

VII. Resources for the History of Archaeology

Part Two of Tim Murray's *Encyclopedia of Archaeology* has appeared. This part of Murray's effort is titled "History and Discovery" and is in three volumes. The volumes would be an excellent addition to one's library having to do with the history of archaeology and it complements Part I "The Great Archaeologists" of the series very well. Some of the contributions to Part I of the volume series include:

Irving Rouse (Yale University) on the Caribbean
 Bruce G. Trigger (McGill University) on the Historiography of Archaeology
 Miriam Stark (University of Hawaii) on Cambodia
 Paul Bahn on Rock Art
 George Bass (Texas A&M University) on Nautical Archaeology
 Leo Klejn (European University, St. Petersburg) on Russia
 Robert Schuyler (University of Pennsylvania) on Historical Archaeology
 Dilip Chakrabarti (Cambridge University) on the Indus Civilization
 W. L. Rathje (University of Arizona) on Garbage Archaeology
 R. J. Dunnell (University of Washington) on Archaeology in the United States
 Henry Cleere (UNESCO, Paris) on Archaeological Heritage Management
 Kristian Kristiansen (University of Göteborg) on Danish Archaeology

In May 2001 Dr. and Mrs. William Y. Adams established an endowment to support the work of a summer scholar at SAR working in the history of anthropology. Dr. Adams is Emeritus Professor of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky and the foremost scholar on medieval Nubia. Mrs. Adams is a renowned authority on prehistoric textiles. This endowment fulfills a long-time interest for both and will benefit scholars for years to come. The School of American Research reports that Marilyn Norcini will begin the process of writing a biography of Edward Dozier during the summer of 2001. Dozier is an anthropologist from Santa Clara Pueblo.

Frank McManamon (National Park Service) has kindly brought to our attention the existence of two important issues of *CRM*, the cultural resource management publication of the National Park Services (United States Department of the Interior). The first issue of importance has a title of "Cultural Resources and the Interior Department: An Overview" (22[4]). A sample of the contents of this issue include: "The Antiquities Act and National Monuments - A Progressive Conservation Legacy" by Hal Rothman, "The Department of Everything Else, Including Historic Preservation" by Jan Townsend, and "Linking the Past to the Future - Museum Collections and the Bureau of Land Management" by Stephanie M. Damadio. The second volume of *CRM* of importance to the history of archaeology is "Dam Good Archaeology: The Bureau of Reclamation's Cultural Resources Program". A sample of the contents include: "Over Fifty Years of Dam Good Archaeology - An Introduction to the Bureau of Reclamation's Cultural Resources Program" by Myra J. Giesen and Jon S. Czaplicki, "The Bureau of Reclamation and its Archeology - A Brief History," by William Joe Simonds, and "Dam Good Archeology - We're Glad it Got Done! The Historical Importance of Reservoir Archeology," by Francis P. McManamon and Fred Wendorf. McManamon also suggests that the BHA readership access the following National Park Service webstie: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/timeline/timeline.htm>. This website contains a page on Public Archaeology in the United States - Timeline. The contents are as follows:

- I. 1794-1906 - "The Beginning of American Archaeology"
- II. 1906-1930 - "Protection of Archeological Sites"
- III. 1930-1945 - "Public Projects Expand Archeology"
- IV. 1945-1970 - "Salvaging Endangered Archeological Information"
- V. 1970-1990- "Managing Cultural Resources"
- VI. 1990-2000 - "Send Us Your Ideas for the Decade!"

Frank McManamon also suggests that the BHA readership dial-up another National Park Service website: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/pubs/INDEX.HTM>. The surfer will find an NPS link to *The Antiquities Act* of 1906 by Ronald F. Lee. The table of contents includes:

- I. "The Beginnings of Public Interest in American Indian Antiquities"
- II. "Saving Casa Grande, 1889 "
- III. "Growth of Interest in American Indian Antiquities, 1889-1906"
- IV. "Vandalism and Commercialization of Antiquities, 1890-1906"
- V. "The Temporary Protection of Ruins"
- VI. "The Antiquities Act of 1900-1906"
- VII. "Creating Mesa Verde National Park and Chartering the Archaeological Institute, 1906"
- VIII. "The Proclamation of National Monuments Under the Antiquities, Approved June 8, 1908"
 - A. "An Act of the Preservation of American Antiquities, Approved June 8, 1906"
 - B. "Uniform Rules and Regulations of Carry Out the Provisions of the Antiquities Act"

The Center of the Study of Architecture's *CSA Newsletter* is now online at <http://csanet.org/newsletter>. This site frequently has items relating to the history of archaeology involving the study of the architecture of archaeological sites.

Readers, particularly necrologists Peter Robershaw reports, may be disappointed to learn that the Society of Antiquaries of London seems to have discontinued its practice of publishing obituaries of Fellows in the *Annual Report Proceedings*. However, the 1999 and 2000 *Proceedings* do contain a list of recently deceased Fellows and state that full obituaries are available from the General Secretary, Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0HS.

VII. Death Notices of Colleagues

Jia Lanpo, 92, one of China's leading archaeologists and a director of Peking Man excavation, died on July 8, 2001 in Beijing. As director of the fossil site at Zhoukoutian, 50 kilometers (30 miles) southwest of Beijing, Jia helped discover the first Chinese hominid fossils, dating from the Pleistocene Era, which began 1.8 million years ago. Jia helped unearth 45 *Homo erectus* fossils, more than any site in the world has produced, collectively known as the Peking Man fossils. Jia studied the fossils to piece together how hominids in the region evolved and supported the theory that modern Chinese could be traced from them. Most of the remains were lost in World War II, when, in an attempt to protect them from the Japanese invaders, American Marines tried to deliver them to a ship bound for the United States and the American Museum of Natural History. Their whereabouts still remain a mystery.