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Aloha,

Welcome to a new year with HAIG! I had planned to get this out last month but was side-lined with a cold I obtained while returning from England. But, at least the news is still timely that we present here, or at least suitably historic.

Just as a reminder, HAIG is sponsoring a session with a global perspective at the SAA annual meeting on Honolulu. Chaired by Neha Gupta and myself, the session is entitled: "Spatial Approaches to the History of Archaeology." The session will held in the morning of Thursday, April 4. HAIG will also hold our interest group meeting that same day at 6 p.m. I hope that all members will come and see our session and join us as well for the interest group meeting.

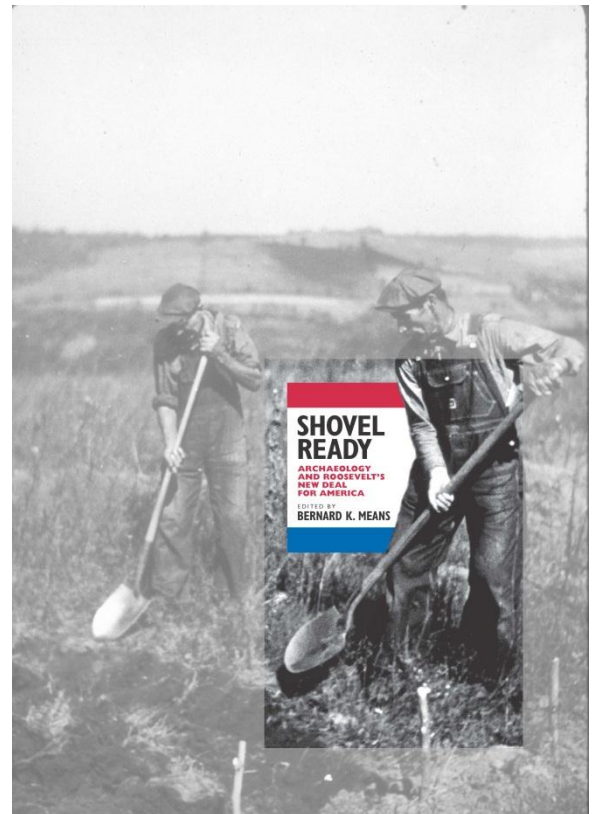
We had a good crowd last year in Memphis at the interest group meeting and hopefully the lure of the beaches will not be so strong that we can't repeat a lively discussion this year. One of the things we will discuss will be the Biennial Gordon R. Willey Session on the History of Archaeology to be held at the 2014 SAA annual meeting in Austin, Texas.

Speaking of the Willey session, papers from the session held at the 75th annual meeting of the SAA in 2010 were published in mid-January in volume I edited entitled "Shovel Ready: Archaeology and Roosevelt's New Deal for American." Details can be found at:
<http://www.uapress.ua.edu/product/Shovel-Ready,5507.aspx>

The Willey session papers presented this year in Memphis, in the session chaired by Anna Lunn and David H. Dye entitled "New Deal Archaeology in The Tennessee Valley," are also to be published by The University of Alabama Press—hopefully sometime in 2014. David Dye is editing the collected volume.

Look forward to seeing you all in April!

Bernard K. Means
Director, Virtual Curation Laboratory



Cover of Shovel Ready inset into the photograph from which the cover image was extracted.

***Teocentli*: A Brief History**

By Jonathan E. Reyman

Curator of Anthropology, Illinois State Museum

Carl Guthe founded *Teocentli* in 1926 as a biannual letter, a relatively informal means of communication with other New World archaeologists. To initiate the exchange, he mailed a letter to 45 people (the original list of names apparently is not extant) – to all “those interested in the archaeological phases of the corn culture people of the New World” (McGimsey 1998: v) – and *Teocentli* was born. Thirty-nine scholars replied for the first two issues, a veritable *Who's Who* in American archaeology, e.g., Harold Colton, Byron Cummings, Roland B. Dixon, Neil M. Judd, A.V. Kidder, S. K. Lothrop, J. Alden Mason, Earl Morris, and N. C. Nelson. Subsequent issues received contributions from Lyndon Hargrave, Emil Haury, Alfred Kroeber, Paul S. Martin, W. C. McKern, Zelia Nuttall, J. Eric Thompson, and George C. Vaillant, among many others.

Even in those earlier days of the profession, it was not always possible for archaeologists to keep abreast of the latest developments, and *Teocentli* served as an important source for first glimpses into what was happening in the field. It still does.

In issue No. 4, Guthe wrote that he wished “we could know more about the personal lives of the men of whom we read and hear so much in the course of our work” (McGimsey 1998: v). His wish was not met with universal approval among contributors, but accounts of personal news started appearing by the end of the 1920s and seem to have become a larger and more important part of yearly contributions as time has passed.

The first obituaries appeared in 1929 – Wesley Bradfield and Andrew A. Kerr – and the membership also agreed to start meeting together at various national meetings (It is now usually held at the SAA annual meeting). According to McGimsey (1998:v), “it was this group of people, and later additions, who getting together at the Indianapolis meeting of the Central Section of the AAA, were largely responsible for forming the SAA in 1934.”

Teocentli was published twice yearly during Guthe's tenure as editor. His son, Alfred “Ted” Guthe took over as editor in 1955 and changed the publishing schedule from biannually to yearly. *Teocentli* has remained a yearly publication since and has been published without interruption since 1926. Most *Teocentlists*, as members are now called, are loyal, long-time correspondents; a few such as the late William R. Ritchie and Gordon R. Willey, contributed for 60 years; there are currently two 50-year contributors and several 40-year contributors.

The early issues were produced either by mimeograph or spirit duplicator. When Ted Guthe died in 1983, Hester Davis and Charles R. “Bob” McGimsey III became co-editors, and continued as editors for 25 years. Sometime after 1983, issues began to be published by the photocopy process, and in 2003, the first black-and-white photographs were included (Issue No. 106). Toward the end of their tenure, Davis switched the publishing process to a desktop system using Adobe InDesign®. Reyman assumed the editorship in 2009 and invited contributors to include color photographs with their yearly letters. The January 2010 issue (No. 113) also had the first cover photograph, a color image of a Navajo pictorial rug featuring a large corn plant from the Illinois State Museum's ethnographic collection. Subsequent issues have also had color covers, images either submitted by contributors or chosen by the editor. The January 2012 issue (No. 115) has color images on both front and back covers, and the forthcoming issue (No. 116 – January 2013) will have an image submitted by a contributor.

Membership has waxed and waned over the 86 years of *Teocentli's* existence. From the original 39 members, a high of 152 contributors was reached in 1954. In 1998, the number had dropped to about 110, and the current membership is about 85. An effort is being made to increase the number of Teocentlists, especially because the existing membership is growing older. The current average age is probably in the late 60s or early 70s. Dues are now \$8.00 per year but are expected to hold steady despite rising postage costs because, unless otherwise requested, as of the January 2012 issue, *Teocentli* is now delivered via email as a .pdf file. Only about a dozen members request the paper copy. From member responses, *Teocentli* remains a valuable resource, its arrival anticipated and awaited each January.

Obituaries are usually included in each year's issue, increasingly so in recent years. Sometimes there are multiple remembrances of an individual, submitted either separately or as part of a member's annual letter. Such was the case, for example, for Richard Woodbury's death in 2009. Given the general decline in obituaries in anthropological journals, obituaries are an important component of *Teocentli* and are a significant part of the history of the discipline.

Teocentli is archived in the National Anthropological Archives, the Tozzer Library at Harvard, the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, and the University of Arizona library. The Illinois State Museum library has an incomplete set of issues. *Teocentli* continues to be a unique resource in American archaeology.

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1. Request for Information on CCC Archaeology Project in North Dakota

In 2008, Paleocultural Research Group (PCRG) and the State Historical Society of North Dakota carried out a limited testing project at the Ward Earthlodge Village site (32BL3, now known as "Chief Looking's Village"), a sixteenth-century fortified settlement located in Bismarck, North Dakota, that originally was excavated by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service. The CCC camp responsible for the work was DSP-1, Company No. 2768, mustered in Bismarck in July 1934. A topographic map of the site indicates that it was produced by the "National Park Service, State Park Emergency Conservation Work" in September 1934. The CCC subsequently constructed three replica earthlodges on the site. We have excavation plan maps and a single photograph of their work, but no other documentation. If you are aware of other records, such as camp newsletters or photographs or NPS documentation, please contact Dr. Mark Mitchell, PCRG Research Director, at Mark.Mitchell@paleocultural.org.

2. Request for Information on 1930s archaeologists

Nathanael Heller (nheller@rcgoodwin.com) is looking for information on: J. Richard Czajkowski, Ph.D., listed as the project archeologist for the CWA excavation of the Little Woods sites in Orleans Parish, Louisiana, in 1934; Mr. Maurice K. Weil, who supervised the Little Woods excavations from January 17 until February 15, 1934; and, Clarence L. Johnson, Historian, who supervised an excavation at the Tchefoncté Site for the CCC in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, in 1938.

Call for Interest

Dear Colleagues,

I am seeking your input on whether there is interest among members of the Society for a symposium which focuses on the career of archaeologists who made significant contributions to our discipline between the end of World War II and the advent of the National Historic Preservation Act (1945-1970) and the rise of Cultural Resource Management in American Archaeology. Included would be professional archaeologists from state, federal, and academic institutions who made significant strides in archaeology on shoe-string budgets. This would not be limited to professional archaeologists, but would include avocational archaeologists as well. The end result would be an edited volume to be published possibly through the University of Alabama Press. The symposium would be set for the 2014 SAA meeting in Austin, Texas. If interested, please contact me at ptrader@graypape.com or at 513-703-1586.

Patrick Trader, Gray & Pape, Inc.

Robert Stoddart Robertson (1839-1906): Medal of Honor Recipient and Early Archaeologist in Indiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky

by Donald B. Ball, Independent Researcher, Louisville, Kentucky



**Figure 1. Robert Stoddart Robertson (1839-1906).
Reproduced from Robertson
1895:frontispiece.**

Beginning the present comments with a personal aside, the motivation for preparing this biographical sketch originated in the process of my researching the history of archaeology in the central Cumberland River Valley many miles from the home town of the author of a salient article which caught my attention. Although the author of a short descriptive report titled "Antiquities of Nashville, Tenn." published in the *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution ...for 1877* is identified merely as "R. S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne, Ind." (Robertson 1878a), further research indicates that this work may be attributed to Robert Stoddart Robertson (**Figure 1**) of Fort Wayne who lived an interesting life both before and after exploring a stone box cemetery in Nashville in August 1877. Born on April 16, 1839, in North Argyle, New York, he subsequently moved to New York City where he studied law and passed his bar examination in 1860.

During the Civil War while serving as a 1st Lieutenant in Company K of the 93rd New York Infantry, his unit fought at Corbins Bridge, Virginia, on May 8, 1864. As his unit's line was about to collapse, at great personal risk he successfully rallied the troops and prevented their defeat. For this action, Robertson was belatedly awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor on August

2, 1897. At the end of the war, he was promoted to Brevet Colonel, a title he would carry for the rest of his life.

Following the war, Robertson and Elizabeth Harrington Miller, his bride of one year, made the decision to move to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he resumed his legal practice. Having a keen interest in and aptitude for city and state politics he rapidly moved up the political ranks. His ensuing adventures on the political roller coaster of the era are summarized by Hawfield (1994):

...Col. Robert S. Robertson, a Civil War hero and local historian ...served in the State Senate in the mid-1880s. When Lieutenant Gov. Mahlon Manson died in 1886, the Republican-controlled Legislature elected Robertson to the position, where he presided over that body. But the Democratic majority elected in 1887 forbade Robertson from assuming his place as presiding officer when the Legislature convened. Eventually, Robertson was forcibly ejected from the Senate floor amidst the wildest hullabaloo it had ever seen, and the Fort Wayne man became the Republican martyr of "The Indiana Rebellion of 1887."

As was not uncommon in the era in which he lived, Robertson appears to have pursued a number of interests. Within the pages of the April 1878 issue of *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, editor Stephen D. Peet (1878:51) remarked:

At Fort Wayne, Indiana. — Here lives Hon. R. S. Robertson, whose delightful home is full of the fruits of his industry, as a collector and student. The former Mayor of the city is also something of an antiquarian, having in his library some fine specimens of missals and old books, which are entertaining to those who have a taste for such things.

Among the individuals listed in *The Naturalists Directory [for] 1884* (Cassino, ed. 1884:112) is, "Robertson, R. S., Fort Wayne, Allen Co., Ind. *Arch. Min. C.*" The abbreviations following the entry for Robertson reflect his interest in archaeology and mineralogy collection, respectively.

As it relates to the history of Cumberland Valley archaeology, it is of interest that Robertson was in Nashville, Tennessee, in August of 1877 to attend a session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Presumably he was a member of the Association and may have read studies by Joseph Jones (1869; 1876) about the region prior to his trip. Indeed, it is tempting to speculate that he likely met and spoke with Frederic Ward Putnam and John Wesley Powell, both of whom are known to have attended that conference and devoted time to visiting various prehistoric sites in and near Nashville. Robertson's brief article indicates that he made a particular effort to see such graves while in Nashville and personally undertook the excavation of several previously undisturbed graves in the remnants of a sizable prehistoric stone box (Mississippian era) cemetery adjacent to the slope of Zollicoffer Hill located on the left bank of the Cumberland River downstream and west of Nashville. In the report he wrote describing this excursion, Robertson (1878a) gave special attention to describing the artificial deformation of the crania he unearthed. It may be noted that subsequent excavations at this site were undertaken by Frederic Ward Putnam in September 1877 (Putnam 1973:37-38) and Gen. Gates P. Thruston about 1878 (1897:300-301).

In the course of his travels, Robertson also examined two rock shelters in Breckinridge County, Kentucky. His remarks (Robertson 1875a:367) concerning one of these are eerily reminiscent of the experiences of many modern archaeologists:

My attention having been attracted to reports of human remains found in a cavern or rock-shelter near Hardinsburgh, Ky., I visited the locality May

12, 1874, but was not early enough to forestall the vandalism nearly always displayed when such remains are discovered, and by which many valuable relics are destroyed, or scattered and lost. Nearly everything of value to the ethnologist had been dug out and carelessly destroyed, and out of thirty or more human skeletons of all sizes, from infants to adults, exhumed, I was informed that only one skull had been preserved...

Discounting these forays into the Cumberland and Ohio valleys, Robertson is perhaps better known by modern archaeologists and ethno-historians for the series of descriptive articles he wrote concerning antiquities (primarily mounds) in and near his adopted home town of Fort Wayne and elsewhere in northern Indiana (Robertson 1875b; 1875c; 1878b; 1878c; 1879a; 1880), his notes regarding Miami Indian history (Robertson 1890) and burial practices (Robertson 1879b), a paper on an early trail in northern Indiana (Robertson 1879c), and a short article on Indian place names in the mid-west (Robertson 1878d; 1878e). However his antiquarian approach to the study of prehistoric remains might be viewed by a modern audience, it is appropriate to observe that Robertson's work was respected by his contemporaries and he knew and associated with some of the brightest and best minds of American archaeology and ethnography of his era. As announced (Anonymous 1879) in the August 1879 issue of *The Magazine of American History*:

International Congress of Americanists

The third session of this society will be held at Brussels, from the 23d to the 26th of September, 1879, under the protection of the King of the Belgians, the presidency of the Count of Flanders and the patronage of the city of Brussels...

The American delegation consists of Messrs. R. B. Anderson, of Wisconsin, Hubert Bancroft, of California, Levi Bishop, of Michigan, E. T. Cox and R. S. Robertson, of Indiana, M. F. Force and Stephen Peet, of Ohio, Albert S. Gatschet and Spencer Baird, of the District of Columbia, C. C. Graham, J. K. Paterson, and [Nathaniel Southgate] Shaler of Kentucky, [J. D.] Moody, of Illinois, and Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

Robertson's research was by no means restricted to prehistoric remains. His publications on a variety of other subjects include (but are not limited to) politics (Robertson 1888a; n.d.), education (Robertson 1888b; 1892a), history (Robertson 1872; 1879d; 1879e; 1892b; 1889; 1954; Slocum and Robertson, eds. 1905), military history (Robertson 1881; 1884; 1888c; 1895), and local Masonic history (Robertson 1898).

During his public service career, Robertson served as a Trustee of Indiana University and was appointed as a member of the Utah Commission by President Benjamin Harrison. He was an active member of Fort Wayne's Masonic Lodge 267 and 32^o Mason. Robertson died in his sleep at home on August 24, 1906 (some sources report a date of August 25, 1906), and was interred in Fort Wayne's Lindenwood Cemetery. For more extensive biographical information relating to Robertson's military service and political career, interested readers should consult Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County (n.d.).

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On Frederic Ward Putnam and Other Topics in the History of Anthropology: A Bibliography of Publications by Ralph W. Dexter

Marlin F. Hawley
Wisconsin Historical Society

Introduction

The late biologist and historian of science Ralph W. Dexter contributed numerous papers between 1965 and 1990 of particular interest to historians of American archaeology and anthropology. These articles divide into a lengthy suite of papers focused on Frederic Ward Putnam, tracing his career from his early work as a student of Louis Agassiz, through his later anthropological activities and his role in the development of several important museums, including the Peabody Museum at Harvard University, the American Museum of Natural History, Field Museum of Natural History, and the University Museum at the University of California in Berkeley.

The second set of Dexter's papers is not focused specifically upon Putnam but cover other issues or sidelights in the history of American archaeology, including the controversies surrounding the Calaveras skull and the fraudulent Davenport stones. That being said, a couple of these publications, including those on the latter topics, include correspondence of Putnam. Two papers, one early in Dexter's career and the other late, discuss the life and ethnobiological work of his friend, the noted anthropologist, Frank G. Speck.

Ralph Warren Dexter (1912-1991)

Ralph W. Dexter was born April 7, 1912 in the fishing town of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and at an early age developed an abiding interest in natural history. This interest led him to the University of Massachusetts, where he took a Bachelor of Science degree in biology in 1934. It was then on to the University of Illinois, which in 1938 awarded him the Ph.D. His dissertation focused on ecological interactions of marine communities in a tidal inlet near his hometown. Even prior to receiving his degree, Dexter settled down in Kent, Ohio, and began teaching in the biology department at Kent State University (KSU). For the next 45 years, until his retirement, Dexter taught an array of courses in ecology, field zoology, biogeography, entomology, ornithology, mammalogy, and, finally, the history of biology (really the natural sciences, in the late nineteenth century sense). He devoted several decades to research on the chimney swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), a migratory bird that nested part of the year on the KSU campus, over the years issuing a number of articles on the results of these studies. On ornithology and a host of other topics, ranging from pedagogy to malacology, Dexter eventually published over 250 papers in the course of his career (Burt 1992; Niederhofer and Stuckey 1993). His papers in the history of science are abundant; in his concern regarding the preservation of scientific records he was almost prescient (i.e., Dexter 1961), and he otherwise supported history of science research and publication through contributions to the History of Science Society endowment fund (Editors 1977:291). Under the auspices of the Ohio Academy of Sciences (of which he was, from the mid-1940s until his death, a member and often an officer), he organized history of science symposia. For a time he was the Academy historian (Dexter 1966:353). His interest in the history of anthropology was almost equally longstanding, as reflected in his scholarly output and also in the fact that he was a long-time subscriber to the *History of Anthropology Newsletter*. In the end, he was, it has been said, one of the last generalists in his chosen discipline; his bibliography amply supports the claim.

Although long possessed of a deep interest in the history of the natural sciences, which in the late nineteenth century developed into the disciplines of biology and other allied sciences, Dexter only began publishing the occasional paper on such topics in the mid-1950s. Over time, a major subsection of this corpus was devoted to Frederic Ward Putnam (1839-1915), a student of Louis Agassiz, and also one of the founders of American anthropology and archaeology (Boas 1915; Browman 2002; Freed 2012; Kroeber 1915; Tozzer 1933). In 1965 he published a paper entitled, "Contributions of Frederic Ward Putnam to Ohio Archaeology," in *The Ohio Journal of Science*. Over the next 25 years Dexter returned often to Putnam as a subject, penning at least another 22 papers and a short comment in the journal *Science* reviewing facets of Putnam's storied career, with the last of these published in 1990, less than two years before his death on October 29, 1991 at the age of 79. Additionally, he contributed a short biography of Putnam to the first edition (1968) of the *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*. Dexter's paper, "The 'Salem Secession' of Agassiz Zoologists," recounts the story of the rebellion of Agassiz's students, Putnam among them, and is included in the bibliography because the event was formative in Putnam's early career. For these papers, Dexter drew heavily, though not exclusively, upon the Frederic W. Putnam Papers in the archives of the Harvard University Library. He was also in contact with Putnam's daughter, Alice, and his grandchildren, from whom he received not only encouragement but also acquired additional correspondence, images, and other material that filled gaps in the record and that aided in presenting a more rounded picture of Putnam.

According to Hinsley (1994:9-10; cf. Anonymous 1995:24),

The papers of the late Ralph W. Dexter in the Kent State University [Special Collections and] Archives contain six boxes of important materials relating to the career of Frederick [sic] Ward Putnam.... Among the Putnam materials are a cache of wonderful photos of Putnam, his family, and the houses they lived in; sketches, and letters (1858-60) from Putnam to his first wife, Adelaide, before they were married. There is also material (originally in the American Museum of Natural History, Department of Anthropology and transmitted to the Harvard University Archives in 1944) relating to Putnam's career at the AMNH. These include many letters from Franz Boas (notably a series written from British Columbia in 1897, which was almost certainly not copied anywhere else). There is also at least one very long letter, written in 1895 from South America, from Adolph Bandelier, and much more – including Putnam's personal scrapbook of newspaper articles and notices about himself, his work, and anthropology.

This information, however, is no longer correct. In the late 1990s KSU Special Collections and Archives and Harvard University, Peabody Museum staff agreed that original Putnam-related material should be consolidated in one location, with the appropriate repository logically being the Peabody Museum (Amanda Faehnal, email to M.F. Hawley, January 3, 2013), as this was Putnam's "base" through much of his career. The Putnam materials from Dexter held by KSU were subsequently transferred in 1999 to Harvard, except for his notes and transcriptions (ca. 10 folders) from a 1965 visit to the Department of Anthropology at the University of California (UC) in Berkeley and one folder of transcribed Putnam correspondence with UC President Benjamin Ide Wheeler from 1903-9. Presumably, as these were not original documents of Putnam's, they were retained with the larger Dexter accession, which totals approximately 25 cubic feet. Dexter's papers in the archives

remain largely unprocessed, but contain copies of many of his publications, journals, and materials related to his studies of the chimney swift and kindred matters.

Finally, a note in Dexter's (1984:110), "'Dear Alice' – Letters from F.W. Putnam to His Daughter (1874-1914)," in the *Essex Institute Historical Collections* suggests that he "donated this collection of Putnam's letters ... to the Essex Institute Library." Dexter, in fact, does appear to have done so, as a packet of letters fitting the description is part of the holdings of the Phillips Library, Peabody Essex Museum (as the Essex Institute is now known). There is some uncertainty in this, for the library catalog does not list donor information on the collection (Irene V. Axelrod, emails to M.F. Hawley, January 10, 2013).

Bibliography

Geiger (1992) offers the most readily available bibliography of Dexter's publications; however, it extends only to 1986 and is also selective in its presentation (as it is a box, contents, list and nothing more). Thus, the list has been amended through the addition of several of Dexter's papers, both pre- and post-dating 1986. The potential for other papers not included here is probably good, as Dexter was prolific and often published in local and regional journals not easily searched via JSTOR, other academic on-line databases, or the Internet. Titles in each section are arranged in chronological order by year of publication.

Part I of the bibliography lists papers by Dexter on various aspects of Putnam's diverse career, including but not limited to anthropology and museology.

Part II includes articles by Dexter on topics in the history of archaeology and anthropology or with related content that are not specifically about Putnam. However, given Putnam's prominence as a naturalist, publisher (i.e., *The American Naturalist*), anthropologist and museum builder, as well as Dexter's intense interest in him not surprisingly Putnam's name appears in many of his other historical papers, including several of those listed here. Two of the papers focus on Dexter's friend, the anthropologist Frank G. Speck, with whom he ventured into the field on four occasions in the late 1940s and collaborated on as many publications (i.e., Speck and Dexter 1946, 1948, 1951, 1952). Following Speck's death in 1950, Dexter completed the drafts of their final two collaborative papers. In Speck, Dexter evidently found a kindred spirit: a man as curious about the natural world and everything in it as he was. Probably the same could be said of Putnam.

I. Articles on Frederic Ward Putnam

- 1965 The "Salem Secession" of Agassiz Zoologists. *Essex Institute Historical Collections* 101:27-39.
- 1965 Contributions of Frederic Ward Putnam to Ohio Archaeology. *Ohio Journal of Science* 65(3):110-117.
- 1966 Frederic Ward Putnam and the Development of Museums of Natural History and Anthropology in the U.S. *Curator* 9(2):151-155.
- 1966 Putnam's Problems Popularizing Anthropology. *American Scientist* 54(3):315-332.
- 1966 Contributions of Frederic Ward Putnam to the Development of Anthropology in California. *Science Education* 50(4):314-318.
- 1966 Some Herpetological Notes and Correspondence of Frederic Ward Putnam. *Journal of the Ohio Herpetological Society* 5(3):109-114.
- 1966 Frederic Ward Putnam's Interests in Natural History. *Nature Study* 20(3):1-2.
- 1966 Amerind. [Note.] *Science* 152(3727):1330.
- 1968 Frederic Ward Putnam. *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, Vol. 13, edited by David L. Sills, pp. 222-223. Crowell Collier and Macmillan, New York.
- 1969 Correspondence between Lieutenant R.E. Peary and Professor F.W. Putnam on Arctic Ethnology. *Ethnohistory* 16(2):177-189.

- 1970 The Role of F.W. Putnam in Founding the Field Museum. *Curator* 13(1):21-26.
- 1970 Historical Aspects of F.W. Putnam's Systematic Studies on Fishes. *Journal of the History of Biology* 3(1):131-135.
- 1971 The Putnam-Abbott Correspondence on Palaeolithic Man in North America. *Actes du XII^e Congress International d'Histoire des Sciences, Tome IX, Histoire de Sciences de L'Homme*, pp. 17-21. Paris.
- 1973 F.W. Putnam's Original Description (1862) of a Double-Headed Bisexual Black Racer (*Coluber constrictor* Linn.) – A Historical Record. *Herpetological Review* 7(4): 158-159.
- 1976 The Role of Frederic W. Putnam in Developing Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History. *Curator* 19(4): 303-310.
- 1978 Guess Who's Not Coming to Dinner: Frederic Ward Putnam and the Support of Women in Anthropology. *History of Anthropology Newsletter* 5(1):5-6.
- 1979 The Impact of Evolutionary Theories on the Salem Group of Agassiz Zoologists (Morse, Hyatt, Packard, Putnam). *Essex Institute Historical Collections* 115:144-171.
- 1980 F.W. Putnam's Role in Developing the Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology. *Curator* 23(3): 183-194.
- 1982 The Putnam-Metz Correspondence on Mound Explorations in Ohio. *The Ohio Archaeologist* 32(4): 24-28.
- 1982 Putnam as Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1873-1898). *Essex Institute Historical Collections* 118:106-118.
- 1984 "Dear Alice" – Letters of F. W. Putnam to His Daughter (1874-1914). *Essex Institute Historical Collections* 120: 110-131.
- 1984 F. W. Putnam's Scientific Studies at Mammoth Cave (1871-1881). *The NSS (National Speleological Society) Bulletin* 46(1): 10-14.
- 1985 Contributions of F. W. Putnam (1839-1915) to Archaeoethnobiology. *Journal of Ethnobiology* 5(2): 135-141.
- 1989 F.W. Putnam at the Serpent Mound in Adams County, Ohio: A Historical Review. *Journal of the Steward Anthropological Society* 18(1-2):141-150.
- 1989 The Putnam-Kroeber Relations in the Development of American Anthropology. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 11(1):91-96.
- 1990 The F.W. Putnam-Edward Palmer Relations in the Development of Early American Ethnobotany. *Journal of Ethnobiology* 10(1):35-41.

II. Miscellaneous Articles on the History of American Anthropology and Archaeology

- 1954 On Field Trips with Frank G. Speck. *The Biologist* 36(1):13-17.
- 1960 The Summer Field Meetings of the Ohio Academy of Science (1892-1905). *Ohio Journal of Science* 60(5):262-265.
- 1972 Col. Charles Whittlesey (1808-1866) – Noted Scientist and Historian from Tallmadge, Ohio. *Portage County (Ohio) Historical Society Newsletter* 11(3): Supplement, pp.1-6.
- 1966 Origin of the Social Science Sections of the Ohio Academy of Science. *Ohio Journal of Science* 66(5):455-458.
- 1977 Contributions of Some Cincinnati-Area Physicians to the Development of Ohio Archaeology in the 19th Century. *Ohio State Medical Journal* 73(6):409-411.
- 1978 Caleb Atwater (1778-1867) – Pioneer Ohio Naturalist and Archaeologist. *Portage County (Ohio) Historical Society Newsletter* 17(3): 3-7.
- 1978 On the Anatomy of Ambidextrous Anthropologists. *History of Anthropology Newsletter* 2(1):9.
- 1979 Dr. John Strong Newberry (1822-1892) As a Pioneer Scientist. *Portage County (Ohio) Historical Society Newsletter* 18(1): 3-6.
- 1981 More on the Davenport Conspiracy. *Iowa Archaeological Society Newsletter* 98(1):13-14.
- 1984 Contributions of Frank G. Speck (1881-1950) to Ethnobiology. *Journal of Ethnobiology* 4(2): 171-176.
- 1986 The Central Ohio Scientific Association of Urbana (1874-78). *The Ohio Journal of Science* 86(4):168-171.

1986 Historical Aspects of the Calaveras Skull Controversy. *American Antiquity* 51(2): 365-369.

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Browman, David L.

2002 The Peabody Museum, Frederic W. Putnam, and the Rise of U.S. Anthropology, 1866-1903. *American Anthropologist* 104(2):508-519

Burt, Jr., Edward H.

1992 In Memoriam: Ralph Warren Dexter, 1912-1991. *The Auk* 109(4):906.

Dexter, Ralph W.

1961 Records for Future Historians. *Science* 133(3447):209.

1966 Milestones: Ohio Academy of Science, 1891-1966. *Ohio Journal of Science* 66(4):353-359.

1984 "Dear Alice" – Letters of F. W. Putnam to His Daughter (1874-1914). *Essex Institute Historical Collections* 120: 110-131.

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1977 History of Science Society Endowment Fund: Contributors through January 31, 1977. *Isis* 68(2):290-292.

Freed, Stanley A.

2012 *Anthropology Unmasked: Museums, Science and Politics*. Orange Frazer Press, Wilmington, Ohio.

Geiger, Jeff

1992 Ralph W. Dexter Selected Publications, 1942-1986.
<http://speccoll.library.kent.edu/faculty/dexter.html>, accessed November 7, 2012.

Hinsley, C.H.

1994 Frederick Ward Putnam Papers. *History of Archaeology Newsletter* 21(2):9-10.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1915 Frederic Ward Putnam. *American Anthropologist* 17(4):712-718.

Neiderhofer, Relda E., and Ronald L. Stuckey

1993 Ralph Warren Dexter (1912-1991). *Ohio Journal of Science* 93(5):159-160.

Speck, Frank G., and Ralph W. Dexter

1946 Molluscan Food Items of the Houma Indians. *The Nautilus* 60(1):34.

1948 Utilization of Marine Life by the Wampanoag Indians of Massachusetts. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 38(8):257-265.

1951 Utilization of Animals and Plants by the Micmac Indians of New Brunswick. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 41(8):250-259.

1952 Utilization of Animals and Plants by the Malecite Indians of New Brunswick *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 42(1):1-7.

Tozzer, A.M.

1933 Biographical Memoir of Frederic Ward Putnam, 1839-1915. *Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences*, Volume XVI, pp. 125-153, plate.

Recent or Noteworthy Publications

Editor's note: thanks again to Marlin Hawley for his contributions to this latest list.

Aitchison, Kenneth

2012 *Breaking New Ground: How Archaeology Works*. Landward Research.

Editor's note: according to the author, the book is a contemporary history of professional archaeology in the UK since 1990 (up to the very end of 2010), so it looks at the long boom years of growth of opportunities, and then at how archaeology has coped since the onset of the economic changes in 2008. The book is available as an e-book at: http://www.amazon.com/Breaking-New-Ground-archaeology-ebook/dp/B007U5SAKK/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&

Allen, Charles

2008 *The Buddha and Dr. Fuhrer: An Archaeological Scandal*. Haus Publishing, London.

Boszhardt, Robert

2012 Finding Lost Mounds with the Wisconsin Historic Aerial Image Finder. *Wisarch News: Newsletter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society* 12 (2):3-10.

Editor's note: several of the sites discussed were excavated as part of archaeological investigations dating to the 1930s and well before.

Boldurian, Anthony T., Justin D. Mckeel and Mason G. Pickel

2012 Gifts From An Archaeologist's Bookcase: John L. Cotter's Library. *North American Archaeologist* 33(2): 193-237.

Cordell, Linda S.

2011 What Were We Thinking? What Do I Think? Assessing Michael B. Schiffer and his Behavioral Archaeology. In Special Issue: Assessing Michael Brian Schiffer and His Behavioral Archaeology. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 18:291-298.

Eskildsen, Kasper Risbjerg

2012 The Language of Objects: Christian Jürgensen Thomsen's Science of the Past. *Isis* 103(1):24-53.

Gänger, Stefanie

2009 Conquering the Past: Post-War Archaeology and Nationalism in the Borderlands of Chile and Peru, c. 1880-1920. *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 51(4):691-714

Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane

2011 Just Methodology? A Review of Archaeology's Debts to Michael Schiffer. In Special Issue: Assessing Michael Brian Schiffer and His Behavioral Archaeology. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 18:299-308.

Gill, David

2011 Excavating Under Gunfire: Archaeologists in the Aegean During the First World War. *Public Archaeology* 10:187-199.

Goodrum, Matthew R., and Cora Olson

2009 The Quest for an Absolute Chronology in Human Prehistory: Anthropologists, Chemists and the Fluorine Dating Method in Palaeoanthropology. *The British Journal for the History of Science* 42(1):95-114

Hawley, Marlin F.

2012 Archaeology at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: The Missing Years. *Wisarch News: Newsletter of the Wisconsin Archeological Society* 12 (2):11-14.

Huxley, Andrew

2010 Dr. Führer's Wanderjahre: The Early Career of a Victorian Archaeologist. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Third Series*, 20(4): 489-502.

Kelly, Arthur and edited by Gretchen Eggiman, Randy Heath, Richard Moss, Chris Webster, and Dylan Woodliff

2010 WPA Archaeological Excavations at the Macon North Plateau. *LAMAR Institute Publication* 150. LAMAR Institute, Savannah, Georgia.

Editor's note: Mark Williams, director of the Laboratory of Archaeology at the University of Georgia, needs to be commended for working with his students – who served as editors – for making Kelly's unpublished work on the Macon North Plateau available to the interested researchers. The volume is available at: http://www.thelamarinstitute.org/images/PDFs/publication_150.pdf

Kelly, Robert L.

2011 Why Did Binford's Middle-Range Program Outcompete Schiffer's Formation Process Program? *In Special Issue: Assessing Michael Brian Schiffer and His Behavioral Archaeology. Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 18:284-290.

Kjærgaard, Peter C.

2012 The Fossil Trade: Paying a Price for Human Origins. *Isis* 103(2):340-355.

Malley, Shawn 2008 Layard Enterprise: Victorian Archaeology and Informal Imperialism in Mesopotamia. *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 40(4):623-646

McNabb, John

2012 *Dissent with Modification: Human Origins, Paleolithic Archaeology and Evolutionary Anthropology in Britain 1859-1901*. Archaeopress, Oxford, England.

McVicker, Donald

2012 *Frederick Starr: Popularizer of Anthropology, Public Intellectual, and Genuine Eccentric*. Lanham, Maryland, AltaMira Press.

Editor's note: the author notes that "...it was [Starr's] sale to Field Museum of his sizeable archaeological collections from Mexico that put the Museum in the first rank of holders of Mexican artifacts. There's a sizeable chapter, "Collecting, Exploring, and Expeditioning," covering Starr's outrageous actions at the turn of the century.

Noël Hume, Ivor, and Henry M. Miller

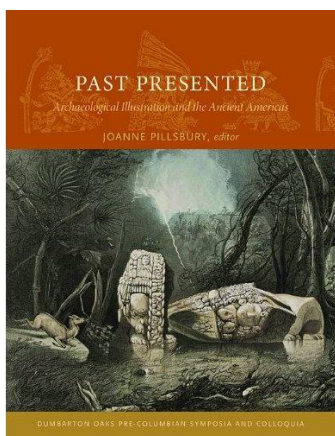
2011 Ivor Noël Hume: Historical Archaeologist. [Interview] *The Public Historian*, 33(1):9-32

O'Brien, Michael J. and R. Alexander Bentley

2011 Stimulated Variation and Cascades: Two Processes in the Evolution of Complex Technological Systems. In Special Issue: Assessing Michael Brian Schiffer and His Behavioral Archaeology. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 18:309-335.

Peebles, Christopher S.

2012 The Prehistory of Mr. Eli Lilly. *Southeastern Archaeology* 31:131-142.



Pillsbury, Joanne (editor)

2012 *Past Presented: Archaeological Illustration and the Ancient Americas*. Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, Washington, D.C.

Note: This is a spectacular volume and lavishly illustrated with a wide range of illustrations. The emphasis here is on the use of archaeological illustration to explore the past of Middle and South America, both from the past – the cover sports a mid-19th century illustration of Copan – and today, including a discussion of 3D imaging at the object, local, and regional levels. The historic illustrations alone are worth the inexpensive price of this volume, and include many rarely or never before seen images.

Plog, Stephen

2011 The Contribution of Behavioral Archaeology and the Research of Michael B. Schiffer to the Discipline. In Special Issue: Assessing Michael Brian Schiffer and His Behavioral Archaeology. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 18:278-283.

Reid, J. Jefferson and James M. Skibo

2011 Introduction to Assessing Michael Brian Schiffer and His Behavioral Archaeology In Special Issue: Assessing Michael Brian Schiffer and His Behavioral Archaeology. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 18:273-277.

Schiffer, Michael Brian

2011 A Behavioral Archaeologist Responds. In Special Issue: Assessing Michael Brian Schiffer and His Behavioral Archaeology. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 18:336-348.

Stapp, Darby C., and Roderick Sprague

2009 An Interview with Roderick Sprague. *Historical Archaeology* 43(2):135-149.

Truncer, James

2012 Research Discontinuity and the Development of Hyper-Short Chronology in Middle Atlantic Archaeology, 1920-1950. *North American Archaeologist* 33(2) 141-157.

Walz, Jonathan R., and Merrick Posnansky

2010 An Interview with Merrick Posnansky. *The African Archaeological Review* 27(3):177-210.