

# WAC5

## FIFTH WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C.  
JUNE 21 - 26, 2003

*in partnership with*

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION'S  
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AND  
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN,

*and in collaboration with*

THE GETTY CONSERVATION INSTITUTE



[WAC5@american.edu](mailto:WAC5@american.edu)  
[www.american.edu/wac5](http://www.american.edu/wac5)

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR THE FIFTH WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS**

Welcome by Academic Secretary Joan Gero and Claire Smith . . . . .	1
Organizers . . . . .	2
Sponsors . . . . .	3
General Information . . . . .	4
List of Exhibitors . . . . .	6
Special Events . . . . .	7
Section 1: Theme and Session Overview . . . . .	13
Section 2: Academic Program . . . . .	21
Section 3: Abstracts . . . . .	89
Section 4: Index of Presenters . . . . .	340
Section 5: List of Attendees . . . . .	348

This program is printed with generous support from the Archeology and Ethnography Program,  
National Center for Cultural Resources, National Park Service.

Cover design courtesy of the Getty Conservation Institute. Designed by buz design group.

potential for development of a creative, thinking classification system and a rich, accessible, secure reference database. Key issues include authentication and access.

### **The Archaeology Data Service: Strategies for Online Preservation and Access**

Julian Richards

The increasing role of computer technology in archaeology is changing the way we do things; working practices and organizational infrastructures also need to change. Electronic publication provides an opportunity to rethink the ways we disseminate information and to reach new audiences. However, traditional publishing and funding models may be inadequate to deal with new approaches; the traditional roles of curator and museum may also be insufficient when faced with the archaeological digital data bomb, and the problems of long term digital preservation.

The Archaeology Data Service (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>) was established in the UK in October 1996 with the mission to preserve, catalogue, and describe digital data generated in the course of archaeological research and to facilitate its re-use. It has had to develop rights management frameworks, collection and charging policies, guides to good practice and methods for digital preservation. This paper will report on the experience to date, strategies adopted, and lessons learned.

### **ARENA: Archaeological Records of Europe—Network Access (Extending Online Access and Digital Preservation of European Archaeological Archives)**

Andrzej Prinke

ARENA brings together partners from nine European countries in order to develop a framework to protect and promote digital cultural archives of European significance. Each of the partners has a regional or national responsibility for the management of cultural archives and each has existing strengths in aspects of the protection or promotion of digital data.

Many of these cultural archives are held on paper, but increasing amounts are held only in electronic format. Over the years, archaeologists have amassed a massive collection of digital excavation data archives, a significant proportion of which remains unpublished. ARENA will provide links between these archives, showing the network of travel, trade, migration, war, and exchange of ideas and technologies in historic and prehistoric times.

ARENA includes a number of activities, i.e. exchange of experience and the further training of professionals, promoting elements of the heritage concerned including important archaeological texts in digital format, use of new technologies (spatial interfaces), as well as organizing projects to teach and disseminate knowledge using Web-based technologies (Dublin Core, Z39.50, SGML/XML).

### **The Archaeological Data Archive Project**

Harrison Eiteljorg II

The Archaeological Data Archive Project has been terminated. The ADAP had not become economically viable and had little hope of doing so. Given the failure of the ADAP, which had been explicitly supported by the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Anthropological Association and implicitly supported by the Society for American Archaeology, one may ask whether archival preservation of digital archaeological data is a reasonable expectation in the United States. The existence of the archival repository at Arizona State University's Archaeological Research Institute is one reason to be optimistic, but the lack of computer sophistication and of computer training for scholars requires a more pessimistic conclusion.

### **SESSION Q6: From Compliance toward Stewardship? International Perspectives on the Maturation of Cultural/Heritage Resources Management**

John P. McCarthy, Peter Howard

FORMAT: PAPER PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION

The session will consist of 15 minute presentations followed by Dr. Howard's comments and a discussion led by Dr. Howard.

THIS SESSION WILL BEGIN AT 8:30 AM

Cultural/heritage resources management is an established area of professional practice in many parts of the world. While largely driven by legislative mandate in its infancy, the professional practice of heritage resources management has matured over time and the term "stewardship" is now widely used with reference to the management of cultural as well as natural resources. This session will examine how the professional practice of managing heritage resources has developed in recent years, considering what, if anything, has changed, and what "stewardship" means to contemporary practitioners, the public and private agencies for whom they work, and the public at large. The papers present the diverse experiences, attitudes, and values of those who undertake this work day-to-day and represents a unique opportunity to share with and learn from each other.

#### **Presentations:**

#### **What Is "Compliance"?—What Is "Stewardship"?: An Introduction**

John P. McCarthy

As noted in the abstract for this session, the professional practice of heritage resources management was in most places initially driven by the need to comply with legislative mandate. Over time, however, the term "stewardship" has been widely applied to the management of cultural as well as natural resources. To lead off this session, this paper will discuss this trend and how the professional practice of managing heritage resources has developed in recent years, considering what, if anything, has changed, and what "compliance" and "stewardship" mean, as suggested by the author's over 20-year's experience as a consultant to, and currently a staff member of, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

#### **Strategies for Cultural Resources Management on Natural Gas Pipeline Projects in the United States**

Patrick P. Robblee, Jon Berkin

Cultural resources management is an integral part of the permitting process for new natural gas pipeline construction in the United States. Pipeline projects often are large-scale, complex undertakings subject to review under multiple Federal and State historic preservation authorities. The challenges posed by these undertakings to historic preservation are unique, but they also provide opportunities for developing creative solutions to effective resource management. Collaborative efforts between Federal and State agencies, project sponsors, resource professionals, and others have resulted in approaches to resource management that work to accommodate the sometimes conflicting goals of historic preservation and modern development. Cooperative and proactive resource management will be critical to future projects as natural gas pipeline construction in the United States is expected to triple in the next two decades. This growth likely will accelerate a trend in historic preservation that emphasizes "stewardship" of cultural resources in the permitting process. This trend is due in part to recent legislative changes in historic preservation authorities but also to the increasing participation of the public in resource management. This paper examines the role of cultural resources management in the permitting process for natural gas pipeline construction using examples from recent projects in the Midwestern United States.