

## VII. Announcements/Sources Relating to the History of Archaeology

ABC-Clio, Incorporated, has sent word of the impending publication of the *Encyclopedia of Archaeology* (I- "The Great Archaeologists" and II - "History and Discoveries"). The *Encyclopedia of Archaeology* is to be published in five volumes and is edited by Tim Murray of La Trobe University in Melbourne, Australia. The advisory board for the volume series is:

### Advisory Board

K.-C. Chang (Harvard University)

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What science has more glamour than archaeology? From the Renaissance obsession with antiquities down to Tut-mania and Indiana Jones, the romance of archaeology has held universal attraction. Yet the great discoveries unearthed over the past five hundred years are the result of day-to-day work in the field, the laboratory, and the library. An archaeologist is more likely to be armed with a dental pick than with a gun, more likely to be threatened by mosquitoes than by a pharaoh's curse.

Despite archaeology's popularity, trustworthy and comprehensive reference tools have been few and far between. Well, that is all changed. Almost a decade in the making, the *Encyclopedia of Archaeology* is a five-volume monument to the labor and imagination of the world's archaeologists. Hundreds of scholars from around the globe have contributed articles on their areas of expertise. Their aim: to provide general readers with accurate and up-to-date information, to dispel myths and misconceptions, and to celebrate the vitality of an ever-evolving science.

*The Encyclopedia of Archaeology* is being published in two parts: "The Great Archaeologists", in two volumes, will be released in the fall of 1999. "History and Discoveries", in three volumes, will follow in the year 2000.

Tim Murray, general editor, is professor of archaeology at La Trobe University in Melbourne, Australia. The author of many papers in scholarly journals on the history and philosophy of archaeology, he also edited *The Archaeology of Aboriginal Australia* (Allen and Unwin, 1998) and *Time and Archaeology* (Routledge, 1999). He has studied at the universities of Sydney, Cambridge, and Arizona. Professor Murray's major field work encompasses both prehistoric and historical archaeology in Australia.

### *Encyclopedia of Archaeology: "The Great Archaeologists" (Two Volumes)*

Some of the world's best-known archaeologists have written 58 remarkable biographies of their predecessors. These essays are readable, informative, often witty and constitute a history of archaeology from its beginnings in Renaissance antiquarianism down to the present day. Especially exciting is the coverage of figures little known to readers in the West: Russian, Chinese, Mexican archaeologists all receive their due.

Arranged chronologically, the biographies begin with a brief summary of the subject's importance. The contributors were free to choose their approach, so *The Great Archaeologists* makes for some lively reading.

Each essay discusses the life and contributions of the biographer, with a focus on his or her role in the development of archaeology as a discipline. Controversy (take, for example, the notorious Schliemann, excavator of Troy) is not swept under the rug. Essays conclude with bibliographies of primary sources (for people who want to read about the archaeologist's discoveries in their own words) and secondary sources (to see what critics and admirers had to say).

Among the set's useful features are a historical introduction to archaeological biography, an alphabetical list of the biographees, a glossary of terms that crop up throughout the encyclopedia, a full subject index, and more than 100 illustrations.

**Highlights:**

Graham Pany (University of York) on  
WILLIAM CAMDEN; JOHN AUBREY; EDWARD LHWYD; WILLIAM STUKELEY

Max Kunze (Berlin) on  
J. J. WINCKELMANN

Bruce Trigger (McGill University) on  
DANIEL WILSON; V. G. CHILDE

Leo Klejn (St. Petersburg, Russia) on  
HEINRICH SCHLIEMANN

Tim Murray (La Trobe University) on  
ARTHUR EVANS; HOWARD CARTER

Margaret S. Drower (London) on  
WILLIAM FLINDERS PETRIE

Claudine Cohen (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris) on  
ABBE BREUIL

Barry Cunliffe (Oxford University) on  
MORTIMER WHEELER

Sir Grahame Clark (University of Cambridge) on  
DOROTHY GARROD

Roberto Cobean and Alba Guadalupe Mastache Flores (INAH, Mexico City) on  
JORGE R. ACOSTA; MANUEL GAMIO

Thomas Holland (Oriental Institute, University of Chicago) on  
KATHLEEN KENYON

Patty-Jo Watson (Washington University) on  
ROBERT J. BRAIDWOOD

Lothar von Falkenhausen (UCLA) on  
SU BINGQI; XIA NAI

Niall Sharples (University of Wales) on  
STUART PIGGOTT

Annick Coudart (CNRS, Paris) on  
ANDRE LEROI-GOURHAN

Robert Preucel (University of Pennsylvania) on  
GORDON WILLEY

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An very useful World Wide Web site for online bibliographic research is maintained by the Tennessee Archaeology Net. Point your WEB browser to <http://www.mitsu.edu/~kesmith/TNARCHNET/archpage.html>. This site covers links to over 140 bibliographies on a wide range of topics pertinent to archaeology. If you have any suggestions as to additions or corrections please e-mail Kevin E. Smith at: [kesmith@frank.mitsu.edu](mailto:kesmith@frank.mitsu.edu).

The December 1998 issue (Number 26) of the *Pre-Columbian Art Research Institute Newsletter* contains the June 10, 1937 (Thursday) and the June 11, 1937 (Friday) diaries entries of his work in Piedras Negras. Those interested in the history of Mayan archaeology will find this entries of interest.

The National Science Foundation is to fund archival and other infrastructure projects. Archivists having oversight of large collections of primary documents in the history of science and technology may be interested in the recently announced National Science Foundation initiative, "Enhancing Infrastructure for the Social and Behavioral Sciences." This competition invites grant proposals for support for (among other activities) collecting and processing "case or historical records...that will support broad-based investigations" —including research in the history, philosophy, and social studies of science and technology — "into the most important scientific questions facing social and behavioral science in the next decade." The full text of the formal announcement of this competition (with all sorts of important administrative details) is most readily available on the World Wide Web; the URL is as follows: <http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/1999/nsf9932.htm>. The NSF Division of Social, Behavioral and Economic Research (SBER) is sponsoring this competition and expects to receive (in response to its announcement) a significant number of very high-quality proposals in all areas of the social and behavioral sciences. For further information and to discuss eligibility and ideas about potential proposals, please contact the NSF Science and Technology Studies Program at the address noted: Michael M. Sokal, Program Director, Science and Technology Studies, National Science Foundation, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Room 995.41, Arlington, Virginia 22230. Telephone (703) 306-1742, FAX: (703) 306-0485, e-mail: [msokal@nsf.gov](mailto:msokal@nsf.gov)/[www.nsf.gov/sbe/sber/sts](http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/sber/sts).

Jeffrey Mitchem has sent information in regard to the Wenner-Gren Foundation Archive Grants Program (Program Number 18000). Support of up to \$15000.00 is provided to encourage the preservation of unpublished records and other materials of value for research on the history of anthropology. Grants are offered to assist individuals holding significant records/personal papers with the expenses of preparing and transferring for archival deposit, and to aid oral-history interviews with senior anthropologists. For further information contact the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, 220 Fifth Avenue, 16th Floor, New York, New York 10001-7708. The Foundation's telephone number is (212) 683-5000 and their World Wide Web Site URL is: <http://www.wennergren.org>. Additional information: Grants are offered for two purposes: (1) To assist individuals holding significant records and personal papers as noted above and (2) to aid oral-history interviews with senior anthropologists. A condition of the awards is that copies of the audio or video record of interviews be deposited in the Wenner-Gren's archives. Applicants must present a

proposal describing the significance of the subject for the history of anthropology, the topics to be covered, and the interviewer's qualifications. Inquiries should be initiated with a letter to the Foundation's President summarizing the proposed project and budgetary needs. If the project is deemed eligible for consideration, an application form will be sent.

The Peabody Museum Archives (Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University) is pleased to announce that combined monies of \$15,000.00 from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research and the American School of Prehistorical Research, and the Peabody Museum, will support the Hallam L. Movius Papers Processing Project in summer 1999. The project will allow the archives to arrange, describe, and archivally house over 187 linear feet of the esteemed archaeologist's field notes, photographic material, maps, and professional correspondence, which were deposited in the archives upon Dr. Movius' death in 1987. The records have been unavailable for research pending processing. The project will run from June to September 1999.

*Tecentli* has long been recognized as one of the most important sources for researching and writing the history of Americanist archaeology. It is with great pleasure that the BHA announces the publication of Dr. Charles R. McGimsey's *Gleanings* which is a compilation of individual contributions to *Tecentli* issues during its first fifty-years of existence. For anyone who wishes to obtain a copy of the volume, please contact either Dr. McGimsey the Arkansas Archaeological Survey, 2475 North Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72704 or the editorial office of the BHA to obtain a copy. The price is: \$22.50 which includes shipping and handling.

### **Salvage Program Archive**

An archive for memorabilia relating to the Interagency Archeological Salvage Program (1945-1969) is being established at the National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska. The Center is a fitting place for such an archive because it was created from the Smithsonian Institution's Missouri Basin Project office that operated from 1946-1969 and was the longest-lived component of the River Basin Surveys program. The archive will preserve not only memorabilia relating to the River Basin Surveys, but also items relating to institutions that participated in salvage research as cooperators or contractors with the National Park Service. Donations received to date include personal photographs and slides; a Smithsonian flag that once flew over River Basin Surveys field camps; a plaque presented to archeologist G. Hubert Smith on his retirement from the River Basin Surveys; tools and equipment marked with the distinctive red and yellow paint swatches that distinguished River Basin Surveys equipment; and manuscripts written by former salvage program researchers. Donations of papers, photographs, and three-dimensional items are solicited from all persons who participated in the Interagency Archeological Salvage Program in any capacity - crew chiefs, field hands, cooks, administrators, lab workers. If you have salvage program memorabilia and materials you believe should be preserved, and are interested in donating them to this archive, please contact:

Dr. Mark Lynott or Tom Thiessen  
National Park Service  
Midwest Archeological Center  
Federal Building, Room 474  
100 Centennial Mall-North  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873  
Telephone: 402-437-5392, extension 107 or 113

A roundtable on the history of Southwest archaeology will be held in conjunction with this year's 72nd annual Pecos Conference in Show Low, Arizona. The session, which will emphasize discussion of current

projects and other topics of mutual interest, will be held on Thursday, August 12, 1999 from 1-5 p.m. on the campus of Northland Pioneer College. A talk by J. Jefferson Reid, of the University of Arizona, will be featured. Those interested in participating or desiring further information should contact organizers James Snead (jsnead@mail.smu.edu), Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Southern Methodist University or Jeff Thomas (jeffery.thomas@nau.edu), Northland Pioneer College by 1 July 1999.

Melburn Thurman is conducting historical research for a post-World War II history of American archaeology. For a bit more than two years, material has been gathered through correspondence and interviews with archaeologists and anthropologists for a history of post-World War II American archaeology. The upper temporal limit is still uncertain, but will be carried through the 1970s, and likely later. There are three foci in this study: (1) the structure and organization of American archaeological knowledge immediately after the war; (2) the rise of the "New Archaeology"; (3) the structure and organization of American archaeological knowledge in the 1970s. Unlike most studies, which generally have a historicist orientation, the main concern is not with the evaluative assessment of archaeological practice for students and professions. Rather, the real concern is with the "ethnography" of archaeology, and the sociology of archaeological knowledge.

The Human Relations Area Files has announced *The Collection of Archaeology* will become part of its bibliographic endeavors. The first annual installment of the *Collection of Archaeology* was available last Summer 1998 on both CD-Rom and the World Wide Web. Just as in the *Collection of Ethnography*, the full-text documents in the archaeology collection will be indexed according to an updated Outline of Cultural Materials so that researchers can rapidly retrieve information by subject, within and across archaeological traditions. Installments contain 10-15 major traditions from around the world with approximately 15,000 pages of text plus graphics and manuals. Traditions are randomly selected each year from the 340 major traditions included in the *Encyclopedia of Prehistory* to provide a representative worldwide sample. Each major tradition typically contains an overview by an expert and descriptive documents on subtraditions and five to seven sites within the tradition. Users may search and retrieve by free-text, Boolean or proximity searches, as well as by OCM categories.

Robert L. Schuyler (University of Pennsylvania) and Richard V. Veit (Monmouth University) co-chaired the session "Chapters in the Early History of Historical Archaeology" during the 1999 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology. Readers of the BHA will be interested to learn of the content of this session.

#### Session Abstract:

If 1936, the year J.C. Harrington opened the first major historic excavation in the United States, is selected as an arbitrary but adequate starting point, historical archaeology as an organized endeavor is well over half a century old. The roots of the field, however, extend well before or in many areas of the world well after the Great Depression. This symposium, which hopefully will encourage a greater interest in the history of the discipline, explores various "chapters" or episodes in the rise of American historical archaeology. These case studies extend back into the 19th as well as the 20th centuries and range geographically across the continent from the East Coast to the Far Northwest.

#### Papers presented during this symposium included:

Paper #1 - "The Two Origins of Americanist Historical Archaeology", by Robert L. Schuyler (University of Pennsylvania). Paper Abstract: From its earliest appearance, as seen in the 1620 Pilgrim opening of contact period mounds on Cape Cod and the 1797 excavation of Champlain's 1605 St. Croix settlement by Robert Pagan, historical archaeology has had two interrelated but separate origins. In the 19th and 20th centuries

work on Native American sites showing European contact, either in their assemblages (especially trade goods) or indirectly in more distant cultural and ecological influences, lay the foundation of the field. Nevertheless, work on Old World sites, especially European but also African and Asian intruded into or evolved within the New World after 1492 is an equally old and parallel if secondary development. This paper discusses how these two traditions helped to form the discipline and how they even to this day continue to structure the intrinsic nature of historical archaeology.

Paper #2 - "Forgotten Pioneers of Historical Archaeology: M.W. Dickeson and C.C. Abbott", by Richard F. Veit (Monmouth University). Paper Abstract: Montroville Wilson Dickeson and Charles Abbott were arguably two of the 19th century's most colorful and controversial archaeologists. Dickeson, a contemporary of Squier and Davis, focused his research on the mound-building cultures of the southeast; while Abbott was a major figure in the debate over man's antiquity in the New World. These two researchers also share the distinction of being among the earliest archaeologists to purposefully investigate historic sites. In the 1840s Dickeson carried out excavations at Fort Rosalie, Mississippi, an early 18th century French outpost. Fifty years later, in the 1890s, Charles Conrad Abbott investigated a 17th century Dutch trading post on Burlington Island, New Jersey. This paper examines their work in its historical contexts and discusses the varied motivations which led them to study historic sites.

Paper #3 - "Military Sites Archaeology Along the 'Great Warpath' in Northern New York State", by David R. Starbuck (Plymouth State College). Paper Abstract: Military sites archaeology in upstate New York originated in the early 20th century with the pioneering work of Calver and Bolton, working through the auspices of the New York Historical Society. In the years that followed, excavations were conducted at Fort Ticonderoga, Crown Point, the Saratoga Battlefield, Fort William Henry and other 18th century military sites. Some of this work was reasonably sophisticated archaeology for its day, while other projects were little more than organized searches for artifacts. This paper compares early research endeavors with the more recent military sites archaeology conducted in this region, demonstrating how research goals and methods have radically changed since the development of modern historical archaeology as a more problem-oriented discipline.

Page #4 - "Hidden America: The Controversial Career of Roland W. Robbins," by Donald W. Lindbaugh (University of Kentucky). Paper Abstract: Roland Wells Robbins' discovery of Thoreau's cabin on Walden Pond in 1945 marked the beginning of a colorful and controversial career that encompassed the excavation of the Saugus Iron Works in Massachusetts, the Philipsburg Manor Upper Mills in New York, Shadwell-Thomas Jefferson's Virginia birthplace, and a host of other sites in the northeastern United States. Robbins was a pioneer in historical archaeology, contract archaeology, and public archaeology and can be counted among the first industrial archaeologists in America. He excavated many early iron sites and was thoroughly familiar with the process of iron making. The results of Robbins' lifetime of research at over 60 industrial and domestic sites can be used to provide current scholars with important new evidence for ongoing research and interpretation of these sites to the public, and an interesting perspective on the development of the discipline. For all his accomplishments, Robbins ultimately failed to achieve much stature among professional archaeologists. His career is emblematic of the rift between academically trained archaeologists and those who learned their trade on the job, and speaks to the ways in which emerging academic disciplines and practitioners attempt to legitimize themselves and, in the process, often exclude both early pioneers and the public. This paper examines Robbins' career within the context of the restoration goals embraced by the organizations that employed him and the developing method and theory of the emerging discipline of historical archaeology.

Paper #5 - "Five Decades of Archaeological Investigations at Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania," by Daniel G. Roberts (John Milner Associates, Incorporated). Paper Abstract: Independence National Historical Park was authorized by an act of Congress on June 28, 1948. Upon its

authorization, the National Park Service was charged with the development and maintenance of the park. Immediately thereafter, the Park Service began to research and conserve what existed, to restore what no longer was intact, to construct or reconstruct various buildings to be used to interpret that past, and to create a historical landscape that would accurately reflect Philadelphia's colonial core in the first few decades of the new republic. Beginning in the early 1950s and continuing to the present, these efforts also included a large number of archaeological investigations, which collectively surely represents one of the earliest and most sustained chapters in the history of North American historical archaeology. While most of the research summarized in this paper was undertaken within a project-specific framework destined primarily to aid in the accurate reconstruction or restoration of historic buildings or to mitigate adverse project effect, it is suggested that the Park Service has collected a vast quantity of important but fragmented archaeological and historical data that could now benefit from detailed re-analysis and synthetic treatment.

Paper #6 - "The Development of Historical Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest," by Roderick Sprague (University of Idaho). Paper Abstract: The author of a recent paper said "...historical archaeologists in the United States generally define themselves as the archaeologists of European expansion, and not the indigenous inhabitants of colonized territories..." This ethnocentric statement from the American east coast is inaccurate for the American west on two accounts. The historical archaeology of the area began and it still strongly rotted in that group best defined as First Americans. Secondly it ignores elements of Asian and Pacific influences beginning with shipwrecks from the Orient, to the Kanaka or Hawaiian influx during the fur trade era, and progressing through the arrival of various ethnic groups during the mining, railroad building, and later economic and cultural attractions. These important influences plus the poorly known early excavations by the National Park Service have had a profound influence on Pacific Northwest historical archaeology.

#### VIII. Death Notices of Colleagues

John L. Cotter died 5 February 1999. John was 87 years old. He was an excavator of Jamestown (1953-1957), the founder of the urban archaeology of Philadelphia (1960 to the present), the first President of the Society for Historical Archaeology (1968), the first editor of the Society for Historical Archaeology's journal, *Historical Archaeology*, a pioneer educator in the field and a friend and supporter of all those in or entering this new discipline. The Society of Historical Archaeology honored Cotter by creating the new John L. Cotter Award and the first presentation of this award will be at the upcoming Society for Historical Archaeology's annual meeting in Quebec City in 2000.