

community. If we view that community through his eyes, his theoretical perspective, then his evaluations make perfect sense. It is important to do so; Walter W. Taylor had much to say in his 1948 "A Study of Archeology", but his manner offended many of the archaeologists of the day, to the point that many later historians of the discipline believe that the importance of Taylor's message was lost in the calor over his delivery technique. O'Brien's has a position that should be considered by Missouri and Americanist archaeologists; we must not let his categorization of the rest of us as nothing more than "just-so storytellers" blind us to the arguments he has to make.

The neo-functional model that O'Brien hews to also explains why he has little patience for post-processual archaeology as well as other trends, such as ethnic studies and gender archaeology. In O'Brien's words, such studies (p. 381) "demonstrated once again that in the absence of theory, archaeologists would borrow anything on the market, even goods offered by social historians. " It is O'Brien's contention that contrary to the position of many processual archaeologists, we will never be able to understand prehistoric institutions (p. 461) "such as social organization and kinship systems".

This thick tome makes a real contribution to understanding how and why archaeology was conducted in Missouri. For the most part it does not attempt to tell us what the archaeology of Missouri is, but rather who the practitioners were, and the context in which they worked. As such, it has broad importance for the study of Americanist archaeology.

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

The 53rd Plains Anthropological Society meeting was held last October 18-21 (1995) at Laramie, Wyoming. The symposium on the River Basin Surveys program was a poster session entitled "A Survey of the Survey: River Basin Surveys in the Plains 1945-1995." It was organized by Lynn M. Snyder and Deborah A. Hull-Walski, both of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Gordon R. Willey-Society for American Archaeology Symposium on the History of Archaeology: "Synthesizing American Archaeology" was held on 13 April 1996 during the 61st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Papers were presented by David J. Meltzer, Jeremy A. Sabloff, G.R. Willey, Jon Mueller, R.C. Dunnell, William A. Longacre, and Patty Jo Watson. The symposium was to honor the archaeological career of Gordon R. Willey who has contributed so much to the development of Americanist archaeology.

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## **VII. Announcements/Sources Relating to the History of Archaeology**

Tim Murray writes that plans are now well advanced for establishing a network for exchanging information on the history of archaeology in Australia. Those interested should contact Professor Tim Murray by e-mail at [101514.3200@compuserve.com](mailto:101514.3200@compuserve.com).

Pamela Smith advises that her edited book comprised of papers on the history of Canadian archaeology will appear in print in the not to distant future. Below is a brief section listing of the contents of the soon-to-appear volume:

### Regional Histories

#### Author

#### Contribution

Richard S. MacNeish

"The MacNeish History of  
Canadian Archaeology"

- Ian Badgley "The Development of Archaeology in Nunavik: A Regional History"
- Stephen Davis "History of Archaeology in Nova Scotia"
- Ken Dawson "The History of Archaeology in Continental Boreal Forest"
- Jeff Hunston "Archaeology in the Yukon"
- Olga Klimko "Nationalism and the Growth of Fur Trade Archaeology in Western Canada"
- Charles Martijn "The Development of Prehistoric Archaeology in Quebec"
- Robert Park "The Ongoing History of Thule Culture Research in Arctic Canada"
- Gerald Penney "This Strange Mysterious Race: Archaeology in Newfoundland to 1918"

#### Institutions and Personalities

- Robert Park "Mentors and Role Models: The Shaping of Canadian Archaeology"
- Bill Bryne "What in Hell Are We Doing Here? The Role of Government in Canadian Archaeology"
- Ian Dyck "A History of Archaeology in the National Museum of Canada, 1911-1950"
- Dick Forbis and Jane Kelley "A Subjective View of the Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary"
- Eldon Johnson and Tim Jones "The Saskatchewan Archaeological Society: A History"
- Gerald Killan "Toward a Scientific Archaeology: The Canadian Institute 1852-1896"
- William C. Noble "J. Norman Emerson"

- Leo Pettipas, Leigh Syms, and  
W.J. Mayer-Oakes "The Role of the University of Manitoba  
in the Development of Manitoba  
Archaeology"
- Barnett Richling "Arctic Archaeology at the National  
Museum of Canada, 1910-1940"
- Bjorn Simonsen "The Role of the CAA/ACA in the  
History of Canadian Archaeology"
- A.D. Tushingham "ROM Archaeology Abroad"

#### Women in Canadian Archaeology

- Catherine Carlson, Sharon Keen,  
Alex Maas, and Majorie Smith "Women in BC Archaeology"
- Martha Latta, Holly Martelle-Hayter,  
and Pat Reed "Women and Ontario Archaeology"
- Eva Linklater "Native Women in Archaeology"
- Pat Sutherland "Women n Artic Archaeology"

#### The Emergence of CRM

- Neal Ferris "I Don't Think We're in Kansas  
Anymore: The Development of  
The Archaeological Consulting  
Industry in Ontario"
- Don Mitchell "Two Decades of Change: British  
Columbia Archaeology in the  
1960s and 1970s"
- Elizabeth Snow "A Perspective on the Evolution of  
Archaeological Resource  
Management in Canada"
- Ronald Williamson "The Problem of the Consultant  
Context: A Question of Balance"
- Eldon Yellowhorn "Curating the History of McLeod Lake"

#### Concluding Summary

Bruce Trigger

The 29th Annual Chacmool Conference is scheduled to be held 14-17 November 1996. The theme for this year's conference is "The Archaeology of Innovation and Science". It is the intention of the conference to

present how archaeologists identify techniques, technologies, and sciences used by past cultures. Participation in the conference is open to all and is not restricted to professional archaeologists; papers are solicited from avocational archaeologists as well as students. The Organizing Committee for the 19th Annual Chacmool Conference is currently accepting session abstracts and paper abstracts at the following address: Archaeological Association, Department of Archaeology, The University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive, N.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4. Below is a listing of the "suggested categories and topics" that might be of interest to historians of archaeological science:

Communications Systems - Writing systems, signalling devices, roads  
 Numerical Systems and Calendrics - Mathematics, calendars, computers  
 Public Works - Buildings, earthworks, terracing (landscapes), design techniques  
 Health/Healing - Nutrition, medicine, surgery, pharmacology, shamanism  
 Domestication - Plants and animals  
 Hydrology - Water management, irrigation systems, transpiration  
 Transportation - Roads, transportation means (vehicles etc.), navigation  
 Pyrotechnology - Metallurgy, ceramics, casting, glassmaking  
 Warfare - weapons, fortifications  
 Archaeology of the Industrial Revolution  
 Food-Gathering, Processing and Storage

The International Geological Conference will be held in London and Edinburgh on 30 July - 9 August 1997. This conference, which is jointly organized with the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science and the Geological Society, will mark the bicentenaries of the death of James Hutton and the birth of Charles Lyell. The first part of the conference, in London will concentrate on Lyell, while the second part, in Edinburgh, will deal with Hutton. Further details from The Conference Office, The Geological Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1V 0JU. E-mail: Cons@Geolsoc.Cityscape.co.UK.

The Historical Metallurgy Society of England held a conference at Exeter 12-14 April 1996 on "Archaeology and History of Mining in South-West England. The conference will cover the investigation of sites, scientific analysis and experimentation, and the conservation and management of historic sites and landscapes. For further information on the conference write to: Phil Newman, c/o RCHME, Rose Duryard, Lower Argyll Road, Exeter, EX4 4PB.

*Archaeologists: A Biographic Encyclopedia* which is being edited by Tim Murray for Garland Press, has now been submitted. The volume contains 56 essays on archaeologists who have made great contributions to the development of their discipline all over the world. Total length exceeds 300,000 words which will make this the most sustained exercise in biography writing by (and for) archaeologists yet to appear. Murray has linked the essays, which show a great diversity in approach and treatment, which an essay called "The Art of Archaeological Biography" which emphasizes the great significance of investigating the history of archaeology for the development of our discipline.

The February issue of the *CSA Newsletter* (A Quarterly Newsletter for Architectural Historians and Archaeologists, edited by Harrison Eiteljorg) contains information about an archaeological archive that is now accessible on-line. Germane information of interest to historians of archaeology is as follows: "The Archaeological Data Archive now has information available for access. The first data contributed to the archive from outside the CSA/ADAP family comes from Professor Michael Adler of Southern Methodist University. Professor Adler's Pueblo site data for the period from 1150 to 1350 and an introductory discussion of the nature of the material are now available as Web documents through the ADAP URL <http://csawsbrynmawr.edu:443/web1/adap.html>. The discussion has been extracted and altered from its original form. It is published along with the site data in

The Prehistoric Pueblo World, A.D. 1150-1350 edited by Michael Adler, and available from the University of Arizona Press. The site information for each of twelve regions of study was first presented by participants in the "Pueblo Cultures in Transition" conference in 1990, and in most cases, the data were updated for publication. Those published data tables are now on-line at the ADAP Web site. The primary challenge in compiling the master data table was to include all the data pertinent to the regional syntheses without sacrificing the overall utility of the data base. The paper publication includes maps of all the district data presented in the data tables. Each site's approximate location is indicated on a map, and each is labeled with the Site ID Number used in the table. The discussion at the Web site includes descriptions of data categories and information about procedures. Therefore, the data should be useful as presented there. Also available through the archive are the CAD files and associated data files from the work on the older propylon by CSA Director Harrison Eiteljorg, II. A number of photographs and drawings are included as well. In the case of Professor Adler's data, the actual data are available on the Web; they can, of course, be downloaded by simply asking for the source in a Web browser. Not all data files, however, can be accessed so easily, and instructions are included to tell users of the site how to access those data files (CAD files, .dbf files, text files, or images) not directly accessible. ADAP personnel are eager to assist other scholars in preparing material for archival preservation. Please contact Harrison Eiteljorg, 11, at the CSA office for more information.

Dr. Hester Davis sends along a very interesting quote for the readership - a glimpse of the past from William Henry Holmes (*Ancient Pottery of the Mississippi Valley*, Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, IV, 1886): "For many years the mounds of the Mississippi Valley have been regarded with deep and general interest and scores of writers have hastened to solve the problem of their origin and office, but speculation has so permeated the discussion that the small nucleus of actual knowledge has been overshadowed by errors which have crept, one after another, into literature. Investigation has now reached a point, however, at which a correct solution of many important problems can be looked for with confidence. Science is applying herself earnestly to the work of original research, and at the same time a vigorous onslaught is being made upon the false gods of the theorist. There is still need of much detailed work upon the monuments themselves, and the multitude of works of art deposited in and around them must be studied with the most painstaking care. Vast numbers of articles of clay have been recovered from the burial places and dwelling sites of the mound-building peoples. Unfortunately for science, exhumations have generally been carried on in a most unsystematic way, and such small fragments of the collections made as have been preserved in our museums are often without proper record as to locality or mode of occurrence."