

## II. Necrology

### Douglas Randall Givens (May 4, 1944–June 22, 2004)

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Doug Givens, founder of this publication, died after a very short set of treatments and setbacks (one week), at the young age of 60 years. Doug had retired in December of 2003 to devote more time to the farm he had just purchased, and to his archival research consulting firm.

Givens was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and spent his youth there, graduating from Webster Groves High School in 1963. He enrolled as a music major at Central Methodist College in Fayette, Missouri, entering in 1963 and continuing studies in music for the next couple of years; classical organ was his area of focus. He put his educational training on hold to serve his military duty for the Vietnam War. He entered the U.S. Air Force, and was trained as an Administrative Specialist. For part of his service period, he was stationed at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois. Because of a special program offered by the Armed Forces, he was able to take a few courses at Southern Illinois University – Edwardsville (SIU-E) campus during that period. He had met Linda West at Central Methodist College, and married her on March 29, 1969, shortly before spending a good part of his last year of service, 1969–1970, assigned to Southeast Asia, working at air bases including South Vietnam, and received the Air Force Commendation Medal for his work.

When he mustered out in 1970, he returned to SIU-E, this time with a focus in anthropology and sociology, and received his B.A. in 1972. He entered the graduate program at SIU-E following his B.A., with a focus listed as anthropology-sociology-psychology, and completed his M.A. with a thesis in sociology in 1972 – the basis of his 1974 and 1978 publications. One of the last courses he took at SIU-E was with Frederick William Voget (1935–1996), ‘The History of Anthropological Thought’, and although Doug did not realize it at the time, this was to be the precursor of a new direction for him. A few years later, Doug was co-organizer with David J. Meltzer of the 1982 American Anthropological Association (AAA) annual meetings’ session ‘Roots of Modern Anthropology’, and one of the presenters they invited was Voget. Hence we see Voget’s ex-student Givens giving a paper on ‘Alfred Vincent Kidder and the Carnegie Institution’s Program of Mayan Research’ (published in the *Athenaeum Society Review* in 1989) and his old professor Voget giving one on ‘Culture in Changing Anthropological Perspectives’ in this same session.

When Doug received his M.A., he applied for teaching jobs at a number of community colleges in the area, because he now had a family to support, his son Clayton having been born in 1971. He accepted the position with the Division of Behavioral Sciences at St. Louis Community College – Meramec campus (hereafter Meramec), a job where he was to teach introductory level courses in three fields of anthropology (cultural, physical, and archaeology) as well as introductory level courses in sociology and psychology. Doug was particularly interested in the anthropology, and worked hard to build the enrollment in the

anthropology sections so that he could focus upon it. He ended up teaching anthropology at Meramec until he retired after thirty years in 2003, and he served as chairman of the Department of Behavioral Sciences for a ten year stretch, from 1978 to 1988.

Doug entered Washington University – St. Louis in 1975. Originally he had intended to study physical anthropology. He was teaching courses in that area at Meramec, but had had little background in the subject at SIU-E, and on his application indicated that he wanted to upgrade his skills. But by the time he actually began to enroll in classes, he had shifted his focus to archaeology. For most of his time at Washington University, he took courses only part-time, because he was engaged in full-time teaching at Meramec.

One of the most fateful courses, in terms of his later career, was the archaeological theory course he took with Patty Jo Watson in the fall of 1977, where for the completion of the seminar, he opted to write a paper entitled 'Alfred Kidder: His Influence on North American Archaeology'. Doug had not yet decided on his Ph.D. dissertation topic, but three years later, when he was working on his dissertation proposal in 1980–1981, he decided to focus on Kidder's work in the Southwest. He had utilized the book on Kidder by Richard B. Woodbury (1973 *Alfred V. Kidder*. New York: Columbia University Press) when writing his 1977 paper for Dr. Watson, and he noted that Woodbury had utilized some unpublished diaries of Kidder, lent by his daughter, Faith Kidder Fuller. Givens contacted Woodbury (subsequently often a consultant to Doug on his later research) about these diaries, and Dick provided him with Faith Fuller's address. Doug wrote her in May of 1981, and by June of 1981, he had secured permission to utilize all of Kidder's diaries and unpublished materials that Faith had in a big trunk at her house, and which she sent to him the next month. For the next five years, Doug worked up Kidder's materials, successfully defending his Ph.D., entitled *Alfred Vincent Kidder and the Development of Americanist Archaeology* before a committee composed of Watson, Browman, Murray L. Wax, Louis M. Smith, John R. Bowen, and Robert L. Canfield. Following award of his degree, Doug re-worked the dissertation into a book manuscript, which was published in 1992.

For the first few years after receiving his Ph.D., Doug still focused most of his energies on his teaching and administrative responsibilities at Meramec. He had developed a summer course in archaeology which included a week or so of fieldwork at one or another excavation projects around the area, run by other professionals. He took his students to Fenton (1976), the Old Solto mounds (1978), Kampsville (1980–81, 1983–86), Cahokia (1982), and UMSL field schools at Bridgeton (1987), Jefferson County (1988), Fort des Chartres (1989) and other loci (1991). During this period of taking students to visit excavation projects, Doug had also been serving as chairman of the Division of Behavioral Sciences, but shortly after he stepped down, the 'mission statement' of Meramec changed, and he was forced to cut back on his archaeology and physical anthropology courses, and once again pick up sociology. He felt let down by his campus, and sought fulfillment in other venues. Fortunately for us, he shifted much of his energies to the history of archaeology.

Doug took part in the SIU-C Visiting Scholars Conference on 'Explaining Archaeology's Past' in Carbondale in 1987, giving a paper 'The Role of Biography in Writing the History of Archaeology' which was later published in the proceedings (Givens 1992). The archaeologists at that Carbondale meeting thought an annual symposium would be a good idea, so 'Rediscovering Our Past: The 1st Annual Symposium on the History of Archaeology' was organized for the 87th annual AAA meetings in Phoenix in the fall of 1988, and Doug presented a paper 'Sylvanus G. Morley and His Program of Maya Research', published in Reyman's volume in 1992.

Doug, among others who had participated in these symposia, wondered why the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) did not have such an established interest in the history of archaeology. They lobbied the SAA Executive Board, and in 1989, the History of Archaeology Committee was established at the 54th SAA meetings at Atlanta, with Doug as its chairman from 1989 to 1994. Time was abbreviated it appears for the researchers in the history of archaeology at that time, as 'Women in Archaeology: The 2nd Annual Symposium on the History of American Archaeology' was held at those meetings as well, only 6 months after the 1st 'annual' meeting, and again only 6 months later, in the fall of 1989, the next 'annual' symposium, 'Networks of the Past: The 3rd Annual Symposium on the History of Archaeology', was held at the 88th AAA meetings in Washington D.C. Doug was co-chair of this 3rd meeting (with Donald McVicker and Jonathan Reyman), and presented papers on Kidder and Hewitt. Three 'annual' meetings in a period of one year duration!

There was a lot of excitement in the SAA History of Archaeology group upon finding that there was a real core of interest in the SAA in its roots. That first year, the SAA committee decided to plumb the depths of this interest, and Givens took on the job of contacting the Wenner-Gren Foundation and the Advanced Seminars, School for American Research at Santa Fe, New Mexico, to organize a conference. After the first year of existence, the first 'annual' meeting of the History of Archaeology Committee was held at the 55th SAA meetings in Las Vegas in April of 1990, but what was billed as the second 'annual' meeting of the SAA Committee on the History of Archaeology met only three months later as an Advanced Seminar in Santa Fe on July 15–18, 1990, supported by funds from both Wenner-Gren and the School for American Research. A number of issues regarding the history of archaeology were discussed at these Santa Fe meetings. Among them, Givens recollected explicitly discussing the idea of establishing a journal with Andrew Christenson, Christian Downum, Edwin Lyon and Donald McVicker (Givens 2002:3).

Doug became very intrigued with the idea of a journal. He had stepped down from chair of his division, so he had the time. He also knew that he could get the Division of Behavioral Sciences at Meramec to provide financial support for running off copies of the journal and for the mailing costs. That fall he, Donald McVicker from North Central College in Naperville, Illinois, and Alice Kehoe, from Marquette University in Milwaukee, met in Naperville. By the end of their meeting, they had agreed that Doug should go ahead with trying to establish a 'Journal of the History of Archaeology' (subsequently re-titled the 'Bulletin' at the suggestion of Andrew Christenson), while Alice was to try to see if she could interest publishers in establishing a monograph series dealing with the history of archaeology (Givens 2002:3). The idea of the 'Bulletin' had grown out of the discussions of the History of Archaeology Committee of the SAA, so initially the editorial board was Americanist, with a New World focus (North and Latin American), although Givens later tried to expand its coverage to include the Old World as well.

Givens remained the editor of the Bulletin for the first twelve volumes (a total of 24 numbers), from 1991 to 2002, when Tim Murray took over. Doug also accepted other editorial offices at that time, being named the Assistant Editor for Obituaries and History for *American Antiquity* from 1991 to 1996.

One of the major issues for students of history is archival preservation and proper curation of records. Thus Doug's interest in the history of archaeology helped lead to his appointment to the SAA Task Force on Curation in 1992, a position he held until 1995. Through his position as chair of the SAA History of Archaeology Committee, he became involved in helping on another project in 1991 with Wenner-Gren Foundation funding – this one on the issue of preserving anthropological records – working with the organizers, Nancy J. Parezo and Sydel

Silverman. The outcome was the 1992 Wenner-Gren Symposium on 'Preserving the Anthropological Record: Issues and Strategies', which was held February 28–March 4, 1992, at Rancho Santa Fe, California. The proceedings of this symposium were published virtually immediately, with the consequence that Doug's co-authored paper with Don Fowler on preserving archaeological records appeared later that year (Givens and Fowler 1992).

Doug became disenchanted with what he viewed as the SAA's lack of commitment to the history of archaeology by the mid-1990s, and dropped out of both the SAA's history and preservation committees at that time. He sought more international venues, consulting with Tim Murray in Australia and Christopher Chippindale in England about trying to establish a broader, more international basis for the study of the history of archaeology. His publications in the late 1990s reveal some of this shift in focus.

He also began looking toward spending more time doing research, and created a for-profit consulting firm, 'Documents Research Consultancy, Limited', initially registered in Missouri, but later the business address was shifted to Las Vegas, Nevada. One of the web-sites listing this consulting firm indicated that it offered 'educational, humanities, and social science research services'. Completed projects included: research on the repatriation of Holocaust assets and in the discovery of fiduciary accounts in various Western European countries; research concerning the re-interment of Chickasaw remains on Federal lands for the National Park Service; consulting with the National Park Service for preservation of documentary materials, and the Department of Defense for documentary research and repository locations; and in 1998–1999, assistance in creating the Natchez Trace Parkway's Records Repository, National Park Service, Tupelo, Mississippi, including accessioning, processing, and conservation of the archives and objects. Givens produced a variety of contract reports during this period; see Mueller *et al.* 1996, and Givens and Banks 2003 in the bibliography as examples of two of these reports.

Doug's focus had in part shifted to curation and preservation of the archival record in recent years through his consulting firm. But he maintained his hand in the history as well. He had been approached by Gordon Randolph Willey (1913–2002) to write his biography. Willey had been a good friend of Kidder, and seemed to have liked how Doug handled Kidder's biography. Thus Willey nominated Doug as an unsalaried 'Research Associate in the History of Archaeology' at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard in 1994 to expedite Doug's access to documents there. Doug went back to Cambridge yearly to tape recollections with Gordon and otherwise report his progress, and retained this 'Research Associate' status through the end of the 2002 academic year. Doug was barely finishing organizing his materials on Willey, ready to sit down and start work on writing the biography this summer, when his life was cut short.

Doug and his wife Linda had just prepared for retirement this year. Doug retired after 30 years of teaching at Meramec in December of 2003, and his wife Linda had retired from her elementary school teaching in June after more than thirty years. They had recently purchased a farm near Rolla, Missouri, with 500 head of cattle, with the daily work handled by resident staff. Doug had visions of becoming a kind of gentleman farmer in his retirement, allowing him to cut back on his consulting obligations. He told me he would be moving to the farm, although he apparently had not yet worked this out with his wife and son Clayton. It was not to be. Now Linda is working to find a home for Doug's library and archives, particularly his taped interviews with Waldo Wedel and Gordon Willey.

## **Selected List of Publications:**

- 1974 *Differences in Time Perspective between the Navajo and the United States: General Time Perspective as Opposed to Specific Time Perspective*. St. Louis: Meramec Community College.
- 1978 *An Analysis of Navajo Temporality*. Washington D.C.: University Press of America.
- 1980 *Processual Papers in Archaeometric Dating: Potassium-Argon ( $K^{40}$ ) and Radiocarbon ( $C^{14}$ ) Dating*. St. Louis: International Institute for Advanced Studies.
- 1986 The Alfred Vincent Kidder papers. *History of Anthropology Newsletter* 13(2): 3–5.
- 1989 The impact of A. V. Kidder on the Carnegie Institution of Washington and American archaeology. *Athenaeum Society Review* 5(1): 5–11.
- 1991 Gordon Randolph Willey: portraits in American archaeology – remembrances of some distinguished Americanists. *Isis* 82(312): 409.
- 1992 (with Don D. Fowler) The records of archaeology. In Sydel Silverman and Nancy J. Parezo (eds) *Preserving the Anthropological Record*, pp. 97–106. New York: Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.
- 1992 The role of biography in writing the history of archaeology. In Jonathan E. Reyman (ed) *Rediscovering Our Past: Essays on the History of American Archaeology*, pp. 51–66. Aldershot: Avebury.
- 1992 Sylvanus G. Morley and the Carnegie Institution's program of Mayan research. In Jonathan E. Reyman (ed) *Rediscovering Our Past: Essays on the History of American Archaeology*, pp. 137–144. Aldershot: Avebury.
- 1992 Is it worth saving? Issues and strategies for the preservation of the anthropological documentary record. *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* 2(2): 3–5.
- 1992 *Alfred Vincent Kidder and the Development of Americanist Archaeology*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.
- 1996 (with David L. Browman) Stratigraphic excavation: the first 'new archaeology'. *American Anthropologist* 98(1): 80–95.
- 1996 History of archaeology before 1900: archaeology of the Americas. In Brian M. Fagan (ed) *The Oxford Companion to Archaeology*, pp. 290–291. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 1996 History of archaeology from 1900 to 1950: archaeology of the Americas. In Brian M. Fagan (ed) *The Oxford Companion to Archaeology*, pp. 295–296. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 1996 History of archaeology since 1950: archaeology of the Americas. In Brian M. Fagan (ed) *The Oxford Companion to Archaeology*, pp. 301–302. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 1996 John Lloyd Stephens. In Brian M. Fagan (ed) *The Oxford Companion to Archaeology*, p. 692. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 1996 Max Uhle. In Brian M. Fagan (ed) *The Oxford Companion to Archaeology*, p. 729. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 1997 Review: Charles H. Lange and Carroll L. Riley. Bandelier: The Life and Adventures of Adolph Bandelier. *Journal of Anthropological Research* 53(1): 111–112.
- 1997 Review: Curtis M. Hinsley and David R. Wilcox. The Southwest in the American Imagination: The Writings of Sylvester Baxter, 1881–1889. *Isis* 88(3): 555.
- 1999 Edwin Hamilton Davis. In John A. Garrity and Mark C. Carnes (eds) *American National Biography*, 6:185–186. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 1999 Alfred Vincent Kidder. In John A. Garrity and Mark C. Carnes (eds) *American National Biography*, 12:653–654. New York: Oxford University Press.
- 1999 Sylvanus Griswold Morley. In Tim Murray (ed) *Encyclopedia of Archaeology: The Great Archaeologists*, 1:313–324. Two volumes. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio.
- 1999 Alfred Vincent Kidder. In Tim Murray (ed) *Encyclopedia of Archaeology: The Great Archaeologists*, 1:357–369. Two volumes. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio.
- 2000 Emic and etic perspectives on the history of archaeology: Alfred Vincent Kidder and the development of archaeology. *Reviews in Anthropology* 29(4): 361.

- 2000 Review: Alice B. Kehoe and Mary Beth Emmerichs. Assembling the Past. *Journal of Anthropological Research* 56(5): 581.
- 2000 Review: Alice B. Kehoe and Mary Beth Emmerichs. Assembling the Past. *Latin American Antiquity* 11(2): 214.
- 2001 Review: Pamela Jane Smith and Donald Mitchell. Bringing Back the Past: Historical Perspectives on Canadian Archaeology. *Isis* 92(4): 765.
- 2001 Archaeology. In Marc Rothenberg (ed) *The History of Science in the United States: An Encyclopedia*, pp. 51–53. New York: Garland.
- 2002 A short history of the Bulletin of the History of Archaeology. *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* 12(2): 2–4.

### **Selected Contract Report Examples:**

- Bradley R. Mueller, Neal L. Trubowitz, Douglas R. Givens and Charles W. Markman 1996 *A Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 200 Acres at the Charles Melvin Price Support Center, Granite City, Madison County, Illinois*. St. Louis: Markman and Associates Report #84.
- Douglas Givens and Larry D. Banks 2003 *The St. John's Bayou/Bird's Point/New Madrid Floodway: A Historical Account of the United States Army Corps of Engineer's Efforts in Mississippi River Flood Control I Southeastern Missouri*. Memphis: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers – Memphis District.

## **III. Papers**

### **Origins of Etruscan Cities. A Brief Analysis of Recent Interpretations within Italian Research**

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#### **Introduction**

In this paper I will discuss briefly the transformation of different theories regarding the origin of Etruscan city-states during the history of Italian archaeology. The question of state formation can be seen as one of the key problems of Italian archaeology. Generally, the concept of Italian archaeology can be understood in two different ways: it can either refer to the research undertaken by Italian archaeologists themselves, or to research in or upon Italy by any member of the archaeological community. I will concentrate on the first sphere of studies, in order to stress the academic context of discussion being analysed. Furthermore, there has been very little research on the history of Italian archaeology outside Italy (cf. Loney 2002).