

the history of archaeology, however, will need to thoughtfully reflect on the different perspectives on the “how” and “why” of discipline’s history proposed in this volume.

References Cited

Christopher Chippindale

1988 “The Invention of Words for the Idea of Prehistory,” *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* (London), 54:303-314.

Norman Clermont and Philip E. L. Smith

1990 “Prehistoric, Prehistory, Prehistorian... Who Invented the Terms?” *Antiquity*, 64(242):97-102.

Alice B. Kehoe

1991 “The Invention of Prehistory,” *Current Anthropology*, 32(4):467-476.

Joseph Needham and Gwei-Djen Lu

1985 *Trans-Pacific Echoes and Resonances: Listening Once Again*, Singapore: World Scientific, Singapore.

Thomas C. Patterson

1995 *Toward a Social History of Archaeology in the United States*, Harcourt Brace, Fort Worth.

Walter W. Taylor

1968 [1948] *A Study of Archaeology*, Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale (Reprint of Memoir #69, American Anthropological Association, 1948).

Bruce G. Trigger

1989 *A History of Archaeological Thought*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

1992 “Daniel Wilson and the Scottish Enlightenment,” *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 122:55-75

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5334/bha.09106>

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

The symposium “L’expédition d’Égypte, Une Entreprise des Lumières” will convene under the auspices of l’Institute de France et due Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, 8-10 Juin 1998.

On Thursday, March 25, 1999, archaeologists gathered to honor the legacy of Dr. Paul S. Martin of the Field Museum of Natural History. Senior scholars reflected on Martin’s place in the history of North American archaeology; junior scholars reported on recent analyses of the Martin Collection. In addition to the papers listed below, Dr. Elaine Bluhm Herold, popular fiction author John Saul, and Dr. Don Fowler provided discussion and reminiscences. After the symposium, 1000 archaeologists gathered for a reception in the grand Stanley Field Hall at the Museum, and a splendid time was had by all!

Symposium Abstract:

Paul Sidney Martin and His Archaeological Collections: History, Legacy, Problems, and Prospects

Organizers: Dr. William A. Longacre, University of Arizona, and Dr. Stephen E. Nash, Field Museum of Natural History.

Paul Sidney Martin was a major figure in American anthropological archaeology from 1929 until his death in 1974. His legacy exists in two forms: His impact on the field during his own lifetime and the continuing utility of the corpus of data and artifacts he was responsible for collecting. The National Science Foundation - funded effort to catalog and computerize the Martin collection, as well as the centennial of Martin's birth, serve as the stimuli for this symposium, in which established scholars reflect on Martin's history and legacy and student scholars present results of recent research on the Martin Collection.

"The Paul S. Martin Project: A Progress Report"

Stephen E. Nash and Jonathan Haas (Field Museum of Natural History)

The Paul S. Martin Project in the Department of Anthropology at the Field Museum of Natural History is a National Science Foundation-sponsored effort to systematically inventory, catalog, and computerize the significant artifactual and archival collections made by Martin during an archaeological career that spanned five decades. Thousands of previously unpublished artifacts have been cataloged, archives have been consolidated, Internet web pages have been created, and new analyses have been facilitated. When the project is completed in August 1999, the scope, breadth, and limitations of the collection will be better understood than at any time since Martin's death in 1974.

"Paul S. Martin: Archaeologist in Retrospect"

William A. Longacre (The University of Arizona)

Paul S. Martin's archaeological career began in the 1920's and ended with his death in 1974. Most of his work was conducted in the American Southwest and most of his career was spent at the Field Museum in Chicago. His contributions to archaeology included innovations such as architectural studies of Pueblo room construction sequences and attempts to reconstruct prehistoric social organization. He is also remembered for his enthusiastic support of the New Archaeology and the ceramic sociology studies of the early 1960s.

"Building the Foundations of Southwestern Colorado Archaeology"

James W. Kendrick (Pueblo of Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise)

Paul S. Martin was one of the most innovative figures in the history of Colorado archaeology. A decade of work in the Ackmen-Lowry area helped establish the culture historical framework for the entire Mesa Verde region. He was one of the first to excavate a great house complex and to question the relationships between Chaco Canyon and Mesa Verde social groups. He oversaw Carl Lloyd's settlement pattern survey, one of the first ever conducted in North America. This paper examines these and other accomplishments and their continued relevance and significance to current archaeological investigations in the Four

Corners region.

“A Mano in the Hand is Worth Two in the Book: An Appraisal of the Use of Martin’s Published Data on Groundstone Morphology”

Tamatha Smith and Stephen E. Nash (Field Museum of Natural History)

Southwestern archaeologists have recently used metric data published by Paul Martin and John Rinaldo to inform their interpretations regarding the relative degree of agricultural dependence for the Mogollon of west-central New Mexico and other prehistoric cultures of the Southwest. Independent examination and analysis of manos remaining in the Martin collection suggests that the published data be used with caution, and that the inferential leap from mano morphology to estimates of the degree of agricultural dependence may be challenged on logical as well as empirical grounds.

“Household and Sociopolitical Organization: 40 Years of Research in East-Central Arizona”

Sarah Herr and Eric Kaldahl (The University of Arizona)

The data collected by the Paul S. Martin Hay Hollow Valley Project and the University of Arizona’s Silver Creek Archaeological Research Project permits a regional synthesis of sociopolitical organization in the late Pueblo II and Pueblo III periods. Carefully documented research by both projects provides us with extensive survey data, architectural information, dendrochronological specimens, ceramic and chipped stone collections that serve as a baseline for understanding production and reproduction of households and communities on a dynamic social landscape.

“‘Folk-Culture’ Revisited: Ceramic Design and Social Change in East-Central Arizona”

Scott Van Keuren (The University of Arizona)

An analysis of painted ceramics from the Paul S. Martin Collection and other museum repositories underscores the value of whole vessel assemblage data for investigating social change at the scale of individual villages. Martin’s use of the “folk culture” concept in early monographs on the prehistory of the upland Southwest is revisited and used to assess the social implications of ceramic design change in the Mogollon Rim region at the start of the Pueblo IV period.

“Late Puebloan Prehistory in the Upper Little Colorado”

Andrew Duff (Arizona State University and Crow Canyon Archaeological Center)

The Pueblo IV (A.D. 1275-1400) occupation of the Upper Little Colorado region, east-central Arizona, presents a unique opportunity to examine the changes associated with Puebloan reorganization and regional abandonment. Ceramic compositional analysis and new tree-ring dates from Upper Little Colorado Pueblo IV settlements, including samples from Field Museum of Natural History excavations at Table Rock and Hooper Ranch pueblos, reveal a dynamic populace actively involved in local and regional exchange transactions, and ideological shifts that influenced all Western Pueblo transactions. It is suggested that these developments were crucial to the formation of protohistoric Zuni and Hopi social identities.

“New Perspectives on Hay Hollow and Upper Little Colorado: The View from Homol’ovi”

Patrick D. Lyons (The University of Arizona)

The work of Paul S. Martin, his colleagues at the Field Museum of Natural History, and his students resulted in rich, detailed analyses of the ceramics and architecture found at key southwestern sites, and thought provoking essays on the social organization of ancient peoples and their relationships to descendant groups. Recent use of Martin’s publications, in conjunction with new tree-ring dates and revised production spans for decorated ceramics, has resulted in a new understanding of the relationship between the inhabitants of the Upper Little Colorado, the Middle Little Colorado Valley, the Hay Hollow Valley, and the Kayenta and Tusayan areas.

“Reflections of a Participant Observer”

Ezra B. Zubrow (State University of New York - Buffalo)

Archaeology at Paul S. Martin’s Vernon Field Station in the 1960s practiced “cutting edge science”, “archaeological education”, and “academic politics”. Martin understood the institutionalization process better than any archaeologist in the Southwest. He created an organization with a clear mission and set of governing rules, gave it symbolic shape, and provided it with a spatial locus as well as social consciousness. Martin and his students developed an intellectual identity that differentiated between the “New Archaeologists” and the rest of the discipline. This paper examines the role Martin played in developing Vernon as more than a field station or field school.

“Adaptation of Man to the Mountains: Revising the Mogollon Concept”

David A. Gregory and David R. Wilcox (Desert Archaeology and the Museum of Northern Arizona)

Recent critiques of the Mogollon concept serve as a springboard for reassessment of the distributional and organizational features of the prehistoric populations subsumed under that rubric. Based on a consideration of material, ecological, and organizational features of these populations, a spatially and temporally discrete Mogollon regional system may be identified. As defined, this system includes all or parts of some of the previously defined Mogollon “branches” while excluding others entirely. The nature of this system is discussed, and possible relationships between these populations and those represented by the Hohokam and Mimbres regional systems and other adjacent populations are considered.

On 6 May 1999, a day in celebration of the election of Dorothy Garrod as Disney Professor of Archaeology (the first woman professor in the University of Cambridge exactly 60 years ago) was held at Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge University in England. The celebration day included an exhibition special titled “Dorothy Garrod: The Stone Age of Mound Carmel” and a video presentation of the original film of Mount Carmel Excavations and Glozel interview. The celebration day also included a special seminar program which featured papers on Garrod-related subjects. Contributors to the seminar included: Pamela Jane Smith, Chris Stringer, Paul Bahn, Steven Mithen, Avraham Ronen, William Davies, Stephen Plunkett, and others. The celebratory address was presented by Ofer Bar-Yosef (Harvard University) which was titled “The Proof of the Pudding: Garrod’s Contributions to Levantine Prehistory.”