

I. Editorial

Readers of the BHA may not be aware of an excellent source information concerned with the history of archaeology - *The History of Anthropology Newsletter*. For a number of years, George Stocking has published HAN. HAN frequently has up-to-date listings of sources materials relating to the history of anthropology, especially ethnology and ethnography. Occasionally, HAN provides sources for those interested in the history of physical anthropology and, to a minor degree, archaeology. For those readers who might be interested in obtaining a subscription to HAN (\$5.00 domestic, \$8.00 airmail for foreign subscriptions per annum), please write to:

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Best wishes to all for a productive summer!

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II. Discourse on the History of Archaeology

Swedish Contributions to American Archaeology: A Note.

by

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Christer Lindberg, of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Lund, Sweden, has completed a fairly extensive doctoral dissertation (published version 548 pages) on the contributions of Baron Nils Erland Hebert Nordenskiöld (1877-1932) to American archaeology and ethnology. Lindberg's research interest appears to be in the history of our discipline, as seen in the four publications listed below, covering Carl V. Hartman, Rafael Karsten, Erland Nordenskiöld, and Hjalmar Stolpe. Erland Nordenskiöld's cousin, Gustaf, is well known to many for his archaeological work in the American Southwest. Tracing the family without a scorecard becomes difficult at times: in addition to sharing an interest in archaeology with one of his cousins, Erland Nordenskiöld's father, brother, uncle and other cousins were also scientists, and also share names—Nils Erland's father was Nils Adolf Erik, his brother Nils Erik, his uncle Nils Gustaf, one cousin Gustaf, and the second cousin Nils Otto Gustaf. While usually they are known as Adolf, Erik, Nils, Gustaf, and Otto, that is not always the case, so that sometimes the reference to "Nils" Nordenskiöld can be any one of the five individuals, including Erland. In addition, the honorific title "Baron" was also passed down the family tree, so that "Baron" Nordenskiöld can equally apply to several individuals. Erland Nordenskiöld first traveled to South America at age 22, with his first expedition to Patagonia in 1899,