

c. 1865-1905, *Historical Archaeology*, 21(2):7-36.

1989 "Culture and the Chaos Paradigm," Paper invited for the 1st joint Archaeological Congress, Baltimore, January 7.

1990 "Non-Linear Dynamics in Cultural Processes: Implications for Theories of Culture and Cultural Evolution," Paper Invited for the Conference on Dynamical Description and Human Systems, University of Cambridge, December 10-13.

1991 "Towards an Historical Archaeology of Domestic Reform," in *The Archaeology of Inequality*, edited by Randall M. McGuire and Robert Paynter, Basil and Blackwell, Limited, Oxford.

1993 "A Feminist Approach in Historical Archaeology: 19th Century Domestic Reform," in *Historical Archaeology and the Study of American Culture: Proceedings of the 1991 Winterthur Conference*, Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, in press.

Volmar, Michael A.

1992 "Effigy Pestles from Massachusetts," Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, October 24, in press.

Wall, Diana DiZerega

1989 "The Ritualization of Family Dinner in New York City," Paper presented in the symposium "Making Women Visible through Historical Archaeology," paper presented at the 1989 Conference of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Baltimore, January 8.

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

Dr. Bruce G. Trigger delivered a paper to the Society for Antiquaries of Scotland in Edinburgh in November 1992 titled "Daniel Wilson and the Scottish Enlightenment". The paper is scheduled to be published in a future issue of the Society's *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. Below is an abstract of his paper:

The career of Daniel Wilson (1816-1892), the English-speaking world's first scientific archaeologist, embraced two continents and drew on his other skills as an artist, antiquarian, anthropologist, and university teacher. While Wilson's approach to archaeology was based on the work of the Scandinavian archaeologists Christian and Jens Worsaae, his understanding of human behaviour was shaped by the popular culture of early nineteenth-century Edinburgh, especially the thinking of Scottish primitivists and common sense philosophers and the romanticism of Sir Walter Scott. Like eighteenth-century Enlightenment philosophers, Wilson believed in cultural evolution but retained a creationist view of human origins and regarded human evolution, but his refusal to adopt an evolutionary view of the origin of the human mind led him to reject the racism that was introduced into studies of cultural evolution by Darwinians such as John Lubbock. By advocating the integration of aboriginal peoples into what he hoped would become a multiracial society in North America, Wilson continued to champion the concepts of the Enlightenment at a time when such ideals had become unfashionable.

On 16 April 1993 The Society for American Archaeology's Committee on the History of Archaeology held its symposium "Archaeology in Museums: Dynamic Interactions and Mutual Constraints." The symposium was chaired by Ms. Elin Danien (University of Pennsylvania) and Ms. Eleanor King (University of Pennsylvania). An abstract of the symposium is below:

The history of archaeology has long been intertwined with that of museums. As the cabinet of curios displaying archaeological artifacts gave way to the larger, more formalized institution we know today, archaeology found an operational home. Museums provided a professional habitat and material resources to archaeologists, who in turn generated fresh collections of ancient items for their sponsors. They also fired public imagination with tales of their exploits, thereby helping to fill museum coffers. The symposium will explore this symbiotic relationship and its lasting impact on the development of both the discipline and the harboring institution. Individual papers will examine different facets of their complex association to create a dynamic, diachronic picture of a still-evolving interaction.

Papers given during the meeting are noted below (author and title):

Elizabeth Tooker (Temple University) "American Anthropology in the Formative Years: The Case of the New York State Museum"

Don D. Fowler (University of Nevada-Reno) and Nancy J. Parezo (Arizona State Museum) "Mayans In Chicago, Moundbuilders in Buffalo. Archaeology at World's Fairs, 1876-1915"

Donald McVicker (North Central College) "Museums, Collections and World's Fairs"

Douglas Givens (Saint Louis Community College-Meramec) "The Bowditch Chair, Mayan Archaeology, and the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology: Philanthropy and Institutional History in the Development of Americanist Archaeology"

Christian E. Downum (Northern Arizona University) "Museums and the Influence of Native Americans on Southwestern Archaeology:"

Mark McConaughy (The State Museum of Pennsylvania) "Effects of Cultural Resource Management on Collection Strategies at the Section of Archaeology, The State Museum of Pennsylvania"

David Pendergast (Royal Ontario Museum) "I Wonder Where Museums Would Be Today...": Archaeology at the Royal Ontario Museum"

Elin Danién (University of Pennsylvania) "From Tlingits in Plains Clothing to Smoke Screens on TV: Public Programming at Penn's University Museum"

John Cotter (University of Pennsylvania) "Archaeology and National Icons"

Valerie Pinsky (Smithsonian Institution) and Stephen Williams (Harvard University) served as discussants for the symposium.

VIII. Announcements/Sources for the History of Archaeology

Announcements

The 66th Anniversary Pecos Conference will be held at Casa Malpais National Historic Landmark Site, Springerville, Arizona 13-15 August 1993. Those interested in obtaining more information about the conference should contact Dr. John W. Hohmann, Louis Berger and Associates, Incorporated (602) 234-1124/FAX 241-1561.

A conference on "Levallois Stone Age Tool-Making Technology" was held 11 through 15 May 1993 at the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania U.S.A. The purpose of the conference was to study this specialized flaking technology for stone tool-making believed to be found throughout Africa and Eurasia from 250,000 to 35,000 years ago. The outcome of the conference was an "intense definition [and] interpretation [of this lithic technology] by Paleolithic archaeologists from around the world." The conference, the first ever to focus exclusively on this topic, was organized by Dr. Harold Dibble, Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania and Associate Curator of European Archaeology, The University Museum, with Dr. Ofer Bar-Yosef, MacCurdy Professor of Prehistoric Archaeology, Peabody Museum, Harvard University. Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University Museum were sponsors of the conference. The conference brought together a large group of specialists, but a group that was marked as much by its diversity as its common interest in this topic. Some of the participants were modern specialists in the replication of Levallois tools, while others brought along insights they have gained in the technology through painstakingly piecing together hundreds or even thousands of prehistoric stone fragments that were created during the manufacture of Levallois implements. Further, virtually every area of the Old World where this technology occurred was represented during this conference. The conference was carefully planned and