

The Ceramic Legacy of Anna O. Shepard

1991 edited by Ronald L. Bishop and Frederick Lange, University of Colorado Press, Niwot. Douglas R. Givens

The Life and Times of Frank G. Speck, 1881-1950

1991 edited by Roy Blankenship, University of Pennsylvania, Department of Anthropology Publication in Anthropology 4, Philadelphia (known primarily for his ethnographic work, but also did some archaeology on the Eastern Seaboard of the United States). Andrew L. Christenson.

The Recovery of Meaning (Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States)

1992 edited by Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Anthropological Society of Washington, Washington D.C. Douglas R. Givens

The Uses of Style in Archaeology

1990 in *New Directions in Archaeology*, edited by Margaret W. Conkey and Christine A. Hastdorf, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. Douglas R. Givens

Thompson, Jason

1992 *Sir Gardner Wilkinson and His Circle*, University of Texas Press, Austin (pioneer Egyptologist). Andrew L. Christenson

Trigger, Bruce

1991 "Distinguished Lecture in Archeology: Constraint and Freedom - A New Synthesis for Archeological Explanation", *American Anthropologist*, 93(3): 511-569. Douglas R. Givens

Watson, Patty Jo

1990 "Trend and Tradition in Southeastern Archaeology", *Southeastern Archaeology*, 9(1):43-54. John H. Blitz

Wilcox, David J.

1987 *Measures of Time Past*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago. Douglas R. Givens.

Winstone, H.V.F.,

1990 *Woolley of Ur: The Life of Sir Leonard Woolley*, Secker and Warburg, London (England). Douglas R. Givens

V. Book/Journal Article Reviews

Science at Harvard University: Historical Perspectives, edited by Clark A. Elliott and Margaret W. Rossiter. Lehigh University Press, Bethlehem (distributed by Associated University Presses, Cranbury, New Jersey, 1992. 380 pp., illustrations, index. \$55.00 (cloth).

by Andrew L. Christenson
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This volume contains historical studies of several sciences as practiced at Harvard University. Two of these studies have relevance to the history of archaeology.

A chapter by Toby Appel focuses upon the scientific career of Jeffries Wyman, first curator of Harvard's Peabody Museum. She contrasts Wyman's unassuming character with the dominating personality of his mentor and contemporary Louis Agassiz. Trained as a medical doctor, Wyman's main love was zoology, particularly comparative anatomy. In his mid-40s, he encountered his first shell midden and was bitten by the archaeology bug. Soon he was doing pioneering excavation in both New England and Florida. In 1866, he was selected to be the curator of the Peabody Museum, primarily upon his strong museum background but also because of the high regard with which he was held by certain influential people. His selection to this position may have made him America's first professional archaeologist. His principal responsibilities were to collect and display archaeological and ethnological specimens and he made great steps in this direction prior to his death in 1874. Wyman's scientific work was poorly known or studied (he is best noted for having made the first scientific description of the gorilla), in part, Appel argues, because he did not seek acclaim or controversy. His greatest influence was locally through personal interactions with students and colleagues. His archaeological work is only briefly discussed in this and the following article, and there is still much to be written about this man of high character.

Wyman was followed at the Peabody by his student Frederic Ward Putnam who also shifted his professional interests from zoology to archaeology. In another chapter of the volume, Curtis Hinsley, Jr., focuses upon the origin of the Museum and the growth out of it of the Harvard anthropology department. Beginning under Wyman, the museum grew by the purchase of existing collections and by the collection of distant fieldworkers who were usually paid employees of the Museum. These were men like E.O. Dunning, a clergyman by training, who for \$300 per year collected artifacts in Tennessee. Among the earliest paid archaeologists, they were what Hinsley calls "correspondence school" fieldworkers in that they received instructions from and interacted with Wyman and Putnam through the mail. Some, such as C.C. Abbott, made significant contributions to archaeology and have received a modicum of recognition, but most are little known and studied.

These people were Putnam's first "students" and through them he began introducing systematic archaeology to America. As the Museum evolved, more and more students began to show interest in archaeology and began to represent the University in the field. By 1890, a Department of Archaeology and Ethnology was created and later in the decade Putnam's students such as Frank Russell and Roland Dixon began to teach there. With the retirement of Putnam in 1909, the department was well organized, but as the discipline developed there was, Hinsley argues, a marginalization of the museum and, particularly, its collections.

The early years of Harvard archaeology have been covered fairly well, as represented by the two chapters reviewed here as well as by other other publications. Now historians need to move on into this century and begin to deal with the mature years. Gordon Willey has given us glimpses of himself and some of his contemporaries, but we need full-blown, critical sides of scholars like Alfred Tozzer and Samuel Guernsey to name only two of many influential archaeologists associated with Harvard.

Some of the other chapters in this volume deal with or at least mention other questions that are quite relevant to the institutional history of archaeology in this century. One is the

question of "inbreeding" mentioned in the introduction by Margaret Rossiter. We all know the departments where a high proportion of faculty were trained in the same department. This phenomenon has both positive and negative effects on the discipline, but either way, it is a topic in need of serious study.

Another issue, which has been of particular relevance in the history of Harvard (see the chapters on engineering and psychology in the volume reviewed here), is that the varying emphasis placed upon applied vs. pure science. The rise and decline of applied archaeology (i.e. cultural resource management) in many universities is a subject hot for study; it touches upon basic issues of science research and education that have been debated for centuries. We need an enterprising graduate student in the history of science to take the topic and run. Any takers?

French Paleolithic Collections in the Logan Museum of Anthropology, edited by Randall White and L.B. Breitborde. Logan Museum Bulletin (new series) 1(2), 1992. 367 pp. (No price given; nos. 1 and 2 will be sold as a set.) (No. 1 is in press in press as of the date of the appearance of this review-ABK).

by Alice B. Kehoe
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The bulk of this generous volume is detailed studies of the French Paleolithic collection made for the Logan Museum of Beloit College between 1924 and 1927. Equally important are the accounts of the acquisition of the collection, a major chapter in the history of archaeological research. Happily for the historian, the editors of the volume have been as concerned to present and illustrate this as they have the artifacts.

White explains that in 1921, Beloit geology professor George Collie recommended that his student Alonzo Pond join George Grant MacCurdy's summer project excavating in La Quina in France. After the excavation season, MacCurdy required his students to enroll for study in the University of Paris' School of Anthropology. Pond thereby constructed a network of fellow students and colleagues through whom he would be able to purchase over twenty thousand artifacts from French Paleolithic sites. In 1923, the president of Beloit College ordered Collie to suspend teaching geology in order to create a Department of Anthropology pursuant to the wishes of a wealthy Chicago grain dealer, Dr. Frank Logan. Logan provided funds for six years of purchases of European Paleolithic and Neolithic artifacts, both at auctions and privately, and for excavations at Les Eyzies. The abbé Breuil had right of first refusal for French artifacts, but was agreeable to export provided good casts were left in France; some of Beloit's artifacts were sold from the collections of the museum in Eyzies. Pond and Collie were excavating in North Africa as well as in France from 1925 to 1930, accompanied and assisted by their wives (see Michael Tarabulski's paper, pp. 179-186, in *Tracing Archaeology's Past* edited by Andrew L. Christenson, Southern Illinois University Press, 1989). Pond was innovative in water-sieving excavated material from the Magdalenian site of Rocher de la Peine, recovering fish bones and burin spalls, but curiously did not record stratigraphic sections.

Frank Logan's fortune failed in the Depression, Pond's Logan Museum position was lost, and George Collie retired. Their collection was used for undergraduate teaching, with specimens traded or disappeared. White's concern for rescuing this important resource has