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Welcome to Volume 3 of *Dig It*. This year we have built on the success of last year’s editorial committee to ensure the journal’s future. Part of this process was to rearrange the roles of the editorial committee, whereby we now have four people doing the same tasks that the previous editor, Jana, undertook singlehandedly. We also created two positions for short contributions editor, which were taken up by Kathleen Gorey and Rose Santilli, who worked tirelessly to guarantee the quality of the short contributions for this volume.

Another change that our members will have noticed is that we only produced one issue this year. After careful deliberation, the editorial committee found that we could produce a higher quality journal if we reduced this volume to one issue. Additionally, over the last few years, ArchSoc has been producing *Dig It* at a loss; membership fees were not covering the costs of *Dig It* and this meant that we had to come up with a long-term solution to this budgeting issue. Not only has the reduction of issues meant that *Dig It* is no longer produced at a loss, but the remainder of each membership fee can be allocated to fund other initiatives and opportunities for ArchSoc members.

Earlier this year we engaged with graphic designer, Laura Cooper, who agreed to take over from our editor, Jordan Ralph, in designing this volume of *Dig It*. Jordan has designed all five previous issues of the new series of *Dig It* (2012–2014), which due to his lack of graphic design qualifications—meant that on average each issue would take him two–three weeks to design. The editorial committee decided that it was a cost-effective and time-effective solution to hire Laura as our graphic designer and to pay her an honorarium for her service. This honorarium was covered by a Cadbury™ Fundraiser in semester two. Thank you to everyone who bought and sold chocolates for this fundraiser! We would also like to thank Laura for putting so much work into designing this issue for us.

We encourage all students, regardless of their geographical location, to consider writing for *Dig It*—we want to know what students are researching across the globe. Our advice for future contributors is to make sure your contribution is grounded in current academic literature and deals with a specific topic or question. Most often, it is not enough to try to fit all of the discussion points from a thesis into one paper. We suggest that you pick one topic from your research and write about that specific thing, rather than try to cover a broad range of issues in a few thousand words. This will make your contribution—and your argument—concise, clear, and robust. We look forward to receiving many more contributions from students and recent graduates and to helping them to refine their research for publication.

A few final notes on this volume and the articles herein: *Dig It* is fast becoming a global journal for archaeology students and recent graduates. Despite being based in Adelaide, Australia, this volume of *Dig It* includes papers by authors from Argentina, Australia, Nigeria, and Romania. The diversity and breadth of the theories, topics and sites that our authors write about is a testament to a growing attitude of global collaboration and dialogue in archaeology, not least of which has been fostered by the World Archaeological Congress.

Jordan Ralph, Catherine Bland, Adrian Mollenmans and Fiona Shanahan

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Change and consolidation can best be used to describe the year 2015 for the Flinders Archaeological Society. During this time members of ArchSoc benefited from the hard work and vision of its committee. Not only did the number of workshops offered increase but the type of workshop was expanded, with ArchSoc not only offering the ever popular Total Station but also the Intro to GIS, Geophysics Taster, Mapping and Dumpy Level workshops. Many thanks are given to Rob Koch, Bob Stone, Ian Moffatt and Andrew Frost who gave freely of their time, expertise and experience, thus enabling the Society to again provide the workshops free of charge to its members. Attendance at the workshops was excellent and the feedback from members was positive and encouraging. There is a definite ongoing need for these workshops. Thank you again to all those people who have taken the workshops from an idea to a reality.

Congratulations also to Susan Arthur and Cherrie de Leuwen, the very deserving winners of the 2014 Ruth and Vincent Megaw award.

During 2015 ArchSoc again supported the Archaeology Department’s Thursday Seminar Series; provided a very successful Graduand Celebration for the 2014 Graduates and stalls at the two O Week events and university Open Days. ArchSoc also gladly supported the UNESCO UNITWIN event and congratulates the Archaeology Department on achieving this outstanding UNESCO recognition. Another popular event was the Meet the Archaeologists and Archaeology Students lectures. In addition, ArchSoc was pleased to again support the South Australian Anthropological Society’s Norman Tindale Lecture. The ArchSoc pub crawl was a success and the upcoming quiz night will also be an event not to be missed.

Significant changes were made during this year with regards to Dig It. It was decided to publish one issue per year of the society’s journal Dig It and to also employ the services of a graphic artist. Given the huge amount of commitment needed to produce a journal of this quality, these changes will benefit all concerned with the publication of our journal.

ArchSoc also supported the Palaeontology Society’s James Moore scholarship fund with the donation of $500 which money was raised from the proceeds of the Diggers Shield Cricket match and an on campus book sale. Thank you to everyone who supported and contributed to this very worthy cause.

Members might have noticed that significant changes are being undertaken on campus, including several new Archaeology Department facilities, namely the closing of its lab in Social Sciences South and the opening of brilliant new labs/computer resource room in the Humanities quadrant. Due to these changes ArchSoc no longer has the use of the Map room, where we had stored equipment and merchandise as well as using it as an office. ArchSoc would like to thank the Archaeology Department for the use of the Map room over the years; to have been able to use it has been invaluable. Although this loss is problematic for ArchSoc and we have had to come up with different strategies to address it, the department has kindly provided temporary but very much appreciated secure storage.

Volunteering opportunities have again successfully been advertised to our members and we anticipate that similar opportunities will again become available in 2016.

Changes to our constitution are again being taken to our AGM. Some of the proposed changes have resulted from our ongoing affiliation with FUSA and our support of the new student association FUAHSA. It has been encouraging to see that our membership numbers have been maintained in 2015.

Lastly, as your outgoing President, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the ArchSoc committee for their support but most importantly, I thank you, our members for your continued support.

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Wonderful Things: A History of Egyptology 1: From Antiquity to 1881

Jason Thompson

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In 1993, German Egyptologist Erik Hornung stated in his bibliographical survey, ‘Einführung in die Ägyptologie’, that “a history of Egyptology is still missing”. 1 ‘Wonderful Things: A History of Egyptology 1: From Antiquity to 1881’ by Jason Thompson attempts to fill that bibliographic gap with this first volume of an ongoing series, which narrates how the ancient past of Egypt has been viewed, studied, recovered and conserved from the times of antiquity to the late 19th century, across fourteen chapters. The author states he is no Egyptologist, but as an historian of the British Empire and the Middle East, he views “the science of Egyptology” as a product of the numerous cross-cultural encounters that people of Western cultures have experienced by travelling to Egypt and the Middle East; particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries. 2 Even so, Thompson asserts that questions about ancient Egypt occurred long before those centuries and are “just as valid within their own contexts as those of modern and postmodern times”. 3

The first chapter explores how the ancient Egyptians themselves respected and preserved their own past for over two and half thousand years before Alexander the Great arrived in 322 BC and Roman rule that transpired from 30 BC. 4 After the Arab conquest (642 AD), travelling to Egypt was difficult during the Medieval period, causing some recent scholars to claim that little information was added about ancient Egypt during that time. However, chapter two discusses some Arabic historians who had an interest with Egyptian antiquity, such as Abu al-Hasan al-Masudi (896–956 AD), who noted that Coptic was derived from the ancient Egyptian script – much earlier than what Western European scholars learnt in subsequent centuries. The Renaissance and the Age of Enlightenment periods are detailed in chapters three and four, heralding the re-evaluation and transcribing of debatable classical sources that describe Egypt, especially the History books by Herodotus and Geography by Strabo. Also, the obsession with obtaining mummies for their medicinal properties, exporting obelisk monuments and the tales of explorers who travelled to Egypt, such as the ‘Anonymous Venetian’ (c. 1589) and the Jesuit missionary Claude Sicard (1677–1726), who rediscovered the ruins of Thebes on his way to Aswan. Philological progression is also improved due to the efforts of Athanasius Kircher (1601/02–80) of the Renaissance, allowing Coptic studies to improve its standing as a linguistic approach towards biblical analysis in the 18th century via scholars like Georg Zoega (1755–1809). This would assist the complete translation of Egyptian hieroglyphs later on.

Chapter five discusses the 1798 Napoleonic expedition in Egypt and we learn about the ‘savants’ who managed to record Egyptian monuments in their entirety, present and past; despite the fact that their original role was to monitor the logistics of the French military. After the discovery of the Rosetta stone in 1799, a number of scholars would attempt to decipher its bilingual content (Egyptian and Greek) before the efforts of Thomas Young (1773–1829) and Jean Francois Champollion (1790–1832). Chapter six emphasises their rivalry, which aided Champollion immensely to formulate the Egyptian hieroglyphic alphabet. Chapter seven highlights the consolidation of Egypt by Muhammad Ali Pasha (1769–1849) in 1805, resulting in greater antiquity hoarding, especially by the British envoy Henry Salt (1780–1827), and France’s representative Benardino Drovetti (1776–1832). In time, their individual assemblages would be sold to help build some of the largest collections of Egyptian artefacts in Europe today. This includes the Berlin, British, Louvre and Turin museums, whose historical associations with Egypt are explained further in chapter eleven.

Chapter eight focuses on the emergence of British Egyptologists like Sir Gardner Wilkinson (1797–1875) and Robert Hay (1799–1863) as well as new frontiers in Egypt being explored, including the oases of the Western Desert. After Champollion’s death in 1832, chapter nine underlines how philological progression with hieroglyphic grammar would stall in the next decade; similarly, Egyptian fieldwork declined once explorers, such as Wilkinson and Hay, returned home and struggled to organise their large corpus of research notes/images for publication. Chapter ten focuses on the revitalisation of Egyptian interest in the 1840s, especially through the efforts of Karl Lepsius (1810–84), who improved the grammatical translation of Egyptian hieroglyphs and led the Prussian Expedition to record and acquire new artefacts from the country. Following chapter eleven’s concerns with
The excessive exportation of Egyptian antiquities to museums throughout the 1800s, chapters twelve and fourteen centre on the life of Francois Auguste Ferdinand Mariette (1821–81). Mariette initially studied Egypt as a hobby, but eventually travelled to Egypt in 1850 and managed to excavate the fabled ‘Serapeum’. He would then be installed as the first director of the Egyptian Antiquities Service in 1858, an institution made for the protection and preservation of Egypt’s monuments, a role that would make him both a great and controversial figure for Egyptology.

Overall this book does particularly well to concisely discuss the story of Egyptology’s development, which is really the many stories about the people who interacted with Egypt. One of the aims of the author was to highlight not just the famous contributors towards the discipline, but also the ‘minor’ characters who helped to lay the foundation of interactions between people and ideas for a greater awareness. This book’s chronological structure works well to demonstrate how these interactions have contributed to our present knowledge about the decipherment of the ancient Egyptian scripts as well as the analysis and re-location of ancient Egyptian art and artefacts. Sadly, there are very limited illustrations to help complement the book’s text, except the specific hieroglyphic names/words that Champollion used to crack the hieroglyphic alphabet in chapter six as well as the front and back covers. The author does state though that he initially wanted to design a heavily illustrated volume, but the wealth of pictorial resources of Egypt are ‘so immense’ that a complete selection would ‘overwhelm the text’; as shown throughout the entire book and specifically chapter thirteen. Every chapter is referenced with footnotes, which are collectively organised in a ‘Notes’ section after the conclusion of the text for further information. The bibliography is large and varied, reflecting a meticulous effort by the author to cover many perspectives on Egyptology’s development.

Wonderful Things: A History of Egyptology 1: From Antiquity to 1881 is an adventurous effort by Thompson that will inform academics and students alike who study Egyptology. Most importantly though, this book welcomes anyone who has a major interest in archaeological history and is yet to be pecked by the Egyptian duck.

1 Hornung 1993:13; Thompson 2015:7. ‘Eine Geschichte der Ägyptologie fehlt bisher...’
2 Thompson 2015:12.
3 Thompson 2015:11.
4 Thompson 2015:13

References

The Ethics of Cultural Heritage

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This volume, being the fourth series of Ethical Archaeologies: The Politics of Social Justice, contains interesting discussions on ethics in the practice of archaeology and related fields. It contains 12 chapters, including a short introductory chapter and 11 others that are divided into two parts: Ethical Domain and Ethics in Practice. The first four chapters in the first part, Ethical Domain, examine ethical challenges for cultural heritage from the fields of digital heritage, tourism, community engagement and climate change, while the next three chapters focus on the ethics of stewardship in different contexts. On the other hand, the four chapters in Ethics in Practice present ethics as a central theme to research projects and demonstrate how issues or challenges in cultural heritage practice can be properly approached, especially when there are conflicts in cultural interest and values.

The introductory chapter by Ireland and Schofield discusses ethical issues of cultural heritage in a broader perspective, different from the traditional approach used in the twentieth century. They approach heritage as an ‘inherently ethico-political problem’ using Ricouer’s analysis and see it as ‘a complex field of power relations between the privileged and the underprivileged’ (p. 3). In the next chapter, Colley examines the conflicting relationship between archaeological ethics and digital heritage. She critically reviews the ethical and socio-political implications involved in the use of different digital technologies to document the tangible and intangible aspects of the heritage of Indigenous communities. While she raises the issues of accessibility, authenticity and stewardship as part of ethical challenges of research-driven archaeology, the idea that digital literacy should be extended to archaeologists and Indigenous people in order to bridge the gap between them is arguable.

References
In chapter 3, Watson explores the complex relationships between ethics and heritage tourism by explaining what heritage tourism is, what it does and what its effects are. He evaluates the positive that heritage tourism achieves against the negative consequences (p. 38). Despite the social, economic and political implications inherent in heritage tourism practice, Watson tries to find an ethical position in it. He sees the concept of place, which has ‘some sense of locality and interests of host communities’ as an ethical position (p. 47), and posits that ‘only political contexts can provide the means to achieve ‘the good’ in heritage tourism’ (p. 49).

Waterton picks up the discussion by examining the ethical conduct of research with community groups. She explores how politics is inseparably connected to heritage and community, mainly in terms of marginalisation. By citing some long-standing community engagement projects, she considers the ‘need to be participatory’, ‘be non-extractive’, ‘be able to “give back”’, and to think seriously about the ‘risks of being exploitative’ as some of the key ethical conducts of community-based heritage research (p. 58 – 59). In terms of politicising community engagement, Waterton reflects upon Fraser’s ‘politics of recognition’ and argues that ‘if dominant patterns of cultural value (both institutional and societal) prevent some communities from participating on a par, as peers, with others in social life, we speak of misrecognition’ (p. 64). Even though the subject matter of Waterton’s discussion is on heritage and community engagement, her inferences on the ethical implications of politicising community engagements fit into the theme of ethical domain.

In chapter 5, MacIntyre-Tamwoy and colleagues discuss the ethical implications of climate change on cultural heritage by making references to some archaeological sites in Australia, the high deserts of the Asia and the High Arctic. The authors raise ethical issues over the timely dissemination of information on foreseen natural disasters, protection or developing mitigation strategies, and the consequences of the ‘doing nothing’ approach (p. 84 – 86). They also demonstrate the need for privileged nations to assist unprivileged nations and concludes, raising some pertinent questions that need urgent and vocal consideration.

Dickerson and Ceeney’s philosophical discussion on repatriating human remains provides a critical analysis of the ethics of repatriation and the subjectivity of the ‘provision of scientific knowledge’ advocated by many cultural heritage institutions. While some institutions claim appropriateness in keeping human remains because of their value to science and production of knowledge, they argued that such reasons should not ‘triumph’ over other ethical concerns about retention (p. 98). Though the authors could not provide acceptable ethical guidelines for the repatriation of human remains, mainly because the decision is not one that can be resolved by ethics or science, their suggestion that the good it does must be weighed against the harm it causes to the indigenous communities’ cultural beliefs is a step in the right direction for this public discourse.

Ireland’s chapter makes a critical and in-depth discussion of the ethical and political implications of visibility in archaeology and heritage management. She shows from her studies on settler cities that the practices of historical archaeology and conservation in situ could help preserve the authenticity of sites and places. Ireland established a close relationship between urban space and political power, and explains how visibility provides recognition of identities and shared memories. She concludes by saying that ‘we need not only visible ethics, but also, more broadly an ethics of visibility’ (p. 122) that can help us to rethink how we understand the ethical implications and responsibilities of archaeology and conservation.

In chapter 8, Pantazatos uses Bintiliff’s (2003) ethical dilemma in his excavation in Bocotia as a framework to discuss the normative character of archaeological stewardship. While he considers archaeologists and heritage practitioners as stewards who are trained to be custodians of the past, Bintiliff’s dilemma shows that current archaeological stewardship does not provide archaeological practice the sufficient guidelines about how to act. Due to this lacuna, Pantazatos argues that the concept of respectful care, inspired by Meskell’s (2010) notion of ‘negative heritage,’ should be used as normative....
foundations for understanding stewardship. He believes that
from this concept, we should be able to justify ‘why we should
take care of the past objects’ and ‘for whom do we take care
of them’ (p. 133).

Bonshek’s research on the ‘collecting of pots’ in Wanigela,
Papua New Guinea, provides readers with a clear
understanding of how to collect objects in a way that reflects
and respects the traditions and cultural aspirations of local
people. Her study shows collecting to be a socially defined
activity between people either as gifts or a commodity of sale
or exchange (pg. 146). She shares her experiences of what it
is like to acquire pottery in a manner that accords with the
traditional ways of giving and receiving pots in Wanigela.
Even though Bonshek tries to reconcile what she believes to be
ethical with what the locals think is right during her research,
the idea of leaving her nature of acquisition of pots for others
to judge is remarkable and ‘ethical’ because such openness
shows objectivity and professionalism.

In chapter 10, Mackay and Palmer build their study of the
World Heritage site of Angkor in Cambodia on a framework
derived from the Burra Charter. They discovered that the
disconnection between the heritage value of the place,
eco-tourism and the rights of the local people as owners of
cultural heritage gives rise to ethical issues and challenges
(p. 176). In response to this, they outline an ethical decision-
making framework that considers all of these factors. What
seems to be most remarkable about their study is how the
theoretical ethical decision-making framework and heritage
management process is compared with the actual practice of
decision-making.

Sanchez Laws delves into matters of trust and how it relates to
museums that are just recovering from dictatorship, invasion
and violence. By focusing on the objects entrusted in the Museo
de la Libertad y la Democracia in Panama as both documentary
heritage and symbolic form of memories of conflict, she was
able to discuss the value of trust in terms of stakeholder’s
reputation, transparency and collection of trustworthy
evidences. Even though she did not explicitly express ‘ethics’
in her discussion, it is obvious that the argument put forward
on the value of trust and moral obligations of the museum is
grounded in social justice, human rights and politics, which is
the subject matter of this book.

Schofield wraps up the discussion on ethical challenges for
cultural heritage by critically examining the term ‘heritage’
and the use of the ‘Faro’ Convention within a wider socio-
political context. Using three case studies, he illustrates how
the opinion, feelings or sense of belonging that minority
groups might have on contemporary aspects of place can be

Overall, this volume contains clear and concise information
on the ethics of cultural heritage. It presents critically
informed and self-reflective discussions of ethical problems
from notable authors from various fields. Readers, especially
students, would greatly benefit from its content and
availability.

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Prehistoric Archaeology on the Continental Shelf: A Global Review

Edited by Amanda M. Evans, Joseph C. Flatman and Nicholas C. Fleming


Reviewed by Michael de Ruyter, Department of Archaeology, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia <deru0004@flinders.edu.au>

If courses on maritime archaeology have in the past tended to emphasise ships and their remains as primary source material, this edited volume on the archaeology of submerged prehistoric sites and landscapes clearly emphasises the case for revision. As David Nutley observes, in Australia at least ‘the potential for underwater archaeological sites to reveal valuable information about early occupation has been recognised … for a long time’ (p.257). The papers of this volume together demonstrate a growing global consciousness that the archaeological study of sites now submerged on the continental shelf has the very real potential of informing some of the ‘big questions’ of archaeology; principal among these are the how and when of the peopling of the Earth.

Prehistoric Archaeology on the Continental Shelf presents 14 papers along with a preface, and introductory and concluding chapters contributed variously by the editors. The editors’ intent is not to present an exhaustive survey of known submerged prehistoric sites (p.viii), but rather to take a ‘snapshot’ of the current state of the science as appropriately emphasised by the subtitle, *A Global Review*. The editors have chosen the papers to provide ‘data on sites, landscapes, analytical methodologies and management tools from across the globe’ (p.1).

This collection of themed papers emerged from sessions chaired by the editors at the Sixth World Archaeological Congress (WAC 6) and the Third International Conference on Underwater Archaeology (IKUWA 3) in 2008. Some later contributions were invited to more evenly represent the current state of the science. The scope of this volume is more global in outlook than its recent precedent, *Submerged Prehistory* (Benjamin et al. 2011), which concentrated primarily on European and Mediterranean sites. While seven of the 46 authors contributing to this volume also appeared in *Submerged Prehistory*, and a few of the contributions to these two volumes may appear superficially similar, the studies discussed in this book represent mostly new material not covered in the earlier work. The breadth of global coverage is greater, including studies from Europe, South Africa, Australia and Japan, albeit with the strongest representation of seven papers concentrating on the Americas.

Despite this global sweep, there are no papers discussing submerged landscapes or sites in the Western Indian Ocean, Indian Subcontinent, the Red Sea, or the Arabian Peninsula, areas identified by Flatman and Evans as having ‘unbridled archaeological potential where discoveries are likely to rewrite our understanding of global prehistory’ (p.7). Perhaps this is an indication of the richness of the global dataset of submerged prehistoric sites, that a work such as this can consciously omit such areas without significantly detracting from its intended goals. Indeed, the inclusion of all of these places merely for the mention would not necessarily improve the work, and would tend towards the catalogue approach at the expense of the global snapshot. Nevertheless, the book could have benefitted from the inclusion a full chapter on one of these areas, such as Bailey’s work in the Red Sea that he tantalisingly mentions in the conclusion, if only to balance the somewhat overwhelming concentration on the Americas.
The papers in this volume range widely not just in the geographical sense, with the types and conditions of sites and landscapes, as well as the methodologies discussed, showing impressive variety. Salter et al. discuss the role of management in mitigating or avoiding the adverse effects of economic exploitation of the seabed, activities that are increasing in diversity, scope and impact (p.151–172). They cite a range of examples from Europe and North America of effective management of submerged prehistoric landscapes that rely principally on collaboration between heritage agencies and industry, and that would be broadly applicable in other constituencies.

This book makes it quite clear that research into submerged prehistoric archaeology has not been moved forward by the efforts of archaeologists alone. Jöns and Harff cite partnerships with ‘geologists, geophysicists, geographers, geodesists, botanists, zoologists, dendrochronologists’ (p.174), while examples of industry collaboration and other specialists like hydrographers, cartographers and oceanographers abound. Indeed, one of the resounding themes of the book is the truly multidisciplinary nature of archaeological work on the continental shelf.

The papers in this book discuss archaeology in a variety of underwater contexts and conditions that together very effectively challenge the presumption that prehistoric cultural material would be destroyed or irretrievably dispersed by inundation. One of the strengths of the work discussed in this volume is the preservation potential of organic materials, especially when compared to terrestrial sites of similar antiquity. The papers by Bayón and Politis (p.115–130), and Momber (p.193–212), discuss material that it would have been highly unlikely to find preserved in similar contexts on land, thereby adding significantly to arguments for the continuation of archaeological projects on the continental shelf.

A potential concern of this science might be the tendency to claim any submerged prehistoric landscape, or their proximate natural deposits, as significant merely on the basis of the ability to inform us about the human past. Such an approach will no doubt clash with other legitimate uses of the seabed, and therefore economic reality, and Bicket et al. are right to urge caution in the assessment of cultural significance of submerged prehistoric landscapes (p.225).

The rapid rate of change inherent in these studies is highlighted in Hayashida et al., where ‘any new discoveries’ in this field would require an immediate revision of their work (p.288, emphasis in original). This does not mean that these papers will become rapidly out-dated, it is just that new material is being added all the time. The time lag between the presentation of some of this data and its publication in this volume must be seen in this context. While there is likely now newer material that could have its place in a volume such as this, the editors ably achieve their aim of presenting a snapshot of the science at the time of publication.

This volume offers much more than just a broad introduction to the idea of submerged prehistory for maritime archaeologists. The papers together convincingly argue from several different viewpoints for the significance of prehistoric sites and landscapes that also happen to be on the continental shelf, and present methodologies for accessing, studying and managing such sites. Importantly, these papers also show that such study need not be restricted to well funded and resourced, technology rich organisations. As the present coastline does not restrict the boundaries of prehistoric landscapes and sites, neither should interest in this work be limited to maritime archaeologists. Students and researchers of all prehistoric cultures would find value here in a volume that demonstrates what Flatman and Evans call the ‘right and full place’ of submerged prehistory within the canon of global prehistoric archaeology (p.2).

References
The issue of public access to—and engagement with—underwater cultural heritage sites presents a number of challenges for maritime archaeologists. On the one hand, these sites represent a fragile and finite resource, which has suffered in the past at the hands of both well-meaning, and ill-intentioned, attempts to access them, and are frequently in need of protection. On the other hand, as a profession we have a duty to promote and disseminate the results of our work, engage the public in the protection and interpretation of underwater cultural heritage—which must be considered a public resource—and counter the claims of professional treasure hunters, who decry maritime archaeologists as ‘ivory tower academics’ limiting public access for their own gain.

Between the Devil and the Deep, edited by Della A. Scott-Ireton, of the Florida Public Archaeology Network, presents a number of examples where archaeologists and cultural heritage managers have attempted to grapple with this issue. The eighteen chapters within the book are based on papers presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology’s 45th Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, held in Baltimore, Maryland, in 2012, with an emphasis placed on dealing with the challenges faced when presenting underwater cultural heritage sites as attractions, and developing effective public access and engagement programs.

The book is split into two parts; the first entitled ‘Challenges in Public Access and Engagement.’ This section of the book highlights a number of initiatives throughout the globe, although with a significant focus on the Americas, which have sought to expand and encourage public engagement with underwater cultural heritage. A broad spectrum of outreach programs are described, ranging from government sponsored outreach initiatives, such as those of the US Navy’s Underwater Branch, to work undertaken by universities within the public sphere. This includes the development, and subsequent success, of the South Carolina Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program by the University of South Carolina, and East Carolina University’s engagement with communities throughout Africa and the Caribbean.

A central theme throughout this section is the importance of allowing communities to take part in the development of objectives for outreach programs, where the study of the past is used as a means to engage with contemporary issues. This is made particularly apparent in the papers authored separately by Sorset and Smith, which look at the development, creation and management of the Apalachicola Maritime Heritage Trail and the Florida Panhandle Shipwreck Trail respectively. Underwood and Secci’s papers further this discussion by providing a global perspective. Underwood explores public engagement with underwater cultural heritage in the United Kingdom, along with challenges posed by the low visibility of underwater sites and their perceived inaccessibility to members of the public. Secci’s paper provides a theoretical framework for the creation of a maritime cultural heritage outreach program in Sardinia, with a focus on Sardinian cultural identity being central to its development. Horrell’s paper, focused on public outreach examples created through the Section 106 process in the Gulf of Mexico, provides an interesting look at how development-driven underwater archaeology can still play a vital role in public engagement.

The second part of the book is entitled ‘Interpreting Challenging Sites,’ and explores the difficulties that underwater sites can present to public outreach and engagement. The key theme in this section is one of diversity, with challenging sites described in a number of ways. The challenges may be provided as a result of the sites’ depth and inaccessibility, as in the papers by Evans and Elkin. Alternatively, other papers reveal that challenges may also be posed to practitioners by large areas of jurisdiction or public education. This section highlights that there is no real magic bullet for maritime archaeologists, and that practitioners must tailor their strategies to the area they are working in, as well as to the members of the public they will be dealing with.

A standout in this section is provided by Jennifer McKinnon’s paper, which is an excellent theoretical discussion regarding the interpretation of battlefield sites in Saipan, and the
associated development of maritime heritage trails for them. In this case the sites themselves and their locations do not present the difficulty, instead, it is the myriad of ethical, political and social questions posed by them. This kind of theoretical engagement has been undertaken with terrestrial sites, however there is a much greater need for it in the maritime sphere and McKinnon’s chapter is a definite move in the right direction.

The book itself is well laid out, although it could have done with a better selection of images, some of which are of relatively poor quality. A perfect example of this can be seen in the contrast provided between the excellent map of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands in Chapter 13, and the grainy map of Argentina in Chapter 15. The publisher, if not the editor, should have picked this up. Although Scott-Ireton provides a foreword, the book would have benefitted from some sort of concluding chapter, reflecting on the lessons learnt throughout.

A notable omission within the book is the lack of discussion on public engagement with submerged prehistoric sites. This is an area of maritime archaeology that has seen significant growth throughout the past decade, driven by offshore development, and has fostered public engagement through projects such as Scotland’s Coastal Heritage At Risk Project (SCHARP), or the Outer Hebrides Coastal Community Marine Archaeology Pilot Project (OHCCMAPP). Given the rising profile of the discipline, it would have been good to see at least one paper highlighting efforts taken within this field.

Although terrestrial archaeology has a long history of successful engagement with the public, this has not occurred to the same extent within maritime archaeology. Between the Devil and the Deep provides a good summary of recent efforts to counter this trend, providing some excellent examples of strategies that might be undertaken. The book will primarily be of benefit to archaeological practitioners, and although not intended as a handbook, there is sufficient material within it to inspire further attempts to expand public engagement and outreach within maritime archaeology.

The society magazine aims to further increase student engagement by keeping them notified of what is happening within their academic area. The magazine will do this by opening contributions to both students and academics, providing study advice, advertising job/ work experience opportunities, collaborating with off-campus anthropology & archaeology societies, and giving coverage of past and future events and field work.

ABACUS Magazine (est. 2014)

The Australian National University

ABACUS magazine is a student run magazine that covers topics, events, and publications of interest relating to archaeology, anthropology and cultural heritage mainly at the Australian National University, neighbouring universities, and the surrounding region. The new magazine was first launched in December 2014 by the ANU Archaeology, Biological Anthropology and Cultural Heritage Society (A.B.A.C.U.S.). The society’s present mandate on Campus is to:

- Increase student attendance to Archaeology/Anthropology themed lectures by creating a bridge between the lecturers, societies and students.
- Create a student society run by students and catering to the development of Archaeological/Anthropological thought and future careers. This includes meetings with guest lectures, organized field trips and Q & A sessions about job prospects.
- Create a resource base of volunteer students available to lecturers or societies that can offer credited experience or education on the subject of Archaeology and/or Anthropology.

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World Archaeological Congress

WAC-8 Kyoto

29 August to 2 September 2016

WAC and the local Organizing Committee of the Eighth World Archaeological Congress invite you to join WAC-8 in Kyoto, a traditional Japanese capital with incredible cultural heritage. WAC-8 will be held at Doshisha University, and will include special symposia such as:

- Disaster archaeology today and for the future
- Post-colonial experiences and archaeology practice
- Digital archaeologies

The call for WAC-8 themes will be made in early 2015, with calls for sessions to follow. WAC will support Indigenous peoples, students, and archaeologists from economically disadvantaged countries to attend.

For more information about WAC, visit: www.worldarchaeologicalcongress.org
http://wac8.org/
Notes
Editorial Committee

Jordan Ralph, Editor
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Jordan completed a Bachelor of Archaeology (Honours) degree at Flinders University in 2012. The focus of Jordan's Honours research was contemporary graffiti of Jawoyn Country. He is an active member of the archaeological community, serving as a Student Representative for the Australian Archaeological Association and the President of the Flinders University Archaeological Society during 2012, as a member of the World Archaeological Congress Student Committee in 2012 - 2015 and as a member the Council of the World Archaeological Congress as the Junior Representative for Southeast Asia and the Pacific in 2013 present. Jordan has considerable experience working with Indigenous communities in the Northern Territory, and has participated in numerous archaeology surveys and recording projects, with a particular focus on rock art and graphic representation. Jordan now works as a field archaeologist at Wallis Heritage Consulting and is a PhD candidate with the Flinders University Department of Archaeology where is currently researching modern material culture in Aboriginal communities in the Northern Territory.

Catherine Bland, Co-editor
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Catherine completed her Honours degree in 2012 where she conducted a technological and functional analysis on stone artefacts from the archaeological site of Ngaut Ngaut (Devon Downs), South Australia. Her current PhD research involves analysing ceramics with elemental and mineralogical techniques in order to explore questions about provenance and technology, which can be used to infer interregional interaction. The archaeological site of Caleta Victor is the focus of her research and is located in northern Chile, South America. The ceramic record from the site spans the last 2,000 years and thus covers the rise, consolidation and collapse of two Andean cultures - Tiwanaku and Inca. This is a multidisciplinary international project that will provide insight into the ceramic manufacturing process for the site and identify the possible influences that the overarching political states of Tiwanaku and Inca had on the population.

Adrian Mollenmans, Co-editor
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Adrian completed his Honours degree in 2014 in which he undertook an analysis of Aboriginal fish traps on Yorke Peninsula (Guaranda), South Australia. Adrian's research interests include indigenous archaeology with an emphasis on adopting and promoting collaborative archaeological and community based research approaches (see also Interview with Dr Amy Roberts in this edition for a further discussion on ethical considerations that underlie the need for adopting such approaches). His current PhD research continues his collaboration with the Narungga community of Yorke Peninsula (Guaranda) by undertaking a broader investigation of coastal and marine resource use of this community including how the coastal and marine economy developed over time.

Fiona Shanahan, Co-editor
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Fiona completed an archaeological Honours degree at La Trobe University in 2014. Her thesis deals with the management of World War II aviation sites in Australia and the Marshall Islands. Fiona has presented at a number of international and domestic conferences, including the National Student Archaeology Conference (NASC) and Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) conferences. She has a broad range of fieldwork experience including terrestrial and maritime archaeology throughout Australia. Excavations include the Penitentiary in Port Arthur, Oaklands Guard House, Australian Historic Shipwreck Preservation Project (Clarence) in Victoria, a shell midden in Apollo Bay, survey work at Ned's Corner as well as consulting work throughout Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia.

About Dig It

Dig It is the student-run, peer-reviewed journal of the Flinders Archaeological Society and its purpose is to provide students - including undergraduates, postgraduates and recent graduates - with the opportunity to practice and familiarise themselves with the processes involved in academic publications, including writing, publishing, editing and reviewing. The publication began in 1997 and after a hiatus of at least five years, it was relaunched in 2012. It aims to offer emerging young academics with an avenue to engage with archaeological dialogues and discourse. In addition, it seeks to keep future and junior archaeologists connected and informed about what is happening in the archaeological community.

Dig It is published once a year and is printed at Flinders Press. Dig It considers a range of contributions, including research articles, essays, personal accounts/opinion pieces, book reviews and thesis abstracts for publication. We welcome contributions from local, interstate and international undergraduates, postgraduates and recent graduates. The guidelines for contributors can be found here:
http://flindersarchsoc.org/digit/guidelinesforcontributors/.

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