

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

THE JOURNAL OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA



Volume 109 • No. 2

April 2005

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY, the journal of the Archaeological Institute of America, was founded in 1885; the second series was begun in 1897. Indices have been published for volumes 1–11 (1885–1896), for the second series, volumes 1–10 (1897–1906) and volumes 11–70 (1907–1966). The *Journal* is indexed in the *Humanities Index*, the *ABS International Guide to Classical Studies*, *Current Contents*, the *Book Review Index*, the *Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals*, *Anthropological Literature: An Index to Periodical Articles and Essays*, and the *Art Index*.

MANUSCRIPTS and all communications for the editors should be addressed to Professor Naomi J. Norman, Editor-in-Chief, *AJA*, Department of Classics, Park Hall, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602-6203, fax 706-542-8503, email nnorman@aia.bu.edu. The *American Journal of Archaeology* is devoted to the art and archaeology of ancient Europe and the Mediterranean world, including the Near East and Egypt, from prehistoric to late antique times. The attention of contributors is directed to “Editorial Policy, Instructions for Contributors, and Abbreviations,” *AJA* 104 (2000) 3–24. Guidelines for *AJA* authors can also be found on the World Wide Web at www.ajaonline.org. Contributors are requested to include abstracts summarizing the main points and principal conclusions of their articles. Manuscripts, including photocopies of illustrations, should be submitted in triplicate; original photographs, drawings, and plans should not be sent unless requested by the editors. In order to facilitate the peer-review process, all submissions should be prepared in such a way as to maintain anonymity of the author. As the official journal of the Archaeological Institute of America, *AJA* will not serve for the announcement or initial scholarly presentation of any object in a private or public collection acquired after 30 December 1973, unless its existence was documented before that date or it was legally exported from the country of origin. An exception may be made if, in the view of the Editor-in-Chief, the aim of the publication is to emphasize the loss of archaeological context. Reviews of exhibitions, catalogues, or publications that do not follow these guidelines should state that the exhibition or publication in question includes material without known archaeological finds.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW should be sent to Professor John G. Younger, Editor, *AJA* Book Reviews, Classics Department, Wescoe Hall, 1445 Jayhawk Boulevard, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045-2139, tel. 785-864-3153, fax 785-864-5566, email jyounger@ukans.edu. The following are excluded from review and should not be sent: offprints; reeditions, except those with great and significant changes; journal volumes, except the first in a new series; monographs of very small size and scope; and books dealing with the archaeology of the New World.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY (ISSN 0002-9114) is published four times a year in January, April, July, and October by the Archaeological Institute of America, located at Boston University, 656 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02215-2006, tel. 617-353-9361, fax 617-353-6550, email aia@aia.bu.edu. Subscriptions to the *American Journal of Archaeology* may be addressed to the Institute headquarters in Boston. An annual subscription is \$75 (international, \$95); the institutional rate is \$250 (international, \$290). Membership in the AIA, including a subscription to *AJA*, is \$125 per year (C\$192). Student membership is \$73 (C\$118.50); proof of full-time status required. International subscriptions and memberships must be paid in U.S. dollars, by a check drawn on a bank in the U.S. or by money order. Subscriptions due 30 days prior to issue date. No replacement for nonreceipt of any issue of *AJA* will be honored after 90 days (180 days for international subscriptions) from the date of issuance of the fascicle in question. When corresponding about memberships or subscriptions, always give your account number, as shown on the mailing label or invoice. A microfilm edition of the *Journal*, beginning with volume 53 (1949), is issued after the completion of each volume of the printed edition. Subscriptions to the microfilm edition, which are available only to subscribers to the printed edition of the *Journal*, should be sent to ProQuest Information and Learning (formerly Bell & Howell Information and Learning), 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106. Back numbers of *AJA* and the *Index 1907–1966* may be ordered from the Archaeological Institute of America in Boston. Exchanged periodicals and correspondence relating to exchanges should be directed to the Archaeological Institute of America in Boston. Periodicals postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts, and additional mailing offices. Postmaster: send address changes to the *American Journal of Archaeology*, Archaeological Institute of America, located at Boston University, 656 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02215-2006.

The opinions expressed in the articles and book reviews published in the *American Journal of Archaeology* are those of the authors and not of the editors or of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Copyright © 2005 by the Archaeological Institute of America

The *American Journal of Archaeology* is composed in ITC New Baskerville at the offices of the Archaeological Institute of America, located at Boston University.

The paper in this journal is acid-free and meets the guidelines for permanence and durability of the Committee on Production Guidelines for Book Longevity of the Council on Library Resources.

The 106th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America

The 106th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America was held in conjunction with the 136th Annual Meeting of the American Philological Association in Boston, Massachusetts, on 6–9 January 2005.

On 8 January, Jane C. Waldbaum, President, presented the Institute's 40th annual Gold Medal Award for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement to Lionel Casson, the Martha and Artemis Joukowsky Distinguished Service Award to Anne Salisbury, and the ninth annual Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award to Eric H. Cline of The George Washington University.

C. Brian Rose, First Vice President, presented the 24th annual Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology to Jane Buikstra. Susan Kane, Vice President for Publications, presented the 16th annual James R. Wiseman Book Award to T.J. Wilkinson for *Archaeological Landscapes of the Near East* (Tucson 2003). J. Theodore Peña, Chair of the Program Committee for the Annual Meeting, announced Jennifer Palinkas and James A. Herbst as the recipients of the Poster Session Award for their project, "Roadworks in Roman Corinth: A Newly Excavated Street in the Panaghia Field." Christine M. Shriner, James G. Brophy, and Haydn H. Murray received the Poster Session Runner-Up Award for "Aeginetan Ware Technology, Productions and Exchange: An Archaeological Reappraisal." The Poster Session Student Award was presented to Alexis Catsambis for "Before Antikythera: The First Underwater Survey in Greece."

Malcolm Bell II, Vice President for Professional Responsibilities, presented the AIA's Outstanding Public Service Award to John Malcolm Russell and the Conservation and Heritage Management Award to Underwater Archaeological Services–Parks Canada Agency under the direction of Robert Grenier. The texts of these award citations are printed below.

On 7 January, at the 126th Meeting of Council, the following were elected to the Institute's Governing Board: John Crary, Brian Heidtke, Peter Herdrich, William Lindsay, David Seigle, and Robyn Woodward, General Trustees; and Paul Zimansky, Helen Nagy, and William Fitzhugh, Academic Trustees. Charles La Follette, Jodi Magness, Cameron Jean Walker, Mary Voigt, and James Wiseman 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 Rockford, Illinois, Society.

On 6–9 January, 257 papers were delivered in 57 sessions. The *106th Annual Meeting Abstracts* (Boston 2004), containing abstracts of these papers, the Poster Session, and 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) or contact the Institute for more information. Ten Roundtable Discussions were also held: Archaeological Lectures for U.S. Troops in Iraq and Afghanistan; Word Roots Courses to Prepare Elementary Teachers; Museums and Exhibitions Interest Group; Thesaurus Linguae Latinae Fellowship; Ancient Food and Foodways; Careers in Cultural Resource Management; After Antiquity: An Organizational Roundtable for Post Antique Archaeology; Deutsches Archäologisches Institut–Structure, History, and Actual Projects; and Current Activities of the Greek Antiquities Service.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA GOLD MEDAL AWARD FOR
DISTINGUISHED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENT

LIONEL CASSON

The sea has always bulked large in our perception of the ancient world of the Mediterranean, and the man that we honor today has for nearly 50 years bulked large in the study of this world and the ships that sailed upon it. A fine maritime historian and scholar of Greek and Latin literature, Professor Lionel Casson began his studies of ancient ships in the 1950s with several articles that brought to the attention of the scholarly world important pieces of relief sculpture that show how ships were built—especially the shell-first construction—and how new types of rigging like the fore and aft sail had come into the western maritime tradition long before the Arab lateen sail. Other scholars, like Cecil Torr in the late 19th century, had begun to gather material for a study of ancient ships, but no one had carried it forward. In the 1950s the increased use of the newly invented aqualung allowed archaeologists to begin to investigate actual ships' remains. Professor Casson was the first to integrate this new archaeological information with our knowledge of ships from ancient literature, epigraphy, papyrology, numismatics, and iconographic sources. *The Ancient Mariners*, published in 1959, first made the maritime story of the ancient world available to both the scholar and to the non-specialist. At the same time the growing field of underwater archaeology found a staunch academic supporter who was always willing to provide advice to the archaeologists, visit their excavations, and participate in many international conventions. Casson has provided maritime archaeology with its scholarly foundation. His gift of communication has made this exciting world accessible also to the layman.

Among his some 23 published books, *Ships and Seamanship in the Ancient World*, first published in 1971, is perhaps his crowning achievement and still remains today the most cited book in maritime archaeology of the Mediterranean. Expanding enormously on Torr's study and providing good translations of all Greek and Latin texts, the book surveyed the ancient world from Egypt to the early Byzantine period and is still the first resource one goes to with a question about ships and the sea in antiquity.

In World War II (1942–1946), Lt. Casson served in the Department of Naval Intelligence, where he was trained in Japanese to interrogate Japanese prisoners of war. Casson's scholarly career from undergraduate, graduate, through his teaching career from 1936 through 1979 was spent at New York University, where he is now Professor Emeritus. He served as chair of the Classical Department on two occasions. His first major book was on the papyrological discoveries at the excavations at Nessana in Egypt in 1950, and his most recent is the very well reviewed study of libraries in the ancient world in 2001. Besides his many books, Casson has published some 75 scholarly articles and some 25 articles in popular journals. Besides *Ships and Seamanship*, other particular highlights for the scholar are his commentary on the *Periplus of the Red Sea* and *Travel in the Ancient World*. Particular highlights for the lay reader are his American Heritage publications on daily life in the ancient world. Casson further reached a lay audience through his popular educational television show, "Sunrise Semester" in New York in the 1950s. In the first exploration of the deep sea using robots in 1989 with the "Jason Project" that reached about 225,000 school children, Casson participated in the training program for teachers in both the USA and Canada. He also was the key scholar who brought the National Endowment for the Humanities grant to the AIA in 1996–1997 for a summer program for high school teachers on ancient trade and led several seminars. Casson has been a Guggenheim Fellow several times, a Senior Fellow for the National Endowment for the Humanities, and Andrew W. Mellon Professor of Classics at the American Academy in Rome. Casson has also served on the editorial boards of both *Archaeology* and *American Neptune*.

Throughout his very long and distinguished career, Lionel Casson has been a constant source of friendship and intellectual support to his colleagues in the field, walking the Roman harbor installations at Cosa or Pyrgi, or advising on the deep water discoveries off Skerki Bank. In gratitude for his many remarkable contributions in teaching, publication, and in bringing a nascent field, maritime archaeology, to greater public awareness, the Archaeological Institute of America takes great pride and pleasure in awarding Professor Lionel "Jimmy" Casson its gold medal for distinguished archaeological achievement.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA POMERANCE AWARD FOR
SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENT

JANE BUIKSTRA

The Archaeological Institute of America is proud to name Jane Buikstra as the recipient of the 2005 Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology. Professor Buikstra is a founder of the study of bioarchaeology—a field that combines forensic anthropology, paleodiet, paleopathology, and the study of their social dimensions, especially as regards mortuary behavior. She is well known for contributing to our understanding of the biological impact of European colonization in the Americas. Her research emphasizes the intensive study of prehistoric skeletal populations, emphasizing both microevolutional change and biological response to environmental stress. The book, *The Bioarchaeology of Tuberculosis: A Global View on a Reemerging Disease* (2003), which she co-authored, is considered a classic. She has conducted field research in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Honduras, Peru, Spain, Turkey, and the United States and has coupled these field studies with intensive laboratory research. The research achievement we celebrate is based in part on her versatility and skill in adapting a wide range of scientific techniques to bear on biological problems. For instance, she has used radiographic, microscopic, and chemical analyses to study osteological remains; strontium isotopes to study prehistoric migration and mortuary ritual; and carbon isotopes to study paleodiet and agricultural intensification. Professor Buikstra has been a pioneer in the reconstruction and interpretation of bone preservation and modification in a variety of soil conditions. She has studied the relationships of paleodiet and nutrition to variations in status, gender, bone pathology, and even hair chemistry.

Early in her career, she helped establish guidelines for licensing professional archaeologists. As one of the editors of the monograph, *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains* (1994), she aimed to establish forensic standards. Her research ranges from a historic North American cemetery (described in the 2004 edited volume, *Never Anything So Solemn: An Archaeological, Biological and Historical Investigation of the 19th Century Grafton Cemetery*) to elaborate ancient Maya tombs (detailed in a co-authored chapter, entitled “Tombs from Copan’s Acropolis: A Life History Approach,” in the 2004 edited volume *Understanding Early Classic Copan*). As an advisor at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, she helped shape a new direction for the laboratory, mentored students, and authored the soon-to-be published article, “Bioarchaeological Approaches to Aegean Archaeology.”

Professor Buikstra has conducted 17 projects in the American Midwest since her graduate research at the University of Chicago, where she received her M.A. in 1969 and a Ph.D. in 1972. Her doctoral thesis was entitled “Hopewell in the Lower Illinois River Valley: A Regional Approach to the Study of Biological Variability and Mortuary Activity.” From 1970 to 1984 she taught at Northwestern University, and was a Resident Scholar at the School of American Research from 1984–1985, and a Research Associate at the National Museum of the American Indian from 1983–1986. She has been a Research Associate at the Field Museum of Natural History since 1981. From 1986 to 1995 she was Professor of Anthropology at the University of Chicago. In 2003 she was awarded a George E. Burch Fellowship in Theoretic Medicine and Affiliated Sciences at the Smithsonian Institution. Professor Buikstra has been a member of the National Academy of Science since 1987, and a Distinguished Professor at the University of New Mexico since 1995. She has authored 153 publications since 1973, of which 15 are books or monographs. Jane Buikstra’s exemplary interdisciplinary work in bioarchaeology in the field, in the laboratory, and in her published research make her a most worthy recipient of the AIA’s Pomerance Award.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA MARTHA AND ARTEMIS
JOUKOWSKY DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

ANNE SALISBURY

It is with distinct pleasure that the Archaeological Institute of America presents the Martha and Artemis Joukowski Distinguished Service Award for the year 2005 to Anne Salisbury. This honor is bestowed on the exemplary volunteer considered to have best furthered the work of the AIA through exceptional service and commitment to the goals of the Institute.

Anne has been an active supporter of the AIA for well over a decade, working quietly and diligently to promote public awareness of its mission. She served two terms as a Society Trustee and labored on numerous committees, chairing the Outstanding Local Society Committee and the Annual Meeting Outreach Committee. She has also devoted enormous time and energy building the Minneapolis/St. Paul Society. Anne secured grants from the Minnesota Humanities Commission to supplement the lectures provided by the Institute, coordinated the local lecture series—always ensuring the high caliber of the speaker—and negotiated quality venues for the talks that were easily accessible to the public. Her efforts contributed to the trust and confidence the community placed in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Society and enabled it to grow and flourish under her leadership.

Anne's commitment to the Minneapolis/St. Paul Society and the AIA is most recently exemplified by her development of an Archaeology TV series in Minneapolis. Anne conceived, organized, and oversaw the planning and filming of this project, which consists of eight independent segments, each featuring a local archaeologist and their work. She took upon herself the tasks of locating a studio, gathering cast and crew, and providing introductions and conclusions for each segment. Anne oversaw all filming and editing and took great care to ensure that the message of each program would further the educational mission of the AIA. The series will be distributed to all cable TV stations throughout Minnesota.

In addition, Anne has always been an active organizer of events at our annual meeting. As chair of the Annual Meeting Outreach Committee, she has been a strong force in our annual Archaeology Fair, and at the 2004 Annual Meeting in San Francisco, she was instrumental in organizing two teachers' workshops co-sponsored with the University of California at Berkeley. To add to her myriad credentials, early in her tenure as a Society Trustee, Anne took on the task of collating and analyzing the results of a survey aimed at understanding the needs of local societies.

Over the years, Anne's commitment to the growth and well being of the AIA cannot be overstated. The Archaeological Institute of America is proud to present her with the 2005 Martha and Artemis Joukowski Distinguished Service Award.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
EXCELLENCE IN UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING AWARD

ERIC H. CLINE

The Archaeological Institute of America is pleased to name Eric H. Cline as the recipient of the 2005 Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award. Dr. Cline teaches at The George Washington University in Washington, D.C., where he is an Associate Professor of Classics and Anthropology and also serves as chair of the Department of Classical and Semitic Languages and Literatures.

Eric Cline received his A.B. (*cum laude*) from Dartmouth College in Classical Archaeology and Anthropology. He completed his M.A. at Yale in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Literature, and his Ph.D. in Ancient History at the University of Pennsylvania. In the course of his education, Dr. Cline was exposed to some of the most dynamic and thought-provoking teachers in contemporary archaeology, including Jeremy Rutter, Sarah Morris, Frank Hole, and J.D. Muhly—proof positive of the impact that great teaching can have on students.

Before beginning his current position at The George Washington University, Eric held a series of visiting appointments, including positions at California State–Fresno, Miami University of Ohio, Xavier, Stanford, and the University of Cincinnati. In all of these positions, he compiled an outstanding and enviable record of teaching excellence. A colleague at Stanford University flatly states that Eric is the best undergraduate teacher he knows, one able to inspire even non-majors in required general education courses. A colleague at George Washington notes that his teaching evaluations range “from the positive to the rapturous; there were no negative evaluations at all.” Yet another praises his ability to integrate method, theory, and presentation of specific sites in a seamless and entirely lucid manner. His respect for his students and passion for their successful learning shines through in their observations. Many of them note the sheer amount of time he dedicates to advising and the care with which he counsels his advisees. Perhaps most revealing in this regard is a comment made by a student: “I feel that he made my success a priority and did everything possible to ensure that I achieve my goals. . . . I hope that I may one day make the same positive impact on my students that Dr. Cline has made on me.”

Despite a heavy teaching and advising schedule, Eric is a highly prolific scholar. He has authored or edited four books, as well as dozens of articles and reviews. He has delivered numerous papers at professional conferences, and scores of public lectures to a wide variety of audiences. The breadth of his scholarship is wide, ranging from trade in the Aegean Bronze Age to ancient earthquakes to the stratigraphy of Megiddo. His ability to make complex subjects accessible to students and the general public is outstanding: His most recent book, *The Battles of Armageddon: Megiddo and the Jezreel Valley from the Bronze Age to the Nuclear Age*, received the Biblical Archaeology Society’s “Best Popular Book on Archaeology” Award and was a main selection of the Natural Science Book Club. His classes are enriched by his extensive field experience in excavation and survey at sites such as Megiddo, Pylos, Palaikastro, Nea Paphos, the Athenian Agora, and Tel Anafa.

Professor Eric Cline is a model of an outstanding undergraduate teacher. The Archaeological Institute of America is delighted to recognize Eric Cline as the 2005 recipient of the Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

JOHN MALCOLM RUSSELL

The continuing crisis in Iraq has placed at risk an entire chapter in human history. Recognizing that many individuals and international organizations have vigorously responded to the challenges of protecting Iraqi sites and restoring cultural institutions, the Archaeological Institute of America wishes to single out the particular efforts of John Malcolm Russell, Professor of Art History and Archaeology at the Massachusetts College of Art.

Following upon the first Gulf War in 1991, John Russell warned of the devastation taking place in the ancient cities of Mesopotamia. He urgently pressed the U.S. government, non-governmental organizations, and archaeological colleagues to take action to protect Iraqi sites. For the most part he was ignored, Cassandra-like, and even those who were sympathetic dismissed his concerns on the grounds that nothing could be done.

John Russell, however, did not lower his voice, publishing numerous articles in magazines such as *Archaeology* and *Natural History*. His efforts at alerting the wider public culminated in his important book, *The Final Sack of Nineveh: the Discovery, Documentation, and Destruction of Sennacherib's Throne Room at Nineveh, Iraq* (New Haven 1998). In these works Russell's meticulous research called attention to Iraqi antiquities appearing on the international market and traced their origins back to specific sites and monuments. His earlier book, *From Nineveh to New York: the Strange Story of the Assyrian Reliefs in the Metropolitan Museum and the Hidden Masterpiece at Canford School* (New Haven 1997), also helped bring to the attention of a wide audience the hidden mechanisms and deleterious effects of the antiquities trade. As war with Iraq loomed in late 2002, Russell warned of a potential catastrophe of looting, urging that preventive measures be taken. He provided leadership and expertise to archaeological colleagues who at last were aroused to action. Russell played a central role in approaches to the Pentagon and began an intensive series of interviews with the press and other media. Following the U.S. invasion and the looting of the Iraqi National Museum, Russell became the most visible spokesman for archaeology and history at risk, giving many radio and television interviews and writing articles. In all of these presentations, he vividly conveyed to the general public both what had been lost and why it was so important. His visible anger and sorrow only served to strengthen his message.

When asked to join the Coalition Provisional Authority in Iraq, Russell showed his willingness to take extreme risks in backing up his words with action. From September 2003 until June 2004, he served as Deputy Senior Advisor, then Senior Advisor, to the Iraq Ministry of Culture, Coalition Provisional Authority. During this work he continued his efforts to educate those around him about the importance of preserving Iraq's archaeological heritage. With few resources he pressed for better protection of sites and practical efforts at restoring Iraqi museums. He also served as an inspiring leader for the staff of the Iraqi National Museum as they attempted to move toward the future. As reconstruction has progressed, Russell has raised awareness of the need to incorporate site protection in rebuilding contracts. Since returning to the U.S., he has continued to speak out in public forums in defense of the preservation of sites and the restoration of museums. In recognition of generous and effective service, carried out under extraordinary and often dangerous circumstances, the Archaeological Institute of America presents John Malcolm Russell its Outstanding Public Service Award for the year 2005.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
JAMES R. WISEMAN BOOK AWARD

T.J. WILKINSON

The Archaeological Institute of America is pleased to present the 2005 James R. Wiseman Book Award to T.J. Wilkinson for *Archaeological Landscapes of the Near East* (Tucson 2003).

Wilkinson has written a book of fundamental importance to the study of the cultures of the Near East, ancient, medieval, and modern. Based on more than 30 years of fieldwork, synthesized with the now vast field of landscape studies, Wilkinson's is the first comprehensive discussion of the use and the evolution of complex and diverse landscapes extending from Anatolia in the west through Syria, the Levant, Iraq, south-east Arabia, and as far east as the Iranian plateau.

After outlining the basic modes of data collection, principles and techniques of analysis, and theories of interpretation, Wilkinson constructs a typology of distinct "signature" landscapes and identifies the basic categories of their use. He tells a compelling tale of the dynamic and complex evolution of the landscape in response to both environmental and human intervention from the Neolithic period through the first millennium C.E. Augmented with copious illustrations and tables, a glossary, and a comprehensive bibliography, Wilkinson's study explains the processes of landscape change using numerous case studies located in distinct ecological zones. His detailed discussions take into consideration a vast range of environmental, archaeological, and textual evidence. The end result is a picture of landscape change over millennia presented as a "succession of kaleidoscopes," capturing the infinite potential of the cumulative interaction of nature and culture.

Wilkinson has set the agenda for the next generation of landscape studies in archaeology, setting the highest standards of practice, indicating the many outstanding problems, and pointing the way for future work in the many regions that await investigation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AWARD

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES—
PARKS CANADA AGENCY

The Archaeological Institute of America is pleased and honored to present its award for outstanding achievement in the area of conserving archaeological sites and collections to the team of the Underwater Archaeological Services—Parks Canada Agency, les Services d'Archéologie Subaquatique—Agence Parcs Canada, under the direction of its chief archaeologist, Robert Grenier.

UAS—Parks Canada has made exceptional contributions to the field of underwater archaeology and heritage management, setting new standards for the conservation of submerged cultural resources. Their remarkable project excavating and conserving a 16th-century Basque whaling galleon at Red Bay, Labrador, integrated data from both terrestrial and underwater archaeology in an extensive undertaking, which remains an international model for excavation, documentation, and conservation, including the study of thousands of timber pieces on the ocean floor. Not only did the team develop new methods of carefully protecting and transporting fragile artifacts to be sent to conservation laboratories, but they also added a new conception of conservation with their decision to rebury the completely disassembled shipwreck for its best protection, after highly sophisticated recording. Now resting on the ocean floor close to where it first sank over four centuries ago, this ship has become a world symbol as UNESCO's permanent logo for heritage shipwrecks.

The Red Bay project is one in a long line of groundbreaking achievements, including the excavations of the French frigate *Le Machault*, the wrecks of the *Célèbre* and the *Prudent* at Louisbourg National Historic Park, and the *Elizabeth and Mary*, an American troop ship sunk shortly after the 1690 siege of Québec City.

Under the leadership of Robert Grenier since 1979, UAS—Parks Canada has helped change the focus on underwater sites from one of treasure-oriented looting and exploitation to one of sound archaeological research and scientific knowledge. The UAS team has demonstrated a deep and lasting commitment to ensuring the permanent protection of all underwater cultural patrimony.

On behalf of the Archaeological Institute of America, it is a privilege to present the 2005 Conservation and Heritage Management Award to les Services d'Archéologie Subaquatique—Agence Parcs Canada, the Underwater Archaeological Services—Parks Canada Agency.