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Archives of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University

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NOTES ON A PARTIALLY CHARTED INTELLECTUAL TERRAIN

Our attempt to define an intellectual topography of HAN readers (via the questionnaire sent last September) has met with only partial success. So far, we have received 67 responses to 160 questionnaires. The rate is thus 42 percent (or 51 percent, if one disregards 29 sent to lapsed subscribers), which is not very good for a group which is not randomly, but self-selected. Of those 67, 20 (or 30 percent) define themselves as historians, 39 (or 58 percent) as anthropologists, and 8 (or 12 percent) as some variety of others (sociologists, philosophers, biographers). Seventy-five percent of the historians and 41 percent of the anthropologists have published at least one article in the history of anthropology--a measure of serious research interest that does not include a number of recent Ph.D.s whose research is in the history of anthropology, but who have not yet published.

The more recent of the published items are listed in the Bibliographica Arcana of this number. However, we are not including any other information from our "topography", because we hope we will be receiving many more responses. Those who did not respond last time will find another copy of the questionnaire with this number of HAN. Please take the time to fill it out and return it, and we will attempt in future numbers to present the results in both tabular and directory form. (G.W.S.)

SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

I. ARCHIVES OF THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY
AND ETHNOLOGY, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

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During the past year the Peabody Museum has taken the first steps toward organizing its disparate and very rich holdings in the history of the Museum, Harvard anthropology, and American anthropology more generally. Sally Bond, the cataloguer of the Museum, has gathered most materials in a central, protected location, and it is hoped that over the next few years outside funding will permit further development of the Archives. In the meantime researchers wishing to use the materials listed below should inform Ms. Bond well in advance of any planned trip, so that proper arrangements can be made.

The archival materials of the Peabody Museum fall into several general categories: 1) records of the Institution; 2) papers of individuals, including field notes, maps, correspondence, etc.; 3) the Museum's accession files, which contain written materials regarding specific collections; 4) records of the Carnegie Institute of Washington and those of the American Society for Prehistoric Research.

1. Most of the Museum's official records from its founding in 1866 are in the Peabody Museum Papers in Harvard University Archives (Pusey Library). However, the early letterbooks (1868-1880) and the daily log of activities, visitors and accessions up to about 1900 are

in the Museum Archives, as are some original Trustee minutes and all accession catalogues. In addition, correspondence of Directors since World War II is at the Museum.

2. The Archives contain some correspondence, notes, etc., from virtually every anthropologist who has been connected with the Museum over the past century, but major collections include: J. O. Brew, Sam Lothrop, F. W. Putnam, Donald Scott, John Ladd, Sylvanus Morley, H. J. Spinden, A. M. Tozzer, Lloyd Cabot Briggs, Henry Ware Eliot, Jr., E. A. Hooton, David I. Bushnell, Jr., and Charles P. Bowditch.

3. The Museum's accession files remain an invaluable historical resource stretching back to the first year. These contain correspondence, diagrams, maps, and other descriptive material relating to specific accessions, arranged by year. While they are well indexed, the accession files constantly yield surprises. Last year, for example, I stumbled upon a file of the 1940s which contained considerable correspondence relating to the 1909 murder of William Jones, the Sac-Fox Indian who was a Boas-trained Harvard student, along with rare photos of Jones as a student. The accession files should be a first stop for most investigations into the history of Peabody/Harvard anthropology and figures associated with it.

4. The anthropology program of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, which went forward in the Yucatan under Sylvanus Morley and Alfred Kidder from 1914 until after World War II, was closely associated with the Peabody Museum. The original maps, diaries (including Morley's diaries), and field notebooks of the men and women of the Carnegie Institute have come to the Museum as an important element of its archival holdings. Also, the Archives include some records of the American School for Prehistoric Research, founded by Mr. and Mrs. George Grant MacCurdy in 1921 and operative until the early 1950s, when it became part of the Peabody Museum.

It should be stressed that this is only a partial account, as new materials are being discovered regularly. More importantly, most of the Peabody's archives have not ever been used by scholars and are generally not organized for such use. When fully prepared and protected the Peabody Museum Archives will present a major new addition to resources in the history of anthropology.

II. PAPERS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

The papers of the Archaeological Institute of America, founded in Boston by Charles Eliot Norton in 1879 (and running to about 1950), are in the temporary custody of Curtis Hinsley at Colgate University. Hinsley will be studying and ordering the papers, and preparing them for permanent archival storage.