Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Guatemala, Mexico, Italy, the Spanish mainland, and the Canary Islands. Visits by the Listers to Taiwan, China, Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Greece — where Florence remained ever watchful for pottery styles and pottery manufacturing techniques — deepened her knowledge and broadened her perspective. At a Taipei museum, for example:

... there was an outstanding exhibit of T'ang pottery, whose palette has particular significance for students of Islamic ceramics. That is because such pottery, which was decorated in splashes of green and yellow under a transparent lead glaze, reached ninth-century Mesopotamia through an active trade over the Indian Ocean. As one example of the complex global interactions of ceramic traits, potters at Baghdad and Samarra had sought to copy both the T'ang method and the white porcelaneous types that were being made contemporaneously in China. Reverberations of these stimuli then snowballed down through the centuries, eventually to reemerge in the central Mexico environment on the other side of the world. (p. 125)

Pot Luck's penultimate chapter, "With a Spanish Accent," includes a superb summary of the entire maiolica industry (pp. 161-62). "In the first piece of maiolica I ever saw," writes Florence, "a partial plate taken from the convento at Pecos Pueblo in New Mexico — there were therefore Muslim know-how, Spanish lace (in the design), Mexican craftsmanship, and Ming blue-on-white palette."

Earlier parts of the book follow the Listers on Bob's archaeological undertakings in Chihuahua (where Bob was told by a local Mexican that "he spoke poor Spanish, but lots of it!"), Durango, the Sudan (salvage archaeology behind Aswan Dam), Morocco, and Mesa Verde. There, always, was Florence — who had herself become a potter — working to understand whatever whole pieces and bits of pottery were being exhumed by the archaeologists. And along the way, with the Listers the readers get to rub shoulders, even if briefly, with the likes of archaeologists Florence Hawley Senter (Ellis); Frank H.H. Roberts, Jr.; Paul Reiter; J. Eric Thompson; Marie Wormington; Joe Ben Wheat; Charlie DiPeso; Alden Hayes; Arnie Withers; Earl Morris; Al Lancaster; Paul Kirchoff; Isabel Kelly; Eduardo Noguera; Bertha Dutton; John Goggin; and William Y. Adams. Other characters in the cast include historian George Hammond; geographer Donald Brand; ethnologists Clyde Kluckhohn, Leslie Spier, W.W. Hill, and Leland Wyman; ethnobiologist Edward F. Castetter; and ceramic analyst Anna Shepard.

Not the least of this book's insights are those of a woman lacking a doctorate in anthropology who was keenly aware, although apparently never deeply resentful, of the roles in archaeology to which women, especially those without advanced degrees, were relegated by the mores of the time during which she was most active in the field. It was Florence Hawley, one of Florence's first teachers at the University of New Mexico, who advised her early on: "Your best bet is to marry an archaeologist!" (p. 7)

It was the archaeologist whom Florence married who is the subject of the closing chapter in *Pot Luck*. It is more than a biographical sketch of Bob Lister's life. It is a tribute by someone who loved him, just as she was loved by him, very much. For those of us, especially, who have been privileged to know the Listers and who have been steeped in the lore — dare I say the romance? —of Southwest anthropology, the words found here are all but guaranteed to fill one's eyes with tears.

This is, in short, a wonderful book, and all of us are in Florence's debt for having written it.

VI. Activities of Various Academic Gatherings Related to the History of Archaeology

None reported to date.

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VII. Announcements/Sources Relating to the History of Archaeology

The Texas Archaeological Laboratory (TARL) at the University of Texas-Austin produced in 1997 an excellent source guide to their archival holdings. The Archives of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory is dedicated

to the preservation of archaeological records "from Texas and adjacent areas," and contains materials "documenting the history of anthropology and archeology in Texas dating back to the early 1900s." TARL has published a 93 page Guide to the Historic Materials of the TARL (edited by Gail L. Bailey, published in 1997) which includes text and illustrations relating to the history of TARL, as well as a detailed inventory of 180 linear feet of manuscript collections relating to the activities of particular individuals, institutions (including the WPA, the University of Texas department and museum of anthropology, and Central Texas Archeological Society), as well as the TARL itself. Not included in this publication are inventories of 650 linear feet of records documenting the projects and sites in the 254 counties of Texas, which will be in part later this year through the Texas Historical Commission's Texas Historical Sites Atlas Project." Readers interested in the history of Texas archaeology will find this volume a very important addition to their library.

Readers of the BHA interested in Edwin M. Shook's Mayan work will find in past and future issues of the *Pre-Columbian Art Research Institute* newsletter, reprints of Mr. Shook's diary entries for particular periods of his field work. For more information, please contact The Pre-Columbian Art Research Institute, 1100 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California 94108.

In observance of its thirtieth anniversary, the Midwest Archeological Center of the National Park Service plans to publish a brief history of the Interagency Archeological Salvage Program in the Missouri River basin early in 1999. Written by Thomas D. Thiessen of that office, it is tentatively titled "Emergency Archeology in the Missouri River Basin: The Role of the Missouri Basin Project and the Midwest Archeological Center in the Interagency Archeological Salvage Program, 1946-1975." It will be available to interested parties free of charge. Copies may be requested by writing Dr. Mark Lynott, Manager, Midwest Archeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873.

Professor Roland Oliver's (the distinguished African historian) autobiography, In the Realms of Gold (U of Wisconsin Press, 1997), presents a personal perspective on the development of the study of African history, featuring the contributions of many archaeologists with whom Oliver collaborated over the years. Oliver's book can be read alongside the autobiography of another famous African historian, Jan Vansina, whose Living with Africa was published by the University of Wisconsin Press in 1994. Recently, Vansina has written about the relationship between historians and archaeologists in "Historians, are archaeologists your siblings?", History in Africa, 22:369-408 (1995).

The Association of Historical Archaeologists of the Pacific Northwest (AHAPN) has posted a bibliography of historical archaeology in the Pacific Northwest to its bibliography web page at: http://www.spiretech.com/~lester/ahapn/bibliography.htm.

The Society for Historical Archaeology's web site (<u>www.sha.org</u>) contains a link which will take a researcher to John L. Cotter's "Bibliography of Historical Archaeology in North America, North of Mexico". Other changes planed for this website are also in the works. An indexed listing of article titles and authors for the SHA journal, *Historical Archaeology*, volumes 1-30, is currently under construction and will be posted in the near future.

The Forum for the History of Science in America hosted a session at the History of Science Society meetings in Kansas City, Missouri "Patterns of Patronage in Nineteenth-Century American Science". Of interest to readers of the BHA is a paper in that session by James G. Cassidy (Saint Anselm College) "F.V. Hayden and Spencer Baird: Weaknesses in a Relationship."

Peter Robertshaw sends along a piece of valuable information for those with a penchant for obituaries. The Annual Report (*Proceedings* 1997) of the Society of Antiquaries of London is, as usual, a goldmine. The Society's address is Burlington House, Piccadilly, London WIV OHS. Notable individuals, whose obituaries appear in this year's report, include Maurice Chéhab, the Lebanese archaeologist of the Crusades and excavator of Tyre, Mary Leakey, of East African and human origins fame, Louis Vanden Berghe, the Belgian archaeologist who worked extensively in Iran, Charles Daniels, known mostly for his work in Libya and Sudan, Eiddon Edwards, the Egyptologist who organized

the exhibition of the Treasures of Tutankhamun, Martyn Jope, who contributed enormously to later Irish archaeology and was also instrumental in the founding of the Department of Archaeological Sciences at Bradford University, and Stuart Piggott, who succeeded Gordon Childe at Edinburgh and wrote prolifically on all aspects of archaeology.

Stuart Speaker spoke of Matthew Stirling's contributions to Olmec archaeology at the National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution) in Washington D. C. on 9 October 1998. Mr. Speaker's presentation was titled "Matthew Stirling's Studies of Ancient Olmec Civilization - Celebrating 100 Years of Anthropology at the Smithsonian." Mr. Speaker's presentation dicussed the Mexican research of Matthew Stirling, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, during the 1930s and 1940s.