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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*, the *Art Index*, and the *Wilson Web*.

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 findspot.

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 66045-7590, tel. 785-864-3263, fax 785-864-5566, email jyounger@ku.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.

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The 107th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America

The 107th Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America was held in conjunction with the 137th Annual Meeting of the American Philological Association in Montréal, Canada, on 5–8 January 2006.

On 6 January, Jane C. Waldbaum, President, presented the Institute's 41st Annual Gold Medal Award for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement to Joseph and Maria Shaw, the Martha and Artemis Joukowsky Distinguished Service Award to James Russell, and the 10th Annual Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award to Albert Leonard, Jr., of the University of Arizona.

Susan Kane, Vice President for Publications, presented the 25th Annual Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology to Pamela B. Vandiver, and the 17th Annual James R. Wiseman Book Award to Bruce G. Trigger for *Understanding Early Civilizations: A Comparative Study* (Cambridge 2003).

Patty Gerstenblith, Chair, Cultural Property Legislation and Policy Committee, presented the AIA's Outstanding Public Service Award to the Illicit Antiquities Research Centre. Alexandra Cleworth, Chair, Conservation and Heritage Management Committee, presented the Conservation and Heritage Management Award to Hester A. Davis, William Lipe, and Charles R. McGimsey III. The texts of these award citations are printed below.

C. Brian Rose, First Vice President, announced M. Barbara Reeves, Erik de Bruijin, John P. Oleson, and Andrew N. Sherwood as the recipients of the Poster Session Award for their project, "Excavations at Hawara (Modern Humayma, Jordan, 2005)." The Poster Session Runner-Up Award was presented to John Muccigrosso for "Painters on Pots?" Kevin T. Gibbs received the Best Student Poster Award for "Late Neolithic Pottery from Wadi Ziqlab, Jordan." Elizabeth Marie Greene received an Honorable Mention for her student poster, "The Early Occupations Levels at Vindolanda Roman Fort: The Potential of Anaerobic Preservation in Archaeological Environments."

On 7 January, at the 127th Meeting of Council, the following were elected to the Institute's Governing Board: Lisa Ackerman, Elizabeth Bartman, and Lawrence Coben, General Trustees; Lillian Joyce and Laura Childs, Society Trustees. Susan Downey was elected to the Nominating Committee. Peter Russo, Vice President for Societies, presented the Local Society Incentive Grant at the Meeting of Council to the Ann Arbor Society.

On 6–8 January, 283 papers were delivered in 55 sessions. The *107th Annual Meeting Abstracts* (Boston 2005), containing abstracts of these papers, the Poster Session, and the Colloquia and Workshops, is available online or in print (see the Annual Meeting section of the Archaeological Institute of America's Web site [<http://www.archaeological.org>] or contact the Institute for information). Ten Roundtable Discussions were also held: Museums and Exhibitions; So You Want to Write for *Archaeology* Magazine?; Archaeological Object Databases; Introducing a New Archaeological Discipline into a Small Country; Practical Digital Photography for Press and Publications; An Introduction to Reading the Homeric Hexameter Aloud; Terminal Master's and Post-Baccalaureate Programs; Ancient Emotions: Did the Ancients Feel Like We Do?; Women and Tenure; and Strategies for Promoting Greek Programs and for Retaining Students in Beginning Greek and Beyond.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
GOLD MEDAL AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENT

JOSEPH W. SHAW AND MARIA C. SHAW

Maria C. Shaw and Joseph W. Shaw have made many contributions to the field of Greek and Aegean Bronze Age archaeology since their graduate student days in the early 1960s. Joe served as excavation architect at the University of Chicago's excavations at Kenchreai, eastern port of Corinth, from 1963 to 1968, and supervised the important underwater work carried out there by a team of graduate students and young faculty. His contribution to the final publication of the architecture at the site, a volume that he coauthored with Robert Scranton and Leila Ibrahim in 1978, was as significant as his chapter on ancient Greek and Roman harbors in George Bass' innovative *History of Seafaring Based on Underwater Archaeology* (1972) (written while he was still a graduate student). At the same time in the 1960s he served as architect at Nicolas Platon's major excavations of the great Minoan palace of Kato Zakro on the east coast of Crete, work that led to his own University of Pennsylvania dissertation on Minoan construction techniques. The published version of this—*Minoan Architecture: Material and Techniques* (1973)—is still a handbook on the subject.

Maria Shaw received her doctorate from Bryn Mawr College in 1967 and became a leading expert on Minoan and Mycenaean wall painting on which she has published a number of important articles in the *AJA* and other major journals. She has authored groundbreaking studies on subjects ranging from Aegean-Egyptian interconnections to representations of natural landscapes in Aegean frescoes to the reconstruction of civic life in Crete. Early in her career she participated in excavations at ancient Corinth, Mycenae, and Kenchreai.

While Joe and Maria individually are notable scholars, it is for their joint work at Kommos that the Shaws are most distinguished. In 1976 Joe and Maria together began major excavations at Kommos, a Minoan and post-Minoan town on the south coast of Crete, near Phaistos. This project occupied the rest of their careers. Here they not only made significant discoveries that illuminated both Bronze Age and Iron Age civilizations on Crete, but they proceeded promptly to publish both preliminary and final reports on the site. Bringing in some of the leading scholars of both the Bronze Age world and subsequent periods, they have overseen the publication by Princeton University Press of a series of large and well-produced volumes on various aspects of the site. These books number among the most important recent publications on Crete in North America. The Minoan town of Kommos has emerged as a major emporium for trade moving into and out of the Aegean with contacts both to the east and to the west. The post-Minoan sanctuary at the site is recognized as a link between Phoenician and Greek cultures during a formative period of the classical world.

For more than 30 years until they retired, both Joe and Maria taught at the University of Toronto, training a number of graduate students in Bronze Age archaeology who have gone on in the field. At Toronto the Shaws were recognized as enthusiastic and articulate educators whose classes were often filled to capacity and attracted numerous auditors from other departments. In addition, both Joe and Maria managed the affairs of the Toronto Society of the AIA for many years, and Joe served on the Executive Committee of the parent organization, including a term as vice president.

Throughout their careers Maria and Joe have continued to be an inspiration to their friends, students, and colleagues. For nearly 40 years they have dedicated their lives to the study of Minoan Crete and Greek archaeology in the Aegean area. Their contributions are many, and they have influenced, and continue to influence, the field through their scholarship, publications, and fieldwork. They have left an indelible mark on our knowledge of Aegean art and archaeology. Therefore, it is with great pleasure that the Archaeological Institute of America awards them the 2006 Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
POMERANCE AWARD FOR SCIENTIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARCHAEOLOGY

PAMELA B. VANDIVER

The Archaeological Institute of America is pleased to name Pamela B. Vandiver as the recipient of the 2006 Pomerance Award for Scientific Contributions to Archaeology. Professor Vandiver is a pioneer in the scientific study of archaeological ceramics, faience, and glass. Her work combines materials science, field archaeology of production sites and materials sources, ethnographic study of traditional crafters, and replication of traditional techniques. She has authored or coauthored eight books and more than 100 papers in refereed journals or edited volumes. Much of her work has been groundbreaking and of interest across a wide spectrum of archaeological professionals. For example, the book she coauthored with W.D. Kingery in 1986, *Ceramic Masterpieces: Art, Structure and Technology*, is considered a masterpiece, featuring scholarship that integrates materials science, art history, and archaeology. Reviewers have said of it: “an epochal book that will be one of the standard manuals for the study of ceramics” and “you might think an archaeologist who has handled over a million bits of ceramic in a short professional lifetime would know pottery. I have the feeling I did not start to learn until I read this book.”

She is perhaps best known for her work on East Asian and Near Eastern ceramics. Her 1990 paper on ancient glazes for *Scientific American* helped a wide audience understand how materials and technology were manipulated by potters throughout history to achieve a variety of unique aesthetic effects. Her 1989 work on the origins of ceramic technology at Dolni Vestonice, Czechoslovakia, published in *Science*, was a model of the use of archaeological fieldwork and data, laboratory analysis of artifacts, and replication experiments to identify possible functions of the earliest known ceramic objects. As a founding organizer of the “Materials Issues in Art and Archaeology” sessions held regularly at Materials Research Society symposia, she initiated a remarkable series of books that present current work in archaeological science, conservation science, and materials science of art, architectural materials, and archaeological objects. She co-edited all seven of those volumes while also publishing important research of her own in them on topics such as ancient glass, faience, glazes, and the reconstruction of ancient ceramic materials and fabrication methods.

After an early career as a potter, Professor Vandiver received a Ph.D. in materials science and Near Eastern studies from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She then held the post of senior research scientist in ceramics at the Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education for many years, serving as acting director in her last year there. Most recently she accepted a position at the University of Arizona as professor of materials science and engineering with a joint appointment in the Department of Anthropology. At the University of Arizona she teaches courses in the materials science of art and archaeological objects, and helped develop a new graduate program in conservation science that fuses architectural history, art history, anthropology, archaeology, and materials science and engineering.

Her current research interests include applying materials analysis, resource survey, replication experiments, landscape archaeology, and material culture theory to characterize ancient technologies and practices and to discover what people had to know and use to invent and practice these technologies. Throughout her career she has been a cutting-edge pioneer in scientific studies of cultural materials for explaining past technological and artistic choices, processes, and goals. Her interdisciplinary work in the laboratory, field, and studio has had a major impact in many areas of archaeology, art history, materials science, and heritage conservation. Her eight books and more than 100 papers have revolutionized the study of ancient ceramics, faience, and glass. Pamela Vandiver is clearly a worthy recipient of the Archaeological Institute of America’s Pomerance Award.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
MARTHA AND ARTEMIS JOUKOWSKY DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

JAMES RUSSELL

It is with great pleasure that the Archaeological Institute of America presents the Martha and Artemis Joukowsky Distinguished Service Award for the year 2006 to Professor James Russell. This honor is bestowed annually on a volunteer who has furthered the work of the AIA through exceptional service and commitment to the goals of the Institute. Professor James Russell's long record of service to the AIA exemplifies the spirit of the Joukowsky Distinguished Service Award to perfection.

For more than 35 years James Russell has worked tirelessly on behalf of the AIA internationally, nationally here in Canada, and locally in the AIA-Vancouver Society. He has served on committees at all levels and risen in the ranks to fill the highest offices the AIA has to offer. Internationally he served as president, first vice president, and academic trustee of the Institute, and locally as the president, secretary, and society contact of the AIA-Vancouver Society. He was the first-ever AIA president from outside of the United States, and a founding father and first president of AIA-Canada. Although the noble experiment that was AIA-Canada ended in 2005, it accomplished the purpose of energizing the members and local societies in Canada and integrating them more fully into the larger Institute.

Dr. Russell has served as a speaker on the AIA's National Lecture Program almost every year since 1970 and has visited almost every local society, serving as a welcome ambassador between the Institute and the local societies. He has held some of the most prestigious of endowed lectureships, including the Charles Eliot Norton Lectureship in 1995-1996. His lively and engaging lecture style invariably leads to such reviews as "send him back as soon as possible" and "the best AIA talk we ever had." Jim has also extended his ambassadorial duties to the AIA Tour Program for which he has led successful tours to Turkey, Ireland, Scotland, and Sicily, again to enthusiastic reviews by the travelers in his charge.

Since the 1970s James Russell has been a member and chair of numerous AIA committees. His duties have included service on the Program for the Annual Meeting Committee; Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement Committee, and its predecessor, the Committee on the Award; Foreign Honorary Members Committee; Nominating Committee; Professional Responsibilities Committee; Governance Committee; and the *Archaeology* Magazine Committee. He is still a mainstay of the Archives Committee.

James Russell has performed all his AIA service while maintaining an active research and excavation program of his own, in particular directing the excavations at Anemurium in Turkey from 1970 through 1987. Although Dr. Russell is now professor emeritus of Greek and Roman art and archaeology at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, he has not retired from the AIA and continues to serve as an exemplary "good citizen" on committees, as a lecturer, and as a tour leader. The AIA is indeed proud to present the 2006 Martha and Artemis Joukowsky Distinguished Service Award to James Russell.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
EXCELLENCE IN UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING AWARD

ALBERT LEONARD, JR.

The Archaeological Institute of America honors Dr. Albert Leonard, Jr., as the recipient of the 2006 Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award. Dr. Leonard is a professor in the Department of Classics at the University of Arizona. His broad experience and academic interests have led to joint appointments in the Department of Near Eastern Studies and the Department of Anthropology.

Albert Leonard completed his B.A. in classics at Boston University, where his advisor was Professor Emily Vermeule. He completed his graduate degrees at the University of Chicago, his M.A. in the Department of Classics and his Ph.D. in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations. He is a member of numerous professional organizations and has served on the boards of the American Schools of Oriental Research, the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute, and the Arizona Humanities Council.

Dr. Leonard began his teaching career at the University of Minnesota in 1977. He subsequently moved to the University of Missouri at Columbia, and finally to the University of Arizona, where he has worked since 1985.

Dr. Leonard has been an evangelist for archaeology during his tenure at Arizona. Although a senior professor, he chose to dedicate himself almost exclusively to teaching introductory classes for undergraduates, including courses on Egyptian, Greek, and Near Eastern archaeology. The College of Humanities at Arizona recognized him as one of its most gifted instructors in 2004–2005 when he received its Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching award. His dean reports that Dr. Leonard regularly teaches courses enrolling hundreds of students; in some years, his annual enrollments have approached 1,000. Students note eager competition to secure one of the coveted spaces in his courses. His department chair states that, despite their popularity, Professor Leonard's courses are known for their rigor and high academic standards.

Students in Dr. Leonard's classes experience riveting lectures that are scholarly yet are presented in a witty and humorous manner. One student said, "I gravitated to the front and center of the auditorium . . . I was hinged on his every word." They comment especially on his clarity and willingness to explain difficult subjects, sometimes in unconventional ways; a class on Egyptian archaeology might include an analysis of a depiction of a Hawaiian myth to make a point about archaeological interpretation. A real risk in a large lecture course is an impersonal relationship between students and teacher. Albert Leonard's students state emphatically that he takes a personal interest in them, frequently encourages them to see him outside of class for help, and makes time available to them. Perhaps the highest tribute was paid by an international student, who noted that many students seemed to skip other classes regularly—but not Professor Leonard's.

Professor Leonard's research and scholarly publications are so extensive that no short account can do them justice. Archaeological fieldwork has taken him to Italy, Portugal, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, and Greece. He is the leading authority on Mycenaean pottery in the Levant and Near East. He is the author or editor of 10 books; he has published scores of articles. Albert Leonard is truly the archetype of the teacher-scholar. The Archaeological Institute of America is delighted to recognize Albert Leonard, Jr., as the 2006 recipient of the Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching Award.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

ILLICIT ANTIQUITIES RESEARCH CENTRE

The Archaeological Institute of America is proud to present the 2006 Award for Outstanding Public Service to the Illicit Antiquities Research Centre. The Illicit Antiquities Research Centre (IARC) was founded in May 1996 in response to increasing concern about the destruction of archaeological sites and ancient monuments throughout the world and the resulting loss of historical knowledge. Working under the auspices of the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research at the University of Cambridge, the center raises awareness about the problem of looting and its connection to the illicit antiquities trade through public education and media campaigns. Emphasizing that the true value of an artifact is irreparably diminished by the loss of cultural information caused by its unrecorded divorce from context, the IARC has attempted to create a climate of opinion that will discourage the collection of illicit antiquities. IARC has a small but extremely dedicated staff, including Colin Renfrew, Neil Brodie, Chris Scarre, Augusta McMahon, Peter Watson, and Jenny Doole.

IARC has been active in supporting national legislation and international agreements for the protection of cultural heritage. The recent ratification by the United Kingdom of the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property reflects a growing awareness among British politicians, the museum and dealer communities, and the general public about the need to safeguard the world's archaeological patrimony. IARC has contributed in no small way to this change in perception regarding the preservation of the past. IARC's thorough research is frequently cited by journalists.

IARC also organizes conferences that bring together archaeologists, government and law-enforcement officials, and museum representatives from around the world to exchange information about illicit trade and potential solutions to the problems. One such gathering in 1999 resulted in the establishment of the International Standing Committee on the Traffic in Illicit Antiquities, and the passing of the "Cambridge Resolution" in which a group of international experts agreed to join forces to combat the illicit trade and raise public awareness about it.

In 2000 IARC published *Stealing History: The Illicit Trade in Cultural Material*—a report commissioned by the Museums Association and ICOM-UK—and in 2001, the highly influential *Trade in Illicit Antiquities: The Destruction of the World's Archaeological Heritage*. Both of these books have become standard references in the field, used by students, archaeological professionals, the media, and national and international policy makers. In addition, IARC maintains an active and frequently visited Web site (<http://www.mcdonald.cam.ac.uk/IARC/home.htm>) and publishes a regular newsletter, *Culture Without Context* (<http://www.mcdonald.cam.ac.uk/IARC/cwoc/contents.htm>).

In its mission and activities IARC is unique in the world and has had a major impact in its 10 years of existence. In recognition of its record of notable achievement, the Archaeological Institute of America presents the Outstanding Public Service Award for the year 2006 to the Illicit Antiquities Research Centre.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
JAMES R. WISEMAN BOOK AWARD

BRUCE G. TRIGGER

The Archaeological Institute of America is pleased to present the 2006 James R. Wiseman Book Award to Bruce G. Trigger for *Understanding Early Civilizations: A Comparative Study* (Cambridge 2003).

This book is a magisterial comparative study that Bruce Trigger has been developing for over 30 years. *Understanding Early Civilizations* compares the major civilizations of the world along historically and philosophically important thematic lines. The committee concurred that Bruce Trigger's command of a wide range of material from both the New World, especially the Maya, and the Old World, especially the Near East and Egypt, makes this an incomparable text, sure to be foundational for the discipline of archaeology.

Although the synthesis of data is encyclopedic, the work is also methodologically sophisticated, clear, and elegantly based on a consideration of competing philosophical approaches to understanding and interpreting early civilization. It is also beautifully written, in a way that captures the attention of specialists and nonspecialists alike. Few scholars could successfully take on such a monumental task and none with more élan.

Bruce Trigger's inimitable ability to convey, in a creative way, the complex ideas and empirical questions that underlie theoretical controversy has clearly reached a new peak with the publication of this masterwork. *Understanding Early Civilizations* is a magnificent achievement, and the Archaeological Institute of America is proud that it is the 17th recipient of the James R. Wiseman Book Award.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA
CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AWARD

HESTER A. DAVIS, WILLIAM LIPE, AND
CHARLES R. MCGIMSEY III

The Archaeological Institute of America has the honor of presenting the 2006 Conservation and Heritage Management Award to three individuals whose careers have advanced the investigation, interpretation, and protection of archaeological sites, collections, and records in the United States. The combined work of Hester A. Davis, William Lipe, and Charles R. McGimsey III has influenced archaeological and cultural resource management practices extending well beyond national borders.

Hester A. Davis is a national leader in the organization of state and local advocates for archaeological resource protection. She has worked tirelessly for the development and implementation of volunteer archaeology programs at both the local and national levels. Her work has focused attention on destruction as part of publicly funded and/or permitted activities. William Lipe presented a view of archaeological sites as a non-renewable resource to be not only investigated but also preserved. After co-organizing the first national cultural resource management meeting, he coauthored the first detailed text on the theory, legal basis, method, and practice of what has become CRM policy. Charles R. McGimsey III has led the effort to professionalize the archaeological discipline by creating and enforcing professional ethics and standards. He has directed efforts to expand federal responsibilities to take into account the archaeological resources that are affected by federal construction projects and those funded, permitted, or licensed by federal agencies.

These three individuals have been articulate and vocal advocates for protecting the archaeological record, and have been instrumental in continuing the work started 100 years ago with the 1906 American Antiquities Act. In recognition of this important anniversary, the Archaeological Institute of America is pleased to honor Hester A. Davis, William Lipe, and Charles R. McGimsey III for their collective accomplishments. Together their work and publications have had a significant impact upon archaeological heritage management practices within the United States, as well as contributed to the study of the field throughout the world.

On behalf of the Archaeological Institute of America, it is a privilege to present the 2006 Conservation and Heritage Management Award to Hester A. Davis, William Lipe, and Charles R. McGimsey III.