

Introduction to Archaeology

Fall 2024
Lecture 6 (9/19)



Week 3

Archaeology's Roots

- General History
 - *Archaeology as History* (Int, 1, 2)
 - *Ladies of the Field* (Intro)
 - See [Resources](#) on website!
 - Harriet Boyd-Hawes & Victorian Archaeology (Culture History)
 - Website readings
 - Trowelblazers Website
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History of Archaeology

THE EMPIRE AND TERROR OF HUMAN ORIGINS

STEFANOS GEROULANOS

Executive Director of the Remarque Institute, and Professor of History
New York University

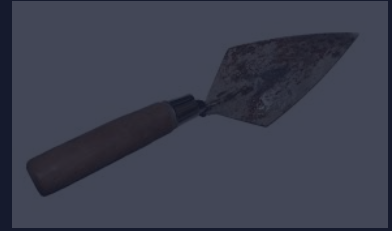


Monday, September 23, 2024 at 5:30pm

Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World
Rhode Island Hall, Room 108
60 George Street, Providence, RI

In this talk, [Stefanos Geroulanos](#) argues that claims about the earliest humans not only shaped Western intellectual culture, but gave rise to our modern world. From the “state of nature” and Romantic notions of virtuous German barbarians to theories about Neanderthals, killer apes, and a matriarchal paradise where women ruled, Geroulanos will discuss the sheer variety and strangeness of the ideas that animated many of the major thinkers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including Rousseau, Darwin, and Marx – ideas that became, for the most part, the ideological foundations of repressive regimes and globe-spanning empires. Geroulanos argues that accounts of prehistory tell us more about the moment when they are proposed than about the deep past.

Periods/Eras/Phases of Development



- Roots of Archaeology: Antiquarians (17th/18th c.)
- Modern Archaeology: Culture History (mid 19th/1860s to mid 20th/to 1960)
- Archaeology Today [Week 4 and beyond...]
 - “New” or Processual Archaeology (1960s to current)
 - Post-processual or Interpretivist Archaeology (1980s to current); also called Social Archaeology

Culture History (1860-1960)

Context

- 1859 *Origin of the Species* published & discovery of tools w/extinct animals in France
- 1877 anthropologist LH Morgan's *Ancient Societies* & unidirectional cultural evolution [debunked!]
- Counter? Franz Boas' (1858-1942) historical particularism & cultural relativism [cultures as unique]

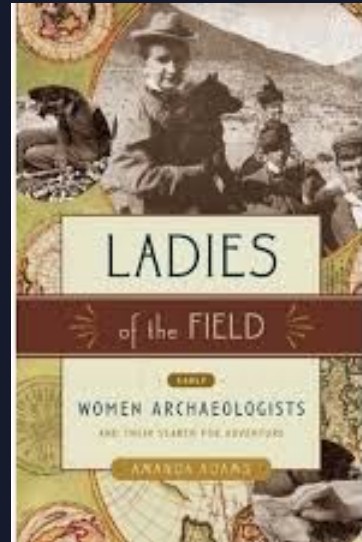
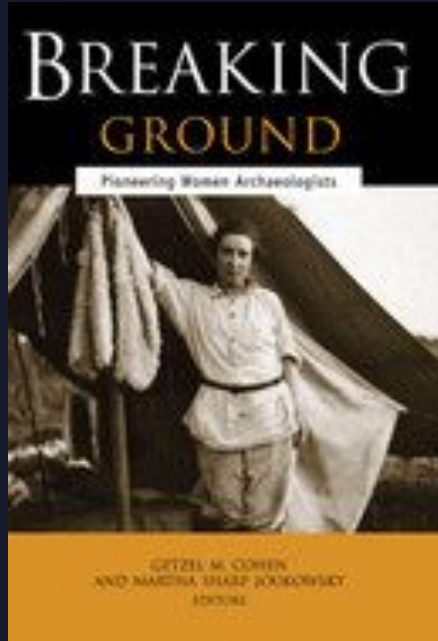
Archaeology

- Focus on documentation & description of archaeological cultures
- Shift to time/space dynamics
 - 1830s development of Three-Age System (stone, bronze & iron)
- Why did things change in the past? Migration or diffusion
- Systematic field techniques/geology

Culture-History

*“By the **middle of the 19th century** , we see the emergence of archaeology as a discipline, distinct from the (sometimes indiscriminate) collecting practices of individual antiquarians. However, in line with antiquarian interests, early archaeologists expended considerable effort to create structure in the disordered mess of the past. They did so by inventing methodologies to cluster material into coherent **geographical and chronological units** that could be studied as an assemblage”*
(Frieman, 21)

Victorian Archaeology: *Ladies of the Field*



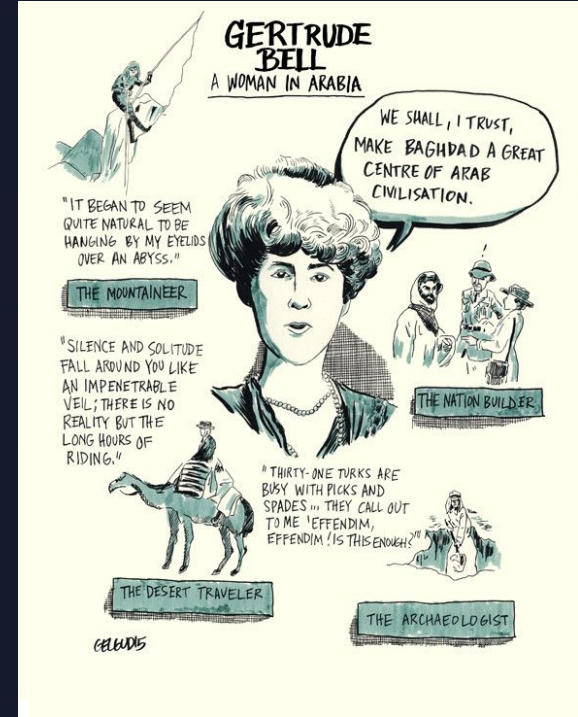
- Late 19th & early 20th c. women in archaeology
- Cultural backdrop: Victorian Era (1837-1901)
- Context: history of archaeology
- Goals: larger social relevance
- To consider: who is missing from this book?

"Such is the fate of every Egyptian monument, great or small... The work of destruction goes on apace. There is no one to prevent it; there is no one to discourage it. Every day, more inscriptions are mutilated – more tombs are rifled – more paintings and sculptures are defaced."

Amelia B Edwards, 1877



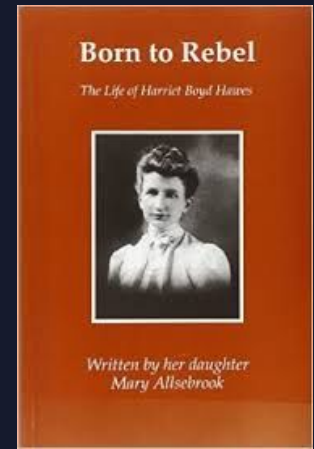
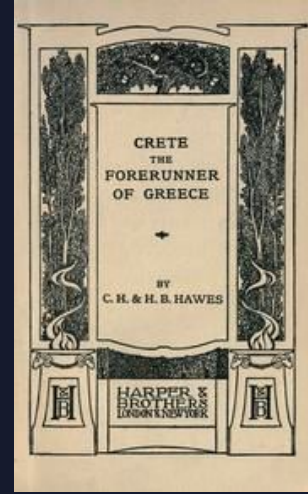
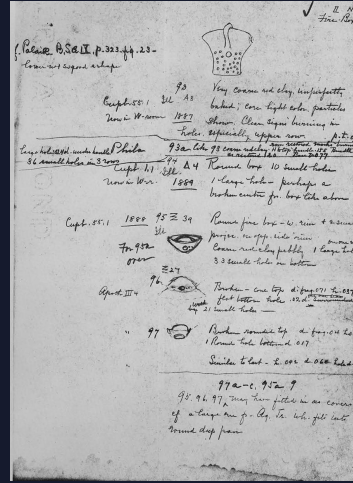
British archaeologist **Dorothy Annie Elizabeth ("Daisy") Garrod** (1892-1968) was the first woman to do research on Paleolithic humans and the first woman to hold a professorship at Cambridge University. #Groundbreaker



- [Breaking Ground: Pioneering Women Archaeologists](#) (Cohen & Joukowsky 2004)
- [Breaking Ground: Women in Old World Archaeology](#) (Brown University)
- [Trowelblazers Website](#)

• Papers @ Smith College

Harriet Boyd Hawes (1871-1945)



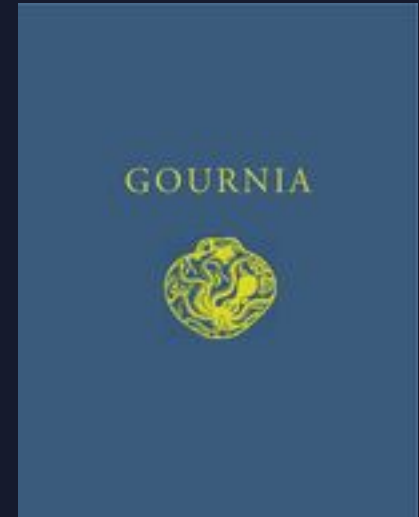
Gournia: Introductory Materials (1908)

- Google Earth: [Visiting Gournia!](#)
- *Gournia* (1908, 2004)
 - [On the north shore of Crete](#) (pp. v-v)
 - [Outline of Minoan Civilization](#) (pp. 1-6)
 - [Excavations at Gournia](#) (pp. 19-26). [flip through]



Gournia: Artifact Analysis

- Household Objects (pp. 27-28)
- Domestic Utensils (pp. 29-30)
- Stone and Clay Tools (pp. 31-32)
- Bronze Tools and Weapons (pp. 33-34)
- Stone Vases (pp. 35-36)
- Pottery...
 - Pottery: Early Gournia Style (Middle Minoan) (pp. 37-38)
 - Pottery: Town Style (Late Minoan I) (pp. 39-40) & Pottery: Town Style (pp. 41-42) & Pottery: Town Style (pp. 43-44)
 - Pottery: Reoccupation Style (Late Minoan III) (pp. 45-46)
- Cult Objects (pp. 47-48)



Gournia Excavation Project & Archaeology Magazine (2015)

- How did HBH's work at Gournia fit into both excavation goals of the time and influence ongoing research goals at Gournia and in the region?
- What are two research questions that have been answered by more recent research at Gournia? What methods/data sets were used?

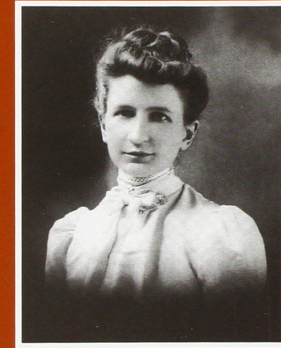


Weekly Exercise 2 (WE2) & *Ladies of the Field*

- What did you find to be two of the most important contributions HBH made to the development of archaeology as a more systematic and/or scientific discipline?
- If you could ask HBH one question about her life-- archaeology or beyond-- what would it be? Her daughter wrote a book about her, [Born to Rebel](#), that is on my reading list!

Born to Rebel

The Life of Harriet Boyd Hawes



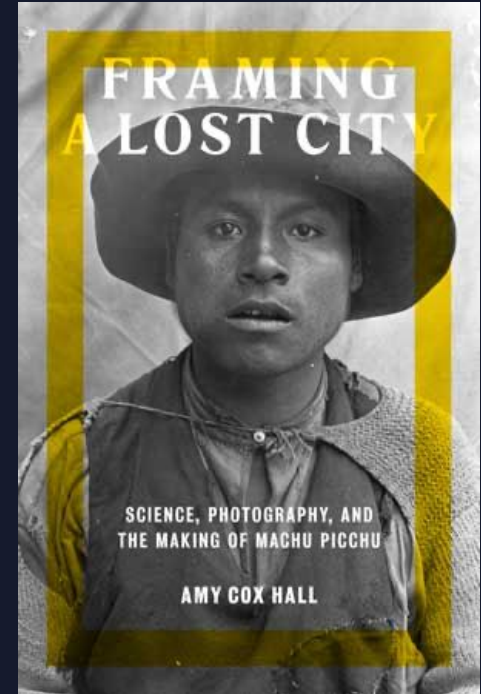
*Written by her daughter
Mary Allsebrook*

Roots of Archaeology: European Expansion & Colonialism

“Edwards, Bell, Christie, and Garrod were British; Dieulafoy, French; and Nuttall and Boyd Hawes, American. It’s a Western team. Not one of the women presented here heralds from Asia or India, Africa or South America. **That is because archaeology was born of Western science. It moved with spreading colonialism** , was a tool of the British Empire, and fascinated the Western mind with its growing toolkit of physical evidence, theories, documentation, accurate measurements, hypothesizing, and overall propensity for logical explanation. This was a new way to interpret the past. The founders of archaeology were all of a Western European, and by extension, American mindset. **It would be some time before other parts of the world began to systematically excavate their own backyards for history’s buried remains”** (Adams 2010: 11-12).

Culture History & “Discovering” Machu Picchu (1911-1920)

- *Cradle of Gold: The Story of Hiram Bingham & MP* ([28 min video](#), 2011) [CW: human remains at 16-17 mins]
 - The nature of early fieldwork in remote areas, development of photography, role of National Geo in early archaeology, and the politics of the past.
- *History Pod: Machu Picchu Rediscovered by US Explorer Hiram Bingham* ([3 min video](#))



Archaeology Today... Next Week!

*“While **19th- and early 20th century** excavations were aimed at finding (and often then stealing) valuable treasure from tombs or ancient cities, most **archaeologists today** find more value in broken bits of pottery, ratty stone tools, and old floor surfaces or foundations because these offer **insights into habitual practices and daily life**” (Frieman 2023: 2)*

Week 4

Archaeology Today

- Tuesday
 - Webinar: Unsettling the Past (2hrs)
 - Discussion Questions (website)
 - Thursday
 - Review Archaeology as History
 - Additional materials TBA on archaeology post-1950
 - WE3 Due
 - Handout: Site Report Essay & rubric
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