



ICAHM News
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Announcements

- ICAHM is pleased to announce its new publication series, *Multidisciplinary Perspectives in Archaeological Heritage Management*, published by Springer Publishers, NY. The series will address critical contemporary problems and illustrate exemplary work in archaeological heritage management in countries around the globe. The series will take a broad view of the concepts of archaeology, heritage and management in accordance with ICAHM's mandate. See the announcement on the ICAHM website for more details: http://www.icomos.org/icahm/documents/ICAHM_book_series_announce3.11.11.pdf
- ICAHM will hold a symposium at the 17th ICOMOS General Assembly and Scientific Symposium in Paris, France, 27 November to 2 December 2011. The topic is "The Archaeology of Interdependence: European Involvement in the Development of a Sovereign United States." See the ICAHM website for details about submitting an abstract for consideration: http://www.icomos.org/icahm/documents/ArchaeologyofInterdependence_CallForPapers.pdf
- Save the date! ICAHM will hold its 2012 annual meeting in Cuzco, Peru, November 18–21, 2012. The theme of the meeting is "The World Heritage List on the 40th Anniversary of the UNESCO Convention that Created It: Problems and Prospects for Archaeological Sites." Optional trips to Machu Picchu and other sites in the Incas' "Sacred Valley" will follow the meeting. Stay tuned for more details.
- Poverty Point State Historic Site now hiring: The Poverty Point Station Archaeology Program invites applications for a short-term position beginning immediately. The archaeologist will handle routine responsibilities while the Station Archaeologist prepares Poverty Point's World Heritage application. Responsibilities include public outreach on- and off-site; screening/floating sediments; sorting/cataloging artifacts; assisting outside researchers with field and/or collections research; and testing before/monitoring ground disturbance at the site. An M.A. in anthropology is required; a Ph.D. is preferred. Applications are due March 15, 2011. Send letter, vita, earliest start date, and names of three references to Dr. Diana Greenlee, Poverty Point Station Archaeologist, greenlee@ulm.edu. The University of Louisiana at Monroe is an AA/EEO employer.
- ICAHM is now on Twitter! Follow ICAHMnews for the latest updates.

Upcoming Events

ICAHM Meeting and Symposium at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Sacramento, CA, USA (30 March – 3 April 2011)

- ICAHM meeting: 31 March 2011, 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. If you're attending the SAA conference, please plan to stop by for this meeting. We hope to see you there.
- ICAHM Symposium: 1 April 2011, 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. "Cultural Heritage Management and Archaeological Research in the Americas and Europe: A Forum on SAA and European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) Collaboration" (Sponsored by SAA Heritage Values Interest Group and ICAHM)

ICAHM Symposium at the ICOMOS General Assembly and Scientific Symposium, Paris, France, 2 December 2011

- "The Archaeology of Interdependence: European Involvement in the Development of a Sovereign United States." See the ICAHM website for details about submitting an abstract for consideration: http://www.icomos.org/icahm/documents/ArchaeologyofInterdependence_CallForPapers.pdf

ICAHM Member Projects & Activities

[Discovery of Early Gold-Recovery Method in Zimbabwe Archaeology Calls for Expert Guidance \(Submitted by Ann Kritzinger\)](#)

Recent laboratory tests reveal that hundreds of stone-lined tanks in the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe were purpose-built for processing gold. This direct evidence "has introduced new perspectives for the interpretation of the built environments of the Nyanga area" (Dr G. Mahachi, executive director of National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe, open letter 24 March 2010). All samples from tunnels and drains of 27 tanks across 65 km exhibit residual values between 0.04 and 1.78 g/t Au. Waste from vein quartz sampled at associated ore-dressing sites ranging 0.07-1.34 g/t Au and a growing awareness of precolonial stripmining of the hillslopes challenge an academically postulated pastoral/agricultural hypothesis. Neither terrace agriculture nor gold mining feature in oral tradition.

Agriculture is not practised in the largely uninhabited terraced landscape, but today's undercover gold panners are

living testimony to a field presence of gold which supports the test results from the hydraulically engineered tanks. It introduces from Africa a past practice of gravity concentration of international importance in the history of precious metal recovery presently dominated by Europe and the Near East. With mining archaeology not being a university subject in Zimbabwe, and the country's mining engineers, mining geologists, and metallurgists fully engaged in reactivating the industry, an appeal is extended to overseas university research teams in these disciplines and/or specialists in early mining techniques to bridge a national knowledge gap spanning several centuries. This is an essential first step to computing 3D models of the recovery method for a working reconstruction when the research moves toward its role to "enhance [National Museums and Monuments of Zimbabwe's] bid to inscribe the Nyanga cultural landscape ... as a World Heritage Site" foreseen by Dr Mahachi in March 2010.



Left, typical tunnel entrance into an open tank, its 7-m length paved and roofed with slabs
Right, flights of narrow terraces at Bende Gap, Nyangu heights

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Archaeological Heritage Management in Mae Hong Son Province, A Borderland between Thailand and Myanmar (Submitted by Rasmii Shoocongdej)

During 2001–2006, the Highland Archaeology Project in Pang Mapha began a long-term, multidisciplinary research program in Pang Mapha, which addressed archaeology, physical and dental anthropology, dendrochronology, ethnoarchaeology, and GIS. When the Highland Archaeology Project in Pang Mapha project ended in December 2006, there was much work to be done on artifact conservation and the protection and management of Ban Rai and Tham Lod rockshelters. Thus, from 2006 to 2008, the Archaeological Heritage Management at Ban Rai and Tham Lod Rockshelters Project was carried out with financial support from the US Ambassador's Funds for Cultural Preservation 2006. This project consisted of the establishment of an education program, the conservation of artifacts, site management, the training of guides, exhibitions, and publications. In addition, the project assisted local communities in coping with the economic opportunities generated by tourism, which, however, was also endangering the integrity of fragile archaeological sites and threatening the tribal/cultural beliefs from which the original meanings of those sites derived. We created on-site educational resources and informed local people of alternative and sustainable ways of using their heritage. Although the project ended in March 2008, the author is now carrying out another project, the Archaeological Exploration and Sustainable Heritage Management in Pai-Pang Mapha-Khun Yuam District, Mae Hong Son Province Phase I-II, which began in 2007 and will continue through 2012. This project is a continuation of the Archaeological Heritage Management at Ban Rai and Tham Lod Rockshelters Project, and its scope of activities has expanded to include nearby districts of Pai and Khun Yuam. The project examines the impact of globalization caused by the promotion of Thailand's tourism on this area. In particular, the project focuses on the effects of adventure-tourism and eco-tourism on archaeological heritage management. The aims of management are 1) to protect and preserve the archaeological sites; 2) to develop the strategic plans for archaeological heritage management based upon the community's needs; and 3) to develop areas to enable local communities, the general public, students, and scholars to learn to appreciate the rich heritages of Mae Hong Son.

In sum, the research results are an important knowledge base for local communities to use in managing their cultural resources. Over a decade, we have worked closely with the local communities in order to develop the site museums and guide training for both children and adults. We have involved local communities in collecting information and designing their own management plans. We established a two-way dialog that allowed archeologists and local communities to share their experiences and expertise with each other. Our team learned a great deal about the local cultures and knowledge from the local communities. The two-way communication enables us to interpret and present the archeological heritages in a fruitful, collaborative way through the content in the exhibitions. In addition, we have been involved in education programs including a curriculum designed for the local communities and the Thai people. To the end, working closely with local and academic communities on archaeological heritage management in Pai, Pang Mapha, and Khun Yuam district in Mae Hong Son province, northwest Thailand, demonstrates that archaeology is not only a science of the past, but also a discipline that cuts across all spatial and temporal boundaries.



Ban Rai site in Pang Mapha



Children's workshop in Pai, 2010

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ICAHM member Helaine Silverman was one of a dozen international heritage experts invited by the office of the United National High Commissioner on Human Rights to speak and take part in a meeting on "access to cultural heritage as a human right" held at the UNHCHR's headquarters in the Palais Wilson and in the UN/Palais des Nations. The meeting was held February 8–10, 2011.

Welcome New Members!

David Myers

David Myers is a project specialist in the Getty Conservation Institute's Field Projects department where he has worked since 2001. He now works on projects developing the Middle Eastern Geodatabase for Antiquities (MEGA) for Jordan and Iraq, preparing a site management and conservation plan for the Valley of the Queens on the West Bank of Luxor, Egypt, on research on applying consensus building and conflict resolution methods to cultural heritage place management, and on building capacity for conservation and management of rock art in the countries of the Southern African subcontinent. He received an M.S in historic preservation in 2000 and advanced certificate in architectural conservation and site management in 2001, both from the University of Pennsylvania, as well as an M.A. in geography from the University of Kansas in 1998. From 1991 to 1995 he served as a legislative assistant to a member of the U.S. House of Representatives. The MEGA-Jordan project was featured in ICAHM News no. 1, July 2010.

You have received this message because of your membership or interest in ICAHM (the ICOMOS International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management). Newsletter edited by Marni Blake Walter, Chair, ICAHM Communications Committee (marni.walter@icahm.icomos.org)