

OBITUARIES

CLIFFORD EVANS, 1920–1981

Clifford Evans died suddenly of a heart attack on January 19, 1981. His passing sent shock waves through the Smithsonian Institution, where he had served ably for 30 years, and throughout North and South America where his scholarly and administrative acumen had contributed so much and helped so many over the years.

Clifford Evans was born on June 13, 1920, in Dallas, Texas, the oldest child of Clifford and Pearl Weiss Evans. After his father's death when Cliff was 6 years old the family moved to San Bernardino, California. By the time he was 9, Cliff had decided he wanted to become an archaeologist, much to the bewilderment of his schoolmates who thought him odd or called him "Ditch Digger." Cliff attended Sturgis Junior and San Bernardino Union Senior high schools and in 1937 he entered San Bernardino Valley Union Junior College where he studied zoology, botany, and geology in preparation for his planned career in archaeology. He also mowed lawns and managed the school bookstore to support his college studies. In 1939 Cliff received an Associate of Arts degree from the junior college and enrolled as an anthropology major at the University of Southern California.

In the summer of 1940 he, together with classmate George Kepler Lewis, attended the University of Arizona archaeological fieldschool at Forestdale, directed by Emil Haury.

After graduation from USC, Evans worked for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in Los Angeles; with the advent of World War II he joined the United States Army Air Corps, becoming a Second Lieutenant and B-17 bombardier. In 1944 he was sent to England. While on his thirteenth mission in 16 days, Cliff's plane was shot down during a raid on Hamburg on June 20, 1944. Bailing out, he landed in a garden near the railroad yards and was nearly killed by a mob of civilians before being rescued by German soldiers. He later wrote that he did not "blame them at all for this airman was the personification of the war." He was shifted through several prison camps. At one he was interrogated by a Luftwaffe officer and was amazed to learn that the Germans had a complete dossier on his life since childhood. He was later placed in a camp in Sagan, Germany. In late January 1945, in below zero weather he and his fellow prisoners were evacuated on foot and later in railroad boxcars to keep them out of the hands of the advancing Soviet army. He spent the remainder of the war in a camp near Moosburg, Germany, ultimately with nearly 50,000 other



prisoners. The camp was liberated on April 29, 1945, by an element of General George Patton's Third Army.

By June 3 of that year Cliff was being mustered out of the service at Staten Island, New York and in the fall he entered Columbia University to pursue his lifelong aim of becoming an archaeologist. There, he was a student of William Duncan Strong. On an assignment classifying a sherd collection at the American Museum of Natural History, he met a fellow graduate student, Betty Meggers, who was also classifying sherds. Their "romance in the towers" of the Museum culminated in their engagement in January 1946, when Cliff left with Strong for an 8-month field trip to Peru. Cliff and Betty were married in September, 1946, 3 days after Cliff returned from South America.

Thus began a marriage, a partnership and a colleague relationship that deepened and flourished for 35 years. With their characteristic thoroughness Cliff and Betty laid out a 20-year program of research focusing initially on the Amazon Basin in South America. (Poole and Poole 1963; Payne 1968:20). They began their fieldwork on Marajó Island at the mouth of the Amazon in July 1948, where they spent 6 months surveying and testing some 90 village and burial sites and, later, others on Mexicana and Caviona islands and in the Amapá Territory, Brazil. Cliff wrote his doctoral dissertation on the last (1950d). In September 1949, Cliff became an instructor in anthropology at the University of Virginia. While there he undertook a study of local prehistoric ceramics that remains a standard work (1955d). Evans began his 30-year career with the Department of Anthropology, U.S. National Museum (now the National Museum of Natural History) of the Smithsonian Institution in January 1951, as Associate Curator and Archeologist (1951-1962). Subsequently, he became Curator and General and Supervisory Archeologist (1962-1970), Chairman and Supervisory Anthropologist (1970-1975), and Curator, General Archeology (1975-1981). In all respects the Smithsonian position was an ideal one for a person of his temperament and abilities. It gave him the opportunity and the facilities to carry through his and Betty's research programs and to aid others in developing research programs throughout Latin America and North America.

In October 1952, Cliff and Betty returned to the field for an 8-month program of archaeological and ethnological research in British Guiana sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the Fulbright Research Scholar Program (1960e). This was followed by a period of active fieldwork in coastal Ecuador (with Emilio Estrada in 1954, 1957, 1958, and 1961), in eastern Ecuador (1956), in Amazonas Territory, Venezuela (with José M. Cruxent in 1957), and in Dominica, British West Indies (1966). As they carried out their work in Latin America, it became increasingly clear to Cliff and Betty that there was a dire need to aid indigenous Latin American archaeologists in developing their scholarly skills and to provide frameworks within which long-term, broad-scale research programs could be developed. Here, Cliff's organizational and administrative abilities came to the fore.

Evans's efforts in this direction began with his election to the Institute of Andean Research in 1955 (Mason 1967:14). He served as a member of the Executive Board (1958-1960), and subsequently as President (1961-1964) and Vice-President (1965-1971). Under Institute auspices he organized a project, *Interrelationships of New World Cultures*, involving joint research by scholars from 10 institutions in Mexico, Panama, Columbia, Ecuador, and the United States. The project focused on the Formative period with special reference to cultural interrelationships between diverse regions and different environmental zones (1962a). He also assisted John V. Murra in organizing another Institute-sponsored project, *Study of Inca Provincial Life*.

Other steps to aid the development of Latin American archaeology began in 1961 when the Evanses and James Ford organized a seminar on quantitative pottery analysis at Barranquilla, Colombia, sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution, the National Science Foundation, the Organization of American States, and the Universidad del Atlántico. Its purpose was to establish a common, initial working typological system for Latin America and to bring young Latin American archaeologists together to become acquainted, to share ideas, and to establish an information network.

A second major step was taken in October 1964. The Evanses organized a month-long training seminar for twelve Brazilian archaeologists and three students in Curitiba under the auspices of the Fulbright Commission, the Research Council of the University of Paraná, and the Smithsonian Institution. Out of the seminar, beginning in 1965, came a 5-year cooperative effort, the Brazilian National Program of Archeological Research (PRONAPA), cosponsored by the Brazilian Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas and the Smithsonian Institution, with the authorization and collaboration of the Brazilian Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional. The initial aims of the program were to establish a basic culture-history framework for Brazil, to develop training programs for Brazilian archaeologists in Brazil and abroad, to encourage Brazilian universities to support archaeological research, and to develop a high-level publication program in Portuguese to stimulate national interest in archaeology. Cliff, through the Smithsonian Institution, was able to provide critical logistics support (field vehicles, boats, motors, per diem, maintenance, supplies); the Brazilian entities provided publication support, released time for faculty research, etc. In 1968 Evans was able to report to the Smithsonian Institution that the grants for the first 3 years had been well used: only 4.1% of the funds had gone to overhead; the rest to research—a truly remarkable record. The initial 5-year program was very successful. With various changes the program has continued to the present and has been a major force in the development of archaeological research in Brazil. Subsequent projects focused on Amazonia, which Cliff helped to develop within the Smithsonian Institution, and include the Amazon Ecosystems Research Program and the Prehistoric Human Ecology of Amazonia project. In both instances Latin American scholars were actively involved in the research efforts. In 1968 the Evanses helped to establish a similar program for the Andes, Proyecto Andino de Estudios Arqueológicos, supported by the Wenner-Gren Foundation, the National Geographic Society, and the Smithsonian Institution.

Another research project in which Cliff was centrally involved was the initial attempt by Irving Friedman of the U.S. Geological Survey and others to develop the obsidian hydration dating method. Cliff was instrumental in providing obsidian samples from the Smithsonian collections and arranging loans from other museum collections. His and Betty's paper (1960f), together with a paper by Friedman and Smith (1960), laid the foundations for subsequent work on the method which, over the last 2 decades, has been refined and widely applied by numerous workers.

In addition to the undertakings discussed above, Cliff implemented numerous other successful projects. A count made in his files indicates he generated support for 40 research proposals during his 30-year career at the Smithsonian, probably a record for any of its scientists. His work within the Smithsonian resulted in the development of new research and research-support facilities.

In 1964, when the Bureau of American Ethnology and the Department of Anthropology were combined as the Office of Anthropology, Evans became a supervising curator with direct responsibility for the organization of the newly created Processing Laboratory. Under his leadership, the separate Archeology and Ethnology Laboratories and their staffs were quickly unified, and a series of standardized operating procedures were developed to enable museum specialists and technicians to process all collections and to store all specimens, thus freeing the curatorial staff of many detailed and routine activities. By 1967 this centralized facility had developed into an independent unit, administratively under the chairman, with Cliff continuing in an ever-decreasing advisory role. At that time, the Processing Laboratory also assumed responsibility for physical anthropology collections. Since 1967 all accessioning, cataloguing, storing, and lending of objects in anthropology have been efficiently handled by the unit which he successfully developed.

In 1970 Cliff was appointed Chairman of Anthropology with strong support from the curatorial staff, a position which he held for a 5-year term. He brought to this office the full measure of his considerable administrative talent, including his imagination and creativity, his idealism and common sense, his persistence and determination, and his vast knowledge of Smithsonian internal organization, its budget process and its people. Perhaps his most notable contribution as chairman was his anticipation of the need to develop large-scale research programs on broad thematic lines which could include individual research projects, thus assuring long-term funding from the

Smithsonian budget. The first such program, the Paleoindian, Paleoecology, and Paleoenvironmental Research Program, implemented in 1972, was designed with broad applicability to the entire western Hemisphere. A second program, the previously noted Amazon Ecosystems Research Program, involving colleagues in Brazil as well as Smithsonian staff members in the fields of herpetology, ichthyology, entomology, ornithology, and botany, was inaugurated in 1974. Together with Edward Ayensu, then Chairman of the Department of Botany, Cliff developed a program in palynology, which generated contract funds for staff archeologists' research beginning in 1974. The Bone Biology and Paleopathology Program, conceived and designed by Donald Ortner, received Cliff's active support in guiding it through Smithsonian channels.

Throughout his chairmanship, Cliff proved to be a vigorous fighter for anthropology at all levels of the Smithsonian in such matters as space, staffing, and funds for travel, equipment, and supplies. He was concerned with the efficient operation of all aspects of his department: the Processing Laboratory, the Conservation Laboratory, the Scientific Illustrators Group, and such basic general activities as staff publications, especially the *Contributions to Anthropology* series, and the exhibits program. He took a keen interest in the broad functions as well as the most minute details of all organizational operations, and he was able to maintain a perspective in weighting each activity. He was always available to everyone—curator, technician, and secretary—to discuss not only organizational and job-related problems but also personal matters, and the number of persons whom he aided in solving problems and in career advancement is legion.

Cliff was in all respects a model curator. With regard to collections, he considered them to be a precious resource, not only for exhibit purposes but also for present and future research on human cultural history in the broadest sense. From their own fieldwork, the Evanses added unique archaeological collections from many countries in South America, especially Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Guyana. Cliff's range of interest, however, went far beyond archaeology and Latin America. In 1952–1953, he and Betty made an important collection of ethnological specimens from the Wai-Wai Indians of the tropical forest of Guyana before almost total acculturation took place (1955a, 1966b, 1964e). Similarly, and largely through his organizational skills, the National Museum of Natural History received in 1976–1977 an enormous and extremely important collection of ethnological specimens representative of disappearing crafts and technologies from Iran, Pakistan, and Ceylon. This collection was made by a Smithsonian-sponsored research team, directed in the field by the late Hans Wulff, Donald Godden, and others of Australia. Through his responsiveness to the public, Evans throughout his career added important individual specimens and small groups of objects from Latin America to the National Collections. He was also interested in supplementing and correcting data on specimen catalogue cards, and in making collections available for study to visiting students and professional colleagues. He was very much concerned with the proper storage and conservation of artifacts, making sure that adequate storage units and trays were on hand, and fighting for funds for their purchase.

Cliff firmly believed in good didactic exhibits that communicate scientific knowledge to the public. In 1953–1954 when there were neither special funds for exhibits nor a large exhibits staff, he pioneered the modernization of exhibits in the Museum of Natural History with the development of a permanent exhibit, "Highlights of Latin American Archeology" (1956d). Later, in 1974–1975, he once again produced, with the assistance of Geoffrey Conrad, a new permanent exhibit entitled "South America: Continent and Culture." To this exhibit he brought a new concept, namely the integration of the human cultural response through time with the four major ecological zones in South America, the savanna, the Andean highlands, the Andean coast, and the tropical forest.

Cliff was diligent in his service to the public, as befits a curator in a largely tax-supported institution. During his early curatorial career he prepared numerous bibliographies on Latin American archaeology for public distribution. He also took seriously the responsibility of answering inquiries from the public, and the volume of his correspondence with persons in all stations of life, from elementary school children to the most learned colleague, was enormous. Even after a person was hired to deal with routine inquiries, he continued to handle a considerable number of the more difficult questions. In his reorganization of the Anthropology Processing Laboratory, he

established a procedure whereby objects brought by the public for identification were held by the Laboratory staff and were examined by the appropriate curator at his convenience several times each week. He faithfully examined and reported on many such objects weekly, not only from Latin America and the mid-Atlantic region but also from elsewhere in North America when specialists in those cultural areas were unavailable.

Over the years Evans lent his administrative skills, good judgment, and scholarly acumen to numerous professional organizations and societies. He reviewed a vast number of research proposals for many granting organizations, was a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for American Archeology (1955–1956) and Treasurer of the Anthropological Society of Washington (1960–1965), served as a member of the National Advisory Board, Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada System (1971–1977), and of the Advisory Committee on Archeology of the Commission of the Maryland Geological Survey (1968–1971), including chairmanship. He was also a member of the Committee on Latin American Anthropology, Division of Behavioral Sciences, National Research Council, and of the Editorial Advisory Board for the *Handbook of Middle American Indians* from 1956 to 1966. Later (1970), he served on the NRC Behavioral Sciences Panel, evaluating applications in the National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship Program. Other public service activities were as a member (1968–1981) of the Grenada National Trust, Grenada, Lesser Antilles, advising on protection of archaeological and historical sites and objects; and as U.S. representative (1959–1968) on the Subcommittee on Anthropology, Commission of History of the Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, serving as Subcommittee President (1959–1961). He was also an advisor on archaeology to the Centro de Antropología, Universidad de Panamá; and on the editorial board of the journal *Hombre y Cultura* (1966–1981). In addition, he served on the fellowship panel of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation (1958–1961) and of the Organization of American States (1955–1959). In 1980 he was appointed to the Joint Committee on Landmarks of the National Capital and to the Scientific Advisory Board of the Walter Roth Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. Particularly close to his professional concerns and interests were the purpose and interdisciplinary approach of the Association for Tropical Biology which he served as a member of its Editorial Advisory Board (1969–1971) and as Secretary-Treasurer from 1971 until his death. In 1979 he was primarily responsible, under difficult circumstances, for the organization and implementation of the Fifth International Symposium of the Association on “The Biological Model of Diversification in the Tropics”—a landmark “state of the science” event in tropical research held in Venezuela. Lastly, he served on the Society for International Law Panel on International Traffic in Archaeological and Art Objects (1969–1970). The problem of illegal trafficking in antiquities was a matter of concern to Evans throughout his professional career. His last official act, on the day of his death, was the examination of a U.S. Customs Bureau seizure of Peruvian artifacts at Dulles International Airport.

Cliff received numerous honors and awards during his career. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and was elected to the District of Columbia Chapter of the Society of Sigma Xi in 1971. He was an Honorary Life Member of both the Archeological Society of Maryland and the Archeological Society of Virginia and in 1980 was made an Honorary Member of the Sociedade de Arqueologia Brasileira. Betty and he received the Washington Academy of Sciences Award for Scientific Achievement in 1956 for their research in the Amazon and in 1966 they were awarded the 37th International Congress of Americanists Gold Medal for Distinguished Americanist Studies as well as the Orden Nacional al Mérito (Grado Oficial) by the government of Ecuador. In 1965 Cliff had received the Medal and Certificate of “Camara Casudo” for meritorious work in the field of international archaeology by the Instituto de Antropologia, Universidade do Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

Cliff’s scholarly and administrative accomplishments were many, as his career and his bibliography attest, but he was also a very human and caring person. His acts of personal kindness and help to others, especially younger scholars, were manifold. Dozens of Latin American and North American scholars benefited in many ways from his aid and advice, “behind the scenes,” to use one of his favorite expressions. His help was given out of both a professional concern for the

enhancement of good scholarship and a personal concern and caring for individuals. Cliff's and Betty's home in Georgetown was always open to visitors from throughout the world. There guests experienced warm hospitality and lively conversation and were often taken to enjoy the restaurants and the performing arts of Washington. Both Cliff and Betty were active supporters of cultural organizations in the Capital.

Cliff was endowed with a great sense of humor. He loved anthropological cartoons, especially archaeological ones, which he collected and posted just outside his office for the amusement of passersby, indicating that, while he took science and research seriously, he was very aware of the provisional nature of our discoveries and recognized the perils of taking ourselves too seriously. Cliff appreciated good jokes, those told to him as well as those played on him and delighted in playing jokes on others, especially those who were similarly appreciative. For example, one of us (Van Beek) was greeted on return from the field by a well worn, stuffed gorilla, sitting in his desk chair, wearing glasses, and reading one of his offprints upside down.

Cliff cared greatly about the Smithsonian, both as a scientific organization and as a collection of people. He relished *la política*, as he called it, and took a puckish delight in happenings within the Smithsonian and the larger governmental setting in which it is enmeshed. He took strong, sometimes critical, stands in his roles as curator, administrator, and chairman of the Senate of Scientists. But his overriding concern was for the welfare and the purposes of the Institution. While he might criticize or gently chuckle at his and others' sometime foibles, he was the Smithsonian's staunchest supporter and an articulate and able spokesman for it. He particularly cared for the Smithsonian support staff—the guards, secretaries, librarians, and technicians who make the organization function. He quietly helped many people who had personal difficulties or who were caught in the labyrinthine Civil Service or institutional rules. He worked actively (and long before it was legally mandated) to support job acquisition and enhancement for minority group members within the Institution.

A memorial service for Cliff was held on February 27, 1981, in the Baird Auditorium of the National Museum of Natural History (Fiske et al. 1981), attended by several hundred persons. Speakers included colleagues and friends from throughout the western hemisphere. Official tributes came from Chile, Ecuador, and Panama. Other tributes from Latin American colleagues followed later, e.g., Núñez (1981). A portion of the Memorial Tribute by one of us (Sanoja) sums up much about Cliff:

Clifford Evans always had an open mind about people. What he appreciated most were the qualities of hard work, good organization, scientific proficiency and honesty. He found these qualities in many people in Latin America. Some had different ideological orientations than his, but he always considered more important the human and scientific qualifications of a person. When the political fortunes of a scientist changed, as they did in some countries, he was always there to give loyal support. . . . He put all his affection and devotion into what he was doing and promoted a deep and warm solidarity among peoples of different countries [Fiske et al. 1981:17].

Cliff leaves his widow, Betty J. Meggers, and a brother, William, both of Washington, D.C.

A number of years ago, Cliff and Betty established a Latin American Archeology Fund within the Smithsonian to aid Latin American scholars—yet another of their many ways of helping others. Donations in Clifford Evans's name can be made through the Department of Anthropology, U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

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DON D. FOWLER
GUS W. VAN BEEK
MARIO SANOJA

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