

Archaeology in Biologia Centrali-Americana or Contributions to the Knowledge of the Fauna and Flora of Mexico and Central America, by Alfred Maudslay, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. ISBN: 0-8061-9919-9, \$250.00, Four Volumes, Publication Date: February 1983.

by

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The University of Oklahoma Press has done an extreme service to those interested in the history of Mesoamerican archaeology. It has published the original 1902 pioneering work of Alfred Maudslay in four volumes. The reissue of Maudslay's classic contains more than 390 pages of black and white plates and line drawings in addition to Maudslay's original text, notes, and archaic calendars. This facsimile edition is Alfred Percival Maudslay's monumental study of Mayan civilization which has been lauded by many Mayanists around the world.

Maudslay was an honorary professor at the University of Mexico City and the National Museum of Mexico. He received honorary doctor of sciences degrees in Mexican and Maya archaeology from both Oxford and Cambridge universities. He also received the Rivers Memorial Medal from the Royal Anthropological Institute.

The University of Oklahoma Press has produced a superior product in its facsimile reproduction of Maudslay's classic. Two of the volumes containing Maudslay's art work are large size books but their size enhances the reproductive quality of Maudslay's drawings so that the reader has a quality product to study. The Press has also faithfully reproduced all of Maudslay's text and notes of his classic study.

I would recommend this volume set to anyone wishing to finally own Maudslay's classic effort and to anyone interested in the history of Maya and Mexican archaeology. It would be a welcome addition to one's library and maybe, in time, the only chance to acquire this very important resource.

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

On Thursday afternoon, November 29, 2001, numerous archaeologists and anthropologists gathered at the 100th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, in Washington, D.C., for an invited symposium entitled "One Hundred Years of Southwestern Archaeology: The Transformation of a Discipline", organized by Linda Cordell and Don Fowler. The abstracts presented below elucidate the nature, scope, and depth of this exciting session. The resulting volume of papers is out for review with the University of Arizona Press and will hopefully be published in the very near future.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF SOUTHWESTERN ARCHAEOLOGY: THE TRANSFORMATION OF A DISCIPLINE

Co-Organizers: Linda Cordell and Don Fowler

The excellent preservation conditions afforded by its arid environment, the vibrant traditions of its indigenous peoples, and its proximity to major museums and research universities encouraged twentieth-century archaeologists to use the U. S. Southwest as a laboratory for theoretical and methodological research in archaeology, paleoclimates and paleoenvironments, and as a training ground for students and young professionals. The literature of Southwestern archaeology is an archive documenting milestones in general archaeological research. Participants in this symposium address and evaluate the contributions Southwestern archaeology has made in the past 100 years to archaeology in general and to American anthropology. Drawing on their own research and the history of their field, contributors address the major theoretical, methodological, and substantive contributions, as well as the major controversies of the past century, from both thematic and topical perspectives.

Myths, Migrations, and Museums: Southwestern Archaeology in 1901

Don. D. Fowler

By 1901, Adolph Bandelier had firmly established the maxim that “the facts of archaeology must be established ethnologically.” Frank Hamilton Cushing’s Hemenway Expedition had “failed” in 1887; his successor, Jesse Walter Fewkes, was using myths to trace Hopi migrations while making large ceramic collections for museums. The Hyde Expedition was digging in Chaco Canyon and sending materials to New York. Looting of sites was rampant and antiquities laws were being developed by submission to Congress. Edgar Lee Hewett was trying to become an archaeologist; A.V. Kidder was in high school, busily reading Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletins; Earl Morris was 12 years old, helping his father cut “drifts” into Aztec Ruin; Nels Nelson, age 26 and just graduated from high school, was headed to California. The Modern Period of Southwestern archaeology was nascent; the “New Archaeology” lay a decade in the future. Stay tuned.

Paradigms, Professionals, and the Making of Southwest Archaeology - 1910-1920.

James E. Snead

The second decade of the 20th Century marked the coalescence of several competing paradigms into a synthetic approach to the study of Southwestern antiquity. The result of shifting trends in professionalism, patronage, and scholarly rationales, this new agenda marked a critical threshold in the development of Southwest archaeology. The generation of researchers that came of age during this period of institutional competition and intellectual ferment, which included Neil Judd, A.V. Kidder, and Earl Morris, created a paradigm that dominated scholarship in the regions for fifty years and was central to the development of archaeology as a distinct intellectual tradition within Americanist anthropology.

Paleoenvironmental Studies and Archaeology: Uniting the Social and Natural Sciences in the American Southwest and Beyond.

Stephen E. Nash and Jeffrey S. Dean

The American Southwest has served as a development and testing ground for a suite of multidisciplinary paleoenvironmental analyses that have influenced, to varying degrees, the interpretation of the archaeological record in that region. In this paper, we examine seminal and significant contributions to paleoenvironmental knowledge to learn how these techniques affected the development of archaeological method, theory, and interpretation. From alluvial geology to packrat midden studies that illuminate low resolution aspects of prehistory behavior in the Quaternary to precisely dated, high resolution dendroclimatic reconstructions and historic records, paleoenvironmental reconstructions afford southwestern archaeologists the opportunity to understand low and high-frequency environmental and behavioral processes better than their colleagues anywhere else in the world.

The First 10,000 Years in the Southwest

Bruce Huckell

Although it constitutes more than 75 percent of the human occupational span in the Southwest, the Paleoindian and Archaic record has not received commensurate attention from archaeologists. Nevertheless, Southwestern researchers working in these periods have been major contributors in the development of archaeology for more than 80 years. At a basic level, this is reflected in the creation of culture history and subsistence settlement information as well as in the development of paleoenvironmental sequences and human response to environmental dynamics. Further, southwestern preceramic prehistorians have played a vital role in framing debates concerning the study and understanding of prehistoric hunting and foraging societies. This paper examines the principal contributions made by Southwesternists to the study of these societies. The true depth of human antiquity in North America was first demonstrated in the 1920s in the development of basic culture-historical and subsistence data as well as debates concerning faunal extinction. Similarly, the existence and nature of Archaic foraging societies was first recognized and evaluated in the Southwest, as was the complex record of Holocene environmental change and accompanying human adaptive change. Similarly, investigation of the adoption of maize agriculture and the shift from mobile foraging to sedentary, mixed farming-foraging economies during the late preceramic period has centered on the Southwest for over 50 years. Finally, Southwesternists' contributions to the development of theoretical and methodological approaches to investigating these "simple" societies and their material records are discussed.

Seven Years that Reshaped Southwest Prehistory

J. Jefferson Reid and Stephanie Whittlesey

From the summer of 1930 to the summer of 1937, Gila Pueblo Archaeological Foundation of Globe, Arizona, conducted extensive surveys and site excavations that permitted Emil Haury and Harold Gladwin to define the Hohokam Culture of the Sonoran Desert and the Mogollon Culture of mon-

tane Arizona and New Mexico. We discuss the process of archaeological discovery and definition during this critical period of intellectual ferment and the subsequent controversies that these cultural concepts have continued to provoke up to the present.

The Politics of Identity: Ethnogenesis and Cultural Affiliation in Southwestern Archaeology

Robert W. Preucel

There are two prominent anthropological approaches to the study of social and political identities of the indigenous peoples in the American Southwest. The first is archaeological and has traditionally focused upon the "site" as a unit of analysis. The second is ethnographic and is based upon how indigenous peoples see themselves, usually emphasizing landscapes of myth and memory. These two approaches were closely intertwined during the early days of Southwestern archaeology. With the emergence of the New Archaeology, however, they became detached from one another, in part, due to the emergence of the processualist agenda that was highly critical of ethnographic variables and the use of direct historic analogy. Today, as a result of the passage of NAGPRA, these two approaches are being reunited as archaeologists and native peoples work together to link contemporary tribes to archaeological sites and collections. In my paper, I explore the politics underlying these approaches as well as some of the tensions that have recently emerged using Chaco as a case study.

The Role of Northwest Mexico in Southwestern Archaeology

Jane H. Kelley and A.C. MacWilliams

During the 20th Century, Northwest Mexico was a region where anthropological research of all genres proceeded in fits and starts. In spite of this and the variability presented by Northwest Mexico, research has been somewhat unified by a dominating set of factors for over 100 years. Lingering speculations that Paquime was the Vale of Aztatlan were also an important formative catalyst. Ongoing dialogue about how Northwest Mexico sits between the complex societies of the south and middle level Ceramic Period societies to the north is enriched by Northwest Mexico being the meeting point of Mexican and North American intellectual traditions in archaeology. With Colonial records, and persistence of several indigenous societies in the remote Sierra Madre Occidental, archaeological investigations of these processes are repeatedly synthesized with ethnographic information. Out of necessity, basic cultural-classificatory issues remain central to most research in the region. With relatively few projects in Northwest Mexico investigators are inclined to frame questions in terms of large areas. At the same time modern theory and methods are available for those investigations producing a distinctive style of archaeology in northwest Mexico.

The American Southwest and the Study of Social Complexity

Catherine Cameron and Stephen Lekson

The Native peoples of the Southwest encountered by Coronado's invading armies lived in independent villages where leadership roles appeared to be weakly defined. Centuries later, ancient ruins were encountered by early Anglo explorers, and they assumed these structures had not been built by local people, but by the great civilizations of Mesoamerica; they gave them names like "Aztec" and "Montezuma's Castle". Some archaeologists have suggested Mesoamerica as a source of ancient

Southwestern political complexity, but most see the ancient Southwest as inhabited by egalitarian village farmers like those encountered by Coronado. Several events of the 1970s led to a reconsideration of the sociopolitical level of the ancient people of the Southwest: A flood of CRM work in southern Arizona that resulted in a new understanding of the Hohokam, a major research project in Chaco Canyon funded by the National Park Service, and the publication of Charles DiPeso's report on Paquime. These projects suggested more complex sociopolitical developments in parts of the Southwest, and archaeologists began to model chiefdoms, regional systems, alliances, and even states. Debate reached a crescendo in the early 1980s with the Grasshopper - Chavez Pass imbroglio. This paper will show how historic trends in the study of social complexity shape research directions in the Southwest today.

The Pitfalls and Possibilities of Ethnographic Analogy: Interpreting the Ancestral Pueblo Period in the American Southwest

Katherine Speilmann

For a number of decades, Southwestern archaeologists have debated the utility of ethnographic information in interpreting archaeological data. On the one hand, large, relatively well-documented Puebloan populations live where we work and many sites from the thirteenth century onwards are ancestral to today's Pueblo peoples. On the other hand, as a number of archaeologists have argued, massive depopulation, European induced culture change, and the transformations expected after several centuries of cultural evolution make living Pueblo populations a potentially misleading source for interpreting ancestral Pueblo sites. A series of long-term research projects in the 1980s and 1990s at ancestral Pueblo sites from central New Mexico to northern Arizona have provided sufficient data to understand the specific histories of ancestral Puebloan peoples. Large-scale migration and the complete restructuring of much of Puebloan life in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, for example, suggest a more dynamic, fluid, multi-ethnic situation for the ancestral Pueblo period than that documented in twentieth century ethnography. Gender roles and relations also appear to have changed in some ways after Spanish contact. Ethnographic data, however, continue to be useful in structuring how we think about certain aspects of the archaeological record, such as ritual organization, belief, and performance. More significant, however, is the fact that some archaeological research is now structured by Puebloan models of past events and processes.

The Feeling of Working Completely in the Dark: The Uncertain Foundations of Southwestern Mission Archaeology

Jake Ivey and David Hurst Thomas

Most archaeologists who do not specialize in the Spanish colonial Southwest are under the impression that this period in American history is well-understood and well investigated. This impression is false. Although a number of excavations of Spanish colonial sites have been undertaken, very few were more than salvage work using WPA labor, or limited testing for the purpose of mitigating effects of road-building, pipelines, or sewer lines, and similar activities. To take one example, the Spanish missions of the Southwest are considered to be comfortably known. In reality, only two of these sites have received extensive "scientific" excavation and something like a final report (and even these have large and obvious flaws), and our supposed understanding of the plan, use of space, and development of the Southwestern mission is unknowingly dependent on those two sites. A

considerable amount of additional information is available in the form of unpublished field notes and smaller reports, but without a synthesis of the implications of the sum of this unpublished research, it is difficult for historic preservation and funding agencies to make a realistic assessment of research proposals of the results of ongoing and future archaeology, and for the general fieldworker to understand the implications of his or her data. This paper will consider what lead to this circumstance, and steps needed to correct the situation.

From the Academy and to the Private Sector: CRM's Rapid Transformation Within the Archaeological Profession

William H. Doelle and David A. Phillips, Jr.

Cultural resource management (CRM) developed initially in the institutional context of the Federal government and then museums and universities. A dramatic structural transformation of this component of the archaeological profession occurred very rapidly. In the Southwest, CRM was largely privatized in less than two decades. This paper explores the backgrounds and motivations of the leaders who established private firms in Arizona and New Mexico during 1970s and 1980s. The relationships between previous training and job experience and the research approaches taken by these initial entrepreneurs are briefly explored.

Southwest Archaeology in 2001

Linda Cordell

This paper presents a brief summary of the professional contexts in which southwestern archaeologists work today and the overall demographic characteristics of the field. With this background, the kinds of contributions southwestern archaeologists are currently making to substantive issues, method and theory in American anthropology and archaeology are evaluated. Cumulative knowledge about ancient environments, peoples, and events of the Southwest has increased in abundance and precision. The focus of inquiry on past diversity in political and social organization, mechanisms of social interaction and change, reflects current anthropological trends. Perspectives about the place of archaeology within anthropology and the nature of archaeology as a science or humanistic discipline are various and largely unresolved.

VII. Resources for the History of Archaeology

Berg Publishers (Oxford and New York) has teamed up with the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research to publish the *Wenner-Gren International Symposium Series*. Since 1941, the Wenner-Gren Foundation has convened more than 125 international symposia on fundamental issues in anthropology. The first volume, *Anthropology Beyond Culture* edited by Richard G. Fox and Barbara J. King considers the state of the concept of culture within anthropology.

Nathan Schlanger (Archives of European Archaeology, Institut national d'histoire de l'art) has edited a very useful special section of *Antiquity* (76[291]) titled "Explorations in the History of Archaeology." Below is a listing of the contents of this section of *Antiquity*: