

about the origins of Peruvian civilization in the 1930s between Julio C. Tello and Uhle were rooted in part in Uhle's links to the so-called German 'Middendorf School', which essentially diminished the achievements of the Peruvian Inca ancestors by seeing Bolivian Tiahuanaco as giving the Inca their cultural inventory. With respect to the latter, Raina reminds us that Uhle had favoured the idea that Inca political concepts were derived from the Maya via Tiahuanaco. And later, after the Nazis came to power, Raina argues that German archaeological modelling favoured the idea that the civilization that had built Tiahuanaco as being derived from exactly the same people whose previous civilization was from sunken Atlantis. German scholarship dealing with Tiahuanaco at this point, and particularly the German Andean scholars that Arthur Posnansky invited to Bolivia in the late 1920s and early 1930s to work with him, were fascinated with this idea, but strangely Raina does not include mention of a single one of them.

In 1945, when Peru finally declared war on the Axis, Uhle was detained in a Peruvian prisoner of war camp. Although the Peruvians offered to release him because of his past service to the country, Uhle preferred to remain confined with fellow Germans, an action which Raina saw as part of the influence of the nationalism and imperial rivalry that played an important role in the development of German academic disciplines such as archaeology. For those who would like to see more of Uhle's archaeological contributions to Peru, I would recommend the works of Kaulicke (1998), Lumbreras (1998) and Rowe (1954).

Raina's concludes that the importance of her dissertation is that her research shows clear evidence of German 'intellectual imperialism' upon the origin stories of Andean archaeology for the period of 1870 to 1930. Further she argues that this work contributes to the broader understanding of German intellectual trajectories by providing evidence that the German Peruvianists, actively supported by the German government, promoted racial constructs of the purity of the Aryans that long preceded the Third Reich. Thus other literary sources that have in the past blamed or credited this racist construct as originating with Hitler and the Nazis have missed an important historical root to that belief ideology. I think these are fair characterizations, and help to make it clear that her dissertation is not so much about providing historiographic commentary on the actual intellectual contributions by Peruvian German archaeologists, as it is about using the activities of German scholars in Peru during the 1870-1930 timeframe to extract patterns with which to address broader questions of the German worldview in Europe.

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Bernard K. Means on the development of a GIS for New Deal Archaeology

I have recently launched an effort to create a GIS of all New Deal-funded archaeological investigations conducted in the 48 states that comprised the USA during the Great Depression (Means 2011). This effort was inspired by the persistent notion that New Deal archaeology was largely limited to the southeastern United States, where the generally warmer climate was seen as conducive to the lengthy field seasons that ensured continuous work for the unemployed (Lyon 1996). The large mound sites that dotted the southeastern USA also ensured that there would be sufficient work for the large relief crews seen as ideal from the perspective of federal officials. While it may prove true that the majority of New Deal archaeology was conducted in the southeast, it is also demonstrably true that the various 'Alphabet Soup' work relief programs – notably the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration/Work Projects Administration (WPA) – supported archaeological

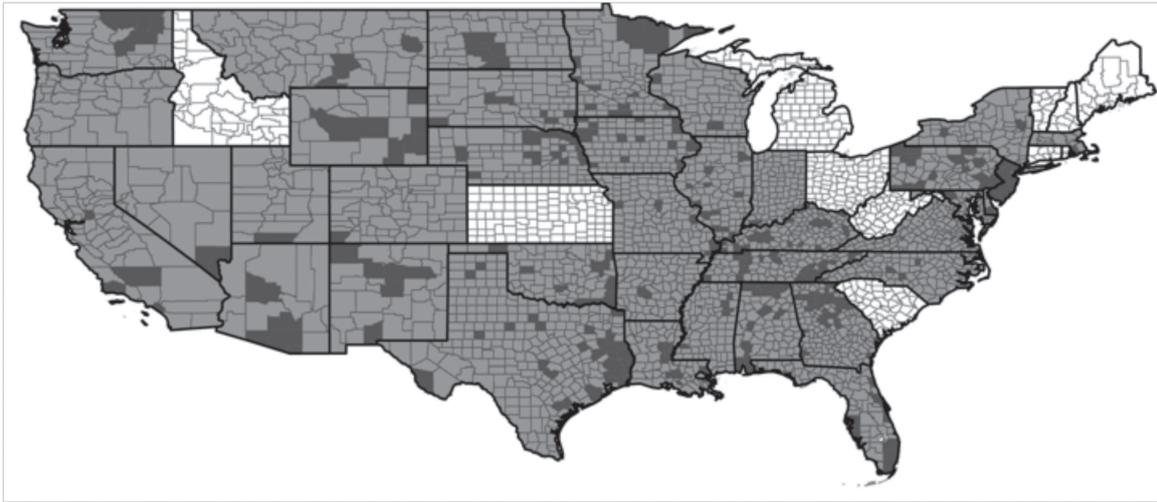


Figure 1. Map of 48 states of USA as they existed in the 1930s. States shown in white had no currently known New Deal archaeological surveys or excavations. Counties within states are highlighted when there is sufficient information to indicate work relief archaeology took place here.

investigations throughout the USA. In my preliminary efforts to create a GIS for New Deal archaeology, I have determined that at least 75 percent of the 48 states that comprised the USA during the Great Depression had some form of federally funded work relief survey or excavation.

Searches of various online resources – especially JSTOR – have facilitated the creation of a database that forms the core of the GIS. Additional sources consulted for the GIS include major published works (Fagette 1996; Lyon 1996) and the incomplete but extensive records of WPA projects housed in the National Anthropological Archives of the Smithsonian Institution in Suitland, Maryland. Online and published resources are critical to the creation of the GIS for New Deal Archaeology, but are sometimes frustratingly vague, from the perspective of creating a map highlighting the geographic extent of New Deal archaeology. In some instances, such as with Oregon, I have determined that New Deal archaeology projects were funded, but I was unable to specify exactly where in the state those projects took place.

For various reasons, the GIS for New Deal Archaeology is being limited to archaeological surveys and excavations. Considerable support was provided through the New Deal to stabilize and in some cases reconstruct archaeological ruins at heritage parks across the USA – but to include these types of projects would have made creating the GIS too daunting a task. Similarly, the various museum exhibit and curated projects that were supported are not currently being incorporated into the GIS (Nash 2012), although these will be added in the future.

Currently, the GIS for New Deal archaeology is recording archaeological surveys and excavations in terms of: the state and county in which they took place; the sponsor of the investigations; the funding source (e.g. CCC, WPA, etc.); the lead excavator(s); and, the duration of the excavations. These variables are not consistently recorded and even when they are, they may contradict one another. I plan to create a comprehensive database of all New Deal surveys and excavations and make this publicly available, so that fellow researchers can aid with correcting or completing entries, and make me aware of projects that may never have been published, or that are published but in relatively obscure local and state archaeology journals. The GIS for New Deal Archaeology will not only show that work relief archaeology encompassed the entire USA during the 1930s, but also the full extent of the legacy that modern American archaeology is built upon.

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IV. Publications suggested by subscribers

From **Andrew Christenson**:

- Wilcox, David R. 2010. Seizing the Moment: Collaboration and Cooperation in the Founding and Growth of the Museum of Northern Arizona, 1928–2008. *Journal of the Southwest* 52(4) entire issue.
- Ferg, Alan and Richard A. Schwartzlose (eds) 2010. Norton Allen: The Legacy of a Southwestern Artist and Avocational Archaeologist. *Journal of the Southwest* 52(2–3) entire issue.

From **Alice Kehoe**:

- Smith, Joshua D. 2011. *Egypt and the Origin of Civilization: the British School of Culture Diffusion, 1890s–1940s*, volume 1. Vindication Press.

Based on a doctoral thesis in European History completed in 2005, this book addresses a number of myths, about the theories of Grafton Eliot Smith, W. J. Perry and W. H. R. Rivers, that have emerged in the disciplinary histories of anthropology, archaeology and ethnology. It comprises a thorough examination of primary source material regarding the Heliolithic school of cultural diffusion, and an analysis of diffusionism as it developed over time.

V. Announcements

The Midwest Mesoamericanists has just concluded its 34th annual meeting (or conference). A totally informal organization (no officers, no treasury, no publications, but an excess of collegiality) it first met in 1978 at the University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign) under the auspices of Dave Grove.

At the last meeting at the University of Iowa a few old timers thought it was time to write a brief history of our organization to preserve our memories and record memorable anecdotes. Perhaps our efforts might be worthy of publication in the BHA. All those interested in sharing their recollections of the Midwest Mesoamericanists are cordially invited to contact either Don McVicker (dm1write@