

could not help but admire the objectivity, thoroughness, and painstaking procedures he demonstrated in the collection and analysis of factual evidence. There was no heady jumping to conclusions before the facts were in.

There was another quality of Dr. Cressman’s character that I came to admire. He did not give up easily in the face of negative criticism by his peers. On the contrary, he expanded the base of his own experience and perceptions by contacting specialists, such as Dr. Antevs. The novel experience and outlook of Antevs brought a more objective and perceptive orientation to a problem that local theorists had settled very much to their own satisfaction.

Memories of student days confirm what one sensed then. Cressman was a teacher, but he also was a staunch friend who wanted to see you succeed.

Reflecting on his own career, I am sure that Dr. Cressman would advise all of us to expect that, at some point in our careers, serendipity would have a part to play.

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*Reprinted by permission of Mrs. Kay Voget. Professor Fred W. Voget died 8 May 1997.
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Fred Voget’s anthropological career saw him become an expert in the ethnohistory of the Mountain and River Crow. Fred took his Ph.D., from Yale in 1948 and continued with this interest in the ethnography of the North American Indian. Aside from Fred’s career in ethnology, he wrote extensively on the history of anthropology which culminated in this magnum opus *A History of Ethnology* (Holt, Reinhart, and Winston, 1968). Fred’s academic tenure at Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, spawned interest in anthropology at the undergraduate level of a number of students, including the Editor. The Editor remembers quite vividly the gatherings at the Voget household which included such luminaries as George Peter Murdock and Ward Goodenough. Most of Fred’s students knew nothing of his interest in Americanist archaeology as a student. Fred was never one to boast about his background and experiences. If you happened to be with Fred at the right time, gems of his days as a student would come flowing out. If you were interested in the history of anthropology and were lucky to be around when Fred talked about his background, you’d better have your pencil and paper ready!

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History of Historical Archaeology

by

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On Sunday April 19, 1998 Jean Carl Harrington (known to the profession as J.C. or “Pinky” Harrington) passed away at his home in Richmond, Virginia. At 96 Harrington’s life almost spanned the 20th century and did encompass the rise and establishment of professional Historical Archaeology in North America. Many consider Harrington to be the founder or “father” of Americanist Historical Archaeology. In 1936 he took over the newly created NPS-CCC project at Jamestown, Virginia and that event is arguably the inception of Historical Archaeology as an organized, scholarly discipline.

Historical Archaeology, now one of the most successfully expanding specializations within anthropological archaeology, is the archaeology of the Modern World. Chronologically it investigates the Early Modern Period (AD 1400 - 1600), the establishment of the first true worldsystem (AD 1600 - 1800) and the transformation of that system in the continuing Industrial Revolution (AD 1800 - present). This coverage not only spans the last six or five centuries of human cultural history but is also global in scope. Historical Archaeology is well established in North America, parts of Western Europe (where it is designated "Post-Medieval Archaeology") and Oceania. Work on recent historic sites is also well along in Africa (especially West and South Africa), Latin America and parts of Asia. It is quite logical that one of the first major historic "digs" in North America selected Jamestown, the first (1607) permanent English settlement in the United States.

In 1998 Historical Archaeology has a respectable history covering a good sixty years, and a protohistory equal to that of prehistoric archaeology. There are numerous isolated examples of work at, or encounters with, recent (post AD 1400) archaeological sites dating from the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries in both America and Europe. A scientifically controlled excavation, at the site of the Miles Standish 17th century homestead in New England, even dates back to 1856. Globally the history of the field can be seen in a time line highlighting a few key events and the sequencing of new research associations.

Historical Archaeology Time Line:

1620 - Pilgrim colonists open burial mounds on Cape Cod and find a mixture of aboriginal and historic European artifacts.

1796 - Two surveys and excavations at Champlain's St. Croix Settlement (1604-1605), Doceas Island, Maine, are undertaken to answer a specific historic-political question.

1855 - Fr. Felix Martin, S.J. carries out limited excavation at a 17th century Jesuit mission site in Canada.

1856 - James Hall excavates and carefully records the foundations of the Miles Standish house in Duxbury, Massachusetts.

1906 - Antiquities Act (United States)

1927 - Arthur Woodward starts a long term study of historic European trade goods found on New World native sites.

1935 - Historic Sites Act (United States)

1934-1941 - First major excavations at Jamestown, Virginia. Many similar projects open at historic settlements, forts and missions across the United States and Canada.

1939 - Kenneth E. Kidd starts work at Sainte Marie I Mission (1639-1649) in Ontario, Canada.

1947 - J.C. Harrington starts excavations at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, North Carolina.

1949 - First major books (site reports) in the field are published:

The Excavation of Sainte Marie I (by) Kenneth E. Kidd

Franciscan Awatovi, the Excavation and Conjectural Reconstruction of a 17th Century Spanish Mission Establishment at a Hopi Town in Northwestern Arizona (by) Ross Gordon Montgomery, Watson Smith and John Otis Brew.

1953-1957 - Second major excavation at Jamestown under John Cotter with the assistance of Edward Jelks, Louis Caywood and Joel Shiner.

1955 - England: Donald Dudley and Michael Rix invent and put into print the term "Industrial Archaeology."

1956 - Anders Franzen locates the VASA (1625) in Stockholm Harbor

1958-60 - Johnny Ward's Ranch (1858-1903) excavated in Arizona.

1960-61 - Several events occurred:

John Cotter offers one of the first formal courses in Historical Archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Lecture course in Industrial Archaeology held in Manchester, England.

John Goggin publishes on Underwater Archaeology in the US. Conference on Historic Site Archaeology [1960-1982] founded by Stanley South.

1962 - Bernard L. Fontana and colleagues publish *Johnny Ward 's Ranch: A Study in Historic Archaeology* which becomes a basic guide to late 19th century artifacts.

1963 - Kenneth Hudson (England) publishes *Industrial Archaeology*.

1966 - Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology [CNEHA].

1967 - Two historical archaeological societies are born:

Society for Historical Archaeology [SHA] founded at a special international conference in Dallas, Texas.

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology [SPMA] fully established in England.

1970 - Australian Society for Historical Archaeology [ASHA] founded in Sydney.

1972 - Society for Industrial Archaeology [SIA] founded in America.

1977 - Two seminal publications appear:

Stanley South publishes *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*.

James Deetz publishes *In Small Things Forgotten: the Archaeology of Early American Life*.

1978 - Ivor Noël Hume publishes *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*.

1981 - *Historical Archaeology*, journal of the Society for Historical Archaeology, moves from an annual to a biannual, and SHA membership passes 1,500.

1991 - *Crossmend* (Newsletter of the Historical Archaeology Research Group, University of Cape Town) starts publication in South Africa.

1997 - Joint 30th Anniversary Meeting of the SHA and SPMA. Part I (April 16-20th) convenes in Williamsburg, Virginia and Part II (November 3-7) in London, England.

1998 - January 7-10th: 31st Annual Meeting of the SHA in Atlanta, Georgia draws over 1,000 people from 18 countries who present 405 papers in 40 different sessions.

Currently there is a growing interest in the history of Historical Archaeology that parallels similar concerns with the history of prehistoric archaeology in America and the development of other specializations overseas.

Publications and manuscript sources on this history are few but increasing in number and quality. These secondary sources fall into a number of different, if overlapping, categories. The following survey highlights important sources as examples but is not an exhaustive list; indeed, there is no bibliography for the history of Historical Archaeology.

Surveys of the Field

Such syntheses tend to also outline, if somewhat superficially, the history of the discipline. This tradition commences quite early with J.C. Harrington's 1952 article, "Historic Sites Archaeology in America" and comes down to the present (Brown 1978, Deagan 1982, Salwen 1989 and Little 1994).

In 1978 the first, general source book for the field appeared: *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions* (edited by Robert L. Schuyler). As this volume only reprinted previous, classical items it is also a major primary documentation for the development of the field. Thirty-five chapters range from Carl Russell Fish's 1910 "Relation of Archaeology and History" to several papers from the 1970's. At least two articles (Cotter 1958 and Griffin 1958) had seen only limited distribution until this reprinting.

Articles on the History of Historical Archaeology

A small number of published papers focus exclusively on the history of the discipline or a specific topic within that history (e.g. Schuyler 1976, Rutsch 1977, Gruber 1984, Harrington 1984, Swauger 1984, Forman 1986, Allen 1991 and Huey 1997).

Graduate Theses and Dissertations

A handful of MA theses and Ph.D. dissertations are, or will be, concerned with the history of the field. Roni Hinote Polk's 1984 unpublished MA thesis, "Historical Archaeology at Jamestown, Virginia," is one of the few completed items in this category although others are in progress. Polk (1985) has also produced an important video, in which many of the field pioneers appear, on the history of the various Jamestown projects.

Obituaries and Memorials

As the pioneers of the field have passed away an increasing number of obituaries in the SHA journal and newsletter, as well as other outlets, have appeared that contain important data on disciplinary history as well as full professional bibliographies (e.g. Grange 1994, Clark and Lightfoot 1994, Sutherland 1995, Miller 1995, Jamieson 1995, Miller 1998). A similarly important source are the life-career statements for recipients of the two highest awards presented by the SHA: the J.C. Harrington Medal (established in 1982) and the Carol V. Ruppe Distinguished Service Award (established in 1991). These essays, which are read at the SHA annual meeting and subsequently published in *Historical Archaeology* are written by colleagues with intimate knowledge of the recipient's life and career (e.g. Brown 1997).

Anniversary Volumes

Although there are at least two festschrifts (Orr and Crozier 1984 and Yentsch and Beaudry 1992), which contain one or more papers on disciplinary history (Yentsch 1992), the two major anniversary celebrations involved the history of scholarly societies.

In 1986 the CNEHA celebrated its first 20 years with the publication of a special volume of *Northeast Historical Archaeology* dedicated to societal history: "Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology 1966 - 1986." Four papers outlined these two decades:

"Introduction" by E. Ann Smith

"The Beginnings of Modern Historical Archaeology in the Northeast and the Origins of the Conference on Northeast Historical Archaeology" by Paul R. Huey

"The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology: The Early Years" by Budd Wilson

"A Bibliography of Northwest Historical Archaeology" by David R. Starbuck

In 1993 the Society for Historical Archaeology, in turn, recognized its 25th year of existence with a special symposium organized by Charles Cleland, Edward Jelks and Robert L. Schuyler at the annual meeting in Kingston, Jamaica. These papers were published as a special section of Volume 21, Number 1 of *Historical Archaeology*:

"The Society for Historical Archaeology and Its First Twenty-five Years: Introduction" (by) Charles E. Cleland

"Historical Archaeology Before 1967" (by) John L. Cotter

"The Founding Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology" (by) Edward B. Jelks

"The First Half Decade: The Foundation of the Society for Historical Archaeology" (by) Charles E. Cleland

"Strange Fruit: Historical Archaeology, 1972-1977" (by) Stanley South

"Retrospective on the Society for Historical Archaeology, 1977-1982" (by) Kathleen Deagan

"Historical Archaeology Strove for Maturity in the Mid-1980s" (by) William Hampton Adams

"The Society for Historical Archaeology, 1987-1992" (by) Julia G. Costello

"The Society for Historical Archaeology: A Quarter Century of a National Archaeological Society" (by) Robert L. Schuyler

Major Works on the History of Historical Archaeology

Only two major publications survey the field's history and these are limited to North America. Kenneth E. Kidd in 1969 authored *Historic Site Archaeology in Canada*. Although it has a booklet format, Kidd successfully details the rise of the discipline for an entire country.

Kidd is also a chapter author for the most significant book in the field. In 1977 Stanley South cajoled 12 of his colleagues, all pioneers in the discipline, to do personal bio-historical accounts of the rise of Historical Archaeology in North America. It took 17 years to find a publisher willing to underwrite such a "specialized" volume! The book, *Pioneers in Historical Archaeology: Breaking New Ground* (1994), is an irreplaceable source of information on the formation and early history of the field. With one exception the original chapter authors stayed with the promised book, indeed, seven had died before 1994, and thus the topical and geographical range is quite complete. Contents include:

"From Architraves to Artifacts: A Metamorphosis" (by) J.C. Harrington

"Beginnings" (by) John L. Cotter

"St. Francis at Awatovi" (by) J.O. Brew

"The Phoenix of the North" (by) Kenneth E. Kidd

"Missions and Mills" (by) John W. Griffin

"Ventures into the Unknown" (by) Hale G. Smith

"Bead Typology: The Development of a Concept" (by) Roderick Sprague

"Historical Archaeology through the Back Door" (by) Carlyle S. Smith

"Historical Archaeology as I Saw It: 1935-1970" (by) George I. Quimby

"Culture, *Beigabe*, and History" (by) Robert S. Neitzel

"The Archaeologist and the Crew: From the Mountains to the Sea"
(by) Stanley South

"Frizzens of Brass, Alas," (by) Edward B. Jelks

"Path to Prelude: 'What Is Past Is Prelude; Study the Past' (by) Charles H.
Fairbanks

During the 17 year publication hiatus the SHA created the J.C. Harrington Medal (1982) and independently, as the book manuscript was uncirculated before 1994, nine of the chapter authors were honored with the award, while a tenth, John W. Griffin, posthumously received an SHA Award of Merit in 1996.

South's book, which is still in print, is a good starting point for anyone interested in the history of the field. Schuyler's 1978 anthology, also still available, is a logical companion collection of primary, published sources that outline the history of Historical Archaeology.

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