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## VII. Resources

### British Archives On-line

On-line archival access clearly has the potential to revolutionise historiographic research, having, in effect, the possibility of bringing library and archive collections 'home'. In this vein, some recent developments notice. First is *Antiquity*, which with their Premium subscription rate now provides a full electronic archive of all its previous editions, dating back to Crawford's foundation of the journal in 1927. It includes not only the personal 'retrospect' series and the changing perspective of its eminent editors, but also many key papers in the development of the subject which range, for example, from Grahame Clark's and Christopher Hawkes's 'invasionist' debates to the introduction of the techniques of radiocarbon dating ([sales@portland-services.com](mailto:sales@portland-services.com)).

Equally noteworthy is that the Society of Antiquaries of London (founded 1707) has just launched on-line access to its catalogue of drawings and archaeological records ([http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/SoA\\_images](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/SoA_images); note underscore SoA\_images; alternatively there is the Society's web-site at [www.sal.org.uk](http://www.sal.org.uk)). Having more than 4,000 entries and 2,100 images (including 700 of materials within the Society's own museum), this also promises to be a major resource.

For researchers of the 19th century also relevant are the Royal Geographical Society archives (<http://catalogue.rgs.org/uhtbin/webcat>) and the Darwin Correspondence Project (<http://www.kcl.ac.uk/humanities/cch/drhahc/ahc/abst13.htm>).

El Proyecto Catherwood (The Catherwood Project), in Spanish [www.uady.mx/sitios/mayas/exposiciones/exp0\\_7.html](http://www.uady.mx/sitios/mayas/exposiciones/exp0_7.html)

The complete collection of the *Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico (1877–1977)* was reprinted in a CD edition, facsimile, in a box of five CDs by INAH (Mexico) and Fundacion Mapfre-Tavera (Spain), with a printed introduction to the history of the series and authors. Cost: U\$45, 500 pesos.

### **Historical Archaeology on the Web. Lots of Web Sites but How Much Archaeological Content?**

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Finding archaeology sites on the Internet is easy – even finding sites that specialize in Historical Archaeology is not difficult. Government agencies, “friends of the XYZ site”, universities, archaeological societies, and commercial/corporate operations publish archaeology on the web. Archaeological information can also be found in discussion list archives and on the web pages of museums, company histories, genealogical sites, and state historical societies. Material on both “real” and “pseudo” archaeological sites can range from descriptions of “dirt” archaeology, to artifact analysis, to discussions of historical documents and new technical methods, to information about CRM companies and projects, to serious discussions about so-called “alternative” archaeologies. In this paper, I will discuss different types of archaeological web sites in terms of finding useful website information, and make some observations about how we, as practicing historical archaeologists, can use this new communication technology to enhance our work and present informative and useful information to the public.

Searching the web for information on historical archaeology can be tedious even if you are aware of the best half dozen search engines and how to get the most out of them. The large majority of archaeological web sites do not even have historical archaeology as a subject heading. Over six years of web surfing has lead me to the conclusion that there are two basic ways to organize historical archaeological material from the internet. The first way is to divide it according to who is supplying the information: 1) government, including federal, state, county or municipality, 2) Archaeological Society web pages, and 3) CRM or cultural resource management – both corporate, commercial and individual. The second way is to divide it into subject matter by either 4) general historical archaeology web pages or 5) those devoted to material culture. Searching by either supplier or subject will have both advantages and disadvantages.

Often it is difficult to classify an archaeological web site or web pages into any specific

category based on the above, or any other, criteria. The pages may be set up and managed by a single individual but on a university site. The pages of an historical archaeological site may be managed or funded wholly or partially by a private individual, private foundation or local or state government. The government level involvement may be by a city, county, or state agency such as a university or state archaeological survey / or archaeological society. Some archaeological websites have become independent organizations.

Museum web sites, even the Smithsonian Institution, are not usually productive web pages for historical archaeology. Even State Historical Societies have very little information on historical archaeology in their web pages though historical information may be plentiful.

### **Government – Federal Agency**

Some federal agencies, like the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (<http://www.achp.gov/>), have no direct utility at all in historical archaeology. That is not what they were set up for. However, they are very useful to historical archaeologists working for other federal agencies and CRM companies as part of their managerial or contractual duties. The ACHP website has sections describing itself, the National Historic Preservation Program, working with Section 106, Training & Education, news, the Council library, State and Tribal Programs & Links, and Federal Agency Programs & Links. The latter is especially useful for finding connection with the CRM or Heritage Programs of all of the federal agencies. The links are organized by National Departments and further subdivided into Agencies.

Agencies like the National Park Service (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/>) have little Historical Archaeology directly accessible from their home page. However, one can descend an organizational level and access their regional centers such as the Southeast Archeology Center (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/seac.htm>) or the Midwest Archeology Center (<http://www.mwac.nps.gov/>) where short presentations are made on the archaeology of the Stafford & Rayfield Plantations, Gabe's Cabin, Andersonville, Fort Union Trading Post, or Bill Hunt's Medicine Bottle Glass Index (Appendix 1).

The information presented by the USDA Forest Service Heritage Program web pages (<http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/heritage/>) consists of short blurbs on the purpose of the Heritage Program, opportunities to be come involved (Passport In Time and Heritage Expeditions), Stewardship, the National Register of Historic Places (with links), and Consideration in Management of National Forests. While useful information on both historic and prehistoric sites is becoming available on its interior web pages, very little has made it to the exterior, or public, web pages.

The Bureau of Reclamation does have a Cultural Resources Management Site (<http://usbr.gov/cultural/>) which explains its program, answers questions on "What are Cultural Resources?" and provides a few links to web pages of interest to archaeologists and archaeological managers but not to any archaeological web pages. One of these pages show the list of papers presented at a 1998 Society for American Archaeology symposium, <http://www.usbr.gov/cultural/saa.htm>. The papers are available for reading. A little more information is available by going down another level to the regional area web pages and using "archeology" and "cultural" as search words.

### **Government – State**

Many state governments have a state historical society, archaeological survey or anthropological survey office. Sometimes the state archaeologist, state Historical Preservation

Office or even the state highway archaeologists are attached to these units. Every state is organized somewhat differently. I am only presenting a small sample of State web pages since searching them all is far beyond the scope of this presentation.

The New York State Anthropological Survey has four Archaeological projects (Pearl St., Waterford, African-American at Long Island, and Ballston) on their website. California State Parks does have a section on archaeology and history with a half page on historical archaeology. It also has links to Historical Archaeological work done at Ano Nuevo State Park, Santa Cruz Mission SHP and the Silvas-McCoy Site at Old Town San Diego SHP. The Alaska Office of History and Archaeology has links to the Castle Hill Archaeological Project and the State's historic parks. The Tennessee Archaeology Net includes a Bibliographies sections with a highly useful subsection on historical archaeology.

### **Government – Municipal**

Municipal archaeological sites are often very good locations for real information on historical archaeology. The primary reason for this is that a large part of their purpose is to document the history and archaeology of their city. The downside is that these are few and far between. The three best I have seen are Historic St. Mary's City, Old Mobile Archaeology and the Greater New Orleans Archaeology Program.

Historic St. Mary's City web pages presents a section on History and Archaeology with some highly informative subsections on Recreating the Brick Jesuit Chapel, Project Lead Coffins, and a Field School. Old Mobile has sections for its Center for Archaeological Studies, "visit our sites", French colonies in America, artifact of colonial Mobile, publications, and education. The Greater New Orleans Archaeology Program web pages include sections on Images from St. Augustine Excavations, mission statement/project history, upcoming events, activities & conferences, recent projects, volunteer information, links to other sites, and acknowledgements.

### **Archaeological Society Web Pages**

In all cases that I have come across so far, the basic purpose of an archaeological societies' web page is to disseminate information about that society, its activities, and to provide easy membership application information. They usually have some links to other web pages. I have come across only two national and two regional historical archaeological societies with web pages: The Society for Historical Archaeology, The Society for Industrial Archaeology, the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and the Association of Historical Archaeologists of the Pacific Northwest. As of now, there are no state or local level historical archaeological societies with web pages.

The two national associations concerned with historical archaeology are the Society for Historical Archaeology and the Society for Industrial Archaeology. As a large national organization, the Society for Historical Archaeology has a very large set of web pages. The major areas presented are About SHA, publications, annual meetings, SHA on-line services, underwater archaeology, research tools, news & announcements, and futures in historical archaeology. Each of these sections are subdivided into further headings. Of most immediate use to historical archaeologists are the Cotter bibliography on historical archaeology in North America and the submitted bibliography of historical archaeology, which continues to grow steadily. The web pages for the Society for Industrial Archaeology have grown considerably over the last two years. It now contains sections on "about the SIA", calendar, information newsletters and the journal, ordering back issues, SIA contacts, chapter info, archives, annual

conference info, call for papers, study tours, Germany's Ruhr district, Cornwall's industrial heritage, IA jobs, IA at MTU, and IA links.

A mention should be made of the Internet Archaeology web site. It is not really an archaeological society but rather an international electronic journal. It contains bi-annual editions beginning with the fall of 1996 on an eclectic range of subject matter, which concentrates on Europe, classical archaeology, and web publishing.

The two regional associations for historical archaeology, and that have web pages, are the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology and the Association of Historical Archaeologists of the Pacific Northwest. The latter site has not been updated in almost a year. The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology includes a purpose statement, information on membership, annual meetings, publications, officers and web links and is even available in a French version. The Association of Historical Archaeologists of the Pacific Northwest web pages include sections on introduction, ethical position statement, list of associates, application information, issues for discussion, current events, curation, conferences & meetings, CRM Issues, current research, links (one of the best set of links for historical archaeology in the U.S.), a bibliography of Pacific Northwest historical archaeology, research papers, and an author index of historical archaeology articles from Northwest Anthropological Research Notes from 1967 to 1997. The majority of this work has been accomplished by Lester Ross. The AHAPN is not a "dues paying" society so it may lie somewhere between a Society web page and an individual web page.

### **CRM, Commercial, Corporate, and Individual Web Pages**

One of the best individual sets of web pages focusing on Historical Archaeology is that by Bill Adams. It is basically a page of the most comprehensive links to historical archaeological on the web. It is divided into sections with an introduction, navigation and contents, For Kids, Educational Opportunities, Discussion lists for North America, Archaeological Societies, Historical archaeology in Canada and the United States, Caribbean, Medieval and Post Medieval Archaeology in Ireland and Britain, Europe and Africa, Australian and New Zealand, in the Pacific, and Maritime Archaeology. Another good example is the Historical Archaeology Main Page by Megan Springate. This is also a wide-ranging group of links to historical archaeological specific and related web pages. It includes section on citing electronic sources, historical archaeological sites, Societies, and miscellaneous or related links. Both of these web pages are generally referred to as "gateway" sites.

A laudable example of an individual website is Carol McDavid's Levi Jordan Plantation. This one is supported in collaboration with the Levi Jordan Plantation Historical Society. These are an intricately woven set of web pages with sections on archaeology, history, ethnography, the community, genealogies, information about the LJP Historical Society, maps, bibliography, definitions, and photographs. Archaeological content is not just presented in the section on archaeology but scattered throughout the sections to help bring to life the history of the site and the people who lived there. This site is unusual in that its objective is not archaeology but to see if computers can be used to create "conversations" about archaeology and history among lots of different people who see both history and archaeology from widely differing points of view. A discussion forum, feedback forms and a questionnaire help both the content and "conversations".

One of the better examples of a CRM firm presenting information to the public is that of New South Associates and their James City North Carolina Site and links to the African American Archaeology Newsletter. Another good example is the Reed Farmstead, West Virginia, by



Michael Baker Jr. The Reed Farmstead web site has lots of information on the excavations including an introduction, site history, project history, excavation photos, a civil war section, lots of artifacts and even a video. It also contains a link to the KidsDigReed site.

The Diachronic Research Foundation (Carl Steen) may be best classified as a non-profit corporation. They present lots of interesting information on three sites in South Carolina: Fort Johnson, John de la Howe's Farm, and the Kolb site, as well as other interesting information.

The best example of a commercial site in archaeology is "About.com", formerly, "the Mining Company". Archaeology is only one of many subject areas and topic covered by this web site. The "Guide" for this section is Kris Hirst. The Archaeology web pages do not have a separate section for Historical Archaeology on the front page but if you use the search function with the term "historical", you will find three excellent pages of links to historical site archaeology. This is a generally interesting and fun site to peruse. It also has a periodic electronic newsletter that can keep you up to date on new information added to the site. The information at the About.com Archaeology web pages is both useful and free so putting up with lots advertising is worth it. The extraordinarily wide variety of general information and current events, at all levels of complexity, make this site highly interesting to general public as well as the professional.

## **Summary**

The three questions I have attempted to get a handle on in this paper are: 1) where is the useful historical archaeological content on web sites, 2) how can we use this information to enhance our work, and 3) how can we use this new communication technology to present informative and useful information to the public.

Federal Government Cultural Resource Management or Heritage web pages have very little archaeological content for the historical archaeologists at either the national or regional level and this will probably not change. However, all of the Federal Agencies continue working on initiating or updating their web pages. Actual useful information on historical archaeology will eventually be located on smaller unit web pages such as Corps of Engineer or Bureau of Land Management District level offices and individual National Forests. Historical archaeology from state sources is widely scattered throughout their web sites. Locations will vary according to the structure of each state government. The best places to find the information will usually be with state archaeological surveys, historical societies and universities with anthropology/archaeology programs. Municipal governments are a different problem altogether. They must be searched for. The good news is that many of them are widely known and often linked to other sites with an archaeological focus. All levels of government are displaying increased use of web sites to distribute archaeological information to the public. This is particularly true with state archaeological survey web pages.

Archaeological Society web pages, in general, have very little actual archaeological content on them but often have highly useful bibliographies and links to more specific sites. Their primary purpose often appears to be self-description, increasing membership, and providing memberships services. Information for the on-archaeological public is usually limited to careers and SHA's "Kids! Is the Past in Your Future?". These archaeological societies often have a long-standing series of newsletters and journals in which they distribute archaeological information. Duplicating that information, for free on the internet, would not be to their best financial interests.

CRM companies, corporate, commercial and individual web pages are a real mixed bag of

information. Of these, the most useful are the individual web pages since they are subject specific and the individuals who put them together are often highly experienced and motivated. Many of the CRM companies and commercial web sites present archaeological information that is interesting or useful to the public. Often the information is presented in a quick easy to read format with one or two illustrations. As a guess, this type of general background information may be of more use and interest to the general public than the more detailed type of information that we seek when need to compare our material from other sites and regions. The CRM companies also publish their archaeological findings in a series of reports as well in professional journals. Presenting some archaeological information on their web pages not only gives some information to the public, but also serves to demonstrate to other professional archaeologists and potential clients the range of experience and expertise of their company and their ability and willingness to work with the public. Artifact specific web pages are widely scattered and can be found tucked away in any of these groups of sites. Some examples are presented in Appendix 5.

## **Conclusion**

This survey of historical archaeology has solidified a long held opinion (mine) on the nature of internet archaeology in the United States. While it is simple, albeit time consuming, to ferret out and quantify the location of historical archaeological content on the web, the second and third questions, on how to use this new technology to enhance our work and present informative and useful information to the public, are often intertwined. Many of us who work for various levels of government and in CRM have found that presenting information to the public is a considerable part of our jobs. The challenge is to make it both useful and interesting. Government CRM, Corporate and private web pages are using this new technology with increasing frequency and expertise in getting their desired message to the public. For quite a while to come, we will be getting most of our historical archaeology the way it has been distributed traditionally – from books, journals and conference presentations. That could change as more hard information is but up on the web. Meanwhile, internet discussion lists and groups are keeping us informed of current events in the professional community as well as breakthroughs in method, theory and technology, at a level that was formerly only achieved at conference “No-Host-Symposiums”. On the other hand, there is a continually growing body of information on both these and other archaeological web pages that is eminently useful. These include examples of how to present information, building consensus to support programs and preserve & interpret sites, and the changing nature of the term “history”. Maybe we can even use this technology to demonstrate to ourselves, the public we serve and our peers just how we each fit into and contribute to the jigsaw puzzle that shows us the past.

## **Appendix 1: Government web pages (Federal, state, county, municipal)**

Alaska Office of History and Archaeology Castle Hill Archaeological Project [http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha\\_web/castle~1.htm](http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha_web/castle~1.htm);

The Five Points Site <http://r2.gsa.gov/fivept/fphome.htm>;

The Greater New Orleans Archaeology <http://www.uno.edu/~cmatthew/>;

Mission San Luis [http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/bar/san\\_luis/](http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/bar/san_luis/);

Old Mobile Archaeology [http://www.southalabama.edu/archaeology/old\\_mobile/index.htm](http://www.southalabama.edu/archaeology/old_mobile/index.htm);

Plymouth Colony Archive Project at the University of Virginia <http://www.people.virginia.edu/~jfd3a/>;

Whole history (North Carolina Discoveries) <http://www.nando.net/ncd/week14/somersetweb.html>;

Archeological Testing – Stafford and Rayfield Plantations <http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/cuis.htm>;  
Fort Union Trading Post <http://www.mwac.nps.gov/fous/>;  
Little Bighorn Battlefield <http://www.mwac.nps.gov/libi/>;  
Bill Hunt's Medicine Bottle Glass Index [http://www.mwac.nps.gov/bottle\\_glass/](http://www.mwac.nps.gov/bottle_glass/);  
Archeology at Andersonville <http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/andearch.htm>;  
Gabe's Cabin <http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/gabes/index.htm>;  
New York State Anthropological Survey – Archaeological Projects <http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/arccrsplinks.html>;  
Historic St. Mary's City <http://www.smcm.edu/hsmc/>;  
Tennessee Archaeology Net Bibliographies for Anthropological Research [http://www.mtsu.edu/~kesmith/TNARCHNET/Pubs/Res\\_Bib.html](http://www.mtsu.edu/~kesmith/TNARCHNET/Pubs/Res_Bib.html);  
Fortress of Louisbourg <http://archaeology/parks.ca.gov/historic/index.htm>;  
Internet Archaeology <http://www.intarch.ac.uk/>.

## **Appendix 2: Archaeological Society web pages**

Association of Historical Archaeologists of the Pacific Northwest <http://www.mindspring.com/~larinc/ahapn/index/index.htm>;  
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology <http://www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/home.htm>;  
The Society for Historical Archaeology <http://www.sha.org/>;  
Society for Industrial Archeology [http://www.ss.mtu.edu/IA/sia\\_menu.html](http://www.ss.mtu.edu/IA/sia_menu.html);  
Internet Archaeology <http://intarch.ac.uk/>.

## **Appendix 3: CRM (Cultural Resource Management), Corporate & Private**

Diachronic Research Foundation (Carl Steen) <http://encore-net.com/diachronic/index.html>;  
Historical Archaeology Main Page (Megan Springate) <http://www.digitalpresence.com/histarch.html>;  
Husdon's Bay Company Columbia Department 1821–1860 <http://www.spiretech.com/~lester/fova/index/index.htm>;  
National Trust for Historic Preservation <http://www.nthp.org/>;  
Reed Farmstead Archaeological Site (Michael Baker Jr., Inc.) [http://www.reedfarmstead.com/body\\_default.htm](http://www.reedfarmstead.com/body_default.htm);  
New South Associates (James City, North Carolina) <http://www.newsouthassoc.com/>;  
SIFTINGS <http://www.siftings.com/siftings.html>.

## **Appendix 4: Historical Archaeology web pages**

Archaeology in Kingston and Eastern Ontario <http://www.ctsolutions.com/carf/document/open.html>;  
Colonial Williamsburg <http://www.history.org/welcome.html>;  
Jamestown Rediscovery <http://www.apva.org/>;  
Levi Jordan Plantation (Carol McDavid) <http://www.webarchaeology.com/Html/index.html>;  
The Port Royal Project <http://nautarch.tamu.edu/PROJECTS/Prhome.htm> (has sections on both the archaeology and artifacts).

## **Appendix 5: Historical Artifact oriented web pages**

Asian American Comparative Collection <http://www.uidaho.edu/LS/AACC/>;



Bottles on the Border: The History and Bottles of the Soft Drink Industry in El Paso, Texas, 1881–2000 <http://alamo.nmsu.edu/~lockhart/EPsodas/>;

Canadian Clay Tobacco Pipe Industries <http://www.virtlogic.ca/pipe/pipes.html>;

Hair Pipes in Plains Indian Adornment <http://www.sil.si.edu/DigitalCollections/BAE/Bulletin164/tptoc.htm>;

Marble Collecting <http://www.blocksite.com>;

Russian American Company, Fort Ross Apparel Project <http://www.spiretech.com/~lester/ftross/index.htm>;

Society of Bead Researchers <http://www.mindspring.com/~larinc/sbr/index/index.htm>;

Society for Clay Pipe Research (contact information only) <http://www.scpr.fsnet.co.uk>; <http://www.virtlogic.ca/pipe/scpr.html>;

TheBeadSite.Com Center for Bead Research on-line <http://www.thebeadsite.com>;

The Development of the Tobacco Pipe Kiln in the British Isles by Allan Peacey [http://intarch.york.ac.uk/journal/issue1/peacey\\_toc.html](http://intarch.york.ac.uk/journal/issue1/peacey_toc.html).

## VIII. Doctoral dissertations

**A. Hurel** *The Institutionalisation of the Prehistoric Archaeology in metropolitan France (1852–1941) and the Institute of Human Palaeontology - Prince Albert of Monaco Foundation.*

Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of history in the University of Paris 4, December 17, 2004.

Contrary to the other human sciences, the institutionalisation of prehistoric archaeology in France, that is its conversion of a social reality in a regulated structure, evolves by stages which, in their nature and their connections, go beyond those whom we hold traditionally for the other scientific disciplines. While, from the end of the first half of the XIX<sup>th</sup>, the community of the prehistorians begins to be scientifically recognized, it does not find academic position and refuses to make any rules about excavations. Nevertheless, since the Revolution, the notion of national interest was led bit by bit as regards the archaeological heritage. In 1910, French prehistorians firmly opposed the first bill conceived in order to protect deposits and they claimed an exclusive right to their activities. The same year, the creation of the Institute of Human Palaeontology by Prince Albert of Monaco represents the first attempt of professionalisation of prehistorians' activities. The Second World War passed beyond these oppositions and the law of September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1941 was imposed, as well as an official research structure by the C.N.R.S. and the University.

Members of the PhD jury: Pr Dominique Barjot (Sorbonne) president, Claude Blanckaert (Centre Alexandre Koyré E.H.E.S.S. / Muséum national d'histoire naturelle), Pr Jean-Paul Bled (Sorbonne), Pr Henry de Lumley (Institute of Human Palaeontology, Paris), Jean-Pierre Mohen (director of the "Centre de recherche et de restauration des musées de France C2RMF" Musée du Louvre).

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