

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).

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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

resulted in not only the presentation of much significant data but also a valuable segment of the history of Paleolithic archaeology.

Lawrence Breitborde, chair of the Department of Anthropology at Beloit College, and Henry Moy, director of Beloit College Museums, also deserve gratitude for their efforts to restore these collections, artifactual and archival, to public knowledge. Proceeds of the sale of this two-volume set will be reinvested in continuing the Logan Museum's revitalized role. Readers of this *Bulletin* should mark on their calendars the Logan Museum's centennial observances in 1993 and 1994. One event will be the Central States Anthropological Society's 1993 meeting, probably in mid-March, at Beloit: sessions relevant to the history of archaeology will be most welcome (CSAS program chair will be Myrdene Anderson, Department of Anthropology, Purdue University.).

"Who Did Archaeology in the United States Before There Were Archaeologists and Why? Preprofessional Archaeologies of the Nineteenth Century." by Thomas C. Patterson. In *Processual and Postprocessual Archaeologies*, edited by Robert W. Preucel, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Occasional Paper No. 10, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale. 1991, pp. 242-250. (Cloth)

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Patterson's paper is a condensation of two he had presented, in 1988 and 1989, at conferences previous to the Carbondale Visiting Scholar Conference of 1989. He characterizes the early United States as harboring two contrasting political philosophies, agrarian versus mercantile capitalism. The agrarians, of whom Thomas Jefferson is of course the most illustrious example, followed the physiocrats in believing agricultural land to be the foundation of societies, therefore the manifest destiny of the new Republic was to conquer, and colonize, more land. The mercantilists, primarily in Boston, emphasized civilization as the refinement of technologies, social order, and tastes. Both philosophies were cast in Enlightenment terms.

It is Patterson's thesis that archaeological activities ("archaeologies," is the fad word in the book) in the United States were rather closely linked to the nation's major political-economic trends. Thus, the "Moundbuilder Controversy" reflected agrarian concerns with land development, while Classical and Biblical archaeology was pursued by Americans abroad, and financed by Americans at home, to uncover evidence of the progressive development of Civilization. The two, Classical and Biblical archaeology, were aspects of this one theme through most of the nineteenth century. After the Civil War, the professionalization of scholarly research on the German university model shifted archaeology into a technician's business where precisely delimited goals extinguished the grand questions of philosophy. "Only when crisis conditions prevail: - World War II and in the late 1980s," have professional archaeologists sought to overcome their standard temporal and geographical research boundaries, says Patterson.

"Preprofessional archaeologies," to use the book's running title for the chapter, has a provocative thesis and brings in a number of interesting data, from the personal ties of William Prescott that (according to Patterson) led him to emphasize the elegance of the sophisticated Tezcocan court conquered by the Aztecs, to the fact, if an 1896 article is