The development of scientific archaeology in 19th-century Europe from the antiquarianism and treasure collecting of the previous three centuries was due to three things: a geological revolution, an antiquarian revolution, and the propagation of the doctrine of evolution. Geology was revolutionized in the early 19th century with the discovery and demonstration of the principles of uniformitarian stratigraphy (which determines the age of fossil remains by the stratum they occupy below the earth) by men like William Smith, Georges Cuvier, and Charles Lyell. Half a century before this, Scandinavian archaeologists had created a revolution in antiquarian thought by postulating, on archaeological grounds, successive technological stages in man's past. For more information, please contact um.library.technical.services@maine.edu.


Download Citation | 27th Annual Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory | Keynote Speaker: Peruvian archaeologist Luis Jaime Castillo will present a public lecture on his eighteen years of archaeological research on the Moche culture (2nd -8th centuries AD) of northern Peru.