leasanna agus feidhmithe ag na seisiúin agus go ndéanfar breis plé orthu.

- Céard iad na himpleachtaí fadtéarmacha a bheidh ar chleachtais na seandálaíochta ag athruithe teoiriciúla, oideolaíochta agus institiúideacha?
- An gcaithfear i leataobh amháin is go bhfuil sé neamhabhartha machnamh cúramach, criticiúil in atmaisféar táirgthe oidhreacht do chách atá tugtha don chirt pholaitiúil, cuimsiú oscailte agus dearcadh an phobail?
- An ndéanann measúnú agus díospóireacht ghéarchúiseach ar de dhúchas na teoirice iad élite den teoiric?
- Cé atá áirithe agus eisiata as teoiricíocht seandálaíochta?
- Agus níos tábhachtaí fós, cén chaoi a bhfuil caighdeán mheasúnaithe agus réasúnaithe ag athrú de bharr an atmaisféir nua? Nó an bhfuil teoiric ag teastáil feasta?

Chomh maith leis sin, molaimid do phainéalaithe tabhairt faoi stimilí a fhiosrú a spreagann ceisteanna cróga. Céard a chuireann comhbhá seandálaíochta le tuiscint an duine? Céard iad tairbhí faoi leith na seandálaíochta agus í i gcomhar le disciplíní eile? An bhféadfadh seandálaíocht cur le cláir agus díospóireachtaí ceannródaíochta i réimse trasdisciplíne? Is mian linn sraith luachmhar malartaithe tuairimí a chothú faoi cá bhfuilimid agus céard atá i gceist. Ag an am céanna is mian linn cúrsaí mar atá faoi láthair—marbhántacht il-iolrach— a athfhrámáil nó fiú gearradh fúthu trí chomhchúraimí i leith shuíomh an duine laistigh d'idirchaidrimh an domhain choitinn seo a aithint.

Seandálaíochtaí Ealaíne

Inés Domingo Sanz, Sally May, Muiris O'Sullivan, Sven Ouzman, Ian Russell

Coimriú

Spreagann Seandálaíochtaí Ealaíne idirphlé cruthaitheach idir bealaí éagsúla chun plé le 'ealaín'. Déanann an téama seo iarracht an teagmháil seandálaíochta le 'ealaín' a shaoradh óna nideog sainspéise ionas go bhféadfaidh sí tairbhe níos tábhachtaí agus níos comhoibríche a dhéanamh i dtús cadhnaíochta teoiric seandálaíochta agus cleachtas ealaíne. Beidh ábhair bhunaithe dála ealaín charraige, ailtireacht séadchomharthaí agus ealaín talún i roinnt seisiún. 'Cinderalla' seandálaíochta a measadh a bheith iontu sin roimhe seo, ach le tríocha bliain anuas tá siad tagtha in inmhe i smaoineamh agus i ngníomh agus caithfear é sin a chur i láthair ionas go mbeidh cleachtóirí in ann réimsí spéise agus feidhme amach anseo a rianú – agus gan dearmad a dhéanamh ar stair gach cur chuige díobh sin.

Agus freagra á thabhairt ar na hábhair bhunaithe sin, molaimid teorainneacha an taighde agus an chleachtais thraidisiúnta a iniúchadh agus a leathnú. Cuirfear fáilte roimh ábharthacht agus comhthéacs ealaín an lae inniu agus an t-idirphlé idir seandálaithe agus ealaíontóirí ina léirithe agus ina theamparáilachtaí uile. Mar a chéile, cabhróidh plé ar shaoil sóisialta na saothar ealaíne ceangal a chruthú leis an am atá caithe agus fiú an ladhráil idir an 'lá inné' – 'lá inniu' a athchumrú. Feileann buncheisteanna dála céard é 'ealaín', cé nó céard a fhéadfaidh a bheith ina ealaíontóir, agus ról na healaíne sa saol laistigh d'éirim an téama sin chomh maith. Cuirfidh Seandálaíocht Ealaíne fóram ar fáil, chomh maith, le freagraí a thabhairt ar an taispeántas, Ábhar agus Meon (www.amexhibition.com) agus sonrúidh sé comórach deich mbliana ar thochailt agus atógáil stiúideo Francis Bacon, atá lonnaithe anois i nDánlann Bhaile Átha Cliath, an Hugh Lane (www.hughlane.ie/fb_studio).

Seandálaithe, Cogadh agus Coinbhleacht: Eitic, Polaitíocht, Freagracht

Reinhard Bernbeck, Yannis Hamilakis, Susan Pollock

Coimriú

Iarradh ar Thascfhórsa "Seandálaithe agus Cogadh", a bunaíodh tar éis WAC-5, ról eiticíúil agus polaitiúil seandálaithe i gcoinbhleachtaí armtha ar fud an domhain a fhiosrú. Ag glacadh leis an ionradh ar an laráic in 2003 agus aird na meán ar sheandálaíocht na Measpatáime a lean é mar thúsphointe, bunaíodh an tascfhórsa chun "ról seandálaithe i láithreacha ina mbíonn coinbhleacht armtha ar siúl ar fud an domhain, agus na haincheisteanna agus na hiarmhairtí agus na héifeachtaí sóisialta agus polaitiúla a thagann as an mbaint sin a fhiosrú". Ó tharla go mbraitear go mbíonn baint níos mó ag seandálaithe leis an lucht míleata in go leor áiteanna ar domhan, agus go bhfuil feiniméin eile ann a bhfuil an chuma orthu gur fianaise iad go bhfuil an tseandálaíocht á míleatú (ag meabhrú dúinn, b'fhéidir, na laethanta anallód nuair a bhíodh seandálaithe ina gcuid lárnach d'fheachtais impiriúla mhíleata), cuirfear fáilte faoin téama seo roimh sheisiúin a thabharfaidh faoi pholaitíocht agus eitic an fheiniméin sin. Is mian leis freisin seasaimh agus cleachtais a d'fhéadfadh seandálaithe agus daoine eile, atá in aghaidh míleataithe agus cogait coilíneacha/impiriúlacha ach a bhíonn ag obair i lár a leithéid

de chásanna, a ghlacadh. Níos sonraí fós, fáiltímid roimh sheisiúin a mbeidh fócas téamúil, stairiúil nó tíreolaíochta leo ach a thabharfaidh aghaidh ar cheisteanna mar:

- An bhféadfaidh seandálaithe a saineolas a úsáid chun tuiscint chultúrtha a chothú agus ar an gcaoi sin oibriú i gcoinne míleataithe agus 'réitigh' mhíleata?
- An féidir seasamh frithchogaidh a chur i dtiúin le baint seandálaíochta (comhairle, saineolas scolártha a roinnt, iniúchadh eolaíoch) a bheith ag duine le coinbhleachtaí míleata?
- Cén uair ba chóir do sheandálaithe atá in aghaidh an chogaidh a bheith rannpháirteach sna hiarrachtaí 'atógála' nó iniúchtaí fóirínseacha?
- An ndlisteanáíonn an fonn seaniarsmaí a "tharrháil" comhoibriú seandálaithe le struchtúir mhíleata nó an fócas eisiach ar láithreáin agus ar dhéantáin seachas ar bheatha daoine?
- Cén sórt nasc a bhíonn idir cogairí impiriúla/coilíneacha agus brabús airgid trí ghníomhaíocht seandálaíochta?
- An bhfuil cód eithe nua ag teastáil a thugann i gcuntas coincheap an 'seandálaí neadaithe' (is é sin seandálaí a bhíonn neadaithe i struchtúir mhíleata, agus ról an 'duine gairmiúil oibiachtúil' á ghlacadh aige/aici)?
- An bhféadfadh ról a bheith ag an tseandálaíocht, i gcomhthéacs coinbhleachta armtha, a bhíonn gafa go polaitiúil agus a bhíonn neodrach, sa chiall go nglactar seasamh eiticiúil a bhíonn in aghaidh gach aon fhoréigean.
- Cén ról ba chóir a bheith ag seandálaithe fóirínseacha agus antraipeolaithe nuair a iarrtar orthu olluaigheanna a bhíonn ann nó a cheaptar a bheith ann a iniúchadh?
- Ar chóir dúinn glacadh le rannpháirtíocht pearsanra a bhíonn ar seirbhís san arm i gcomhdhálaíocht agus i bhfoilseacháin seandálaíochta?
- Conas is féidir linn míleatú breise ar an tseandálaíocht a throid?
- Conas is féidir le seandálaithe frithchogaidh i malairtampaí sa choibhleacht ach a bhfuil an seasamh eiticiúil céanna acu comhoibriú le chéile agus an líne bhríste eatarthu a cheangal?

Seandálaíocht agus an Músaem

Sonia Archila Montañez, Sally May

Coimriú

Aibhsíonn an téama seo an taighde seandálaíochta a bhaineann le réimse an mhúsaeim nó a thagann ó laistigh de. Díreoidh an téama aird ar ról athraitheach na músaeim seandálaíochta agus antraipeolaíochta i sochaí an lae inniu, sochaí atá ag éirí níos ilchultúrtha, níos ilghuthaí agus níos domhanda. Déanfaidh an téama seo, ach go háirithe, na caidrimh chumhachta laistigh de réimse tionchair na músaeim agus an tionchar a bhíonn ag cuimhne shóisialta agus stair shóisialta ar ár mbraistintí faoin am a caitheadh a iniúchadh.

Beidh na ceisteanna seo a leanas mar threoir ag eagraithe na seisiúin:

- Cén ról a bhíonn ag músaeim i bhforbairt dhisciplín na seandálaíochta i dteoiric agus i gcleachtas araon?

- Conas atá músaeim antraipeolaíochta agus seandálaíochta ag cur le díospóireachtaí maidir le bainistiú oidhreacht?
- Conas a phléigh músaeim sheandálaíochta agus antraipeolaíochta le tuairimí maidir le díchoilíniú agus na himpleachtaí polaitiúla a bhíonn lena ngníomhaíochtaí, a bhfuil aitheantas maidir leo ag méadú?
- Conas a chuir músaeim nó a dhéanfaidh músaeim cur leis an díospóireacht maidir le cuimsiú na ngrúpaí sóisialta a bhíodh dealaithe ón dioscúrsa músaeimolaíochta go traidisiúnta?
- Conas a d'athraigh músaeim antraipeolaíochta agus sheandálaíochta a nósanna imeachta d'fhonn plé lena sochaithe atá níos ilchultúrtha (nó a n-aithnítear a n-ilchultúir níos mó)?
- Conas atá músaeim antraipeolaíochta agus sheandálaíochta ag cur leis an athchruthú cuimhne?

Seandálaíocht sa Ré Dhigiteach 2.0

Michael Ashley, Cinzia Perlingieri, Steve Stead

Coimriú

"We are witnessing the transformation to a society where instantly available, reliable and credible information will be as indispensable as electricity, water and transportation." Dr. James H. Billington, Leabharlannaí na Comhdhála os comhair Fhochoiste an Tí maidir le Brainse na Reachtaíochta, Márta 20, 2007.

Tá ár ndomhan athraithe go mór ó tionóladh an téama, 'Seandálaíocht sa Ré Dhigiteach' ag WAC-5 in 2003. Google a eagraíonn ár gcuid eolais (9 milliún amas le haghaidh 'seandálaíocht', tá ár bhfís saite i Flickr (os cionn 40,000), agus coinníonn gréasáin shóisialta muid i dteagmháil le cairde ar fud an domhain. Ligeann an tidiríon dúinn roinnt lena chéile ar fud an domhain mhóir rud nach bhféadfaí a dhéanamh riamh roimhe seo, agus fágann teicnící gabhála digiteacha go mbíonn léirshamhluithe ar nós Hollywood ar fáil do sheandálaithe go hidirnáisiúnta. Ar ndóigh leanann freagracht mhór cumhacht mhór, agus is mór na dúshláin an dul chun cinn iontach sa teicneolaíocht dhigiteach do mhaoirseacht an taifid seandálaíochta, agus d'fhéadfadh na dúshláin sin a bheith dian.

Is é fócas an téama seo an chaoi a bhfuil an tseandálaíocht ag déileáil le dúshláin na ré digití, agus an tionchar atá ag an réabhlóid dhigiteach ar ár ndisciplín. Is gnéithe d'iarachtaí na hoidhreachtachtaí sa lá inniu nach bhféadfaí a bheith ina n-éagmais an teicneolaíocht dhigiteach agus clár 'born digital' a chruthú. Tá raon mór deiseanna, spleáchais agus dúshláin nach raibh ann fiú 30 bliain ó shin againn anois ó cháipéisíocht ísealteicneolaíochta - Microsoft Office, láithreáin ghréasáin html, fiseán, PDF, grianghrafadóireacht dhigiteach – go dtí teicneolaíochtaí ceannródaíocha – scanadh léasair/lidar, GIS, múnú 3D, bunachair dháilte, ointeolaíochtaí séimeantacha agus brabhsáil ghruach.

Táimid ag pointe sainiúil sa stair, nuair a chaithfidh lucht gairmiúil na hoidhreachtachtaí cultúrtha oibriú d'fhonn cúram a dhéanamh don stair fhisiceach ach ag an am céanna a chinntiú go mbeidh taifead digiteach ann don todhchaí. Measann Peter Brantley, Stiúrthóir Feidhmeannach ar Fhondúireacht na Leabharlaine Digití, "the problem of digital preservation is not one for future librarians, but for future archaeologists." Má smaoinímid go bhféadfadh nach mbeifí in ann dea-iarachtaí thaighdeoirí agus scoláirí an lae inniu a léamh faoi cheann caoga bliain ghearra eile, tá an-fhreagracht ar gach duine de lucht gairmiúil na hoidhreachtachtaí cultúrtha a chinntiú go mbeidh todhchaí i ndán dá n-obair dhigiteach.

Is é an toisc is tábhachtaí le haghaidh inbhuanaitheacht na hoidhreachtachtaí digití 'pleanáil chun í a athúsáid'. (ADS web 2007). Ar ámharaí an tsaoil, tá sé níos éasca ná riamh ábhar a roinnt ach cearta na n-údar a chosaint ag an am céanna de

bharr feiniméin úra sa dlí a bhaineann le maoin intleachtúil dála Creative Commons agus GPL. Ach is mór an dúshlán, áfach, fiú le deathoil, a chinntiú go mbeidh cosaint chiallmhar ann do leithéidí láithreáin seandálaíochta nó daoine faoi leith i saol inar féidir teachtaireachtaí a sheoladh ar an bpointe ar ghuthán póca go dtí Google Earth nó Facebook.

Breathnaímidne ar an téama seo mar chomhrá ar an lá inniu agus ar thodhchaí na seandálaíochta sa 21ú haois. Déanfaidh na seisiúin, na páipéir, na fóraim agus na ceardlanna plé ar an raidhse tuairimí agus saineolais atá ann faoin ábhar ollmhór seo, ó eolas fíorphraiticiúil ar chórais fhaisnéise tíreolaíochta go dtí léirshamhluithe ilghuthacha neamhlíneacha den stair a tháirgeadh. Is mian linn na dúshláin atá ann d'eitic agus do 'bharántúlacht' a chioradh – 'cé leis an t-am atá caite' agus cé leis an 'oidhreacht fhíorúil' a chruthaímid? Tá súil againn straitéisí le haghaidh oideachas, ar líne agus sa seomra ranga araon, a chruthú, chomh maith le hoideachas a chur orainn féin maidir leis na geallúintí agus na dainséir a bhaineann le teicneolaíocht dhigiteach.

Fáiltímid roimh ábhair a leathnaíonn an plé d'fhonn peirspictíochtaí ilnáisiúnta agus cur chuige a bheidh cruthaitheach chomh maith le bheith ciallmhar i leith na teicneolaíochta digítí a chuimsiú.

Tabhair cuairt ar bhlag Seandálaíocht sa Ré Dhigiteach 2.0 chun tuilleadh sonraí a fháil

Seandálaíocht na Spioradáltachtaí

Christine Morris, Kathryn Rountree, Tonno Jonuks **Coimriú**

Is iarracht atá i Seandálaíocht na Spioradáltachtaí réiteach a fháil ar an deacracht atá laistigh de Sheandálaíocht an Reiligiúin, a phléann an díospóireacht faoi shainmhínte agus léirmhínte amháil is gur faoi chreidimh i ndéithe go bunúsach í (intleachtú) nó faoi dheasghnátha (cur chuige ábharach an réasúnachais). Tá an dá chur chuige sin bunaithe dáiríre ar pharaidímí an iarthair, e.g. córais chreidimh Ghiúd-Chríostaí, nó réasúnuithe acadúla. Ní aithníonn sin an éagsúlacht iontach reiligiúin mar thaithí spioradálta dhaonna agus a léiriú cultúrtha. Ní aithníonn sé ach go háirithe na reiligiúin neamhiartharacha, ina mbíonn an léargas spioradálta daonna chun cinn ar na creidimh dhiachúlá. Teipeann ar an díospóireacht sin freisin díriú ar mhianach turgnamhach, go bunúsach, an reiligiúin, agus oibríonn sí in aghaidh modhanna léirmhínte a fhiosraíonn mianach turgnamhach sin spioradáltacht an duine.

Ag teacht le spiorad WAC, is aidhm do Sheandálaíocht na Spioradáltachtaí fóram a chur ar fáil le haghaidh go leor modheolaíochtaí éagsúla i staidéar reiligiúin, d'fhonn go mbeidh cineálacha léirithe cultúrtha éagsúla na spioradáltachta i gceist. Is aidhm pointí teagmhála a chur ar fáil idir cur chuige an iarthair agus iadsan nach den iarthar i leith sheandálaíocht an reiligiúin, maidir le tuairimí faoi dhiacht (aondíacht agus ildíacht) agus a gceangail le tírdhreach agus spás naofa, agus maidir le conas a d'fhéadfaí teibithe cognaíocha na taithí spioradálta a aithint sa taifead seandálaíochta.

Laistigh den chomhthéacs sin, cuirfidh Seandálaíocht na Spioradáltachtaí fáilte faoi leith roimh sheisiúin a phléifidh an teagmháil idir seandálaíocht agus na léirithe ar fad ar thaithí spioradálta agus reiligiúin. Áirítear ar shamplaí de cheisteanna a bhaineann leis an ábhar: An idirghníomhaíocht idir seandálaíocht agus reiligiúin domhanda agus reiligiúin i gcultúir thraidisiúnta/threibhe araon; an t-idirphlé idir seandálaíocht agus spioradáltachtaí an lae inniu (ar a n-áirítear gluaiseacht na mBandéithe, págánacht agus seamanachas an lae inniu); tírdhreacha agus spás naofa i dtraidisiúin ilreiligiúnacha; na tuiscintí ar mhodheolaíochtaí éispéireasacha agus turgnamhacha; tionchar na néardhiagachta; deasghnáth agus ceol.

Seandálaíocht, Forbairt agus Dearbhú Cáilíochta: Peirspictíocht Idirnáisiúnta

Arlene Fleming, Charles Niquette, Margaret Gowen, Steven Brandt, Ian Campbell

Coimriú

Is tionscal domhanda ar fiú iltrilliúin é infreastruchtúr poiblí agus príobháideach a fhorbairt. De bharr líon agus scála na dtionscadal mór tógála anois agus a ghasa agus a thógtar iad, ní mór do sheandálaithe súil níos géire a choinneáil orthu agus gníomh níos tráthúla a dhéanamh; tá deiseanna agus dúshláin dúinn ansin. D'fhéadfadh a ndlíthpháirtíocht sa tógáil nua-aimseartha maidir le forbairt shocheanamaíoch agus bainistiú conshaoil an-tairbhe a dhéanamh do dhaoine aonair, d'eagraíochtaí agus d'institiúidí a bhíonn bainteach le seandálaíocht. Ag an am céanna, ní mór a chinntiú go gclóíonn cleachtas na seandálaíochta le caighdeán ghairmiúla ar fud an domhain.

Is iondúil anois go mbíonn Measúnú Tionchar Comhshaoil (EIA) riachtanach sa phróiseas forbartha infreastruchtúir agus an tionscadal á ullmhú, mar a shainordaíonn dlíthe náisiúnta agus beartais roinnt institiúidí príobháideacha agus poiblí airgeadais. Is aidhm don EIA damáiste don chomhshaoil a sheachaint nó a mhaolú, agus aithníonn sé an oidhreacht chultúrtha, ar a n-áirítear seandálaíocht, mar chuid riachtanach den anailís iomlánaíoch, in éineacht le gnéithe bithfhisiceacha agus sóisialta. Tá an oidhreacht chultúrtha ina cuid chomh maith den uirlis pleanála atá ag teacht chun cinn, Measúnú Straitéiseach Comhshaoil (SEA). Is léir mar sin go bhféadfadh pleanáil agus tionscadail fhorbartha an spreagadh agus an t-airgeadú a chur ar fáil chun cur leis an taifead seandálaíochta le suirbhéireacht, cáipéisíocht, tochailt, anailís, caomhnú, taispeáint agus foilsíú. Ach ní raibh seandálaithe agus saineolaithe oidhreachta cultúrtha rannpháirteach dáiríre i bhforbairt ná in EIA in go leor tíortha, agus cuid den chúis an bhéarna eolais agus cumarsáide idir na húdaráis chultúrtha agus comhshaoil. Más faoi sheandálaithe gníomh tráthúil, éifeachtúil a dhéanamh, caithfidh siad iad féin a choinneáil ar an eolas faoi thionscadail fhorbartha reatha agus cinn a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann amach anseo.

Ní mór oiliúint chuí a chur ar sheandálaithe chun a chinntiú go mbeidh obair sheandálaíochta a dhéanfar laistigh den fhorbairt ar chaighdeán gairmiúil. Ní mór dóibh siúd, chomh maith, a bhíonn freagrach as EIA agus céimeanna eile an phróisis forbartha, buntuiscint a bheith acu ar chaighdeán agus cleachtas seandálaíochta. Tá díospóireacht tarraingthe le seandálaithe acadúla ag ról sheandálaíocht na hearnála tráchtála i bhforbairt maidir le nósanna imeachta agus caighdeáin. Áirítear ar na ceisteanna: Díúscairt na dtaifead seandálaíochta a tiomsaíodh le linn EIA agus feidhmiú tionscadail; a gcuireann an tseandálaíocht tráchtála leis an mbonn eolais agus leis an ngairm; an gá atá le gníomhaíocht ghairmiúil chomhoibríoch – i measc na seandálaithe, agus le disciplíní eile. Is iomaí sin gné a bhaineann le dearbhú cáilíochta sa tseandálaíocht, a n-áirítear caighdeáin eitle, scileanna teicniúla, caighdeáin anailíse agus cur i láthair, riachtanais foilsíucháin, for-rochtain phoiblí, agus an gá atá le hoideachas leanúnach. Dealraíonn sé sa chleachtas reatha, go bhféadann dearbhú cáilíochta, i ngach foirm de, a bheith deonach, páirtdeonach nó forordaithe ag an stát.

Léireoidh, scrúdóidh agus pléifidh an téama seo straitéisí agus modhanna chun seandálaíocht a chomhtháthú isteach sa phróiseas forbartha agus béim á cur ar dhearbhu cáilíochta. Déanfar an téama a fhorbairt ar bhealaí éagsúla, ar a n-áirítear plé painéil, ceardlanna agus cás-staidéir (ó bhéal agus ar phóstaeir). Iarrtar cur i láthair ar ábhair éagsúla a bhaineann leis an téama, ar a n-áirítear: seandálaíocht sa phróiseas forbartha; gníomhaíochtaí Státturaithe maidir le taighde, bainistiú oidhreachta, reachtaíocht, oideachas agus oiliúint, obair allamuigh, bainistiú sonraí agus ábhar, anailís agus scaipeadh; oideachas in ollscoileanna agus in institiúidí; bailiúchán músaem, leasú, caomhnú agus staidéar; taighde scoile allamuigh; agus seandálaíocht na hearnála tráchtála.

Teicneolaíochtaí Criticiúla: Saol an Lae Inniu á Chruthú

Alice Gorman, Beth O'Leary, Wayne Cocroft

Coimriú

Bhí an-tionchar ag teicneolaíochtaí ar an ngnáthshaol atá i náisiúin thionsclaíocha an lae inniu agus d'athraigh siad taisteal (carranna, traenacha, eitleáin, fomhuireáin, spásárthaí), cumarsáid (gutháin, teilifís, teileagraif, raidió, ríomhairí agus satailítí), agus cogalocht (roicéid, diúracáin, eitleáin, airm núicléacha), i measc go leor eile. Rinne na teicneolaíochtaí sin athchruthú ar threolaíochtaí daonna trína gcumas fad agus am a shárú, agus ligean d'eolas agus do chultúr ábharach scaipeadh thar achair ollmhóra, ar an toirt uaireanta. Is iad sin bunchloch domhan an lae inniu ina bhfuil an domhandú ag treisiú, ach dá ainneoin sin, is annamh a phléitear cultúr ábharach an domhandaithe go criticiúil ó pheirspictíocht na seandálaíochta de. Is tráthúil anois súil na seandálaíochta a leagan ar na teicneolaíochtaí a thacaíonn leis an mbearna idir an saibhir agus an daibhir san aonú haois is fiche, ós rud é go bhfuil sé d'aithne ag WAC éagothroime domhanda a chúiteamh. Tugtar cuireadh do na seisiúin na láithreáin, na háiteanna agus na déantáin a chruthaigh teicneolaíochtaí criticiúla a scrúdú, ar a n-áirítear ábhair, ach ní hiadsan amháin, dála:

- An Cogadh Fuar agus achrann núicléach
- Teileachumarsáid
- Aeraspás
- An Spás Amuigh
- Róbataic
- Tírdhreacha teicneolaíochta
- Bainistiú Oidhreachta agus dúshláin chaomhnaithe
- Cosaint agus cogalocht
- Páirtíocht dhúchasach le teicneolaíochtaí criticiúla
- Ceisteanna teoiriciúla i seandálaíocht an lae inniu
- Caipitleachas agus teicneolaíochtaí criticiúla
- Seandálaíocht na todhchaí

Ní leis an bhfichiú haois agus uaidh sin ar aghaidh amháin teicneolaíochtaí criticiúla; beidh fáilte againn comh maith roimh mholtaí maidir le páipéir agus seisiúin a fhiosróidh réamhtheachtaigh na dteicneolaíochtaí nua-aimseartha sa 17ú-19ú haois agus an tionchar a bhí acu.

Ceisteanna Maoine Chultúrtha agus Intleachtúil in Oidhreachta Seandálaíochta: Na Ceisteanna a Aithint, Modhanna Réitigh a Fhorbairt

George Nicholas, Sven Ouzman, Susan Forbes,
Eric Kansa

Coimriú

Le scór bliain anuas, ceisteanna an-chonspóideach in eárnálacha na seandálaíochta agus na hoidhreachta cultúrtha is ea cé 'leis' an stair nó cé aige a bhfuil ceart leas a bhaint as 'an stair' agus bíonn impleachtaí polaitiúla, eacnamaíocha agus eitice ag baint leo do pháirtithe leasmhara éagsúla. Bíonn ar scoláirí, cleachtóirí, grúpaí Dúchasacha, agus lucht déanta beartais ar fud an domhain díriú níos mó agus níos mó ar na ceisteanna sin i gcásanna an-éagsúla, ó ábhar ársa géiniteach a fheidhmiú, go srianta ar rochtain taighdeoirí ar shonraí, go dtí íomhánna ársa a bheith á n-úsáid i margalocht, agus, ar ndóigh, oidhreachta chultúrtha a aisdhúichiú agus a athadhlacadh. Is ag dul i méid i gcónaí atá an inné faoi

úinéireacht agus smacht agus/nó rochtain ar rudaí agus ar eolas. Chomh maith leis sin, tá an-acmhainn ag an bhfaisnéis dhigiteach macasamhlú, athúsáid agus 'athmheascadh' gan teorainn a dhéanamh, ach is go dona a thuigtear na diminsin dhlíthiúla, shóisialta agus eitice a bhaineann le hoidhreachta chultúrtha a athmheascadh. Trasnaíonn na ceisteanna sin teorainneacha disciplíneacha agus tíreolaíochta, agus bíonn tionchar acu ar thaighdeoirí aonair, pobail áitiúla, gníomhaireachtaí feidearálacha, músaeim agus eagraíochtaí idirnáisiúnta, chomh maith le forbróirí, gnólaigh agus turasóireachta, léiritheoirí meán, agus an gnáthphobal.

Is aidhm againn go dtiocfaidh seisiúin as an téama sin: a) a dhéanfaidh taifead ar na fadhbanna, na prionsabail, na léirmhíniithe, agus na gníomhartha éagsúla a tháinig chun cinn ó cheisteanna maidir le maoine chultúrtha agus intleachtúil in oidhreachta chultúrtha; b) a dhéanfaidh na himpleachtaí iomadúla uile a bhíonn ag na cásanna sin a anailísiú agus léargas a thabhairt orthu; c) a ghinfidh tuiscintí teoiriciúla níos láidre ar na ceisteanna; agus d) a dhéanfaidh dea-chleachtais a aithint d'fhonn comhrochtain agus réiteach cothrom a chinntiú. Táimid, dá réir, ag lorg aighneachtaí maidir le gach gné de cheisteanna maoine chultúrtha agus intleachtúla, go háirithe i dtéarmaí cás-staidéir agus cásanna feidhmeacha.

Tá an téama sin á eagrú mar ghné amháin den tionscadal Ceisteanna Maoine Intleachtúla in Oidhreachta Chultúrtha (www.sfu.ca/IPinCulturalHeritage)

Geosheandálaíocht Idirnáisiúnta a fhorbairt

Helen Lewis, Melissa Goodman-Elgar, Stefania Merlo

Coimriú

Geosheandálaíocht Idirnáisiúnta a Fhorbairt an teideal a bhí ar dhá chomhdháil idirnáisiúnta rathúla a tionóladh le déanaí agus a thug le chéile geosheandálaithe ó na ceithre hairde. Is aidhm le Geosheandálaíocht Idirnáisiúnta a Fhorbairt (DIG) raon leathan taighdeoirí, cleachtóirí, agus scoláirí idirnáisiúnta san earnáil ilghnéitheach ildisciplíneach seo a thabhairt le chéile d'fhonn díospóireacht a éascú, taighde a spreagadh agus scoláireacht idirnáisiúnta sa gheosheandálaíocht a chur chun cinn.

Is mian leis an moladh seo sainchúram agus lucht suime DIG a leathnú, trí shraith seisiún agus seisiúin phóstaer, a bheidh dírithe ar chur chuige geosheandálaíochta a fhorbairt go hidirnáisiúnta, a reáchtáil ag an gComhdháil Seandálaíochta Domhanda, a mbeidh a haird ar phobal seandálaíochta an domhain. Tá sé i gceist go gcuirfí ábhar i láthair a mbeadh suim ann ag lucht féachana idirnáisiúnta agus ildisciplíneach, díospóireacht a spreagadh ar chur chuige geosheandálaíochta, agus ceangail nua a dhéanamh idir seandálaithe ó áiteanna éagsúla sa domhan. Beidh ceangal ag an téama freisin le ceardlann idirnáisiúnta micreamhoirfeolaíocht ithreach, a reáchtálfar go neamhspleách in UCD sa 2-3 lá roimh WAC.

Beidh léirithe ó bhéal agus ar phóstaer i gceist ag formhór na seisiún. Ba mhaith linn an méid cur i láthair agus is féidir a cheadú, ach d'fhéadfadh go mbeadh orainn teorainn a chur ar na cinn ó bhéal má bhíonn éileamh suntasach ann.

Seandálaíochtaí Domhanda ag Teacht Chun Cinni gcomhar le ICOMOS Coiste Eolaíochta um Bainistiú Oidhreachta Seandálaíochta (ICAHM)

Douglas Comer, Brian Egloff

Coimriú

Soláthraíonn teicneolaíochtaí rochtain, atá ag dul i méid go tapa, ar eolas, ar pheirspictíochtaí, agus ar áit. Fágann siad gur disciplín domhanda í an tseandálaíocht anois go

bunúsach mar a bhféadann argóintí maidir le hinsintí, tuiscentí (go háirithe maidir le Geisteswissenschaften), agus mínithe a bheith ag coimhlint lena chéile agus ag saibhriú a chéile. Tá ceithre cheist an-tábhachtach anseo:

Caighdeán Eitice le haghaidh Seandálaíochtaí Domhanda: Tá seandálaithe ag éalú ón gcoilíneachas agus iad anois ag ceiliúradh seandálaíochtaí éagsúla agus níos mó ná cuntas amháin a bheith ann ar an stair atá bunaithe ar fhianaise ábharach. Tá sé ráite againn freisin go bhfuil muid i bhfabhar déantáin ar chaighdeán músaem agus ábhar naofa a athdhúichiú. Is minic, áfach, a scriosann forbairt, agus fiú tochailt sheandálaíoch, ábhar a bhfuil fiúntas stairiúil, eolaíoch agus idé-eolaíoch níos mó leis ná atá ag baint le formhór na rudaí a bhíonn i músaem. Ní mhaolaíonn taifeadadh agus tuairiscí ar fad an scrios sin. An bhfuil tochailt inchosanta go heiticiúil ar aon chúis seachas tarrthálas? Ar chóir nach mbeadh cead ag aon duine tochailt a dhéanamh ach iadsan a léiríonn an ceangal is áitiúil le láithreán, agus, más ea, ar chóir caighdeán éagsúla a chur i bhfeidhm orthu má bhíonn an rochtain ar theicneolaíochtaí agus oiliúint teoranta? Cén chaoi ar chóir do sheandálaithe forbairt acmhainne na bpobal dúchasach agus idirghníomhaíocht leo a chomhtháthú agus a thaifeadadh go trédhearcach?

Caighdeánú: An bhfuil rannpháirtíocht éifeachtúil i bhforbairtí pleanála, ar bhealaí a laghdóidh scrios acmhainní cultúrtha, á ceilt ar sheandálaithe toisc nach bhfuil caighdeán ghairmiúla dhomhanda ann a chuirtear i bhfeidhm? Cén fáth nach mbíonn sin mar thoradh go hiondúil ar na caighdeáin agus na bearta is a bhíonn ag eagraíochtaí forbartha (e.g. an Banc Domhanda)? Ar chóir d'eagraíochtaí gairmiúla, dála WAC nó ICAHM, caighdeán dhomhanda a fhorbairt? Más amhlaidh é, cén chaoi ar chóir iad a chur i bhfeidhm? Tá cúpla tír go mór chun cinn san oiliúint seandálaíochta. Ar chóir an oiliúint sin a chaighdeánú ar mhaithe le peirspictíochtaí scolártha dúchasacha nuaghinte a chumasú?

Léirmhínte Domhanda: Mheasfaí go dtiocfadh léirmhínte níos suimiúla agus níos tairbhí chun cinn de bharr rochtain níos mó a bheith ag níos mó daoine ar an Idirlíon ar shonraí a tháinig ón tseandálaíocht. Cáineadh scéimeanna teoiriciúla domhanda, áfach, as a bheith go hiomlán ceangailte le tuairimí faoi dhul chun cinn a úsáidtear chun dearcadh coilíneach agus nuachoilíneach a dhlísteaí. Céard iad na hacmhainneachtaí agus na dainséir a bhaineann leis? An bhfuil samplaí de léirmhínte domhanda againn a chuir léargais thábhachtacha stairiúla nó eolaíoch ar fáil? An bplúchann léirmhínte domhanda ar an stair i gcónaí na léirmhínte áitiúla atá ina gcuid lárnach de na hidé-eolaíochtaí a choinníonn cultúir dhúchasacha beo?

Caomhnú Tírdhreacha: Tá an baol ann go scriosfaidh forbairt agus an t-aonfhoirmiú cultúr a théann léi slite traidisiúnta maireachtála. Scriosann difhóraoisíú, tógáil dromchlaí neamh-thréscaoilteacha, agus úsáid breoslaí iontaise an comhshaol ar scálaí domhanda agus áitiúla. Bheadh seandálaíocht níos ábhartha maidir le caomhnú tírdhreacha dá n-athrófaí an bhéim ón láithreán go dtí an tírdhreach, ach cén chaoi a ndéanfaí é sin? Tá ról na seandálaíochta i bpróiseas na forbartha athraitheach. An bhféadfaí é seo a chaighdeánú, nó an bhéadfaid dea-chleachtas a chur ar fáil? Chomh maith leis sin, bíonn teicneolaíochtaí áirithe, ar a n-áirítear cianbhraiteacht satailíte agus úsáid GIS, an-áisiúil i dtaighde tírdhreacha. Chuir daoine áirithe ina gcoinne, áfach, ar an ábhar go bhféadfadh bradaithe mí-úsáid a bhaint as na teicneolaíochtaí sin; go sáraíonn siad óna nádúr flaitiúinas stáit; agus gur bagairt iad do shlándáil institiúidí agus daoine aonair. Cén gheallúint atá faoi na teicneolaíochtaí sin, agus cén chaoi ar féidir díriú ar na hábhair bhuartha atá ardaithe?

Seandálaíochtaí Gafa agus Úsáideacha

David Gadsby, Sarah Colley, Barbara Little,
Paul Shackel, Laura Jane Smith

Coimriú

Bíonn seandálaithe ar a ndícheall ag iarraidh a gcuid oibre a dhéanamh ábhartha do phobail agus do dhisciplíní éagsúla. Áirítear ar na hábhair éagsúla a gcuireann seandálaithe a gcuid oibre i bhfeidhm orthu, caomhnú agus inbhuanaitheacht éiceolaíochta, ceisteanna maidir le teideal talún, forbairt eacnamaíochta trí thurasóireacht, oidhreacht agus féiniúlacht a chur chun cinn, pobail a thógáil agus ciníochas a chomhrac.

Molaimid an téama seo toisc go gcreidimid go bhfuil go leor eolais againne le roinnt leosan nach seandálaithe iad chomh maith le go leor a bheith le foghlaim againn ó dhaoine a bhí ann thar na mblianta agus ar fud an phláinéid uile. Fáiltímid, dá réir, roimh bhealaí eile le heolais faoin am atá caite a bheith againn, go háirithe traidisiúin ársa eagna. Áirítear ar na fadhbanna atá againn sa lá inniu bochtaineacht, easpa uisce glan, ciníochas, fuath agus mí-úsáid ban, sainmhínte ag athrú maidir le teaghlach, cogadh, ionraí, coinbhleachtaí reiligiúnacha, imircí, agus tionchar an duine ar an domhan. Cén tairbhe atá le seandálaíocht chun díriú ar na ceisteanna sin?

Déanann seandálaíochtaí gafa agus úsáideacha iarracht díriú ar na fadhbanna sin agus eolas a sholáthar maidir leo trí struchtúr ár gcumarsáide le pobail daoine dúchasacha, pobail shliochtacha, agus taighdeoirí as disciplíní eile a athmhúnlú. Tá ar a gcumas chomh maith ról agus freagrachtaí seandálaithe i leith na bpobal a mbíonn siad ag obair leo agus a mbíonn siad ag obair ina measc a athmhúnlú. Aithníonn siad guthanna na ngrúpaí dúchasacha, na bpobal shliochtach, agus na dtoghlaigh eile, rud a chinntíonn go mbíonn cumhacht acu laistigh den phróiseas seandálaíochta uile. Cuireann siad eolas tráthúil, úsáideach agus ábhartha ar fáil chomh maith a fhéadfaí a úsáid chun fadhbanna eolaíoch agus sóisialta a réiteach.

Déantar uirlis éifeachtúil de na seandálaíochtaí sin anois in aghaidh coilíneachas inleachtúil. Ar an gcaoi sin, déanann siad éascaitheoirí de thaighdeoirí a bhfuil rud éigin le tairiscint acu ar an eolas seandálaíochta a bhailíonn siad agus cuidíonn sé le cothromaíocht a bhunú idir taighdeoirí agus pobail. Ar deireadh, uirlis a bheidh sa tseandálaíocht don ghafacht shibhialta, gníomhaíochas agus ceart sóisialta chomh maith le bheith ina foinse chumhachtach eolais faoi stair an chine dhaonna agus an domhain ina mairimid.

Fáiltímid roimh mholtaí a shoiléiríonn cur chuige seandálaíochta maidir le gafacht le pobail de gach cineál, chomh maith le seisiúin a fhiosróidh:

- ceachtanna éiceolaíochta in inbhuanaitheacht;
- sláinte, galair agus iarmhairtí eipidéime;
- pobail a chneasú agus pobail a thógáil;
- coinbhleachtaí agus comhoibriú reiligiúnacha;
- cóiríocht ilchultúrtha agus ileitneach, go háirithe maidir le himircí;
- sclábhaíocht agus iarrachtaí le haghaidh na saoirse;
- oidhreacht mar uirlis síochána;
- airgead a shaothrú ón tseandálaíocht – impleachtaí eiticiúla, gairmiúla agus teoiriciúla;
- an gcaithfidh seandálaíocht a bheith úsáideach i gcónaí agus cén fáth?;
- cé a bhaineann leas as seandálaíocht agus cén fáth?

Pléifidh seisiúin laistigh den téama seo na fadhbanna éagsúla sin i gcleachtas gafa agus léireoidh siad conas mar atá

seandálaithe ag cur cláir nua i bhfeidhm a chumasaíonn pobail agus a dhéanann freastal orthu trí oidhreacht.

Cur Chuige an WAC i leith Eitice a Iniúchadh I gcomhar le Coiste Eitice WAC

Julie Hollowell, Alexander Herrera

Coimriú

Is éard atá á lorg trí chaint a dhéanamh ar an téama seo - caint a d'eagraigh comhchathaoirligh an Choiste WAC ar Eitic - féidearthachtaí, treoir, agus aiseolas uathu siúd atá ag freastal ar WAC6 maidir le conas dul i ngleic le ceisteanna eiticiúla a dtarraingítear a n-aird orthu. Is minic a iarrtar ar WAC saintreoir a chur ar fáil maidir le raon leathan aincheisteanna a thagann chun cinn i réimse na seandálaíochta áitiúla agus domhanda. Creatlach atá múnlaíthe ar a chuid bunluachanna is ea a theastaíonn ón WAC—creatlach trína ndéantar dialóg idirchultúrtha, ceartas sóisialta, agus an ceart a dhéanamh leis an bpobal agus lena baineadh amach san am a caitheadh a chomhshaidhmeadh—i dtreo go bhféadfar déileáil le cásanna ar leith amach anseo.

Agus an méid sin in aigne acu, tá Coiste Eitice an WAC tar éis tosú ag iniúchadh creatlacha agus treoirilínte éagsúla i leith cinnteoireacht eiticiúil, a tharraingíonn aird ar chineálacha cur chuige. D'fhéadfadh seandálaithe úsáid as na cuir chuige sin le machnamh a dhéanamh ar cheisteanna a bhíonn casta go minic, ar bhealaí a chinnteodh cinntí neamhchlaonta atá eolas-bhunaithe, agus a d'fhágadh go ndéanfaí taighde ar naisc atá idir ceisteanna éagsúla. Tugaimid cuireadh do dhaoine ó cheann ceann na cruinne bréagnuithe agus neamhchinnteachtaí eiticiúla a bhuaileann leo i ndáil le seandálaíocht nó cleachtas oidhreacht, a roinnt linn. Ba bhreá linn foghlaim ó chásanna áirithe, áit ar thángthas ar réiteach neamhchlaonta tuisceanach, agus idir dhrochshamplaí is dea-shamplaí a chruinniú maidir leis an gcaoi ar láimhsíodh aincheisteanna eiticiúla (nó ar cheart dóibh a bheith láimhsithe) go praiticiúil, agus i gcásanna áirithe, an chaoi ar réitíodh iad. Tá súil againn go gcloisfidh ó dhaoine ó gach uile chearn den domhan le go mbeidh tuiscint níos fearr againn ar na bealaí a bhfuil tionchar ag luachanna an WAC ar raon leathan comhthéacsanna agus srianta sóisialta agus polaitíochta.

Ba mhaith linn go roinnfeadh daoine a gcuid tuairimí linn i leith an téama seo i bhformáidí éagsúla agus idirghníomhacha. D'fhéadfadh na tuairimí sin a bheith á roinnt ar na bealaí seo a leanas:

- seisiúin, áit a ndéanann rannpháirtithe cur síos agus anailís ar chuir chuige i leith ceisteanna eiticiúla in áiteanna is i gcásanna áirithe, arbh é is cuspóir leis dea-chleachtais a aimsiú;
- fóraim, áit a ndéantar plé agus anailís ar chás-staidéir;
- daoine i mbun comhrá ag aon bhord agus iad ag déanamh plé ar chreatlacha difriúla fealsúnachta a d'fhéadfadh gníomh eiticiúil de chuid an WAC a threorú;
- bealaí agus topaicí eile.

An Teachtaireacht a Chur in Iúl – An tSeandálaíocht a Mhíniú

Marcia de Almeida, Anne Pyburn

Coimriú

Tríd an tseandálaíocht, nasctar an seansaol le saol na linne seo, agus nasctar daoine, leis, ó réigiúin éagsúla a bhfuil comhoidhreacht acu, mar aon le daoine timpeall an domhain a d'fhulaing cos ar bolg. Nasctar an t-acadamh leis an bpobal agus an eacnamaíocht leis an bpolaí. Lena chois sin, nasctar an eolaíocht leis an daonnachas ag an leibhéal is bunúsaí tríd an tseandálaíocht.

Cosáin chumarsáide is ea na naisc sin ar fad, agus tá deiseanna ag gabháil le gach ceann acu do sheandálaithe agus d'oibrithe oidhreacht foghlaim ónar tharla san am a ghabh tharainn, agus nithe a bhaineann leis an éagsúlacht a mhúineadh, oibriú ar son an cheartais shóisialta, deiseanna eacnamaíochta a chruthú, daoine a spreagadh chun caomhnaithe, agus a bheith gníomhach i gcúrsaí polaitíochta. Is é “an teachtaireacht” an phríomhcheist: cá bhfios do dhaoine gairmiúla cé na gnéithe dá gcuid taighde agus cleachtais a chuireann eolas tábhachtach áisiúil ar fáil sa chéad chás de, nó, ina choinne sin, atá ina údar mór clúmhille a bhféadfadh steiréitíopaí éirí as? Conas is féidir leo teacht ar an eolas atá uathu le cinntí eolasacha a dhéanamh faoi ghafacht eiticiúil?

Is é topaic an téama seo “an teachtaireacht a chur in iúl”, chomh fada is a bhaineann leis na cineálacha sin teachtaireachtaí ar fad. Is éard a theastaíonn i dtaca le cumarsáid, smointe a roinnt le chéile. Ní féidir dul i muinín shaoithiúlacht lucht na hacadúlachta go huile is go hiomlán: múinteoireacht mhaith a bhainfidh torthaí amach. Ní rud í an mhúinteoireacht a dhéanann duine amháin nó grúpa amháin ar son, nó le haghaidh grúpa eile. Ní mór comhoibriú a bheith i gceist léi. Is cineál cumarsáide í an mhúinteoireacht; próiseas is ea í a mbaineann dialóg léi. Thar rud ar bith eile, is rud í an mhúinteoireacht a chaithfidh daoine a dhéanamh i dtéannta a chéile.

Déanfar plé i dtaca leis an téama seo ar theachtairachtaí na mórmheán, ar an seomra ranga, taighde pobalbhunaithe, agus taispeántais phoiblí agus imeachtaí. Tá baint nach beag ag smaoineamh seo na dteachtairachtaí agus chumarsáid smointe le go leor téamaí eile de chuid na Comhdhála seo, agus tá súil againn gur téama é a thabharfaidh daoine éagsúla le chéile chun díospóireachta, cuma cén tuairim nó peirspictíocht atá acu i leith na seandálaíochta.

Cláir Turasóireacht Oidhreacht

Gerard Corsane, Lyn Leader-Elliott

Kelly Dixon, Cornelius Holtorf

Coimriú

Sa téama seo, déanfar scrúdú ar na bealaí inar féidir prionsabail na turasóireachta inmharthana ó thaobh cultúir de a nascadh le prionsabail úd na bainistíochta agus an chiallaithe oidhreacht.

Glactar leis go bhfuil idir luachanna dobhraite agus luachanna braite i gceist le hoidhreacht. Molaimid dóibh siúd a roinneann a gcuid tuairimí linn aigne oscailte a bheith acu i leith an ruda is oidhreacht chultúrtha ann, agus breithniú uirthi i ndáil leis na timpeallachtaí nádúrtha as ar eascair sí. Déanfar plé ar thírdhreacha cultúrtha, ceangal mothúchánach agus spioradálta an duine lena dhúiche féin, mar aon le láithreacháin, bailiúcháin, cleachtas agus feidhmíocht chultúrtha faoi leith.

Is iomaí cairt agus treoirilíne idirnáisiúnta atá leagtha síos a bhfuil creatlacha múnlaíthe orthu i gcomhair na turasóireachta cultúrtha agus oidhreacht, dála iad sin atá ann le haghaidh turasóireacht inmharthana, turasóireacht dhúchasach agus éiceathurasóireacht. Is amhlaidh, freisin, atá treoirilínte ann le haghaidh aitheantas, bainistíocht, cur i láthair agus ciallú cultúrtha agus oidhreacht nádúrtha. Ba mhaith linn breithniú go géar ar na treoirilínte sin, agus samplaí a fháil de na bealaí ina bhfuil siad á gcur i bhfeidhm i bpobail éagsúla agus i gcomhthéacsanna difriúla cultúrtha. Sa bhreis air sin, tá taithí agus saineolas tugtha leo ag lucht bainistíochta na hoidhreacht i réimsí na turasóireachta agus an taighde araon, mar gheall ar 'acmhainn' na seandálaíochta. Ar a shon sin, tá iniúchadh ar bun ag seandálaithe maidir le stair na siamsaíochta, mar a bhfuil béim ar thábhacht shóisialta caitheamh aimsire le himeacht aimsire, mar aon le cúrsaí polaitíochta agus eitice na siamsaíochta san am a caitheadh agus sa lá atá inniu ann, i dtreo is go dtuigfear gur mhinic nár bhain ach daoine áirithe taitneamh aisti agus agus nach i gcónaí a thaitin sí le gach aon duine.

Ceist achrannach é daonlathú cinnteoireachta i dtionscadail turasóireacht oidhreachta i gcuid mhaith tíortha, go háirithe sna tíortha sin a bhfuil neamhchothroime cumhachta iontu idir na pobail óstacha agus tionscal na turasóireachta. Bímid sa tóir ar thionscadail eiseamláireacha ina mbíonn próiseas á n-idirbheartú agus á bhforbairt le torthaí a rachaidh chun tairbhe pobal agus páirtithe leasmhara tráchtála a bhaint amach. Bímid sa tóir, leis, ar thionscadail ina dtugtar ugach do dhaoine scúdú idirdhisciplíneach a dhéanamh ar chónascadh na siamsaíochta agus na seandálaíochta, agus ina ndéantar taiscéaladh ar sheandacht choincheap na turasóireachta cultúrtha laistigh de chomhthéacs domhanda.

Ar na ceisteanna a phléfear a bhaineann leis an téama seo, tá:

- Úinéireacht, údaracht, agus comhpháirtíochtaí comhoibríocha
- An gá atá le hearraí agus próisis turasóireacht oidhreachta a chur in oiriúint do riachtanais lucht a ndíríte (margaí).
- Seandálaíocht, ciallú eiticiúil agus gafachta, eispéireas cuairteoirí
- Úinéireacht agus daonlathú phróisis fhorbairt, mhargaíocht, agus dháileacháin an earra turasóireachta oidhreachta.
- Prionsabail agus prótacail idirnáisiúnta, cairteacha agus dearbhuithe: intinní agus gaiscí
- Turasóireacht inmharthana – tosca cultúrtha agus sóisialta a chomhtháthú
- Seandálaíocht, Siamsaíocht, agus Turasóireacht Oidhreachta
- Bród/spiorad dúiche a aithint, a chur i láthair agus a mhíniú do thurasóirí/chuairteoirí

Seandálaíochtaí Dúchasacha: Dúshláin Nua

Sally Brockwell, Anna Källén, Rasmi Shoocongdej, Dawn Casey

Coimriú

Samhlaitear an tSeandálaíocht Dhúchasach go mór leis an WAC sa lá atá inniu ann. Trí chur chun cinn gníomhach ceisteanna dúchasacha na seandálaíochta, tá an WAC tar éis cur go mór le plé fíorthábhacht ar luachanna sóisialta agus torthaí comhaimseartha a ghabhann le cleachtas seandálaíochta. Tríd an téama seo a phlé, táthar ag iarraidh cur le traidisiún sin an chur i gcoinne phoiblí i dtaca le bainistíocht neamhaireach seandálaíochta agus oidhreachta, agus díriú ar na ceisteanna éagsúla a bhaineann leis an tSeandálaíocht dhúchasach sa bhliain 2008.

An tseandálaíocht dhúchasach is bunús le daoine a chur ag caint le chéile faoi eitici agus peirspictíochtaí domhanda ar bhainistíocht na hoidhreachta, toisc an bhéim a chuirtear ar thoisí sóisialta na seandálaíochta ann. Ina dhiaidh sin féin, áfach, d'fhéadfaí a áiteamh gurbh í ba chúis le plé fódúil den uile chineál ar sheandálaíocht mhaith (dhúchasach) agus drochsheandálaíocht (náisiúnach/impiriúil) a chur ar bun, rud a d'fhág go bhfuiltear ag baint úsáide as an téarma 'Dúchasach' anois le béasa i dtreo is go gcinnteofar cleachtas eiticiúil seandálaíochta nó 'dea-chleachtas' seandálaíochta go bunúsach. De bharr plé a rinneadh le deireanas ar aisdúichiú, úinéireacht oidhreachta, agus bainistíocht acmhainní cultúrtha agus nádúrtha, tá géarscrúdú á dhéanamh anois ar na cineálacha sin plé ar sheandálaíocht mhaith agus drochsheandálaíocht, mar dheia, rud a fhágann go dtugtar chun solais na buntáistí a ghabhann le dul os cionn na gcatagóirí plé úd ar sheandálaíochtaí Dúchasacha.

Tá fáilte roimh chách moltaí le haghaidh seisiún agus páipéar a chur faoinár mbráid, áit a mbeifear ag dul i ngleic le

ceisteanna a d'fhéadfadh a bheith bainteach leis an tseandálaíocht Dhúchasach, agus go háirithe, na ceisteanna úd ar ábhar machnaimh iad maidir le treonna a glacadh le déanaí ó thaobh bainistíocht taighde agus oidhreachta de. Is é an aidhm atá ann plé bríomhar conspóideach a chothú, arb é a bheas mar thoradh air go spreagfar smaointeoireacht chruthaitheach i réimse na seandálaíochta go háitiúil agus ar fud an domhain mhóir.

Caidreamh Collaí, Teagmhálacha Iarchoilíneacha: Seandálaíochtaí Impireachta agus Collaíochta

Barbara Voss, Eleanor Casella

Coimriú

Is é is cuspóir leis an tionscadal seo daoine a spreagadh chun cainte agus chun taighde ar cheisteanna a bhaineann le collaíocht i réimse sheandálaíocht an choilíneachais. Tá claonadh ann gan mórán cainte a dhéanamh ar chúrsaí collaíochta agus staidéar seandálaíochta á dhéanamh ar an goilíneachas agus ar shochaithe coilíneacha, coilínithe nó iarchoilíneacha, cé gur thuig comhghleacaithe disciplíní eile le fada an lá go raibh ról lárnach ag polaitíocht na collaíochta agus ag teagmháil chollaíochta maidir le tionscadail impireachta agus an seasamh a ghlac pobail áitiúla i leith na dtionscadal sin. Tá fáilte roimh rannpháirtithe (ath)scrúdú agus (ath)s(h)amhlú a dhéanamh ar thaighde seandálaíochta atá déanta go nuige seo i dtreo is go rachfar i ngleic leis an tost atá ann i dtaca le cúrsaí collaíochta i réimse sheandálaíocht na haimsire caite agus an lae inniu. Cén mhaitheas dúinn an bhéim a chuirtear ar áit, ar chultúr abhrais agus ar chur i láthair sa seandálaíocht i ndáil le staidéar a dhéanamh ar cheist na collaíochta agus an choilíneachais? Conas a chuireann teoiricí maidir le hábharthacht, tírdhreach agus cur i láthair peirspictíochtaí nua ar fáil ar theoiric na héagsúlachta gnéasaí agus ar theoiric an iarchoilíneachais?

Ceisteanna sa tSeandálaíocht Stairiúil

James Delle, Charles Orser, Tadhg O'Keeffe, Pedro Funari

Coimriú

Tar éis blianta fada d'fhaillí ar an tseandálaíocht, is staidéar é an staidéar seandálaíocht atá ar bun le cúig chéad bliain a bhfuil beocht agus dúshláin ag gabháil leis i gcomhthéacs na Seandálaíochta Domhanda. Níl aon réimse den disciplín ann a bhfuil bunachar sonraí níos iomlánaí aige ná an tSeandálaíocht Stairiúil, agus níl aon réimse eile ann, dar linn, atá chomh polaitiúil sin nó atá fite fuaite chomh hoscailte sin le saol na polaitíochta. Cuireann WAC6 i mBaile Átha Cliath deis iontach ar fáil dúinn athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar a cuid dul chun cinn agus plé a dhéanamh ar na nithe agus modhanna is mó is cás leis.

Tugaimid cuireadh do chomhghleacaithe sraith seisiún a eagrú agus páirt a ghlacadh iontu le hiniúchadh a dhéanamh ar na ceisteanna is mó a bhaineann le hábhar, dar le Seandálaithe Stairiúla. Ar na ceisteanna sin, tá an coilíneachas agus an

t-iarchoilíneachas; caipitleachas (agus 'caipitleachas deireanach' Jameson); nua-aimsearthacht agus iarnua-aoiseacht; scálaí áitiúla agus domhanda fiosrúcháin, an domhandú, aicme agus éagothroidhe, am agus teamparáltacht, idirthéacsúlacht, agus ábharachas stairiúil.

Talamh agus Seandálaíocht

Alejandro Haber, Martin Wobst

Coimriú

Bíonn an tseandálaíocht ag brath go mór ar choincheapa a bhaineann leis an talamh. Tugtar le tuiscint i ngach aon argóint nó iris seandálaíochta, nach mór, go bhfuil ceangal le talamh ann, agus déantar toimhdeana agus cuirtear coincheapa i leith talún i bhfeidhm. Ní fhéadfadh duine caint a dhéanamh ar láithreáin seandálaíochta, ar shuirbhéanna seandálaíochta, ar thírdhreacha seandálaíochta, ar phatrúin

Ionraíocht ná ar chultúir seandálaíochta in éagmais na dtóimheana sin, ar gnách leo a bheith intuigthe agus faoi cheilt go minic. Cuirtear in iúl go hoscailte, a bheag nó a mhór, an ceangal atá le talamh in an-chuid teoiricí seandálaíochta agus samhlacha teoirice, agus cleachtaítear an tseandálaíocht ar thalamh, áit a mbítear ag déanamh suirbhé, ag tochailt, ag tomhas agus ag tógáil de láimh nithe a aimsítear ar an talamh. Ní hionann an coincheapú a dhéanann lucht an choilíneachais agus iad siúd a ndearnadh cos ar bolg orthu maidir leis an gceangal atá acu leis an talamh, roimh an gcoilíneachas ná ina dhiaidh, agus is amhlaidh ag lucht na cathrach agus lucht na tuaithe, tiarmaí agus tuathánaigh, agus ag daoine ar den dream céanna iad le linn tréimhsí éagsúla de stair na tíre seo. Ní hionann an caidreamh, ná baol air, atá idir na grúpaí éagsúla sin agus an méid a thugtar le tuiscint dúinn le teoiricí agus cleachtais seandálaíochta. Dar le roinnt gur neach cumhachtach dílis í an talamh, rud a fhágann go bhfuil tábhacht nach beag leis an gceangal atá acu léi. Is minic a bhíonn ceist na talún ina ceist lárnach ag teoiricí mhuintir Bhundúchasach agus daoine eile, murab ionann agus coincheap sheilbh na talún. Go minic, is é an rud is mó a bhíonn i gceist le gluaiseachtaí sóisialta agus polaitíochta dreamanna Bundúchasacha agus/nó tuathánach ná talamh a mhaíomh. Is iondúil go mbíonn tábhacht thar na bearta ag baint le tailte faoi leith i dtaca le féiniúlacht mhuintir Bhundúchasach/féiniúlacht pobal trí chéile.

Beidh an siompóisiam seo ina chabhair againn na dioscúrsaí éagsúla atá ann maidir le ceangal an duine le talamh i réimse na seandálaíochta a thabhairt chun solais agus a scrúdú go géar. Déanfar amhlaidh maidir le héagsúlacht agus saibhreas an cheangail sin, mar aon leis na bealaí ar neartaíodh ceangal den uile chineál leis an talamh nó ar baineadh de tríd an tseandálaíocht, agus na dioscúrsaí a d'eascair as an méid sin. Faoin téama seo, moltar do rannpháirtithe siompóisiamáí a chur ar bun, seisiúin straitéise le haghaidh idirghníomhaíochtaí amach anseo a eagrú, rudaí a phlé ar aon bhord, ceardlanna a chur ar bun, páipéir frithargóna a ullmhú, nó anailís chriticiúil a dhéanamh ar chleachtas seandálaithe go dtí seo. Táthar ag súil go bpléifear na topaicí seo a leanas:

- Coincheapa cultúrtha faoin talamh agus a gcomharthaíocht ábharthach.
- Úinéireacht talún: stair an choincheapa, agus na tuiscintí éagsúla a bhain leis i gcomhthéacsanna réamhchoilíneacha, coilíneacha, agus iarchoilíneacha.
- Teoiric agus modh seandálaíochta i leith na Talún agus an tionchar atá acu ar dhaoine síochantacha.
- Cleachtais seandálaíochta ar thalamh.
- Meafair seandálaíochta faoin talamh.
- Úsáid na talún san am a caitheadh ina acmhainn sa lá atá inniu ann.
- An tSeandálaíocht ag freastal ar shochaithe gabhálaí.
- An tírdhreach a dhíchoilíniú. Taighde seandálaíochta a rinneadh le cur i gcoinne coilíneachais, coilíneachais inmheánaigh, agus athchoilíneachais in aimsir theoiric an iarchoilíneachais.
- Cén fáth gurb é an focal 'tírdhreach' dordfhocal na haoise seo?
- I dtreo éagsúlachta, athrú agus ilghnéitheachta i réimse staidéar na talún.
- Seandálaíocht a bhaineann le húsáid ísealdéine na talún.

Ag Maireachtáil i nDomhain Oileánda

Paul Rainbird, Bernard Knapp, Ian Lilley, Aidan O'Sullivan

Coimriú

Is iomaí cineál duine a chuir suim neamhghnách in oileáin; filí, ealaíontóirí agus scríbhneoirí ina measc. Chuir oileáin daoine ag taibhreamh ar shochaithe útóipeacha agus ag athshamlú náisiún mar a bhí – faoi mar a tharla nuair a tháinig lucht na n-impireachtaí ar oileáin nua agus a ghac ceannas orthu. Is díol spéise iad ag eolaithe freisin, a dhéanann taiscéaladh ar shaintréithe a gcuid fauna agus flora. Ní haon iontas é, mar sin, go bhfuil fás agus borradh faoi réimse na seandálaíochta oileáin mar fhodhisciplín nuálach spreagúil de chuid na seandálaíochta. Ón uair go bhfuil fianaise á soláthar acu le blianta fada mar gheall ar éabhlóid Dharwineach agus samhlacha bithgheografacha, ní haon iontas go raibh seandálaithe eolaíocha meallta i dtreo staidéar na n-oileán. Is amhlaidh atá oileáin ina n-údar mór spéise antraipeolaíoch freisin. Téann sé sin siar go dtí na turais taiscéalaíochta chuig Caolas Torres agus Oileán na dTrobiand, gan ach péire a lua, i ndeireadh an naoú haois déag agus tús an fichiú haois. Rud eile a mheall seandálaithe i dtreo na n-oileán ná modhanna antraipeolaíocha agus modhanna eile sóisialta. Déanann seandálaithe oileáin iniúchadh ar cheisteanna dála dearcadh daoine i leith oileán, tírdhreacha agus uiscí máguaird agus an úsáid a bhaintear astu; ról na n-oileán mar áiteanna teorannaithe i gcomhthéacs sainfhéiniúlachtaí sóisialta a chothú, agus an ceangal atá bunaithe ag daoine laistigh d'oileáin - agus idir oileáin - le pobail eile lasmuigh díobh. Go dtí le déanaí, d'fhéachtaí ar oileáin amháin is gur 'saotharlanna' áisiúla iargúlta a bhí iontu, a bhí ann ar mhaithe le staidéar a dhéanamh ar athrú na sochaí le himeacht aimsire, ach léiríonn staidéar a rinneadh le deireanas go bhfuil béim á cur anois ar an gceangal a bhíonn ag oileánaigh le pobail eile ar an taobh amuigh, rud a fhágann go bhfuil suim á cothú i dtírdhreacha na n-oileán. Tá ceantair oileánda go leor ann a bhfuil suim ag seandálaithe iontu. Is iad an tAigéan agus an Mheánmhuir is mó, is dócha, a bhfuil taighde agus foilsíú déanta orthu maidir leis an gcur chuige seandálaíochta is ceart a ghlacadh i dtaobh oileán. An Mhuir Chairib, Oileáin an Atlantaigh thuaidh (lena n-áirítear an Bhreatain agus Éire), oileáin na hÁise Thoir Theas, an Aigéin Indiaigh, agus oileáin Chríocha Mheiriceá, go háirithe iad sin ar chósta thiar agus iarthuaisceart Mheiriceá Thuaidh, mar aon le cuid mhaith oileán eile taobh amuigh de na réigiúin sin, tá siad seo ar fad ar cheantair ina bhfuil taighde faoi lánseol i láthair na huaire chomh maith céanna. Mar sin, déanfar taighde seandálaíochta atá a dhéanamh in oileáin ar fud an domhain a thabhairt le chéile faoin téama seo, de réir mar a thiocfaidh torthaí amach. Tá idir dhearcadh dearfach agus dearcadh diúltach i leith oileán. An bhfuil siad sriantach nó forleitheach; an constaic í an fharraige nó an droichead cumarsáide í? An bhfuil difríocht/ar cheart go mbeadh difríocht idir seandálaíocht oileáin agus seandálaíocht chósta? An gá go mbeadh fodhisciplín ann in aon chor? Sa téama seo, molaimid do dhaoine seisiúin a eagrú, mar a bpléifear ceisteanna dá leithéid. Ba mhian linn téamaí a mholadh atá réigiúnach, ach, ar a shon sin, ba mhaith linn moltaí a chloisteáil a bhfuil malairt dearcaidh ag gabháil leo maidir le beatha na ndaoine atá ag cur fúthu ar oileáin. Tuigimid, leis, nach gá gur saol an ama atá caithe, agus é sin amháin, a phléifí i seisiúin agus i bpáipéir. Mar shampla, b'fhiú taighde a dhéanamh ar na bagairtí agus na deiseanna atá ann do náisiúin ar oileáin bheaga iad i ndáil le bainistíocht oidhreachta, agus go háirithe i ndáil le ceisteanna a bhaineann leis an athrú aeráide agus athruithe eile timpeallachta. Rud eile de, samhlaithe an focal 'oileán' anois le hoileánachas, comhfhéiniúlachtaí, iargúlacht agus le domhnáin, agus ba mhaith linn seisiúin agus páipéir, mar a ndéanfaí plé agus cioradh ar an gceist seo i réimse na seandálaíochta.

Seandálaíocht Mhuirí agus Faoi Uisce

Chris Underwood, Connie Kelleher, Matthew Russell

Coimriú

Nuair a smaoinimid ar shuíomh tíreolaíoch na hÉireann amach ó mhór-roinn na hEorpa agus ar na traidisiúin láidre muirí atá aici, is tráthúil go bhfuil téama ag WAC-6 a chlúdaíonn gach gné a bhaineann leis an bhfarraige agus na huiscebealaí intíre, agus na teicneolaíochtaí a chuir ar chumas an duine dul ar imirce agus lonnú ar fud an domhain.

Tá réimse leathan d'ábhair shuime laistigh den tseandálaíocht mhuirí. Áirítear ar na hábhair sin daoine a bheith ina gcónaí ar tírdhreacha cósta atá báite anois agus úsáid na farraige agus na n-uiscebealaí intíre, mar gurbh iadsan go minic a spreag bunú agus fairsingiú lonnaíochtaí. Chuir forbairt iompar uisce agus a chomhábhair borradh faoi thionscail riachtanacha na hiascaireachta, an iompair agus na trádála agus, chomh maith céanna, tháinig coinbhleacht agus conspóid chuig go leor náisiún ón leathnú sin ar chumhacht uisce.

Tá an tacaíocht idirnáisiúnta do spiorad Choinbhinsiún chun Oidhreacht Chultúrtha Faoi Uisce a Chosaint UNESCO ag méadú agus mar sin tá sé tábhachtach go dtiocfadh pobal na seandálaíochta faoi uisce agus muirí le chéile chun na dúshláin a bheidh roimh an disciplín sna blianta amach romhainn a phlé agus samplaí a léiriú trí raon leathan lépháipéar.

Áireofar sa Téama raon leathan seisiún, ina measc, tionscadail a bhaineann le seandálaíocht mhuirí, mhara, cósta agus faoi uisce agus ceisteanna a bhaineann le modheolaíocht, reachtaíocht, bainistiú acmhainne agus seandálaíocht phoiblí.

Féiniúlachtaí á nDamhnú I: Pearsanúlacht, polaitíocht agus cur i láthair féiniúlachta

Joanna Brück, Chris Fowler

Coimriú

Is aidhm leis an téama sin féachaint ar an gcaoi a n-úsáideann daoine i gcomhthéacsanna cultúrtha éagsúla an domhan ábharach chun féiniúlachtaí sóisialta a thógáil, a athrú agus a ndúshlán a thabhairt. Déanann na hábhair a úsáidimid agus na bealaí ina n-úsáidimid iad muid féin agus ár n-ionad sa domhan a shainiú. Chomh maith leis sin, is minic a úsáidtear airíonna rudaí ábharacha i dtéarmaí meafaracha chun cur síos a dhéanamh ar ghnéithe daoine agus pobail. Tá an cultúr ábharach lárnach mar sin chun an duine féin a thógáil agus caidreamh sóisialta a chruthú; ar an gcaoi sin, éascaíonn sé gafacht shóisialta agus phraiticiúil leis an saol atá thart orainn. Bíonn iarmhairtí tromchúiseacha ar an bpróiseas sin, áfach. Toisc a 'bhuaire' is a bhreathnaíonn an domhan ábharach is minic a úsáidtear rudaí go straitéiseach chun 'bunreith' grúpaí sóisialta faoi leith a shainmhíniú. Bíonn féiniúlacht iomlaoideach, díomuan agus tugtha don chomórtasacht chomh maith, áfach, agus d'fhéadfadh an bhrí a thugtar le rudaí díospóireacht ghéar a tharraingt.

Is iomaí sin bealach ina n-úsáidtear an domhan ábharach ar mhaithe le féiniúlacht a chruthú ó ornáidí colainne go leasuithe ar na scéalta a insítear faoi airnéisí oidhreacha, ó ailtireacht reiligiúnach go híocóin dála Dhealg na Teamhrach a úsáid chun idé-eolaíochtaí náisiúnacha a chruthú. Go deimhin, is fada na bealaí éagsúla ina bhfuil féiniúlacht shóisialta agus chultúrtha neadaithe sa domhan ábharach agus á cur i láthair tríd á fhiosrú ag seandálaithe. Ó chur chuige an chultúir-na staire ag tús an fhichiú haois trí na díospóireachtaí leanúnacha maidir le cearta maoin chultúrtha, tá taighde ar an gcaoi a dtarraingíonn daoine an domhan ábharach isteach sa phlé ar fhéiniúlacht fós ar cheann de na tairbhí is mó a rinne an disciplín s'againne do na daonnachtaí agus na heolaíochtaí sóisialta.

Tugtar cuireadh do sheisiúin an gaol idir féiniúlachtaí agus rudaí ábharacha a scrúdú – ar a n-áirítear an cholainn, tírdhreacha, ailtireacht, earraí agus substaintí nádúrtha.

D'fhéadfadh seisiúin aghaidh a thabhairt ar ról rudaí ábharacha i gcruthú, mar shampla:

- Féiniúlachtaí a bhíonn aitheanta ag gnéas agus inscne
- Féiniúlachtaí aoisghrúpaí agus glúine
- Féiniúlachtaí pearsanta
- Féiniúlachtaí fine agus teaghlaigh
- Féiniúlachtaí eitneacha agus cultúrtha
- Féiniúlachtaí agus grúpaí polaitiúla
- Féiniúlachtaí reiligiúnacha agus spioradálta
- Féiniúlachtaí daonna (vis à vis neacha neamhdhaonna, etc.)

Faoin téama seo, féadfar an chaoi a ndearnadh ábharach féiniúlachtaí trí chleachtais agus imeachtaí sonracha, agus an ról a bhí ag cultúr ábharach i gcothabháil agus in athrú féiniúlachtaí thar am a scrúdú. Féadfar staidéir a bhaineann le haon tréimhse den stair go dtí an lá inniu féin agus in aon chuid den domhan a chur san áireamh ag seisiúin agus ba chóir iad a chur i láthair i gcomhthéacs téamach comparáideach.

Féiniúlachtaí á nDamhnú II: Ábhair, teicnící, cleachtas

Joanna Brück, Chris Fowler

Coimriú

Is aidhm leis an téama sin féachaint ar an gcaoi a n-úsáideann daoine i gcomhthéacsanna cultúrtha éagsúla an domhan ábharach chun féiniúlachtaí sóisialta a thógáil, a athrú agus a ndúshlán a thabhairt. Déanann na hábhair a úsáidimid agus na bealaí ina n-úsáidimid iad muid féin agus ár n-ionad sa domhan a shainiú. Chomh maith leis sin, is minic a úsáidtear airíonna rudaí ábharacha i dtéarmaí meafaracha chun cur síos a dhéanamh ar ghnéithe daoine agus pobail. Tá an cultúr ábharach lárnach mar sin chun an duine féin a thógáil agus caidreamh sóisialta a chruthú; ar an gcaoi sin, éascaíonn sé gafacht shóisialta agus phraiticiúil leis an saol atá thart orainn. Bíonn iarmhairtí tromchúiseacha ar an bpróiseas sin, áfach. Toisc a 'bhuaire' is a bhreathnaíonn an domhan ábharach is minic a úsáidtear rudaí go straitéiseach chun 'bunreith' grúpaí sóisialta faoi leith a shainmhíniú. Bíonn féiniúlacht iomlaoideach, díomuan agus tugtha don chomórtasacht chomh maith, áfach, agus d'fhéadfadh an bhrí a thugtar le rudaí díospóireacht ghéar a tharraingt.

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- Féiniúlachtaí pearsanta
- Féiniúlachtaí fine agus teaghlaigh
- Féiniúlachtaí eitneacha agus cultúrtha
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Cuimhne, Seandálaíocht, agus Traidisiúin Bhéil

Tim Denham, Eleanor Casella **Coimriú**

Is ábhar bisiúil fiosrúcháin í an chuimhne i ndisciplíní go leor, ar a n-áirítear seandálaíocht, rud a fhágann léirmheastóirí ag caint ar 'thionscal' nó ar 'barradh' cuimhne. Ba leis an duine aonair cuimhne tráth, ach anois tá trácht ar chuimhne shóisialta nó choiteann, a gceaptar ról lárnach a bheith aici maidir le comhfhiosacht stairiúil agus féiniúlachtaí grúpaí a chruthú. Tá an-tóir acusan atá míshásta le teoiric an chianfhiosrúcháin stairiúil oibiachtúil ar an mbéim a chuirtear ar roghnú gníomhach agus tógáil cuimhne san am i láthair. Bhain go leor den taighde le hacmhainn na cuimhne údarás na hinsinte móire a dhíchobhsú agus bealaí ceannasacha leis an stair a thuiscint a chur trína chéile. Sa tseandálaíocht, bhí na forbairtí sin suntasach i gcomhthéacsanna iarchoillíneacha agus sa tseandálaíocht dhúchasach. Ach tá treocheartaí dá réir san Eoraip, áit a mbreathnaítear ar an stair bhéil agus an chuimhne shóisialta mar bhealaí chun rochtain a fháil ar an gcultúr dúchasach agus tuiscintí íochtaránacha ar an am atá thart.

Pléifidh an téama seo an gaol idir cuimhne, traidisiún béil agus seandálaíocht. Ceistíonn sé coincheapa na cuimhne agus na staire béil, agus pléann sé a ngaol le foinsí scríofa agus mór-insintí stairiúla. Pléifidh seisiúin raon ceisteanna:

- Cén chaoi ar chóir dúinn breathnú ar an traidisiún béil agus an chuimhne shóisialta? Nuair a aithnímid a shuntasai agus atá siad, cén chaoi a seachnóimid iad a oibiachtú agus a rómánsaíocht?
- An bhfuil déscaradh fós idir stair bhéil/cuimhne shóisialta agus stair agus má tá cén tionchar atá aige ar ár dtuiscintí ar an am atá caite? Cén chaoi a ndéanfaidís leis an trasnú idir stair scríofa agus cuimhne bhéil?
- Cé chomh fada agus a bhíonn cuimhne shóisialta díchosúil, suite agus ilroinnte agus cén chaoi a dtagann insintí eile chun cinn agus a maireann siad? An bhféadfadh staidéar na cuimhne agus na dtraidisiún béil cur le hilghuthachas agus cén chaoi a bhféadfadh sé dúshlán na ndioscúrsaí coilíneacha ceannais agus fiú amháin dioscúrsaí iarchoilíneacha a thabhairt?
- Cén ról a bhíonn ag iarsmaí seandálaíochta maidir le stair bhéil agus cuimhne shóisialta a tháirgeadh? Céard iad "frapaí eile na cuimhne" - téacsanna, íomhánna, miotais, agus áiteanna?
- Cén chaoi a mbíonn baint ag traidisiúin bhéil agus cuimhne shóisialta le mórtas áite a chruthú? Céard iad na próis a bhíonn i gceist le damhnú na cuimhne?

- Cén méid tionchair a bhí ag an aird ar an traidisiún béil ar fhiosrúcháin seandálaíochta agus cén ról a bhíonn ag an gcuimhne sa disciplín agus i stair dhisciplíneach a chumadh?
- Ar deireadh, céard iad na himpleachtaí maidir leis an gcaoi a ndéantar an tseandálaíocht a chleachtadh, an stair a chur i láthair agus áiteanna oidhreacht a bhainistiú?

Tá scóip sa téama don domhan uile. Fáiltímid roimh ábhair ar thopaicí éagsúla, ar a n-áirítear:

- seandálaíocht dhúchasach agus traidisiún béil; eitnisheandálaíocht agus traidisiún béil;
- misin agus scéalta misin; traidisiún béil an lucht oibre agus cuimhne shóisialta na hoibre;
- seandálaíocht láithreacha cogaidh agus traidisiún béil;
- ról an traidisiúin bhéil agus na cuimhne i bpobail inimirceacha agus diaspora;
- traidisiún béil agus cuimhne laistigh de dhisciplín na seandálaíochta.

Imirce agus Gluaiseacht

Luiz Oosterbeek, Thomas Kador, Tadhg O'Keeffe, Susanne Hakenbeck

Coimriú

Is rud lárnach é an ghluaiseacht don chine daonna agus mar sin, baineann sé go mór lenár saol laethúil. Ní fhéadfaí an saol a shamhlú gan an ghluaiseacht, ní mhairfimis ar ndóigh. Tagann gluaiseacht i gceist ar go leor scálaí difriúla, áfach, idir scálaí sealadacha agus scálaí spásúla; ón gcomaitéireacht laethúil go dtí an turas fadachair agus ón tsíúlóid bheag aonair go dtí an ollimirce. Cé go raibh scéalta imirce lárnach le fada i mínithe ar athrú sóisialta ar go leor traidisiúin seandálaíochta ar fud na cruinne agus gurb iad is cúis le díospóireacht chorraithe go minic, dealraíonn sé nach bhfuair gluaiseacht í féin mórán aird fhollasach seandálaíochta. Tá sé seo ann in ainneoin nach féidir le himirce a bheith ann gan gluaiseacht shuntasach daoine.

Chuir teacht chun cinn anailísí nua-aimseartha eolaíochta sa tseandálaíocht gnéithe úra lenár dtuiscint ar na próis a bhíonn i gceist i ngluaiseachtaí daoine a chuaigh romhainn, agus tá féidearthacht nua tugtha dúinn chun iad a fhiosrú. Mar shampla, chabhraigh staidéar ar DNA miteacoindreach agus ar Y-chrómasóim go ndéanfaí scéalta imirce mórscála, a raibh tóir orthu, a tháirgeadh, go háirithe mar go mbaineann na tacair sonraí go díreach le daonraí sa lá atá inniu ann. Ar an taobh eile, tagann creatanailís iseatóip sheasmhach – go háirithe ar stóintiam agus ar luaidhe – fócas a bheith ar na tairis a dhéanann daoine áirithe le linn a saolré agus úsáidtear í chun ciall a bhaint as patrúin phósta agus imirce a d'fhéadfadh a bheadh ann. Mar sin, thug cur chuige mar sin spreagradh nua chun athscrúdú a dhéanamh ar fhianaise ar ghluaiseacht agus ar imirce a tharla roimhe seo ag gach leibhéal agus scála.

Tabharfaidh an téama seo seisiúin le chéile a dhíríonn ar ghnéithe éagsúla den ghluaiseacht ó thaobh peirspictíochtaí mionscála turais aonair go dtí timthriallta gluaiseachta seasúracha agus imircí ina bhfuil fócas leathan tíreolaíoch. Leagfaidh na seisiúin béim ar mhéid croineolaíoch staidéir na gluaiseachta agus na himirce maidir le seandálaíocht agus antraipeolaíocht nua-aimseartha, ina ndéanfar breithniú ar imircí na homainide is luaithe ar fud na hAfraice agus isteach go dtí an Eoraife mar aon le peirspictíochtaí stairiúla agus comhaimseartha ar ghluaiseachtaí agus imircí mionscála araon. Tríd na hábhair agus an cur chuige do-áirithe seo a thabhairt le chéile faoi aon téama amháin, díreoidís aird ar an dlúthnasc idir na gnéithe agus scálaí éagsúla gluaiseachta agus imirce nach ndearnadh fiosrú iomlán orthu go dtí seo.

Ag Gluaiseacht Taobh Amuigh den Bhéile: Eacnamaíocht agus Polaitíocht na Foráiste Pobail

Jill Jensen, William "Bill" Fawcett, Alejandra Korstanje

Coimriú

Baineann foráiste pobail leis an domhan mór agus le stair an duine. Cé go ndealródh sé go bhfuil claonadh cothaithe leis an toradh láithreach inbhraite ar imeachtaí foráiste, bíonn costais agus tairbhí móra sóisialta, polaitíochta, eacnamaíochta agus pearsanta le rannpháirteachas den sórt sin. Mar aon leis sin, tá ról thábhachtacha in imeachtaí foráiste pobail i bhfoirmiú, i gcothabháil agus i ndéileáil le féiniúlachtaí sóisialta agus pearsanta. Tugtar dúshlán do rialacha sóisialta maidir le roinnt lucht saothair de réir gnéis, inscne, agus aoise agus déantar iad a athmhíniú i gcomhthéacs imeachtaí foráiste pobail. Diríonn páirtithe lasmuigh/ionsaitheacha ar imeachtaí den sórt sin go minic chun dúshaothrú/sealbhú a dhéanamh.

Tugann an téama seo peirspictíocht dhomhanda seandálaíochta do na fadhbanna a tharlaíonn de bharr foráiste pobail. Leagtar béim sa téama ar phobaldachas ina mbíonn bia i gceist, mar sin, cuirtear síos go leathan ar "foráiste" anseo agus áirítear cleachtais ag sochaithe fiagaí-cnuasaitheora, gairneora, talmhaí, agus tionsclaithe. Is é an aidhm atá againn an téama a struchtúrú chun go n-éireodh le gach seisiún creat a chur le chéile chun tuiscint a bheith againn ar fheiniméan an fhoráiste pobail. D'fhéadfadh na nithe seo a leanas a bheith sna seisiúin bheirtithe: 1) Pobaldachas, Iarracht Grúpa, agus Fiontair Teaghlach; Impleachtaí sainmhínithe agus an difríocht a aithint maidir leis an taifead seandálaíochta, 2) Éagsúlachtaí i bhForáiste Pobail, 3) Ról Áiseanna agus Teicneolaíochtaí, 4) Spreagthaí agus Iarmhairtí Rannpháirteachais, agus 5) Peirspictíochtaí Dúchasacha ar Thátaí Seandálaíochta.

Ag brath ar leasanna agus cumais na rannpháirtithe, áirítear láithreoirachtaí traidisiúnta, póstaer, díospóireachtaí painéil, díospóireachtaí grúpaí bunaithe ar chur i láthair leictreonach páipéar, nó meascán de na formáidí sin.

Tabhair cuairt ar an láithreán gréasáin téama.

Ár bPláinéad ag Athrú: Timpeallachtaí Daonna an Lae Inné i gComhthéacsanna an Lae Inniu

Purity Kiura, Matthew Davies, Freda Nkirete

Coimriú

Tógann an téama seo, mar phointe tosaigh, coincheap leathan de 'timpeallachtaí daonna', a bhfuil gnéithe fisiciúla ('nádúrtha' agus 'tógtha' araon) agus gnéithe cognaíocha (sóisialta/cultúrtha) mar chuid dó. Tá sé mar aidhm aige, fiosrú conas a chuaigh daoine roimhe seo i ngleic leis na timpeallachtaí seo agus conas a mhúnlaigh siad iad agus, ina dhiaidh sin, conas is féidir staidéar seandálaíochta ar timpeallachtaí daonna roimhe seo cur lenár dtuiscint maidir le húsáid talún sa lá atá inniu ann agus le bainistíocht comhshaoil. Go sonrach, tá sé mar aidhm aige aghaidh a thabhairt ar an ról a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ag seandálaíocht chun tuiscint a chur ar fáil dúinn i ndáil le ceisteanna comhaimseartha ar dhíghrádú comhshaoil, ar choinbhleacht maidir le talamh agus acmhainní, agus ar scéimeanna éifeachtúla bainistíochta talún. Tá sé mar aidhm aige plé a spreagadh ar na príomhthéamaí cosúil le 'caomhnú' agus 'inbhuanaitheacht' comhshaoil agus rachfar i ngleic le ceisteanna a bhaineann le hathrú aeráide agus téamh domhanda. Ina theannta sin, tá sé mar aidhm ag an téama seo, caint a spreagadh le disciplíní gaolmhara cosúil le tíreolaíocht fhisiceach, tíreolaíocht stairiúil, antraipeolaíocht agus eitheastair agus chun coincheapa cosúil le 'héiceolaíocht stairiúil' agus 'stair tírdhreacha' a phlé.

Spreagtar raon páipéir theoiriciúla agus páipéir bunaithe ar thaighde. Go sonrach, páipéir a dhíríonn ar ról na seandálaíochta a shainiú chun idirghníomhaíochtaí idir daoine

agus an comhshaoil a thuiscint agus féachfar go fabhrach ar chomhtháthú teoiriciúil agus praiticiúil foinsí éagsúla sonraí. Chomh maith leis sin, teastaíonn páipéir a thugann aghaidh ar cheisteanna ar fhreagracht mhorálta agus shóisialta seandálaithe, mar shampla, bunús a thabhairt d'éilimh talún nó iad a bhréagnú, nó díghrádú talún antrapaigineach a mheas. Ina theannta sin, déanaimid cás-staidéir seandálaíochta agus bunphiosaí taighde a spreagadh a mbíonn mar aidhm acu idirghníomhaíochtaí daonna-comhshaoil roimhe seo a athchruthú agus ansin, na sonraí sin a chur i gcomparáid le himní comhshaoil an lae inniu.

Cé go n-amharcann disciplíní cosúil le héiceolaíocht chultúrtha agus héiceolaíocht éabhlóideach ar idirghníomhaíochtaí daonna-comhshaoil i dtéarmaí feidhmiúlacha agus oiriúnaithe, aithníonn an téama go bhfuil gá réalaíoch ann peirspictíocht níos daonnaíche a thabhairt isteach do staidéir mar sin. Mar sin, spreagaimid páipéir a fhiosraíonn nádúr idirghníomhaíochtaí daonna-comhshaoil agus a léiríonn na próisis shóisialta/cultúrtha ina gcruthaíonn daoine a gcomhshaoil trí spásanna agus áiteanna a rangú, a chatagóiriú, a thógáil, a láimhsiú agus trí luach a chur orthu. Spreagtar idir pháipéir theoiriciúla agus phraiticiúla a dhéanann breithniú ar cheisteanna san am a caitheadh agus ceisteanna láithreacha cosúil le córais tionacht talún, úinéireacht talún/oidhreacht, bainistíocht raoin, coinbhleachtaí talún sa lá atá inniu ann. Ina theannta sin, caithear súil go fabhrach ar pháipéir ina mbeidh breithniú ar thírdhreacha deasghnácha agus searmanacha san am a caitheadh agus an tionchar a bhí acu ar chleachtais/éilimh úsáide talún san am atá thart agus sa lá atá inniu ann.

Daoine an Lae Inné, Duine an Lae Inniu: Cion Bithsheandálaíochta i gComhthéacs Domhanda

Pamela Geller, Alan Morris, Patrick Randolph-Quinney

Coimriú

Bíonn tionchar ag taithí saoil an duine ar chnámharlach an duine i dtéarmaí fáis agus forbartha, cothú, patrúin gníomhaíochta, stair ghalair agus strus sláinte agus iad seach-churtha in aghaidh éifeachtaí oidhreacht teaghlach agus sinsearach. Ó thaobh na bithsheandálaíochta de, is duine uathúil gach duine, ach is féidir le sonraí grúpaí daoine go leor eolais a chur ar fáil faoi dhaonraí iomlána san am a chuaigh thart, chomh maith le creat a chur ar fáil maidir le staidéar daoine agus grúpaí sa lá atá inniu ann.

Cuireann machnamh criticiúil i gcuimhne dúinn go spreagtar, go hoscailte nó go neamh-chomhfhiosach, smaointe ciníocha, eínealárnacha, agus gnéasaíocha i staidéar taisí daoine go stairiúil. Dá réir sin, dúisíonn agóidí le déanaí ó phobail sliochtaigh agus ó scoláirí báula go bhfuil aistriú idé-eolaíoch agus/nó dlíthiúil—arb iad Vermillion Accord WAC, NAGPRA na Stát Aontaithe, ATSIHPA na hAstráile, agus Grúpa Oibre Shasana ar Thaisí Daoine na torthaí is tábhachtaí. Ina ainneoin sin, is ceist chonspóideach fós anailísí ar thaisí daoine, mar go mbraitear gur caint dhiceatómach agus chontrártha amháin atá ann.

Is féidir le staidéar ar thaisí daoine solas a chaitheamh ar ghnéithe tábhachtacha de stair saoil daoine agus daonra, stair nach féidir a fháil ó fhoinsí eile. Ach, cén tábhacht atá le heolas a fhaigheann bithsheandálaithe lasmuigh dár dtimpeallacht acadúil? An bhfuil baint nó úsáid dhíreach ag an eolas sin sa lá atá inniu ann? Cén tairbhe atá le heolas a fhaightear ó thaisí daoine, ní hamháin d'eolaithe, ach do phobail sliochtaigh chomh maith? Cén fáth agus do cén duine a ndéanaimid na rudaí a dhéanaimid? Ón mbonn sin, tugaimid dúshlán dóibh siúd a roinneann a gcuid tuairimí linn smaointeamh go haisfhilleach faoina gcuid obair bithsheandálaíochta i ndáil lena baint shochpholaitiúil leis an lá atá inniu ann.

Is féidir le rannpháirtithe tabhairt faoi na ceisteanna sin ar roinnt bealaí. Is féidir leo breithniú a dhéanamh ar an tionchar atá ag a dtaighde daonra a bhaineann le fás agus forbairt,

cothú, patrúin ghníomhaíochta, galar, agus sláinte ar dhiagnóis leighis nó cóireail ar dhaoine sa lá atá inniu ann. D'fhéadfaidís breithniú a dhéanamh ar an tionchar a bhí ag staidéir ar dhaonraí roimhe seo ar dhaoine a aithint i gcomhthéacsanna fóiréinseacha nó olltubaiste sa lá atá inniu ann. D'fhéadfaidís fiosrú conas a chuirtear eolas in iúl don phobal i gcoitinne. Nó, d'fhéadfadh rannpháirtithe mionléiriú a dhéanamh ar chomhoibrití idir taighdeoirí agus pobail sliochtaigh. Mar gheall gur cheart go mbeadh baint mhór ag pobail sliochtaigh maidir le taisí daonna a sinsear, cad iad na hathruithe atá feicthe againn le deich mbliana anuas i ndáil le haisdúichiú agus taighde eolaíochta? Nuair a dhéantar taighde eolaíochta le hionchur sliochtach, cad iad na ceisteanna taighde a thugann na pobail seo chun cinn? Agus á aithint go bhfuil startha agus taithí éagsúil ag pobail sliochtaigh a mhúnláionn a gcuid peirspictíochtaí agus mianta, conas a rachfaí ar aghaidh le comhoibriú amach anseo?

Cuireann WAC6 deis ar leith ar fáil do scoláirí as sé mhóirinn comhoibriú lena chéile ar cheisteanna móra domhanda. Is é bunaidhm an téama díospóireacht a thosú ar staidéar taisí daoine agus, mar aon leis sin, luach na staidéar sin a léiriú go soiléir. Chun díospóireacht maidir le staidéir bithsheandálaíochta agus ár dtuiscint faoi a leathnú, molaimid tuairimí ó réigiúin—an Afraic, Oirthear na hÁise, an Astráil—agus grúpaí a bhí imeallaithe go stairiúil nó a bhí faoi ghannionadaíocht i bplé roimhe seo. Agus sin á dhéanamh, táimid ag súil le plé torthúil, taitneamhach faoin gceist an-íogair seo.

Seisiún Neamhspleácha Shealadacha

An Fhoraois Bháistí mar dhéantán

Huw Barton, Victor Paz, Tim Denham, Jean Kennedy, Robin Torrence

Coimriú

Is é cuspóir an téama an clár a bhaineann le taighde ar stair fhadtéarmach idirghníomhaíochtaí daoine-foraois bháistí, le príomhfhócas ar leorchothaitheacht, a athshocrú. Is iad na príomhthorthaí a bheidh leis an bplé (1) léiriú níos soiléire a fháil ar cheisteanna tábhachtacha reatha chun idirghníomhaíochtaí daoine-foraois bháistí a thuiscint; (2) an rud a chaithfidh a bheith ar eolas againn chun bogadh ar aghaidh; agus (3) cad iad na straitéisí agus modheolaíochtaí taighde is dócha a thabharfaidh aghaidh ar na ceisteanna aitheanta agus a thabharfaidh na torthaí is fearr dúinn amach anseo.

Le roinnt blianta anuas, tá taighdeoirí ag iarraidh rian iompraíocht an duine a aithint i dtírdhreacha trópaiceacha, idirghníomhaíochtaí idir próisis daoine agus an nádúir a shoiléiriú agus ársaíocht áitíochta agus cleachtais éagsúla bainistíochta agus talmhaíochta a chinntiú. I gcomhthéacsanna éagsúla, aithníonn seandálaithe agus antraipeolaithe raon tionscnaimh agus freagraí daonna ar na fadhbanna a bhaineann le leorchothaitheacht laethúil atá san fhoraois thrópaiceach. Tá sé casta agus deacair teacht ar réitigh ar na fadhbanna sin mar go dteastaíonn trasroinnt smaointe agus modheolaíochtaí ó raon leathan disciplíní lena n-áirítear seandálaíocht, antraipeolaíocht, luibheolaíocht, eitnealuibheolaíocht, pailéigeografaíocht, pailéichlíomeolaíocht, agus géineolaíocht. De bharr go bhfuil raon leathan scoláirí ó raon leathan disciplíní ar fud an domhain ag teacht le chéile, táthar ag súil go mbeidh tionscadail chomhoibriúchá taighde agus foinse smaointe nua mar thoradh air. Is iildisciplíneach é ár gcur chuige agus fáiltímid roimh iarratais ó gach disciplín agus gach modheolaíocht chun smaointe as an ngnách a spreagadh ionann agus teoracha nua taighde a aithint. Cuirimid fáilte roimh mholtaí nua Seisiúin laistigh den Téama seo.

Mar chuid den téama seo ina bhfiosraítear 'An Fhoraois Bháistí mar dhéantán', táimid ag súil go gcuirfear sraith seisiún ar 'crannadóireacht/agraifhoraoiseacht', 'trasghluaiseacht plandaí', agus 'saothrú aistreach' ar siúl, rud a d'fhéadfadh leathnú go seisiúin bhreise ag brath ar shuíom agus ar líon na

ndaoine. Níl an liosta seo eisiach agus fiosróimid réimsí nua de réir suime. Sna seisiúin áirithe seo, ba mhaith linn cur chuige difriúil chur i láthair a thriail ina spreagfar údair chun a gcuid saothar scríofa a scapeadh roimh ré (2-5,000 focal). Is é an leagan amach a bheidh leis an gcur i láthair ó bhéal ná páipéir 'seasamh' ar feadh 5-10 nóiméad, ina ndéantar achoimre ar na príomhcheisteanna. Iarrfar ar údair plé a dhéanamh ar na príomhcheisteanna, dar leosan, ina réimsí taighde féin, agus díriú ar a measann siad a theastaíonn chun cuid dá gcuspóirí práinneacha taighde a réiteach. Tár éis na láithreoiríochtaí, beidh ceardlann ag an ngrúpa ar na príomhcheisteanna a ardaíodh.

Is é an aidhm a bheidh ann moltaí nithiúla a dhéanamh maidir le sainmhíntithe agus coincheapa nua agus na cineálacha taighde is gá a dhéanamh chun na ceisteanna a ardaítear sna páipéir a réiteach a aithint.

Machnamh ar Sheandálaíocht agus ar Pholaitíocht

Talia Shay, Victor González Fernández

Coimriú

Is fada an lá ó bhí an eolaíocht neodrach agus saor ó luacháil. Is léir, áfach, nuair a bhíonn páirtithe leasmhara éagsúla ag éileamh go bhfuil mapálacha éagsúla acu den am a caitheadh, gur beag acu a théann thar a dtéorainneacha creidimh, eitneachais, cine, etc. féin agus a seasaimh a shonrú go soiléir agus go haonchiallach.

Tá ceithre aidhm againn leis an téama seo:

- Ar dtús, díriú ar chásanna ar fud an domhain inar léir go bhfuil dearcadh claonta i leith na staire, ar a n-áirítear, ach ní sna háiteanna sin amháin, an Meánoirthear agus Meiriceá Theas;
- Sa dara háit, comhthéacs an dearcadha chlaonta sin ar an stair agus a chuid iarmhairtí (a bhí tromchúiseach i gceantair dála Mheiriceá Theas) a fhiosrú, agus béim faoi leith ar chásanna ina raibh tionchar inbhraite aige ar fhéiniúlacht na ndaoine, mar shampla, in Iosrael agus i gcóiríochta an Údarás Phalaistínigh;
- Sa tríú háit, ba mhaith linn plé a spreagadh maidir le cód nua eite a fhorbairt sna réimsí sin a bhaineann go sonrach leis an gcaidreamh idir daoine agus a stair a fhiosrú;
- Ar deireadh, sintéis a chur ar fáil a bheadh bunaithe ar chomparáid thraschultúrtha ar na ceisteanna thuas, ar fud na gcodanna éagsúla den domhan a pléadh i seisiúin an téama.
- Ós rud é gurb é aidhm an téama seo eolas a chur ar fáil faoi dhifríochtaí agus cosúlachtaí sa chaidreamh idir seandálaíocht / antraipeolaíocht agus réimse na polaitíochta áitiúla, réigiúnaí agus náisiúnta, ba mhaith linn, ach go háirithe, seisiúin a spreagadh ar na hábhair seo a leanas:
- An chaoi a mbaintear úsáid nó mí-úsáid as eolas seandálaíochta sa Mheánoirthear, i Meiriceá Theas, agus i gceantair eile chun críocha polaitiúla
- Cúlra comhthéacsúil thuairimí claonta i leith na staire i gcodanna éagsúla den domhan
- Ar chóir do sheandálaithe cosc a chur le torthaí obair eolaíoch a bheith á n-úsáid in aghaidh grúpaí nó faicsean faoi leith sna limistéir sin
- An chaoi a mbíonn tionchar ag an dearcadh claonta sin maidir leis an am a caitheadh ar fhéiniúlacht daoine
- Peirspictíochtaí dúchasacha ar thátaí seandálaíochta i limistéir éagsúla

- Cibé an bhfuil caidreamh cómhálartach (agus cód nua eitice ag teacht chun cinn) le sonrú idir seandálaíochtaí / antraipeolaithe agus pobail dhúchasacha i limistéir faoi leith.

Tionchar na Nuálaíochta

Nicki Whitehouse, Nick Porch, Mat Prebble, Mim Bower

Coimriú

Nuálaíocht: athrú a chruthaíonn diminsean nua sa taithí dhaonna; tuairimí nua á n-úsáid go rathúil

Ceapann a lán daoine gur sa tréimhse ó dheireadh an naoú haois déag go dtí an lá inniu is mó a tharla athruithe suntasacha agus nuálaíocht dhaonna. Ach ní rud nua í an nuálaíocht laistigh den tírdhreach daonna. Is smaointe nua agus an úsáid rathúil a baineadh astu ba chúis le hathrú agus a thóg creatlach stair iomlán an chine dhaonna.

Féadann nuálaíocht a bheith dearfach: Féadann gluaiseacht go tírdhreacha fisiceacha/tíreolaíocha nua teagmhálacha nua le daoine agus le taithí nua a chur ar fáil a mbíonn tionchar acu ar fhorbairt pharaidímí nua, tírdhreacha nua intinne agus cultúrtha. De bharr teicneolaíochtaí nua is féidir le sochaithe casta, speisialtóireacht agus gréasáin dhaonna nua forbairt trí thrádáil agus cumarsáid. Is féidir straitéisí leorchothaitheachta nua a fhorbairt trí bhíothra nua a úsáid agus speicis ainmhí agus phlandaí a leasú, agus feabhsóidh siad sin acmhainn cothaithe an tírdhreacha agus fairsingeoide an daonra dá bharr. Féadann nuálaíocht a bheith diúltach, áfach: Dá bharr, d'fhéadfaí an bhíothra agus an t-éicisféar a dhíghrádú agus a scriosadh, d'fhéadfadh na frámaíochtaí cultúrtha cliseadh, rud a d'fhágfadh in éagmais stair chomhchoiteann an duine sinn. D'fhéadfadh galair, cogadh agus coinbhleacht agus an meath ar shláinte an duine agus na n-ainmhithe a leanann iad, scaipeadh.

Bíonn tionchar ag gach nuálaíocht, bíodh sé dearfach nó diúltach. Bíonn iarmhairtí aici ar an gcomhshaol, ar aeráid, ar bhithéagsúlacht, ar uisce, ar ithir, ar fhásra agus ar chothabháil fheidhm an éiceachórais. D'fhéadfadh atheagrú bunúsach tarlú i bpróiseas an éiceachórais (díothú, sriosadh agus speicis nua á dtabhairt isteach a bhíonn modhnaithe ag an duine, bíodh sin beartaithe nó neamhbheartaithe) mar thoradh ar nuálaíocht an duine. Ach bíonn tionchar ag nuálaíocht ar an tsochaí dhaonna agus an tírdhreach cultúrtha chomh maith. D'fhéadfadh nuálaíocht a bheith ina toradh ar athrú paraidíme, nó d'fhéadfadh sí a bheith ina cúis leis. D'fhéadfadh go n-athscríobhfaí an tírdhreach deasghnách agus intinne dá barr chomh maith.

Tagann sainchomharthaí seandálaíochtaí, éiceolaíochta, bithsheandálaíochta agus géiniteacha as na freagraí cultúrtha, éiceolaíochta agus bitheacha ar an nuálaíocht agus as feidhmiú rathúil na smaointe agus na dteicneolaíochtaí nua agus is féidir iad a rianú trí thirdhreacha agus trí am.

Pléann an téama seo a mhéid is féidir tréimhsí marbhántaíochta nó nuálaíochta sa taifead seandálaíochta a aithint. Cén tionchar a bhí ag nuálaíocht, ní hamháin ar an gcomhshaol, ach ar an tírdhreach deasghnách, intinne, cultúrtha, daonna chomh maith, agus conas is féidir linn an ráta athraithe a thuiscint? Cé chomh fada agus is féidir linn solas a scaladh ar phróisis na nuálaíochta agus ar na torthaí agus na hiarmhairtí a bhíonn ar na hathruithe suntasacha sin?

Seandálaíocht an Bhogaigh Ar Fud an Domhain

Aidan O'Sullivan, Robert Van de Noort

Coimriú

Is ó sheandálaíocht an bhogaigh a tháinig cuid de na fionnachtana is iontaí sa tseandálaíocht; ó na coirp phortaigh, báid, cosáin, sil-leagan móideach go dtí na lonnaíochtaí agus na tírdhreacha báite bogaigh i dtuaisceart agus i lár na hEorpa, sa Nua-Shéalainn, san Áise agus in Iarthuaisceart an

Aigéin Chiúin. Bíonn na seandálaithe ar fad a bhíonn ag obair sa réimse sin faoi dhraíocht ag áiteanna uisciúla fiáine na n-aibhneacha, na bportach agus na mbogach cósta agus úsáideanna siad na modhanna agus na teicnící céanna chun na tírdhreacha sin atá ar maos i seandálaíocht a fhiosrú. Le blianta beaga anuas, tá sé aitheanta ag seandálaithe an bhogaigh chomh maith go gcaithfear bealaí nua athraitheacha a úsáid leis na sonraí eimpíreacha seandálaíochta a fhaigheann siad ó na láithreáin bhogaigh agus bháite a léirmhíniú. Níos tábhachtaí fós, caithfear seandálaíocht an bhogaigh ar fud an domhain, a cuid sonraí agus cleachtas, a shuíomh laistigh de na díospóireachtaí reatha sa tseandálaíocht theoiriciúil.

Is é is aidhm leis an téama seo, Seandálaíocht an Bhogaigh Ar Fud An Domhain, seandálaithe, antraipeolaithe, tíreolaithe agus pailé-éiceolaithe an domhain a bhfuil suim acu i mbogaigh an lae inniu agus an lae inné agus a gcuid pobal a thabhairt le chéile. Áirítear ar na hábhair a d'fhéadfaí a phlé, cur chuige seandálaíochta tírdhreacha maidir le comhshaoil bhogaigh; an brath agus an tuiscint ar an mbogach a bhíodh ann san am a caitheadh mar rud a bhí níos mó ná foinse dá leas eacnamaíoch, ach a bhí freisin ina stór eolais, luachanna agus bríonna traidisiúnta; féiniúlacht shóisialta agus na bealaí a bhféadfadh lonnaíochtaí bogaigh agus na pobail a bhíodh á n-úsáid saolta sóisialta sainiúla a bheith tógtha acu trína ngnáthbhaint ghníomhach laethúil le comhshaoil dinimiciúil bogaigh a bhíodh de shíor ag athrú; rithimí sainiúla saolta na ndaoine agus na n-áiteanna a bhíodh ann fadó a d'fhéadfaí a nochtheadh agus a fhiosrú trí fhianaise seandálaíochta an bhogaigh a úsáid agus ró(i)l na seandálaithe bogaigh – nó na seandálaithe a fhiosraíonn bogaigh – i ndíospóireachtaí agus i gcoinbhleachtaí polaitiúla, comhshaoil, idé-eolaíochta agus sóisialta an lae inniu.

Poster Timetable

Please note that posters will be displayed for two days either Monday-Tuesday or Thursday-Friday. Posters will be attended by the authors on specific days and times.

Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Mon 30 Jun 10:30

A comparative study of three enclosure sites excavated in the southwest midlands, Ireland.

Caves as Cultural Heritage: research into the impact of limestone quarries on archaeological caves and fissures and their protection through planning

Conflict Archaeology: Archaeological Geophysics and Remote Sensing

Connecting Back with Country: the Discovery Ranger Program at Mungo National Park, Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area, Australia

EDLnet and Europeana

Experimental Archaeology

HOMINIDS (Hungry Omnivores Moving, Interacting, and Nesting in Independent Decision-making Simulations): Evaluating archaeological visibility through Agent-Based Modeling

Landscape and Language: Dubliner F.P MacCabies 1848-52 Surveys of the Murray and Darling Rivers, Australia

Local Landscape and Monument Architecture

Palynological investigations at the Haua Fteah, Cyrenaica, Libya

Shielings in the Gråfjell area - an almost 1000 year old tradition

Taking on the final frontier: movement and social change in early prehistoric Ireland

Technologies and Landscapes during the Mesolithic of the Irish Sea Region

The Brú na Bóinne World Heritage Site, Co. Meath, Ireland: an Emerging Research Framework

The Gråfjell Project, Eastern Norway. Investigations of archaeological sites and monuments

Zoomorphs of Shark and Rays in the Brazilian Prehistory

Mon 30 Jun 15:30

A dynamic landscape: evidence for past human activity centred on the River Lerr, Co. Kildare, Ireland

Annaholty Bog: marginal landscape or major routeway?

Archaeological Findings on N9-N10 Phase 4: Powerstown to Knocktopher

Archaeology and Children

Bronze Age life and death, some evidence from recent excavations in South Tipperary/Limerick/Cork

Carlow's Earliest House

Catch of the Day - Clowanstown Mesolithic Fish Baskets

Experimental Geochemistry: A multi-elemental characterisation of known activity areas.

Journey into the Past: Exploring the Archaeology of Carlow and Kildare on the N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme

Lismullin Post-Enclosure, Co. Meath

M3 Archaeological Results

Micromorphology of Catalhoyuk middens as an indicator of formation processes and human activity

Paying Respects - The Multi-Disciplinary Analysis of an Early-Middle Bronze Age Cremation Cemetery from Ballybar Lower, Co. Carlow'

pH Analysis of Burnt Mound Deposits: Implications for Preservation of Organic Material.

Sacrifice in the Bronze Age Aegean and Near East: a poststructuralist approach

Site 22 in Lukawica Co. Podkarpackie Poland

Site E3266 from the N7 Nenagh to Limerick Road Scheme

The archaeology of the National Roads Authority (NRA); the emerging Iron Age of South Munster

The Benan Project

The Foundations of Bronze Age Settlement in the Kilmastulla Valley

The Slezka Massif in SW Poland. A natural holy place

Tue 01 Jul 10:30

A new look at Bust: Google Earth and archaeological sites in Afghanistan

A Regional study of the Social Archaeology of the Demesne Landscape of North Cork

Archaeology and the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and under Occupation

Building towards Modernity: Igtermurragh 'Castle'?

Caracterización de las sociedades complejas del noroeste venezolano (estados Lara y Falcón), los llanos occidentales y modelo de patrones culturales propuestos para la región andina venezolana

Continuing Professional Development (CPD) in archaeological science: roadshows and seminars in England

Dark Earth under the lights of micro-archaeology.

Dark earths in the central-Italian urban medieval context (Florence, Siena): their relation with the cultural and natural historical events.

Discovering the Archaeologist of Europe: Czech Republic

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Austria

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: België/Belgique

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Cyprus

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Deutschland

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: European Association of Archaeologists

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Greece

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Ireland

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Magyarország

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Slovenia

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Slovenská republika

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: The Netherlands

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: United Kingdom

Efeito da concentração de fragmentos cerâmicos na retenção de água no solo em sítios de Terra Preta de Índio na Amazônia Central

Finding Correio da Ázia

Identity, representation, and the materiality of the body within Natufian communities

Modelos de poblamiento propuestos para la cuenca del lago de Maracaibo

Modelos teóricos propuestos para la ocupación de la Cuenca del Orinoco e investigaciones arqueológicas en el área

Multi-disciplinary and multi-scalar approach to the study of a medieval occupation deposit from Montegrotto Terme (Padova, northern Italy).

Peatland excavations and surveys in Bord na Mona Peatlands

Reconstructing the geoarchaeological landscape of Zominthos (central Crete) by geophysical prospection and geomorphological investigations

Retaining culture while maintaining heritage

Scientific-Social horizon of Ethnoarchaeology in Brazil

Seismic Acoustic Research on Identification of Archaeological Sites in Submersible Zones

Social Control and Capitalism: The Social Archaeology of Industrial Dissenter Community's Villages in Ireland.

Terras Pretas and terras mulatas in the central Amazon region: A geoarchaeological perspective
 The archaeology of Post-medieval masonry bridges in urban Munster
 The Archaeology of Urban Development in Munster
 The Derryhivenny Castle Project
 The Maritime Infrastructure of the Roman Empire: Understanding the Role of Roman Hydraulic Concrete
 The Upper Submerged Forest of Goldcliff East, South Wales, Severn Estuary
 The use of a high-resolution 3D Chirp sub-bottom profiler for the reconstruction of a shallow archaeological wreck site: the Grace Dieu
 Vínculos arqueológicos de la Cuenca del Lago de Valencia con la región insular de Venezuela

Tue 01 Jul 15:30

A geochemical approach for resolving tephra-based correlations and chronologies at important archaeological sites in Papua New Guinea
 A means of accurately dating cave deposits beyond the radiocarbon limit through Uranium-series dating of straw stalactites for archaeological/palaeontological applications
 A Microcosm of Charred Remains on Pottery
 An appraisal of Peatland Archaeology in Northern Ireland
 Archaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigations of a multi-period wetland site at Newrath, Co. Kilkenny
 Archaeology and the Celtic Tiger
 Archaeology in the Lapland wilderness: site conservation and cultural trekking
 Cave Paintings in the extreme South of the Iberian Peninsula: exceptional patrimony that needs protection
 Characterisation of buried inundated peat on seismic (Chirp) data, inferred from core information
 Heritage tourism for children
 Prehistoric ritual deposition and wooden structures from England and Wales
 Public Archaeology in Ethiopia: Azazo Project
 Public Archaeology, Uwharrie National Forest Passport in Time, 31MG328, Seek the Past (An All Volunteer Excavation)
 Recent Discoveries on the M8N8 Cullahill to Cashel Road Scheme
 Responsible Tourism in a War-torn Land: LEBANON
 The Strata Florida Landscape Project: Mapping the estates and their antecedents
 Where are the sites: Application of GIS on National Road Schemes in Cork, Ireland

Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Thu 03 Jul 10:30

'A mighty rage...': Carrickmines Castle and the events of March 26th/27th 1642
 A pistol from the German raider HSK Kormoran
 An isotopic study on the subsistence of the first rice farmers in Japanese Yayoi period
 Archaeology in Transition Dead Beetles From Used Cars
 Archaeology of the Recent Past: Excavating a 1991 Ford Van Beaker Material Culture and Social Change in Ireland: a study of Beaker associated settlement, ritual and funerary practices
 Changes in foraging efficiency, diet breadth and patch use inferred from the freshwater shellfish material of an Early Neolithic farming community in Hungary
 Dunbrody Abbey: An Irish Example of a European Phenomenon
 Finders Keepers: Amnesty collections reveal impact of Looting on Australian shipwreck sites

Geoarchaeological examination of the peat bog at Nagybárány
 Greener excavations: palm-leaf geotextiles in archaeology
 High Resolution LiDAR for the recording of archaeological monuments and landscapes
 Iaxe - The Irish Stone Axe Project Database
 Identity and Personal Ornament in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in Ireland
 Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland
 Landscape, Settlement and Society in west Waterford, AD 1600-1900: an Historical Archaeology
 Laws about underwater cultural heritage in Portugal
 Little People, little Bones: Bone mineral density in non-adults
 Plants as Biodeterioration Agents on Historical Monuments
 Presentation of the Irish Wood Anatomist Association (IWAA)
 Professional and public preferences in teaching and engaging with the past
 Reconstructing Ireland - Sustainable Archaeological Heritage Interpretation
 Rediscovering the Siege and Battle of Kinsale (1601)
 Saving a City: A New Survey of Tell Timai Sets the Stage for the Study and Conservation of the Ruins of a Greco-Roman Egyptian City
 The geoarchaeological analyses of Sárrét depression (Hungary)
 The gripping nature of ochre: the association of ochre with Howiesons Poort adhesives
 The Raised Past: Peatland Treasures and the National Museum of Ireland 1
 The Raised Past: Peatland Treasures and the National Museum of Ireland 2
 The use of FT-IR in the analysis of archaeological pottery residues and coprolites
 Using phytolith assemblages to analysis of an Sarmatian kiln for baking pottery
 Wearing the Cross: Displaying religious identity in early medieval Ireland
 Where all of the children gone? The Ukrainian aspect of the problem

Thu 03 Jul 15:30

A Landscape Classification System for Archaeologists
 An Archaeological Remote Sensing Study of Prehistoric Hillforts in the Munster Region
 An interpretation of the orientation of late Neolithic rondels in the Carpathian Basin
 Application of geophysics in the investigation of the later prehistoric monuments and settlement on Tiree and Coll, Inner Hebrides, Scotland
 Archaeology, the past and local identity: The Mikata-cho Jomon Festival
 Breathing life into stone: 2008 excavation results from Streamstown village, near Clifden, Ireland.
 Coastal adaptations during the Bronze Age: insights from Omev Island, Co. Galway
 Different places had different customs as to pastoral nomads in the Early Bronze southern Jordan
 Digital Data: Beyond Excavation
 Directional customs in the Carpathian Basin during the Bronze Age
 Documenting 19th century land-use and village organization on InisAric Island, Co. Galway, Ireland
 Early Irish Ironworking
 Eunuchs and Castrati: Effects of Androgen Deprivation on Male Skeletal Development
 House and Home, Daily Life in the Viking Towns of Ireland.
 Hydraulic systems of the Bronze Age in the Po plain (Northern Italy): a multidisciplinary approach

Investigation of the copper resource for Sanxingdui bronze artifacts

Lithic technology at the transition to farming: Analysis of the Later Mesolithic and Early Neolithic stone tool technology in eastern lowland Ireland

Management of Archaeological Patrimony In Brasília, DF Brazil

Megalithic Tombs in the Irish Iron Age: Perceptions of the Past Middle-Pleistocene to late Holocene exploitation of the Kufra area (SE Sahara, Libya)

On the Holocene evolution of Lake Balaton, Hungary

Resettlement and Reconciliation: Tempos of life on pre-1960s InisArac, Co.

SahulTime: Rethinking Archaeological Representation in the Digital Age

Soil use from late Chalcolithic to the Middle Bronze age. New data from buried soils of the middle Po plain (northern Italy)

Tempos of Life: Changing settlement practices on Omev Island, Co. Galway, Ireland

The Archaeology of Achill Island

The Living House: Considering 19th century Vernacular Architecture, Co. Galway, Ireland

The Maldives: Archaeology under seige

The Viking Age glass beads of Ireland

Usage of digital recording and storage in the El Pilar Project, Belize

Fri 04 Jul 10:30

A 14th-17th Century Osteoporotic Hip Fracture from the Santa Clara Monastery in Coimbra (Portugal)

A Reconstruction of Cultural Traditions in Southwestern Zagros Mountains of Iran

Ad vitam aeternam...: study of an osteological sample exhumed from the roman necropolis of Quinta da Torre/Quinta de Sto. António Monte da Caparica, Portugal (III-V AD)

Adaptive strategies in early village farming communities

Aegean world and central Anatolia in the Late Bronze Age: Interconnections, Intermediaries and Interpretations

Archaeology and public education in Japan, from the point of view of an archaeological illustrator

Archaeology in the Classroom - It's about TIME!

Archaeometallurgy at Lamanai, Belize: Maya Technological Innovation in Late Postclassic-Spanish Colonial Times

Ballyhanna Research Project

Bhimbetka

Bhimbetka Rock-Shelters

Clay pipes and the building of social difference: self-expression and otherness in Colonial Brazil

Conflicting loyalties? Being us but also being them

Creation and Use of Geoinformation System (GIS): Archaeological Sites of the Northeast Black Sea Coast

Differential diagnosis in paleopathology: the case of an osteological specimen from the 15th century temple of Nossa Senhora da Vitória (Porto de Mós, Leiria, Portugal)

Displaced and Invisible: Can the Homeless Have a Heritage?

Dún na Rí the power and glory of royal Cashel.

Establishment of a comparative starch reference collection for Indonesia and nearby regions

Evidence for diet and resource use at Fijis earliest Lapita settlement, Bourewa, through chemical analysis of pottery residues and midden deposits

Findings at a potters yard, Mac Donagh Station, Kilkenny City, Ireland.

Injalak Hill Rock Art Recording Project

Investigations Towards Cultural Lifeways in the Wellesley Islands: Preliminary Archaeological Results

Issues of Access: Bringing the Private Collection into Public Hands

Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene Plant Movements in Southern Kyushu, Japan

Long-term Pathways in the Coast and Island: Typological Studies of Post-Lapita Pottery Traditions in Papua New Guinea

Magical Arts of the Raider Nation: Korana rock art in South Africa's central interior

Querns, combs and pots: putting Irish insular monasteries back on the early medieval map

Reconstruction Drawing as a Valuable Tool for Archaeological Understanding

Stone tools, seasonality and environment in Jomon Japan

Sub-fossil insect remains from burnt mounds: Current progress and future directions

The importance of an interdisciplinary approach to complement the Anthropological analysis: the case of the osteological series from 15th century, inhumated at Nossa Senhora da Vitória church (Porto de Mós, Leiria, Portugal)

The Jomon Stone Tools Database

The memory of the rivers: study of musculoskeletal stress markers (MSM) in a skeletal sample from Constância, Portugal (14-19th centuries)

The Prehistory of Piperstown: A reassessment of an upland landscape

The skeletal remains of Du Preezhoek, Pretoria, South Africa: A bioarchaeological investigation of an early pioneer family

The story of a mans life: a paleopathological approach

Women in Santa Ana: new contributions to the study of the Guarani-Jesuit Reductions in the Rio de la Plata area (South America) during the 17th and 18th centuries

Poster Abstracts

'A mighty rage...': Carrickmines Castle and the events of March 26th/27th 1642

Linda Fibiger, Damian Shiels, Mark Clinton

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Historical sources offer detailed graphic accounts of the ubiquitous nature of warfare and violence during the Nine Years War (1594-1603) and the decades to follow, but few skeletal remains of the victims of conflict from this period have been excavated and analysed to date. Historical sources describe how on the 26th March 1642 substantial crown forces laid siege to Carrickmines Castle, Co. Dublin. The following day the castle was stormed, destroyed and everybody within it killed. Mass graves from the site, together with structural and artefactual evidence, substantiate existing historical accounts. Concepts of national and religious identity prevailed over implicit rules of war and mercy for non-combatants, and the archaeological evidence from Carrickmines testifies to the human cost and brutality of an armed conflict that affected men, women and children alike.

Associated Theme: Materializing Identities I: personhood, politics and the presentation of identity

Associated Session: Changing Identities: Exploring the Materiality of Conflict

A 14th-17th Century Osteoporotic Hip Fracture from the Santa Clara Monastery in Coimbra (Portugal)

Francisco Curate, Célia Lopes, Eugénia Cunha

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Osteoporosis is a metabolic disease characterized by abnormalities in the amount and architectural arrangement of bone tissue, which lead to impaired skeletal strength and an increased susceptibility to fracture. The clinical significance of osteoporosis lies in the problems associated to it, namely the archetypal hip, Colles and vertebral fractures. This poster presents a fracture of the neck of the femur in an aged female skeleton from the Santa Clara-a-Velha Monastery (14th-17th centuries) in Coimbra, Portugal. This fracture is probably secondary to an osteoporotic disorder.

Associated Theme: Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context

Associated Session: Changing Identities: Exploring the Materiality of Conflict

A comparative study of three enclosure sites excavated in the southwest midlands, Ireland.

Patricia Long, Maura O Malley, Lyndsey Clark

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30

Abstract

Three substantial enclosures, dating to the late prehistoric/early medieval period, were excavated in advance of the N7 Limerick to Nenagh road scheme. Site E2488, in Gortybrigane, Co. Tipperary, was part of a large sub-circular enclosure with a causewayed entrance on the NE side. A large number of features were identified within the enclosure representing structural remains with evidence of grain processing and metalworking. Site E2495, in Killalane, Co. Tipperary, was part of a substantial, oval, double-ditched enclosure with a causewayed entrance on the southeast side. Two large postholes at the entrance appeared to represent a gate feature. Internal features were sparse but included a corn-drying kiln. Site E3420, in Sallymount, Co. Limerick, was a multi-phase site. Part of a circular enclosure ditch with

associated pits and postholes was identified, with two causewayed entrances on the southern side. A later curvilinear ditch extended from the south of the enclosure and combined with two additional linear ditches to form a sub-rectangular enclosure to the west of the circular one. Several structures were identified outside the enclosure ditches. There was evidence of metalworking and grain processing on site. This poster summarises the findings of the three excavations under headings such as; site location, morphology and function, highlighting the commonalities and variations between the enclosures. This contributes to our understanding of enclosure sites, which are particularly plentiful in this part of the country.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Land and Archaeology

Associated Session: Changing Identities: Exploring the Materiality of Conflict

A dynamic landscape: evidence for past human activity centred on the River Lerr, Co. Kildare, Ireland

Patricia Long, Sara Nyland

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

Headland Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of the National Roads Authority and Kildare County Council, excavated a total of 102 archaeological sites between March and December 2007. This work was undertaken between Kilcullen and Castledermot, Co. Kildare in advance of construction works for part of the N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Road Scheme. A rich multi-period archaeological landscape was revealed at Prumplestown Lower/Woodlands West. The excavated area (32,948 m²) straddled the River Lerr and included the flood plain. Dryland archaeology was located on glacial gravel ridges overlooking the river. While these remains ranged in date from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period they were dominated by late prehistoric funerary and ritual monuments on either side of the river. The excavation of this significant area provides a glimpse of the range of human activity which was taking place on the banks of the River Lerr from Mesolithic to post-medieval times.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

A geochemical approach for resolving tephra-based correlations and chronologies at important archaeological sites in Papua New Guinea

Sarah Coulter, Tim Denham, Chris Turney, Valerie Hall

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

In Papua New Guinea local volcanism has produced numerous tephra deposits, some of which are distributed over extensive areas. Many tephra deposits have been found in archaeological contexts and are described in terms of their physical characteristics, primarily colour, texture and grain size. Characterised in this way, often in conjunction with chronostratigraphic data and archaeological associations, tephra layers have been used as marker horizons to assess the spatial variability in early cultivation practises. We challenge the traditional methods for characterising and correlating tephra layers in Papua New Guinea by carrying out detailed geochemical characterisation on single glass shards. Visible tephra layers were previously described at a globally significant archaeological site, Kuk Swamp, and a nearby volcanic cone, Ambra Crater. AMS radiocarbon dates are directly associated with tephra layers in the Ambra Crater stratigraphy. At Kuk Swamp, dates are largely concentrated on archaeological phases pre- 2000 cal yr BP, however, two tephra layers, Tibito (290-270 cal yr BP) and Olgaboli (1190-970 cal yr BP), have provided age control for the younger sediments. This work demonstrates that the inter/intra site correlation of some tephra layers and corresponding ages are misplaced.

New compositional data and stratigraphic considerations enable three tie-lines between the Kuk Swamp and Ambra Crater sequences. The results indicate great potential for the geochemical analysis of tephra to establish accurate and precise correlations between tropical records of global archaeological and palaeoecological significance.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: New Developments in Dating and Age Modeling

A Landscape Classification System for Archaeologists

Martijn van Leusen, Daan Raemaekers

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Landscape archaeologists, like anyone else, have intuitions about the way the landscape should be subdivided into units that are meaningful both today and in the past. Typically, the intuitive criteria for such a classification include parent material, geological genesis, land form, soil type, slope, drainage characteristics, aspect, fertility, stability, and exposure, but others may come into play as well. To a large extent, but not entirely, these intuitions coincide with those of geomorphologists and if a sufficiently detailed geomorphological map is available this will often be taken as a point of departure. However, to the best of our knowledge no landscape classification system exists to satisfy the full set of archaeologists' intuitions. This poster presents the authors' attempt to create such a formalised and extendible system for archaeological landscape classification at two levels of scale (roughly corresponding to map scales 1:25,000 and 1:10,000), with further refinements planned. Two of the regions studied by the authors' department of Classical and Mediterranean Archaeology in central and south Italy are used to demonstrate how the system could function.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: Landuse and Landscape

A means of accurately dating cave deposits beyond the radiocarbon limit through Uranium-series dating of straw stalactites for archaeological/palaeontological applications

Emma St Pierre

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Previously the Uranium-series dating technique has been used to date speleothems (stalactites, stalagmites and flowstones) from cave environments for applications such as palaeoclimate reconstruction. The U-series dating technique can provide absolute dates from a few years to 500 thousand years and enables precise and accurate determination of the age of speleothems, from their growth initiation to cessation. This poster presents the results of TIMS (thermal ionisation mass spectrometry) U-series dating of soda straw stalactites collected from palaeontological excavations at Naracoorte Cave, South Australia. Preliminary results demonstrate the usefulness of these formations in providing a means of accurately dating stratigraphic layers and features from palaeontological and archaeological excavations and in providing a sequential chronology that can reach well beyond the radiocarbon limit. The results show that physically fragile small straws with thin walls and large straw holes tend to yield dates that are the closest to the stratigraphic ages, as such formations have typically short life spans of only years to a few hundred years and can easily break, thus frequently being incorporated into cave deposits. Here we advocate the collection of such samples, where they exist, at future excavations of limestone cave sites.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: New Developments in Dating and Age Modeling

A Microcosm of Charred Remains on Pottery

Shinya Shoda, Ayako Shibutani, Dai Kunikita, Akiko Matsutani

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

This poster examines charred cooking residues on late Yayoi pottery (2nd-3rd Century A.D.) unearthed in the 1970s from the Joto site, Okayama, Japan, using various kinds of natural scientific methods. The remains were estimated to have been composed of rice (*Oryza sativa*) and foxtail millet (*Setaria italica*), although only by observations with the binocular microscope, and moreover, in the preliminary studies, they had been shown to be the dietary standard in Yayoi period. Yet, observations with SEM show that the remains contain something other than those crops. The authors examined the context of the remains and analyzed this material not only with SEM observation, but also on remnant starch granules and $\delta^{13}C$, $\delta^{15}N$ and C:N. We could not identify the species of the remains, but through this research it is revealed that although each method has their own limits, they complement each other.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Wetland Archaeology Across the World

Associated Session: The archaeology of depositions in lakes, rivers and bogs

A new look at Bust: Google Earth and archaeological sites in Afghanistan

David C. Thomas, Claudia Zipfel

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Since its launch in 2005, the virtual globe Google Earth has rapidly gained popularity among the curious and the cyber-idle. Its potential as an archaeological and educational resource, however, has also been quickly realised, with posts on bulletin boards guiding armchair archaeologists to famous sites around the world. In countries like Afghanistan, where on-going conflict limits fieldwork opportunities, Google Earth offers archaeologists a new way of gathering data about known sites and unsurveyed regions. The extensive Islamic sites of Bust / Lashkari Bazar stretch for over 7 km along the Helmand river in southern Afghanistan. The citadel at Bust was captured by Arab conquerors around 661 CE and prospered as the Ghaznavid dynasty's winter capital. It was captured and burnt by the Ghurids in 1151, before being destroyed by Genghis Khan in 1220. French archaeologists worked at the site from 1949-1952, but their impressive achievements are inevitably incomplete due to the sheer scale of the remains, the technology of the day and the meagre resources at their disposal. Detailed study of the Google Earth images of Bust is enabling today's archaeologists to add significantly to the existing plans of the site, identify new features and correct inaccuracies. This poster will outline our methodological approach to achieving these goals and some of the problems associated with using the new, freely available images as an archaeological resource. Such techniques are applicable at other sites around the world, either as a cultural heritage management tool or as a prelude to fieldwork.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Archaeology in the Digital Age 2.0

Associated Session: Digital Heritage and Global Realities: Responses from Africa and the Arab World

A pistol from the German raider HSK Kormoran*Ross Anderson, Jessica Berry**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

In Easter 2007 a young surfer Tom Goddard found the corroded remains of a pistol underwater at a popular surfing spot in Western Australia's north-west. Archaeologists from the WA Museum inspected the site and recorded the remaining parts of the pistol. Following recording, conservation, historical research and analysis the pistol was identified as a 7.65mm 1930s Mauser pocket pistol that most likely was jettisoned by an officer of the German raider Kormoran. Disguised as the Dutch merchant ship Straat Malaaka, the Kormoran sank Australia's light cruiser HMAS Sydney in a fierce battle on 19 November 1941. In what is Australia's worst naval disaster the Sydney and its entire 645 crew were lost. Battle damaged and ablaze, the Kormoran also sank with the loss of 80 of its 390 crew. Survivors from the Kormoran took to the lifeboats and one of the lifeboats came ashore at Red Bluff, where they were soon afterwards captured and interred in POW camps for the duration of the war. The pistol is one of the few artefacts relating to the famous battle and HMAS Sydney tragedy and is evidence of the Kormoran survivors landing at Red Bluff. Its location 46m off the beach is a unique archaeological signature reflecting the landing of an enemy on hostile shores in wartime, as the action of the officer who threw it into the water turned the party of Germans from an armed invasion force to a party of unarmed distressed shipwreck survivors.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology**Associated Session: Digital Heritage and Global Realities: Responses from Africa and the Arab World***A Reconstruction of Cultural Traditions in Southwestern Zagros Mountains of Iran***Elham Ghasidian**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

During two seasons of research in 2006 and 2007, the team of the Tübingen Iranian Stone Age Research Project (TISARP) has investigated the cave site of Ghar-e Boof in the south-western Zagros Mountains of Iran. The study area is located in the Dasht-e Rostam Basin, a region between the towns of Gachsaran and Nourabad. The Dasht-e Rostam Basin is divided into eastern and western plains, which today are under cultivation. At many locations along the edges of the plain, rock shelters and caves can be found in the limestone massive. The narrow pass that connects the eastern and western plains is called Yagheh Sangar and forms a strategic link between both parts of the Rostam Basin. Ghar-e Boof is located above this pass and commands an excellent view of the surrounding landscape. The large lithic assemblages from the well stratified deposits of Ghar-e Boof provide important new insights into the cultural traditions of Late Palaeolithic of this part of the Zagros. This paper presents technological and typological data from this cave and compares the laminar technology documented at this site with laminar technologies known from other parts of the Zagros Mountains. The fieldwork in Iran documents new assemblage types that help to define the cultural processes and technological variability during the later phases of the Palaeolithic. Study of the assemblages from Ghar-e Boof documents more complex inter-regional signatures of the prehistoric record of Iran than has been suggested by previous research.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Materializing Identities II: materials, techniques, practice**Associated Session: Digital Heritage and Global Realities: Responses from Africa and the Arab World***A Regional study of the Social Archaeology of the Demesne Landscape of North Cork***Jane Hurley**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

For my research I am looking at the social archaeology of the Demesne landscape, by carrying out a regional study in the North Cork area. I intend not just to look at the Country Houses themselves, but also the landscape archaeology surrounding them, and their social archaeology. Country Houses built in Ireland by the Irish Ascendancy were built during an age of improvement. I want to see how these houses fit into the ideals of this age and what influence, if any, did these ideas have on the locality? I also want to look at the issue of identity surrounding the Demesne Landscape in Ireland. How did the people who built and owned these houses see themselves and how were they viewed by others in Ireland? Did local people show a high domination resistance towards the landed gentry? This issue is also tied into another element of identity, which is the issue of coloniality. In addition I want to look at what links the demesne had with the local community, such as through patronage of the church, or dispensary etc., and see if this was a method of social control by involvement.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Issues in Historical Archaeology**Associated Session: Digital Heritage and Global Realities: Responses from Africa and the Arab World***Ad vitam aeternam...: study of an osteological sample exhumed from the roman necropolis of Quinta da Torre/Quinta de Sto. António Monte da Caparica, Portugal (III-V AD)***Sandra Assis, Rui Barbosa, Pedro Aldana**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

In 2005 during the environmental impact evaluation of the South Tejo railway construction, human osteological remains from Quinta da Torrinha/Quinta Sto António Monte da Caparica (Almada, Portugal) were discovered. This occurrence wasn't surprising since there were previous findings suggesting the existence of an ancient Roman occupation at the site. The archaeological and anthropological analyses have confirmed this assumption. Through examination of the funerary architecture and types of artefacts it was possible to date the necropolis from the III-V centuries AD. The excavation has allowed the exhumation of a total 25 individuals, twelve adults of both sexes, and thirteen non-adults. In the sample, 23 were unearthed from the primary inhumations and the remaining two recognized in an ossuary. Several votive elements eventually associated with the Roman funerary ideology were additionally recovered. In this work, we present and discuss the results from the paleoanthropological study, as a way to reconstruct the biocultural profile of the individuals who lived and died in the South margin of the Tejo River. Grant sponsor: Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia Grant number: SFRH/BD/36739/2007

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context**Associated Session: Digital Heritage and Global Realities: Responses from Africa and the Arab World*

Adaptive strategies in early village farming communities*Lyn Hughes**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

This poster will look at adaptive strategies adopted in the Aegean and Anatolia at the inception of settled farming communities. Chronologically separated by centuries, the purpose of this study is to examine whether comparable strategies were adopted and the reasons that influenced that choice. The emphasis is on architecture and how people may have adapted to living in and using the space they inhabited.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***Aegean world and central Anatolia in the Late Bronze Age: Interconnections, Intermediaries and Interpretations***Konstantinos Georgakopoulos**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

During the Late Bronze Age (ca 1600-1100 B.C), various civilisations and ethnic groups of the eastern Mediterranean apparently developed closer cultural affinities. These interactions led to the formation of alliances, treaties and cultural exchanges through diplomacy, war and trade between powerful kingdoms, independent cities and ambitious rulers. The aim of this research is to examine the range of relationships and contacts between the Aegean and central Anatolia in the context of the interactions of eastern Mediterranean during the Late Bronze Age, emphasising the importance of western Anatolia as a cultural bridge in the transmission of the various cultural characteristics. The start point is the focus on the western Anatolian perspective, combining archaeological material from the area with archival sources. Another key issue is a critique of previous research, which has mainly focused on written sources, ignoring the archaeological data. This new constructivist approach aims to map the archaeology of the study area during the Late Bronze Age. The data will be presented in the form of selected case study sites and a number of key issues will be used to relate the research themes to the data, including: definition of the identity of the local western Anatolian population, the Aegean presence and Hittite activities in the region.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***An appraisal of Peatland Archaeology in Northern Ireland***Claire Foley, Gill Plunkett**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30***Abstract**

In Northern Ireland remaining peatlands cover approximately 12% of land area and more than 75% of this is upland 'blanket' peat. Prehistoric sites have been found in this environment since the 18th century. Dedicated field survey from 1993-97 provided an insight into the enormous potential for finding more burial sites, habitations and farm landscapes and more recently a project was completed to enumerate all the evidence so far recorded from peatlands in Northern Ireland. Over 1000 sites have been identified and over 700 individual finds including bog bodies have been catalogued in museums to date.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Wetland Archaeology Across the World**Associated Session: Digital Heritage and Global Realities: Responses from Africa and the Arab World***An Archaeological Remote Sensing Study of Prehistoric Hillforts in the Munster Region***Andrew N. Mills**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30***Abstract**

This research project involves a remote sensing investigation of prehistoric hillforts and hilltop enclosures in the Munster region. A sample of sites from the region will be investigated, using digital mapping and geophysical survey techniques in combination with fieldwalking and aerial photography. The aim is to obtain detailed information on different aspects of these sites, including their enclosing elements and entrances, as well as internal and external features. This site detail may allow a broader interpretation of the monument type in terms of defensive potential, site function and settlement organization. The survey data collected will be analysed within a GIS environment, to examine different aspects of the physical location and cultural landscape setting of these monuments.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***An interpretation of the orientation of late Neolithic rondels in the Carpathian Basin***Emilia Pasztor**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30***Abstract**

Investigation of the orientations of 52 rondels belonging to the late Neolithic Lengyel-culture, interpreting the result and commenting on the astronomical orientations.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***An isotopic study on the subsistence of the first rice farmers in Japanese Yayoi period***Minoru Yoneda, Gen Suswa, Aiko Saso, Hitoshi Mukai**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

It is thought that major subsistence changed from hunting, gathering and fishing to the rice agriculture at the beginning of the Yayoi period (ca. 2800 cal BP) in Japan. Some archaeological elements such as lithic and pottery industries and the change of human morphology strongly suggested influence from the continent. It seems that the whole cultural complex based on agriculture on wet paddy field with irrigation and animal husbandry was introduced by continental immigrants and adopted by the local populations. While this substantial change should drastically influence the nutrition of prehistoric people, the impact of rice crops and domesticated animals including pigs is not well understood. Based on the ancient documents of tax collection, it is suggested that the crop yield from the Yayoi rice paddy might be less than half of today's expectation and the Yayoi farmers could not have lived on the new agricultural subsistence without traditional activities for food collection. In this study, we analyzed some series of Yayoi populations for carbon and nitrogen isotopes to compare the source of dietary protein in some different environmental conditions. The isotopic data indicated a clear difference between coastal and inland populations, suggesting protein acquisition from local natural endowments at that time. Because the regional variations are similarity to those among precedent Jomon populations, some part of the Yayoi subsistence might follow the traditional strategies of food acquisition of Jomon hunter-gatherer-fishers.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: The Impact of Innovation*

Associated Session: East meets West: the Transition to Farming as Innovation

Annaholty Bog: marginal landscape or major routeway?

Kate Taylor, Aisling Mulcahy, Edel Ruttle

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

Annaholty Bog forms part of a large peat basin that straddles the border between counties Limerick and Tipperary. A number of gravel islands are located within the bog. Strays finds previously recovered from the bog include a stone spearhead, fragments of polished stone axes, a bronze spearhead and a leather shoe and a timber trackway was investigated in 1950. Archaeological works in advance of the N7 Nenagh to Limerick Road Scheme in 2007 included monitoring and excavations within Annaholty Bog, carried out by TVAS (Ireland) Ltd. Monitoring revealed a wooden trackway, timbers from a second trackway and a leather shoe. The in situ trackway extended for 65-70m, joining two of the gravel islands. The trackway was solidly constructed and was up to 7m wide. The substantial nature of its construction suggests that the trackway was not isolated but part of a larger network of roads across the bog. The site is not yet dated but Annaholty Bog was clearly of importance throughout prehistoric and historic periods, either as a valuable resource or as an obstacle. Post-medieval and modern bog roads use the gravel islands to negotiate their way across the bog and these natural routes have doubtless been followed for millennia. The second, collapsed, trackway was located close to another small island within the bog. The shoe, found nearby, dates to the C11th-12th and is a composite of cow and deer hide.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Application of geophysics in the investigation of the later prehistoric monuments and settlement on Tiree and Coll, Inner Hebrides, Scotland

Darko Maricevic

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

The islands of Tiree and Coll occupy a central position within the Hebrides. They are located along important prehistoric maritime routes between the Irish Sea basin, the Western Isles and the north of Scotland, but have received comparatively little scholarly attention. The lack of developer-funded archaeological projects also constricts the opportunities for further advancement in our knowledge of the islands' archaeology. This poster presents recent archaeological fieldwork on the islands and focuses on the application of geophysical prospecting in the investigation of several prehistoric sites. Different case studies demonstrate the difficulties and the solutions in dealing with the geological background, the roughness of the terrain and the thickness of the soft sediments. The study covers a broad chronological span of almost 5000 years of the later prehistoric habitation and it features new evidence for burial, ceremonial and domestic activity from the Neolithic to the Iron Age. The project is an Arts and Humanities Research Council funded collaboration between University of Reading and An Iodhlann Archive and Museum in Scarinish, Tiree. One of the aims is to raise the awareness and provide the means of presentation of the islands' prehistory to the local residents and to the wider public in the form of active participation, museum displays and public talks.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Living in Island Worlds

Associated Session: Between the sea and the sky: 'Island' as a metaphor for investigating eco-systems, landscape, and identity

Archaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigations of a multi-period wetland site at Newrath, Co. Kilkenny

Scott I. Timpany, Brendon Wilkins

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

The construction of the new N25 Waterford Bypass is not only improving the infrastructure of this area in terms of road safety and meeting the demands of increasing traffic volume but is also providing a rare opportunity for archaeological and palaeoenvironmental investigations in areas previously unstudied. The excavation of a former wetland area at Newrath, Co. Kilkenny as part of this scheme has shown it to be an important multi-period site. Finds range from Bann flakes of the Later Mesolithic, to scatters of brushwood from the medieval period, while the most substantial findings were wooden trackways and possible structures dating to the early Bronze Age. Palaeoenvironmental evidence from pollen, plant macrofossil, foraminifera and diatom studies shows Newrath was an increasingly wet environment from the Neolithic onwards with a successional sequence of dry land surface - carr-woodland reedswamp saltmarsh. Evidence from the site also includes agricultural practice in both the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Archaeological and palaeoenvironmental studies are now combining to focus on the settlement patterns and use of the wetland by the people who occupied this area through time. Evidence from both disciplines suggests people had a close relationship with their environment knowing how to take advantage of opportunistic events such as storm damage together with maximizing resources available from the wetland.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Wetland Archaeology Across the World

Associated Session: Between the sea and the sky: 'Island' as a metaphor for investigating eco-systems, landscape, and identity

Archaeological Findings on N9-N10 Phase 4: Powerstown to Knocktopher

Tim Coughlan, Fintan Walsh, James Kyle

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

IAC Ltd completed the archaeological excavation of 106 sites along Phase 4 of the proposed N9-N10: Knocktopher (Co. Kilkenny) to Powerstown (Co. Carlow) between May 2007 and February 2008. The project has identified archaeological sites dating from pre-history to the later medieval/post medieval period. Significant Bronze Age landscapes have been identified with potential evidence for settlement, burial and ritual recorded. These are particularly focussed on activity in the Danesfort and Paulstown areas of Co. Kilkenny, although other areas of Bronze Age activity were also identified. Significant Early medieval remains have also been identified with substantial ringworks recorded at Stonecarthy/Knockadrina, Kilree and Holdenstown Co. Kilkenny. Further sites of early medieval date have been identified at these locations as well as across the project that enhance our knowledge of the medieval landscapes along the proposed route. The poster will aim to provide an overview of the results of the excavations along the project. It is intended to visually illustrate the most significant sites identified through a series of aerial photographs, plans and short text synopses, linking them by associated chronology and typology.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Archaeology and Children

Alexandra Jones

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

The future of archaeology lies in the generations to come. Educating children about archaeology and its impact on the development of history gives our children a fuller understanding of how their histories are created. Archaeology in the Community is an organization developed to educate youth about the fundamentals of archaeological methods with the goal of promoting the development of archaeological literate citizens. This is citizens who understand basic archaeological terminology and process, citizens who have a general understanding of the importance of heritage (their heritage) preservation, and citizens who understand their stake in their histories. The organization conducts fun and educational seminars as well as hands-on projects on archaeological ethics, procedures, methods, and research.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Archaeology and public education in Japan, from the point of view of an archaeological illustrator

Sahoko Aki

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The images of the past that are created by an artist are the end-result of academic interpretations of sites and artefacts, the policies of publishers, the needs of public, and the artist's own technique or style. As an illustrator working for many years in Japan, I have had to remain flexible in response to the often-diverging opinions and purposes of those involved in commissioning, publishing and viewing my work. This poster uses examples of my own work, and the work of other artists, to show some of the resulting variety in artistic reconstruction in archaeological publication, museum display, on-site events, and other educational activities.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Getting the Message Across - Communicating Archaeology*

Associated Session: *Perspectives on the Past: Archaeology Beyond Academics*

Archaeology and the Celtic Tiger

James Eogan

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

The Republic of Ireland has undergone a period of rapid economic growth since the early 1990s. During this time, Ireland experienced a boom in which it was transformed from one of Europe's poorer countries into one of its wealthiest. This economic activity had an archaeological impact best exemplified by the increase in archaeological excavations reported in the annual Excavations Bulletin (www.excavations.ie) from 214 in 1993 to 1743 in 2004. These excavations were mostly carried out by commercial archaeological companies and the potential significance of this dataset for further research is considerable. This poster will examine, review and evaluate this data set in terms of the practitioners who undertook the work, the distributional patterns of the locations of the excavations and the reported archaeological results.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Archaeology, Development and Quality Assurance: An International Perspective*

Associated Session: *Archaeology and development: a new resource?*

Archaeology and the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and under Occupation

Friedrich Schipper, Holger Eichberger

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Practical experiences in recent years prove that, despite international conventions and public awareness, archaeological heritage and cultural property in general is a target of increasing priority in the event of armed conflict. As clearly demonstrated by its reception at recent NATO/PfP-symposia, the Austrian model for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict has gained international attention. At the same time, the protection of cultural property is beginning to develop into a major issue within military planning. This poster series deals with the perspectives of the protection of archaeological heritage and cultural property in the event of armed conflict and under occupation as a military issue as well as an issue of civil military cooperation. Against the backdrop of recent conflicts and based on experiences of the Austrian military and Austrian NGOs it points to the gap between the ideal of international conventions and the hard facts of military Rules of Engagement. It strengthens the need for an explicit political mandate for the protection of cultural property for the military in action. It also strengthens the obligation of the scientific community to advocate for this explicit mandate in a most effective way and in cooperation with politicians, law enforcement officers, the military and other experts dealing with the protection of cultural property. It concludes that the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict is primarily a political commitment of the society that has to explicitly mandate the military.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Independent Sessions*

Associated Session: *Planning for Consideration of Archaeological Heritage during Military Conflict*

Archaeology in the Classroom - It's about TIME!

Mary Sleeman, Matt Kelleher

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Showcasing the Archaeology Resource Pack for primary schools developed by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government and Limerick Education Centre.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Getting the Message Across - Communicating Archaeology*

Associated Session: *Planning for Consideration of Archaeological Heritage during Military Conflict*

Archaeology in the Lapland wilderness: site conservation and cultural trekking

Oula Seitsonen, Ulrika Kögäs, Kerkko Nordqvist, Heidi Nordqvist, Sanna Seitsonen, Vesa Laulumaa

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Until recently the vast wilderness areas and national parks of Finnish Lapland have been seen as marginal for archaeological research. They have received relatively little attention in cultural resource management and research, by and large owing to their remoteness from road network and a common conception that no threats exist for any sites situated in these areas. However, wilderness areas are frequently

visited by a constantly growing number of hikers and fishermen, in addition to being used for reindeer herding by the indigenous Sámi people. Inspired by some pioneering expeditions which clearly showed the high archaeological potential of these little-studied areas, the project Past of the Muotkatunturit Wilderness Area works locating and studying archaeological sites in the North Lapland wilderness areas and national parks. Most importantly the project studies the impacts wilderness trekking has on the archaeological sites. Connected to this a predictive GIS model of site distribution has been processed, which will hopefully assist in the future to protect the sites from various anthropogenic and natural erosive agents. Besides this, the project also aims to apply the located sites in environmentally and culturally sustainable cultural tourism and hiking programs to provide alternative livelihoods for the indigenous people of these areas.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Heritage Tourism Agendas

Associated Session: Planning for Consideration of Archaeological Heritage during Military Conflict

Archaeology in Transition Dead Beetles From Used Cars

Stephen Davis, Greg Bailey, Cassie Newland, John Schofield, Anna Nilsson

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This poster describes the insect assemblage recovered from the archaeological excavation of a Ford Transit van, undertaken as part of a groundbreaking contemporary archaeology project at the University of Bristol in collaboration with Atkins Heritage. The van proved to be home to a wide array of beetle taxa (over 60 species), including a selection of characteristic stored grain pests, a range of mould taxa and a number of wood-boring types. These were dominated by a serious infestation of woodworm, *Anobium punctatum*. It is hypothesised that the heavily decomposed wood resulting from this infestation served as a habitat for the diverse assemblage recovered, including taxa usually associated with stored products. This has important implications for the interpretation of archaeological assemblages and stresses the importance of baseline palaeoentomological data for such interpretation.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Archaeology of the Recent Past: Excavating a 1991 Ford Van

Adrian T. Myers, John Schofield, Cassie Newland, Anna Nilsson

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Archaeology isn't only about ancient things, or about special things and places. Archaeology is and always has been about everyday objects and events. This poster presents an archaeology project with a difference. In July 2006 we surveyed and forensically excavated a recently abandoned 1991 Ford Transit van. Our objectives: to see what might be learnt about a common contemporary place; to establish what archaeology can contribute to understanding how we use common places; and to challenge and critique the very nature of archaeology. This was a reflexive archaeology, of our time, of the discipline of archaeology and inevitably of ourselves.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Critical Technologies: the Making of the Modern World

Associated Session: Planning for Consideration of Archaeological Heritage during Military Conflict

Archaeology, the past and local identity: The Mikata-cho Jomon Festival

Devena Haggis, Milagros Valdes Martinez

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

In Japan identity and social memory are implicitly connected, in some cases regarding the archaeology of a place or people as the precursor of modern identity whether or not these linkages exist. The excavation of Torihama Shellmound in the late 70s and early 80s was important both archaeologically and locally. The ensuing linkages made and promoted between Torihama, the Jomon past and local identity and place are represented by local parks, a museum and events which highlight the Jomon past. This paper outlines the results from a small survey carried out at the Mikata-cho Jomon Festival in Japan and discusses perceptions of local identity and place.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Memory, Archaeology and Oral Traditions

Associated Session: Social memory, place and identity: processes and practices

Archaeometallurgy at Lamanai, Belize: Maya Technological Innovation in Late Postclassic-Spanish Colonial Times

Scott E. Simmons, Aaron N. Shugar

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Recent archaeometallurgical studies at the ancient Maya site of Lamanai, located in northern Belize, have begun to reveal the nature of copper metallurgy at the time of Spanish contact in the Southern Maya Lowland Area. Metal technology appeared very late in this area of Mesoamerica, and only a few sites have yielded firm evidence of Maya experimentation with this relatively new technology. More copper artifacts have been recovered from controlled archaeological excavations at Lamanai than at any other site in the Southern Maya Lowland area. A total of 187 copper objects dating to the 12th through 16th centuries AD have been recovered; among these objects are ingots or pigs, blanks, prills and a substantial number of mis-cast objects, many of which are bells. This poster summarizes the results of research on Maya archaeometallurgy conducted between 1999 and 2007 at Lamanai, Belize. The archaeological contexts in which copper bells, axes, needles, fish hooks, rings, clothing ornaments and other copper artifacts have been recovered will be presented along with our interpretations of the meanings these objects had in the lives of the Maya who made and used them. In addition, we will discuss our reconstruction of the fabrication strategies and chaîne opératoire used by ancient Maya metalsmiths for localized processing of copper based on metallographic and chemical compositional analyses.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Materializing Identities I: personhood, politics and the presentation of identity

Associated Session: The Archaeology of Power

Ballyhanna Research Project

Deirdre McCarthy

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

In late 2003 an archaeological excavation commenced on a site outside Ballyshannon, Co Donegal, where test excavations along the route of the N15 Bundoran-Ballyshannon Bypass had revealed the presence of human

bone. The excavation led to the discovery of a substantial medieval cemetery and the foundations of Ballyhanna church. Following the excavation it was clear that the large amount of skeletal material, with its excellent state of preservation, could provide a wealth of information on the lifestyle, diets and causes of illness and death within an Irish population. A cross-border research team was established with the aim of identifying the areas of scientific research that would glean the most information from the Ballyhanna material. The result of that collaboration is the Ballyhanna Research Project, funded by the NRA through Donegal County Council. The projects academic partners are Queen's University, Belfast (QUB) and Institute of Technology, Sligo (ITS). These two institutions will produce three significant bodies of research on the Ballyhanna material through two Masters of Science (ITS) and a doctorate in osteoarchaeology (QUB). The results of the research project will be published upon its completion and it is hoped that this multidisciplinary approach will add greatly to our understanding of medieval Ballyshannon, and more generally of medieval Ireland.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context

Associated Session: The Archaeology of Power

Beaker Material Culture and Social Change in Ireland: a study of Beaker associated settlement, ritual and funerary practices

Neil Carlin

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This poster presents the aims and objectives of my doctoral research on the Beaker phenomenon in Ireland.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Materializing Identities I: personhood, politics and the presentation of identity

Associated Session: The Archaeology of Power

Bhimbetka

Ajay Pratap, Ms. Varsha R. Roy, Mr. Atanu Roy, Madhulika Singh

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Bhimbetka, nestling in the Vindhyan Mountains is a World Cultural Heritage site located 47 km. southeast of Bhopal, the capital of the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. It derives its name from the legendary hero Bhim of the epic Mahabharata who made these environs his seat or betka while in exile. Bhimbetka is a prehistoric site housing around 700 rock shelters and most of them form a natural art gallery showcasing the lifestyle of early man. The paintings depict a sequence from Mesolithic to the historical period and are the largest collection of prehistoric art in India. The picturesque rocky hills of Bhimbetka, with massive sandstone outcrops, overhanging ledges and caves, provided shelter to the early man, while the dense forests full of edible plants, fruits and animals sustained him. His creative repertoire naturally includes all these as themes. The rock art here evolved over several millennia. The depictions include both simple and elaborate drawings, displaying myriad household scenes, dancing, singing, worship, magic, hunting and battle scenes in various colours. Having withstood the ravages of time, today these paintings provide us vivid glimpses of the past and comparison for the present. Many adjacent villages even today follow similar lifestyles and practices. The city of Bhopal also houses numerous painted rock shelters.

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Not associated with a theme or session

Bhimbetka Rock-Shelters

Ajay Pratap, Ms. Varsha R. Roy, Mr. Atanu Roy, Madhulika Singh

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This poster is a collage of some small paintings and landscape as observable at Bhimbetka Group of Rock-Shelters. Since its discovery by VS Wakankar, and its subsequent excavation by VN Misra much more is now known about this most pre-eminent of rock-art sites of India. This poster attempts to give a glimpse of the site, its landscape context, and its paintings that range from the Mesolithic onwards to the historic period.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Breathing life into stone: 2008 excavation results from Streamstown village, near Clifden, Ireland.

Alissa L. Nauman, Ian Kuijt, M. Conroy, R. Lash

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Despite their significant visibility within the cultural landscape of western Ireland, the remains of settled farming communities of the 19th century remain largely unexplored or understood by archaeologists. To address this, we need to gain a better understanding of how rural life was spatially organized on both intra and inter community levels. This poster presents the results of excavations at a series of residential and non-residential structures at the Streamstown village occupied between 1820 and 1890s during the major impacts of the famine. Exploring this and other case studies, we hope to provide new insights into past rural lifeways in western Ireland and better document variations in vernacular architecture, local subsistence organization, and how space was organized and used throughout this time period.

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Not associated with a theme or session

Bronze Age life and death, some evidence from recent excavations in South Tipperary/Limerick/Cork

Melanie McQuade, Lorna O'Donnell, Colm Moriarty, Bernice Molloy

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

This poster will give details of Bronze Age sites excavated in South Tipperary/Limerick/Cork along the N8 Cashel - Mitchelstown road improvement scheme. The Bronze Age sites include several structures, some of which presented as isolated buildings and others as settlement clusters. The burial sites include a flat cemetery and several other cremation burials, two of which were contained within ceramic vessels.

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Not associated with a theme or session

Building towards Modernity: Igtermurragh 'Castle'?

Sinead Quirke, Tadhg O'Keeffe

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Constructed in 1641, Igtermurragh Castle in south-east Cork is one of the best-known Plantation-era houses in Munster, Ireland. A new house erected in a new, English, architectural style, it is often regarded as epitomising Plantation culture and symbolising the difference between it and native culture. Put simply Plantation-era Munster had three population groups: the New English, the Old English and the Gaelic Irish, who

each expressed their identity through their architecture. This poster will address how Igtermurragh expresses a far more complex relationship between planter and native identities, and between medieval and early modern ideologies of structure and space, since it was the product of intermixers, New English who intermarried with either the Old English or the Gaelic-Irish and degenerated themselves by doing so. Its design part-medieval and part-renaissance tells us as much.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Issues in Historical Archaeology

Associated Session: The Archaeology of Power

Caracterización de las sociedades complejas del noroeste venezolano (estados Lara y Falcón), los llanos occidentales y modelo de patrones culturales propuestos para la región andina venezolana

Carlos E. Escalona, Victor Valentin, Cristal Barreto, Josmar Cruz

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Las sociedades de los llanos occidentales de Venezuela se caracterizan por presentar varios tipos de alfarería que van desde vasijas burdas hasta platos pedestales muy elaborados. Su subsistencia se basaba en la agricultura del maíz, la pesca, la caza y la recolección. Enterraban a sus muertos en los asentamientos y de acuerdo al status se acompañaban de vasijas o de otros objetos rituales. Para la región del noroccidente de Venezuela (incluida la región andina) se poseen varios indicadores arqueológicos y algunos etnohistóricos sobre la presencia de sociedades jerarquizadas en el lugar. Entre ellos se encuentran la presencia de grandes cementerios o necrópolis, en donde existen evidencias de tratamiento diferencial en los enterramientos debido a la ausencia o presencia de elementos votivos como: alfarería, artefactos de concha y líticos. Este trabajo presenta los indicadores arqueológicos con los que se plantea la complejidad de estas sociedades occidentales en Venezuela. Además mostraremos el modelo de tres patrones culturales que Erika Wagner desarrolla para la región basado en evidencias arqueológicas y etnohistóricas.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Materializing Identities I: personhood, politics and the presentation of identity

Associated Session: Visual Bodies: Exploring the Representation of Identity

Carlow's Earliest House

T.J. O'Connell

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

Headland Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of the National Roads Authority and Kildare and Carlow County Councils, excavated a total of 64 archaeological sites between January and August 2006. This work was undertaken to the east of Carlow town in advance of construction works for part of the N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Road Scheme. One of the sites incorporated the remains of a Neolithic house, enclosed within a large curvilinear ditch and located partly inside the eastern edge of the road corridor. The house foundation trench yielded Western Neolithic pottery, while pottery provisionally dated to Bronze Age came from the enclosing ditch. This poster will summarise the findings of the excavation and the site will be examined under a number of headings, such as; location, morphology, construction technique and finds. A reconstruction will be included. It will add to our understanding of a growing corpus of study for this site type.

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Not associated with a theme or session

Catch of the Day - Clowanstown Mesolithic Fish Baskets

Mary B. Deevy, Kevin Martin

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

A rare find of multiple wooden fish baskets spectacularly well preserved in peat on the edge of a former lake in Clowanstown, Co. Meath, Ireland, discovered as part of the M3 Clonee-North of Kells Motorway Scheme archaeological excavations.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Cave Paintings in the extreme South of the Iberian Peninsula: exceptional patrimony that needs protection

Ana María Carreras, María Lazarich, Francisco Luis A. Torres, Antonio Ruiz-Trujillo, Mercedes Versaci, Ana Gomar, Vincent Jenkins, Suzannah Stratton

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

In the mountains of the Natural Parks of the Alcornocales and the Straits of Gibraltar, in the province of Cadiz, southwest Spain, there are more than 180 caves containing examples of prehistoric art. Some of the works, such as the horses in The Cave of El Moro, date from the Palaeolithic period; but most are from Post-palaeolithic times. Nevertheless, it must be emphasised that the later group is composed of approximately twenty caves, the most representative of which is the Tajo de Las Figuras, which contain paintings with special characteristics that make them unique and distinct from other types of the Iberian Peninsula. Currently, this vulnerable millennial art is in peril and needs protective measures urgently.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Archaeology of Spiritualities

Associated Session: Natural Sacred Sites and Holy Places

Caves as Cultural Heritage: research into the impact of limestone quarries on archaeological caves and fissures and their protection through planning

Jeff Oliver, Glyn Davies

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30

Abstract

Archaeologists and environmental scientists the world over have long recognized the significant role that limestone caves and fissures play in the preservation of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains. But what of the conservation of these sites when they lie in the path of nationally important industries, such as the quarrying of limestone? Were it not for the quarrying of limestone for the aggregates industry, chemical purposes or building stone, some of the greatest archaeology and Pleistocene bearing caves would never have been discovered. However, quarry operations can be as destructive as they are revealing. This poster presents the results of research into the known archaeology of limestone cavities discovered in the context of quarrying in the carboniferous and magnesium limestone of northern central England. In particular, it assesses current archaeological strategies to mitigate the loss of such sites and makes recommendations about assessing this archaeological resource in the context of quarry developments. Project funded by the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund, distributed by English Heritage on behalf of DEFRA.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: The cultural use of caves and rockshelters

Changes in foraging efficiency, diet breadth and patch use inferred from the freshwater shellfish material of an Early Neolithic farming community in Hungary

Sándor Gulyás, Pál Sümegi

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Foraging theory models provide a means for obtaining a better understanding of subsistence change resulting from human-related declines in native fauna. The prey choice and patch choice models are ideal for examining the consequences of human alterations to the environment because the models explicitly outline the expected outcomes. More importantly, resource depression, the reduction of the abundance or availability of high-ranked prey due to human foraging efforts is often the cause of intensive exploitation. The present study will outline the findings of a detailed archeomalacological study on an impressive amount of ca. 15000 measurable shellfish remains recovered from a Körös site in Hungary. The remains represent the outcome of intensive exploitation of alluvial habitats for a period of ca. 160 years by the very first farmers of the area. A shift in patch use, from floodplain to river, and from generalist to specialist type of foraging regarding taxa and size could have been inferred for the profile. The significant upward reduction in the mean size of the targeted mussel population was somewhat balanced by the harvest of proportionally larger aquatic gastropods in equal proportions, which is a clear example of a shift in prey rank.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Characterisation of buried inundated peat on seismic (Chirp) data, inferred from core information

Ruth M. K. Plets, Justin K. Dix, Alex Bastos, Angus Best

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Peat horizons provide a wide range of critical environmental and direct archaeological information. At present, such data is typically obtained from terrestrial exposures or cores, and occasional offshore cores. This data can provide invaluable and detailed site-specific environmental information but requires a relatively high spatial sampling strategy to provide more regional scale information. Through a comparison of laboratory, in situ acoustic and sedimentary analyses, this poster presents evidence to suggest that peat buried in fine to medium grained, marine, silici-clastic sediments has an easily identifiable acoustic signature. In particular, a distinct negative peak in the reflectivity series which can be easily identified from seismic (Chirp) profiles. Re-analysis of a decade of Chirp (sub-bottom) data, acquired from the Solent Estuary (UK), indicates that possible extensive peat deposits, dating from the Late Glacial to early Holocene, can be traced at depth using geophysical methods. The results of this study are significant for future research into submerged landscape reconstructions, in that they demonstrate that acoustic methods can rapidly detect buried preserved peats over large areas.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology

Associated Session: Underwater Prehistoric Archaeology

Clay pipes and the building of social difference: self-expression and otherness in Colonial Brazil

Pedro Paulo G. e. Silva, Karine A. Caetano, Cláudio César d. S. e. Silva, Marcos André T. d. Souza

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Colonial Brazil was, markedly, a multicultural environment. Individuals with different ethnic backgrounds originated from

South America, Europe and Africa shared their life experiences through a vast array of social engagements. Differences in gender, socioeconomic status and age grouping added an even more textured quality to these encounters. In this poster, we intend to show a research which is focused on how individuals with different social and cultural backgrounds, living in both urban and rural contexts in Colonial Brazil, used material culture to express cultural and social difference. In this research, a particular material category is considered: locally/regionally produced clay pipes. Two large groups are considered for the analysis of these artefacts: the moulded pipes, which reach a noticeable patterning in shape and decoration; and the hand-made pipes, which otherwise show a remarkable variability. A sample of more than 500 complete pipes is considered. These pipes are dated between the 17th and 19th centuries and come from two different regions: the province of Goiás, which was occupied since 1725 as a gold mining area and further as a sharecropping area, and the city of Salvador, the former capital of the colony. Discussions addressed in this research are informed by the Practice Theory and Structuration Theory.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Materializing Identities II: materials, techniques, practice

Associated Session: Underwater Prehistoric Archaeology

Coastal adaptations during the Bronze Age: insights from Omev Island, Co. Galway

Colin P. Quinn, Ian Kuijt, Sheena Ketchum, Laura Moore-Shay

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Archaeological excavations at SE 23, Omev Island, revealed the remains of a partially preserved Bronze Age hut circle. Located a considerable distance from the beach, the hut circle is defined by a series of large stones, some in upright position, concentrations of shell, lithic debitage and several small pieces of bronze. Excavation of a broad horizontal area has allowed us to document specific activity areas, as well as to better understand site formation processes that have modified the distribution of cultural materials.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Conflict Archaeology: Archaeological Geophysics and Remote Sensing

James Bonsall, Heather Gimson, Kevin Barton, Andy Brockman

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30

Abstract

The history of Ireland includes conflict and warfare in the form of battles, skirmishes and invasions. How do we begin to assess sites of conflict, which often focus upon areas containing little visible? Archaeological geophysics, remote sensing and aerial photography techniques have enhanced the study of Conflict Archaeology in recent years by bringing together historical and topographical data with detailed and systematic prospection strategies. Three examples of terrestrial and marine geophysics from conflict sites in Ireland and Britain; the 1644 English Civil War Battlefield of Cheriton, WW2 defensive components at Shooters Hill, London, and the 1796 French Armada frigate La Surveillante shipwreck in Bantry Bay, demonstrate that large featureless areas can be mapped successfully revealing zones of activity, ephemeral features, and conflict debris. These suggest a prospection methodology that could be used to identify both zones of activity, tactical events and mechanisms of warfare, thus providing a platform that enhances conflict area assessment.

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Associated Theme: Land and Archaeology

*Associated Session: Landscape Archaeology***Conflicting loyalties? Being us but also being them***Sue Stallibrass**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

The Iron Age (5th-2nd centuries BCE) town of Pistiros in Bulgaria in eastern Europe was located on a major river that flows into the Aegean Sea. Overland, to the east, it had easy access towards the Black Sea. To the west, via a pass cut through the mountains by the river, it linked to the Danube river system and hence to most of central and western Europe. Material culture from the site demonstrates that the towns inhabitants had complex trading networks with many of the cultures living in those disparate areas. This was a time of economic and political change, with power struggles between various groups of people, and quite widespread military activities. Who were the inhabitants of Pistiros and were they proud to call it their home town? Were they incomers: artisans and merchants? Transient traders and sailors? Opportunists and mercenaries? Or loyal locals, upset at all the changes they were seeing in their lifetime and clinging to memories of their past? This poster looks at how we might investigate peoples expressions of their identity (in terms of community) both in private and in public. It concentrates on evidence from animal bones: how they were treated, how and where they were deposited. Was the town quite cosmopolitan, with people able to consider themselves a local inhabitant of the town whilst also expressing connections with their place of origin, or were there ghettos and enclaves, for them rather than us?

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Materializing Identities II: materials, techniques, practice**Associated Session: Landscape Archaeology***Connecting Back with Country: the Discovery Ranger Program at Mungo National Park, Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area, Australia***Warren Clark, Jeannette Hope**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30***Abstract**

The Three Traditional Tribal Groups (3TTG), Paakantyi, Ngiyampaa and Mutthi Mutthi, jointly manage Mungo National Park, Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area (WHA), and run the Discovery Ranger Program of guided tours. The WHA was inscribed for cultural and natural heritage: the dry lake lunettes preserve the oldest Aboriginal heritage in Australia, including the oldest human remains, as well as evidence of climate change through the late Pleistocene. The Discovery Program has been transformed, as members of the 3TTG have taken over from Tertiary-educated park rangers, and faced the challenges of interpreting complex scientific information as well as Aboriginal culture. The success of the program with its positive impact on visitors can be attributed to the 3TTG Discovery Rangers feeling of ownership and connection with Mungo. Paakantyi Warren Clark, Executive Officer of the Joint Management Committee, has overseen this process; archaeologist Jeannette Hope has assisted with resource material and training workshops.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Heritage Tourism Agendas**Associated Session: Ownership of Heritage and Ownership of Tourism***Continuing Professional Development (CPD) in archaeological science: roadshows and seminars in England***Sue Stallibrass, Lisa Moffett**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

Archaeological Science is a rapidly expanding and developing part of the discipline, but undergraduate courses tend to be broadly based at an introductory level or narrowly focused on specific topics. Professional archaeologists often struggle to apply what they have learnt in university to the real world of commercial archaeology. They also need CPD to keep up to date with important new developments in techniques, methodologies, equipment and applications. English Heritage has a team of archaeological scientists who provide CPD to professional archaeologists in England. This occurs at three main levels: national guidelines that are freely available on websites, regional-based training seminars, and site or project-based advice (at the planning/project design stage, on site during field work and excavation, or at the post-excavation stages). The training seminars are a particularly popular form of CPD and are attended by curators (who are usually based in local government or museums), field archaeologists and archaeological consultants. The seminars are usually programmed to coincide with a new set of guidelines (eg on geophysical survey, archaeometallurgy, environmental remains). They are delivered in a roadshow where the team travels to several venues in the country and there are usually two roadshows per year. How effective are these science training events, and how do the three levels of CPD (national guidance, regional training and site/project-specific case-work) support and complement each other?

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Archaeology, Development and Quality Assurance: An International Perspective**Associated Session: Archaeologists of the World: Globalising Archaeological Practice***Creation and Use of Geoinformation System (GIS): Archaeological Sites of the Northeast Black Sea Coast***Galina Trebeleva**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

The quantity of the data collected by archaeological science up to the beginning of the XXI century address the traditional question "where are objects", however there are further questions that can be addressed such as "why they are located there", "how are they related?", etc. In this context the requirements of archaeological research also change requiring data on the historical, geographical and archaeological information to be included. It is necessary to create specialized cards displaying features of

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Emerging Global Archaeologies**Associated Session: Archaeologists of the World: Globalising Archaeological Practice***Dark Earth under the lights of micro-archaeology.***Christine Laurent, Yannick Devos**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

Micro-archaeology tends to fill in the gap between traditional archaeological view and micromorphological studies. This method allows a definition and an unbiased comparison of the different dark earths, based on the examination of every element between two millimeters and a few centimeters.

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Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: Geoarchaeology and Dark Earths

Dark earths in the central-Italian urban medieval context (Florence, Siena): their relation with the cultural and natural historical events.

Federico Cantini, Jacopo Bruttini, Antonia Arnoldus-Huyzendveld, Cristiano Nicosia

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This contribution will discuss and compare the data collected at the excavations conducted by the group of mediaeval Archaeology of the University of Siena in several urban centres of Tuscany: Florence (Palazzo Vecchio, via deCastellani, Biblioteca Magliabecchiana) and Siena (Santa Maria della Scala, Duomo). The analysis will focus on the Dark Earths dating between the V and XI century A.D., which seem to modify irreversibly the urban landscape, obliterating the remains of the Roman structures. The integration of stratigraphic archaeology with other scientific disciplines (archaeometry, archaeozoology, geoarchaeology, soil micromorphology) has contributed to the definition and dating of the Dark Earths and their interpretation in a cultural and natural historical perspective. The results of these investigations are placed in the context of the urban and rural transformation processes that took place in the Tuscan towns during the early medieval period. Such processes encompass the appearance of wooden constructions, the inclusion of burials within the walls enclosure, the changes in the use of space and in activity areas. In particular, we observed the abandonment of some parts of the town and their conversion to dumping grounds and horticultural gardens.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: Geoarchaeology and Dark Earths

Different places had different customs as to pastoral nomads in the Early Bronze southern Jordan

Hiroko Hashimoto, Sumio Fujii

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

In southern Levant during the Early Bronze Age (3,500-2,000 B.C.) pastoral nomads were important for urban societies as a supplier of wool, fur, meat and so on, and developed their own culture with mass-production of tabular scrapers, or construction of varied burial installations (i.e. dolmens, cairns, cist enclosures and K-lines), which were totally different from urban or farming society cultures. Unfortunately not many relics of pastoral nomads have been discovered, especially no human skeletal remains had found. Therefore it was very difficult to describe them. In this paper several skeletal remains of nomads, which have been recovered from two Early Bronze cairn sites in Tal'at Abydah and Wadi Abu Tulayha, southern Jordan, will be reported. The human bone fragments were recovered on the cist floor of cairns, and confirmed to be several individuals at both study sites. There were several differences in the sites. In Tal'at Abydah cairns were located by the edge of plateau and the body was reburied. The individuals from Tal'at Abydah had well developed lower extremities. On the other hand, in Wadi Abu Tulayha cairns were in lowland desert of al Jafr Basin. The body was initially buried and had well developed upper extremities. These differences showed that culture of pastoral nomads in the EB southern Jordan did not homogeneous. Especially differences in skeletal remains indicate that their life style could vary.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context

Associated Session: Humanity at the Margins:

Osteoarchaeological Perspectives to Life on the Edge

Differential diagnosis in paleopathology: the case of an osteological specimen from the 15th century temple of Nossa Senhora da Vitória (Porto de Mós, Leiria, Portugal)

Rui C. Marques, Cristina B. Cruz, Ana M. Silva

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The 1956 excavation of the Capela de Nossa Senhora da Vitória (Porto de Mós, Leiria, Portugal) uncovered 26 primary burials and more than 2600 bones from secondary funerary context. Nowadays the bones are curated at the Department of Anthropology of the University of Coimbra (Portugal). The temple was built in 1431. The exact chronology of the human remains is unknown, but the polinical and coinage analysis conducted in the 1960's point towards the XVIII century. Individuals of both sexes and all age categories are represented. The anthropological study conducted highlighted paleopathological evidence including developmental defects and traumatic events. Among the later was a particular case of fusion of the first three cervical vertebrae which presents diagnostic difficulties, since neither its developmental nor trauma origins seem clear. The fusion is not block-vertebrae like, although there are developmental defects (cleft on the atlas). Moreover, no paleodemographical data are available, except that we are dealing with an adult individual, since the specimen was recovered from the associated ossuary. This poster analyses and discusses the problems concerning the differential diagnosis of this particular medieval case.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context

Associated Session: Humanity at the Margins:

Osteoarchaeological Perspectives to Life on the Edge

Digital Data: Beyond Excavation

Emma Jane O'Riordan

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Archaeology in the digital age - so what better topic to explore than the digital collection of excavation data and the digital processes that this undergoes during post excavation? The Virtual Environments for Research in Archaeology (VERA) project is a collaborative project, the development of which involves archaeologists, systems engineers and digital humanities researchers and which will be used by a variety of people from students to specialist researchers. The team are aiming to enhance the means of documenting and archiving archaeological excavation data as well as creating a suitable standards compliant Web portal that provides enhanced tools for the users. All this will be done in harmony with existing archaeological workflows. Our field testing is being carried out at the Roman town of Silchester, Hampshire. This paper will describe the project methodology and the results so far, and the implications these could have in the wider world of archaeology.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Archaeology in the Digital Age 2.0

Associated Session: Digitizing the Archaeological Record: Panorama and Challenges

Directional customs in the Carpathian Basin during the Bronze Age

Emília Pasztor

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Investigation of the orientation of Bronze Age houses in the Carpathian Basin, interpreting the result to different archaeological cultures and cardinal points.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologist of Europe: Czech Republic

Jan Frolík, Martin Tomášek

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Summary of results of the international project "Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe" showing the archaeological community in Czech Republic (quantity, main field of study, number of organisations) and basic characterization of archaeology in this country.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe

Kenneth Aitchison

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

One of the principal objectives of the European Union (EU) is to allow the free movement of labour. Increasing numbers of archaeologists are seeking to take advantage of opportunities in countries other than their own so how is this mobility of individual workers affecting archaeological practice in Europe? Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe is an EU-funded project which is looking to examine the archaeological labour market across twelve states of the EU. With archaeological practice organised in very different ways in the participating states, differing structures may be leading to obstacles that limit opportunities for individual archaeologists. As well as looking at obstacles and opportunities, this project is also establishing the numbers of archaeologists working in each of these states and other labour market information and trends, such as the age, gender and qualifications of these archaeologists and exploring training investment by archaeological employers.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Austria

Raimund Karl

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

In a significant contribution to the assessment of archaeological practice in Austria, Gerhard Tomedi characterised Austrian archaeology as 'Far from Europe', and Austria as an 'archaeological rogue state' where the protection of archaeological heritage is concerned. This poster examines the result of the Austrian archaeology labour market sub-study of the 'Discovering the archaeologists of Europe' project, and by-and-large confirms Tomedi's assessment: Austria is lagging far behind.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: België/Belgique

Marc Lodewijckx

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The poster presents the result of the "Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe" project in Belgium.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Cyprus

Despo Pilides, Efthymia S. Alphas

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The poster presents a summary of the Cypriot national results of the European project 'Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe' which aims towards investigating the current situation of the archaeological profession in Europe and to detect any barriers related to the professions mobility.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Deutschland

Carla Nübold

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The poster presents the result of the "Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe" project in Germany.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: European Association of Archaeologists

Margaret Gowen

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

EAA is a partner in Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe, a transnational project that is providing an examination and profile of the archaeological profession across twelve countries of the European Union. It is funded by the European Commission through the Leonardo da Vinci II fund and is being managed by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in the UK. The project will run from 2006-2008, with progress and final reports being posted on the EAA website.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Greece

Alcestis Papadimitriou, Pantos Pantos, Angeliki Kossyva

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Greece, a small country, is characterized of dense ancient remains in its whole territory, that is creates an enormous cultural reserve. According to the Hellenic Constitution the cultural heritage is a public property and its protection is a duty of the State. The Greek archaeologists are mainly working in state-public institutions (Ministry of Culture, Prefectural and Local Government) but also in private organizations (museums, cultural institutes, publishing companies). Some archaeologists teach and do research in the Departments of

History and Archaeology at the Greek universities while others can work as guides in the museums and archaeological sites. Few archaeologists from abroad are working in the Foreign Archaeological Schools which run in Greece. All the private institutions and the Foreign Archaeological Schools are under the State supervision.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Ireland

Conor McDermott, Patrizia La Piscopia

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This poster summarises the results of a survey of the archaeological profession in Ireland undertaken by the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland in 2008. This study forms part a wider project entitled Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe spanning 12 countries across the European Union. The results show that the archaeological profession in Ireland has undergone significant change and growth over the last decade principally related to the strength of the Irish economy. One notable feature of this change has been the high proportion of non-Irish archaeologists that now make up almost half the profession in Ireland.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Magyarország

Dora Meraí

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The poster presents the result of the "Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe" project in Hungary.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Slovenia

Predrag Novakovic, Vesna Pintaric

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

In view of the project Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe, Slovenia has conducted its first and to this date only survey on the archaeological profession which will enable better working conditions and legal basis of archaeological work in all its aspects.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Slovenská republika

Danica Staššiková-Štukovská, Eva Fottová

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Basic characterization of the archaeology, quantity of archaeologists, post profiles, main field of study and nationality.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: The Netherlands

Karen Waugh

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Changes in the archaeological system in the Netherlands over the last decade have had far-reaching consequences for the whole archaeological profession. Not only the research budget, but also the number of organisations and personnel working in archaeology has grown significantly. The decentralisation of government tasks coupled with the implementation of the Convention of Valletta (Malta) has led to a fundamental and sweeping review of the tasks and responsibilities of central government within heritage management. A number of short and medium term priorities can be identified. The revision of the Monuments Act 1988 via the Archaeological Management Act 2007 has played an essential part in anchoring the Convention of Valletta in Dutch legislation. Implementation centres around the following principles: archaeological values must be included and assessed in the decision-making process for planning issues; the introduction of the developer pays principle within projects that constitute a threat to archaeological remains. The government has overseen dramatic changes in the archaeological system. The licensing of organisations to carry out excavations and field survey for instance, was previously the exclusive domain of the universities and the government. Since 2001 the government has expanded the licensing system to include archaeological companies. Changes in the licensing system have led to the introduction of: a comprehensive quality control system under which licence holders must work; a system of certification for all organisations and companies that carry out archaeological work; the development of a professional register listing the qualifications and experience of all archaeologists eligible to work in Dutch archaeology.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: United Kingdom

Kenneth Aitchison

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Professional archaeology in the United Kingdom is dominated by commercial practices, and has grown at a rapid rate since the late 1980s. Comparing contemporary data with that collected five and ten years ago allows a time-series dataset to be presented of the changing nature of archaeology in the United Kingdom.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Displaced and Invisible: Can the Homeless Have a Heritage?

Courtney Singleton, Larry J. Zimmerman, Jessica Welch

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Every night nearly 800,000 people living in the United States are homeless, largely invisible to most Americans. Archaeological investigations of homelessness in St. Paul, Minnesota, and Indianapolis, Indiana, suggest that although causes of homelessness are complex, often related to broader issues of political economy, displaced people still manage to retain their cultural heritage. Some is material, carried with them as part of a nomadic lifestyle, as reminders of home. Other elements are cached in semi-permanent camps, which

may reflect cultural origins. Can what is so ephemeral be treated or conserved in the same way as other heritage resources? Should it be?

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Engaged and Useful Archaeologies

Associated Session: Committee Choice

Documenting 19th century land-use and village organization on InisAric Island, Co. Galway, Ireland

Ian Kuijt, Nathan Goodale

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Given that they are often remote, islands present unique challenges to researchers documenting past land-use. Focusing on land-use and village organization, our study of InisAric island, located off of western Ireland, incorporates aerial and ground photography, historical documents, and detailed GPS mapping to build a multi-scale representation from the early 1800s through 1960 when the Island was abandoned. Computer enhancement of infrared photos makes it possible to identify previously unknown buried features and to better understand known features and land-use practices. In conjunction with detailed GPS mapping, we seek to document the current and past landscape to develop a multi-faceted understanding of the changing cultural landscape.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Dún na Rí the power and glory of royal Cashel.

Richard O'Brien

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This poster will celebrate Cashel's royal heritage as the ancient capital of Munster. St. Patrick's Rock of Cashel, County Tipperary is strategically nestled between the end of the Slieveardagh Mountains to the east, and the River Suir 6km to the west. The low-lying fertile grounds to the north and south are historically known as the Plains of Cashel: Historical sources suggest a kingship inception around the Iron Age, with kings ruling from the Rock at the arrival of Christianity in the 5th century AD. This royal status ended with the symbolic and politically astute handing over of the Rock to the church in 1101 AD. Recent archaeological discoveries on the N8 Cashel Bypass suggest a more widespread, intensive settlement base had existed far earlier. Cashel was in fact ringed by almost continuous settlement with Early Bronze Age / Beaker settlement being widespread. This was the basis on which Cashel emerged as a regional focus and later as a royal capital in the final millennium BC. Through millennia of change Cashel still retains a network of high-status forts. The forts have traditionally been defined as ringforts yet none are excavated. Similarly Cashel's linear earthworks are undated yet are securely traced to the high medieval period, and earlier. This poster will highlight key, named forts that functioned as strategic sites, serving the core kingdom. Similarly, Cashel's linear earthworks and ancient roads will be examined both geographically and spatially, and associations with historically recorded sites emphasised. Avenues for future research will be outlined.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Materializing Identities I: personhood, politics and the presentation of identity

Associated Session: The Archaeology of Power

Dunbrody Abbey: An Irish Example of a European Phenomenon

James Brigden, Jean Price, Carmelita Troy

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Dunbrody Abbey, Co. Wexford was recently excavated by Headland Archaeology Ltd. These excavations, undertaken under the auspices of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, were designed to explore the structure and history of the Abbey, adding accuracy to the reconstruction and understanding of the remaining elements of Dunbrody. The poster will highlight the three elements of archaeological research undertaken in relation to the Abbey in the larger landscape of European Cistercian culture. These were: historical and archival research on the Abbey, systematic archaeological excavation, and osteological analysis of the human remains uncovered during the excavation. Photos, drawings and text relating to each of these three areas independently, followed by a conclusion that draws the three areas together, will be presented. These will include photos of the site and excavations, the finds including a book clasp and medieval tiles, and the human remains. Drawings may include several of the interesting areas such as the lavabo and other floor plans. Text will outline the relevant history, excavation results and findings of the osteological analysis and dating.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Early Irish Ironworking

Brian Dolan

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Iron is and was a key material in peoples social lives. This poster outlines a PhD project which is examining the role of iron technology in Ireland; its use and interpretation in daily life; in the perception and performance of social identity and its meaning in terms of early medieval ideologies. The project is using a variety of methodologies, combining a contextual, landscape archaeology approach with modern scientific analyses of archaeometallurgical waste materials to investigate specific case studies, at various scales, in the context of the national technological and social context of ironworking. A significant new database incorporating all known ironworking sites in Ireland dating to the Iron Age and Early Medieval period is also being created, updating the last published corpus compiled almost twenty years ago.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

EDLnet and Europeana

Go Sugimoto

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30

Abstract

Consistent with the i2010 digital library initiative, this thematic network will build consensus to create the European Digital Library. It will find solutions to the interoperability of the cultural content held by European museums, archives, audio-visual archives and libraries in the context of The European Digital Library. As no solution can be imposed from above and progress can only be made by consent, the network aims to establish trust between the institutions for future sustainability of a joint portal at the same time as finding common technical solutions to interoperability issues. The results of the network will be a prototype demonstrating cross domain access to the objects and information held in the museums, libraries, archives and audio-visual archives of Europe. There will also

be a series of recommendations for future research to continue to ensure access to the digital heritage of Europe. A specific objective of the network is therefore to clear the ground to be able to propose one or more separately funded practical implementations of the European Digital Library. The network will work in harmony with the EDL Foundation and the EU Strategy Group for coordinating libraries, archives, audio-visual archives and museums cooperation for the European Digital Library. The network remains open for the lifetime of the project to all relevant cultural heritage institutions. It will build on the project management and technical expertise developed by The European Library, which is a service of the Conference of European National Librarians.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Archaeology in the Digital Age 2.0*

Associated Session: *Against the monopoly of archaeology - Standards and interoperability for global information sharing*

Efeito da concentração de fragmentos cerâmicos na retenção de água no solo em sítios de Terra Preta de Índio na Amazônia Central

Rodrigo S. Macedo, Wenceslau G. Teixeira, Gilvan C. Martins

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Na Amazônia ocorrem solos localmente chamados de Terra Preta de Índio (TPI). Sua gênese é creditada ao acúmulo de resíduos nos antigos assentamentos indígenas. Estes locais apresentam evidências de ocupação humana, como artefatos líticos, carvão e abundância de cerâmicas arqueológicas. O objetivo deste estudo foi avaliar o efeito da concentração de fragmentos cerâmicos na retenção de umidade no solo. O estudo foi realizado na Embrapa Amazônia Ocidental, Manaus - Brasil. Utilizou-se proporções de cerâmicas de 0, 10, 20 e 40% (p/p) na massa de solo. Foi selecionado um solo de textura arenosa e outro de textura argilosa. Os solos foram coletados nas localidades da Costa do Açutuba e Caldeirão, ambos no município de Iranduba. Estes foram misturados com cerâmicas com tamanhos de 8 e 4 mm e colocados em cilindros metálicos. Para avaliar a capacidade de retenção de água utilizou-se a curva de retenção. As amostras foram saturadas e então sucessivamente submetidas a uma sucção de 1,5 e 1,8 pF na mesa de tensão e posterior pressão de 3,0 pF na panela de pressão. Nos pontos 1,5 pF e 1,8 pF não houve variação significativa na retenção do conteúdo de água. Em contraste, na pressão de 3,0 pF os resultados foram mais expressivos no solo da Costa do Açutuba. As diferentes proporções de cerâmica tiveram comportamento diferente na retenção de água do solo. A retenção de umidade do solo pelas cerâmicas assume importância por auxiliar na identificação de traços diagnósticos sobre as fases de ocupação.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Developing International Geoarchaeology*

Associated Session: *Geoarchaeology and Dark Earths*

Establishment of a comparative starch reference collection for Indonesia and nearby regions

Carol Lentfer

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Starch granules can be well preserved in sediments, on stone tools and pottery and several recent studies show they have intrinsic value for archaeological and palaeoenvironmental research, in particular, for investigation of plant exploitation, the reconstruction of palaeovegetation, and changes in land use associated with human settlement. Moreover, given the significance of starch-rich plants in Indonesia and nearby regions, and their possible exploitation by several human species from the early Pleistocene to the present, starch analysis has the potential to provide definitive information

about hominin diet and adaptation to different environments including wet tropical rainforests. A comparative starch reference collection is currently being established for the region. The focus of this collection is primarily on economically important species and closely related species from Indonesia and nearby regions. Numerous other plants with ecological significance are also included. All parts of plants are sampled and are ground separately for analysis. The first stage of the analyses uses optical light microscopy for the examination, imaging and description of starch granules. This information is recorded in an electronic database, which can be used as a first step to determine variation within and between species and the diagnostic value of starch granules in discriminating between plants. It can also be used for the identification of starch granules from archaeological assemblages. The second stage of the analysis will involve rigorous morphometric analyses to increase the reliability of the identification procedure.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Rainforest as artefact*

Associated Session: *Geoarchaeology and Dark Earths*

Eunuchs and Castrati: Effects of Androgen Deprivation on Male Skeletal Development

Kathryn Reusch

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

The effects of male castration reach further than the physical body. The act also separates the individual from the society in which he lives, making him other to those around him. This poster will focus on the social aspects of eunuchism, examining eunuchs' roles in society and how they were perceived by those around them. It will also examine some of the possible changes to the skeleton seen as a result of pre-pubertal castration and how these changes would have marked eunuchs and castrati as other, attempting to tie together some of the social and physical aspects of eunuchism. Finally, it will give a preliminary list of potential skeletal features of which to be aware when excavating human remains in areas such as Italy, the Ottoman Empire, and China, where there is textual evidence for eunuchs.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context*

Associated Session: *Humanity at the Margins: Osteoarchaeological Perspectives to Life on the Edge*

Evidence for diet and resource use at Fijis earliest Lapita settlement, Bourewa, through chemical analysis of pottery residues and midden deposits

Lisa-Marie Shillito, Matthew Almond

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The Lapita People are the earliest settlers in the Pacific Islands, dating from 1250 - 550 BC. Despite the importance of Lapita culture for the archaeology and settlement history of the Pacific region, surprisingly little is known about these people and the transition from hunter gathers depending on marine resources, to settled agriculturalists. In particular a major unknown is the development of plant use and how these people interacted with and manipulated the environment they encountered. Despite the development of agriculture and the shift from marine to terrestrial diet being a major issue in archaeological research, the processes in this region and other regions are poorly understood. New evidence of plant use in the form of phytolith and starch analysis, and organic residue analysis of pottery, is currently being investigated to address these issues. This poster presents an outline of the fieldwork and preliminary analysis of midden deposits and pottery from Bourewa, the earliest known Lapita site in the Fiji Islands.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Living in Island Worlds**Associated Session: Humanity at the Margins: Osteoarchaeological Perspectives to Life on the Edge***Experimental Archaeology***Patrick J. Gaynor**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30***Abstract**

Past archaeological surveys conducted on land in Australia that had been used for broadacre cultivation, posed a number of questions for archaeologists who were trying to interpret the stone artefact scatters recorded in those surveys. In an attempt to obtain data on artefact displacement, an experiment was set up using agricultural broadacre implements and modern stone artefacts made from raw materials that had been used by Aboriginal knappers in the past. In this case the archaeologist was also a very experienced farmer and operated the farm machinery, thus there was complete control of the whole experiment by the archaeologist. This seems to be the only recorded instant that the archaeologist was also the farmer in this type of experiment. The research was targeted towards the following questions: 1. What distances can stone artefacts placed on the surface, be displaced in three seasons of normal cultivation practices? 2. What are the percentages of stone artefacts that appear on the surface after each cultivation episode? 3. (a) How many stone artefacts can be recovered by excavation after three seasons of cultivation and (b) what damage can be seen on the recovered artifacts? 4. Has the size of the stone artefact an influence on the distance displaced from its original position? 5. What is the spread (linear and non-linear wise) of stone artefact positions after three seasons of cultivations? The data obtained from this research should be considered by all archaeologists working in this field.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Land and Archaeology**Associated Session: Humanity at the Margins: Osteoarchaeological Perspectives to Life on the Edge***Experimental Geochemistry: A multi-elemental characterisation of known activity areas.***Rowena Banerjee**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30***Abstract**

This research forms a component of the Life-histories of buildings and site-formation processes: experimental approaches (Rowena Banerjee¹, Alex Brown¹, Wendy Matthews¹, Stephen Nortcliff²) project. To date multi-elemental analysis has identified elemental enrichments in activity areas such as cooking and food-preparation, crafts such as metalworking, and agricultural practices such as manuring, on both ethnographic and archaeological sites. This research uses X-Ray Fluorescence to establish the elemental enrichment, particularly of heavy metals, of hearths and floors from known activity areas at experimental archaeological sites (Butser Ancient Farm, Hampshire (UK) and Lejre Forsøgsscenter (Denmark)). The primary aim of this research is to provide clear levels of enrichment from metalworking and stabling, undertaken using ancient techniques, which can be applied to the geoarchaeological record. Information was collected about the use and intensity of use of each building to account for a wide range of variables and, depositional pathways of materials that may affect the soil geochemistry. Comparative samples include deposits from hearths and floors in areas void of metalworking and stabling activities, external areas and, the parent geology. The background data and information are used to characterise and interpret the degrees of elemental enrichment and behaviour of heavy metals in the stable and metalworking areas, as well as the buildings void of

these activities. This research has been conducted in tandem with other geoarchaeological techniques such as soil micromorphology. ¹Department of Archaeology, University of Reading ²Department of Soil Science, University of Reading

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology**Associated Session: The Geoarchaeology of Houses: towards a social archaeology***Finders Keepers: Amnesty collections reveal impact of Looting on Australian shipwreck sites***Jennifer Rodrigues**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

In 1993, a nation-wide amnesty was declared in Australia calling for members of the public, who were in possession of historic shipwreck relics, to declare their collections without fear of prosecution. The amnesty was declared in response to an amendment in the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976, which provided automatic blanket protection for all shipwrecks in Commonwealth waters that were at least 75 years old, whether or not located. In response to the amnesty, thousands of shipwreck artefacts were declared by divers, private collectors, coin dealers, fishermen, schools, and small regional museums, which had accepted donated objects from divers over the years. The amnesty enabled authorities to inventory these artefacts and enhance information already recorded. The poster presents the background to the amnesty; the results of a recent preliminary assessment of the collections, which reflect the level of early looting on Australia's shipwreck sites; and outlines the benefits and implications of such collections. It also provides an illustration of some of the objects found in the collections, both privately held as well as those held by the State cultural heritage management agencies and museums across Australia.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology**Associated Session: Current issues in the management and protection of the underwater cultural resource***Finding Correio da Azia***Jessica Berry, Patrick Baker**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

Correio da Azia, literally Asian mail ship, was a Portuguese advice boat sailing from Lisbon to Macau in November 1816. On the night of the 25th it ran aground on Ningaloo reef and sank, off the northwest coast of Western Australia. Survivors embarked on the ships boat. It made one stop for repairs, accidentally leaving behind two crew members, and was shortly after picked up by Caledonia, a US ship from Philadelphia. The survivors eventually reached Macau. Correio da Azia is the earliest Portuguese wreck in Australian waters. The site has been sought for the last 20 years. The searches were seaborne and given the complexity of the surrounding reef structure and high energy environment, all failed. Only recently, using a sophisticated airborne Fugro magnetometer were definable anomalies detected. Due to the highly dynamic environment, the wreck is potentially spread out across a significant area of the reef. So far a larger number of loose artefacts including silver coins (Spanish pillar dollars), one anchor, two cannon, sounding leads, scattered ballast and some glass remains have been found. Given the early stages of this discovery and archaeological work scant attention has been paid to the site which is of international significance. Its discovery will heighten public interest and further focus the discussion and debates on the early European colonisers of Australia.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology

Associated Session: (Re-)Evolution of Technological Applications in Underwater Archaeology

Findings at a potters yard, Mac Donagh Station, Kilkenny City, Ireland.

Emma Devine

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This poster will detail results of excavations of a potters yard on the edge of the City of Kilkenny carried out in 2006. A previously undocumented and unknown artisan suburb was uncovered due to a new shopping centre development. A pottery kiln and complete clay processing facilities were identified, this is only the fourth such kiln known in the Republic of Ireland and only the sixth in the whole island. Clay processing pits associated with these kilns are rarer still. Pottery from the kiln was used in Kells Priory a monastic settlement 5-6 miles from Kilkenny. An almost complete jug, a fine example of Redcliffe copy using local materials was found along with ring brooches and a rare example of an earscoop were among the finds.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Geoarcheological examination of the peat bog at Nagybárkány

Péter Majkut, Gusztáv Jakab, Sándor Gulyás, Gergo Persaits

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Nowadays the peat bog at Nagybárkány called Nádas-tó (Reedy Lake) is a basin mostly covered with an association consisting of species of Sphagnum, Phragmites, Carex and Salix. It is situated in northwestern Hungary in the Cserhát Mountains. As a result of various examinations we identified that the sediment collecting basin formed due to a landslide probably on the turn of the 11th and 10th millennia BC. In this basin a shallow oligotrophic-mesotrophic pond developed, then at the end of the 10th millennium BC sphagnum and reed started to spread, the water level slowly decreased and the lake gradually turned into a peat bog. This process might have ended by the 5th millennium BC, when, according to a peak in organic matter the whole basin might have been covered with vegetation. Unfortunately, only a few catchment basins that contain the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition layers in their sediment sequences are found in Hungary. One of the best can be seen in the core sequence of the Reedy Lake in N Hungary. Therefore, the Mesolithic and Neolithic environs can be drawn based on the geoarcheological analyses. Clear Preneolithic impact can be detected on the Late Mesolithic layers of the sequence (about 7000 cal BC). After this Preneolithic impact a strong human impact can be drawn which correlates (between 5000-5300 cal BC) with Neolithisation process according to emergence of cereal pollen and microcharcoal maximum.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: (Re-)Evolution of Technological Applications in Underwater Archaeology

Greener excavations: palm-leaf geotextiles in archaeology

Claire Corkill, Harold Mytum

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The EU funded Borassus project is designed to assess the potential contribution of palm-leaf geotextiles to sustainable development and soil erosion for both developing and

industrialised countries. This poster will focus on the archaeological use of these materials, in particular their potential to replace traditionally used synthetic geotextiles in protecting exposed archaeology outside of the excavation season.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Heritage tourism for children

Kristina Penezic, Jovana Tripkovic

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

This presentation is based on experiences and results obtained from special programme for children as part of the European Heritage Days on the Neolithic archaeological site of Vinca Belo Brdo near Belgrade, Serbia held in September 2007. The workshop took place at Vinca archaeological site for several days and involved children from a local elementary school. For the project two arbitrary 5x5m trenches were created in an area of the site that was fully excavated during previous campaigns. The actual artefacts were embedded in the soil. The program consisted of introductory lectures about archaeological practice and the Neolithic period held on the site, practical excavation activities, documenting and processing the finds, and discussion. Realisation of numerous different activities through educational games and appropriate entertaining research resulted in satisfying the children's needs for knowledge, developing individual and collective identity, encouraging creativity and developing heritage consciousness. Engaging children this way bridges the gap between complex archaeological "language" and a comprehensible yet interesting and stimulating means of cultural education. Our experience has shown that working on an authentic archaeological site can give important results from thinking in terms of archaeological landscape to the basics of daily practices in past societies and how to enrich their everyday lives by implementing gained knowledge. Not only did this workshop influence the children's inspiration and curiosity but also fulfilled the needs of educational system for extracurricular activities, and aspirations of the local community to participate in their heritage gaining new information, knowledge and experience.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Heritage Tourism Agendas

Associated Session: (Re-)Evolution of Technological Applications in Underwater Archaeology

High Resolution LiDAR for the recording of archaeological monuments and landscapes

Anthony Corns, Robert Shaw

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Airborne LiDAR (Light detection and ranging) has been used effectively in the recording of landscapes and their associated archaeological features. The introduction of the FLI-MAP 400 system: a helicopter based LiDAR, has permitted the aerial topographic survey at a accuracy comparable with traditional ground based survey methods but with a resolution that is a magnitude greater. This paper describes the application of this technology in the recording of archaeological monuments and landscapes and the production of digital surface models (DSM) and digital terrain models (DTM). Utilising a combination of GIS, image processing and modelling software 3D models of landscapes were created enabling detailed interpretation and visualisation of their archaeological features.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

HOMINIDS (Hungry Omnivores Moving, Interacting, and Nesting in Independent Decision-making Simulations): Evaluating archaeological visibility through Agent-Based Modeling*Cameron Griffith, Jeanne Sept, Byron Long**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30***Abstract**

The differences in between sympatric populations of early Homo and the robust Australopithecines have long been the subject of debate for paleoanthropologists. While the fossil record suggests significant dietary differences between these hominid taxa, the patterns of land-use and resource exploitation documented in the archaeological record are difficult to definitively associate with any particular species. The agent-based model HOMINIDS simulates the daily activities of two different hominid species, Australopithecus boisei and Homo ergaster, in two different semi-arid ecological settings. Each setting contains different food resources with varying degrees of caloric benefit, and agents are modelled with simple sets of energetic, social, cognitive, and technological attributes that influence their behaviour. The aim of the research presented here is to simulate the foraging context and behavioural parameters of these two hominid species to evaluate how their subsistence strategies, land-use patterns, and the archaeological visibility thereof would vary in time and space.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Committee Choice**Associated Session: Committee Choice***House and Home, Daily Life in the Viking Towns of Ireland.***Rebecca Boyd**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30***Abstract**

The Viking houses of Ireland and western Britain have rarely been seen as more than four stone or post and wattle walls and a roof made of thatch or turfs. This one sided approach ignores the role which houses played in day to day life, structuring daily routine and interactions. The exploration of the interior of these houses in particular has yet to reach its full potential and it is in this regard that the application of certain methods of analysis can be of benefit. Access analysis, or space syntax, is one of these methods. By adapting the traditional parameters of access analysis to suit the Viking Age houses of Dublin and Waterford, new understandings of how people utilised their houses in their daily life have been gained. The versatility and utility of this method, even when applied to apparently simple buildings such as these, has been proved. This analysis has provided valuable insights into movement within and around the houses, leading to deeper comprehension of the daily routines of family, friends and strangers in the Viking Age houses and towns of Ireland.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***Hydraulic systems of the Bronze Age in the Po plain (Northern Italy): a multidisciplinary approach***Mauro Cremaschi, Chiara Pizzi, Cristiano Nicosia**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30***Abstract**

Recent geoarchaeological investigations brought the discovery of complex hydraulic systems composed of canals and water wells connected by ditches at the fringe of several Bronze Age sites of the Po Plain and in the surrounding country side (Terramare). This evidence emphasizes that water was carefully managed and was a strategic resource in the primary economy in the Terramare culture. A multidisciplinary study

(Geoarchaeology, 14C dating, Micromorphology, Ceramic Archeometry and GIS data processing) is in progress in order to understand how the archaeological features devoted to the water management were managed during their life time and the reasons for their abandonment in the framework of the collapse of the Terramare civilisation.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology**Associated Session: Landuse and Landscape***Iaxe - The Irish Stone Axe Project Database***Gabriel Cooney, Stephen Mandal, Emmett O'Keeffe**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

This poster outlines the development of the Irish Stone Axe Project dataset for online implementation and demonstrates the functionality of the new web front-end of the database.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***Identity and Personal Ornament in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in Ireland***Darina Daly**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

The way in which people express their identity is tied into cultural, personal and societal frameworks. Identity can be expressed through objects, clothing, writing, sound or as a visual expression through art, etc. Central to all of this is the body itself, particularly how humans view the body as a medium of expressing identity and how objects are utilised as a means of expression. This project examines the use and deposition of personal ornament in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age of Ireland with a focus on usewear and contextual analysis. How the body can be used, altered and manipulated by the use of ornament is a key theme in the discussion of identity and personhood in prehistory. An element within the overall theme of identity includes a discussion on tattoos, body piercing and other ways in which the body is used as a medium of expression. A critical component of the research is an analysis of materiality and the study of artefact style, colour, texture and form. The emphasis is on non-metal ornament i.e. those objects made from stone, bone, shell, teeth etc.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Materializing Identities I: personhood, politics and the presentation of identity**Associated Session: Landuse and Landscape***Identity, representation, and the materiality of the body within Natufian communities***Colin P. Quinn, Ian Kuijt**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

This poster explores the materiality of the body in pre-agricultural Natufian communities, and considers how death, burial, and secondary mortuary practices served as a context for the representation of identity, the self, and the community. The social reproduction of memory, ancestry, and identity is often centred on the physical placement and social treatment of the dead in sedentary villages. Evidence of the production, use, and distribution of personal adornment items in Near Eastern Early and Late Natufian period within living contexts and mortuary systems, challenge the traditional view of Natufian ancestor veneration, and explore how mortuary practices acted as systems of presentation of personhood and embodiment that were associated with the visibility of the

body. By understanding how the visual and signalling potential of personal adornment items and human remains changed through time we gain insight into other shifting attributes of prehistoric life, such as social, economic, and technological organization.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Materializing Identities I: personhood, politics and the presentation of identity*

Associated Session: *Visual Bodies: Exploring the Representation of Identity*

Injalak Hill Rock Art Recording Project

Sally K. May, Melissa Johnson

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This poster focuses on the Injalak Hill Rock Art Recording Project in western Arnhem Land and the associated rock art recording field school. This recording project aims to develop a base line record of the rock art from Injalak Hill, to monitor changes in the rock art for the purposes of conservation, and to develop a chronology for rock art from Injalak Hill. Since 2004 international and Australian students have visited Gunbalanya (Oenpelli) as part of a field school to learn practical archaeological skills and to develop other practical and personal skills necessary to conduct archaeological research with Aboriginal communities. In particular the aim is to provide a space for students to learn about rock art in its present-day cultural context. This poster will focus on the successes, the surprises and the academic outcomes of the rock art recording project and the field school.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Archaeologies of Art*

Associated Session: *Visual Bodies: Exploring the Representation of Identity*

Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland

Margaret Gowen, , ,

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland is an all-Ireland body that represents the archaeological profession in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. This poster provides a background to its establishment and illustrates the range of its activities and recent developments. For further information on the IAI and its work please visit us at www.iai.ie.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Investigation of the copper resource for Sanxingdui bronze artifacts

Rong D. He, Rong Q. He, Chen Chen, Si S. Zhang

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

In 1986, two large sacrificial pits were discovered with thousands of priceless treasures such as Sanxingdui bronze artifacts (3000 to 4000 years ago), near the Duck River in Sichuan province, China. Up stream of Duck River, there is Longmen mountain in which the copper resources have been explored (1950-1970). About 23,700 tons of copper resource belonging to pre-Cambrian has been found in Yulei spur mountain in the south of the Longmen mountain. Being mined over thousand years, the mineral sites still contained a significant deposit of copper, indicating that the copper resource could be sufficient for the ancient Shu Dynasty. As shown by chemical analyses, the elements (such as Cu, Au, Ag, Fe, Zn, Pb and Ba) of the bronze artifacts excavated in

Sanxingdui were also found in the copper mine. Several ancient mining and smelting sites were observed in the Yulei spur mountain. This suggests that the Yulei spur mountain is one of the important copper resources and smelting sites for the Sanxingdui bronze artifacts.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Investigations Towards Cultural Lifeways in the Wellesley Islands: Preliminary Archaeological Results

Daniel Rosendahl, Sean Ulm

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The Wellesley Regional Ancient Cultural History Project (WRACHP) is an Australian Research Council Discovery funded research initiative investigating ancient and contemporary cultural lifeways of the Wellesley Islands, southern Gulf of Carpentaria. Prior to 2007 the Wellesley Islands had only two sites of archaeological significance identified, two shell deposits with unconfirmed depositional processes with one having a basal date c.5000BP, the oldest in the southern gulf. In 2006, Memmott et al. reported there are no large rock shelters on the mainland or in the islands, nor any large shell mound sites with long stratigraphic sequences (2006:38). In 2007, a team of archaeologists with a coastal geomorphologist conducted the first WRACHP field season. At the conclusion of the field season c.100 sites had been recorded including some 40 shell mounds, 1 rock shelter, numerous stone walled fish-traps and open middens. Excavations were also carried out at three shell mounds on the north of Mornington Island. This field season increased the known sites of archaeological significance in the Wellesley islands by over 200%. This poster presents preliminary results of the first WRACHP archaeological field season providing pre-ethnographic knowledge of the cultural lifeways of the four cultural groups that occupy the Wellesleys, the Lardil, Kaiadilt, Yangkaal and Ganggalida.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Living in Island Worlds*

Associated Session: *The Archaeology of Islands and Coasts*

Issues of Access: Bringing the Private Collection into Public Hands

Sara Ayers-Rigsby

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Professional archaeologists are often begrudgingly forced to accept the existence of private collections. Although traditionally thought of as merely the hobby of the Victorian elite, these collections still exist today and often present ethical dilemmas for the archaeologist while information may be gleaned from the collections, their lack of specific provenience may render them frustratingly useless as archaeological evidence. This, coupled with the lack of public access to private collections, has often been cited as the reason for damning the private collector and the hobby hunter. This provocative poster seeks to explore the possibilities afforded by an opening of private collections to the public. What might happen were there to be incentives for private collectors to record artefacts location and donate them for public good? This poster also seeks to explore professional attitudes towards these ethical dilemmas. As a case study, the poster will discuss Jim Dresslars Indian Wars Museum in Bargersville, Indiana, U.S.: a small museum completely owned and operated by a private collector who has taken it upon himself to display his collection to the public. The author is intimately acquainted with the surrounding area and has had many opportunities to discuss the motivations for artefact collecting with landowners. The primary aim of this poster is not only to show means of engaging with private collectors to attempt to

gain some information for the public good, but also to force the audience to consider grey ethical issues in archaeology.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Getting the Message Across - Communicating Archaeology

Associated Session: The Archaeology of Islands and Coasts

Journey into the Past: Exploring the Archaeology of Carlow and Kildare on the N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme

Noel Dunne, Colm Moloney

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

Headland Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of the National Roads Authority and Kildare and Carlow County Councils, excavated a total of 166 sites between January 2006 and December 2007. This work was undertaken between Kilcullen and Carlow towns, in advance of construction works for part of the N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Scheme. The work presented the opportunity to examine a 57km route through the landscape. Along the way some remarkable sites were excavated, ranging in date from Mesolithic to Post Medieval; the results thus far have the potential to re-write our understanding of past settlements in this area. The poster will explore aspects such as the evidence of Mesolithic hunter-gatherers in the Carlow area, Neolithic settlement sites, Bronze Age and Iron Age burial practices, high status Early Medieval enclosures and a Deserted Medieval Village, along with show casing exceptional artefacts including wooden traps, miniature arrowheads, prehistoric pots and high status medieval decorated metalwork.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Landscape and Language: Dubliner F.P MacCables 1848-52 Surveys of the Murray and Darling Rivers, Australia

Jeannette Hope, Luise Hercus

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30

Abstract

Francis Peter MacCabe, born Dublin 1817, recruited 1841 by New South Wales Surveyor General Thomas Mitchell, did the first surveys of the Murrumbidgee, Murray and Darling Rivers in western NSW, 1848-52, within five years of the arrival of pastoral squatters in the west, following Sturt's 1830 exploration of the Murray. MacCabe assiduously followed Mitchell's policy on Aboriginal placenames, employing Aboriginal informants and recording up to 6-8 placenames per river mile. His surveys transect the country of four major language groups, where there is a rich archaeological record ranging from the 45-50,000 year old heritage at the Willandra Lakes World Heritage, through the late Pleistocene and Holocene to places of historic contact in the 19th century. Many of the names recorded by MacCabe are words for landscape features, while others hint at places on Dreaming Tracks. MacCabe's records are especially valuable because of the loss of traditional languages in this area, compared with northern Australia. Current collaborative research by Hope (biologist/ archaeologist/historian) and Hercus (linguistics) aims to identify the languages represented and analyse meanings where possible, digitally map the surveys and placenames onto aerial imagery, and relate surveyed landscape features and placenames to environmental, archaeological and historic locations. We are also keen to increase awareness of Surveyor MacCabe and his work, and his interaction with Aboriginal people, which is poorly known in Australia, even within the surveying profession.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Land and Archaeology

Associated Session: The Archaeology of Islands and Coasts

Landscape, Settlement and Society in west Waterford, AD 1600-1900: an Historical Archaeology

David A. Whelan

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

My thesis is a study of a topographically-coherent region of 250 sq. miles formed by the river valleys of the Araglin, Bride and middle Blackwater in west Waterford and north Cork. This area is best known through its association with Richard Boyle, earl of Cork. It is a landscape of considerable interest for students of the later historic times; in part because its cultural development in this period was shaped by plantation-period politics; in part because it possesses a remarkable range of great walled Georgian demesnes; and in part because large numbers of low-income Catholic families huddled in cabins in the hills behind the riverside facade of the many great Georgian houses. The principal aim of my research is to provide a comprehensive documentation and analysis of this landscape's archaeology in this historic period. This will entail mapping in micro detail the textures of landscape. It will include the recording of field boundary types, types of land drainage, plans of houses ("traditional" and landlord) as well as traces of cultivation and of land clearance. Within the demesnes I will be recording "demesne package" features and garden features, Tree plantation designs and so on. I aim to establish a chronology of the landscape at two levels: the general cross regional and the local townland-based level. I also aim to generate a narrative of landscape development that embraces diverse bodies of evidence- landscape and architecture, vista and industry, text and materiality - and that balances historical specificity with generalization about wider, generic, social /cultural processes in landscape formation. On Historical Archaeology my aim is to contribute to the promotion of and to the generation of a methodology for the field in Ireland through the successful prosecution of research in west Waterford.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Late Pleistocene to Early Holocene Plant Movements in Southern Kyushu, Japan

Ayako Shibutani

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

From the late Pleistocene to early Holocene in Japan, temperate forest elements moved northwards. This affected human choices and access to food sources. More settled patterns of living spread northwards gradually, and hunting-gathering-fishing people began cultivating vegetables and cereal crops. In southern Kyushu, climate warming and vegetation change was more rapid than in more northern areas. People in this area depended above all on plant sources. This is indicated by diverse archaeobotanical remains and the abundance of acorns in many sites. Preserving and processing techniques for plant foods were developed using earthenware and stone implements, and the changes in technology are associated with the changes towards more settled living. In this poster I present an initial report on ancient starch residues found on stone artefacts in Kagoshima Prefecture, southern Kyushu. The oldest residues recovered are dated by context to about 30000 B.P. If such residues can be identified, it may be possible to detect an early phase of tropical plant movement northwards during warmer climate peaks in the late terminal Pleistocene presented by the preliminary studies (e.g. Gotanda & Fukuzawa 2006; Tsukada 1985), as well as during the long period of Holocene warming that followed. As an initial step towards identification, the morphological characteristics and condition of the starch granules are described and compared to those of other sites in early Japan.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Rainforest as artefact

Associated Session: Plant translocation

Laws about underwater cultural heritage in Portugal

Leandro I. da Rosa

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The objective of this poster is to explain how the Portuguese State has approached the question of the underwater cultural heritage and what the consequences of these politics are for the development of scientific underwater archaeology, analyzing the definition and importance the underwater cultural heritage for Portugal.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology

Associated Session: Current issues in the management and protection of the underwater cultural resource

Lismullin Post-Enclosure, Co. Meath

Mary B. Deevy, Kevin Martin

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

A rare find of an Iron Age monument, at Lismullin, Co Meath, Ireland, which attracted international attention in 2007. It was discovered as part of the M3 Clonee-North of Kells Motorway Scheme archaeological excavations.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Lithic technology at the transition to farming: Analysis of the Later Mesolithic and Early Neolithic stone tool technology in eastern lowland Ireland

Sonja K. Laus

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

A new PhD project undertaken at UCD School of Archaeology aims to investigate the nature and change of lithic technologies during the Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic in lowland eastern Ireland. In Ireland analyses of lithic assemblages from the Mesolithic-Neolithic transition are restricted and the current understanding of this period is fairly limited. Little attempt has been made to understand stonework as an expression of technological knowledge as well as economic and social constraints. Chipped stone tool technologies, a body of evidence abundant on both Mesolithic and Neolithic sites, link across the transition, genuinely allowing a study of continuity and change. Through the application of the concept of the chaîne opératoire to sets of chipped lithic assemblages from sites for which radiocarbon dates and/or clear stratigraphic sequences are available it is hoped to assess the commitment to an agricultural way of life in the tool kits. The project provides a substantial technology-based contribution to the current debate on the extent of the influence of indigenous hunter-gatherers to the shift to farming as a new subsistence mode and offers the opportunity to investigate questions related to trade and exchange relations, the extent of seasonal nomadism as well as the preference of local or exotic rock sources.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Little People, little Bones: Bone mineral density in non-adults

Bernadette M. Manifold

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

In archaeological assemblages, the skeletal remains of infants and young children are often limited in numbers and it is thought that such remains do not survive the burial environment. One of the factors which plays a role in the survival of such remains is bone mineral density. Bone mineral density (BMD) can be defined as the mass of mineral per unit volume. BMD can be affected by many factors including age, genetics, sexual maturation, amount of physical activity and dietary calcium. BMD is thought to decrease after birth which is followed by a rapid increase during the following years. This research looks at the role of bone density in relation to preservation of bones and at different age groups, using a number of techniques such as dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA), computed tomography (CT) scanning, and radiography. This poster outlines the methods used and presents some preliminary results.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context

Associated Session: A cast of thousands: children in the archaeological record

Local Landscape and Monument Architecture

Jennifer K. Petrie

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30

Abstract

This poster explores the effect of a local landscape on monument architecture with particular reference to the Rosscarbery recumbent stone circle complex, County Cork, Ireland. The study centres on three circles situated in a small area of Rosscarbery. Each of the circles varies in size and number of stones but they are linked by their relationship with their surroundings. The study explores the way the landscape influenced the architecture of each circle through the incorporation of local material within the structure. In addition, a visual analysis of stones within the circle suggests they have been both selected and shaped to mimic key landscape features behind each stone setting. The poster will present key examples of this phenomenon. In addition, it offers a reinterpretation of historic excavations problematising some of their conclusions in relation to date and use. Using the comparative examples, the poster explores the idea that such monuments were used as ritual foci, which assisted in the construction of communities, enhancing their relationship with place. It suggests the broader landscape was being embodied and evoked within the more intimate setting of these ritual areas. Analysis of alignments within these stone circles suggests they could have been used to assist in predicting and celebrating key astronomical events, and marking seasonal change. The poster therefore concludes by considering the ways in which social and political relations were caught up in the use of these sites.

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Associated Theme: Land and Archaeology

Associated Session: Landscape Archaeology

Long-term Pathways in the Coast and Island: Typological Studies of Post-Lapita Pottery Traditions in Papua New Guinea*Negishi Yo**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

This poster illustrates the transformational process of pottery-making traditions during the last two thousand years in Papua New Guinea. Comparing with other debated topics (e.g. early agriculture; Lapita complex), we can identify a problem entailed in Post-Lapita studies: the lack of a pottery chronology. This is an attempt to carry the typological analysis of the original authors one step further. Referring to the results of the previous studies, three archaeological periods can be established: Early Papuan Pottery (EPP), Middle Papuan Pottery (MPP) and Late Papuan Pottery (LPP). First, EPP has been known as the groups of 'Red-Slip Pottery', which are dated from about 2,000 B.P. to 1,200 B.P. It has been argued that this pottery reflects the Austronesian colonization without firm conclusions. Applying typological methods, we can subdivide this assemblage into two phases, and at least two traditions can be picked up from them: Impressed and Incised. These two traditions continue to the subsequent periods, but transform into Applique-decorated and Comb-incised. Second, MPP, which is composed of three phases, is a period of cultural monuments (e.g. Skull caves; Stone arrangements). Third, LPP, which is also composed of three phases, can be featured as the ethnographic trade period (e.g. Kula; Mailu). Consequently, Post-Lapita period in the eastern Papua can be subdivided into eight archaeological phases. Using this timescale, we can illustrate some archaeological horizons. For instance, we can argue that the emergence of a shallow-bowl specialized culture in the Massim corresponds with the start date of Kula rings based on radiocarbon determinations. This result clarifies a new dimension of Post-Lapita studies, not based on the trade theory that is frequently used.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Living in Island Worlds**Associated Session: Long-term adaptive strategies in the settlement of the Pacific: the archaeological data***M3 Archaeological Results***Mary B. Deevy, Kevin Martin**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30***Abstract**

Overview and highlights of some of the 167 archaeological sites excavated as part of the M3 Clonee-North of Kells Motorway Scheme in Co. Meath, Ireland.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***Magical Arts of the Raider Nation: Korana rock art in South Africa's central interior***Sven Ouzman**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

Until recently, southern African rock art has been associated almost exclusively with gatherer-hunters. But we are now able to discern a diversity of southern African rock art traditions such as Khoekhoen herder peoples' finger-painted and rough-pecked geometric imagery. Utilising multiple sources of evidence like site preference, pigment and paint type, iconography, associated archaeology, ethnography and historiography allows us to ascribe authorship and discern meanings within traditions while also recognising the enmeshed nature of identity. Adding to this diversity is a distinctive yet oft-overlooked rock art tradition studied at 31

painted and one engraved site that is characterised by predominantly red, white and orange finger and rough brush-painted human figures, animals and animal skins. A signature motif comprises horses and armed riders. There are also non-real and non-representational elements such as serpents, geometrics and paint smears. In six instances this finger and rough brush painted rock art physically and conceptually interacts with other rock arts, especially fine line San rock art. This seldom remarked on rock art corpus is argued to be a relatively recent (c. 1760-1879) assemblage authored by !Kora groups, more commonly called Korana. These people were an 18th and 19th century frontiers people of central South Africa with earlier Khoekhoen antecedents and who have latterly re-emerged as a distinct post-Apartheid nation. Notoriously difficult to define, Korana rock art may shed light on the fluid yet structured nature of Korana identity. Korana rock art seems to speak of political and militaristic concerns underpinned by magical elements in a formation known as an occult economy. Korana rock art also permits a reverse gaze of the frontier conditions created by European imperialism and colonialism and of how contingent all identity formations ultimately are.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Archaeologies of Art**Associated Session: Picturing Change: depiction and the archaeology of contact***Management of Archaeological Patrimony In Brasília, DF Brazil***Karine A. Caetano, Julio Cesar R. d. Rubin, Carolina T. Borges, Mariza O. Barbosa**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30***Abstract**

The city of Brasília was founded in 1961. This city is a UNESCO World heritage landmark and the capital of Brazil, and is located in the Central Highlands region. Brazilian environmental law determines that areas affected by engineering projects must be studied in advance and this includes research about the cultural heritage. In Brasília and its surroundings archaeological projects have been carried out in the last decades, resulting in the identification of several archaeological sites, including sites of both historic and prehistoric date. One of these projects refers to the archaeological and culture historical survey of the area affected by the building of water treatment facilities. This project carried out archaeological exploratory pits, interviews and site inspections in both urban and non-urban areas (natural protection areas), to identify archaeological sites and develop Public Archaeology actions. The investigations identified a lithic site, similar to others found in the region, which was occupied by hunter-gatherers, dating from circa 9000 BP.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***Megalithic Tombs in the Irish Iron Age: Perceptions of the Past***Mara Vejby**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30***Abstract**

An investigation of the interactions of Iron Age peoples with the earlier megalithic monuments of the Neolithic period and an attempt to analyze the significance of both the cultural appropriation and physical alteration of these earlier sites. Special emphasis will be placed on the monuments within the landscape, the mythology and place lore associated with the monuments, and the archaeological evidence of reuse and alteration of the original structures. The significance of value-laden localities and the intentional use of place and space to create a desired visual impact on the viewer will also be considered. Though a place exhibits a continuity of

significance, such as we find at sites like Loughcrew and Carrowmore, it is necessarily a culturally-laden significance that is subject to shifting interpretations and emphasises, and, as such, the secondary artefact deposits found at these sights require reanalysis in light of the changing use and perception of these monuments during the Iron Age. Such an analysis will produce a more fluid understanding of these monuments as they moved through time.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Micromorphology of Catalhoyuk middens as an indicator of formation processes and human activity

Lisa-Marie Shillito, Matthew Almond, Wendy Matthews

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

Micromorphology is becoming increasingly used as a means of investigating site formation processes and cultural activities. The technique is of immense value as it studies deposits in their precise depositional context, allowing us to look at how the material was deposited, as well as looking at the properties of the material itself. Chemical analyses have also become a major focus of archaeological investigation to study properties of deposits and artefacts, including those which are not visible under the microscope. Such studies alone however do not give information on the depositional context of the materials they are analysing. Thus this research aims to integrate a number of analytical techniques that may enhance and clarify the information that we can get from micromorphology. For example the use of organic residue analysis to investigate coprolites, one of the major inclusions within the middens at the Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük by identifying the species that produced the faecal material, we can give a much better interpretation of the context and formation of deposits containing this material. A further aim is the integration of high resolution sub sampling with phytolith and mineralogical analyses. Phytoliths are an abundant and well preserved component of deposits at Çatalhöyük, but it is often difficult to fully identify phytolith types in thin section. High resolution sampling of individual layers and processing these for phytolith analysis allows a comparison to be made between phytolith assemblage and the depositional context of the layer from which they were extracted. 20 large thin sections and over 100 phytolith slides have been prepared for microscopic analysis. This poster presentation summarises the micromorphology and supporting chemical and microfossil analysis of the Catalhoyuk middens, and the relationship between deposit types seen in thin section and the human activity that produced the deposits.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: The Geoarchaeology of Houses: towards a social archaeology

Middle-Pleistocene to late Holocene exploitation of the Kufra area (SE Sahara, Libya)

Andrea Zerboni, Savino di Lernia, Lucia Mori

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

A recent geoarchaeological survey carried out in a region 50 Km south of the oasis of Kufra (Libya) brought to light an unexpectedly rich cultural heritage, confirming that the area did not fall outside the mainstream of cultural trajectories. In the area the most heavily exploited regions are the mountain reliefs and their vicinity. Pleistocene archaeological remains indicate the importance of the area as raw materials source. The presence of Pastoral-Neolithic settlements near hills (indicating the existence of former water reservoirs), and overall past environmental conditions well-documented in adjacent areas, allow us to hypothesize a wet early-middle

Holocene phase, interrupted by a drop in water supply at 5000 years BP. This is also confirmed by radiocarbon dates, which puts the last frequentation of the area at 5500-5000 years BP. Tethering stones are widespread, and are diagnostic of a marginal landscape; areas distant from water resources during the Pastoral-Neolithic phase were crossed only by hunters, looking for wild animals. This tendency to marginality was subsequently intensified during the late Holocene, when, under a dry climate, only sporadic desert-crossing groups appeared in a desolate landscape. Historical evidence is virtually absent, but the area is crossed by the Saharan caravans between Egypt, Sudan, Libya and Chad.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: Landuse and Landscape

Modelos de poblamiento propuestos para la cuenca del lago de Maracaibo

Carlos E. Escalona, Miren Bilbao, Victor Valentin, Cristal Barreto

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Las teorías que se han presentado para explicar la ocupación de la cuenca del lago de Maracaibo han sido diversas y antagónicas. Este trabajo presenta un resumen de los modelos propuestos por José M. Cruxent e Irving Rouse, Marta Tartusi, Antonio Niño y Víctor Núñez-Reguero, Mario Sanoja e Irida Vargas, Liliam Arvelo y José Oliver.

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Associated Theme: Materializing Identities I: personhood, politics and the presentation of identity

Associated Session: Visual Bodies: Exploring the Representation of Identity

Modelos teóricos propuestos para la ocupación de la Cuenca del Orinoco e investigaciones arqueológicas en el área

Carlos E. Escalona, Josmar Cruz, Cristal Barreto, Miren Bilbao

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Para tratar de explicar los procesos de poblamiento prehispánicos en la cuenca del Orinoco existen diversas posiciones teóricas y diferentes propuestas de modelos de asentamiento, las cuales son el tema central de este trabajo. Se debe señalar la importancia que tienen los datos etnográficos, etnohistóricos, etnológicos, lingüísticos, climáticos y arqueológicos; otro factor que también es muy importante, especialmente para entender desde el punto de vista de estos pueblos (estos) los procesos de conquista o de expansión de territorio, es explicarlos a través de la mitología y las creencias de dichos grupos (a través de historia oral, rituales, cultos, narraciones), ya que pueden dar claves importantes a la hora de entender procesos de intercambios entre grupos, no sólo económicos sino también sociales y culturales. En este trabajo se presentarán los modelos de ocupación de la cuenca orinoquense propuesto por Zucchi y Tarble y un resumen de las investigaciones arqueológicas en el área.

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Associated Theme: Materializing Identities I: personhood, politics and the presentation of identity

Associated Session: Visual Bodies: Exploring the Representation of Identity

Multi-disciplinary and multi-scalar approach to the study of a medieval occupation deposit from Montegrotto Terme (Padova, northern Italy).

Paolo Forlin, Cristiano Nicosia, Marta Bandini Mazzanti, Giovanna Bosi

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Montegrotto Terme is located south of Padova (Veneto region, northern Italy), at the eastern foot of the Euganean hills. Since 2000 a multidisciplinary archaeological excavation was conducted by the Scuola di Specializzazione in Archeologia of the University of Padova at the site denominated "via Terme Neroniane". The latter is characterized by the presence of an important monumental building of Roman age (I-II century A.D.) that shows remarkable evidences of re-occupation during the full Middle Ages (XI-XI

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Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: Geoarchaeology and Dark Earths

On the Holocene evolution of Lake Balaton, Hungary

Pál Sümegei, Sándor Gulyás, Gusztáv Jakab, Eszter Banffy

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

This poster presents the findings of a complex environmental historical analysis implemented on samples taken from the Szigliget embayment of Lake Balaton. (Borehole Balatonederics I.). Based on complex sedimentological, paleoecological investigations, the following evolutionary history could have been drawn for the studied area: sediment accumulation initiated in the Szigliget Basin as early as 16790-16390 cal BP years starting with the deposition of coarse grained sequences of gravel, and pebbly coarse sands and yielding a continuous uninterrupted sequence from the Late Glacial to the Early Holocene. This is highly unique for this part of Lake Balaton. At the opening of the Late Glacial, following the birth of the neotectonic basin around 16,000 BP years, a vegetation characteristic of the taiga-tundra interface appeared in the area as a result of a cold-wave, whose climatic conditions were preserved locally in the basin. During the second half of the Late Glacial, a marshland of brown mosses developed in the basin mingled with mixed taiga arboreal elements and pines. Both vegetation types were characterized by cold-loving and cold-resistant mollusk faunas. The lowest water levels for the lake were found at 14000 cal BP (Bølling interstadial), with the highest levels recorded at 12000 cal BP (Drysas III. chronozone) during the Late Glacial. The warmer interstadials enjoying more precipitation were all characterized by a low stand. The presence of mollusks preferring moving water conditions at the Pleistocene/Holocene boundary indicate some changes in the energy conditions, either as a result of the development of a wave zone, or the discharge of a larger creek to the area of the basin. This also poses some taphonomic problems in the interpretation of plant materials for this interval. Several cyclical water level fluctuations could have been interpreted for the Holocene as well. High stands were characterized by Chara fields dwelling at the basins bottom, while low stands were generally marked by a reed vegetation. Several high and lowstands were recorded for the studied period of the Holocene. However, the younger Holocene deposits are completely missing from the sequence. The morphological conditions of the discharge area, reflected in such components as the span of the permafrost, plus the vegetation cover, and the rate of evaporation must have been the most important components influencing water level fluctuations in the basin in contrast to the annual amount of rainfall. The lowest water levels during the Holocene were interpreted for the opening of the period (10400 cal BP years), and for the second half of the Atlantic (7000 cal BP). The highest water levels must have emerged only after 5100 cal

BP in the basin. (Subboreal). The interpreted fluctuation of the water level for Lake Balaton were congruent with those characteristic of the lakes of the Balkans for the Late Glacial and the Early Holocene. Conversely, it followed a pathway some

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Palynological investigations at the Haua Fteah, Cyrenaica, Libya

David J. Simpson, Chris O. Hunt, Hwedi el-Rishi

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30

Abstract

As part of the reinvestigations of the Haua Fteah Cave in Cyrenaica Libya (Barker et al., 2007) palynological analysis will be carried out on sequences of deposits which may extend back to c. 250 kya. Such a sequence, which spans both the Middle-Upper Pleistocene transitions c. 130 kya and the Pleistocene Holocene transition c. 12 kya provides the potential to create a high resolution history of the environment in the area since the last interglacial c. 130 kya. Any such research has the potential to provide critical data which should help to create a detailed image of the palaeo-environment and in doing so aid the understanding of the archaeology and human behaviour, in what is considered a key location within the context of North African prehistory. Reference: Barker, G., Hunt, C. and Reynolds, T. 2007. The Haua Fteah, Cyrenaica(Northeast Libya): renewed investigations of the cave and its landscape. Libyan Studies 38, 1-22.

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Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: The cultural use of caves and rockshelters

Paying Respects - The Multi-Disciplinary Analysis of an Early-Middle Bronze Age Cremation Cemetery from Ballybar Lower, Co. Carlow'

Carmelita Troy, Auli Tourunen, Karen Stewart

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

Headland Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of the National Roads Authority and Kildare and Carlow County Councils, excavated a total of 64 archaeological sites between January and August 2006. This work was undertaken to the east of Carlow town in advance of construction works for part of the N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Road Scheme. Fourteen sites yielded human remains. Post-excavation analysis employed osteological, zoological and palaeobotanical studies to help further understand the activities carried out on each site. These three disciplines were utilised in Ballybar Lower, Co. Carlow, an unenclosed flat cremation cemetery, containing three cremation burials and four token deposits. Osteological analysis of both human and faunal remains have so far revealed a detailed description of the individuals interred in this cemetery and the association that animals had with this funerary activity. Charcoal identification suggests that a ritual significance can be attached to the prehistoric pyre technology.

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Not associated with a theme or session

Peatland excavations and surveys in Bord na Mona Peatlands*Jane Whitaker**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

Archaeological Development Services Ltd (ADS) have been consultant archaeologists to Bord na Mona (BnM), Ireland's international supplier of peat products and services since 1999. During this time Jane Whitaker, ADS' Operations Manager - Peatlands has overseen some one hundred archaeological investigations, including excavations and field surveys, on behalf of BnM in their industrial peatlands. These excavations have covered a variety of site types from trackways, platforms and deposits of worked wood to the recovery of artefacts and the recent excavation of an extensive habitation site in Ballykean Bog, Co Offaly. While this work was initially limited to the identification of the site types, their composition and local environment, ADS, in co-operation with their academic partners and Bord na Mona, has progressed and developed the archaeological approach to peatland work, to incorporate a broader research based landscape questions while still fulfilling Bord na Mona's statutory obligations in respect of the archaeological resource.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Wetland Archaeology Across the World**Associated Session: Wetland archaeology and movement I: travel, trackways and platforms in bogs, mires and marshes***pH Analysis of Burnt Mound Deposits: Implications for Preservation of Organic Material.***Karen Stewart, Auli Tourunen**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30***Abstract**

Headland Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of the National Roads Authority and Kildare County Council, excavated a total of 102 archaeological sites between March and December 2007. This work was undertaken between Kilcullen and Castledermot, Co. Kildare in advance of construction works for part of the N9/N10 Kilcullen to Waterford Road Scheme. This poster will present an analysis of the pH levels of burnt mound deposits and the relationship between those pH levels and the preservation of organic materials within those deposits. The material used in this analysis has been recovered from twenty-four sites in Co. Kildare. Eleven of those sites produced animal bone during excavation, allowing for a comparison of those sites upon which animal bones are preserved and those on which they are absent. It is hoped that this analysis will allow for a greater understanding of the nature of burnt mound deposits and the activities associated with them.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***Plants as Biodeterioration Agents on Historical Monuments***Hacer Ç. Sert, Zuhar K. Elinç, Aydin Uçar**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

This study aims to determine the plant species found on archaeological stone in Aspendos (Antalya/Turkey), which designated as biodeterioration agents. The material for this study was sampled during field trips carried out in Aspendos (Antalya), located in the southern Anatolia region of Turkey in 2007. The plant specimens were prepared according to established herbarium techniques. The identification of the specimens was achieved with the help of Flora of Turkey and Flora of Antalya City.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***Prehistoric ritual deposition and wooden structures from England and Wales***Richard A. Brunning**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30***Abstract**

The ritual deposition of a variety of prehistoric objects in association with wooden structures is recorded from many locations in England and Wales. They range in date from the Neolithic to the Iron Age and the structures include trackways, platforms, pile alignments, pile clusters, settlements and probable bridges. The objects associated with the structures often include martial weaponry such as stone or metal axes, swords and bows, and disarticulated human remains, with a predominance of skulls. This suggests a long-lived tradition of the deposition of such objects in shallow freshwater environments including rivers and swamps. In the Late Bronze Age there are numerous examples of ritual deposition of metalwork and human remains in association with pile structures. This may represent the spread of a particular ritual activity, with deposition at several of the sites shown to be contemporaneous by tree-ring dating.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Wetland Archaeology Across the World**Associated Session: The archaeology of depositions in lakes, rivers and bogs***Presentation of the Irish Wood Anatomist Association (IWAA)***Ingelise Stuijts, Lorna O'Donnell**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

The Irish Wood Anatomist Association (IWAA) is a group of wood anatomists working in Ireland with Irish wood and charcoal, that was established in 2007. In the poster we introduce ourselves, and the work and aims of our group. We are announcing a wood and charcoal seminar in November 2008 and aim for publication of a book on wood and charcoal research in Ireland in 2009.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***Professional and public preferences in teaching and engaging with the past***Devena Haggis, Milagros Valdes Martinez**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

In Japan museums as well as archaeological parks play an important role in disseminating information about archaeology to the public. Museums and site parks are traditionally places where members of the public can come into contact with the research, results and display of heritage professionals' work. Public archaeology carried out by museums is an important medium to change public perception about what the discipline of archaeology is. Public archaeological activities offered by museums, site parks and sites were surveyed in Australia and Japan. Heritage professionals were surveyed to ascertain what type of public archaeological activity they thought was more useful in informing the public about archaeology. In another survey, members of the public which method of learning about archaeology they found most useful in helping them to understand the past. The results were incorporated into the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) to determine whether public and professional preferences coincided.

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Associated Theme: Archaeology and the Museum

Associated Session: Museums, Heritage and Social Memory

Public Archaeology in Ethiopia: Azazo Project

Jaime Almansa Sánchez

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

After the first surveys in the region (2006) looking for Jesuit buildings with a project funded by the Spanish Ministry of Culture and directed by Prof. Victor Fernandez, 14 sites were located. One of them was Azäzo. Azäzo is a town 15 km from Gonder (Ethiopia). The site itself is located within a small community 2km from the town of Tekle Haymanot and the importance of the site as the model for the World Heritage Site Gonder. The main aim of the Public Archaeology Project is to work with local people and authorities in order to promote the cultural heritage and economy of the region based on sustainable development, using Azäzo, Gonder and the Jesuit sites as the centre for a Developing Skills Programme and public involvement in archaeological research. Today the excavations have started in the site with the participation of some local people and the interest of many others. The site is open while the work is ongoing and everybody can follow the works day by day, an Internet based project is being developed to show the results to a wider public in different ways, and we have started collaboration with the University of Gonder to provide further learning and activities in the frame of a new Cultural Tourism Research Unit.

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Associated Theme: Heritage Tourism Agendas

Associated Session: Museums, Heritage and Social Memory

Public Archaeology, Uwharrie National Forest Passport in Time, 31MG328, Seek the Past (An All Volunteer Excavation)

Joel C. Hardison, Rodney J. Snedeker, Emmet Byrnes

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

"Memories made in honorable work with people of integrity are chiseled into the granite of your soul." Gary Downer, PIT Volunteer 2007 The Uwharrie National Forest, centrally located in North Carolina, is rich in history. It is named for the Uwharrie Mountains, some of the oldest in North America. According to geologists, the Uwharries were created from an ancient chain of volcanoes. The 1,000-foot hills of today were once 20,000-foot peaks. The Uwharrie is located at the crossroads of both prehistoric and

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Associated Theme: Heritage Tourism Agendas

Associated Session: Museums, Heritage and Social Memory

Querns, combs and pots: putting Irish insular monasteries back on the early medieval map

Sharon A. Greene

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

One of the most commonly used words in describing islands and their cultures is remote and this has particularly been the case with the islands off the Atlantic west coast of Ireland in the early medieval period (AD400-1100). The highly visible nature of early Christian ecclesiastical remains on these islands and historical evidence that early monks actively sought out deserts in the sea to establish hermitages/monasteries are the predominant reasons that island sites tend to be researched on an individual basis. Until recently little attempt has been made to place them within a larger

cultural seascape. When approached from this perspective, evidence from the early monastic community on Inishkea North, Co. Mayo is showing connections with north-east Ireland and beyond into Scotland. The transfer of objects and/or ideas was facilitated, at least to some degree, by a sea connection around the north-west coast of Ireland. This poster examines some of this artefactual evidence and what this means for our interpretation of the island archaeology on the west coast.

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Associated Theme: Living in Island Worlds

Associated Session: The Archaeology of Islands and Coasts

Recent Discoveries on the M8N8 Cullahill to Cashel Road Scheme

Paul Stevens, Micheal O Droma

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Archaeological mitigation of the M8N8 Cullahill to Cashel road scheme, spanning 40 km in Counties Kilkenny, Tipperary and Laois, produced a total of 46 archaeological sites. Archaeological work was carried out from June 2006 to October 2007, by Valerie J Keeley Ltd. which comprised resolution, centreline testing, architectural survey and river crossing survey, and also included a peatland survey and excavation by Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. Archaeological sites were excavated across the length of the scheme. However, two major sites of significance were recorded in Co. Tipperary, at Twomileborris and Cashel. Prehistoric sites excavated along the scheme included a ritual enclosure complex, two large prehistoric enclosures, cremation cemeteries, round houses, ring ditches, crouched inhumation burial, and trackway, plus 29 burnt mounds and several pit clusters. Early medieval sites included an enclosure complex, ringfort, inhumation cemetery, and field system. Medieval material included a vertical watermill, a dwelling, metalworking smithy structure, corn drying kilns, burgage plots, and a coin hoard. In addition, three 19th century stone-built lime kilns, a demesne wall and numerous field ditches were excavated. Excavations produced a wide and varied range of archaeological evidence from the prehistoric to the post medieval period. A significant number of artefacts were also recovered from the excavations and as well as environmental, paleobotanical, faunal and metallurgical samples. Post excavation is currently underway on these assemblages. This poster seeks to briefly present some of the more spectacular sites and artifacts, and outlines the research to follow.

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Associated Theme: Archaeology, Development and Quality Assurance: An International Perspective

Associated Session: Archaeology and development: a new resource?

Reconstructing Ireland - Sustainable Archaeological Heritage Interpretation

Daniel Tietzsch-Tyler

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Irish archaeological sites vary from muddy fields and construction sites to more or less ruined castles and abbeys. Interpretation of the former using reconstructions either drawn or modelled is essential for public understanding. Standing monuments, on the other hand, are often perceived as easier to understand so the use of reconstruction in their interpretation has, until recently, been largely neglected. For certain prestige sites such as Ross Castle, Killarney, the buildings themselves were actually physically restored. Many would argue that the money spent on such works would be better spent excavating a number of other monuments before conserving them and making them safe for the public to visit.

Because of the complex history of many monuments, their physical restoration often requires a compromise between preserving existing features and restoring them back to some original state, and the inevitable destruction of the evidence for their later history. An alternative to such physical restoration is the wider use reconstruction drawing to illustrate the appearance of a monument in former times. For sites with a complex history, the use of serial reconstruction drawings is particularly useful for demonstrating clearly and evocatively the evolution of a major archaeological site in its proper historical context without interfering in any way with the evidence for its history. This poster shows how a recent increase in reconstruction drawing has contributed to a more sustainable presentation of Ireland's heritage.

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Associated Theme: Heritage Tourism Agendas

Associated Session: Archaeology and development: a new resource?

Reconstructing the geoarchaeological landscape of Zominthos (central Crete) by geophysical prospection and geomorphological investigations

Christoph Siart

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

In the last few years, numerous reconstructions of ancient landscapes have been successfully conducted and thus increasingly attracted the interest of archaeologists and geoscientists, particularly in terms of transferability to other regions and previously unstudied areas. As presented here, using a multi-component approach based on preliminary geophysical prospection (refraction seismics, earth resistivity tomography ERT), subsequent sedimentological analysis of geoarchives (colluvial fillings of karst depressions) and topographic surveying (total station and GPS mapping) can significantly support investigating palaeoenvironments and offer new and promising prospects to future geoarchaeological work. The project's main focus is on the Ida Mountains (central Crete) which are characterised by several remains of the Aegean Bronze Age (Neopalatial Period about 1650 B.C.) on a karstified high plateau at 1200 m a.s.l. (above sea level). Since the recent climatic and geoeologic conditions are very unfavourable for human purposes, the upper altitudinal limit of modern settlement activities is located at about 700 m a.s.l. Therefore, the crucial question is how and why Bronze Age people were able to live in such a remote and inhospitable region. In cooperation with the current archaeological excavations we investigate the environmental and anthropogenic parameters in order to reconstruct the palaeoenvironmental and climatic conditions in the mid to late Holocene. The potential of applying a set of modern geoscientific methods for archaeological purposes will be demonstrated with regard to developing an image of landscape evolution. Moreover, we present the interconnection of techniques as well as archaeologically relevant research results (e.g. resistivity tomograms, sedimentological analyses, radiocarbon dating).

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Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: Archaeology and development: a new resource?

Reconstruction Drawing as a Valuable Tool for Archaeological Understanding

Daniel Tietzsch-Tyler

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

There are several categories of archaeological reconstruction in use today. These include the production of scaled models and dioramas, the creation of historically set reconstruction

drawings and paintings or of virtual 3-dimensional models, full-size recreations of archaeological sites, restoration of historic monuments, and the re-enactment of elements of past life or significant historical events. Each category has its own value. This poster discusses aspects of the value of reconstruction drawing (or painting) to the archaeological community. The generally perceived value of reconstruction artwork is in its presentation of archaeological information in a form easily accessible to a public audience. This has been acknowledged in the United Kingdom since the 1950s through the systematic use of artwork by, for example, the late Alan Sorrell, Terry Ball, Ivan Lapper and Chris Jones-Jenkins both for display at historic monuments and in guidebooks. Such presentation was largely neglected in Ireland until the mid-1990s, occurring only on an occasional basis. This poster extends the discussion to explore the importance of the reconstruction process itself for archaeologists and others engaged on archaeological projects. It discusses the value of the forum the process creates for interdisciplinary discussion between archaeologists, architects and historians who are attempting to understand a site in an integrated way. It explores the way the process can be used to identify the future direction of an archaeological project. This is done with reference to the authors own experience on a variety of projects in Ireland.

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Associated Theme: Getting the Message Across - Communicating Archaeology

Associated Session: Archaeology and development: a new resource?

Rediscovering the Siege and Battle of Kinsale (1601)

Paul O'Keeffe, Damian Shiels

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The siege of Kinsale was the backdrop to one of the most famous battles in Irish history. The siege resulted from the landing in September 1601 of some 3,500 Spanish troops under the command of Don Juan del Aguila in the Co. Cork town to support the Gaelic Irish forces under the command of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and Red Hugh O'Donnell. Crown forces, under Lord Deputy Mountjoy, rushed to contain the Spanish threat and had soon invested the town with a series of fortified siege camps, gun batteries and interconnecting trenches. The battle that followed, on Christmas Eve 1601, was an ignominious defeat for the Irish. The consequences of that defeat were immense. English sovereignty was established throughout Ireland for the first time since the Norman invasion and the symbolic destruction of the O'Neill inauguration stone at Tullaghoe foretold the demise of the Gaelic lordships. The Kinsale Battlefield Project, established in 2002, has sought to locate the sites of the English siege fortifications and the final battlefield itself through a combination of desk-based assessment, landscape study and metal detection survey. This poster will present the results of the projects work to date, focusing on the successful identification of the three principal English camps, namely the Lord Deputy's Camp, the Earl of Thomond's First Camp and the Earl of Thomond's Second Camp. It will also highlight the value of conflict archaeology and its application in an Irish context.

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Associated Theme: Materializing Identities I: personhood, politics and the presentation of identity

Associated Session: Changing Identities: Exploring the Materiality of Conflict

Resettlement and Reconciliation: Tempos of life on pre-1960s InisAric.

Casey McNeill, Jillian Brems, Elizabeth Elliot

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Drawing upon personal interviews, oral histories and historical records, our study of InisArí island, located off of western Ireland, explores the social context of island life from the early 1800s through 1960 when villagers were forced off the island. In conjunction with other field research, we seek to develop a multi-faceted understanding of how this event changed the social and economic context of village life. Focusing upon issues of place and landscape, this oral history research provides new understandings of the construction of space and identity within coastal communities.

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Not associated with a theme or session

Responsible Tourism in a War-torn Land: LEBANON

Helga Seeden, Mary C. Leader, Tomoko Furukawa

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Responsible tourism works to bring about positive economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts, ethics and practices. It increasingly is being pursued throughout Lebanon, incorporated into the many community-oriented projects in heritage preservation that have sprung up in the wake of conservation and restoration pilot projects. [Comparative maps of excavations and conservation in Beirut (1996 & 2007)] Post-war development needs and tourist demands have tended to run parallel to one another, and heritage projects combining environmental and cultural resources have been the most successful and sustainable. What is needed now is a wider awareness of the importance of the developed sites, and the extension of development beyond the cities and most well known monuments. Efforts in this direction are being expanded despite continuing political instability and increased economic decline and hardship in the country. Heritage development projects in Beirut and throughout Lebanon undertaken by national organizations, citizens associations and NGOs include: Beirut 'Heritage Trail', Saida Old City, Bzouz Silk Ecomuseum and Lebanon Mountain Trail.

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Associated Theme: Heritage Tourism Agendas

Associated Session: Changing Identities: Exploring the Materiality of Conflict

Retaining culture while maintaining heritage

Mary Pappin, Junette Mitchell

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This poster will illustrate and highlight the work of the three traditional tribal groups in the Willandra Lakes World Heritage Area, to retain their culture and maintain their heritage sites.

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Associated Theme: Indigenous Archaeologies: New Challenges

Associated Session: Changing Identities: Exploring the Materiality of Conflict

Sacrifice in the Bronze Age Aegean and Near East: a poststructuralist approach

Laerke Recht

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

A bull on a table. A double-axe. Blood. Wine. Music. A feast. Death. These are just some of the elements associated with sacrifice in the archaeological, iconographic and literary records of the Bronze Age Aegean and Near East. Often seen as violent and alien in the modern world, sacrifice was an important part of religion in the ancient world. Well-known evidence from the Aegean includes the Ayia Triada Sarcophagus, showing a bull trussed on a sacrificial table, the controversial site of Anemospilia where a young man is thought to have been bound and sacrificed by a priest, and Linear B tablets recording large numbers of animals to be sacrificed at extravagant feasts at the palace centres. The Near East has the Royal Tombs at Ur, with sacrificial remains of warriors and women dressed in all their finery, grooms, and oxen still harnessed to their chariot, the Standard of Ur showing cattle being brought forward for a victorious banquet, and tablets from Ugarit recording the sacrificial cult there. My research examines the long history of theoretical and anthropological interpretations of sacrifice to take a new, poststructuralist approach, which will focus on sacrifice in the Bronze Age Aegean and Near East. This entails analysis and comparison of primary material from the archaeological, iconographic and literary records, as well as of modern approaches to this material. It will offer a new reading both of the primary material and theories of sacrifice.

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Associated Theme: Archaeology of Spiritualities

Associated Session: Changing Identities: Exploring the Materiality of Conflict

SahulTime: Rethinking Archaeological Representation in the Digital Age

Matthew Collier

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Understanding archaeology frequently involves relating a variety of concepts across space and time, so an accessible means of presenting spatio-temporal concepts is vital to effective communication. SahulTime is a new, Web-deliverable system developed specifically for visualising archaeology in the context of changing geography and landscape, combining the look and feel of GoogleEarth with an interactive, zoomable timeline to explore all manner of time-based concepts. Reconstructions of changing geography can be overlaid with time-aware icons representing geotemporal data, and coordinated with views of local landscape or archaeological excavations. Our initial application has been to exploring Pleistocene Australasian sites in the context of changing coastlines and environmental history (see: <http://sahultime.monash.edu.au>). But we are now expanding the coverage to all parts of the world on all timescales. This richly interactive interface provides the ideal adjunct in teaching or research communication contexts, and can also be deployed directly onto the Web to reach a wider audience.

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Associated Theme: Archaeology in the Digital Age 2.0

Associated Session: Digitizing the Archaeological Record: Panorama and Challenges

Saving a City: A New Survey of Tell Timai Sets the Stage for the Study and Conservation of the Ruins of a Greco-Roman Egyptian City*Jay Silverstein, Robert Littman**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

The ruins of the Greco-Roman Egyptian city of Thmuis are found at Tell-El Timai in the Nile Delta region of Egypt near the city of El-Mansourah. Thmuis flourished during Ptolemaic times and became the capital of the Mendesian nome. The city fell into decline and eventual abandonment by the end of the first millennium A.D. The site has received only sporadic archaeological attention over the last one-hundred-and-fifty years and is now in considerable danger from the expansion of neighboring modern towns. In the summer of 2007 we conducted a pilot study of the site. Our goals were to integrate the data from previous investigations, evaluate the damage and threats to the site, and to model the basic urban organization in preparation for more intensive investigations in the near future. Our results suggest that while the damage and threats to the site are considerable, the core of the ancient city is well preserved and holds great archaeological promise for enhancing our understanding of Greco-Roman socio-political and economic organization in Egypt. Long term conservation will require shifting values of the local population so that tourism and cultural patrimony supersede that of the urban development of the land.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***Scientific-Social horizon of Ethnoarchaeology in Brazil***Rita Juliana S. Poloni**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

The focus of this poster is to provide information on the methodologies and theoretical basis of ethnoarchaeology in Brazil, as well as constructing a picture of penetration of this scientific field. It will also examine how Ethnoarchaeology has provoked social questions concerning ethnicity in Brazil. Finally the data will be related to new scientific, social and political possibilities of this scientific field in Brazil and its potential social influence.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Indigenous Archaeologies: New Challenges**Associated Session: Legal systems, archaeological heritage and indigenous rights in Latin America***Seismic Acoustic Research on Identification of Archaeological Sites in Submersible Zones***Anghel Sorin, Gabriel Ion**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

In Romania, geophysical methods are normally used to estimate the distribution of cultural relics, before digging. Objects of archaeological interest are usually located within a few meters of the surface. The equipment used belongs to the seismic acoustic reflexion systems category and it is usually used in detailed investigation of the submersible sediment structure. A great contrast in acoustic impedance and occurs when there are bodies such as archaeological buildings present which are very different from the sediments.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology**Associated Session: (Re-)Evolution of Technological Applications in Underwater Archaeology***Shielings in the Gråfjell area - an almost 1000 year old tradition***Kathrine Stene, Tina Amundsen**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30***Abstract**

This poster presents the results of excavations in shieling areas in Gråfjell, Norway. A shieling (seter in Norwegian) is a summer farm mainly found in mountain areas, taking advantage of the summer grazing found in outland landscapes and mountain pastures. Connected to these areas are a range of remains: House platforms, clearance cairns, lynchets and meadows. The excavations in Gråfjell revealed a tradition and long-term use of the shieling areas. The Norwegian Defence Forces has established zones of protection for a number of shieling sites which have not been investigated in the Gråfjell military training area, for their preservation for the future.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology**Associated Session: Landuse and Landscape***Site 22 in Lukawica Co. Podkarpackie Poland***Krzysztof Werema, Marcin Piotrowski**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30***Abstract**

The southern bog boundary and topographic position within the landscape made this area an attractive location for defence and settlement purposes. It's close to a temperate 9 degrees all year round and a river source. The site was excavated in 2002-2005 and 2007. Excavation revealed signs of different archaeological cultures ranging from Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Roman period to early medieval. Geochemical and magnetic surveys were undertaken that produced a map of anomalies with archaeological objects (for example furnaces) distinguishing between production and residential parts of the settlement. Finds from the excavation include a Praga type fibula connected with the Huns and Alans migration, a golden buckle of Roman age and an early medieval decorate buckle which was imported from the Baltic area. A particularly unusual find was a ceramic zoomorphic figure typical of Moldova in VII-IX age.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***Site E3266 from the N7 Nenagh to Limerick Road Scheme***Krzysztof Werema**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30***Abstract**

This poster presents results of excavations directed by Ross MacLeod of Headland Archaeology Ltd in 2007. A series of three enclosure ditches and associated structures were discovered during the archaeological investigation at Kilnacranra, Tipperary. The site was on the north bank of the Kilmastulla River, covering an area of 12,733m². Corn-drying kilns and metal working hearths were identified. Cremation pits were also investigated on site with finds including copper alloy brooch pins. The variety of structures and activities suggests a long period of occupation and settlement on the site, with the earliest enclosure being dated to between cal AD 593±51 and cal AD 616±42. The site was partially within the footprint of the road scheme with approximately two thirds of the area remaining in situ outside. A geophysical survey was also undertaken. Post excavation analysis is currently ongoing.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session*

Social Control and Capitalism: The Social Archaeology of Industrial Dissenter Community's Villages in Ireland.*Maria E. O'Brien**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

The poster will be based on a PhD thesis for the department of archaeology at UCC. This study aims to examine aspects of society apparent in industrial workers villages associated with the textile industry in Ireland, predominantly those built but dissenter groups such as the Quakers. I aim to explore facets of social-control, familial matrixes, technological transfer and the integration of industry into the community as represented in the design and layout of planned villages. It is intended to look at villages not simply as a living environment but as a socially constructed environment, exhibiting aspects of the persona of the creator as well as the occupiers. In essence villages are created as micro-communities within the context of Anglo-Irish society as a whole. The effect of this mindset on the emergence of identities within the villages is a key theme of the project. The impact of villages on the social structure of the period in Ireland as a whole will be considered, exploring the contrast between houses built for the industrial workers and more rural farm workers houses. It will consider the ways in which layout and facilities reflect the world-views of the employer and created world views and ideologies in the workforce, incorporating an understanding of motivations beyond philanthropy and stewardship. The question of familial contacts affecting the transfer of technology or architectural techniques, not just overall plan is also essential to this study.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Issues in Historical Archaeology**Associated Session: Landuse and Landscape***Soil use from late Chalcolithic to the Middle Bronze age. New data from buried soils of the middle Po plain (northern Italy)***Mauro Cremaschi, Maria Bernabò Brea, Cristiano Nicosia**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30***Abstract**

Recent rescue archaeological excavations conducted in the middle Po plain (Northern Italy), and in particular in the central-western Emilia region, exposed significant portions of buried soils dating to the Copper and early Bronze ages. The main profiles were observed at the following sites: Benefizio (Parma), S. Ilario d'Enza and Rubiera (Reggio Emilia) dating to the Copper age; Beneceto, S. Pancrazio and S. Martino (Parma), dating to the Early-Middle Bronze Age. The investigation of such soils seems to suggest that late Copper/Early Bronze Age populations inherited from the Neolithic communities a land management strategy based on the slash and burn technique, even though not all of the deforested surface appears to be used for agriculture. Moreover, deforestation did not spread to the entire floodplain, since sites located within planitai forests with secular trees are documented. On the contrary, at the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age, palynological data reveal that the environment was widely deforested and cultivated. It is in this phase that the secondary hydrographic network is modified in order to construct drainage ditches, documented both in the immediate vicinity of the Terramare sites but also at greater distance from these settlements.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology**Associated Session: Landuse and Landscape***Stone tools, seasonality and environment in Jomon Japan***Milagros Valdes Martinez, Devena Haggis**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

The Jomon period in Japan was the period during which the inhabitants of the Japanese archipelago practised a sedentary lifestyle but subsisted by fishing, gathering and hunting, heavily utilising the coastal and inland water ways. Current Jomon research often focuses on pottery as a means to understand the dynamics of the Jomon peoples interaction with the environment. Studies of the Jomon period utilising the analysis of stone artefacts still remains an under-explored dimension in contemporary Japanese archaeology. In order to fill this gap, this paper attempts to explore the socio-cultural, ecological and livelihood patterns of the Jomon society through the analysis of the nature of stone artefact assemblages as employed by Jomon hunter-gatherers in prehistoric Japan. These artefacts have been excavated from different archaeological contexts in Japan.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Living in Island Worlds**Associated Session: The Archaeology of Islands and Coasts***Sub-fossil insect remains from burnt mounds: Current progress and future directions***Stephen Davis, Tony Brown**Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul**Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

This poster presents results to-date from a Leverhulme funded project examining insect remains from burnt mound sites across Ireland and the UK. Burnt mounds are among the most frequently encountered and widely distributed of all monument types in this region, yet are poorly understood and frequently described as enigmatic. A wide range of potential functions have been proposed for burnt mounds, including cooking, bathing, brewing and fabric/fibre processing; however, the only clear agreement on function is that they were used to heat water. We examined insect assemblages from these sites on the premise that different functions might result in unique fingerprint functional assemblages. Results indicate that these monuments were frequently sited alongside water bodies, often in proximity to a fuel source. It is suggested that water may have been sourced by creating an artificial backwater channel, to reduce the risk of the site being washed out. Functionally almost all of the assemblages investigated to date have appeared natural. This raises important questions regarding the identification of small-scale archaeological processes in the rural landscape, and highlights the necessity of genuine baseline data in palaeoentomological research.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Materializing Identities II: materials, techniques, practice**Associated Session: Hot Rocks: Heated Stone Technologies and Archaeology***Taking on the final frontier: movement and social change in early prehistoric Ireland***Thomas Kador**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30***Abstract**

Human movement could be considered both a habitual routine practice carried out largely unthinkingly and a catalyst for social change. Given this important and troublesome position it would seem crucial to find ways of investigating past peoples movements. However, in archaeological terms movement is notoriously difficult to detect, as the practice in itself tends to

leave few physical traces. How then can we embark on exploring the significance and role that peoples movements and mobility played in the past? This poster presentation aims to offer some suggestions to this question with a primary focus on early prehistoric Ireland.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Migration and Movement

Associated Session: Hot Rocks: Heated Stone Technologies and Archaeology

Technologies and Landscapes during the Mesolithic of the Irish Sea Region

Emmett O'Keefe

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30

Abstract

This poster introduces the early stages of a PhD project currently being undertaken at the UCD School of Archaeology. The project investigates the Mesolithic period of the Irish Sea Region from an integrated, holistic lithic-landscape perspective. The project's aim is to create a framework for understanding the inter-relationships between the structuring of stone technology across the landscape and the dynamic character of the study region's landscapes. The poster will outline the location of the project, the methodologies employed and will introduce one of the case study areas (North-West Wales).

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Land and Archaeology

Associated Session: Landscape Archaeology

Tempos of Life: Changing settlement practices on Omev Island, Co. Galway, Ireland

Ian Kuijt, Alissa Nauman, John O'Neill

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Archaeological survey of Omev Island, Co. Galway, Ireland, has identified over 100 prehistoric and historic sites on this inter-tidal island. The general absence of peat on the Northwest corner of Omev Island and lack of land development and disturbance from post-18th century agricultural practices has resulted in remarkable preservation conditions and outstanding archaeological visibility. Sites have been identified from the Mesolithic, Bronze Age, and later periods. The results of this survey are used to reconsider traditional views of rural coastal settlement systems and land use.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Terras Pretas and terras mulatas in the central Amazon region: A geoarchaeological perspective

Manuel Arroyo-Kalin

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This paper/poster presents the results of geoarchaeological analyses of the soil mantle from late Holocene ceramic age sites of the central Amazon region, Brazil. Geochemical, micromorphological and magnetic susceptibility data are used to assess differences between terras pretas, i.e. settlement related dark earths, and terras mulatas, i.e. anthrosols surrounding settlements. The data supports inferences that the former result from the incidental accumulation of debris associated to continuous inhabitation and that the latter track pre-Columbian practices of intensive cultivation.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: Geoarchaeology and Dark Earths

The Archaeology of Achill Island

Theresa McDonald

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Achill Island is located on the northwest coast of Ireland and is the largest (57sq miles) and most westerly (53o 57' N 10o 00') of the Irish islands. The Achill landscape is unique, with a combination of high mountains, steep sea cliffs, sweeping boglands and long sandy beaches. The island has been inhabited for about 7000 years and is dotted with a wide range of archaeological sites and monuments -megalithic tombs, Bronze Age roundhouses & field systems, cahers and cashels, a crannog, promontory forts, ancient graveyards, a Tower house, a post medieval Deserted Village and several 'booley' (transhumance) villages. A number of research projects are on-going on the island, most notably the Deserted Village Project, initiated in an effort to address the material lives of a much-neglected segment of Irish society. Since 1991, the Achill Archaeological Field School has also been investigating the diverse and significant archaeological landscape of Slievemore and has recently completed a digital survey of all archaeological monuments on the mountain, including an old graveyard that contains some early medieval remains.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

The archaeology of Post-medieval masonry bridges in urban Munster

Lisa-Levis Carey

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

I would like to open up Irish archaeology to the idea of a social role in the construction, and maintenance of post medieval bridges in Ireland. I believe carrying out a systematic study of post medieval bridges in Munster may offer a way of recognizing lost trade routes. I would also like to show how the rapid growth of national and international trade is reflected by the growth in the numbers of bridges in post-medieval Ireland. It is also important to look at the make up and building techniques that went into these structures as they are becoming more and more damaged over time due to the increasing number of vehicles and flooding. With out the proper knowledge on how to maintain and restore these bridges we are in danger of losing a valuable part of our heritage.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Issues in Historical Archaeology

Associated Session: Geoarchaeology and Dark Earths

The archaeology of the National Roads Authority (NRA); the emerging Iron Age of South Munster

Sheelagh Conran

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

Before the National Road Authority (NRA) - funded road schemes programme in Ireland commenced, relatively few archaeological sites from the Iron Age period in South Munster had been discovered. Using information from National Roads Authority (NRA) -funded excavations, this poster will identify and discuss the emerging Iron Age through this new evidence that has come to light in South Munster.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

The Archaeology of Urban Development in Munster*Laura O Connor**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

The aim of my research is to evaluate the evolution of modifications to urban forms and how their increasing complexities lead to planning control in Munster. A topic which has been largely ignored, I will examine how these urban forms developed from the seventeenth century until the 1930s, and how they have influenced our archaeological and architectural heritage in modern times. From the late Middle Ages onwards, industrialization began to generate rapid urban growth which was never before experienced in Ireland. Cork experienced a time of such great prosperity and change in the eighteenth century that it allowed its own city walls, an emblem of times past, to fall into disrepair and demolished them. Modest market towns grew dramatically beyond their own urban nuclei and as their populations grew, so did the necessity to develop amenities such as civic buildings, transport routes, water provision, drainage and sanitation. By examining the archaeological record, this study will trace the development of various towns and villages in Munster, whose status evolved from being simple market towns to major urban centres. In modern times, Ireland has achieved vast economic success, which has propelled it into undertaking a lot of infrastructural developments. With many archaeological excavations now taking place in our towns & city centres to accommodate various schemes such as broadband and sewerage, it is essential to comprehend the foundations of our urban landscapes.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***The Benan Project***Eva Lindgaard**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30***Abstract**

An archaeological site is being investigated at Benan, a farm near Steinkjer in the county of Nord-Trøndelag, central Norway. The site comprises a petroglyph panel (Benan II) partly covered by a layer of stones and earth, and a settlement in an adjacent field. The panel occupies a dome-shaped rock outcrop and is unusually large, since the petroglyphs cover more than 200 m². Both pecked and incised figures are found on the panel, which is an uncommon combination in Trøndelag. Some of these are presented and interpreted. The stone and earth fill was excavated and an interpretation of its purpose and its relation to the petroglyphs is given. Settlement remains have not previously been found close to petroglyph panels in Trøndelag. Radiocarbon dates place four structures in the Pre-Roman Iron Age (500 BC-0), predominantly in the first half of this period. These structures are the stone and earth fill, House 2, a charcoal-filled fissure close to the stone and earth fill, and a clay ditch with stone packing.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Archaeologies of Art**Associated Session: Excavating Art***The Brú na Bóinne World Heritage Site, Co. Meath, Ireland: an Emerging Research Framework***Jessica Smyth**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30***Abstract**

The Bend of the Boyne, or Brú na Bóinne, is internationally renowned for its elaborate Neolithic passage tombs, containing the largest assemblage of megalithic art in Europe. The area has been an important ritual, social and economic centre for

thousands of years and its universal value was recognized in 1993 when it was designated a World Heritage Site, only one of three on the island of Ireland. In recent years there has been a growing international trend towards the use of research frameworks for World Heritage Sites, and while a considerable body of research has already been completed within Brú na Bóinne, many key research questions need to be addressed such as the dating and development of monuments, changes in the settlement record, and how perceptions of the complex changed through time. Related management issues, preservation, conservation and interpretation within the WHS can also be seen as key issues. Accordingly, the Heritage Council in collaboration with Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government has begun drafting a Research Framework for the site, re-assessing key priorities and examining where future research should be directed.

Digital poster available*Not associated with a theme or session***The Derryhivenny Castle Project***Aideen Burke**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30***Abstract**

The Derryhivenny Castle Research Project is an ongoing archaeological landscape study into one of the last tower houses to be built in Ireland. The aim is to investigate the Castle complex from the wider perspective of the landscape, using various non-intrusive techniques such as geophysical analysis, aerial and field survey, and research. Initially, as part of an M.A. Thesis (Phase 1), this work was followed by a second phase of research, grant-funded by the Heritage Council (Phase 2). Derryhivenny Castle (National Monument) is a seventeenth century tower house, located 5 km north of the town of Portumna, and sited close to the right bank of the River Shannon. According to the inscription on the corbels of a machicolation, which reads - 'D: O M: ME: FIERIFECIT: 1643', the castle was built in 1643 by Daniel O'Madden. The tower house survives in ruins to its original height, with identifiable upstanding remains of an inner bawn wall, two flanking towers, and a gatehouse. Phase 1 of this study comprised an aerial reconnaissance, field survey, and geophysical analysis, along with desk-based research. Phase 2 represented an extensive geophysical and topographical survey of the site, aimed at targeted investigation to confirm and enhance the results of Phase 1. The main findings from both Phases of this research to date revealed evidence that Derryhivenny Castle was possibly part of a far larger complex than previously documented, comprising artillery defences encompassing the tower house and inner bawn with outer fortifications. The nature of these outer defences may represent an earlier phase of occupation or construction, possibly a moated site. Equally, they may be a later addition. Due to these non-intrusive techniques, no definitive or absolute conclusion can be drawn from this research without corroborative evidence. It is therefore hoped that further research into the Castle and its wider archaeological landscape setting will continue in the future, with targeted archaeological excavation. The poster therefore will display the results of this project to date, and outline the objectives of future research.

Digital poster available*Associated Theme: Issues in Historical Archaeology**Associated Session: Excavating Art***The Foundations of Bronze Age Settlement in the Kilmastulla Valley***Kate Taylor, Margaret McNamara, Aisling Mulcahy**Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul**Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30***Abstract**

The Kilmastulla River valley, situated between the Arra Mountains and the Silvermines in Co. Tipperary, has

previously been found to be an important focus for Bronze Age activity as evidenced by numerous Recorded Monuments such as barrows, settlement site and fulachta fiadh as well as the results of excavations that have taken place in the last few years. Excavations carried out as part of the N7 Nenagh to Limerick Road Scheme in 2006/7 have greatly enhanced this picture with a range of sites, that although currently undated, are typical of the Bronze Age, including at least twenty roundhouses and numerous fulachta fiadh and other burnt stone sites. The poster will focus on the roundhouses (11 in total) excavated by TVAS (Ireland) Ltd. The houses were found in different environments, some houses were isolated, others were found in clusters of two to five. In one case two houses overlapped demonstrating different phases of occupation. A number of different construction methodologies are evident within the remains, some houses had penannular foundation trenches, others were seen as circuits of postholes and two had unusual portal features. Whether the typological differences reflect chronological changes remains to be seen. Finds from these settlement sites include pottery and lithics, however due to the acidic soil very little faunal evidence survived. Ongoing analysis of this material and dating of the different sites will doubtless provide a great deal of information about Bronze Age settlement in this rich landscape.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

The geoarchaeological analyses of Sárrét depression (Hungary)

Gergo Persaits

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

According to the detailed sedimentological, paleontological (pollen, mollusca, makrofossils) analyses carried out on samples taken from the Sárrét Sárkeszi (Hungary) core-profile, a complete series of fluvial-lacustrine and marshland deposits have been identified as starting to develop during the Late Glacial through to the beginning of the Holocene. The highly characteristic alterations in the biofacies were linked to changes in the lithofacies within this sequence resulting in a transition in the dominance of moving water species at the beginning to that of lacustrine species preferring well-lit, well-oxygenated conditions later on. Finally the littoral and eutrophic species as well as marsh-dwellers became dominant in the profile. The End-Pleistocene, Early Holocene mesotrophic lake phase must have emerged as early as 11,000 BP in the Sárrét depression in which freshwater chalk accumulated. This calcareous mud horizon of Sárrét yielded some harpoons assumed to be of Mesolithic Age according archaeological data thus the lower part of the calcareous muds identified in the Nádasladány borehole may be correlated with a part of the Mesolithic.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: Geoarchaeology of submerged archaeological sites: studies in site characterization and formation process

The gripping nature of ochre: the association of ochre with Howiesons Poort adhesives

Marlize Lombard

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This contribution provides direct evidence for the use of ochre in adhesive recipes during the Howiesons Poort of South Africa. Stone segments from two KwaZulu-Natal sites were microscopically analysed to document ochre and resin microresidue occurrences. These microresidues show a clear distribution pattern on the tool portions that are associated with hafting. A possible functional application for ochre in

association with Later Stone Age mastics is also explored. The evidence suggestions presented here expand our understanding of the versatility, use, and value of pigmentations materials in prehistory, it is not viewed as an alternative or replacement hypothesis for its possible symbolic role during the late Pleistocene. Paper published in 2007, *Journal of Human Evolution* 53: 406-419.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: The Impact of Innovation

Associated Session: Geoarchaeology of submerged archaeological sites: studies in site characterization and formation process

The Gråfjell Project, Eastern Norway. Investigations of archaeological sites and monuments

Kathrine Stene, Tina Amundsen

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30

Abstract

This poster presents the results of the Gråfjell archaeological project (2003-2008) which was initiated when the Norwegian Parliament in 1999 passed a bill to establish a regional live firing and training range for The Norwegian Defence Forces in Eastern Norway. The training area covers 193 km², about 200 km northeast of Oslo. The area can be described as wooded outfield with extensive bog areas. Prior to the establishment of military activity in Gråfjell, the area was surveyed for archaeological sites and monuments. 2,994 sites were identified. The Gråfjell archaeological project has for a period of 5 seasons excavated about 500 sites and monuments in this area. These are Stone Age sites, moose pitfalls, tar production sites, shielings and grazing areas, hollow-ways and sites connected with Iron production. Together they represent activities that occurred over a period of 10,000 years, and massive and low intensity uses of the land during this period.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Developing International Geoarchaeology

Associated Session: Landuse and Landscape

The importance of an interdisciplinary approach to complement the Anthropological analysis: the case of the osteological series from 15th century, inhumated at Nossa Senhora da Vitória church (Porto de Mós, Leiria, Portugal)

Cristina B. Cruz, Rui C. Marques, Ana M. Silva

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The anthropological remains represent one of the most relevant tools towards the understanding and characterisation of past populations. In Portugal the systematic study of osteological assemblages, some of which are quite large, has produced important information concerning paleodemography and paleopathology of past populations. However, these results often have their significance reduced by a lack of social, cultural and historical data that could enhance understanding of some aspects not explained by paleobiological research alone. This poster tries to demonstrate the ways by which interdisciplinarity, namely historical and ethnographical studies can reveal important understanding of a Portuguese archaeological assemblages. We present the case of the anthropological remains recovered from the 15th century temple of Nossa Senhora da Vitória (Porto de Mós, Leiria Portugal).

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context

Associated Session: Landuse and Landscape

The Jomon Stone Tools Database

Milagros Valdes Martinez, Devena Haggis

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This research employs rigorous statistical techniques in order to discover distinctive patterns and dimensions hidden within the data of stone tool assemblages from Jomon archaeological sites in Japan. This data was retrieved from the Jomon Stone Tool Database, a preliminary attempt to re-categorise Jomon stone tools into easily discernable information. Two different statistical techniques were employed for this purpose: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used as a descriptive method for understanding the level of variation (difference) among different stone tool assemblages. ANOVA results show that while there are significant, within-group variations (within assemblage variations), the amount of variation in the constellation of stone artefacts across different groups is insignificant. This implies that we can sustain the hypothesis of significant homogeneity across different Japanese regions during the Jomon period.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Living in Island Worlds

Associated Session: The Archaeology of Islands and Coasts

The Living House: Considering 19th century Vernacular Architecture, Co. Galway, Ireland

Elizabeth M. Elliott, Eric Carlson, Ian Kuijt

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Understandings of rural Irish vernacular architecture are traditionally based upon historical and folklore perspectives. Archaeological assessments of the dynamics of construction, occupational history, and use life provide insight into the life histories of residential buildings that compliment and improve upon other approaches. Drawing upon field data recorded in western Connemara, Co. Galway, Ireland as well as more traditional historical and archival methods, we demonstrate the importance of stressing the archaeological complexity and considerations of the living house when addressing temporal, functional, and spatial aspects of architecture in the past.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

The Maldives: Archaeology under seige

Mike Adamson

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

Rising sea level is expected to render the Republic of the Maldives uninhabitable before 2040. The entire cultural identity of the nation is under threat, including the archaeological record of its 2,500-year period of habitation. Initiatives to address the crisis have naturally focussed on the immediate needs of the extant population, with as yet minimal emphasis placed on recovery of historic and proto-historic materials. Virtually nothing is known of the Buddhist, Hindu and perhaps even earlier phases of the nation's history. A program of rescue archaeology is urgently required.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology

Associated Session: Rising seas: exploring the impact of sea-level rise on cultural heritage resources

The Maritime Infrastructure of the Roman Empire: Understanding the Role of Roman Hydraulic Concrete

Robert Hohlfelder, John P. Oleson, Chris Brandon

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The Roman Maritime Concrete Study (ROMACONS) study Roman hydraulic concrete (RHC), a plastic building material that consisted of a mortar of pozzolana, lime and water to which aggregate (caementa) was added. This amazingly durable material was placed in a maritime environment where it would set and then cure underwater. We have identified c. 150 archaeological sites in the Mediterranean where there are structural remains of RHC either on land or underwater. We have developed a unique method of extracting cores from these structures for analysis at the research laboratories of CTG Italcementi in Bergamo. We are attempting to learn about the physical and mechanical properties of RHC and the sourcing of raw materials for this building material. Cores have been collected and tested from Portus, Cosa, Baiae, and St. Liberata in Italy as well as samples from Caesarea Palaestina (Israel), Alexandria, three sites in Greece and possibly from ancient harbours in France, Spain and Portugal. In a effort to better understand how Roman builders actually used RHC a small 2x2x2 m. pila or pier was constructed in the harbour of Brindisi (Italy) and routine tests have been conducted on this block to assess how quickly it has cured and reached its maximum strength. It is believe that this is a unique experimental archaeological project, the first one conducted to better understand the complexities of Roman harbour technology.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology

Associated Session: Rising seas: exploring the impact of sea-level rise on cultural heritage resources

The memory of the rivers: study of musculoskeletal stress markers (MSM) in a skeletal sample from Constância, Portugal (14-19th centuries)

Sandra Assis

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Paleopathological studies have revealed a direct connection between some types of bone lesions and the stress associated with the performance of certain activities. The interdisciplinary approach presented here aims to combine the skeletal evidence, through the study of musculoskeletal stress markers (MSM) in a sample (N=64) exhumed from the Constância necropolis, Portugal (14th-19th centuries), with historical, ethnographic and economic data, attributed to river related activities, such as fishing and shipbuilding, which were dominant occupations among the ancient inhabitants of Constância. Thirty-six body MSM sites were scored using the method of Mariotti et al. (2004). From the results it can be highlighted that the mean upper MSM scores were higher in females than males, and the opposite was noted for the lower MSM. In males, alterations at the costoclavicular ligament predominated; while in females at the supinator muscle. The lower MSM most affected were the quadriceps femoris muscle in males, and the gluteal muscles in females. The sexual dimorphism was higher in females, when considered the upper anatomical sites. Age at death proved to be a contributing factor to increase MSM values. Significant results were obtained in male individuals in the musculoskeletal groups involved in rowing, corroborating the historical records referring that man must have been actively implicated in this activity. From the overall results it is possible to conclude that the ancient inhabitants of Constância would have been submitted to acute episodes of biomechanic stress, corroborating the historical descriptions. Grant sponsor:

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia. Grant number: SFRH/BD/36739/2007

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context

Associated Session: Rising seas: exploring the impact of sea-level rise on cultural heritage resources

The Prehistory of Piperstown: A reassessment of an upland landscape

Kim Rice

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

In 1962, Etienne Rynne and Paddy Healy surveyed an archaeological complex on Piperstown Hill, Co. Dublin for the National Museum of Ireland, which included seven subcircular structures, four of which contained stonelined rectangular hearths and eight cairns that form a linear arrangement and overlook a river valley to the west. The proposed poster will display the results of a study undertaken in 2006 on this prehistoric complex, as part of this the charcoal, artefacts and cremated bone from the excavation were analysed and a radiocarbon date was returned. New features including a prebog wall and associated cairns and a standing stone were identified and surveyed alongside existing monuments. Therefore, this has demonstrated the benefits of revisiting old excavations in light of developing archaeological techniques and theoretical approaches.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Independent Sessions

Associated Session: Old Wine in New Bottles: working on old excavations using modern methods

The Raised Past: Peatland Treasures and the National Museum of Ireland 1

Padraig Clancy

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

From hunter-gatherer sites to medieval manuscripts and costumes, peatlands have yielded some of Ireland's most significant archaeological discoveries. Throughout prehistory peatlands formed both physical barriers and ritual landmarks in the landscape. Hence from the Neolithic onwards trackways crossed the bogs and votive offerings were deposited into the peat. Due to the unique preserving qualities of peatlands, archaeological timbers, artefacts and human remains from all periods survive in excellent condition. The 1799 discovery of trumpets in an Armagh bog is the first in almost three thousand National Museum records of peatland finds dating to all periods. In the last 50 years reports of stray finds from bogs have been coupled with the results of numerous excavations of archaeological sites in peatlands. Archaeological investigations within Bord na Móna bogs alone have yielded invaluable dating evidence and paleo-environmental information, along with a rich array of artefacts. The National Museum of Ireland itself has recently been engaged in peatland projects such as the excavation and conservation of the Psalter from Faddan More Bog and the Bog Bodies project that culminated in the Kingship & Sacrifice exhibition.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

The Raised Past: Peatland Treasures and the National Museum of Ireland 2

Padraig Clancy

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This is the second of two posters presented on this topic by the National Museum of Ireland.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

The skeletal remains of Du Preezhoek, Pretoria, South Africa: A bioarchaeological investigation of an early pioneer family

anja meyer, Sven Ouzman

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

In 2006 graves containing 11 human skeletons (3 adults and 8 children) were recovered by Archaic Heritage Project Management (HPM) on the western banks of the Apies River next to the Old Nederlandsch Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg Maatschappij (NZASM) Bridge in Pretoria, also known as Du Preezhoek. This area has since been all but destroyed by the Gautrain Rapid Rail development and the remains reburied in Pretoria's Old Church Street West Cemetery. Archaeological research indicates that the cemetery dates to the mid-to-latter half of the 19th century and contained the remains of early pioneer families. Forensic anthropological and bioarchaeological techniques conducted with the guidance of the University of Pretoria's Anatomy Department provided information on early pioneer health diet and health, as well as race and identity. The adults, for example showed signs of scurvy and tooth decay while the children seemed in good health. This combined archaeology and bioarchaeological approach was supplemented by archival and genealogical sources as well as oral testimony to provide insight into these individuals' lifestyles and a glimpse into pioneer life in 19th century Pretoria.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context
Associated Session: History of Health in Africa

The Sleza Massif in SW Poland. A natural holy place

Justyna Baron

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 15:30

Abstract

The Sleza Massif located 35 km southwest of Wrocław, represents the highest part of the Sudety Foreland with its maximum height of 718 m a.s.l (above sea level). and dominates the surrounding plain area. The massif consists of three main mountains: Sleza, Wieżyca and Radunia. Owing to its specific geographical conditions, the massif demonstrates a distinctive climate (abundant rainfalls, numerous storms, foginess and temperatures below the average) which has been regarded as confirming the supernatural characteristics of the site. The area was penetrated as early as in the Neolithic but the most interesting remains are dated to the Bronze Age, early Iron Age and early Middle Ages. They seem to confirm a particular role of that area in religious activities. Owing to discoveries made there since 1733, all of them have been of particular research interest for almost three centuries. Around the mountain tops, a number of prehistoric stone walls were found, while stone sculptures of human, animal and geometric figures discovered at their feet were interpreted as cult devices. The poster presents the history of research of selected sites on the Sleza Massif.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Archaeology of Spiritualities

Associated Session: Natural Sacred Sites and Holy Places

The story of a mans life: a paleopathological approach

María F. Becerra, María F. Fernández

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

This poster presents the paleopathological analysis of the skeletal remains of a male individual found in Finca Elias-1 site (Tucumán, Argentina) in 2003. The aim of this work is to identify possible pathologies or signs of violence that this person suffered during his life or the ones that could have caused his death. We follow the protocol of Campillo Valero (1991) for paleopathological studies. First, we studied the context information. After that, we made a morphological description of the skeletal remains we had, to estimate sex, age and height of the individual, and also the integrity of the evidence. These first steps of the research are very important in the identification of possible pathologies, as we have to analyze the body as a whole, to make a more accurate estimation and to not confuse natural signs of a determinate age or sex, with evidence of pathology. We believe this kind of analysis is important because it allows us to know more about the life of the person itself, whether they suffered a disease, hereditary or not, what kind of work they could have done, if they walked long distances or if their food was sufficient or unhealthy. Analyzing the signs left on the body, we can also wonder how those pathologies could have affected their daily life.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context

Associated Session: Osteobiography and forensic anthropology

The Strata Florida Landscape Project: Mapping the estates and their antecedents

Jemma Bezant

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

This project is predicated on the landscapes once under the control of the Cistercian monastery of Strata Florida in central Ceredigion, Wales. The bulk of these lands were granted soon after 1164 by the Lord Rhys of Deheubarth but the structure of these holdings was almost certainly one of early medieval antecedence. This territorial framework continued into the post Dissolution era and into that of the local gentry estate including the Vaughans at Trawscoed, the Powells of Nanteos, the Johnes at Llanfair Clydogau and Hafod and the Stedmans at Mynachlog Fawr, Strata Florida. The retroactive analysis of estate maps and rentals is being combined with data generated by archaeological fieldwork. The focus is a representative group of farms, settlements and landscape types, especially the main ancient tenements which constituted the grange landscapes. The project will generate an integrated landscape data set via GIS in order to develop and inform existing research partnerships. An appraisal of the methodologies, both established and innovative is envisaged in order to increase our rather weak understanding of these rural landscapes. This will allow an overview of the archaeology of medieval settlements and communities in West Wales, including a study of the modes of representing land and the attitudes and ideologies of landholders and tenants in the modern era to such things as land use, cultural identity and social conflict, and will also enable an exploration of social and political issues of landscape representation both in the past and in the present day.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Archaeology in the Digital Age 2.0

Associated Session: Space, place and landscape archaeology in the Digital Age

The Upper Submerged Forest of Goldcliff East, South Wales, Severn Estuary

Scott I. Timpany, Emma A. Tetlow

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Intertidal peats along the coastline of the UK have long been recognised as containing the remnants of former woodlands (submerged forests) since at least the 17th century. However, even today few of these have been studied in any detail with investigations tending towards the use of one or two methodologies. The importance of submerged forests in understanding and reconstructing past woodland communities is crucial in adding to our knowledge of these past environments; these are after all the actual past woodlands. At Goldcliff East in South Wales, a multi-proxy palaeoenvironmental approach was used to map and study these former woodlands. Analyses included the use of pollen, plant macrofossil, wood identification, palaeoentomological and dendrochronological studies. The result of this has been to not only build a picture of the character and structure of these woodlands at both canopy and field layers, but also a spatial aspect in relation to woodland spread across the wetland from the former Goldcliff Island.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology

Associated Session: Space, place and landscape archaeology in the Digital Age

The use of a high-resolution 3D Chirp sub-bottom profiler for the reconstruction of a shallow archaeological wreck site: the Grace Dieu

Ruth M. K. Plets, Justin K. Dix, Jon Adams, Jon Bull

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Maritime archaeologists are increasingly required to investigate important sites in a non-destructive manner, especially since in-situ preservation of wooden artefacts is preferred over extensive and expensive excavations. Although the potential of marine geophysics and acoustics as a rapid, inexpensive and non-intrusive method is widely accepted, its use is limited to detection and imaging of shipwrecks exposed on the seabed. This poster demonstrates how, with the use of a marine high-resolution 3D sub-bottom (Chirp) system, the remains of an archaeological wreck, Henry V's Grace Dieu, buried within the muddy inter-tidal sediments of the Hamble River (UK), were detected and imaged. The data has, for the first time, identified the true plan form and dimensions of the remaining segments of the buried vessel. Additionally, it was possible to determine the degradation state of the timbers and produce a full 3D reconstruction of the surviving hull.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Maritime and Underwater Archaeology

Associated Session: (Re-)Evolution of Technological Applications in Underwater Archaeology

The use of FT-IR in the analysis of archaeological pottery residues and coprolites

Lisa-Marie Shillito, Matthew Almond

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Chemical methods are being increasingly used in the analysis of archaeological materials, however some techniques such as

infra red spectroscopy are under-used. A range of archaeological samples have been examined using FT-IR. These include suspected coprolite samples from the Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük in Turkey, pottery samples from the Roman site of Silchester, UK and the Bronze Age site of Gatas, Spain and unidentified black residues on pottery sherds from the Roman sites of Springhead and Cambourne, UK. Identification of these samples in the field is based on visual characteristics and texture, with the coprolites having a distinct orange colour and the pottery having black residues with smooth and rough textures. However, such visual identifications can often be misleading due to the similarity with deposits such as ochre and clays. FT-IR is proposed as a quick and cheap method of screening archaeological samples before subjecting them to the more expensive and time consuming method of GC-MS. This will eliminate inorganic samples such as clays and ochre from GC-MS analysis, and in the case of coprolites screen those samples which are most likely to have a high concentration of preserved organic residues.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

The Viking Age glass beads of Ireland

Joanne O' Sullivan

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

This research project concentrates on an often neglected but highly valuable chronological indicator in Early Medieval archaeology: the humble bead. Sometimes worn as status and ethnic markers, beads were a highly prized item of adornment in society and occur both in burial and settlement contexts from Viking Age Ireland. The distribution of such items will be studied in order to gain an insight into trade and interpersonal contact carried out within the Viking Age in Ireland. Manufacturing evidence for these artefacts has not been found in Ireland as of yet, inferring the use of imports. Because of this, manufacturing centres in Scandinavia will be studied in order to ascertain the origins of the Irish material. The main aim of this project is to carry out a comparative study of Viking Age bead types, using both Scandinavian and Irish examples, which will reveal typological parallels and therefore signs of possible trade and influence. Classification of the types of beads present in the sample will help create one of the most valuable results of this project: the completed catalogue, a systematic reference for those wishing to date a context using associated beads. In particular, this project will investigate the issue of status in Viking Age Ireland, through the examination of site types which yield beads included in this study as well as the analysis of burial evidence which is essentially a display of status of the dead.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Usage of digital recording and storage in the El Pilar Project, Belize

Christian T. Egerer, Anabel Ford

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 15:30

Abstract

This paper focuses on three aspects of ceramic documentation for the Maya site of El Pilar: (1) how information from the ceramic pieces is recorded in a way that enables digital storage and retrieval, (2) how the information gathered is digitally stored and archived, and (3) how the digitally stored data is processed and integrated into databases for analysis and interpretation. It will also be shown how the transition from traditional means of data storage, such as paper notes, to new digital media can be achieved without major complications. Furthermore, arguments are proposed that show why new digital manipulation of Maya ceramic data is preferred to

traditional means of working with collected ceramic data in the Maya area.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Archaeology in the Digital Age 2.0

Associated Session: Digitizing the Archaeological Record: Panorama and Challenges

Using phytolith assemblages to analysis of an Sarmatian kiln for baking pottery

Gergo Persaits, Sandor Gulyás, Marianna Imre, Pál Sümegi

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The kilns are small but complex components of archaeological sites. The purpose of our work is the environmental analysis of the kilns. The aim was to extract information from the former vegetation or fuel (wood, straw) by the analysis of the samples from the kilns. We have analyzed phytolith assemblages, because the biogenic opal is very resistant and survives even where the pollen assemblages have been lost. We analyzed 10 samples from a Sarmatian kiln for making pottery. The phytolith, organic matter and carbonate content of each sample has been analyzed, and in our presentation we would like to present the results and their relationships.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Vínculos arqueológicos de la Cuenca del Lago de Valencia con la región insular de Venezuela

Carlos E. Escalona, Cristal Barreto, Miren Bilbao, Josmar Cruz

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Los análisis de sedimentos del lago de Valencia indican que durante el cuaternario tardío la cuenca no era muy favorable para la ocupación humana, aunque la evidencia arqueológica indica que penetraban bandas de cazadores recolectores con cierta frecuencia en el área. Hace más o menos 6000 años, a lo largo de la costa y las islas venezolanas se consolidaba una economía de subsistencia basada en la recolección de moluscos. Estos grupos dominaron el arte de la navegación y poblaron las islas de Araya, Curazao y Bonaire. Ya para comienzos de la era cristiana entran en la zona grupos portadores de cerámica que lejos de su centro cultural dejaron huellas claras de su presencia en Cerro Machado y en la Bahía de Ocumare. Estos asentamientos frente al mar parecen indicar que eran sociedades de pescadores y recolectores. En este poster se mostrará la vinculación (de) entre estos grupos en el lago de Valencia, la costa y las islas venezolanas.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: Materializing Identities I: personhood, politics and the presentation of identity

Associated Session: Visual Bodies: Exploring the Representation of Identity

Wearing the Cross: Displaying religious identity in early medieval Ireland

Maureen Doyle

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

The Christian symbol of the cross is a common sight in the remains of early medieval Ireland, notably on cross-slabs, free-standing crosses and other monuments at church and monastic sites; it is also found in illuminated manuscripts and on metalwork of the period. But was it used on a smaller scale to express personal religious belief and identity? Cross pendants and cross-shaped brooches, often dating to the

periods of conversion to Christianity, are known from other parts of Europe; but specific cross-shaped jewellery appears to be absent from early medieval Ireland. However, cross motifs do form part of the decoration on some personal ornaments, suggesting that these were indeed used in the creation and performance of a Christian identity. But whose identity is being displayed here in the absence of furnished burials, can we associate these items with particular people or groups, and identify the likely context(s) in which the deliberate performance of Christian identity might have taken place?

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Materializing Identities I: personhood, politics and the presentation of identity*

Associated Session: *Visual Bodies: Exploring the Representation of Identity*

Where all of the children gone? The Ukrainian aspect of the problem

Svitlana A. Kulinich

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Thu 03 Jul 10:30

Abstract

Like adults, children play important social roles in many societies now and in the Past, and, therefore, the task of archaeologists is to learn something about children's lives and the roles they played in society using archaeological data. Prehistoric burials provide opportunities for the exploration of numerous aspects of childhood. The Dnieper Rapids region of Ukraine has a wealth of cemeteries dating to the Mesolithic period. The characteristic feature of all of these cemeteries is a negligibly small quantity of deceased young. So the question arises - what is the reason for this? This lack of infant and child burials in the communal cemeteries is not an isolated phenomenon limited to one region. Examination of the structure of these cemeteries and comparison with Mesolithic cemeteries of Europe enable us to draw interesting conclusions about the social position of infants and children in Prehistory.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Peopling the Past, Individualizing the Present: Bioarchaeological Contributions in a Global Context*

Associated Session: *A cast of thousands: children in the archaeological record*

Where are the sites: Application of GIS on National Road Schemes in Cork, Ireland

Ken Hanley

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Tue 01 Jul 15:30

Abstract

This poster will portray some of the applications of GIS in analysing where archaeological sites have been discovered on recent National Road Schemes in County Cork, Ireland. The poster is aimed at archaeologists new to GIS and will examine some of the assumptions and pitfalls to be avoided in GIS use.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Archaeology in the Digital Age 2.0*

Associated Session: *Space, place and landscape archaeology in the Digital Age*

Women in Santa Ana: new contributions to the study of the Guarani-Jesuit Reductions in the Rio de la Plata area (South America) during the 17th and 18th centuries

Maria V. Roca

Displayed: Thu 3 Jul-Fri 4 Jul

Attended: Fri 04 Jul 10:30

Abstract

One of the mechanisms of domination and conquest, systematically maintained by the Spanish Crown in the

overseas territories, was the establishment of Missions. From the beginning of the 17th century the Society of Jesus were charged with performing this task among the Guarani that inhabited the area of the Rio de la Plata, in South America. Although the Guarani-Jesuit Reductions (Reducciones) has been the subject of many studies, there are significant aspects yet to be examined about the role played by the Guarani women living in those Reductions. This study, therefore, tries to shed light on a subject that has received little attention both in this specific subject area and within the traditional archaeology. Thus, starting with a study of one of the structures of the Mission Santa Ana, the Coty-Guazu (house of widows, orphan girls and adulterous women), and taking into account contemporary sources of the period, the Guarani women will be shown to play significant role. The aspects of the reductional social life they undertook will be stressed, as well as their meaning, as they are key features of the new social relations that started to unfold in this particular area. This work was carried out within the framework of the Archaeology of Santa Ana (Misiones), Argentina, project and with the agreement of methodological collaboration signed between the Universidad Nacional de Rosario and the Universidad Nacional de Misiones.

Digital poster available

Not associated with a theme or session

Zoomorphs of Shark and Rays in the Brazilian Prehistory

Manoel Gonzalez

Displayed: Mon 30 Jun-Tue 1 Jul

Attended: Mon 30 Jun 10:30

Abstract

Since the nineteenth century the zoomorph sculptures have been studied by Brazilian archaeology, and a number of theories have emerged about the manufacture these artefacts. Pre-historic groups represented the meaning of an animal in its natural environment through manufacture of its image in rock. Several factors of immaterial culture may contribute to specific choice of the species due to its important cultural significance. So far four zoomorphs of elasmobranchs are known: a Great White Shark, *Carcharodon carcharias* with 572x223x135 dimensions, from Rio Grande do Sul State; a Hammerhead Shark with dimensions 250x180x60, from Santa Catarina State; a stingray of the Family *Myliobatidae* with dimensions 185x131x38 from Santa Catarina State; and, a ray of the Family *Narcinidae* with dimensions 147x71x40 from Santa Catarina State. Despite being found only in the states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul shark and ray zoomorphs, the groups of fishing-gatherers that inhabited the Brazilian coast left rich evidence. The main records of the connection of elasmobranchs with these fishing-gatherers groups and the groups of other regions, is the association of teeth and vertebrae of sharks and rays and ray spines with burials found in coastal shell mounds. The sharks and rays may have been regarded as sacred animals, used as elements of ritual passage and to differentiate the status of individuals in the same group.

Digital poster available

Associated Theme: *Our Changing Planet: Past Human Environments in Modern Contexts*

Associated Session: *Studies of human-animal relationships: new theoretical approaches*

Associated Session: *Studies of human-animal relationships: new theoretical approaches*

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WAC-6 Participant List

(up-to-date as of 12 June 2008)

Adams, Jeffrey, University of Minnesota, adam0484@umn.edu
 Adekola, Kolawole, University of Ibadan, kolaadekola@yahoo.com
 Admirand, Kelly, University College Dublin, School of Archaeology, kelly_admirand@yahoo.ie
 Agostini, Camilla, Universidade Federal Fluminense, camilla_agostini@yahoo.com.br
 Aguilar Be, Jesus Manuel, National Development of Indigenous Communities in the State of Quintana Roo, jisrael5@gmail.com
 Aguilar Cruz, Carlos Tomas, Consejo de pueblos atacameños, carlosaguilarcruz@yahoo.com.mx
 Aguilar Diaz, Miguel, Universidad de los Andes, ma.aguilar112@uniandes.edu.co
 Aguilera, María, Investigación Arqueológica, mapintag@andinanet.net
 Aitchison, Kenneth, Institute of Field Archaeologists, kenneth.aitchison@archaeologists.net
 Ajewole, Juliana Blessing, Obafemi Awolowo University ILE IFE, Osun State, ogunfolabi@yahoo.com
 Aki, Sahoko, sahokoaki@netscape.net
 Akinade, Olalekan, National Commission for Museums and Monuments, akinadeoa@yahoo.com
 Albarella, Umberto, University of Sheffield, u.albarella@sheffield.ac.uk
 Alberg, David, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, david.alberg@noaa.gov
 Alberti, Benjamin, Framingham State College, balberti@frc.mass.edu
 al-Busaidi, Yaqoob, University of Wales, ceynon@uwic.ac.uk
 Aldenderfer, Mark, University of Arizona, aldender@u.arizona.edu
 Aldred, Oscar, Institute of Archaeology, Iceland, oscar@instarch.is
 Aleru, Jonathan, University of Ibadan, olualeru@yahoo.com
 Alex, Lynn, University of Iowa, lynn-alex@uiowa.edu
 Alexianu, Marius-Tiberiu, 'Al.I. Cuza' University Iasi, alexianumariu@yahoo.com
 Alexopoulos, Georgios, University College London, alexopoulosgeorgios@yahoo.gr
 Al-Gailani Werr, Lamia, University College London, werr@globalnet.co.uk
 Allen, Mitchell, Left Coast Press, Inc., mitch@lcoastpress.com
 Allison, Shannon, Queen's University Belfast, sallison02@qub.ac.uk
 Allison, John, johnvallison@yahoo.com
 Almansa Sánchez, Jaime, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, almansasanchez@gmail.com
 Alphas, Efthymia, Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, ealphas@gmail.com
 Altschul, Jeffrey, Statistical Research, Inc./SRI Foundation, jhaltschul@srircrm.com
 Alves, Francisco, Igespar, francisoalves@gmail.com
 Amkreutz, Luc, National Museum of Antiquities, The Netherlands, l.amkreutz@rmo.nl
 Amundsen, Tina, Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo, tina.amundsen@khm.uio.no
 Anderson, Christine, University of Massachusetts, banderson@anthro.umass.edu
 Anderson, David, University of Tennessee, dander19@utk.edu
 Anderson, Claire, The Discovery Programme, claire_arch@yahoo.co.uk
 Andreeff, Alexander, University of Gothenburg, alexander.andreeff@hgo.se
 Andronic, Mugur, Museal Complex of Bukovina, andronicmugur@yahoo.com
 Angel, Christopher, University of Arkansas, angel.spatial@gmail.com
 Angelo, Dante, Stanford University, dangelo@stanford.edu
 Anghel, Sorin, GEOECOMAR, soanghel@geoecomar.ro
 Anstee, Mark, markanstee@onetel.com
 Antolín Tutusaus, Ferran, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, ferranantolin@hotmail.com
 Antoniadou, Ioanna, University of Southampton, ia05@soton.ac.uk
 Antrobus, Abby, University of Durham, a.i.antrobus@durham.ac.uk
 Aquino Caetano, Karine, Universidade Católica de Goiás, srta_aquino@hotmail.com
 Aranui, Amber, Opus, aaranui@hotmail.com
 Araujo, Astolfo, University of São Paulo, astwolfo@yahoo.com.br
 Archila, Sonia, Universidad de los Andes, sarchila@uniandes.edu.co
 Ardren, Traci, University of Miami
 Areshian, Gregory, University of California at Los Angeles, sarduri@cs.com
 Argent, Gala, University of Leicester, gala@argento.co.uk
 Argüello, Pedro, Universidad de Caldas, arguellopomag2003@yahoo.es
 Armit, Ian, University of Bradford, i.armit@bradford.ac.uk
 Armstrong, Douglas, Syracuse, darmstrong@maxwell.syr.edu
 Armstrong Oma, Kristin, University of Oslo, kristin.oma@gmail.com
 Arndt, Ursula, Simon Fraser University, uarndt@sfu.ca
 Arnoldo, González Cruz, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, arnoldorr@yahoo.com
 Arriola, Donna, University of the Philippines
 Arroyo-Kalin, Manuel, University of Cambridge, maa27@cam.ac.uk
 Arsenault, Daniel, Université du Québec à Montréal, arsenault.daniel@uqam.ca
 Arwill-Nordbladh, Elisabeth, University of Gothenburg, E.Nordbladh@archaeology.gu.se
 Ascherson, Neal, University College London, TCRNNEA@UCL.AC.UK
 Ashley, Michael, University of California, Berkeley, mashley@berkeley.edu
 Ashley, Ceri, University College London, c.ashley@ucl.ac.uk
 Asombang, Raymond, University of Yaounde, asombang_raymond@yahoo.fr
 Assis, Sandra, Research Centre for Anthropology and Health, sandraassis78@yahoo.com
 Atkins, Terryl, Thompson Rivers University, tatkins@tru.ca
 Attenbrow, Valerie, Australian Museum, val.attenbrow@austmus.gov.au
 Attorre, Tiago, Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology of the University of São Paulo MAE/USP, attorre@gmail.com
 Axelsson, Tony, Västarvet, Tony.alexsson@vgregion.se
 Ayala Rocabado, Ruth Patricia, Instituto de Investigaciones Arqueológicas y Museo, payala_rocabado@hotmail.com
 Ayán Vila, Xurxo, High Council for scientific research, phxurxo@usc.es
 Ayers-Rigsby, Sara, ayersrigsby@gmail.com

Babits, Lawrence, East Carolina University
 Babot, María del Pilar, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, shypb@arnet.com.ar
 Bacelar Alves, Lara, CITCEM - Universidade do Porto (Fac. de Letras) e Universidade do Minho, larabacelar@gmail.com
 Baciú, Elena, Fédération Roumaine des Associations Clubs et Centres, elenacalugarubaciú@gmail.com
 Badran, Arwa, University of Newcastle, Arwa.badran@ncl.ac.uk
 Bailey, Douglass, University of Cardiff, dwbailey@stanford.edu
 Bailey, Greg, University of Bristol, greg.bailey@bristol.ac.uk
 Bailey, Edward, Headland Archaeology, ed@headlandarchaeology.com
 Baillie, Britt, University of Cambridge, bab30@cam.ac.uk
 Baker, Christine, Fingal County Council, christine.baker@fingalcoco.ie
 Bakry, Frédéric, CIRAD, frederic.bakry@cirad.fr
 Balee, William, Tulane University, wbalee@tulane.edu
 Balme, Jane, University of Western Australia, jbalme@cyllene.uwa.edu.au
 Banerjea, Rowena, University of Reading, r.y.banerjea@reading.ac.uk
 Banffy, Eszter, Arch.Inst.HASc., banffy@archeo.mta.hu
 Banks, William, CNRS, w.banks@ipgq.u-bordeaux1.fr
 Banks, Iain, University of Glasgow, j.cochrane@archaeology.gla.ac.uk
 Barandela, Israel, University of Sheffield, israelbarandela@hotmail.com
 Barba, María Elena, I.N.A.H., acuatica@prodigy.net.mx
 Barber, Iain, Isu Pots, iain.barber@gmail.com
 Bårdseth, Gro Anita, University of Oslo, g.a.bardseth@khm.uio.no
 Barham, Anthony, Australian National University, Anthony.Barham@anu.edu.au
 Barker, Anita, La Trobe University, anitabarker@iprimus.com.au
 Baron, Justyna, Wrocław University, jbaron@archeo.uni.wroc.pl
 Barros, Alonso, Universidad Católica del Norte, abarros@ucn.cl
 Barry, Terry, Trinity College Dublin, tbarry@tcd.ie
 Barton, Kevin, LGS, kevin.barton@lgs.ie
 Barton, Justin, University College London, j.barton@ucl.ac.uk
 Barton, Huw, University of Leicester, hjb15@le.ac.uk
 Bashir, Tasneem, Institute of Technology, Sligo, bashir.tasneem@itsligo.ie
 Bassett, Everett, University of Utah, everettarch@aol.com
 Battilani, Patrizia, University of Bologna, patrizia.battilani@unibo.it
 Baus, Annette, University of Reading, a.baus@reading.ac.uk
 Baxter, Ian, Glasgow Caledonian University, i.baxter@gcal.ac.uk
 Baxter, Jane Eva, DePaul University, jbxater@depaul.edu
 Beaule, Christine, Duke University, cbeaule@duke.edu
 Beavan-Athfield, Nancy, Rafter Radiocarbon/GNS Science (NZ), n.beavan@gns.cri.nz
 Becerra, María Florencia, Instituto de Arqueología y Museo, florenciabecerra@gmail.com
 Beck, Colleen M, Desert Research Institute, Colleen.Beck@dri.edu
 Beck, Stephen, James Cook University, becklease@gmail.com
 Becker, Katharina, University College Dublin, katharina.becker@ucd.ie
 Becker, Elize, University of Pretoria, elize_becker@vodamail.co.za
 Beglane, Fiona, Freelance zooarchaeologist and Institute of Technology, Sligo, fionabeglane@yahoo.com
 Bell, Peter, Historical Research Pty Ltd, Adelaide, pbell.2@bigpond.com
 Bell, Martin, University of Reading, m.g.bell@reading.ac.uk
 Bell, Trevor, Memorial University, tbell@mun.ca
 Bello, Charles, CRCG, LLC, hop@epix.net
 Bemping, Kwasi, Aluka, inna.stolyarova@jstor.org
 Benjamin, Richard, International Slavery Museum
 Bennell, Cameron, Willoughby City Council, cameron@heritageconnect.com.au
 Benozzo, Francesco, Università di Bologna, benozzo@lingue.unibo.it
 Berg, Ina, University of Manchester, ina.berg@manchester.ac.uk
 Bergerbrant, Sophie, Stockholm University, sophie.bergerbrant@ark.su.se
 Bergh, Stefan, National University of Ireland, Galway, Stefan.bergh@nuigalway.ie
 Bernard, Vincent, CNRS/Univ. Rennes1, vincent.bernard@univ-rennes1.fr
 Bernbeck, Reinhard, Binghamton University, rbernbeck@binghamton.edu
 Bernhardsson, Magnus, University of Iceland/Williams College, mbernhar@williams.edu
 Berón, Mónica, CONICET-UBA-UNCPBA, monberon@mail.retina.ar
 Berry, Shawn, South African Heritage Resources Agency, sberry@wc.sahra.org.za
 Berry, Jessica, Flinders University, jberry6@mac.com
 Bessho, Hidetaka, Higasi-osaka city Konoike-shinden Museum, bessho@kcn.ne.jp
 Bettencourt, Ana Maria dos Santos, University of Minho, bettencourt.ana@gmail.com
 Bezant, Jemma, University of Wales, Lampeter, j.bezant@lamp.ac.uk
 Bhiry, Najat, Laval University, najat.bhiry@cen.ulaval.ca
 Bhuiyan, Mohammad Abul Kasim, Bhuiyan Welfare Foundation, bwf_organization@yahoo.com
 Biasatti, Soledad, Cayana Colectivo de Arqueología, Universidad Nacional de Catamarca, solebiasatti@yahoo.com.ar
 Bicket, Andrew, Loughborough University, A.Bicket@lboro.ac.uk
 Biggs, Robert, Department of Education & Early Childhood Development, biggs.robert.r@edumail.vic.gov.au
 Biglari, Fereidoun, National Museum of Iran, fbiglari@gmail.com
 Bilbao, Miren, Universidad Central de Venezuela, mkbilbao@gmail.com
 Bindner, Conor, University of Notre Dame, cbindner@nd.edu
 Birch, Jennifer, McMaster University, birchja@mcmaster.ca
 Biriukov, Andrey, Samara Higher School of Privatization and Enterprise, acdis@mail.ru
 Birk, Jago Jonathan, University of Bayreuth, jago.birk@uni-bayreuth.de
 Black, Richard, Historic Monuments Advisory Council
 Blakey, Michael, College of William and Mary, mlblak@wm.edu
 Blockley, Simon, University of Oxford
 Blume, Cara Lee, Delaware Division of Parks and Recreation, cara.blume@state.de.us

Boatright, Dan, University of Liverpool, D.Boatright@liv.ac.uk
 Boedhihartono, Boedhi, University of Indonesia, boedhihartono@yahoo.com
 Boedhihartono, Agni Klintuni, IUCN-International Union for Conservation of Nature, agni.boedhihartono@iucn.org
 Bogdanos, Matthew, United States Marine Corps
 Bohorquez, Stefan, Investigación Arqueológica, sborquez@gmx.net
 Boivin, Nicole, University of Cambridge
 Bolger, Teresa, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd., tbolger@mglarc.com
 Bolger, Isabella, University College Dublin, bbolger@rpii.ie
 Bolton, Jason, Bolton Consultancy, info@boltonconsultancy.com
 Bombak, Andrea, University of Calgary, aebombak@ucalgary.ca
 Bonsall, James, Earthsound Archaeological Geophysics, james@earthsound.net
 Borderie, Quentin, University Paris 1 Sorbonne, quentinborderie@yahoo.fr
 Boreham, Julie, Earthslides, julie@earthslides.com
 Boreham, Steve, University of Cambridge, sb139@cam.ac.uk
 Boroneant, Adina, Institute of Archaeology Vasile Parvan, boro30@gmail.com
 Bottacchi, Marta Caterina, Siena University, bottacchi@unisi.it
 Bouissac, Paul, University of Toronto
 Bower, Mim, University of Cambridge, mab1004@cam.ac.uk
 Boyd, Rebecca, University College Dublin, rebeccaiboyd@gmail.com
 Bradley, John, National University of Ireland, Maynooth
 Bradley, Richard, University of Reading, r.j.bradley@reading.ac.uk
 Bradshaw, Elizabeth, Rio Tinto, elizabeth.bradshaw@riotinto.com
 Brady, Conor, Dundalk Institute of Technology, conor.brady@dkit.ie
 Brady, Liam, Monash University, Liam.Brady@arts.monash.edu.au
 Brady, Niall, The Discovery Programme Ltd, niall@discoveryprogramme.ie
 Branch, Nicholas, University of London, n.branch@rhul.ac.uk
 Bray, Tamara, Wayne State University, t.bray@wayne.edu
 Bray, Peter, University of Oxford, peter.bray@queens.ox.ac.uk
 Breen, Colin, University of Ulster, cp.breen@ulster.ac.uk
 Brems, Jillian, University of Notre Dame, jbrems@nd.edu
 Brewer-LaPorta, Margaret, SUNY Purchase and LaPorta and Associates, L.L.C., mbrewer-laporta@laportageol.com
 Bridgen, James, Headland Archaeology Ltd, Info@headlandarchaeology.ie
 Brittain, Marcus, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, mb654@cam.ac.uk
 Brockwell, Sally, Australian National University (ANU), sally.brockwell@anu.edu.au
 Brodie, Neil, Stanford University, nbrodie@stanford.edu
 Brookes, Stuart, University College London
 Brooks, James, School for Advanced Research, jfb@sarsf.org
 Brouwers, Will, RACM, w.brouwers@racm.nl
 Brown, Tony, University of Southampton, Tony.Brown@soton.ac.uk
 Brown, Alex, University of Reading, a.d.brown@reading.ac.uk
 Brown, Claire, University of Notre Dame, cbrown25@nd.edu
 Brownlee, Rowan, University of Sydney, r.brownlee@library.usyd.edu.au
 Bruck, Joanna, University College Dublin, Joanna.Bruck@ucd.ie
 Brunning, Richard, Somerset County Council Heritage Service, rbrunning@spmerset.gov.uk
 Budby, Rebecca, Woora Consulting, rebecca.budby@woora.com.au
 Bugarin, Flordeliz, Howard University, florieb@hotmail.com
 Bühler, Birgit, University of Vienna, birgit.buehler@univie.ac.at
 Bukach, David, University of Birmingham, d.bukach@bham.ac.uk
 Bullen, Margaret, mubullen@hotmail.com
 Bunce, Amy, AmyRBunce@hotmail.com
 Bunney Leiju, Julius, Mbarara University of Science and Technology, leiju2002@yahoo.co.uk
 Burke, Heather, Flinders University, heather.burke@flinders.edu.au
 Burke, Aideen, aideen_1@hotmail.com
 Burns, Alan, Brambuk/Monash Uni, bramback@netconnect.com.au
 Burtenshaw, Paul, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, paul.burtenshaw@gmail.com
 Burton, Jeff, National Park Service, United States of America, burall@sprynet.com
 Busato, Sergio, Universidade Estadual Paulista, slbusato@ig.com.br
 Butler, Beverley, University College London, beverley.butler@ucl.ac.uk
 Butsch, Lukas, Universitaet Freiburg, Lukas.Butsch@ucdconnect.ie
 Buzon, Michele R, Purdue University, mbuzon@purdue.edu
 Buzzi, Marina, IIT-CNR, Marina.Buzzi@iit.cnr.it
 Byrne, Sarah, University College London, sebyrne@gmail.com
 Byrne, Patrick, RARI
 Byrnes, Emmet, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, emmet.byrnes@agriculture.gov.ie
 Caball, Marc, University College Dublin, hii@ucd.ie
 Cairns, Hilary, AURA/University of Sydney, hmcains@bigpond.net.au
 Cairns, Hugh, AURA/University of Sydney, hmcains@bigpond.net.au
 Cale, Valerie, Community Archaeology Limited, admin@communityarchaeology.co.uk
 Cale, Kevin, Community Archaeology Limited, admin@communityarchaeology.co.uk
 Cameron, Ian, ianccameron@hotmail.com
 Camp, Stacey, Stanford University, scamp@stanford.edu
 Campbell, Gerald, Headland Archaeology Ltd
 Campbell, Ian, The World Bank
 Campbell, John, James Cook University, John.Campbell@jcu.edu.au
 Cane, Sam, sam.d.cane@btinternet.com
 Caponetti, Lorenzo, Ipogea, lcaponetti@yahoo.it
 Caracuta, Valentina, Università di Foggia
 Carey, Lisa Levis, Archaeological Department, lisa-levis86@hotmail.com

Carillo, Erminia, University of Brighton, E.Carillo@brighton.ac.uk
 Carillo, Laura, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, laura_carillomarquez@yahoo.com.mx
 Carlin, Neil, University College Dublin, neil.carlin@gmail.com
 Carlisle, Philip, English Heritage, philip.carlisle@english-heritage.org.uk
 Carman, Patricia, University of Birmingham, j.carman@bham.ac.uk
 Carman, John, University of Birmingham, j.carman@bham.ac.uk
 Carolina, Cristal, Universidad Central de Venezuela, barretocristal@gmail.com
 Carr, Gillian, University of Cambridge, gcc20@hermes.cam.ac.uk
 Carr, Margaret, Oxfam Ireland, margaret.carr@oxfamireland.org
 Carreras Egaña, Ana María, Universidad de Cádiz, anacarrerasster@gmail.com
 Carson, Anneliese, Eureka Research and Consulting, acarson@cyllyene.uwa.edu.au
 Carver, Martin, Antiquity
 Cases Contreras, Barbara, barbaracases@gmail.com
 Cassidy, Beth, Archaeological Development Services Ltd, t_leonard@adsireland.ie
 Castaño, Rita Lucy, Pueblo Tonokoté de Santiago del Estero, lucycasta3@yahoo.com.ar
 Castaño Asutich, Anabelle, Museo Etnográfico "J. B. Ambrosetti", FFyL - UBA, anabelle_castano@yahoo.com.ar
 Castillo, Alicia, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, alicia.castillo@upm.es
 Castro, Victoria, National Monuments Council of Chile, vcastrorosas@hotmail.com
 Catapoti, Despina, British School at Athens, dcatapoti@yahoo.com
 Cavellier, Catalina, Universidad de los Andes, c-cavelli@uniandes.edu.co
 Cavellier, Ines, Instituto Humboldt, icavellier@humboldt.org.co
 Cavers, Graeme, AOC Archaeology Group, graeme.cavers@aocarchaeology.com
 Cavicchioli, Marina, UNICAMP, marinacavicchioli@mpkbrasil.com.br
 Ceja Acosta, Jorge, UNAM
 Cerqueira, Fabio, Universidade Federal de Pelotas, fabiovergara@uol.com.br
 Chadha, Ashish, Yale University
 Chalmers, Alan, University of Warwick, a.g.chalmers@warwick.ac.uk
 Champion, Matthew, Boydell & Brewer Ltd., timescape@tiscali.co.uk
 Chan, Benjamin, University of Manchester, benjamin.chan@manchester.ac.uk
 Chapman, Cyril, Bartington Instruments Ltd., keeley.lally@bartington.com
 Chapman, Henry, University of Birmingham, h.chapman@bham.ac.uk
 Charest, Michelle, Brown University, Michelle_Charest@brown.edu
 Charno, Michael, Archaeology Data Service, mdc502@york.ac.uk
 Chazine, Jean-Michel, CNRS/Credo, jm.chazine@wanadoo.fr
 Chechushkov, Igor, Institute of History and Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Science, chivpost@mail.ru
 Chemko, Ericka, Inuit Heritage Trust, echemko@iht.ca
 Chen, Xingcan, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, chenxingcan@hotmail.com
 Chevalier, Alexandre, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, alexandre.chevalier@skynet.be
 Chiang, Min-Chin, Leiden University, kayriver@gmail.com
 Chilton, Elizabeth, University of Massachusetts
 Chourmouziadi, Nassia, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, nassiah@hist.auth.gr
 Christ, Carol P, California Institute of Integral Studies, cpc@otenet.gr
 Christensen, Kim, University of California Berkeley, kchristensen@berkeley.edu
 Christopher, Ronald, U.S.S. Arizona Civil War Gunboat Foundation, ussazcwgf@msn.com
 Ciesielska, Adriana, Adam Mickiewicz University, adrianac@wp.pl
 Clark, Kate, Kate Clark Associates, kate@kateclark.co.uk
 Clark-Balzan, Laine, University of Oxford, laine.clark-balzan@keble.ox.ac.uk
 Clarke, Anne, University of Sydney, Annie.Clarke@usyd.edu.au
 Clarkson, Chris, The University of Queensland, c.clarkson@uq.edu.au
 Clayton, Emma, Trinity College Dublin, claytone@tcd.ie
 Cleary, Kerri, University College Dublin, Kerri.Cleary@ucd.ie
 Clegg, Margaret, Natural History Museum London, m.clegg@nhm.ac.uk
 Clements, Joyce, Gray & Pape, Inc., jclements@graypape.com
 Cleworth, Alexandra, Archaeological Institute of America, illlyria@charter.net
 Clyne, Miriam, National University of Ireland, Galway, m.clyne1@nuigalway
 Cobb, Hannah, University of Manchester, hannah.cobb@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk
 Cochrane, Andrew, Cardiff University, cochranea@cardiff.ac.uk
 Cocroft, Wayne, English Heritage, wayne.cocroft@english-heritage.org.uk
 Cohler, Deborah, San Francisco State University, dcoehler@sfsu.edu
 Colbung, Oscar, Southern Aboriginal Corporation, oscar@sacorp.com.au
 Coldrick, Bryn, Amergin Consulting (Australia) Pty Ltd, bryn@amergin.com.au
 Cole, Noelene, James Cook University, nacole@optusnet.com.au
 Coller, Matthew, Monash University, matthew.coller@infotech.monash.edu.au
 Colley, Sarah, University of Sydney, sarah.colley@usyd.edu.au
 Collins, Tracy, Aegis Archaeology, tracy@aegisarc.com
 Comer, Douglas, Cultural Site Research and Management, dcomer@culturalsite.com
 Compañy, Gonzalo, Secretaría de Ciencia y Tecnología. Facultad de Humanidades y Artes. Universidad Nacional de Rosario, zalocvive@yahoo.com.ar
 Comsa, Alexandra, Institute of Archaeology, acomsa2003@yahoo.com
 Conkey, Margaret, University of California, meg@berkeley.edu
 Conlin Casella, Eleanor, University of Manchester, e.casella@manchester.ac.uk
 Conneller, Chantal, University of Manchester, chantal.conneller@manchester.ac.uk
 Conron, Sheelagh, National Roads Authority, nroycroft@nra.ie
 Constantinescu, Bogdan, National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, bconst@nipne.ro
 Conway, Meagan, University of Notre Dame, meagan.conway@gmail.com
 Cooke, Pat, University College Dublin
 Cooke, Robbie, Routledge, robbie.cooke@tandf.co.uk
 Cooney, Gabriel, University College Dublin, gabriel.cooney@ucd.ie

Cooper, Anwen, University of Reading, a.j.cooper@rdg.ac.uk
 Cooper, H. Kory, Purdue University, korycooper@gmail.com
 Cooper, Katherine, University of Cambridge, kmc34@cam.ac.uk
 Cooper, Jago, University of Leicester, jagocooper@hotmail.com
 Corbett, John, Portland State University, corbettj@pdx.edu
 Corniquet, Claire, Université Libre de Bruxelles, ccorniquet@ulb.ac.be
 Corns, Anthony, The Discovery Programme, anthony@discoveryprogramme.ie
 Corsane, Gerard, Newcastle University, g.e.corsane@ncl.ac.uk
 Cortón Noya, Natalia, Escola Superior de Conservación e Restauración de Bens Culturais de Galicia, nataliac_n@yahoo.es
 Cotiuga, Vasile, Al. I. Cuza University Iasi, vasicot@uaic.ro
 Coupland, Gary, University of Toronto, coupland@chass.utoronto.ca
 Coyne, Frank, Aegis Archaeology
 Craib, Donald, Lilley Legal Team, dfcraib@dfcraib.com
 Cremo, Michael, mcremo@cs.com
 Crevecoeur, Isabelle, RBINS, isabelle.crevecoeur@naturalsciences.be
 Crockett, Robin, University of Northampton, robin.crockett@northampton.ac.uk
 Croft, Robert, Somerset County Council, racroft@somerset.gov.uk
 Crone, Anne, AOC Archaeology, anne.crone@aocarchaeology.com
 Crosby, Eleanor, Turnix Pty Ltd, e.crosby@turnix.com
 Crouch, Joe, Monash University, wendy.saunders@arts.monash.edu.au
 Croucher, Sarah, Wesleyan University
 Croucher, Karina, Higher Education Academy / University of Liverpool, karina.croucher@liverpool.ac.uk
 Crowley, Laura, VU University Amsterdam, lm.crowley@let.vu.nl
 Crowther, Alison, University of Sheffield, a.crowther@sheffield.ac.uk
 Crumley, Carole, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Crumley@unc.edu
 Cruz, Josmar, Universidad Central de Venezuela
 Cruz, Cristina, Research Centre for Anthropology and Health, cbscruz@gmail.com
 Cryerhall, Abi, Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland, abi.archaeologist@gmail.com
 Cullinan, Megan, University College Dublin, megancullinan@gmail.com
 Cummins, Thomas, University College Dublin, thomas.cummins@ucd.ie
 Cupul May, Claudio, Organization for the Magement of Culture - EMCSA, jisrael5@gmail.com
 Cura, Pedro, Museu de Arte Pré-histórica de Mação, saracura@portugalmail.pt
 Cura, Sara, Museu de Arte Pré-histórica de Mação, saracura@portugalmail.pt
 Curate, Francisco, University of Coimbra, f_curate@yahoo.com
 Curran, Caitriona, University College Dublin, School of Archaeology, treeniebobo@gmail.com
 Curry, Javanica, Aluka, inna.stolyarova@jstor.org
 da Conceição Silva, Abilio, Secretaria de Estado da Cultura, Ministerio da Educação, Timor L'Este, sally.brockwell@anu.edu.au
 Dagoreau, Christophe, STRATI-CONCEPT, christophedagoreau@free.fr
 Daltrini Felice, Gisele, Fundação Museu do Homem Americano, fumdam@terra.com.br
 Daly, Darina, University College Dublin, darina.daly@ucdconnect.ie
 Daly, Aoife, dendro@dendro.dk
 Dambach, Katie, University of Massachusetts Amherst, kdambach@anthro.umass.edu
 Danaher, Ed, National Roads Authority, edanaher@nra.ie
 Daniel, Castro Benitez, Ministry of Culture, Colombia, dcastro@mincultura.gov.co
 Davies, Matthew, University of Oxford, matthew.davies@arch.ox.ac.uk
 Davis, Stephen, University College Dublin, stephen.davis@ucd.ie
 Davison, David, Archaeopress, bar@archaeopress.com
 Dawdy, Shannon Lee, University of Chicago, sdawdy@uchicago.edu
 Dawson, Barbara, Hugh Lane Municipal Gallery
 Dawson, Helen, University of Kent, helen.dawson@uclmail.net
 Day, Jo, Trinity College Dublin, jday@tcd.ie
 Day, Michael, London University, michael.day@mailbox.ulcc.ac.uk
 de Almeida, Marcia Bezerra, mar.bezerra@uol.com.br
 De Cunzo, Lu Ann, University of Delaware, decunzo@udel.edu
 De Langhe, Edmond, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, edmond.delanghe@chello.be
 de Maret, Pierre, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Pierre.de.Maret@ulb.ac.be
 de Moor, Victor, Leiden University, victor_de_moor@hotmail.com
 de Souza, Philip, University College Dublin, philip.desouza@ucd.ie
 De Vivo, Sebastian, Stanford University, sdevivo@stanford.edu
 Deal, Michael, Memorial University, mdeal@mun.ca
 Dean, Martin, ADUS, martin@adus.org.uk
 Dean, Emily, Southern Utah University, deane@suu.edu
 Debert, Jolene, University of Manchester, jolene.debert@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk
 Deevy, Mary, National Roads Authority, mdeevy@nra.ie
 Dega, Michael, Naga Research Group
 Degiorgi, Giuliana, Fondazione Ecm, giuliana.degiorgi@fondazione-ecm.it
 Delgado, Ana, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, ana.delgado@upf.edu
 Delgado, Florencio, Viceministerio de Cultura, fdelgado@usfq.edu.ec
 Delle, James, Kutztown University, delle@kutztown.edu
 Dencker, Jørgen, Viking Ship Museum, jd@vikingeskibsmuseet.dk
 Denham, Tim, Monash University, Tim.Denham@arts.monash.edu.au
 Denton, Katie, University of London, k.g.denton@rhul.ac.uk
 Desmond, Sylvia, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd., sdesmond@mglarc.com
 Desrosiers, Pierre, Avataq Cultural Institute, servicearch@avataq.qc.ca
 Devine, Emma, Kilkenny Archaeology, kilkennyarchaeology@gmail.com
 Devos, Yannick, Université Libre de Bruxelles, yadevos@ulb.ac.be
 Dewing, Elizabeth, University of Southampton, ead106@soton.ac.uk
 Diaz-Guardamino, Marta, Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Spain), marta_diaz_guardamino@hotmail.com

Dinis, António, University of Minho, antoniopdinis@iol.pt
 Dix, Justin, University of Southampton
 Dixon, Ana-Marta, University College London, anipushki@hotmail.com
 Dixon, James, University of the West of England
 Dlamini, Nonhlanhla, University of Cape Town, ndlamini@palaeo.eu
 Dolan, John, University College Dublin, johncdolan@gmail.com
 Dolan, Brian, University College Dublin, brian.dolan@ucd.ie
 Domingo Sanz, Ines, Flinders University, ines.domingo@uv.es
 Donald, Lantzke, Heritage Consultant, qaxiote@bigpond.com
 Donceva-Petkova, Lyudmila, Archaeological Institute and Museum, maya@flora-bg.net
 Donnelly, Colm, Queen's University Belfast
 Donovan, Maire, University College Dublin, maire.donovan@ucd.ie
 Dortch, Joe, University of Western Australia, jdortch@cyllene.uwa.edu.au
 Dosedla, Henry, German Museum Agriculture, dosedla@gmx.de
 Dowd, Marion, Institute of Technology, Sligo, dowd.marion@itsligo.ie
 Downes Kirkpatrick, Jane, Orkney College UHI- Millennium Institute, jane.downes@orkney.uhi.ac.uk
 Doyle, Maureen, University College Dublin, School of Archaeology, maureen.doyle@ucd.ie
 Doyle, Lisa, Headland Archaeology Ltd., Info@headlandarchaeology.ie
 Doyle, Tara, Headland Archaeology Ltd., Info@headlandarchaeology.ie
 Doyle, Ian, The Heritage Council, ian@heritagecouncil.com
 Doyle, Jessica, University College Dublin, jessica.doyle@ucdconnect.ie
 Doyle, Niamh, University College Cork, niamhdoyle@gmail.com
 Drew, Julie, Consulting Archaeologist, juliedrew@optusnet.com.au
 Duff, Leo, Kingston University, l.duff@kingston.ac.uk
 Duffy, Brian K, Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government, brian.k.duffy@environ.ie
 Duggan, Rebecca, Parks Canada Agency, rebecca.duggan@pc.gc.ca
 Dunne, Noel, National Roads Authority, ndunne@nra.ie
 Dunne, Laurence, Eachtra Archaeological Projects, lar@eachtra.ie
 Durrani, Nadia, Current World Archaeology, nadia@archaeology.co.uk
 Duru, Gunes
 Dwyer, Emma, Museum of London Archaeology Service, edwyer@molas.org.uk
 Dyason, Fiona, University of Western Australia, fiona.dyason@gmail.com
 Dyrkorn Heierland, Ida, University of Bergen, ida@heierland.no
 Dyson, Stephen, University of Buffalo, cldyson@buffalo.edu
 Earl, Graeme, University of Southampton, graeme.earl@soton.ac.uk
 Ebbitt, Alicia, Indiana University, aebitt@indiana.edu
 Edgar, Blake, University of California Press, blake.edgar@ucpress.edu
 Edgeworth, Matthew, University of Leicester, me87@le.ac.uk
 Edmonds, Mark, University of York, mre500@york.ac.uk
 Edwards, Susan, Desert Research Institute, susan.edwards@dri.edu
 Edwards, Ceiridwen, Trinity College Dublin, edwardc@tcd.ie
 Egerer, Christian, Bonn University, gelton.torr@gmail.com
 Egloff, Brian John, University of Canberra, Brian.Egloff@canberra.edu.au
 Eichberger, Holger, UMIT, he@aon.at
 EL Mekaoui, Amina, Metropolitan Autonomous University Uam-Iztapalapa/Organization for the Management of Culture ,
 jisrael5@gmail.com
 Eling McIntosh, Herbert H., INAH- Nuevo Leon, heling@avantel.net
 Elliott, Elizabeth, University of Notre Dame
 el-Rishi Benzaid, Hwedi Abdulsalam Mohamed, University Garyounis
 Emerson, Thomas, University of Illinois, teee@uiuc.edu
 Endere, Maria-Luz, INCUAPA-Universidad Nacional de Centro de la Pcia de Buenos Aires
 Engelstad, Ericka, University of Tromsø, erickae@sv.uit.no
 English, Penny, Anglia Ruskin University, penny.english@anglia.ac.uk
 Engmann, Rachel, Stanford University, rengmann@stanford.edu
 Entwistle, Jane, Northumbria University, jane.entwistle@unn.ac.uk
 Eogan, George, Emeritus Professor of Celtic Archaeology, University College Dublin
 Eogan, James, National Roads Authority, jeogan@nra.ie
 Eren, Metin, University of Exeter, me238@exeter.ac.uk
 Escalona, Carlos, Universidad Central de Venezuela, syahoram@hotmail.com
 Escobar, Aristides, Museo del Barro, santatide@yahoo.com
 Espenlaub, Stacey, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology, stacey@sas.upenn.edu
 Evans, Amanda, Tesla Offshore, LLC, evansa@teslaoffshore.com
 Ewonus, Paul, University of Cambridge, pae26@cam.ac.uk
 Fagan, Brendan, faganbrendan@yahoo.ie
 Fairclough, Graham, English Heritage, graham.fairclough@english-heritage.org.uk
 Farajova, Malahat, Gobustan National Historical Artist Preserve, malahat@mail.ru
 Farchakh - Bajaly, Joanne, Al Akhbar newspaper, joannef@terra.net.lb
 Farias, Valentina, University FASTA, etnosalud@yahoo.com.ar
 Farrell, Nancy, Cultural Resource Management Services, nancy@crms.com
 Farrell, Mary, United States Forest Service, mfarrell@fs.fed.us
 Fawcett, William, Bureau of Land Management, bill_a_fawcett@nv.blm.gov
 Fawsitt, Sarah, sarahzwho@hotmail.com
 Fay, Brian, Dublin Institute of Technology, Portland Row, brian.fay@dit.ie
 Faylona, Marie Grace Pamela, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, pamelafaylona@yahoo.com
 Fedje, Daryl, Parks Canada, daryl.fedje@pc.gc.ca
 Feldman, Alice, University College Dublin
 Fennelly, Katherine, University College Dublin, School of Archaeology, kat.fennelly@gmail.com
 Fenner, Jack, University of Wyoming, fennerj@uwyo.edu

Fenwick, Corisande, Stanford University, cfenwick@stanford.edu
 Ferguson, Natasha, University of Glasgow, n.ferguson@archaeology.gla.ac.uk
 Ferguson, T J, University of Arizona, tjf@wildblue.net
 Fermin, Pedro Pablo, UCM, pedritofmaguire@gmail.com
 Fernandez, Jose, beroso@hotmail.com
 Ferrand, Paris, Univesidad Veracruzana, parisferrand@hotmail.com
 Ferrer Martín, Meritxell, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, meritxell.ferrer@upf.edu
 Ferris, Neal, University of Western Ontario, nferris@uwo.ca
 Fforde, Cressida, HistorySpace Ltd, cressidaff@compuserve.com
 Fibiger, Linda, University of Oxford, linda.fibiger@arch.ox.ac.uk
 Field, David, English Heritage, david.field@english-heritage.org.uk
 Finlayson, William, CBRL, b.finlayson@cbri.org.uk
 Fiore, Danae, CONICET & UBA, danae_fiore@yahoo.es
 Fiorentino, Girolamo, Università del Salento, girolamo.fiorentino@ateneo.unile.it
 Fisher, Claire, SLAIS, University College London, c.fisher@ucl.ac.uk
 Fitzgerald, Carlos, Ciudad del Saber, carlosfitzgerald@gmail.com
 Fitzsimons, Rodney, Trent University, rodneyfitzsimons@trentu.ca
 Flatman, Joe, University College London, j.flatman@ucl.ac.uk
 Fleming, Arlene, Cultural Resource and Development Specialist, halandarlene@msn.com
 Fleming, Andrew, andrewfleming43@btinternet.com
 Fletcher, Roland, University of Sydney, roland.fletcher@arts.usyd.edu.au
 Flood, Rupert, University College Dublin, rupert.flood@ucdconnect.ie
 Flynn, Mairead, maireadaf@hotmail.com
 Foanaota, Lawrence, Solomon Islands National Museum, loafoa@yahoo.com
 Foley, Claire, Environment and Heritage Service, Claire.Foley@doeni.gov.uk
 Folorunso, Caleb Adebayo, University of Ibadan, cafoloso@hotmail.com
 Fondrillon, Mélanie, UMR 6173 CITERES, fondrillonm@gmail.com
 Forbes, Susan, Te Papa, susanf@tepapa.govt.nz
 Ford, Anabel, Exploring Solutions Past, ford@marc.ucsb.edu
 Forrest, Craig, University of Queensland, c.forrest@law.uq.edu.au
 Forster, Emily, University of Southampton, Emily.Forster@southampton.ac.uk
 Forte, Michele, University of Sheffield, michele_forte@virgilio.it
 Fortenberry, Brent, Boston University
 Fouseki, Kalliopi, University of York, kf511@york.ac.uk
 Fowler, Chris, Newcastle University, c.j.fowler@ncl.ac.uk
 Fox, Michael, michael@knowth.com
 Foxon, Andrew, Manx National Heritage, andrew.foxon@mnh.gov.im
 Franceschini, Leria, University of Corsica, franceschini@univ-corse.fr
 Franco, Luis, Universidad del Cauca, luisge7@hotmail.com
 Franke, Kathrin, kati_franke@yahoo.de
 Frazer, William, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd.
 Fredengren, Christina, The Discovery Programme, christina@discoveryprogramme.ie
 Friedling, Louise, University of Cape Town, louise.friedling@uct.ac.za
 Frieman, Catherine, University of Oxford, cfrieman@gmail.com
 Froment, Alain, IRD, froment@mnhn.fr
 Frühsorge, Lars, University of Hamburg, lars@fruehsorge.de
 Fuller, Rachel, University of Otago, fulra228@student.otago.ac.nz
 Funari, Pedro, Unicamp, ppfunari@uol.com.br
 Furlong, Mary, Florida Public Archaeology Network, mfurlong@uwf.edu
 Furukawa, Takumi, The Board of Education, Oita city
 Furukawa, Tomoko, American University of Beirut, tf04@aub.edu.lb
 Gala, Monica, monarix@yahoo.it
 Gale, Stephen, University of Sydney, sgale@mail.usyd.edu.au
 Galindo, Roberto, National Institute of Anthropology and History, elbogavante@yahoo.com
 Galvin, Treasa, University of Botswana, galvin@mopipi.ub.bw
 Gangopadhyay, Kaushik, Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training, Eastern India, k.gongo@gmail.com
 Garden, Mary Cate
 Gaughwin, Denise, Forest Practices Authority, Denise.Gaughwin@fpa.tas.gov.au
 Gaynor, Patrick, pjgaynor@ceinternet.com.au
 Gearey, Benjamin, University of Birmingham, b.r.gearey@bham.ac.uk
 Geary, Kate, Institute of Field Archaeologists, kate.geary@archaeologists.net
 Geber, Jonny, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd., jgeber@mglarc.com
 Geddes, Linda, New Scientist, Linda.Geddes@newscientist.com
 Geller, Pamela, University of Miami, pgeller@sas.upenn.edu
 Gendron, Daniel, Avataq Cultural Institute, severian@avataq.qc.ca
 Georgakopoulos, Konstantinos, University of Liverpool, k.georgakopoulos@liv.ac.uk
 Geraga, Maria, University of Patras, mgeraga@upatras.gr
 Gerke, Roger, New Mexico State University
 Gero, Joan, American University, jgero@american.edu
 Gerstenblith, Patty, DePaul University, pgersten@depaul.edu
 Gherdevich, Davide, University of Trieste, dgerdevich@units.it
 Ghiberti, Anna Maria, Fondazione Ecm, anna.ghiberti@fondazione-ecm.it
 Ghisaura, Antonello, Fondazione Ecm, anna.ghiberti@fondazione-ecm.it
 Ghobadi, Ali, American University, ghobadi@american.edu
 Gibson, Erin, University of Glasgow, egibson12@yahoo.ca
 Giedelmann-Reyes, Mónica Johanna, Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana (Seccional Bucaramanga), mgiedelmann@upbbga.edu.co
 Giesen, Myra, ICCHS
 Giligny, François, Université Paris 1, giligny@univ-paris1.fr

Gillette, Garry, ARARA, gcgillette@ix.netcom.com
 Gillette, Donna, University of California, Berkeley, rockart@ix.netcom.com
 Gilliland, Krista, University of Stirling, k.m.gilliland@stir.ac.uk
 Gillmore, Gavin, Kingston University, G.Gillmore@kingston.ac.uk
 Gill-Robinson, Heather, North Dakota State University, Heather.Gill-Robinson@ndsu.edu
 Gilman, Paul, Essex County Council, paul.gilman@essex.gov.uk
 Gilmour, Simon, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, director@socantscot.org
 Gimson, Heather, Earthsound Archaeological Geophysics, heather@earthsound.net
 Glass, Emily, University of Bristol, emilyglass@yahoo.com
 Glassow, Michael, University of California, Santa Barbara, glassow@anth.ucsb.edu
 Gligor, Mihai, "1 Decembrie 1918" University, m_gligor@yahoo.com
 Gloade, Gerald, The Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq, gerald@cmmns.com
 Gnecco, Cristobal, Universidad Del Cauca, cgnecco@unicauca.edu.co
 Goddard, Jennifer, University of Cambridge, jlg47@cam.ac.uk
 Golding, Kirsty, University of Stirling, kag2@stir.ac.uk
 Golson, Jack, ANU, jack.golson@anu.edu.au
 Gonçalves, Alexandrino, Escola Superior de Tecnologia e Gestão de Leiria, alex@estg.ipleiria.pt
 Gonzalez, Sara, University of California, Berkeley, gonzalsa@berkeley.edu
 González Ojeda, Diego Salvador, Technical Particular University of Loja, disagofecit@gmail.com
 Gonzalez Reyero, Susana, Spanish Council for Scientific Research, sgreyero@ih.csic.es
 Gonzalez-Ruibal, Alfredo, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, a_ruibal@yahoo.co.uk
 Goodale, Nathan, Hamilton College, ngoodale@hamilton.edu
 Goodison, Lucy
 Goodman-Elgar, Melissa, Washington State University, mage@wsu.edu
 Googoo, Phyllis, The Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq, tim@cmmns.com
 Gordon, Bryan, Canadian Museum of Civilization, bryan.gordon@civilization.ca
 Gorke, Danielle, Flinders University, daniellegorke@hotmail.com
 Goss, Vladimir Peter, University of Rijeka, vgoss@aol.com
 Goto, Akira, Nanzan University, agoto@nanzan-u.ac.jp
 Gowen, Margaret, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd.
 Gracie, Natalie, University College Dublin, natalie.gracie@ucdconnect.ie
 Gracio, Jérémy, Université Marc Bloch, Strasbourg, hahnjustin7@yahoo.fr
 Graefen, Angela, Institute of Anthropology, Mainz University, info@bioarchaeology.de
 Graham, Elizabeth, University College London, e.graham@ucl.ac.uk
 Graham, Roy Eugene, University of Florida, regraham@ufl.edu
 Grahm, Wera, The Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research, wera.grahm@niku.no
 Grande Leon, Alfredo, Universidad De Sevilla, alfredogrande@arqueologiavirtual.com
 Grattan, John, Aberystwyth University, jpg@aber.ac.uk
 Graves, Dorothy, University of Edinburgh, s0238067@sms.ed.ac.uk
 Graves-Brown, Paul, slightly.muddy@virgin.net
 Gray, Anna, WCRM, amiegray@yahoo.com
 Gray, Dorrick, Jamaica National Heritage Trust, dorrickgray@jnht.com
 Gray, Jefferson, Thunder Bay NMS, jeff.gray@noaa.gov
 Gray Jones, Amy, University of Manchester, amy.gray-jones@postgrad.man.ac.uk
 Green, Stanton, Monmouth University, Sgreen@monmouth.edu
 Green, Paul, United States Air Force, paul.green@us.af.mil
 Greenberg, Raphael, Tel Aviv University, grafi@post.tau.ac.il
 Greene, Sharon, University College Dublin, sgreenedouglas@gmail.com
 Greer, John, Greer Services, Archeological Consulting, jgreer@greerservices.com
 Greer, Mavis, Greer Services, Archeological Consulting, mavis@greerservices.com
 Greer, Shelley, James Cook University, Shelley.Greer@jcu.edu.au
 Gren, Leif, Swedish National Heritage Board, leif.gren@raa.se
 Grenier, Robert, ICUCH/Parks Canada, Robert.Grenier@pc.gc.ca
 Grier, Colin, Washington State University, cgrier@wsu.edu
 Grieve, Amanda, University of Southampton, A.L.Grieve@soton.ac.uk
 Griffiths, Seren, Cardiff University, griffithssg@cf.ac.uk
 Groleau, Amy, Binghamton University, amy.groleau@gmail.com
 Grønnesby, Geir, NTNU - Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, geir.gronnesby@vm.ntnu.no
 Grounds, Shoshanna, QSNTS, shoshgr@gmail.com
 Guerrero Vila, Emma, University of Notre Dame, eguerrero@nd.edu
 Gulyás, Sándor, University of Szeged, gubanc@yahoo.com
 Gummerman IV, George, Northern Arizona University, george.Gummerman@nau.edu
 Gundu, Zacharys, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, takuruku@yahoo.com
 Guse, Daryl, Australian National University, daryl.guse@bigpond.com
 Haber, Alejandro, Universidad Nacional de Catamarca, afhaber@gmail.com
 Haggis, Devena, University of Tsukuba, devenahaggis@hotmail.com
 Hahn, Justin, Université Marc Bloch, Strasbourg, hahnjustin7@yahoo.fr
 Hakenbeck, Susanne, University of Cambridge, seh43@cam.ac.uk
 Hale, Alex, RCAHMS, Alex.Hale@rcahms.gov.uk
 Hall, Caroline, Blackpool Council, caroline.hall@blackpool.gov.uk
 Hall, Martin, University of Cape Town, Martin.Hall@uct.ac.za
 Hamby, Louise, Australian National University, louise.hamby@anu.edu.au
 Hamilakis, Yannis, University of Southampton, y.hamilakis@soton.ac.uk
 Hampson, Jamie, University of Cambridge, jh431@cam.ac.uk
 Hanley, Ken, National Roads Authority, khanley@nra.ie
 Hansell, Pat, Blackpool Council, pat.hansell@blackpool.gov.uk
 Hansen, Christine, Australian National University, christine.hansen@anu.edu.au
 Hanson, Kathryn, University of Chicago, kahanson@uchicago.edu

Harbison, Peter, Royal Irish Academy
 Harding, Anthony, University of Exeter, a.f.harding@exeter.ac.uk
 Harding, Jan, Newcastle University, j.d.harding@ncl.ac.uk
 Hardman, Catherine, Archaeology Data Service, csh3@york.ac.uk
 Hardy, Vanessa, Cultural Heritage Connections, vanessa@heritageconnect.com.au
 Hardy, Sam, University of Sussex, samarkeolog@gmail.com
 Harlan, Mark, Research Archaeologist, meharlan@aol.com
 Harrington, Louise, TKB Southgate Associates
 Harris, Oliver, University of Cambridge, ojth2@cam.ac.uk
 Harris, David, University College London, david.harris@ucl.ac.uk
 Harrison, Rodney, The Open University, r.harrison@open.ac.uk
 Hart, Siobhan, University of Massachusetts Amherst, smhart@anthro.umass.edu
 Hartgen Fisher, Karen, Hartgen Archeological, Inc., khartgen@hartgen.com
 Harvey, Paula, Dun Laoghaire College of Further Education, FMA Donegal County Council, paulammharvey@hotmail.com
 Hashimoto, Hiroko, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, hiroko@nabunken.go.jp
 Haslam, Michael, University of Cambridge, mah66@cam.ac.uk
 Haviser, Jay, Island Territory St. Maarten, Netherlands Antilles, jhaviser@hotmail.com
 Hawley, Janet, Historical Museum of Basel, j.hawley@swissonline.ch
 Hays-Gilpin, Kelley, Northern Arizona University, kelly.hays-gilpin@nau.edu
 Hayward, Ken, Bush Heritage Australia, kallip@bigpond.net.au
 Hazarika, Manjil, Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, manjilhazarika@yahoo.com
 He, Rongding, Chengdu University, heseliy@yahoo.com.cn
 Heaver, Sarah, SDA Marine Ltd., sarah@sdamarine.com
 Hegardt, Johan, johan.hegardt@bredband.net
 Hemming, Steve, Flinders University, steve.hemming@flinders.edu.au
 Henderson, Jon, University of Nottingham, jon.henderson@nottingham.ac.uk
 Hendon, Julia, Gettysburg College, jhendson@gettysburg.edu
 Hensey, Robert, National University of Ireland, Galway, roberthensey@gmail.com
 Henson, Donald, Council for British Archaeology, donhenson@britarch.ac.uk
 Hephher, James, RCAHMS, James.Hephher@rcahms.gov.uk
 Herrera, Jose Israel, Organisation for the Management of Culture-EMCSA / University of Amsterdam, jisrael5@gmail.com
 Herrera, Alexander, Universidad de los Andes, alherrer@uniandes.edu.co
 Herva, Anu, University of Helsinki, anu.hartta@helsinki.fi
 Herva, Vesa-Pekka, University of Oulu, vesa-pekka.herva@oulu.fi
 Hesse, Ralf, Friedrich Schiller University, ralf.hesse@uni-jena.de
 Hicks, Dan, University of Oxford, dan.hicks@arch.ox.ac.uk
 Higgins, Valerie, The American University of Rome, v.higgins@aur.edu
 Hills, Catherine, University of Cambridge, ch35@cam.ac.uk
 Hinton, Peter, Institute of Field Archaeologists, pete.hinton@virgin.net
 Hippolyte, Isabelle, Cirad, isabelle.hippolyte@cirad.fr
 Hodge, Christina, Harvard University, chodge@fas.harvard.edu
 Hodgson, Janet, University of Birmingham, janetannhodgson@yahoo.co.uk
 Hoehn, Alexa, JW Goethe-University, A.Hoehn@em.uni-frankfurt.de
 Hoffmann, Tanja, KDC Archaeology, thoffmann@telus.net
 Hofmann, Daniela, Cardiff University, HofmannD1@cf.ac.uk
 Hogan, David, david.hogan@bbsrc.ac.uk
 Hohlfelder, Bob, University of Colorado, Robert.Hohlfelder@Colorado.Edu
 Holcomb, Lauren, University of Notre Dame, holcomb.86@gmail.com
 Hole, Brian, University College London, tcrnbkh@ucl.ac.uk
 Hølleland, Herdis, University of Oslo, herdish@student.hf.uio.no
 Holley, Mark, Grand Traverse Bay Underwater Preserve, mholley@shianet.org
 Hollinger, Ronald, Smithsonian Institution, hollingere@si.edu
 Hollowell, Julie, jjh@indiana.edu
 Holmberg, Karen, Columbia University, kgh11@columbia.edu
 Holt, Peter, 3H Consulting Ltd, harry@3hconsulting.com
 Holtorf, Cornelius, University of Lund
 Holyoak, Vincent, English Heritage, vince.holyoak@english-heritage.org.uk
 Homan, Amy, Katzie Development Corporation, ahoman@sfu.ca
 Hook, Fiona, Archae-aus Pty Ltd, fiona@archae-aus.com.au
 Hope, Jeannette, River Junction Research, riverjunction@iinet.net.au
 Horning, Audrey, University of Leicester, ajh64@le.ac.uk
 Hosoya, Leo, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Leo_Aoi@chikyu.ac.jp
 Hotujec, Cynthia, University of Georgia, chotujec@uga.edu
 Hour, An, APPER, natties.d@otenet.gr
 Housley, Rupert, Royal Holloway University of London, Rupert.Housley@rhul.ac.uk
 Hovhannisyan, Artak, Local History and Archeology Museum of Yeghegnadzor, upysa@netsys.am
 Howitt-Marshall, Duncan, University of Cambridge, dsh30@cam.ac.uk
 Hoyle, Richard, University of Southampton, n.t.uomini@soton.ac.uk
 Hsia, Li-Ming, Royal Holloway University of London, summermini@gmail.com
 Hubert, Jane, St George's, University of London
 Hughes, Gwilym, Welsh Assembly Government, Gwilym.Hughes2@wales.gsi.gov.uk
 Hughes, Joanne, jhugheso@eircom.net
 Hughes, Lyn, University of Liverpool, lyn.hughes@liv.ac.uk
 Huisman, Sjoerd, Leiden University, smhhuismann@gmail.com
 Hulin, Linda, University of Oxford, linda.hulin@orinst.ox.ac.uk
 Hull, Kathleen, University of California, Merced, khull3@ucmerced.edu
 Hull, Graham, TVAS (Ireland) Ltd, tvas@eircom.net
 Hulse, Eva, University of Buffalo, evahulse@buffalo.edu

Humble, Jon, English Heritage, jon.humble@english-heritage.org.uk
 Humphrey, Louise, The Natural History Museum, lth@nhm.ac.uk
 Hunt, Christopher, Queen's University Belfast, c.hunt@qub.ac.uk
 Hurcombe, Linda, University of Exeter, l.m.hurcombe@exeter.ac.uk
 Hurley, Jane, University of College Cork, jhurley@student.ucc.ie
 Hurley, Maurice, The Heritage Council
 Hutchinson, Lee, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., blackfrog63@yahoo.com
 Hutson, Scott, University of Kentucky, scotthutson@uky.edu
 Ibarra, Alvaro, University of Texas
 Ichikawa, Akira, Nagoya University, ichiaki5@hotmail.com
 Iddir, Amara, CNRPAH (Alger) MNHN-IPH (Paris), idiramara@hotmail.com
 Ikawa-Smith, Fumiko, McGill University, fumiko.ikawa-smith@mcgill.ca
 Imon, Sharif Shams, Institute For Tourism Studies, imon@ift.edu.mo
 Indrelid, Svein, University of Bergen, svein.indrelid@bm.uib.no
 Inoue, Satoshi, Momoyama Gakuin University, s-inoue@andrew.ac.jp
 Inoue, Tomohiro, Osaka Center for Cultural Heritage, intomoh@mrh.biglobe.ne.jp
 Ionesov, Vladimir, Samara Society for Cultural Studies, ionosov@mail.ru
 Ippolitov, Georgy, Samara Higher School of Privatization and Enterprise, acdis@mail.ru
 Iriarte, Jose, University of Exeter, J.Iriarte@exeter.ac.uk
 Irish, Joel, University of Alaska Fairbanks, ffdi@uaf.edu
 Irving, Renee, Australian Archaeological Association member, renee.irving@gmail.com
 Irwin, Geoff, University of Auckland, g.irwin@auckland.ac.nz
 Isaksen, Leif, Southampton University, leifuss@goosemail.com
 Isendahl, Christian, Uppsala University, christian.isendahl@arkeologi.uu.se
 Isaacson, Ken, Southern Gulf Catchments Inc., kisaacson@southerngulfcatchments.com.au
 Ivanoff, Sonia, Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia San Juan Bosco, soniaivanoff2@hotmail.com
 Jackman, Neil, Valerie J Keeley Ltd., njackman@vjk.ie
 Jackson, Shannon, University of Missouri, Kansas City, Jacksonsh@umkc.edu
 Jackson, Moira, University of Otago, moira.jackson@paradise.net.nz
 Jacobsen, Heidi, Headland Archaeology
 Jahan, Shahnaj Husne, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, adri_12002@yahoo.com
 Jameson, John H, United States National Park Service, jhameson@yahoo.com
 Jarrett, Kirsten, University of Sheffield, prp99kj@sheffield.ac.uk
 Jeffery, William, James Cook University, william.jeffery1@jcu.edu.au
 Jeffrey, Stuart, University of York, sj523@york.ac.uk
 Jelsma, Johan, De Steekproef bv, johan.jelsma@desteekproef.nl
 Jennings, Richard, Kilkenny Archaeology, kilkenyarchaeology@gmail.com
 Jensen, Jill, Bureau of Land Management, jillljensen@yahoo.com
 Jerem, Elizabeth, Archaeological Institute of the HAS, jerem@archo.mta.hu
 Jesus, Jose Julio, ECOSSISTEMA, Lda., julio.jesus@netcabo.pt
 Jofre, Daniella, University of Toronto, daniellajofre@gmail.com
 Jofré, Ivana Carina, Universidad Nacional de Catamarca, ivcajofr@yahoo.com.ar
 Johns, Dilys, University of Auckland
 Johnson, Matthew, University of Southampton, m.h.johnson@soton.ac.uk
 Jones, Alexandra, University of California, Berkeley, alexandracj@hotmail.com
 Jones, Rebecca, RCAHMS, rebecca.jones@rcahms.gov.uk
 Jones, Sian, University of Manchester, sian.jones@manchester.ac.uk
 Jonuks, Tõnno, Estonian Literary Museum, tonno@folklore.ee
 Jordan, Alexis, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee, amjordan@uwm.edu
 Joubert, Sebastien, National Roads Authority, sjoubert@nra.ie
 Joyce, Rosemary, University of California, Berkeley, rajoyce@berkeley.edu
 Judge, Christopher, USC Lancaster, judgec@gwm.sc.edu
 Junco, Roberto, INAH, robjunco@mac.com
 Jusseret, Simon, Université Catholique de Louvain, Simon.Jusseret@uclouvain.be
 Kabiru, Angela, National Museum of Kenya, angelakabiru@yahoo.com
 Kador, Thomas, University College Dublin, thomas.kador@ucd.ie
 Kahlheber, Stefanie, JWGoethe University, kahlheber@em.uni-frankfurt.de
 Kahotea, Des
 Kalazich, Maria Fernanda, m.kalazich@ucl.ac.uk
 Källén, Anna, Stockholm University, anna.kallen@ark.su.se
 Kalshoven, Petra Tjitske, University of Aberdeen, petra.t.kalshoven@abdn.ac.uk
 Kamermans, Hans, Leiden University, h.kamermans@arch.leidenuniv.nl
 Kamp, Kathryn, Grinnell College, kamp@grinnell.edu
 Kamphaus, Benjamin, SUNY Buffalo, bdk3@buffalo.edu
 Kaner, Simon, Sainsbury Institute, s.kaner@uea.ac.uk
 Kansa, Eric, University of California, Berkeley, ekansa@ischool.berkeley.edu
 Kantner, John, School for Advanced Research, kantner@sarsf.org
 Karl, Raimund, Bangor University, r.karl@bangor.ac.uk
 Karlsson, Pär, Riksantikvarieämbetet, karin.lund@raa.se
 Karlström, Anna, Uppsala University, anna.karlstrom@arkeologi.uu.se
 Kato, Hirofumi, Hokkaido University, h-kato@let.hokudai.ac.jp
 Katz, Paul, PRIAM, Katzes-PRIAM@msn.com
 Kawharu, Merata, University of Auckland
 Keane, Gertie, University College Dublin, gertiekeane@ucdconnect.ie
 Kehoe, Alice, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, akehoe@uwm.edu
 Kellar, Brenda, Oregon State University, KlrBren@aol.com
 Kelleher, Hilary, University College Cork, kelleherhilary@gmail.com
 Kelleher, Connie, National Monuments Service, connie_kelleher@environ.ie

Kelly, Niamh, niamh.kelly2@ucdconnect.ie
 Kelly, John, Washington University, jkelly@wustl.edu
 Kelly, Bernice, National Roads Authority, bkelly@nra.ie
 Kendall, Ann, Cusichaca Trust and University College London, eannkendall@hotmail.com
 Kennedy, Jean, Australian National University, jean.kennedy@anu.edu.au
 Keskin, Azer, Binghamton University, akeskin0@binghamton.edu
 Kila, Joris, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands Defense Academy, jkila@orange.nl
 Killion, Thomas, Wayne State University, Thomas.Killion@Wayne.edu
 Kim, Jong-il, Seoul National University, jikim218@snu.ac.kr
 Kim, Jangsuk, Kyung Hee University, jangsuk@khu.ac.kr
 Kimball, Michael, University of Northern Colorado, michael.kimball@unco.edu
 Kinaston, Rebecca, University of Otago, kinre771@student.otago.ac.nz
 King, Heather, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government
 Kirkwood, Luke, ERM Australia Pty Ltd, luke.kirkwood@gmail.com
 Kirwan, Seán, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, sean.kirwan@environ.ie
 Kiyohide, Saito, Archaeological Institute of Kashiwara, Nara, kiyohide@kashikoken.jp
 Kleinitz, Cornelia, Humboldt University Berlin, ckleinitz@yahoo.co.uk
 Kleppe, Else Johansen, University of Bergen, else.kleppe@bm.uib.no
 Knapp, A. Bernard, University of Glasgow, b.knapp@archaeology.arts.gla.ac.uk
 Knowles, Chantal, National Museums Scotland, c.knowles@nms.ac.uk
 Knüsel, Christopher, University of Bradford, c.knusel@bradford.ac.uk
 Kogalniceanu, Raluca, Accademia di Romania, raluca.kogalniceanu@gmail.com
 Kohring, Sheila, University of Cambridge, sek34@cam.ac.uk
 Korstanje, María Alejandra, Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, alek@webmail.unt.edu.ar
 Koschtial, Ulrike, UNESCO, u.koschtial@unesco.org
 Kourampas, Nikos, University of Stirling
 Kovalevskaya, Vera, Institute of Archaeology of Russian academy of Sciences
 Krauss, Teresa, Springer, teresa.krauss@springer.com
 Kristiansen, Kristian, University of Gotheborg, k.kristiansen@archaeology.gu.se
 Krogsrud, Linn Marie, University of Oslo, linn_marie84@hotmail.com
 Kruczek-Aaron, Hadley, SUNY Potsdam, kruczehf@potsdam.edu
 Kudo, Yuichiro, Nagoya University, k_yu1rou@nendai.nagoya-u.ac.jp
 Kuhn Nobre, Chimene, Universidade Federal de Pelotas, chiknobre@hotmail.com
 Kuijt, Ian, University of Notre Dame
 Kumar, Anil, Visva-Bharati, anil_krin53@rediffmail.com
 Kuns, Erin, Public Archaeology Lab/Indiana University, ekuns@palinc.com
 Kuttickat Paul, Shajan, Kerala Council for Historical Research, shajankpaul@yahoo.com
 Kuyper, Thomas, Wageningen University, thom.kuyper@wur.nl
 Kwon, Oh Young, Hanshin University, Department of Korean History, koy1108@hanmail.net
 Kyle, James, I.A.C. Ltd
 La Salle, Marina, University of British Columbia, mlasalle@interchange.ubc.ca
 LaBianca, Oystein, Andrews University, labianca@andrews.edu
 Labrador, Angela, University of Massachusetts Amherst, alabra@anthro.umass.edu
 Lacey, Brian, The Discovery Programme, brian@discoveryprogramme.ie
 Ladefoged, Theng, University of Auckland
 Lafrenz Samuels, Kathryn, Stanford University, lafrenz@stanford.edu
 Lally, Michael, Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
 Lalonde, Susan, Headland Archaeology Ltd, susanl@headlandarchaeology.ie
 Lane, Brent, Center for Competitive Economies, brent_lane@unc.edu
 Langebaek, Carl, Universidad de los Andes, clangeba@uniandes.edu.co
 La Piscopia, Patrizia, University College Dublin, patrizia.lapiscopia@libero.it
 LaPorta, Philip, CUNY and LaPorta and Associates, L.L.C., plaporta@laportageol.com
 Larsson, Lars, Lund University
 Lash, Ryan, University of Notre Dame, rlash@nd.edu
 Laulumaa, Vesa, National Board of Antiquities
 Laus, Sonja, University College Dublin, sonja.laus@gmx.net
 Layton, Robert, University of Durham, R.H.Layton@durham.ac.uk
 Lazarich, María, Universidad de Cádiz
 Lea, Joanne, ICCHS Newcastle University
 Leach, Stephany, University of Reading, stephleach@hotmail.co.uk
 Leader, Mary Clare, AUB, m105@aub.edu.lb
 Leader-Elliott, Lyn, Flinders University, lyn.leader-elliott@flinders.edu.au
 Leamy, Grainne, National Roads Authority
 Lebegyev, Judit, Museum of Fine Arts Budapest, ljudit@citromail.hu
 Lebreton, Vincent, Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, lebreton@mnhn.fr
 Leconte-Tusoli, Séverine, University of Corsica, severine.leconte-tusoli@wanadoo.fr
 Lee, Juhyun, Cgms Consulting, juhyune2001@yahoo.com
 Lee, Elizabeth, CyArk, elizabeth.lee@cyark.org
 Lee, Heejin, University of Cambridge, hl300@cam.ac.uk
 Leeper, Karlene, United States Air Force, karlene.leeper@elmendorf.af.mil
 Leite Velho, Goncalo, Instituto Politecnico de Tomar, gonvelho@ipt.pt
 Lekakis, Stelios, University of Athens, lekakisste@hotmail.com
 Legemann, Achim, University of San Luis Potosi, alemann@gmx.de
 Lemieux, Anne-Marie, Laval University, anne-marie.lemieux.3@ulaval.ca
 Lensink, Stephen, University of Iowa, steve-lensink@uiowa.edu
 Leshikar-Denton, Margaret, SHA UNESCO Committee, leshdent@candw.ky
 Leventhal, Richard M., Penn Museum, rml@sas.upenn.edu
 Levine, Mary Ann, Franklin and Marshall College, maryann.levine@fandm.edu

Levine, Marsha, University of Cambridge
 Levin-Richardson, Sarah, Stanford University, sarahlr@stanford.edu
 Levy, Moshe, Ariel University Center of Samaria, soniclevy@bezeqint.net
 Levy, Janet, UNC Charlotte, jelevy@uncc.edu
 Lewis, Helen, University College Dublin, helen.lewis@ucd.ie
 Lewis, Barry, University of Nottingham, barry.lewis@nottingham.ac.uk
 Lilje, Erna, University of Sydney, elil2819@mail.usyd.edu.au
 Lilley, Ian, University of Queensland
 Lillie, Malcolm, University of Hull
 Lim, Sangtaek, Pusan National University, archman@pnu.ac.kr
 Lindgaard, Eva, Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, Eva.Lindgaard@vm.ntnu.no
 Lira, Nicolas, Universidad de Chile, nicoliras@yahoo.com
 Little, Barbara, United States National Park Service, bungalow1923@yahoo.com
 Little, Aimée, University College Dublin, aimee.little@ucd.ie
 Liu, Huichun, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, liuhc@cass.org.cn
 Lizama Aranda, Lilia Lucia, Organization For The Management of Culture - EMCSA, xlahca@yahoo.com
 Lochan, Amarjiva, University of Delhi, amarjiva@gmail.com
 Lock, Gary, University of Oxford, gary.lock@arch.ox.ac.uk
 Logan, Jocelyn, Phillips Archaeological Consultant, phillips@orcon.net.nz
 Logue, Gretta Brigid, grettalogue@hotmail.com
 Lohan, Kevin, Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd.
 Lombard, Marlize, University of the Witwatersrand, mlombard@nmsa.org.za
 Londoño, Wilhelm, Magdalena University, wilhelmlondono@gmail.com
 Long, Patricia, Headland Archaeology Ltd, Info@headlandarchaeology.ie
 Lonze, Holger, Loch Neagh Boating Heritage Association, lonzeholger@yahoo.ie
 Lopes, Maria Helena, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade Nova de Lisboa
 López, Pedro, National Institute of Anthropology and History, pedro_lopez@inah.gob.mx
 López Mazz, José, State University, lopezmazz@yahoo.com.ar
 Lopez Varela, Sandra L., U. Autonoma Estado de Morelos, slvarela@buzon.uaem.mx
 López-Bertran, Mireia, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
 Lopez-Menchero, Victor Manuel, University of Castilla-La Mancha, lopezmenchero@hotmail.com
 Loren, Diana, Harvard University, dloren@fas.harvard.edu
 Lorentz, Kirs, Newcastle University, k.o.lorentz@ncl.ac.uk
 Loring, Stephen, Smithsonian Institution, lorings@si.edu
 Lovata, Troy, University of New Mexico, lovata@unm.edu
 Love, Serena, Stanford University, slove@stanford.edu
 Lowe, Jason, Heritage Lottery Fund, jasonl@hlf.org.uk
 Lu, Tracey L-D, Chinese University of Hong Kong, luliedan@cuhk.edu.hk
 Ludlow, Mark, Ludlow Archaeological Services, MMLBird@aol.com
 Luik, Heidi, Institute of History, Tallinn University, heidi.luik@mail.ee
 Lumley, Ian, An Taisce
 Luna Erreguerena, Pilar, I.N.A.H., acuatica@prodigy.net.mx
 Lund, Julie, University of Oslo, julie.lund@iakh.uio.no
 Lund, Karin, Technical Unit, karin.lund@raa.se
 Lykke, Anne, University of Vienna, anne.lykke@univie.ac.at
 Lynch, Linda G., Osteoarchaeologist, lindalynch1@eircom.net
 Lynch, Ann, Dept. Environment, Heritage and Local Government, ann.lynch@environ.ie
 Lynn, Chris
 Lyons, Susan, lyons.su@gmail.com
 Lyons, Natasha, Simon Fraser University, gaultheria22@gmail.com
 Mabuda, Moses, Nzumbululo Heritage Foundation, mabudam@hessa.co.za
 Mac Cready, Audrey, a.maccready@skynet.be
 Mac Sharry, Brian, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, mac-sharry@mnhn.fr
 MacConville, Una, Archaeology Ireland, unamacconville@ireland.com
 MacDonagh, Michael, National Roads Authority, mmacdonagh@nra.ie
 MacDonald, Katharine, University of Leiden, k.macdonald@arch.leidenuniv.nl
 MacDonald, Catherine, Fr. L. J. Austin Catholic Secondary School, Ontario, Canada, joust4it@powergate.ca
 MacDonald, Kate, University of Sheffield, k.seddon@sheffield.ac.uk
 Mackie, Quentin, University of Victoria, qxm@uvic.ca
 Madden, Antoinette, University College Dublin, amadden@ireland.com
 Madgwick, Richard, Cardiff University, madgwickrd@cardiff.ac.uk
 Mafune, Irene, City of Johannesburg, lmafune@joburg.org.za
 Mahlstedt, Svea, Kiel University, svea.mahlstedt@web.de
 Majkut, Péter, University of Szeged, peter.majkut.hu@gmail.com, gubanc@yahoo.com
 Malim, Tim, SLR Consulting
 Mallen, Lara, Rock Art Research Institute, lara@rockart.wits.ac.za
 Mallia, Maria A. Soledad, Universidad de Buenos Aires-INAPL, sol@guest.ie
 Malone, Caroline, Queen's University Belfast, c.malone@qub.ac.uk
 Malugani Guillet, Lilen (Lidia Elena), Universidad Nacional de Catamarca, lilenguillet@yahoo.com.ar
 Mamaní, Ernestina, Comunidad de Antofagasta de la Sierra, emilimamani@hotmail.com
 Manders, Martijn, RACM, m.manders@racm.nl
 Mangut, Joseph, Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria, jomangut@yahoo.com
 Maniacky, Jacky, Royal Museum for Central Africa, jacky.maniacky@africamuseum.be
 Manifold, Bernadette, University of Reading, B.m.manifold@reading.ac.uk
 Mansrud, Anja, University of Oslo, anja.mansrud@iakh.uio.no
 Marciniak, Arkadiusz, University of Poznan, arekmar@amu.edu.pl
 Maricevic, Darko, University of Reading, d.maricevic@reading.ac.uk
 Marquer, Laurent, Museum National Histoire Naturelle, marquer@mnhn.fr

Mars, Leonard, University of Pecs, L.Mars@swansea.ac.uk
 Mars, Gerald, University College London, marsgerry@googlemail.com
 Mars, Valerie, University College London, valerie.mars@googlemail.com
 Marshall, Sinead, VJK Ltd., sineadm_98@yahoo.ie
 Martens, Vibeke Vandrup, NIKU - Norwegian Institute of Cultural Heritage, vibeke.martens@niku.no
 Martin, Cynthia, University of New Mexico, cmartin@parking.unm.edu
 Martin, Matthew, Ngarinyin Aboriginal Corporation, ngarinyin@yahoo.com.au
 Martinez, Milagros, University of Tsukuba, yadavmira@yahoo.com
 Martins, Ana Cristina, Uniarq - Center for Archaeology, ana.c.martins@netcabo.pt
 Martorell-Carreno, Alberto, University of Catania, martorellc@yahoo.com
 Masuno, Takashi, National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka, JAPAN, masuno_takashi@idc.minpaku.ac.jp
 Matarazzo, Tiziana, University of Connecticut, tiziana.matarazzo@uconn.edu
 Mate, Geraldine, Queensland Museum, geraldine.mate@qm.qld.gov.au
 Mathis Bissell, Ruth, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, ruthimathis@hotmail.com
 Matisoo-Smith, Lisa, University of Auckland, e.matisoo-smith@auckland.ac.nz
 Matsuda, Akira, University College London, akira-m@gd5.so-net.ne.jp
 Matsui, Akira, Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties
 Mattenberger, Ursula, University College Dublin, umatten@ucd.ie
 Matthews, Ian, Royal Holloway University of London, i.matthews@rhul.ac.uk
 Matthews, Christopher, Hofstra University
 Matthews, Peter, National Museum of Ethnology, pjmm@gol.com
 May, Sally K, Griffith University, sallykmay@live.com.au
 May, Sarah, English Heritage
 May, Keith, English Heritage, keith.may@english-heritage.org.uk
 Mazel, Aron, Newcastle University, a.d.mazel@ncl.ac.uk
 Mazzanti, Maria Pia, Universidad de Los Andes, m-mazzan@uniandes.edu.co
 Mc Ateer, Angela, University College Dublin, archaeology@ucd.ie
 Mc Auliffe, Fiona, Valerie J. Keeley Ltd., fmcauliffe@vjk.ie
 McAlister, Vicky, Trinity College Dublin, vicky.mcalister@gmail.com
 McAlister, Deirdre, National University of Ireland, Maynooth, deirdremcalister@hotmail.com
 McAnally, Kate, University of Calgary, K.Mcanally@ucalgary.ca
 McAtackney, Laura, University of Bristol, laura.mcatackney@bristol.ac.uk
 McCartan, Sinead, Ulster Museum
 McCarthy, Deirdre, National Roads Authority, dmccarthy@nra.ie
 McCarthy, Aoife, Irish Archaeological Consultancy, a_mccarthy2002@yahoo.co.uk
 McCarthy, Linda, University of Queensland, lmccy62@yahoo.com
 McCarthy, James P. (Max), University College Cork, jp.mccarthy@ucc.ie
 McCarthy, Sarah, University College London, s.mccarthy@ucl.ac.uk
 McClatchie, Meriel, meriel.mcclatchie@gmail.com
 McConway, Cia, Archaeological Development Services Ltd, t_leonard@adsireland.ie
 McCormick, Finbar, Queen's University Belfast
 McDaid, Christopher, University of Leicester, mcdaidva@verizon.net
 McDavid, Carol, University of Houston
 McDermott, Conor, conor.mcdermott@ucd.ie
 McDonald, Theresa, Achill Archaeological Field School, theresa@achill-fieldschool.com
 McDonald, Edward, Ethnoscience, dredward@iinet.net.au
 McDonald, Kylie, naiad_s@hotmail.com
 McGill, Dru, Indiana University, dremcgil@indiana.edu
 McGinley, Seamus, National University of Ireland, Galway, seamusmacginley@gmail.com
 McGowan, Angela, Heritage Tasmania, mcgowan.angie@gmail.com
 McIlreavy, David, Centre for Archaeological Fieldwork, Queens University Belfast, dmcilreavy01@qub.ac.uk
 McIntyre-Tamwoy, Susan, James Cook University
 McKeague, Peter, RCAHMS, Peter.McKeague@rcahms.gov.uk
 McKenzie, Jo, University of Stirling, jotmckenzie@gmail.com
 McKerr, Lynne, Queen's University Belfast, lmckerr01@qub.ac.uk
 McKey, Doyle, CNRS, d_mckey@hotmail.com
 McLaren, Glenys, Edinburgh University, glenysmclaren@yahoo.com
 McLaughlin, Rowan, Queen's University Belfast, r.mclaughlin@qub.ac.uk
 McNamara, Margaret, TVAS (Ireland) Ltd, mamcna@yahoo.co.uk
 McNeary, Rory, The Discovery Programme, rory@discoveryprogramme.ie
 McNeill, Casey, University of Notre Dame, cmcneill@nd.edu
 McNiven, Ian, Monash University, ian.mcniven@arts.monash.edu.au
 McQuade, Melanie, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd.
 Meece, Stephanie, University of Cambridge, sm255@cam.ac.uk
 Meegan, Eimear, University College Dublin, eimear.meegan@gmail.com
 Meenan, Rosanne, Meath County Council, rmeen@meathcoco.ie
 Megarry, Will, University College Dublin, willmegarry@gmail.com
 Menotti, Francesco, Basel University, francesco.menotti@unibas.ch
 Merlini, Marco, EURO INNOVNET, mi9887@mclink.it
 Merlo, Stefania, University of Botswana, merlos@mopipi.ub.bw
 Mesic, Jasen, Ministry of Culture, jasen.mesic@min-kulture.hr
 Messenger, Phyllis, Hamline University, pmessenger@hamline.edu
 Michel, Mark, The Archaeological Conservancy, tacstaff@nm.net
 Michelaki, Kostalena, McMaster University, michela@mcmaster.ca
 Middleton, Angela, University of Otago, angela.middleton@otago.ac.nz
 Midgley, Julia, Liverpool School Art & Design, L.J.M.U., julia@juliamidgley.co.uk
 Mills, Barbara, University of Arizona, bmills@email.arizona.edu
 Mills, Andrew, University College Cork, 104391837@student.ucc.ie

Minchak, Scott, LaPorta and Associates, L.L.C., sminchak@laportageol.com
 Mire, Sada, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Somaliland, sada_mi@hotmail.com
 Mitchell, Greg, Labrador Metis Nation, gmitchell@xplornet.com
 Mitchell, Junette, Barkindji, garyjpappin47@hotmail.com
 Mizoguchi, Koji, Kyushu University, mizog@rc.kyushu-u.ac.jp
 MMBogori, Nkirote Freda, National Museums of Kenya, nkirotef@yahoo.com
 Moe, Jeanne, Project Archaeology
 Moga, Iulian, 'Al.I. Cuza' University Iasi, iulian.moga@etud.univ-angers.fr
 Mol, Joanne, Leiden University, j.mol@arch.leidenuniv.nl
 Molina-Otárola, Raúl, Programa de Doctorado en Antropología-Universidad de Tarapacá, Arica, raul.otarola@gmail.com
 Molloy, Barry, University College Dublin, School of Archaeology, barrymolloy@gmail.com
 Moloney, Colm, Headland Archaeology Ltd, Info@headlandarchaeology.ie
 Monk, Kimberly, University of Bristol, k.monk@bris.ac.uk
 Monk, Kimberly, Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government, brian.k.duffy@environ.ie
 Monk, Michael, University College Cork, mmonk@archaeology.ucc.ie
 Moore, Alison, University of Southampton, ajm303@soton.ac.uk
 Moore, Declan, Moore Group, info@mooregroup.ie
 Moore, Fionnbarr, National Monuments Service, fionnbarr_moore@environ.ie
 Moore, Sam, Institute of Technology Sligo, stoneageman@eircom.net
 Moore, James, Queens College/CUNY, James.Moore@qc.cuny.edu
 Morais, Margarida, Museu de Arte Pré-histórica de Mação, margarida.morais@gmail.com
 Morakinyo, Olusegun, Robben Island Museum/University of Western Cape, olusegunm@robben-island.org.za
 Morgan, David W., National Park Service's NCPTT, david_morgan@nps.gov
 Morgan, Martha E., Rochester Institute of Technology, memgsh@rit.edu
 Morgan, Colleen, University of California, Berkeley, cdmorgan@berkeley.edu
 Morintz, Alexandru, "Vasile Parvan" Institute of Archaeology, alexmorintz@yahoo.com
 Morris, Alan, University of Cape Town, Alan.Morris@uct.ac.za
 Morris, Christine, Trinity College Dublin, cmorris@tcd.ie
 Morris, Benjamin, University of Cambridge, bam32@cam.ac.uk
 Moshenska, Gabriel, University College London, gmoshenska@yahoo.co.uk
 Mosothwane, Morongwa, University of the Witwatersrand, morongwa@hotmail.com
 Mossop, Matthew, Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, enquiries@archaeologicalconsultancy.com
 Moussa, Fares, University of Edinburgh, F.K.Moussa@sms.ed.ac.uk
 Moussouri, Theano, University College London, t.moussouri@ucl.ac.uk
 Moya, Vera, National Institute of Anthropology and History, vera.moya@gmail.com
 Mrozowski, Stephen, University of Massachusetts at Boston, Stephen.Mrozowski@Umb.Edu
 Mudge, Mark, Cultural Heritage Imaging, mark@c-h-i.org
 Mukuka, George, University of Johannesburg, mukuka@hotmail.com
 Mulcahy, Aisling, TVAS Ireland, aisling_mulcahy@hotmail.com
 Muldner, Gundula, University of Reading, g.h.mueldner@reading.ac.uk
 Mulk, Inga-Maria, Ajtte Museum, inga.maria.mulk@ajtte.com
 Mullen, Dean, Flinders University, dean.mullen@flinders.edu.au
 Mulrooney, Garreth, University College Dublin, garethmulrooney@hotmail.com
 Mulvaney, Ken, University of New England, kmulvane@une.edu.au
 Mupira, Paul, National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe, pmupira@hotmail.com
 Murimbika, McEdward, Nzumbululo Heritage Foundation, blackroxes@yahoo.co.uk
 Murphy, Karen, University of Queensland, k.murphy2@uq.edu.au
 Murphy, Donald, ACS Ltd, donaldmurphy@acsltd.ie
 Murphy, Diedre, ACS Ltd, diedremurphy@acsltd.ie
 Murphy, Conn, Headland Archaeology Ltd, Info@headlandarchaeology.ie
 Murphy, Claire, Trinity College Dublin, ctmurphy@tcd.ie
 Murray, William Breen, University de Monterrey, wmurray@udem.edu.mx
 Myers, Adrian, Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre, adriantimothymyers@gmail.com
 Myers, Emlen, ERM, emlen.myers@erm.com
 Myles, Franc, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd., francmyles@mglarc.com
 Myrup, Mikkel, The Greenland National Museum & Archives, mikkel.myrup@natmus.gl
 Mytum, Harold, University of Liverpool, hmytum@liv.ac.uk
 Nafplioti, Argyro, American School of Classical Studies at Athens, argyro.nafplioti@googlemail.com
 Naseyowma, Gilbert, Hopi Tribe, george.Gumerman@nau.edu
 Nash, George, University of Bristol, georgenash@btinternet.com
 Nauman, Alissa, Fort Drum Cultural Resource Section, alissanauman@hotmail.com
 Naumov, Goce, University of Skopje, gonaumov@mail.net.mk
 Navaan, Dorjpalam, National University of Mongolia, cong_symp@yahoo.com
 Nawrirdj, Wilfred, Injalak Arts and Crafts, sallykmay@live.com.au
 Nayling, Nigel, University of Wales Lampeter, n.nayling@lamp.ac.uk
 Ndobochani, Nonofho, Mathibidi, University of Botswana, mathindo@yahoo.com
 Negishi, Yo, University of Tokyo, yo-negishi@wood.odn.ne.jp
 Nelson, Sarah, University of Denver, snelson@du.edu
 Neumann, Katharina, J.W.Goethe University, k.neumann@em.uni-frankfurt.de
 Newland, Cassie, University of Bristol, cassie.newland@bris.ac.uk
 Newman, Conor, National University of Ireland, Galway
 Newsom, Bonnie, Penobscot Indian Nation
 Neyland, Robert, Naval Historical Center, robert.neyland@navy.mil
 Ni Cheallaigh, Mairin, Trinity College Dublin, mnicheallaigh@yahoo.com
 Nicholas, George, Simon Fraser University, nicholas@sfu.ca
 Nickolai, Carol, CNickolai@gmail.com
 Nicosia, Cristiano, University of Milano
 Nikita, Efthymia, University of Cambridge, en245@cam.ac.uk

Nikolova, Lolita, International Institute of Anthropology, lnikolova@iianthropology.org
 Nilsen, André, University of Bergen, andnilsen@gmail.com
 Nilsson Stutz, Liv, Lund University, liv.nilsson_stutz@ark.lu.se
 Niquette, Charles, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., cmniquette@crai-ky.com
 Nivart, Anne, Museum National Histoire Naturelle, nivart@mnhn.fr
 Nobre, Chimene, Laboratório de Antropologia e Arqueologia da Universidade Federal de Pelotas, chiknobre@hotmail.com
 Noguera, Naum, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, laura_carillomarquez@yahoo.com.mx
 Noll, Antje, Queensland South Native Title Services, antje_noll@hotmail.com
 Nordbladh, Jarl, University of Gothenburg, J.Nordbladh@archaeology.gu.se
 Norder, John, Michigan State University, norder@msu.edu
 Norman, Kirsty, University College London, Institute of Archaeology, moeena@knorman.org.uk
 Novak, Shannon, Syracuse University, snovak01@maxwell.syr.edu
 Nulgit, Pansy, Ngarinyin Aboriginal Corporation, ngarinyin@yahoo.com.au
 Nylund, Sara, Headland Archaeology Ltd, sara@headlandarchaeology.ie
 O'Brien, Elena, University College Cork
 O'Carroll, Ellen, archaeology@eoc.ie
 O'Connell, TJ, Headland Archaeology Ltd, Info@headlandarchaeology.ie
 O'Connor, Laura, University College Cork, 104323637@student.ucc.ie
 O'Hara, Rob, ACS Ltd, rob@acsltd.ie
 O'Keefe, Paul, National Roads Authority, jeogan@nra.ie
 O'Malley, Maura, Headland Archaeology Ltd, Info@headlandarchaeology.ie
 O'Brien, Stephen, University of Liverpool, sobrien@liv.ac.uk
 O'Brien, Elizabeth, elobrien@eircom.net
 O'Brien, Richard, National Roads Authority, richardcashel@yahoo.co.uk
 O'Connor, Blaze, University College Dublin, School of Archaeology, blaze.oconnor@ucd.ie
 O'Connor, Sue, Australian National University, soconnor@coombs.anu.edu.au
 O'Connor, Nora, University College Dublin, nora.oconnor@gmail.com
 O'Donnabhain, Barra, University College Cork, barraod@ucc.ie
 O'Donnell, Lorna, University College Dublin
 O'Donovan, Edmond, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd., edodonovan@mglarc.com
 O'Drisceoil, Cólín, Kilkenny Archaeology
 O'Dwyer, Kevin, Boora Parklands
 O'Dwyer, Simon, Pre-Historic Music Ireland, bronzeagehorns@eircom.net
 Oetelaar, Gerald, University of Calgary, gaoetela@ucalgary.ca
 O'Flynn, Laura, University College Dublin, School of Archaeology, lauraoflynn@gmail.com
 Oh, Yein Anna, University of Oxford, anna.oh@rlaha.ox.ac.uk
 Okamura, Katsuyuki, Osaka City Cultural Properties Association, arc-alc@zeus.eonet.ne.jp
 O'Keeffe, Emmett, University College Dublin, emmett.okeeffe@ucd.ie
 O'Keeffe, Tadhg, University College Dublin
 Okkonen, Tuula, University of Oulu, tuula.okkonen@oulu.fi
 Okkonen, Jari, University of Oulu, jari.okkonen@oulu.fi
 Okumura, Maria, University of Cambridge, momo23@cam.ac.uk
 O'Leary, Beth, New Mexico State University, boleary@nmsu.edu
 O'Meara, Brenda, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd., bomeara@mglarc.com
 Omland, Atle, Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research, atle.omland@gmail.com
 O'Neill, Suzanne, Trinity College Dublin, oneillsu@tcd.ie
 O'Neill, John, University College Dublin, john.j.oneill@ucd.ie
 Onjala, Isaya, National Museums of Kenya, oonjala@yahoo.com
 Oosterbeek, Luiz, Instituto Politécnico de Tomar / Museu de Arte Pré-Histórica de Mação, loost@ipt.pt
 O'Regan, Gerard, Ngai Tahu Maori Rock Art Trust, gerard.oregan@xtra.co.nz
 Orengo, Hector, Catalan Institute of Classical Archaeology, horengo@icac.net
 O'Riordan, Emma Jane, University of Reading, e.oriordan@reading.ac.uk
 Ormond-Parker, Lyndon, University of Melbourne, ormond_parker@hotmail.com
 O'Rourke, Daire, National Roads Authority, dorourke@nra.ie
 Orser, Charles E., New York State Museum, corser@mail.nysed.gov
 Ortiz Diaz, Edith, edithd@servidor.unam.mx
 Osinde, Cyprian, Makerere University, osindecyprian@yahoo.co.uk
 Ostapkowicz, Joanna, World Museum Liverpool, Joanna.Ostapkowicz@liverpoolmuseums.org.uk
 O'Sullivan, Aidan, University College Dublin, School of Archaeology, aidan.OSullivan@ucd.ie
 O'Sullivan, Muiris, University College Dublin, muiris.osullivan@ucd.ie
 O'Sullivan, Jerry, National Roads Authority
 O'Sullivan, Joanne, University College Cork, jojo1804@gmail.com
 Oteyo, Gilbert, British Institute in East Africa & Pitt Rivers Museum, oteyo@hotmail.com
 Owen, Victor, Saint Mary's University, victor.owen@smu.ca
 Oxenham, Marc, ANU, marc.oxenham@anu.edu.au
 Oxley, Ian, English Heritage, ian.oxley@english-heritage.org.uk
 Pachauri, Surendra Kumar, skpachauri_2002@yahoo.co.in
 Pagi, Hembo, University of Southampton, hemo@tasku.pri.ee
 Paimpillil, Joseph Sebastian, Center for Earth Research and Environment Management, jpaimpillil@gmail.com
 Palape, Victor, Comunidad Aymara de Quillagua, quillagua04@gmail.com
 Palma, Paola, Bournemouth University, ppalma@bournemouth.ac.uk
 Palus, Matthew, Columbia University
 Panagiotopoulos, Diamantis, University of Heidelberg, diamantis.panagiotopoulos@zaw.uni-heidelberg.de
 Panourgia, Neni, Columbia University, np255@columbia.edu
 Panter, Ian, York Archaeological Trust, ipanter@yorkat.co.uk
 Pantzou, Nota, Museum of Political Exiles of Ai Stratis, beenova@hotmail.com
 Papa Sokal, Marina, University College London, mp55@nyu.edu
 Papaconstantinou, Demetra, Benaki Museum, papaconstantinou@benaki.gr

Papadopoulos, Angelos, University of Liverpool, papadopoulos_angelos@yahoo.co.uk
 Papadopoulos, Dimitris C., University of the Aegean, dimxp@ct.aegean.gr
 Papageorgopoulou, Christina, University of Basel, C.Papageorgopoulou@unibas.ch
 Papatheodorou, George, University of Patras, gpapathe@upatras.gr
 Pappin, Mary, Mutthi Mutthi, garyjpappin47@hotmail.com
 Pappu, Shanti, Sharma Centre for Heritage Education
 Parada, Natalia Margarita, Universidad de los Andes, n-parada@uniandes.edu.co
 Paradise, Thomas, University of Arkansas, paradise@uark.edu
 Parker Pearson, Michael, University of Sheffield, m.parker-pearson@sheffield.ac.uk
 Parnell, Catherine, University College Dublin, catherine.parnell@ucdconnect.ie
 Parrott, Fiona, University College London, f.parrott@ucl.ac.uk
 Parsons, Isabelle, Open University, j.i.parsons@ntlworld.com
 Parthesius, Robert, Centre for International Heritage Activities, r.parthesius@heritage-activities.nl
 Pasko, Galina, European University of Lefke, gip@pasko.org
 Pasztor, Emilia, pasztore@enternet.hu
 Pauketat, Timothy, University of Illinois, pauketat@uiuc.edu
 Paynter, Robert, UMass Amherst, rpaynter@anthro.umass.edu
 Pazos, Rosa, Universidad Central de Venezuela, mariselapazos23@hotmail.com
 Pearce, David, University of the Witwatersrand, davidp@rockart.wits.ac.za
 Pearson, Charles, Coastal Environments, Inc., cpear2@hughes.net
 Peatfield, Alan, University College Dublin, alan.peatfield@ucd.ie
 Peduzzi, Nicole, University of East Anglia, n.peduzzi@uea.ac.uk
 Peixoto, Luciana, Laboratório de Antropologia e Arqueologia da Universidade Federal de Pelotas, lucipic@hotmail.com
 Penezic, Kristina, kristinapenezic@yahoo.com
 Peplinski, Lynn, Inuit Heritage Trust, lpeplinski@iht.ca
 Perdikaris, Sophia, Brooklyn College CUNY, sophiap@brooklyn.cuny.edu
 Pereira, Teresa Rita, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade Nova de Lisboa
 Pereyra Antojpa, María Luisa, Pueblo Tonokoté de Santiago del Estero, huajyachej@yahoo.com.ar
 Perlingieri, Cinzia, University l'Orientale of Naples
 Perrier, Xavier, CIRAD, xavier.perrier@cirad.fr
 Perry, Elizabeth, SWCA Environmental Consultants, eperry@swca.com
 Perry, Sara Elizabeth, University of Southampton, s.e.perry@soton.ac.uk
 Perry, Warren R., Central CT. State University
 Perry, Jennifer, Pomona College, jennifer.perry@pomona.edu
 Persaits, Gergő, University of Szeged, persaitsg@yahoo.de, gubanc@yahoo.com
 Peterson, Rick, University of Central Lancashire, rpeterston@uclan.ac.uk
 Petraglia, Michael, University of Cambridge, mp341@cam.ac.uk
 Petrie, Jennifer, University of Manchester, jennifer.petrie@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk
 Pett, Daniel, The British Museum, dpett@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk
 Pettit Jr., Daniel, Syracuse University, dkpettit@maxwell.syr.edu
 Phillips, Tim, University of Reading, t.j.phillips@reading.ac.uk
 Phillips, Laura, Bristol City Museum, laura.phillips@bristol.gov.uk
 Phillips, Caroline, University of Auckland, phillips@orcon.net.nz
 Philp, Jude, Sydney University Museums, j.philp@usyd.edu.au
 Phimester, Jane, Oxford Archaeology, j.phimester@oxfordarch.co.uk
 Photos-Jones, Effie, Analytical Services for Art and Archaeology (SASAA) Ltd, effie@sasaa.co.uk
 Piccini, Angela, University of Bristol, a.a.piccini@bristol.ac.uk
 Pikirayi, Innocent, University of Pretoria, innocent.pikirayi@up.ac.za
 Pilides, Despo, Ministry of Communications and Works, dpilides@da.mcw.gov.cy
 Pinckney, Darrell, Hartgen Archeological Associates
 Pind, John, The Heritage Agency of Denmark, jopind@kulturarv.dk
 Pinhasi, Ron, University College Cork
 Pintarič, Vesna, University of Ljubljana, vesna.pintaric@gmail.com
 Pinto, Renato, UNICAMP, tdhm@uol.com.br
 Pisipaty, S Rama Krishna, SCSVMV University, pisipaty@indiainfo.com
 Player, Samuel, University of Sydney, splayer@usyd.edu.au
 Plets, Ruth, Memorial University, rmkp@noc.soton.ac.uk
 Plummer, Julie, University of Otago, robja960@student.otago.ac.nz
 Plunkett, Gill, Queen's University Belfast, g.plunkett@qub.ac.uk
 Poblete, Juan Nivaldo, Escuela Albergue Paso de los Andes, cayanacolectivodearqueologia@gmail.com
 Polglase, Christopher, URS Corporation, chris_polglase@urscorp.com
 Politis, Gustavo, CONICET, gpolitis@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar
 Polk, Michael, Sagebrush Consultants, L.L.C., mpolk@sagebrushconsultants.com
 Polk, Ann, Sagebrush Consultants, L.L.C., apolk@sagebrushconsultants.com
 Pollini, Airton, University of Paris, pollini@free.fr
 Pollock, Susan, Binghamton University, bg9711@binghamton.edu
 Polo Díaz, Ana, University of the Basque Country, ana.polo@ehu.es
 Pomeroy-Kellinger, Melanie, Wiltshire County Council, melaniepomeroykellinger@wiltshire.gov.uk
 Ponce, Paola, University of Durham, paolavponce@hotmail.com
 Porch, Nick, The Australian National University, nicholas.porch@anu.edu.au
 Potrebica, Hrvoje, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Philosophy, hrvoje.potrebica@zg.t-com.hr
 Potter, James, SWCA Environmental Consultants, jpotter@swca.com
 Power, Ronika, University of Bradford/Macquarie University, ronikainegypt@hotmail.com
 Power, Orla, National University of Ireland Galway, orlapower@gmail.com
 Prall, Richenda, Western Australian Museum, rbinney@yahoo.com
 Prangnell, Jonathan, University of Queensland, j.prangnell@uq.edu.au
 Premathilake, Rathnasiri, Queens University Belfast, r.prem@qub.ac.uk
 Prentiss, Anna, The University of Montana, anna.prentiss@umontana.edu

Preston, Paul, University of Oxford, paul.preston@arch.ox.ac.uk
 Pretto, Alessandra, Australian High Commission, alessandra.pretto@dfat.gov.au
 Preucel, Robert, University of Pennsylvania, rpreucel@sas.upenn.edu
 Price, David, University of Oxford, david.price@wolfson.ox.ac.uk
 Price, Jon, Northumbria University, jon.price@unn.ac.uk
 Price, Neil, University of Aberdeen, neil.price@abdn.ac.uk
 Puentes, Said, Universidad Central de Venezuela, said05286@hotmail.com
 Pundhir, M.K., Aligarh Muslim University, mkpundhir@yahoo.com
 Purbrick, Louise, University of Brighton, l.purbrick@bton.ac.uk
 Pyburn, K Anne, Indiana University, apyburn@indiana.edu
 Pydyn, Andrzej, Nicolaus Copernicus University, pydyn@uni.torun.pl
 Pyzel, Joanna, Uniwersytet Gdanski, joanna.pyzel@univ.gda.pl
 Qu, Jinliang, Ocean University of China, qujinliang@ouc.edu.cn
 Quinn, Rory, University of Ulster, rj.quinn@ulster.ac.uk
 Quinn, Anna Maria, University College Dublin, anna.quinn1@ucdconnect.ie
 Quinn, Colin, University of Michigan, cpquinn@umich.edu
 Quinn, Billy, Moore Group, info@mooregroup.ie
 Quirke, Stephen, University College London, s.quirke@ucl.ac.uk
 Quirke, Sinead, University College Dublin, School of Archaeology, sinead.quirke@ucd.ie
 Quiroga, Paz Argentina, Comunidad Huarpe del Territorio del Cuyum, ullum2007oeste@hotmail.com
 Raemaekers, Daan, University of Groningen
 Rainbird, Paul, University of Wales, Lampeter, p.rainbird@lamp.ac.uk
 Rajan, Rahim, Aluka, rahim.rajan@aluka.org
 Ralphs, Gerard, University of Cape Town, rlpger001@uct.ac.za
 Ramos Gil, Antonio, Universidad de Cádiz, aramosgil@telefonica.net
 Randolph-Quinney, Patrick, University of Dundee, p.s.randolphquinney@dundee.ac.uk
 Rangecroft, Tim, University of Southampton, tr106@soton.ac.uk
 Rankin, Lisa, Memorial University of Newfoundland, lrankin@mun.ca
 Rassool, Ciraj, University of the Western Cape, crassool@uwu.ac.za
 Rathbone, Stuart, ACS Ltd, rathbone_stuart@hotmail.com
 Rawoteea, Boheme, RMIT University, b.rawoteea@gmail.com
 Read, Christopher, Institute of Technology Sligo, read.chris@itsligo.ie
 Rebellato, Lilian, University of Kansas, rebellat@ku.edu
 Rebovich, Samantha, Syracuse University, sarebovi@maxwell.syr.edu
 Recht, Laerke, Trinity College Dublin, recht@tcd.ie
 Redman, Victoria, University of Witwatersrand, victoria@rockart.wits.ac.za
 Rehl, Beatrice, Cambridge University Press, brehl@cambridge.org
 Reilly, Eileen, eireilly@tcd.ie
 Reklaityte, Ieva, Universidad de Zaragoza, ievutere@yahoo.es
 Relaki, Maria, Open University, mariarelaki@yahoo.co.uk
 Renard, Delphine, Université Montpellier II, delphine.renard@cefe.cnrs.fr
 Renfrew, Colin, University of Cambridge
 Rennie, Claire, University of Edinburgh
 Renshaw, Layla, Kingston/University College London, l.renshaw@kingston.ac.uk
 Reusch, Kathryn, Durham University, kathryn.reusch@durham.ac.uk
 Reyes, Margarita, Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia (ICANH), mreyes@museonacional.gov.co
 Reynolds, Ffion, Cardiff University, fionreynolds@hotmail.com
 Ribot, Isabelle, Université de Montreal, i.ribot@umontreal.ca
 Ricardi, Pamela, La Trobe University, Heritage Insight Pty Ltd, ptricardi@hotmail.com
 Rice, Kim, University College Dublin, Kim.Rice@ucd.ie
 Richards, Julian, University of York, jdr1@york.ac.uk
 Richards, John, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, jdr@uwm.edu
 Richards, Patricia, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, pbrownr@uwm.edu
 Richko Labate, Julie, University College Dublin, juile.richko@ucd.ie
 Rico, Trinidad, Stanford University, trico@stanford.edu
 Rieck, Flemming, The Viking Ship Museum, fri@vikingskibsmuseet.dk
 Rigney, Daryle, Flinders University, daryle.rigney@flinders.edu.au
 Rika-Heke, Margaret, Maori Archaeologist, muriwhenua@xtra.co.nz
 Riley, Gillian, University of Manchester, Gillian.Riley@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk
 Risan, Thomas, The Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research, thomas.risan@niku.no
 Rival, Laura, University of Oxford
 Rivers, Ray, Imperial College London, r.rivers@imperial.ac.uk
 Roberts, Benjamin, British Museum, broberts@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk
 Robin, Guillaume, Université de Nantes, guillaume.robin@univ-nantes.fr
 Robinson, Mark, Taylor and Francis, mark.robinson@tandf.co.uk
 Robinson, James, University of Otago, robja960@student.otago.ac.nz
 Robinson, David, University of Central Lancashire, dwrobinson@uclan.ac.uk
 Robinson, Erick, University of Sheffield, e.n.robinson@shef.ac.uk
 Robles Garcia, Nelly, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, nrobles.zama@inah.gob.mx
 Roca, Maria Victoria, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, vicroca@hotmail.com
 Roche, Elaine, eeyore20@eircom.net
 Rockman, Marcy, PCR Services Corporation/Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, UCLA, marcyrockman@hotmail.com
 Rodionov, Michail, Samara Higher School of Privatization and Enterprise, acdis@mail.ru
 Rodrigues, Jennifer, University of Western Australia, ja_rodrigues@hotmail.com
 Rodriguez Moral, Eduardo, Escuela Bienvenida Sarmiento, eduardorodriguez757@yahoo.com.ar
 Roels, Eva, Ename Center for Public Archaeology, eva.roels@enamedcenter.org
 Romer, Wendelin, University of York, wendelinomer@linuxmail.org
 Romualdez-Valtos, Eliza, University of the Philippines, elizarv@yahoo.com

Rosendahl, Daniel, University of Queensland, d.rosendahl@uq.edu.au
 Rosenmeier, Leah, The Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq and Brown University, signeragnar@eastlink.ca
 Rossi, Anna Maria, University College London, anna.rossi@ucl.ac.uk
 Rostain, Stephen, CNRS
 Rotman, Deborah, University of Notre Dame, drotman@nd.edu
 Rountree, Kathryn, Massey University, k.e.rountree@massey.ac.nz
 Rowlands, Michael, University College London, m.rowlands@ucl.ac.uk
 Rua, Maria Helena, Instituto Superior Técnico, hrua@civil.ist.utl.pt
 Rubertone, Patricia, Brown University
 Rudiak-Gould, Peter, University of Oxford, PeterRG@gmail.com
 Ruiz, Apen, UOC, apen.ruiz@gmail.com
 Rush, Laurie, United States Army, Fort Drum
 Russell, Ian, University College Dublin, ian.russell@amexhibition.com
 Russell, Matthew, National Park Service/UC Berkeley, matthew_russell@nps.gov
 Russell, Lynette, Monash University, lynette.russell@arts.monash.edu.au
 Ruttle, Edel, TVAS (Ireland) Ltd, edelruttle@yahoo.com
 Ryan, Michael, The Chester Beatty Library, mryan@cbl.ie
 Ryan, Clare, medea_ry@yahoo.co.uk
 Rylatt, Jim, University of Manchester, jim_rylatt@yahoo.co.uk
 Ryner, Maria, Stockholm University, maria.ryner@natgeo.su.se
 Rynne, Colin, University College Cork, c.ryne@ucc.ie
 Ryves, David, Loughborough University, d.b.ryves@lboro.ac.uk
 Ryzewski, Krysta, Brown University, Krysta_Ryzewski@brown.edu
 Saad, Marny, marnyange@hotmail.com
 Sabatini, Serena, Göteborg University, arksesa@hum.gu.se
 Saeki, Paul, paul.saeki@gmail.com
 Sagardoy, Teresa, Universidad Complutense de Madrid
 Sakellariadi, Anastasia, University College London, anast_323@hotmail.com
 Sakellariou, Dimitris, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, sakell@ath.hcmr.gr
 Salas, Sergio Hernán, Universidad Nacional de Catamarca, sergiohsalas@hotmail.com
 Salem Rewede, Hamed, Birzeit University, hsalem@birzeit.edu
 Salto-Weis, Isabel, Polytechnic University of Madrid
 Salvi, Maria Cristina, University of Siena, mcristinasalvi@unisi.it
 Samuels, Joshua, Stanford University, jsamuels@stanford.edu
 Sanchez, Nahuel Lautaro, Comunidad Huarpe del Territorio del Cuyum, ullum2007oeste@hotmail.com
 Sand, Christophe, Direction of Cultural and Customary Affairs, christophe.sand@gouv.nc
 Sanders, Adrian, University of Victoria, adrianjsanders@gmail.com
 Sands, Rob, University College Dublin, robert.sands@ucd.ie
 Sanfelice Rahmeier, Clarissa, University College London, issarahmeier@yahoo.co.uk
 Santoriello, Alfonso, Università Di Salerno, asantori@unisa.it
 Schenker, Hillori, Legacy Resources Management Program, hillori.schenker.ctr@osd.mil
 Schiphorst, Remco, Saxion Next, remco_schiphorst@hotmail.com
 Schipper, Friedrich, University of Vienna, friedrich.schipper@univie.ac.at
 Schmidt, Peter, University of Florida, schmidt@ufl.edu
 Schneiders, Sybille, Albert-Ludwigs Universität Freiburg, SchneidersSybille@web.de
 Schoeman, Alex, University of Pretoria, alex.schoeman@up.ac.za
 Schofield, John, English Heritage, john.schofield@english-heritage.org.uk
 Schroer, Carla, Cultural Heritage Imaging, carla@c-h-i.org
 Schülke, Almut, National Museum of Denmark, almut.schuelke@natmus.dk
 Schulting, Rick, University of Oxford
 Schuster, Cristian, Institute of Archaeology, cristianschuster@yahoo.com
 Schweitzer, Holger, Department of Environment, Heritage & Local Government, holger.schweitzer@environ.ie
 Schwendler, Rebecca, SWCA Environmental Consultants, rschwendler@swca.com
 Scott, Rachel E., Arizona State University, rachel.scott@asu.edu
 Scott, Ian, AIC, ian.a.scott@hotmail.com
 Scott, Elizabeth, Illinois State University, emscot2@ilstu.edu
 Scott, George, University of Nevada Reno, grscott@unr.edu
 Scott Cummings, Linda, Paleo Research Institute, Linda@paleoresearch.com
 Scott-Ireton, Della, Florida Public Archaeology Network
 Seeden, Helga, American University of Beirut, hseeden@aub.edu.lb
 Segobye, Alinah, University of Botswana, Alinah@archap.org
 Seiter, Jane, University of Bristol, janeseiter@yahoo.com
 Selvakumar, Veerasamy, Tamil University, selvakumarodi@gmail.com
 Selwyn, Tom, London Metropolitan University, t.selwyn@londonmet.ac.uk
 Semeraro, Grazia, University of Salento, grazia.semeraro@unile.it
 Semple, Sarah, Durham University, s.j.semple@durham.ac.uk
 Senna Garraffoni, Renata, UFPR - Paraná Federal University, resenna93@hotmail.com
 Seong, Jeong-Yong, Chungbuk National University, jysung15@cbnu.ac.kr
 Serbanescu, Done, Muzeul Civilizatiei Gumelnita, muzeul_gumelnitza@expert-net.ro
 Serge, Cassen, CNRS, serge.cassen@univ-nantes.fr
 Severn, Joseph, Plowman Craven, jsevern@plowmancraven.co.uk
 Seymour, Deni, denijseymour@aol.com
 Shackel, Paul, University of Maryland, pshackel@anth.umd.edu
 Shahidan, Shaiful Idzwan, Universiti Sains Malaysia, s.shahidan@ucl.ac.uk
 Shahinyan, Samvel, Yerevan State University Architecture, armspeleo@yahoo.com
 Shanahan, Brian, The Discovery Programme, brians@discoveryprogramme.ie
 Shao, Meihua, SOAS (London University), shao3333@hotmail.com
 Shapland, Andrew, University College London, a.shapland@ucl.ac.uk

Shaw, Robert, The Discovery Programme, robert@discoveryprogramme.ie
 Shay, Talia, Ariel University Center of Samaria, talia_shay@yahoo.com
 Shepherd, Nick, University of Cape Town, nick.shepherd@uct.ac.za
 Sheptak, Russell, University of California, Berkeley, rus@sonic.net
 Sheridan, Alison, National Museums Scotland, a.sheridan@nms.ac.uk
 Sherlock, Rory, National University of Ireland, Galway
 Shibutani, Ayako, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, shibuchan0704@hotmail.com
 Shiels, Damian, Headland Archaeology Ltd, damian@headlandarchaeology.ie
 Shillito, Lisa-Marie, University of Reading, l.m.shillito@rdg.ac.uk
 Shine, Linda, Trinity College Dublin, shinelg@tcd.ie
 Shoda, Shinya, University of Tokyo, s_shoda326@kjc.biglobe.ne.jp
 Shoocongdej, Rasmi, Silpakorn University, rasmi13@hotmail.com
 Siart, Christoph, University of Heidelberg, christoph.siart@geog.uni-heidelberg.de
 Sibbesson, Emilie, Newcastle University, emilie.sibbesson@gmail.com
 Silberman, Neil, Ename Center for Public Archaeology, neil.silberman@enamecenter.org
 Sillar, Bill, University College London, b.sillar@ucl.ac.uk
 Silva, Antonio, Universidad Central de Venezuela, antoniorsh@gmail.com
 Silva, Rosicler, Universidade Catolica de Goias, silva.rosicler@gmail.com
 Silva, Pedro Paulo Guilhardi e, Universidade Catolica de Goias, ppguilhardi@gmail.com
 Silva Remor De Oliveira, Guilherme, Universite Marc Bloch, memeremor@hotmail.com
 Silverstein, Jay, Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command & Univ of Hawaii, drjsilverstein@gmail.com
 Sim, Robin, Australian National University
 Simandiraki, Anna, International Baccalaureate, pytna@yahoo.co.uk
 Simmons, Scott, University of North Carolina Wilmington, simmonss@uncw.edu
 Simpson, Faye, University of Exeter, fs216@exeter.ac.uk
 Simpson, Linzi, Margaret Gowen and Co. Ltd, lsimpson@mglarc.com
 Simpson, Emily, Maney Publishing, e.simpson@maney.co.uk
 Sinclair-Aguirre, Carole, Museo Chileno de Arte Precolombino, csinclair@museoprecolombino.cl
 Singh, Ashok Kumar, Banaras Hindu University, ashok_bhu@yahoo.com
 Singh, Ravindra Nath, Banaras Hindu University, ravi_bhu1@rediffmail.com
 Singh, Vinod Kumar, Aligarh Muslim University, vinodkumarsingh1@yahoo.co.in
 Singh, Manoj, Department of Anthropology, mksingh262003@yahoo.com
 Singleton, Courtney, Indiana University Purdue University of Indianapolis, cesingle@iupui.edu
 Singstad, Harald, Norwegian Defence Estate Agency, harald.singstad@forsvarsbygg.no
 Sirbu, Valeriu, Museum of Braila, valeriu_sirbu@yahoo.co.uk
 Sivilli, Sandra, sandra.s@arkeologia.com
 Skar, Birgitte, NIKU, birgitte.skar@niku.no
 Skeates, Robin, Durham University, Robin.Skeates@durham.ac.uk
 Skehan, Conor, Dept. Environment, Heritage and Local Government
 Skelly, Robert, rske7975@bigpond.net.au
 Skinner, Patrick, Cambridge University, pjs65@cam.ac.uk
 Skogstrand, Lisbeth, Museum of Cultural History, lisbeth.skogstrand@khm.uio.no
 Sloan, Chris, National Geographic, csloan@ngs.org
 Smee, Helen, Routledge, helen.smee@tandf.co.uk
 Smith, Angele, University of Northern British Columbia, smitha1@unbc.ca
 Smith, Claire, Flinders University
 Smith, Sally, University College Dublin, sally.smith@ucd.ie
 Smith, Laurajane, University of York, ls18@york.ac.uk
 Smith, George, Southeast Archeological Center, george_s_smith@nps.gov
 Smith, Moya, Western Australian Museum, moya.smith@museum.wa.gov.au
 Smith, Tam, University of Queensland, tamsmith@uq.net.au
 Smyntyna, Olena, Odessa I.I. Mechnikov National University, smyntyna@paco.net
 Smyth, Jessica, The Heritage Council, Jessica@heritagecouncil.com
 Snodgrass, Elizabeth, National Geographic Society, esnodgra@ngs.org
 Snowden, Dianne, University of Tasmania, dmsnowden@bipond.com
 Soderberg, John, University of Minnesota
 Soderland, Hilary, Tel Aviv University, hsoderland@cantab.net
 Sofaer, Joanna, University of Southampton, jrsd@soton.ac.uk
 Sohn, Maïténa, UMR 5608 CNRS, maitena.sohn@aliceadsl.fr
 Solli, Brit, University of Oslo, brit.solli@khm.uio.no
 Sollund, May-Liss Boe, NIKU, may-liss@niku.no
 Solsvik, Reidar, The Kon-Tiki Museum, Reidar.Solsvik@kon-tiki.no
 Sonnenburg, Elizabeth, McMaster University, sonnenep@mcmaster.ca
 Sorin, Anghel, Geoecomar, soanghel@geoecomar.ro
 Souvatzi, Stella, Hellenic Open University, stellasouvatzi@hotmail.com
 Sparks, Laurel, Archaeological Institute of America, lsparks@aia.bu.edu
 Spikins, Penny, University of York, ps508@york.ac.uk
 Spring, Adam, University of Exeter, adamspring@gmail.com
 Springs, Kurt, University at Buffalo
 Srivastav, Om Prakash, Aligarh Muslim University, opsrivastav2001@yahoo.com
 St Pierre, Emma, University of Queensland, e.stpierre@uq.edu.au
 Stacey, Alice, University College London, alicestacey@hotmail.co
 Stallibrass, Sue, University of Liverpool, Sue.Stallibrass@liv.ac.uk
 Standley, Eleanor, Durham University, e.r.standley@durham.ac.uk
 Stanley, Michael, National Roads Authority
 Starkie, John, University College London, john.starkie@mouchel.com
 Starrett, Michael, The Heritage Council
 Stavridopoulos, Yannis, University of Ioannina, stavridop@panafonet.gr

Stead, Stephen, Paveprime Ltd, steads@paveprime.com
 Stefanini, Bettina, University College Cork, stefanb@tcd.ie
 Stene, Kathrine, Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo, kathrine.stene@khm.uio.no
 Stenvik, Lars F, NTNU, Lars.Stenvik@vm.ntnu.no
 Stephens, Mark, Royal Holloway, University of London, m_stephens2004@yahoo.co.uk
 Stephenson, Angus, Headland Archaeology Ltd, angus@aocycork.fsbusiness.co.uk
 Stevens, Paul, aideen_1@hotmail.com
 Stevens, Fay, University College London, fay.stevens@ucl.ac.uk
 Stewart, Karen, Headland Archaeology Ltd, info@headlandarchaeology.ie
 Stine, Linda, UNCGreensboro, lfstine@uncg.edu
 Stine, Roy, UNCGreensboro
 Stingemore, Jade, University of Western Australia, jstingemore@anhb.uwa.edu.au
 Stock, Christiane, INIST-CNRS, christiane.stock@inist.fr
 Stoddart, Simon, University of Cambridge, ss16@cam.ac.uk
 Stone, Peter, Newcastle University, p.g.stone@ncl.ac.uk
 Striker, Michael, Gray & Pape, Inc., mstriker@graypape.com
 Striplen, Charles, University of California, Berkeley, chuck@sfei.org
 Ströbeck, Louise, Lund University
 Stronach, Kevin, Aegis Archaeology Limited, kevin@aegisarc.com
 Studer, Catherine, University of Basel, catherine.studer@stud.unibas.ch
 Stuijts, Ingelise, The Discovery Programme, ingelise@discoveryprogramme.ie
 Stump, Daryl, University of York, ds551@york.ac.uk
 Sturt, Fraser, University of Southampton, f.sturt@soton.ac.uk
 Sugimoto, Go, Europeana, go.sugimoto@kb.nl
 Sulas, Federica, University of Cambridge, fs286@cam.ac.uk
 Sümegi, Pál, University of Szeged, sumegi@geo.u-szeged.hu
 Sumner, Major, Ngarrindjeri Heritage Committee, nlpa@bigpond.com
 Sutton, Bruce, Aegis Archaeology, bruce@aegisarc.com
 Sutton, Mary-Jean, Umwelt Australia, msutton@umwelt.com.au
 Svensson, Eva, Karlstad University, Eva.Svensson@kau.se
 Svyatko, Svetlana, Queen's University Belfast, ssvyatko01@qub.ac.uk
 Swan, Ronan, National Roads Authority, rswan@nra.ie
 Symon, Amanda, Ngai Tahu Maori Rock Art Trust, curator@rockarttrust.co.nz
 Taçon, Paul, Griffith University, p.tacon@griffith.edu.au
 Taibo, Teresa, University College London, teresa.taibo@btinternet.com
 Takamiya, Hiroto, Sapporo University, takamiya@sapporo-u.ac.jp
 Tapsell, Paul, Tamaki Paenga Hira - Auckland War Memorial Museum
 Tarble de Scaramelli, Kay, Escuela de Antropología, Universidad Central de Venezuela, katasca@gmail.com
 Taylor, Barry, University of Manchester, barry.taylor@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk
 Taylor, Kate, TVAS (Ireland) Ltd, tvas@eircom.net
 Taylor, Diana, Comhar Dun Caochain, dianataylor@eircom.net
 Taylor, David, Trinity College Dublin, taylor@tcd.ie
 Teeman, Diane, University of Oregon, dteeman@uoregon.edu
 Teijgeler, Rene, Culture in Development, rene.teijgeler@planet.nl
 Teixeira, Wenceslau, Embrapa Amazônia Ocidental
 Ten Harkel, Letty, University of Sheffield
 Terry, Linda, University of Queensland, lindaterry@optusnet.com.au
 Tesorieri, Mara, NAS Ltd., maratez@hotmail.com
 Thakkar, Sonali, Columbia University, srt2114@columbia.edu
 Thomas, Sandra, Tobar Archaeological Services, sandra.ths@gmail.com
 Thomas, Emma Jaydeyn, University of Queensland, Jaydeyn_S@hotmail.com
 Thomas, Ben, Archaeological Institute of America, bthomas@aia.bu.edu
 Thomas, Julian, Manchester University, Julian.Thomas@manchester.ac.uk
 Thomas, Suzie, Newcastle University, s.e.thomas@ncl.ac.uk
 Thomas, Antonia, Orkney College UHI, antonia.thomas@orkney.uhi.ac.uk
 Thomas, Sandra, A.D.S., sandra.ths@gmail.com
 Thorpe, Nick, University of Winchester, Nick.Thorpe@winchester.ac.uk
 Thurston, Tina, State University New York, tt27@buffalo.edu
 Tickle, Robert, Veritas Archaeology, rtickle@bigpond.net.au
 Tierney, Michael, The Archaeology Company, mtierney@thearchaeologycompany.ie
 Tierney, John, Eachtra Archaeological Projects, john@eachtra.ie
 Tierney, Sheila, Institute of Technology Sligo, tierney.sheila@itsligo.ie
 Tietzsch-Tyler, Daniel, National University of Ireland, Galway, danttt@eircom.net
 Tiffany, Joseph, University of Wisconsin - LaCrosse
 Timmins, Peter, University of Western Ontario, ptimmins@uwo.ca
 Timpany, Scott, Headland Archaeology, ross.berridge@headlandarchaeology.com
 Tobin, Maeve, IAC Ltd, maeve.tobin@gmail.com
 Topping, Peter, English Heritage, pete.topping@english-heritage.org.uk
 Torrence, Robin, Australian Museum, robin.torrence@austmus.gov.au
 Touloupa, Smargda, University College London, smarot@yahoo.com
 Tourunen, Auli, Headland Archaeology Ltd, info@headlandarchaeology.ie
 Trebeleva, Galina, Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, g_gis@mail.ru
 Trejo, Flor, National Institute of Anthropology and History, clonopio@gmail.com
 Trelogan, Jessica, j.trelogan@mail.utexas.edu
 Trevorrow, George, Ngarrindjeri, nlpa@bigpond.com
 Trevorrow, Luke, Ngarrindjeri, nlpa@bigpond.com
 Tringham, Ruth, University of California, Berkeley, tringham@berkeley.edu
 Tripkovic, Jovana, jovana.tripkovic@gmail.com

Trow, Stephen, English Heritage
 Troy, Carmelita, Headland Archaeology Ltd, Info@headlandarchaeology.ie
 Truscott, Marilyn C, University of Canberra & Heritage Consultant, mct-oz@bigpond.net.au
 Tsoraki, Christina, University of Sheffield, C.TSORAKI@SHEFFIELD.AC.UK
 Tubb, Kathryn, University College London, k.tubb@ucl.ac.uk
 Tucker, Fiona, University of Bradford, ftucker@brad.ac.uk
 Tuffy, Clare, Office of Public Works
 Tully, Darina, Saor-Ollscoil Na hEireann, darinat1588@eircom.net
 Tung, Burcu, University of California, Berkeley, burcu@berkeley.edu
 Turek, Jan, University of Hradec Kralove, turekjan@hotmail.com
 Turgel, Adrian, The Archaeology Company, adrianturgel@hotmail.com
 Turkova, Magdalena, European Association of Archaeologists, turkova@arup.cas.cz
 Turner, Claire, University of the Witwatersrand
 Turrell, John, Archaeological Development Services Ltd, t_leonard@adsireland.ie
 Twohig, Elizabeth, etwohig@archaeology.ucc.ie
 Tynan, Collins, University of Notre Dame, cptyna10@holycross.edu
 Ucar, Aydin, Akdeniz University, aucar@akdeniz.edu.tr
 Ulm, Sean, University of Queensland, s.ulm@uq.edu.au
 Underwood, Christopher, National Institute of Anthropology, cju@hotmail.co.uk
 Uomini, Natalie, University of Southampton, n.t.uomini@soton.ac.uk
 Uotila, Kari, University of Turku, kari.uotila@kolumbus.fi
 Uribe, Paula, Universidad de Zaragoza, uribe@unizar.es
 Ursulescu, Nicolae "Al.I.Cuza" Iasi University, n.ursulescu@gmail.com
 Usher, Ramona, Nottingham Trent University, ramona.usher@btinternet.com
 Valentin, Victor, Universidad Central de Venezuela, victorjvalentinm@yahoo.com
 Valera, Antonio, ERA Arqueologia SA, antoniovalera@era-arqueologia.pt
 Van Biesan, Elizabeth, Stad Brugge, elizabeth.van.biesan@brugge.be
 Van de Noort, Robert, University of Exeter
 Van den Dries, Monique, State Inspectorate for Cultural Heritage, mvddries@erfgoedinspectie.nl
 van der Elst, Judith, University of New Mexico, jvdelt@unm.edu
 van Dijk- van der Moolen, Alexandra, Heritage International, heritage@heritageinternational.nl
 van Etten, Nienke, University College Dublin, nienke.vanetten@gmail.com
 Van Viet, Nguyen, Research Association for Southeast Asia of Vietnam, drnguyenviet@yahoo.com
 Van Vilsteren, Vincent, Drents Museum, v.vilsteren@drenthe.nl
 Vanderwal, Ron, Museum Victoria, rvander@museum.vic.gov.au
 Varvara, Simona Camelia, "1 Decembrie 1918" University of Alba Iulia, svarvara@uab.ro
 Vejby, Mara, University College Cork, llewelyn3@yahoo.com
 Veliz Navarrete, Leslia, Universidad de Tarapaca, leslia.veliz@gmail.com
 Verkooijen, Kate, University of Exeter, kmv203@exeter.ac.uk
 Verslype, Laurent, Université de Louvain, laurent.verslype@uclouvain.be
 Vezina, Anne, Bioversity International, a.vezina@cgiar.org
 Vianello, Andrea, University of Oxford, a_vianello@hotmail.com
 Vidal, Aixa Solange, INAPL, UCM, aixavidal@gmail.com
 Vilches, Flora, Universidad Católica del Norte, floravilches@gmail.com
 Villagran, Ximena, villagran@usp.br
 Villalobos, Cesar, Durham University, cesar.villalobos@durham.ac.uk
 Villalpando, M. Elisa, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, elisavillalpando@hotmail.com
 Villegas Zamora, Tatiana, UNESCO, tatianavillegas@hotmail.com
 Viner, Sarah, University of Sheffield, s.viner@sheffield.ac.uk
 Viorica, Enachiuc, Scoala de Arte a judetului Giurgiu, viorica_enachiuc@yahoo.com
 Vlahos, Marie, University of Queensland, s4051992@student.uq.edu.au
 Vorenhout, Michel, Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences, michel.vorenhout@falw.vu.nl
 Voss, Barbara, Stanford University, bvoss@stanford.edu
 Vretemark, Maria, Västarvet, maria.vretemark@vgregion.se
 Vrydaghs, Luc, Research Team in Archaeology & Palaeosciences, luc_vrydaghs@yahoo.co.uk
 Wahlgren, Katherine, Museum of National Antiquities, katty.wahlgren@historiska.se
 Wakabayashi, Kunihiro, Doshisha University, kwakabay@mail.doshisha.ac.jp
 Wakeford, Sam, University of Cambridge, srw38@cam.ac.uk
 Walde, Dale, University of Calgary, walde@ucalgary.ca
 Waldock, Victoria, Oxford University, victoria.waldock@arch.ox.ac.uk
 Waldron, Patricia, Irish Hellenic Society, .
 Walker, Cameron, California State University, camwalker@aol.com
 Wall, Diana, The City College of New York, dwall@ccny.cuny.edu
 Wallace, Angela, Connacht Archaeological Services, archangie@hotmail.co.uk
 Wallace, Gillian, University of Cambridge, gew22@cam.ac.uk
 Wallace, Pat, National Museum of Ireland
 Wallis, Robert, Richmond University, robert.wallis@richmond.ac.uk
 Walls, Samuel, University of Exeter, shw201@ex.ac.uk
 Walsh, Abigail, National Monuments Service, abigail.walsh@environ.ie
 Walsh, Fintan, IAC, fwalsh@iac.ie
 Walworth, Liza, University College London, liza_walworth@hotmail.com
 Walz, Jonathan, University of Florida
 Wang, Wei, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, wang.w@cass.org.cn
 Wang, Xuerong, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, wangxr@yahoo.cn
 Warren, Graeme, University College Dublin, graeme.warren@ucd.ie
 Waterton, Emma, Keele University, e.waterton@his.keele.ac.uk
 Watson, Steve, York St John University, s.watson@yorksj.ac.uk
 Watson, Aaron, Monumental, a.watson@monumental.uk.com

Webster, Steve, Wessex Archaeology, s.webster@wessexarch.co.uk
 Wegener, Corine, United States Committee of the Blue Shield, coriwegener@gmail.com
 Weinstein, Richard, Coastal Environments, Inc., rweinstein@coastalenv.com
 Weismantel, Mary, Northwestern University, mjweis@northwestern.edu
 Weiss, Lindsay, Columbia University, lw2004@columbia.edu
 Weiss-Krejci, Estella, University of Vienna, estellawk@hotmail.com
 Weller, Olivier, Maison de l'Archeologie et de l'Ethnologie, olivier.weller@libertysurf.fr
 Werema, Krzysztof, Headland Archaeology Ltd
 Wesson, Cameron, University of Vermont, cwesson@uvm.edu
 Westaway, Michael, National Parks and Wildlife, michael.westaway@environment.nsw.gov.au
 Westcott, Lisa, Current Archaeology, lisa@archaeology.co.uk
 Westell, Craig, craigwestell@ozemail.com.au
 Westley, Kieran, Memorial University, kwestley@mun.ca
 Wexler, Jennifer, University College London, j.wexler@ucl.ac.uk
 Whelan, David Andrew, University College Dublin
 Whitaker, Jane, Archaeological Development Services Ltd, t_leonard@adsireland.ie
 White, Nancy, University of South Florida, nwhite@cas.usf.edu
 White, Carolyn, University of Nevada, clwhite@unr.edu
 White, Peter, University of Sydney, j.peter.w@gmail.com
 Whitehouse, Nicki, Queen's University Belfast, n.whitehouse@qub.ac.uk
 Whitfield, Susan, The British Library, susan.whitfield@bl.uk
 Whittaker, John, Grinnell College, whittake@grinnell.edu
 Wickham-Jones, Caroline, Consultant Archaeologist, c.wickham-jones@mesolithic.co.uk
 Wickstead, Helen, University College London, h.wickstead@ucl.ac.uk
 Wikell, Roger, Tyresta Forest Foundation, rodgeir@yahoo.com
 Wilkins, Brendon, Headland Archaeology Ltd, info@headlandarchaeology.ie
 Wille, Sarah, Field Museum, swille@fieldmuseum.org
 Willems, Willem, Leiden University, wwil@planet.nl
 Williams, Brian, EHS
 Williams, Elizabeth, Australian Government Department of the Environment, Heritage, Arts and Water, elizabeth.williams@environment.gov.au
 Williams, Tim, University College London, tim.d.williams@ucl.ac.uk
 Williams, Jack, Georgia State University, jwilliams@gsu.edu
 Williams, Margaret, University College Dublin, Williams.mags@gmail.com
 Williams, Brian, Environment and Heritage Service, brian.williams@doeni.gov.uk
 Williamson, Ronald, Archaeological Services Inc.
 Wilson, Christopher, Flinders University, christopher.wilson@flinders.edu.au
 Wilson, Ross, University of York, rjw128@york.ac.uk
 Wilson, Julie, Dubbo School of Distance Education, wilsonswiluna@bigpond.com
 Wingfield, Chris, University of Oxford, chris.wingfield@prm.ox.ac.uk
 Winter, Heather, Melbourne University, hwinter@unimelb.edu.au
 Wobst, H Martin, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, wobst@anthro.umass.edu
 Wolferstan, Sarah, Council of Europe, swolferstan@hotmail.com
 Wood, Vivienne, vwood@ozemail.com.au
 Wood, Jacqui, Savecock Water Archaeology, jacqui@archaeologyonline.org
 Wood, Elizabeth, IUPUI, eljwood@iupui.edu
 Woods, William, University of Kansas, wwwoods@ku.edu
 Woods, Julie, University of Massachusetts, woods@anthro.umass.edu
 Woodward, Jamie, The University of Manchester, jamie.woodward@man.ac.uk
 Wragg Sykes, Rebecca, University of Sheffield, r.wraggsykes@shef.ac.uk
 Wright, Duncan, Monash University, wendy.saunders@arts.monash.edu.au
 Wright, Holly, University of York, hew503@york.ac.uk
 Wyndham, Edith, TRC Environmental, edie@zianet.com
 Xiroiris, Nikolaos, Laboratory of Anthropology, Demokritos University of Thrace, xiroth@he.duth.gr
 Yahya, Adel, Palestinian Association for Cultural Exchange, pace@p-ol.com
 Yalman, Emine Nurcan, Kadir Has University, nurchanyalman@gmail.com
 Yamamoto, Naoto, Nagoya University, naotoya@lit.nagoya-u.ac.jp
 Yan, Yalin, State Administration for Cultural Heritage PRC, yalinyan@sach.gov.cn
 Yang, Yang, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, yyang@cass.org.cn
 Yannick, Korpall, University Montreal, yannick.korpall@umontreal.ca
 Yano, Ken'ichi, Ritsumeikan University, kyt21175@lt.ritsumei.ac.jp
 Yarnell, Tim, Forestry Commission, tim.yarnell@forestry.gsi.gov.uk
 Yates, Olga, Faculty of Archaeology - Leiden University, o.yates@arch.leidenuniv.nl
 Yates, Donna, University of Cambridge, dey21@cam.ac.uk
 Yentsch, Anne, Univ System Georgia, aey101@mindspring.com
 Yi, Seonbok, Seoul National University, tungma@snu.ac.kr
 Yokota, Mika, University College London, m.yokota@ucl.ac.uk
 Yoneda, Minoru, University of Tokyo, myoneda@k.u-tokyo.ac.jp
 Young, Tim, GeoArch
 Zak Matyasowszky, Frantisek, National Roads Authority, fzak@nra.ie
 Zarankin, Andres, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, zarankin@yahoo.com
 Zawadzka, Dagmara, Université du Québec à Montréal, dagmaraz@gmail.com
 Zedeno, Maria, University of Arizona, mzedeno@email.arizona.edu
 Zeidler, James, Colorado State University
 Zellmeyer, Stephan, Federal Office for Civil Protection, stephan.zellmeyer@babs.admin.ch
 Zerboni, Andrea, University of Milan, andrea.zerboni@unimi.it
 Zheng, Yunfei, Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Relics and Archaeology, zhengwh@hzcnc.com
 Zhou, Yunfan, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, zhouyf@cass.org.cn

Zimmerman, Larry, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis, larzimme@iupui.edu

Zink, Albert, EURAC, Albert.Zink@eurac.edu

Zubieta, Leslie, University of the Witwatersrand, leslazu@gmail.com