

Archaeology and the Methodology of Science does not intended to be a history of archaeology. The history it is concerned with is the history of the philosophy of science, and that only insofar as its presentation clarifies meanings and issues in contemporary understanding of the nature of science. For a reader unfamiliar with the history of science, the book will be helpful, although Guy Gibbon's 1989 *Explanation in Archaeology* is a more focused critique, and a more sophisticated (and demanding) level. What makes *Archaeology and the Methodology of Science* directly relevant to the history of archaeology is Kelley's device of illuminating Hanen's expositions of philosophy by presenting capsule cases of real archaeological work or controversies. Two chapters, "The Social Context of Archaeology," and "Some Critical Archaeological Cases," are built on these candid discussions drawn from Kelley's level-headed observation of her colleagues, and from her own work. The "interests" approach from sociology of science, that personal background and career interests make the pursuit of science a less than rational business, is clearly supported by Kelley's case studies.

No one will read *Archaeology and the Methodology of Science* for pleasure, but as one finishes it, a quiet pleasure ensues: how pleasant to read so solid, careful a presentation of how to think as a scientist should. The book contrasts with the programmatic scientism, relying on a couple of philosophers either obsolete or limited to the physical sciences, that purports to be philosophy of science in the New Archaeology. We sincerely hope that Kelley and Hanen are earning a place in the history of archaeology as the eminently qualified writers who pulled archaeology back to contemporary philosophy of science.

A Marxist Archaeology, by Randall H. McGuire, Academic Press, San Diego, 1992, xviii + 326 pp., index, bibliography, 1 table, 4 figures. No Price Listed

by

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McGuire, an archaeologist working primarily in the desert Southwest, presents a critical overview of major theoretical approaches in contemporary archaeology, comparing them to a Marxist perspective he derives principally from Bertell Ollman. (In a footnote, McGuire describes his parent's divorce catapulting him from middle-to-working-class status as a significant factor in his own search for a view of history compatible with his personal experiences.)

Intended to clarify and argue for his particular Marxist approach, McGuire's discussions on various archaeological views of history and society are more or less cursory as history of archaeology. The book does give a synopsis, and is valuable for its inclusion of the usually neglected Latin American theorists. McGuire is more radical a Marxist than Trigger, so his critiques tend to be sharper and are worth the consideration of serious students of theory in archaeology.

The last third of McGuire's book includes a case study in Hohokam archaeology, the site of La Ciudad in present-day Phoenix, Arizona. McGuire looks for evidence of social principles, ideology, and conflict, and finds an earlier, Yuman-like egalitarian ideology eventually yielding to an openly class-structured community. He is not abashed to use ethnographic analogy in reading his data.

Overall, McGuire has covered the Marxist archaeology literature reasonably well, and offers an informed rather than trendy Marxist approach, emphasizing the dialectic of social history even as it now encompasses American Indians together with archaeologists. For methodology of science, McGuire intelligently relies principally on Kelley and Hanen (1988). One lacuna is any reference to Guy Gibbon's brilliant 1989 *Explanation in Archaeology*. We should also mention careless copy-editing confusing some sentences and misspelled several names. Overall, the book is a useful, often sharp, critique.

VII. Activities of Various Academic Gatherings Related to the History of Archaeology

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Carolyn Kirdahy presented her paper "Functions of Museums and the Museum of Science, Boston at a recent meeting of the New England Archivists. The paper, under the same title, has been published in the most recent issue of the *Museum Archivist* (pp. 11-14).

Alain Blain read his paper "Documenting Museums as Institutions and as Purveyors of Culture: Records, Papers, and Special Collections" during the 1992 annual meeting of the Society for American Archivists. Historians of archaeological science may find his paper interesting and useful. Included in his paper are the text and the results of museum archives surveys completed in 1983-1984 in 1991- and in the 1989 Association of Museum survey. The paper has been published in the most recent issue of the *Museum Archivist* (pp. 14-17).

The Gender and Archaeology Conference was held at Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina, 16-17 October 1992. Papers were given by Susan J. Bender (Skidmore) and Nancy Parezo (Arizona State Museum) "Paths Through the Profession: Women in Archaeology 1900-1960"; Mary Ann Levine (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) "Creating Their Own

Niches: *Alternative Career Styles Among Women in Americanist Archaeology Between the Wars*"; Robert Preucel and Meredith Chesson (Harvard University) "Blue Corn Girls: Early Women Archaeologists in the Southeast"; Susan J. Wurtzburg (Louisiana State University) "Women in the Field: An Historical Perspective on the Contributions of Women to Louisiana Archaeology"; Nancy White (University of South Florida), Rochelle Marinan (University of Florida), and Hester Davis (Arkansas Archaeological Survey) "Early Women in Southeastern Archaeology: A Preliminary Report on Ongoing Research"; Lynne Sullivan (New York Museum) "Madeline Kneberg Lewis' Contributions to Southeastern Archaeology"; Cheryl Claassen (Appalachian State University) "Black and White Women at Work for the WPA"; Rosemary Joyce (Harvard University) "Dorothy Hughes Popenoe: Eve in the Honduran Eden"; Diane L. Bolger (University of Maryland) "Ladies of the Expedition: Early Women in Mediterranean Archaeology"; Tracy Sweely (unaffiliated) "Male Hunting Camp or Female Processing Station?"; Wendy Beck (University of New England, Australia) "Women and Archaeology in Australia"; Laurajane Smith (Charles Sturt, Australia) "Gender Issues in Australian Cultural Resource Management"; Barbara and Pat Garrow (Garrow and Associates) "Women in Contract Work"; Carol Spears (Spears) "Not a Pretty Picture"; Stephanie Whittlesey (Statistical Research) "Academic Alternatives: Women in Arizona CRM"; Kay Simpson (Louis Berger) "Women in CRM: A Chance to Manage".

On October 24-25, 1992, the American Research Center in Egypt sponsored a symposium on "The American Discovery of Egypt" at New York University. Papers dealing with various aspects of the history of American archaeological research in Egypt were presented by James P. Allen, Dorothea Arnold, Robert Bianchi, Lanny Bell, Edward Brovarski, Richard Fazzini, Timothy Kendall, Peter Lacovara, Mark Lehrer, David O'Connor, Bruce Trigger, and Kent Weeks. Revised versions of these papers will be published as part of a catalogue for an exhibition with the same title that is scheduled to open at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, November 5, 1995.

The V. Gordon Childs Centennial Conference was held in England at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, May 8-9, 1992 under the joint sponsorship of the Institute of Archaeology and the Prehistoric Society. The conference was organized by David R. Harris and the invited speakers were Kent Flannery, Leo Klejn, John Mulvaney, Colin Renfrew, Michael Rowland, and Bruce Trigger. Plans are underway to publish this conference.

The 50th Plains Anthropological Conference: The 50th Plains Anthropological Conference was held in Lincoln, Nebraska, on November 11-14, 1992. The conference is one of the premier regional gatherings of anthropologists and archaeologists in the United States. Inspired by the spirit of the Pecos Conference which was first held in 1927 as a meeting of archaeologists interested in Southwestern prehistory, the first Plains Conference was organized by William Duncan Strong of the Smithsonian Institution, W.H. Over of the University of South Dakota, and Charles R. Keyes of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, with advice from Carl E. Guthe of the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Michigan. It was held in Vermillion, South Dakota, where 18 persons—largely professional and avocational archaeologists—convened on the University of South Dakota campus on August 31-September 1, 1931, to share information and ideas about the prehistory and archaeology of the Great Plains region. The first meeting was highly successful, and the participants enthusiastically planned subsequent conferences. Four such gatherings were held before World War II, but none were convened during the war years. The Plains Conference resumed in 1947 and has been held annually since then, usually hosted by a different institution in a different location each year. All the conferences between 1947 and 1959 were held in Lincoln because that was the home of the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys Missouri Basin Project, the Laboratory of Anthropology at the University of Nebraska, and the Nebraska State Historical Society, organizations that were very active in early reservoir salvage research in the Missouri River basin. Various organizations in Lincoln have hosted 22 of the first 49 meetings, beginning with the second Plains Conference in 1932. The conference is typically held during the fall months, usually in October or November, so that participants can share information about their recent field research activities.

Although the first Plains Conferences were largely informal, they eventually gave rise to a formal publication series designed to disseminate the results of anthropological research conducted in the Plains. This journal originated as the *Plains Archaeological Conference News Letter* in 1947. Its title was changed to *Plains Anthropologist* in 1954. Since 1961 it has been issued on a quarterly basis, usually supplemented with an annual monographic or thematic *Memoir* issue. The Plains Anthropological Society was also subsequently formed to guide both the yearly meetings and the journal.

The 50th Plains Conference will be co-hosted by the National Park Service's Midwest Archaeological Center, the Nebraska State Historical Society, and the University of Nebraska's Department of Anthropology. A special feature of the conference will be a retrospective session in which senior archaeologists and anthropologists will offer their perspectives on the growth and development of archaeological and other kinds of anthropological research in the Plains region. Conference headquarters will be at the Ramada Hotel and Convention Center (formerly the Lincoln Hilton). For further information about the conference contact Dr. F.A. Calabrese, Plains Conference Co-Chair, Midwest Archaeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873. (Submitted by: Dr. Thomas D. Thiessen, National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.)

VIII. Announcements/Sources for the History of Archaeology

Fred Harvey History: In June 1992 the Special Collections division of the University of Arizona Library featured an exhibition entitled "The Fred Harvey Food Service: Don't Slice the Ham too Thin." Fred Harvey, a restaurateur, is credited with founding a hotel empire that included the El Tovar Hotel at the Grand Canyon. Harvey also developed the "Harvey Girls" program in which women between 18-30 were recruited to work in hotels and restaurants Harvey built on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe