The Mississipians
STEPHEN WILLIAMS

The saga of this archaeological concept begins with "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," the first major work on American archaeology, which was published in 1848 by Squire and Davis. Searching for the origin of the "mysterious mound builders," these two early pioneers mapped the enigmatic earthworks and discerned two types of mounds—burial mounds and temple mounds. The former were usually conical; the latter, generally larger, were flat-topped pyramids and are now recognized as hallmarks of Mississippian culture.

The beginnings are difficult to trace archaeologically, but the culture probably began (ca. A.D. 7-800) in the Lower Mississippi Valley where fertile and easily worked soils offered a rich seed bed for really intensive agriculture based on corn, squash, and beans.

These village-living farmers were not unlike many Neolithic peoples around the world whether in the Middle East or Mesoamerica. We call the dwellers of these prehistoric towns and temples "Mississipians"—named for the great river basin which they ultimately controlled: from Kansas City to southeastern Ohio; from Spiro, Oklahoma, to Etowah, Georgia; from southern Iowa to Natchez, Mississippi. They represented a new cultural configuration—a new way of life—on a scale of political, economic, and social complexity not achieved anywhere else in native North America.

The Mississipians lived in wattle and daub houses, generally rectangular in floor plan and with thatched roofs, much like the Maya of Mexico today. The towns were of moderate size—1000 or more residents—often palisaded, sometimes with bastions. They farmed the nearby natural levee soils that determined their basic settlement pattern.

We can follow the rise of this culture centered in the area surrounding the mouth of the Ohio—and watch its

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My first wife, Mayday, and I were often in London, and we became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. James Mann. Mr. Mann was the Keeper of the Wallace Collection, which is counterpart to the collection in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston. He was also the Keeper of the Royal Collection of Armor in the Tower of London, which contains armor from the Middle Ages, worn by the English Royal Family. The Manns were apt to give fashionable dinner parties, and we were sometimes invited to these. On one occasion one of the guests was Captain Faulke, who was in the Lifeguards; the mounted troops in red coats, polished breastplates, and plumed helmets who escort the Royal Family on state occasions. Otherwise, Captain Faulke was the London representative for the Anderson Galleries in New York. The Anderson Galleries dealt in art of the most costly kind, and their auctions were black-tie social occasions by invitation only. The invitees came not only to bid but also to have the fun of watching the super rich bidding against each other for some masterpiece.

At this particular dinner, after the ladies had left the table and the port had gone around, it became evident that I had been invited especially to meet Captain Faulke, for he produced a great many photographs for me to see. My eyes stood out on stalks when I viewed these pictures—Iron Age helmets, swords, buckets called "situlae" decorated with animals, strings of many-colored beads, fascinating pieces of amber, and much else.

The pictures were part of the Mecklenburg Collection, so named for the excavator, the Duchess Paul Friedrich of Mecklenburg. She was born Princess Marie of Windischgratz, an Austrian land-owning family, a great part of whose estates was in what is now Slovenia (Yugoslavia). She was married to the younger son of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, hence her German title. She conducted large-scale excavations in Slovenia from 1905 to 1914 which were partially subsidized by Kaiser Wilhelm II, himself an amateur archaeologist. The objects that she found were kept in her country house, and they were inherited by her daughter, the Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg. The collection was confiscated in 1918 when the kingdom of Yugoslavia was formed. Years later when the Duchess Marie decided to sell the collection, she went to King Alexander to whom she was related and asked for its return. Soon after she sent it all to Zurich where it was stored.

This collection was now for sale, and Faulke asked me whether it would be a good thing to place on the American market since the likes of it had never been seen in the United States. Of course, I had to say that this would be just the thing for the American market, because it was the only way to get the collection to America and, if possible, to secure part of it for the Peabody Museum.

I went home and told Mr. Scott, the Director of the Peabody Museum, and Professor Hooton, who taught European prehistory in the Department of Anthropology, what I had seen and advised them to think hard about buying some of it. They assured me that it would probably be out of reach of the Peabody, but Mr. Scott particularly seemed very interested.

The next summer I was excavating in Ireland, and I asked Professor Mahr, an Austrian who was an expert in the Central European Iron Age and who was then on the staff of the National Museum of Ireland, about the Mecklenburg material. He had already been in touch with the Anderson Galleries and was forming a committee of European Iron Age experts to help him make an inventory of it. He assured me that it was a collection of enormous importance to European prehistory.

In the fall of 1934, the collection arrived in New York, and the Anderson Galleries prepared a very lush and heavily illustrated catalogue for the upcoming auction.

Mr. Scott and I went to New York to see it and to look at the catalogue. We decided that the only thing to do was to write to every museum we could think of, at home and abroad, to find out if it would be possible to set up some kind

How the Peabody Museum acquired the Mecklenburg Collection
HUGH HENCKEN

This Bronze Situla (from the Latin word for bucket), dating from the 4th century B.C., was excavated by the Duchess of Mecklenburg in Slovenia, Yugoslavia between 1905 and 1913. The relief decoration (of Eastern Mediterranean origin) depicts bands of animals: stags, does and ibex in alternating bands with stylized bud and plant motifs.
Height 27.5 cm; diameter 25.5 cm.
Peabody-Mecklenburg 15/V/6-7.

The Duchess of Mecklenburg
Photo: Hillel Burger
This solid bronze figurine was excavated by the Duchess of Mecklenburg from the great Early Iron Age (750-600 B.C.) cemetery at Hallstatt in the Austrian Alps. Though the species intended is unknown, the high, vertical horns resemble those in many representations of *Bos primigenius*, the large, wild cattle that roamed European forests as late as medieval times.


of system whereby each would purchase a part of the material and join in a combined publication of the whole thing. Professor Mahr had impressed me with the idea that the whole collection should be published in order to preserve its value. On the other hand, the New York dealers viewed it with astonishment and indeed hilarity because the Anderson Galleries had a reputation for handling first-rate works of art and, to the dealers, these archaeological objects, mostly uncleaned and in the state in which they were found, represented nothing but rubbish. Aside from a half-hearted offer from a Dutch Museum and a firm but small offer from the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford, the replies were all negative. Europe was in a depressed economic condition at the time, and the American museums were not interested because they knew nothing about the European Iron Age. Finally, I took the replies to Mr. Parke, the head of the Anderson Galleries, and the result was that the auction was called off. Mr. Parke was very much chagrined by this and told me he had never before called off a sale.

The Peabody Museum did have a small nest egg, however, which it had been saving for a good opportunity, and I was directed to see Dr. Samsonoff, the Duchess's agent, who held her power of attorney and was presently in New York. Samsonoff was a Russian Doctor of Laws and had been a functionary at the Imperial Court of Saint Petersburg, but now had joined the sad and penniless colony of White Russian refugees in Paris. Accordingly, I took the train to New York and interviewed Mr. Parke and Dr. Samsonoff. They both regarded my offer as impossible, so I took the train back to Boston. The next morning Dr. Samsonoff telephoned and asked me to come back. This was repeated five times in one week, and in the end I bought for the Museum the material from the cemetery at Magdalenska gora, which was perhaps a quarter of the whole collection. I had a feeling that Dr. Samsonoff accepted this small sum because he was running out of money and had to get back to Paris. The rest of the collection was stored in New York. (Years later Mr. Parke told me that his directors actually considered throwing away the rest of the collection to save on storage charges! Probably the interest shown by the Peabody Museum prevented this calamity.) At about this time, the Anderson Galleries were running into deep financial trouble, partly because the wealthy man who had paid their deficits had died. After his death the Galleries had several directors, and to each one I made the same call offering the small amount of money which was all that the Peabody could raise. Each director gave me the answer that he could do nothing because Dr. Samsonoff had the power of attorney, and he had gone back to Paris.

Further difficulties arose with the ugly story that the treasurer of the Anderson Galleries had insured the life of a would-be treasurer for a large sum and then hired a thug to hit him on the head with a piece of lead pipe. But the scheme failed because the victim did not die, and the perpetrator of the crime committed suicide. Finally, the Anderson Galleries were declared bankrupt, and all their possessions were to be auctioned off. My New York lawyer convinced the judge that the rest of the Mecklenburg Collection (now in storage) should be auctioned too, because the Anderson Galleries had spent so much money on the sale and got next to nothing back. I went with my lawyer to the auction, and when the Mecklenburg Collection came up, I rose and made my tiny bid. Referring to the portion from Magdalenska gora I had previously acquired, the auctioneer said, "You paid far more than that for much less." I said, "I know that, but this is all the money we have."

Since there were no other bidders, the Peabody Museum got the whole collection minus the small amount of material that the Ashmolean Museum wanted.

The shame of the affair was that the Duchess, whose resources had been diminished by World War I, got nothing at all for her mother's collection.
THE WOMAN THAT NEVER EVOLVED
Sarah Blaffer Hrdy
Harvard University Press
In *The Woman That Never Evolved* Hrdy introduces us to our nearest female relatives—competitive, independent, sexually assertive primates who have as much at stake in the evolutionary game as their male counterparts do. Female primates compete among themselves for rank and resources, but will bond together for mutual defense. They risk their lives to protect their young, yet consort with the very male who murdered their offspring when survival depends upon it. They tolerate other breeding females if food is plentiful, but chase them away when monogamy is the optimal strategy. Hrdy concludes that the sexually passive, noncompetitive, all-nurturing woman of prevailing myth never could have evolved within the primate order.

Dr. Hrdy, a sociobiologist, is convinced that to redress sexual inequality in human societies, we must first understand its evolutionary origins through the study of other living primates.

Peter S. Wells
Peabody Museum Press
This book is organized in two parts. The first presents a fully illustrated catalogue of the roughly 200 graves excavated by the Duchess of Mecklenburg between 1906 and 1914 at the Early Iron Age centers of Hallstatt in Austria and Štýňa in Slovenia. Accompanying the catalogue are discussions of other research at these major sites and of their importance in European prehistory as a whole. The second section provides a new synthesis and interpretation of existing information pertaining to society and economy in Early Iron Age Europe. A model, based upon the development of iron metallurgy at the beginning of the period, is proposed to account for the cultural changes that resulted in the emergence of the commercial towns and cities which characterized this dynamic final phase of European prehistory.

Sarah Blaffer Hrdy is a sociobiologist, and Peter S. Wells is Curator of Ethnography, Peabody Museum of Salem.

NISA: THE LIFE AND WORDS OF A !KUNG WOMAN
Marjorie Shostak
Harvard University Press
Nisa is a woman of the !Kung people, a people who live in the Kalahari Desert of southern Africa by means of humanity's oldest survival strategy—hunting and gathering.

This book presents the remarkable story of Nisa's life, told in her own words to Shostak, an anthropologist who managed, with Nisa's collaboration, to break through the immense barriers of language and culture to reach the level of intimate and honest talk. Nisa tells of her childhood, adolescence, marriage, of giving birth alone, the complexities of her many affairs, of divorce, the enduring sorrow of lost children.

It is a story full of echoes from a female past we can never know directly. In anyone's culture, Nisa is a remarkable woman.

Marjorie Shostak is an Associate of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University.
VIRACOCHA: THE NATURE AND ANTIQUITY OF THE ANDEAN HIGH GOD

Arthur A. Demarest
Peabody Museum Press

Viracocha was the creator god and a key figure in the elaborate state religion of one of the New World’s greatest civilizations, the Inca empire of South America. This work examines the nature of both the god Viracocha and Inca state religion itself. Dr. Demarest systematically reviews the many contradictory and confusing elements in the sixteenth-century Spanish conquerors’ descriptions of the Inca gods and their worship. Drawing on both primary sources and recent breakthroughs in ethnohistorical research, he resolves these problems by proposing a radically new interpretation of the Inca pantheon. Dr. Demarest argues that the state cult centered on a manifold sky god, only one of whose aspects was a creator/sun figure, Viracocha. Using archaeological and iconographic evidence as well as ethnohistory, he then traces the pre-Inca development of this central concept from its appearance in the most ancient evidence on Andean religion. He identifies and analyzes later manipulations of this state religion by Inca leaders—in response to the economic and political needs of their rapidly expanding realm. This latest Peabody Museum Monograph is a fascinating exploration of pre-Columbian religion and its role in culture change and ancient imperialism.

Arthur A. Demarest, Ph.D Anthropology 1981, is a Junior Fellow in the Society of Fellows, Harvard University.

SAVAGES AND SCIENTISTS

Curtis M. Hinsley, Jr.
Smithsonian Institution Press

This book offers the first full history of anthropology at the Smithsonian, from 1846 (when the Institution was founded), through the establishment of the Smithsonian’s Bureau of American Ethnology, to the early 1900s—critical years in the transition of anthropology from a loosely defined study to a modern university science.

The first Secretary of the Smithsonian, Joseph Henry, committed the prestige and resources of the young Institution to studies in linguistics, archaeology, and ethnology as part of his program “for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.”

The Smithsonian anthropologists helped lay the foundation for twentieth-century successes in the social sciences. For them, anthropology—in particular, the study of Native Americans—was a means of examining the material progress and spiritual decay of Victorian America. From the arid deserts of New Mexico to the cluttered offices at the Smithsonian, Victorian anthropology was intended to be a moral science for an outwardly confident but inwardly troubled nation.

Hinsley traces the evolution of the fledgling science of anthropology in detail. His portraits of major figures and their field and office work are based largely on previously unpublished material.

Curtis M. Hinsley, Jr. is a Visiting Scholar (from Colgate University) at the Peabody Museum, and is writing a history of the Peabody from its founding in 1866 through 1920.

HISTORIC HOPI CERAMICS: The Thomas V. Keam Collection of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University

Edwin L. Wade and Lea S. McChesney
Peabody Museum Press

The Peabody Museum’s Keam Collection of Hopi artifacts is one of the world’s finest and earliest documented holdings of prehistoric and historic Hopi material culture. Particularly important are the ceramics which represent the only complete and continuous collection spanning five centuries of ceramic development for this ancient and still thriving Native American culture. This book is a photographic inventory of the nearly 1500 historic ceramics in that collection.

The major portion of the book consists of a catalogue organized by ceramic type with vessels arranged by form, function, and design. Photographic plates accompany discussion of each type and its stylistic variations. The text includes essays on the history of the collection, and ethnographic sketch of the Hopi and discussion of designs. The volume concludes with a review of form and design changes in Hopi pottery through the 500-year period (A.D. 1400-1900) encompassed by the collection, and presents a preliminary typology of Hopi pottery based on both technical and aesthetic criteria.

Lea McChesney is a Curatorial Associate at the Peabody Museum. Edwin Wade is a Curator at the Philbrook Art Center, Tulsa.

ETHNIC CELEBRATION
June 5, 1982

Tunica burial

FOUR ANTHROPOLOGISTS: AN AMERICAN SCIENCE IN ITS EARLY YEARS

Joan Mark
Science History Publications

This book describes the activities and work of leading American anthropologists during the years 1865-1900. Using both private correspondence and published writings, Joan Mark has unearthed the stories, achievements and eccentricities of this unique scientific community. She describes the true magnitude of these pioneer American accomplishments in establishing anthropological methods and studies.

Frederic Ward Putnam (first Director of the Peabody Museum), Alice C. Fletcher, Frank Hamilton Cushing and William Henry Holmes founded, along with John Wesley Powell, the chief anthropological institutions of the United States. They pioneered the methods that dominated twentieth century anthropological work.

Through these four biographical sketches, the author shows the inner workings of a nineteenth century scientific community, including its rivalries and struggles for recognition and power. Hovering around these achievements and careers is the figure of Franz Boas, at first Putnam’s protege, then the leading, if overshadowing, influence in American anthropological work.

This book is the story of the birth, growth, and legacy of American anthropologists to a world science.

Joan Mark, Ph.D. (Harvard) is a Research Associate at the Peabody Museum.
Two New Publications from the World's Largest Anthropology Library

NANCY J. SCHMIDT, Librarian

Nancy J. Schmidt was educated at Oberlin College (B.A. 1958); the University of Minnesota (M.A. International Relations 1961); and Northwestern (PhD Anthropology 1965). She holds the Master's degree in Library Science from Indiana University (1971). She was appointed Director of the Tozzer Library in 1977. The focus of all her academic degrees was on Africa. Her primary areas of research interest are African literature and educational anthropology. She has prepared numerous curriculum guides, slide sets, and bibliographies for precocious education about Africa, as well as two volume annotated bibliography, Children's Books on Africa and Their Authors. Her most recent book Children's Fiction about Africa in English combines anthropological and literary approaches to the study of literature in its cultural context.

Tozzer Library has a unique card catalogue that includes entries for articles in journals and collections of anthropological essays, in addition to entries for books and serials. The card catalogue is arranged by a unique set of anthropological subject headings developed for Tozzer Library by Roland Dixon early in this century.

Each year Tozzer Library adds approximately 15,000 new entries to its author catalogue and approximately 35,000 new entries to its subject catalogue, since two or more subject headings are assigned to each article and book that are added to the catalogue. As a result, Tozzer Library's card catalogue of more than half a million entries provides the most comprehensive bibliography of anthropological literature found anywhere in the world. Harvard University's Anthropology Department considers it a valuable research tool and anthropologists and librarians in the United States and abroad rely on it for obtaining bibliographic information about anthropology.

Since 1963 Tozzer Library's main publication has been its book catalogue, Catalogue of the Tozzer Library of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, which reproduces its catalogue cards in over 70 volumes. As might be expected, such a large publication is very expensive, over $9,000, and less than 300 libraries throughout the world can afford to own it.

The process of indexing articles in over 1000 serials and 150 books each year to create catalogue cards is expensive in both staff time and money. One quarter of Tozzer Library's staff is engaged in indexing. These staff members must have both anthropological background and foreign language skills, since Tozzer Library's main languages of collection include French, German, Spanish, and Slavic languages in addition to English. However, Tozzer Library collects materials in other European languages, such as Italian and Scandinavian languages, which the indexing staff also must be able to read. In fact, one of the great strengths of Tozzer Library is its large collection of anthropological serials from all parts of the world. Through the Library’s indexing system the specific contents of these serials are made known to users of Tozzer Library's card and book catalogues.

In times of sharply rising costs for both purchasing library materials and library maintenance, the continuation of Tozzer Library’s indexing system has repeatedly been questioned, especially so in the last few years. In 1979 when Tozzer Library became a department of the Harvard College Library, the cost of indexing was removed from the Library's budget. The indexing system is now supported by royalties that Tozzer Library earns from its index-related publications and by a financial contribution from Peabody Museum that covers the difference between royalties and the cost of the indexing system. In order to make Tozzer Library’s vast bibliographic resources more widely available to anthropologists, as well as to generate income to support the continuation of indexing articles, a bibliographic journal, Anthropological Literature, was started in 1979.

Anthropological Literature: An Index to Periodical Articles and Essays, published by Redgrave Publishing Company of Pleasantville, New York, is a quarterly journal based on current entries from Tozzer Library’s indexing system. Approximately 10,000 articles are listed in Anthropological Literature each year. The journal is organized in classified sections that correspond to the four major subfields of anthropology: cultural/social, archaeology, biological/physical, and linguistics, and a fifth section for general, methodological, and theoretical articles. Specific access to the articles is provided through four indexes of joint authors, major articles in books, and bibliographies. Each year there is an annual author index, which included over 16,500 entries for the first year. All of the indexes will be cumulated every five years. The indexes are prepared from the subject headings that are assigned to the articles. However, the indexes are less comprehensive than Tozzer Library’s subject headings, since it is beyond the capability of the Library staff to manually produce indexes that incorporate all of Tozzer Library's subject headings.

Anthropological Literature provides an inexpensive means of gaining access to Tozzer Library's bibliographic resources. It costs only $28 per year for individuals and $38 per year for institutions. In addition, three subfield editions are available for cultural/social anthropology, archaeology, and biological/physical anthropology at a cost of $14 per year for individuals and $22 per year for institutions.

It should come as no surprise that even without advertising, subscriptions to Anthropological Literature have already exceeded subscriptions to Tozzer Library’s book catalogue. Libraries in Europe, Japan, and North and South America which do not own Tozzer Library’s book catalogue subscribe to Anthropological Literature, thus making Tozzer Library's bibliographic resources available to a wider audience than has heretofore been possible. Individuals subscribe to Anthropological Literature too, especially graduates of Harvard University's Anthropology Department who are familiar with the unique features of Tozzer Library's card catalogue.

Anthropological Literature is the most comprehensive and current bibliography of anthropological articles available. None of the other indexes of anthropological articles such as Anthropological Index (Royal Anthropological Institute), International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, Anthropology (UNESCO), and Abstracts in Anthropology (Baywood Publishing Co.) include articles from books. Whereas Anthropological Literature covers approximately 1000 serials, the other bibliographies cover 650, 550, and 150 serials respectively. Only Anthropological Literature covers all of this information.
Index is a quarterly publication like Anthropological Literature. UNESCO’s International Bibliography and Abstracts in Anthropology are annual publications which appear at least two years after the date for the volume. As these comparisons indicate, Anthropological Literature has great potential for disseminating bibliographical information about anthropological literature.

In searching for a publisher for Anthropological Literature the Library staff received confirmation for what it has long known. Through its indexing and cataloguing functions Tozzer Library has created not only a huge anthropological bibliography, it also has created the world’s largest anthropological data base. A data base of the size represented in Tozzer Library’s card catalogue should be computerized, so that scholars can obtain on-line access to the Library’s resources.

For three years plans have been underway to computerize Tozzer Library’s indexing system. From the standpoint of a computer consulting company it is a very simple clerical task. In fact, it is a computer company’s standpoint of a computer consulting company it is a very simple clerical task. However, in the view of the current librarian, a major revision of the subject headings should be regarded as an investment in the future that will provide anthropologists with continual access to current anthropological literature. It was in this spirit that a substantial revision of Tozzer Library’s subject headings began late in 1977.

The Second Revised Index to Subject Headings is the first, but a major step, in what will be the continual revision of Tozzer Library’s subject headings. The revisions have included additions, deletions, and changes in emphasis of headings. The primary goal has been to provide subject headings that are both specific and accurate.

The additions and deletions to the subject headings reflect major changes in the research interests of anthropologists during this century. For example, a nineteen page section of headings for Biological Anthropology, Evolution, Fossil Man, and Primates. Each of these new sections has its own set of subheadings which permit more detailed subject indexing than in the past. Formerly most of the subject matter of cultural/social anthropology was included in three sections: Religion, Sociology, and Technology. Each of these sections has been revised to reflect current anthropological interests. For example, some of the subheadings added to Sociology include Alliance, Descent, Kinship, Life Cycle, Nationalism, Networks, and Sex Roles. Whereas some of the subheadings deleted from Religion include Earth Worship, Monotheism, Polytheism, and Zoological Animism. All of the arts, such as art, dance, music, and literature, have been deleted from Technology and established as independent subject headings with their own sets of subheadings. In addition, new sections of subject headings have been added for all the new subfields of cultural/social anthropology that contemporary anthropologists take for granted, such as Economic Anthropology, Medical Anthropology, Political Anthropology, Psychological Anthropology, and Urban Anthropology. Many new subject headings have been added for other facets of contemporary anthropology that were unknown early in the century, such as Ethnoarchaeology, Molecular Biology, Psycholinguistics, and Sociobiology.

Continued on page 12
Scholars, symposia, and seminars

**FIRST USA - USSR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCHANGE**

November 9-23, 1981 Harvard University

Three years of planning brought together, at the Peabody Museum a group of scholars from the USSR and the USA. The first archaeological exchange between these two nations focuses upon the Neolithic and Bronze Ages (8000-2000 B.C.) of Central Asia, the Near East and the Indus Valley. The program was sponsored jointly by the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the New York based International Research and Exchanges Board, IREX. Eight Soviet scholars and 23 Americans presented papers during the week’s symposium at the Peabody. Following the week of meetings the Soviet delegates will travel to New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington. Next year 10 American delegates will travel to Samarkand and Fergana with scholars in the Soviet Union. The result of this exchange will be published in a joint monograph of the Peabody Museum and the Soviet National Academy. The exchange program was planned on behalf of the American participants by Philip Kohl (Wellesley College); Robert McC. Adams (University of Chicago) and C.C. Lamberg-Karlovsky (Chairman; Harvard) and on behalf of the Soviet Academy by R.M. Munchaev, N.Ya. Merpert and V.M. Masson. Additional members of the exchange on the American side included Professors Edith Porada (Columbia); Walter Fair servis (Vassar); Gregory Johnson (Hunter); Norman Yoffee (University of Arizona); Jack Harlan (University of Illinois, Urbana); Robert Dyson (University of Pennsylvania) and Frank Hole (Yale). In addition to these American delegates, who will travel to the Soviet Union next year, thirteen other American scholars were invited to the meetings in Cambridge. Soviet participants also included: I.S. Masimov, A.R. Muchamedjanov, U.I. Islamov, N.N. Negmatov, and V.I. Gulaev.

The meetings were held at the Peabody in the newly renovated Center for Archaeological Research and Development (CARD). Soviet papers concentrated on reporting the results of their extraordinarily active research programs in Central Asia. The meetings underscored the importance of this new data base and presented conceptual frameworks that impact profoundly on our understanding of the cultural interaction which at different times and for different reasons, tied the Near East, Central Asia and the region of the Indus into a greater whole.

Scholars from universities in the United States and abroad gave lectures on their current research to faculty and students in the Department of Anthropology.

**Prof. O. Bar-Yosuf** from Hebrew University in Jerusalem spoke on Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Cultures in the Levant. **Prof. Robert Cobean** (Phd Harvard 1978), University of Missouri, lectured on Ancient Mexican Obsidian Mining and Trade. **Prof. K. T. M. Hegde**, University of Baroda, India, lectured on the Paleo-environmental Reconstruction of the Great Indian Desert. The title of a talk by **Prof. Arthur Jelinek**, University of Arizona, was Archaeological Evidence and Neanderthals in the Levant. **Prof. Ezat O. Negabhan**, former Dean of the Faculty, University of Tehran, spoke on Excavations at Zageh, a 6th Millennium Site in Iran. Exchange Systems of Metallurgy in Bronze Age Europe was the title of a lecture by **Dr. Barbara Ottaway**, Lecturer at the University of Edinburgh. **Prof. Yigael Shilooh**, Hebrew University, Director of the City of David Project, gave a lecture entitled Excavations in Jerusalem. **Prof. David Stromach**, University of California at Berkeley, former Director of the British Institute for Persian Studies in Tehran, gave a lecture entitled Parsagade and Bisitun: Archaeology and History. The Use of the Study of Growth was the subject of a talk by **Prof. James Tanner** from the University of London’s Institute of Child Health. **Dr. Ronald Tylecote**, Institute of Archaeology, London, gave a lecture entitled Overview of Current Research on Ancient Metallurgy. **Fred Wendt** (Phd Harvard 1953), Henderson-Morrison Professor of Prehistory at Southern Methodist University lectured on Origins of Agriculture—Excavations at Wadi Kubbaniyah (in southern-most Egypt).

It is nearly twenty years since **Prof. David Maybury-Lewis** launched the Harvard-Central Brazil Project in collaboration with Roberto Cardoso de Oliveira and the anthropologists at the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro. Under its auspices graduate students from both institutions made comparative studies of the Ge and Bororo-speaking peoples and demystified once and for all the many celebrated “anomalies” of their social organization that had puzzled earlier generations of anthropologists.

The project members have published extensively on the Central Brazilian peoples in both English and Portuguese, but in *Dialectical Societies* (ed. David Maybury-Lewis, Harvard University Press, 1979) they produced a joint volume with an explicitly comparative perspective, which *New Society* called “a
truly outstanding achievement...perhaps the most significant contribution to Amazonian anthropology since the first two volumes of (Levi-Strauss') *Mythologiques*." The volume also inaugurated a new series of publications sponsored by the Department of Anthropology, under the general editorship of David Maybury-Lewis, namely, Harvard Studies in Cultural Anthropology.

Prof. Kwang-chih Chang, Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at Harvard, gave the Guy Stanton Ford Memorial Lecture at the University of Minnesota. Assoc. Prof. Jonathon Ericson was elected President of the National Society of Archaeological Sciences. Prof. Ericson is expanding the Society to incorporate an international community of scholars. Prof. Stanley Tambiah was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was appointed to Harvard's Faculty Council. Assoc. Prof. Erik Trinkaus gave the Sigma Xi Lecture at Boston College on "Human Origins." Prof. Evon Z. Vogt was elected Chairman of the Anthropology Section of the National Academy of Sciences. Prof. Gordon R. Willey received an honorary Doctor of Letters from the University of Arizona, his alma mater (B.A. 1938). Prof. Stephen Williams gave a week-long course for the Harvard Alumni Council at Bishop's Lodge in Santa Fe.

Dr. Akbar Ahmed is a Visiting Scholar in the Department of Anthropology at Harvard. Dr. Ahmed, a Visiting Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, is Political Agent for the Province of Nuristan, Pakistan. He is doing research on comparative studies of Islamic social systems in Morocco, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Prof. Curtis M. Hinsley, Jr. (Dept. of History, Colgate) is Visiting Scholar at the Peabody Museum and a Lecturer on Anthropology in the Department. Dr. Hinsley, as Peabody Museum Historian, is working on the history of the Peabody Museum from its founding in 1866 to 1920.

Prof. Stephen Ward (on leave from Kent State University) is a Lecturer in Biological Anthropology. He is doing research on Miocene (from the Greek meaning "less recent") hominoids. Other scholars appointed Lecturers on Anthropology include: Dr. Garth Bawden (PhD Harvard, 1977), Assistant Director of the Peabody Museum; Dr. Ian Brown, Archaeology; Dr. Tullio Maranhao (PhD Harvard 1981), Social Anthropology; Peter Matthews (Archaeology - Maya Hieroglyphics); Maryellen Ruvolo (candidate for the PhD degree, Harvard) Biological Anthropology; and Dr. Barbara Smuts, Biological Anthropology.

Sally Moore, a leading theorist in the field of anthropology and law, has been appointed Professor of Anthropology at Harvard University.

An attorney at the Nuremburg trials following World War II, she is known for her research on African societies and for contributing important papers on kinship, religion, and symbolism as well as comparative law.

For the past 13 years, she has conducted ongoing fieldwork in East Africa, among the Chagga tribe of Tanzania. Before coming to Harvard she was Professor of Anthropology at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Moore graduated from Columbia Law School in 1945, then joined the prosecution staff at the Nuremburg trials after working with a Wall Street law firm.

It was at Nuremburg that Moore decided to study anthropology. "Even though some individuals were singled out for trial, there were many more people involved," she said. "I wanted to discover what was known about how social scientists determine who is responsible for political movements and social policies."

She returned to Columbia University to earn her doctorate in anthropology. Her dissertation, entitled *Power and Property in Inca Peru*, won the Ansley Prize, awarded to one Ph.D. candidate each year in Columbia's Faculty of Political Science.

After raising two children, she began her fieldwork in Tanzania in 1968, seven years after the country gained independence. She was able to watch the impact of socialism on the Chagga, a relatively prosperous tribe who grow coffee on the slopes of Kilimanjaro.

By comparing her own observations with the writings of missionary Bruno Gutmann, who lived on Kilimanjaro in the early 1900s, Moore has traced the changes in legal, kinship, and social structures as the Chagga were absorbed into the modern world. She is now one Continued on page 11

Moore and Pilbeam appointed

David Pilbeam, a paleoanthropologist, has been appointed Professor of Anthropology at Harvard University. A native of England, Pilbeam took his B.A. (1962) from Cambridge University and earned the Ph.D. from Yale in 1967. From 1965-68 he taught at Cambridge returning to Yale in 1968. He held a variety of teaching and research positions from 1968-1981 at Yale, including serving as Chairman of the Anthropology Department.

Since 1973 Pilbeam's research on hominid origins has focused on fossil finds excavated at the Potwar Plateau in Pakistan. In collaboration with the Geological Survey of Pakistan, a multidisciplinary field and laboratory project has been developed to study Miocene (8-15 million years ago) hominids and their environments. During this time, said Pilbeam, "My attitudes towards paleoanthropological thinking have grown increasingly skeptical. A great deal of writing and thinking (on the subject) has been myth. The picture of human origins that is emerging from excavations in Europe and Asia is far more complicated than any lineage previously imagined."

Recent fossils from Pilbeam's excavations challenge the long-held assumption that the common ancestor of apes and man resembled the living apos, and indicate the creature was different from any animal alive today. In 1979-80 Pilbeam was in Nairobi as Scientific Advisor to the International Louis Leakey Memorial Institute for African Prehistory. He is presently serving the Kenyan government in the capacity of Scientific Director for International Programs for the study of Human Origins. He is also a Director of the Foundation for Research into the Origin of Man (see page 10).

In addition to Kenya and Pakistan, Pilbeam's extensive field experience includes Egypt, Uganda, Spain and Greece.

A frequent contributor to academic journals, Pilbeam is the author of *The Evolution of Man* and *The Ascent of Man*.

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Hugh O'Neill Hencken, Curator Emeritus of European Archaeology in the Peabody Museum, died on August 31. Hencken, one of the world's preeminent scholars of European archaeology, was associated with Harvard University for more than 50 years. Born in New York City in 1902 and educated at Princeton and Cambridge Universities, he received his doctorate in 1930.

That same year he became Associate in European Archaeology at the Peabody Museum, subsequently serving as Curator of European Archaeology in the Peabody Museum from 1932 and as Director of the American School of Prehistoric Research from 1945, until his retirement in 1972.

He was also active in teaching, holding lecture appointments in the Department of Anthropology for many years.

In the 1930s, Hencken was instrumental in keeping intact the great Mecklenburg Collection of Iron Age grave groups from Austria and Yugoslavia, one of the most important assemblages of European Iron Age materials in existence, and bringing them to the Peabody Museum, where they have been extensively researched and published. (See page 2.)

His field research included excavation in Ireland, England, Morocco, and Algeria. Among his many publications are definitive books on English, Central European, and Etruscan archaeology.

Hencken held numerous visiting appointments during his long career, lecturing widely in the United States and Europe, and received numerous awards for his academic achievements from both sides of the Atlantic.

Dr. Carleton S. Coon, one of the last of the great general anthropologists, died June 3 at his home in Gloucester, Mass. He was 76 years old.

In a career that began in the mid-1920s and was still in progress at his death, Dr. Coon made important contributions to most of the major subdivisions of modern anthropology. His field investigations in the social anthropology of contemporary societies were conducted in conjunction with archaeological and biological studies of ancient man. He studied contemporary tribal groups in the Middle East, the Patagonia region of South America, and the Hill country of India. He spoke 10 languages including those of some of the isolated tribes that he studied.

In addition to writing papers and monographs, he was the author of novels and textbooks on anthropology. His autobiography, "Adventures and Discoveries," has just been published by Prentice-Hall.

Born in Wakefield, Mass., in 1904, he was graduated from Phillips Academy, and received the BA (1925) and PhD degrees (1928) from Harvard.

Dr. Coon was on the Harvard faculty until he entered the military in World War II. In 1948 he became professor of anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania. He maintained an affiliation with the Peabody Museum at Harvard serving as Honorary Curator of Physical Anthropology and Ethnology until his death.

He was awarded the Legion of Merit for his wartime services and the Viking Medal in Physical Anthropology in 1952. He was also named a Membre D'Honneur of the Association de la Liberation Francaise du 8 Novembre 1942.

The Peabody Museum Association's Fall Lecture and Luncheon Series, Discovering the Ancient Near East, featured lectures by: Dr. Thomas W. Beale, Director of the American Schools of Oriental Research; Prof. Michael Coogan, the Divinity School and Department of Near Eastern Languages and Civilization, Harvard; Oleg Grabar, Aga Khan Professor of Islamic Art and Architecture and Chairman of the Fine Arts Department at Harvard; and Frank M. Cross, Jr., Hancock Professor of Hebrew and Other Oriental Languages and Director of the Semitic Museum at Harvard.

Discovering the Ancient Near East

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Conference at Harvard

The Foundation for Research into the Origin of Man (FROM) recently held its sixth Annual Distinguished Lecture Series in Boston and Cambridge. The DLS was cosponsored by the Peabody Museum, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and the Boston Museum of Science, and organized by Prof. David Pilbeam. FROM was founded in 1975 by Richard Leakey, and is a small New York based Foundation sponsoring interdisciplinary research into human origins. In addition to raising funds for research, FROM sponsors the annual Distinguished Lecture Series to communicate new research to a general public.

This year's DLS began with a public lecture by Richard Leakey, "The Making of Humankind", and was followed the next day, November 14th by a day-long symposium in Harvard's Science Center on "Environment and human evolution". Speakers included A. Kay Behrensmeyer (Smithsonian), Glynn Isaac (Berkeley), George Kukla (Columbia), William Howells (Harvard), in addition to David Pilbeam.

Anyone interested in further information about FROM should contact David Pilbeam at the Peabody Museum.
spread over the centuries—till by A.D. 1300-1400 it covered or influenced most of the eastern United States west of the Appalachians and east of the Plains, and south of the Great Lakes, reaching up to the coast on the Gulf of Mexico. It was not a conquest state like that of the Inca or the Aztec, but rather a slow (as archaeologically perceived) spread of a number of cultural ideas that brought permanent villages of considerable size under quite extensive political control. There was a widespread ceremonialism that began with earthworks, such as the structure pyramidal mounds organized around a plaza or area of special function. These mounds were ceremonially rebuilt and enlarged over a period of years, culminating in structures, the largest of which ranged from 50 feet in height at Lake George to as much as nearly 100 feet at Cahokia. Some specially revered individuals (chiefs, medicine men, and war chiefs) were accorded elaborate burial rituals in well-furnished graves—even the common folk, children to adults, were usually buried with considerable grave goods, usually in the form of ceramic vessels.

These ceramics, divided into two classes (utilitarian and special function) were most often manufactured with the addition to the clay of crushed clam shells. This technical characteristic seems to have been both cultural (a basic pattern of their manufacturing system) and technical (providing a strong and malleable paste). Especially in the ceremonial ware, forms of complex shape (effigies, bottles) were stressed over surface decoration, although painted wares do make their appearance late in Mississippian times (after A.D. 1300), and include red and white, and negative or lost wax techniques.

This negative painted ware was part of a widespread trade network that criss-crossed the east. At least three manufacturing centers of these exotic and complexly painted wares have been located in southeast Missouri, the Ohio River mouth and the Nashville area. Other major terms of exchange were made from shell and copper that were part of a pan-southern ceremonialism known from rich burial caches across the Southeast.

One of the best known of these burial mounds was a site on the Arkansas River in eastern Oklahoma, just west of Fort Smith, Arkansas, called Spiro. Spiro turned out to be the New World's version of King Tut's tomb—the richest ceremonial burial ever excavated. The mound contained thousands of items: bushels of fresh water pearls, piles of still brilliantly colored textiles, hundreds of huge marine shells, some with wonderfully engraved designs, stacks of decorated copper plaques, wooden sculpture, pottery vessels, shell beads, copper axes with still intact wooden handles and other treasures. The extraordinary center on the engraved shells (being published by the Peabody Museum in a 6 volume work) played a major role in the ceremonial exchange system that stretched from Oklahoma to north Florida via the great site of Moundville on the Black Warrior River near Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Moundville remains today one of the most impressive archaeological sites north of Mexico.

The Mississippian climax was reached between A.D. 1250 and 1350. The great ceremonial center of Cahokia in east St. Louis was of paramount importance then and is the largest prehistoric site in North America. Its thousands of residents were in close contact with the sacred mound precincts—a true urban center in the eyes of some scholars.

There is also a litany of lesser sites: Kincaid in southern Illinois on the Ohio River; Winterville and Lake George in the Yazoo Delta of Mississippi, and Emerald to the south; Shiloh on the Tennessee River (site of Civil War battle), and Etawah far to the east near Atlanta. These great, mound-dominated ceremonial centers were constructed by donated labor from the surrounding villages and hamlets. These chiefsdoms exceeded in scale and political control those of the American Southwest.

What caused the Mississippian culture growth and spread?—we cannot readily discern a simple answer. It was not a military state—there always were significant regional differences—local reactions and developments that grew out of a mixing of the resident culture with the overspreading Mississippian. The great site at Cahokia was well past its peak of population and exchange by A.D. 1350. A hundred years later, even before Spanish contact (the Desoto Date Line: 1539-43) —the whole center of the Mississippian domain was deserted—not a major village or town left; it was a “Vacant Quarter.” There were some straggly hunting parties perhaps, though Marquette and Joliet refer to the empty, still active. The Ohio mouth.

To the south there is an afterglow of the once known greatness—in eastern Arkansas, especially along the St. Francis River, large compact towns flourished, headed by powerful chiefs—an area penetrated by Desoto on his fateful westward journey of discovery, with such futile results—but leaving a legacy of glowing narratives of these native chiefsdoms, and, unfortunately also a residue of European diseases increased by every new landfill to bring about quickly catastrophic population decimation and cultural deterioration. But here too, surprisingly, even as the 18th century approached, exchange networks of shell and copper were augmented by Minnesotan catlinite and some Venetian glass beads; trade is a strangely resistant element of culture.

One of the now best-known tribes of this era is the Tunica, a subject of a long-term Peabody program of investigation. Their movement from the Yazoo Delta to the Louisiana river-side is well documented in the Lower Mississippi Valley. (See review of J. Brain's book on p.4.)

The tortuous Indian removals of the 19th century complete the destruction of most Mississippian descendants, leaving only a few 20th century holdouts, such as the Florida Seminole and the Mississippi Choctaw. That Tunica, the last of the Mississippi Valley mound builders, still living anywhere near their ancestral temple structures, of Marksville, Louisiana, remain a tattered group of survivors, no longer speaking their language; their last great chief, Joe Pierite, now gone to his grave; his descendants and his wife, Rose, the remnants of a once great culture of towns and temples with a thousand year history await the future.

Stephen Williams is Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology.

Moore, continued from page 9 of the few American anthropologists still permitted by the government of Tanzania to continue research there.

Moore also is interested in using the sociological principles learned through the study of premodern societies to understand more complex legal systems like our own. In the book Law as Process, published in 1978, Moore looked at both tribal societies and segments of modern societies like the U.S. garment industry, to explore the relationship between a culture's formal legal system and its informal, self-enforcing codes.

She developed and chaired a Department of Anthropology at the University of Southern California, where she taught from 1965 through 1977. She also held the posts of Honorary Research Fellow at University College in London from 1973 through 1977, Visiting Professor at Yale University in 1975-76, and research associate at the University of Dar es Salaam in 1968-69, 1973-74, and 1979-80.

A widely published author, she serves on the editorial boards of such publications as Law and Society Review, African Law Studies, and Social Analysis, and is a member of the Social Science Research Council. She served as the cochairman of the Wenner Gren Conference on secular rituals held in Austria in 1974, and delivered the Morgan Lectures at the University of Rochester in 1981.

She received USC's Dart Award for Innovative Teaching in 1971 and taped a 60-program course on social anthropology for CBS from 1965 through 1967.
Symbols will be published twice a year by the Peabody Museum and the Department of Anthropology at Harvard. The yearly subscription rate is $4.50. Please make checks payable to “Symbols — Peabody Museum” and send to Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

 Despite substantial changes in national development since World War II, many of these changes had not been incorporated in Tozzer Library's geographic subject headings. Therefore, an attempt has been made to bring all geographic headings into line with contemporary political realities through the addition of headings for new nation states and extensive cross-references to older political and geographic headings. In revising geographic headings anthropological practice has been taken into account, as well as political reality. So, for example, when anthropologists discuss a nation, such as Nigeria, in relation to geographic regions, these are the geographic subdivisions that are used, but when anthropologists discuss a nation, such as Spain, in relation to administrative provinces, these are the subdivisions that are used.

 A major change in emphasis in revising the subject headings has been to make major archaeological sites, ethnic and linguistic groups, and primate species primary subject headings that take precedence over geography. Whereas it was quite logical to arrange ethnographic or archaeological material by country early in the twentieth century when there was relatively little anthropological literature, by 1977 this had ceased to be an effective method of organization, both because of the interests of anthropologists and the vast amount of literature available. For example, to find articles on the Yoruba, one would have to search through all the cards of Nigeria, or to find information on Catal Hüyük, one would have to search through all the archaeology entries under Turkey. To facilitate searching by specific ethnic, linguistic, archaeological and primate headings, standard reference sources in each of these fields have been used in establishing subject headings, for example, George P. Murdock's Outline of World Cultures for ethnic names. In addition, extensive cross-references have made to the geographic and other subject headings where material on archaeological sites, ethnic and linguistic groups, and primate species were formerly classified.

 Revising Tozzer Library's subject headings has certainly been an exceedingly time-consuming, if not "monumental task". Preparing the 177 page Second Revised Index to Subject Headings for publication was far easier than implementing all of the changes in Tozzer Library's card catalogue, a task which will not be completed until late 1981.

 In view of the preeminent position of Tozzer Library among anthropology libraries, it is hoped that the Second Revised Index to Subject Headings will not only provide easy access to Tozzer Library's vast resources, but also will become a general reference tool for anthropologists. It is also hoped that the success of both the Second Revised Index to Subject Headings and Anthropological Literature will prove beyond a shadow of doubt that Tozzer Library's unique indexing system is truly worthy of a permanent commitment for continuation by Harvard University, not just by Harvard University's anthropology community.

 Graham wins MacArthur prize

 In May, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation announced a new program of awards to individual scholars and artists recognized for "exceptional talent, dedication and initiative." Of the 21 'Prize Fellowships' awarded, one went to Ian Graham, Assistant Curator of Hieroglyphics at the Peabody Museum. The awards were made on the basis of past achievement, but with an eye to future performance, as the Foundation hopes that the recipients, by being freed from financial constraints by generous awards, will find themselves able to work more productively and creatively.

 Ian Graham has been engaged in recording and publishing the monumental sculpture and hieroglyphic texts of the Maya for over 20 years, and has been on the Peabody Museum staff since 1969. The results of his work are published by the Museum in a continuing series entitled the Corpus of Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions. Since 1979 he has been assisted by Peter Mathews.

 Grant awarded

 The Museum has been awarded $35,000 from the Institute of Museum Services (IMS), the maximum award allowed under the IMS guidelines. These funds are provided for general support to assist museums in meeting their administrative, staff and operating costs. Created by an act of Congress in 1976, IMS is an independent agency within the Department of Education. This is the second IMS award received by the Museum and represents a $10,000 increase in IMS support to the Peabody.

 Peabody Museum Association

 You are invited to join the Peabody Museum Association. As a member of the PMA, you will be part of both a famous teaching and research institution dedicated to the study of man and culture and a Museum whose unique collections include works of primitive art and archaeology from all over the world. PMA members are friends of the Museum and support it with their annual membership. Members are invited to exhibition openings, receptions, special events, lectures, films, and so forth. They enjoy special privileges at the Tozzer Library and a discount on Museum publications and at the Peabody Museum Shop. Membership includes a subscription to Symbols. Categories of membership are: Student ($15), Individual ($20), Family ($30), Contributing ($50), Sustaining ($100 or more), Fellow ($500 or more).

 All gifts to the Peabody Museum are tax deductible within legal limits. Please make checks payable to the Peabody Museum Association.