

# The 105th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America

The 105th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America was held in conjunction with the 135th Annual Meeting of the American Philological Association in San Francisco, California, on 2–5 January 2004.

On 4 January, Jane C. Waldbaum, President, presented the Institute's 39th annual Gold Medal Award for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement to David Brian Stronach, the Martha and Artemis Joukowsky Distinguished Service Award to Eleanor Guralnick, and the eighth annual Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award to Michael B. Cosmopoulos of the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

C. Brian Rose, First Vice President, presented the 23rd annual Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology to Ian Freestone and the 15th annual James R. Wiseman Book Award to Gloria Ferrari Pinney for *Figures of Speech: Men and Maidens in Ancient Greece* (Chicago 2002). Professor Rose also announced Rebecca K. Schindler and Pedar W. Foss as the recipients of the Poster Session Award for their project, "CGMA: Collaboratory for GIS and Mediterranean Archaeology."

Malcolm Bell II, Vice President for Professional Responsibilities, presented the AIA's Outstanding Public Service Award to He Shuzhong. John Stubbs, Chair of the Conservation and Heritage Management Committee, presented the Conservation and Heritage Management Award to Nicholas P. Stanley-Price. The texts of these award citations are printed below.

On 3 January, at the 125th Meeting of Council, the following were elected to the Institute's Governing Board: Shelby Brown, Vice President for Education and Outreach; Jeffrey Lamia, Treasurer; Mary Beth Buck, Jerome Glick, Richard Leventhal, Lucille Roussin, Ava Seave, and Charlie Steinmetz, General Trustees; Andrea Berlin, Susan Downey, Jerald Milanich, Robert Murowchick, and Barbara Tsakirgis, Academic Trustees; and Donald Morrison, Society Trustee. Elizabeth Bartman, Eugene Borza, Ellen Herscher, Jodi Magness, and Anne Salisbury were elected to the Nominating Committee. Cameron Walker, Vice President for Societies, presented the Local Society Incentive Grant at the Meeting of Council to the Tucson, Arizona Society.

On 2–5 January, 287 papers were delivered in 58 sessions. The *105th Annual Meeting Abstracts* (Boston 2003), containing abstracts of these papers, of the Poster Session, and of the Colloquia and Workshops, is available online or in print; see the Publications section of the Archaeological Institute of America's website ([www.archaeological.org](http://www.archaeological.org)) or contact the Institute for more information. Fifteen Roundtable Discussions were also held: Digital to What End? Archaeological Modeling and the Electronic Archive; Pedagogies of Archaeology; Teaching Ethics in Archaeology and Antiquities Collecting; How We Know about the Past: Creating K–12 Lessons about Archaeology that are Teacher Friendly, Standards Rich, Accurate, and Ethical; Considerations of Archaeological Tourism; Local Societies: Reaching Out to Your Community; Get the Picture? Acquiring Photographic Reproduction Rights for Publications; Update on the Looting of Sites and Museums in Iraq; Getting the Job: Career Strategies for Archaeology Graduate Students; Museums and Exhibitions; Issues and Opportunities in Teacher Training Programs; Producing Ancient Plays with Students; Cultural Interactions between Greek Colonists and Barbarians: Reconsidering the Terms of "Hellenization" and "Acculturation"; Strategies for Publishing Classics; Ancient Food and Wine: Where Do We Go from Here?

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA GOLD MEDAL AWARD FOR  
DISTINGUISHED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENT

DAVID BRIAN STRONACH

Field archaeologist of consummate skill, esteemed scholar, and revered mentor to scores of younger practitioners, David Stronach is one of the great Near Eastern archaeologists of our time. Excavator of major historic sites in Mesopotamia, Iran, the Caucasus, and Anatolia, Stronach has illuminated the world of the early empires, especially of the Assyrians, Medes, and Persians. It is through this research, amply published, that he has made his greatest contributions to archaeology.

Stronach's first significant excavation was in 1960 at the prehistoric site of Ras al 'Amiya in southern Iraq. This substantial early village demonstrated that the 'Ubaid culture had a continuous development on the alluvial plains of Mesopotamia. The excavation, rapidly published in the journal *Iraq*, demonstrated his emerging mastery of field technique.

Following his appointment in 1961 as Director of the new British Institute of Persian Studies in Teheran, Stronach significantly enlarged our understanding of the empires of the Medes and the Persians. At Pasargadae, Stronach conducted new studies of the layout of the site and demonstrated for the first time the distinctive nature of Achaemenid site planning and architecture. His studies of the Tomb of Cyrus the Great cast new light on the construction and significance of this renowned monument.

In the late 1960s Stronach began the decade-long excavation of the site that has brought him most renown, the Median sanctuary of Tepe Nush-i Jan. At this remarkably preserved site, with its fortress and Fire Temple, he has demonstrated that fire worship was embraced very early by the peoples of the Iranian plateau. The distinctive structural features of these buildings have confirmed that the Medes and the Persians were architectural innovators and no mere copiers of Babylonian and Greek styles, as had long been believed. Above all, Professor Stronach's excavations have illuminated the distinctive place of the Medes among the early high cultures of western Asia.

As Professor of Near Eastern Archaeology at the University of California at Berkeley since 1981, Stronach has undertaken campaigns of excavation at other sites across western Asia, partly to resolve key archaeological problems but also to provide training for his many graduate students. His brief excavation at Nineveh from 1987 to 1990 was extraordinary in its vivid demonstration of the impact of the assaults of the Medes and the Babylonians in 614 B.C. and again in 612 B.C. All of those who have heard Stronach lecture on these excavations and have seen his slides of the exposed skeletons of the slaughtered Assyrian defenders of the Halzi Gate share a keen sense of the horror that attended the sack of this once great city. The results demonstrate once again that Stronach has always known exactly where to dig to get the information he needed, an ability that the rest of us can only marvel at.

Stronach's scholarly interests extend well beyond the topics of his own excavations. Among his other more distinctive contributions has been a series of remarkable papers on the early history of gardens in the ancient Near East. Drawing on his work at Nineveh and other Assyrian and Babylonian sites, Stronach has provided convincing evidence of the political as well as aesthetic importance of gardens for the rulers of the Mesopotamian empires of the first millennium B.C. But it is his insights derived from his excavations at Pasargadae that resonate most strongly. For he has demonstrated clearly that Cyrus and his successors originated a type of monumental garden design, the symmetrical fourfold garden or *chahar bagh*, that was once thought to have been developed in the Islamic period 1,500 years later.

Throughout a long and distinguished career, Stronach has maintained the warmest of relations with diverse colleagues, students, and a wide circle of admirers, including the many officials of the antiquities departments of the countries in which he has worked. He is a man of many friends and no enemies who is known as a gentleman and archaeologist of distinction across the world. It is with great pride that the Archaeological Institute of America awards David Stronach the Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA POMERANCE AWARD FOR  
SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT

IAN FREESTONE

Ian Freestone has researched the ancient technologies of glass and ceramics with great sensitivity to the geological resources that serve as their base. As Deputy Keeper of the Department of Scientific Research at the British Museum, he has pursued a distinguished research career, trained and mentored students, and managed the research staff of some 75 members. As Honorary Professor of the Institute of Archaeology, University College, London, and Ph.D. examiner for 10 other universities, he has had a major influence on the future of archaeological science. Freestone conceived and cocurated the exhibition, "Pottery in the Making—World Ceramic Traditions," and is coeditor of a book that resulted from the exhibition. He has organized or co-organized 10 meetings, both within the British Museum and internationally, that focused on the problem areas of archaeological science and on ways of making instrumental breakthroughs in the analysis and interpretation of material culture. These have included early vitreous materials, glass making and forming processes of the Roman and Medieval periods, ceramic petrology, archaeological stone, and Raman spectroscopy.

Ian Freestone was trained as a geochemist and petrologist in the Earth Sciences Department at the University of Leeds. His core skills include petrographic and mineralogical techniques, scanning electron microscopy and microanalysis, and the interpretation of geochemical data in archaeology. His work focuses on technology, production, and distribution, especially of early nonmetallic materials involved in ceramic and glass production and extractive metallurgy. Freestone is as well known for research on the zinc smelters in Zawar, India, as for analysis of Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic glasses. We must not forget to mention his research on Medieval European enamels and glasses, especially those from Venice, or that he characterized many ceramic and glass technologies that were developed in India and China.

His current work focuses on glass industries during and after the Roman period, using the techniques of trace element determination, strontium, and oxygen and lead isotopes as well as bulk composition and microstructure, but he is also working on the technological development of porcelain in Europe. Of particular concern are ways that technologies develop, are embedded culturally, and then change as they are transferred. We will surely learn more from this brilliant researcher.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA MARTHA AND ARTEMIS  
JOUKOWSKY DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

ELEANOR GURALNICK

It is with special pleasure that the Archaeological Institute of America presents its Martha and Artemis Joukowski Distinguished Service Award for 2004 to Eleanor Guralnick. Through her many years of outstanding and varied service to the AIA, Dr. Guralnick exemplifies the spirit of selfless commitment to the work of the Institute that the Joukowski Distinguished Service Award was designed to honor.

Eleanor Guralnick has performed exceptional volunteer service for the AIA at both the national and local society levels. A longtime member of the Chicago Society, she has held every office, serving as its President for six years, Vice President for two years, Secretary for six years, Treasurer for three years, Executive Committee member from 1972 till the present, and as a representative to Council every year since 1969. Through her efforts she has made the Chicago Society a model for outreach to adults and children alike. For scholars and members of the public she has organized and presided at three Chicago Society regional symposia, in 1982, 1987, and 1990, editing and promptly publishing the papers at each of these symposia under the titles *Vikings in the West* (1982), *Sardis: Twenty-Seven Years of Discovery* (1987), and *The Ancient Eastern Mediterranean* (1990). For children she developed and administered an Archaeology Day program for sixth graders in the Chicago public schools, sponsored by the AIA-Chicago Society in cooperation with the Art Institute of Chicago. For two days each year, 150 children from inner city schools hear a lecture by a digging archaeologist, tour museum galleries displaying ancient artifacts, and do “real archaeological work” reconstructing a broken replica of an ancient pot. In many years it has been possible to give each participant a copy of *Archaeology* magazine or a copy of *Dig*. The program, ongoing since 1991, received the Appreciation Award by the Chicago School Board and the Chicago Tribune Company in 1991–1992 as the best Adopt-a-School Program.

In addition to all her work for the Chicago Society, Eleanor Guralnick has been active for many years on the national scene. Among her many roles, she served for six years (1995–2002) as a General Trustee, chaired the Regional Symposia committee from 1990–2000, and is currently very much engaged in several more committees: the Development Committee, the Finance Committee, the Investment subcommittee, the Education Committee, and the Societies and Membership Committee. She is actively involved in the Near Eastern Archaeology Interest Group as well. She has also participated in the national lecture program, delivering some 44 lectures to 39 AIA societies since 1972.

Throughout all her years of devoted service to the AIA, Eleanor Guralnick has found the time to be a productive scholar, publishing important research in the *AJA*, *JNES*, *Iraq*, *Gnomon*, and in many other prestigious journals and conference papers. She has presented many papers and organized colloquia at the AIA Annual Meetings as well as at numerous other national and international conferences, symposia, and colloquia.

There are few parts of the Institute and few of us who have not been touched in some way by the energy, creativity, and just plain hard work that Dr. Eleanor Guralnick has contributed to further the work of the AIA and increase public awareness of its mission. The Archaeological Institute of America is proud to present her with the 2004 Martha and Artemis Joukowski Distinguished Service Award.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA  
EXCELLENCE IN UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING AWARD

MICHAEL B. COSMPOULOS

It is with great pleasure that the Archaeological Institute of America names Professor Michael B. Cosmopoulos of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Missouri-St. Louis as the recipient of the 2004 Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award. Professor Cosmopoulos is described uniformly by students and colleagues alike as having boundless energy and passion for teaching. The AIA can be proud to honor so outstanding a colleague.

Michael Cosmopoulos received his B.A. (*summa cum laude*) from the University of Athens in archaeology and history; his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in art history and archaeology were awarded by Washington University, St. Louis. After teaching for more than 10 years in the Department of Classics at the University of Manitoba, he is now Professor of Archaeology at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, where he teaches courses in Greek archaeology, culture, history, and mythology. Cosmopoulos throughout his career has promoted both ancient and modern Greek studies; in addition to being Professor of Archaeology, he has been since 2001 the Hellenic Government-Karakas Foundation Professor of Greek Studies at UM-St. Louis. An extremely active researcher, he currently directs three field projects in Greece: the Eleusis Archaeological Project, the Iklaina Archaeological Project, and the Oropos Survey Project. He has authored several monographs and over 70 papers.

Michael Cosmopoulos is no stranger to recognition of his teaching. At the University of Manitoba, he received a Merit Award for teaching in 1991 and the Olive Beatrice Stanton Award for Excellence in teaching in 1999. He was even nominated for the national "Canadian Professor of the Year" award while at Manitoba. Students at Manitoba and UM-St. Louis report that Michael brings an infectious enthusiasm for his subject to the classroom: one of them suggests that the undergraduate professor needs to be "energetic, exciting, provocative, scholarly, humorous, serious, and most of all understanding towards the ever-changing minds of the students"—and then reports that this is an accurate description of Michael Cosmopoulos. Although his expectations are high, students believe that he provides the help they need to excel. A department chair reports that growth in enrollment and majors was initiated by the spark Michael Cosmopoulos brought to his program: "If he now teaches in a Department and University where significant numbers of students either specialize in classical studies or are attracted to the Classics Department for optional courses, it is largely because Cosmopoulos himself has had a large part in creating the necessary conditions."

A special aspect of Michael Cosmopoulos's teaching has been his work with undergraduates in the field. Participants report that he is thorough in introducing them to the techniques of archaeological survey and brings in specialists to broaden their knowledge. He makes a constant effort to connect what they learn in lectures with what is actually done in the field. A humane project director, he enriches his students' field experience with trips to archaeological sites and creates a strong sense of camaraderie among the entire team.

Professor Michael Cosmopoulos stands as an exemplar of an outstanding undergraduate teacher. The Archaeological Institute of America is delighted to recognize Michael Cosmopoulos as the 2004 recipient of the Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA  
OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

HE SHUZHONG

Few individuals embody the spirit of public service more completely than He Shuzhong, a tireless advocate for the remarkable ancient patrimony of China. As Director of the Division of Legislation and Policies at the State Administration of Cultural Heritage in Beijing, Mr. He is a skillful administrator who applies his professional expertise and personal devotion to draft national legislation and promote international cooperation. Representing China in numerous international venues, he participated in the early negotiations for the 2001 Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage and shepherded the proposal for China's accession to the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illicitly Exported Cultural Objects. His contributions have not only been productive in the realm of international policy, they have also made a tangible impact on local communities. Constantly on the move throughout the 30 provinces of China over the past 20 years, He Shuzhong has facilitated training seminars for many thousands of customs and security personnel, curators, archaeologists, art dealers, lawyers, magistrates, and school students. Citizens have been mobilized as stewards of their own heritage, working as his eyes and ears on the ground to protect a cultural legacy of global importance.

He Shuzhong's mission is to close the gap between policy and practice. His successes are notable. Working with minuscule resources, he founded Cultural Heritage Watch in 1998. Private nonprofit initiatives were still a novelty when Cultural Heritage Watch was established, and it remains the only NGO in its field in mainland China. In just a few years, He Shuzhong and his associates have built an effective organization that advises on the conservation of historic monuments, offers university lectures on heritage law, and engages journalists to enhance media coverage of the issues. Through their efforts, antiquities markets and construction projects near fragile sites are carefully monitored and abuses are registered. Frequent progress reports circulate on the Internet, launching a boldly critical dialogue on threats to heritage from development, environmental change, tourism, and commercialization.

Challenges to the safeguarding of historic sites in a vast country, abundantly endowed with the remains of a brilliant civilization, are manifold. Appreciation of China's extraordinary contributions to world culture, however, is hampered by widespread clandestine excavation. This occurs just at the moment when our understanding of Chinese antiquity is being transformed by a rapidly expanding recognition of its originality, contexts, and interconnections. The government of China works strenuously to confront the challenge of protecting and preserving its heritage. He Shuzhong's determined efforts to stem the illicit trafficking of art and artifacts have been instrumental in restitution claims for such national treasures as a large stone Bodhisattva from Shandong Province and a wall relief from the tomb of Wang Chuzhi in Hebei Province. His brand of advocacy also entails great risk and sacrifice. During video filming of a tomb robbery in progress in Inner Mongolia, a confrontation with the looters forced He Shuzhong and fellow activists into the icy Laoha River. This is but one of many anti-looting efforts in which he has invested significant time and personal financial resources. He Shuzhong has demonstrated tremendous courage in the face of danger, indifference, and opposition. He represents living proof that a committed individual can make a real difference.

In recognition of his exceptional achievements in promoting international public awareness and appreciation of archaeological heritage, the Archaeological Institute of America is honored to present its 2004 Outstanding Public Service Award to He Shuzhong of the People's Republic of China.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA  
JAMES R. WISEMAN BOOK AWARD

GLORIA FERRARI PINNEY

The Archaeological Institute of America is pleased to present the 2004 James R. Wiseman Book Award to Gloria Ferrari Pinney for *Figures of Speech: Men and Maidens in Ancient Greece* (Chicago 2002).

*Figures of Speech* is a subtle study of modes of portrayal that interweaves ancient written and material remains, in full consciousness of their possibilities and limits. In lucid prose, Gloria Ferrari Pinney searches out past metaphors, ideals of female and male. Her pursuit is self-aware, and starts with an open presentation and discussion of its theoretical underpinnings. Her ruminations on the world of images, what forms them, and what can be known about and from them, are well-informed and persuasive, and her critique of the concepts of “myth” and “genre,” representation and reality, is a must-read for beginning as well as advanced scholars.

Concentrating on classical Athens, the book’s chapters play variations on the theme of gendered representations, from scenes of women working wool painted on pottery, to stone kouroi, to the scanty accounts and remains of the ritual of Artemis at Brauron. Each serves as a point of departure in a search for more general cultural concepts within the polis: what males and females are capable of, how they develop, and what makes them attract the love of men. This fruitful interaction between the visual and textual evidence makes Gloria Ferrari Pinney’s study truly interdisciplinary, and of importance to philologists as well as to archaeologists.

*Figures of Speech* is provocative and thoughtful—its sophisticated approach to Greek culture and images should guide discussion in the future.