

8-30-2024

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Recommended Citation

Barnes, Monica (2024) "Thomas F. Lynch (25 February 1938–25 May 2023)," *Andean Past*. Vol. 14, Article 5.

Available at: https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/andean_past/vol14/iss1/5

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THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH (25 FEBRUARY 1938–MAY 25, 2023)

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Tom Lynch at Grand Marais, Minnesota, with Lake Superior in the background.

EARLY EDUCATION

Thomas F. Lynch was born and grew up in St. Paul, Minnesota. He was a son of noted dermatologist Francis Watson Lynch and of Viola Le Blanc Lynch, a quilter and antiques

collector. Many of her treasures graced Tom's homes. He was proud of his Irish heritage. He received his primary education at the Holy Spirit elementary school in St. Paul and his secondary education at the St. Thomas Military Academy, a Catholic boys' school also in St. Paul. Tom was

greatly influenced by his early education. As Tom wrote to Dan Sandweiss:

Things that I have learned: make your unit as independent as possible; seize authority and use patronage; make all important decisions yourself; delegate as much grunt work as possible; and, most importantly, of course, show subordinates that you respect them (lots of praise where deserved), and that you value their loyalty. Much like the military—I learned what was valuable about leadership at St. Thomas Military Academy.

As an undergraduate at Cornell University, Tom majored in anthropology and minored in geology and history, graduating in 1960. A gifted student, he was supported for all four years by a Dean's Scholarship and a National Merit Scholarship and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. At Cornell, Tom developed long-term interests in motorcycles and folk and country music. Cornell has an important place in the American folk music scene. In 1967, after Tom had returned to campus as a professor, his fellow alumnus, Phil Shapiro, began "Bound for Glory" the long running radio program broadcast out of Anabel Taylor Hall.

During his childhood, Tom spent summers with his natal family on the north shore of Lake Superior near Grand Marais, Minnesota. There he studied art under Birney McNabb Quick (1912–1981), cofounder, with Byron Bradley (1923–2016), of the Grand Marais summer art colony. Grand Marais had a profound influence on Tom. Perhaps because of his early art studies, he appreciated clarity in the illustrations that accompanied his subsequent archaeological publications, and he strove to produce excellent photos.

Although Tom enjoyed tinkering with old cars with his brother, he also worked in Tofte's

General Store, stocking shelves. He retained his love of the North Country throughout his life. In recognition of this, in June 2024, his ashes will be buried in St. John's cemetery in Grand Marais where his parents are also buried.

EARLY FIELDWORK IN LATIN AMERICA, THE AMERICAN WEST, AND EUROPE

In the spring semester of his freshman year (1956–1957), Tom was part of the Cornell University Cultural Mission to Cuba. This was sponsored by Cuba's Ministry of Education and its Civic Military Institute. It was Tom's first professional experience abroad. This took place in the context of the regime of U.S. supported dictator Fulgencio Batista. At this time, Fidel Castro's 26 July Communist guerrilla movement (M-26-7) was active. Castro and his operatives succeeded in overthrowing Batista on New Year's Day 1959 and launched another dictatorship, one that was strongly opposed to U.S. control and intervention.

Tom's first archaeological field experience took place in the American Southwest. During the summer of 1958, he was a member of a University of Arizona field school team excavating the Point of Pines sites on the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation under the direction of Emil Haury (1904–1992). Haury was an expert in Paleoindian cultures, and it was, perhaps, he who first stimulated the interest in the first inhabitants of the Americas that Tom later developed into a career.

The next summer Tom was part of his fellow Minnesotan Marshall B. [Mac] McKusick's (1930–2013) UCLA team excavating at Paragonah, Utah. Also in 1959, Tom was in California as a participant in UCLA's archaeological survey of early Holocene sites at San Dieguito and El Portal, under the direction of Claude Nelson Warren (1932–2021), another specialist

in the early human occupation of North America.

In 1960, immediately after graduation, Tom became an expenses-paid member of the [bo-real] Summer Field Studies Program in Peru for undergraduate students from Columbia, Cornell, and Harvard Universities. The Program's goal was to provide participants with a meaningful experience living with a family in the Callejón de Huaylas who represented a major Peruvian social category. Students were expected to collaborate to contextualize their observations and produce an overview of Peruvian society. While in Vicos Tom was bitten by a rabid dog and had to return to the U.S. ahead of schedule.

The director of the student contingent was Allan R. Holmberg (1909–1966), an applied anthropologist and Cornell professor, who directed the Cornell-Peru Project which was an aspect of the Vicos Project, a major rural development endeavor centered on a hacienda in the Peruvian highlands. The instructor of the Cornell section was Paul L. Doughty (1930–2023) another applied anthropologist. Advisors were Mario C. Vásquez, director of the Vicos Project, and Henry Farmer Dobyns (1925–2009), field director of the Cornell-Peru Project, who earned his doctorate from Cornell in 1960 and who made important contributions to the ethnohistory and demographics of the Americas. Tom's fellow students included Gary John Parker of Cornell, who became a Quechua linguist, Alice Kasakoff and James Fox of Harvard, and Norman Fine and Georgina Tebrock of Colombia.

In the summer of 1961, now enrolled in graduate school at the University of Chicago, Tom worked as part of Jesse Jennings' (1909–1997) University of Utah Glen Canyon Salvage Project, conducted in advance of the construction of the Glen Canyon Dam in Arizona. Jennings was the founder of the Natural

History Museum of Utah. In July and August 1963, Tom participated, along with Chester King, Josef Lombardi, Claude Warren, Kent S. Wilkinson, and Barbara Deutsch Lynch, in salvage excavations at three Idaho sites conducted in advance of the Bruce Eddy Dam (now the Dworshak Dam) on the north fork of the Clearwater River, sponsored by the National Park Service and the Idaho State University Museum (Lynch *et al.* 1965). Thus, even before obtaining his doctorate, Tom had firm links to both established and up-and-coming members of the North American archaeological community and to people who were important in the field of Andean anthropology.

Tom married Brooklynite Barbara Deutsch in 1961. She had graduated from Cornell that same year, and she obtained a doctorate from that university in 1988. She is a noted sociologist and rural development expert, specializing in irrigation. The marriage of Tom and Barbara ended in divorce in 1988. In 1962, Tom received his master's degree from the University of Chicago. His thesis title, *Upper Palaeolithic in France*, reveals its focus (see also Lynch 1966). At Chicago, Tom was a student of Robert John Braidwood (1907–2003) well known for his studies of the origins of food production in western Asia. Tom also studied with Robert McCormick Adams (1926–2018), famous for his work on ancient civilizations (Lynch 2022:79). It was at Chicago that Tom met his colleague E. Craig Morris (1939–2006) (Lynch and Barnes 2007) and they remained friends until Craig's death.

In 1962 and 1963, Tom, Craig, Karl Butzer (1934–2016), Leslie Gordon (Les) Freeman (1923–2012), Richard G. Klein, and Michael E. Moseley joined Francis Clark Howell's (1925–2007) team, excavating the Spanish Acheulean sites of Ambrona and Torralba (*ibid*: 63; Rivera 2023:4). This early fieldwork left a deep impression on Tom and he retained his

interest in the European Palaeolithic (Biberson *et al.* 1965; Lynch 1962, 1966, 1972a, 1972b). From 1963 until 1964, Tom worked in Cultural Resources Management (CRM) contract archaeology in Idaho under the direction of Earl Herbert Swanson, Jr. (1927–1975). Tom was also an archaeologist and assistant curator at the Idaho State Museum (now the Idaho Museum of Natural History). Under museum auspices, he surveyed sites in southern and western Idaho, thus continuing his western U.S. fieldwork. (Lynch and Olsen 1964; Lynch *et al.* 1965).

RETURN TO THE ANDES

After their fieldwork in Spain, the research interests of Tom, Craig, and Mike Moseley soon turned to the archaeology of Andean South America, with Tom concentrating first on the preceramic cultures of what is now Peru (Lynch 1967a, 1967b, 1967c, 1970b, 1970c, 1971a, 1973a, 1982a; Lynch, editor 1980; Lynch and Kennedy 1970) then shifting to Ecuador (Lynch 1989a; Lynch and Pollock 1980, 1981), and Chile (Alden *et al.* 2006; Clarkson *et al.* 2017; Lynch 1984d, 1986b, 1994b, 1995–1996, Lynch and Núñez 1994) and expanding his scope to those of the all the early inhabitants of the Americas and the environments in which they lived.¹ Tom also developed an interest in the Inca road system (Alden *et al.* 2006; Lynch 1977a, 1994b, 1995–1996). Meanwhile, Craig became well-known as an expert on the Incas (Lynch and Barnes 2007). Mike has worked on the Peruvian North Coast, directing the Harvard Chan Chan-Moche Valley Project (Moseley and Day 1982) and on the far South Coast, in the Moquegua Valley under the auspices of the Programa Contisuyu. He became

well known for his hypothesis that it was the harvesting of marine resources, as well as farming, that supported the earliest Andean civilizations (Moseley 1974). Les Freeman remained focused on the Palaeolithic in Spain and became a leading authority (Howell 2000; Straus 2000).

In May 1964, while attached to Cornell University's Vicos Project, and shortly before the birth of his first child, Tom began fieldwork in the Callejón de Huaylas in Peru's North Central Highlands. His research focused on the ways that its early inhabitants used plants and animals in the development of distinctive Andean agropastoral systems.² His doctoral dissertation, *The Nature of the Central Peruvian Pre-ceramic* is based on this research (Lynch 1967a).

In 1969 Barbara Deutsch Lynch and their daughters Beth and Jean accompanied him into the field where he surveyed preceramic sites in the upper Santa Valley and excavated Guitarrero Cave (Adovasio and Lynch 1973; Lynch 1982a; Lynch, editor 1980; Lynch *et al.* 1985; Lynch and Kennedy 1970). The dry conditions within the cave permitted good preservation of plant remains and basketry and textiles. Early varieties of domesticated plants, including maize, beans, and chili peppers were recovered (Kaplan *et al.* 1973; Kaplan and Lynch 1999), basketry dating from around 8,000 B.C. (Jolie *et al.* 2011), and textiles dating from about 4,000 B.C. (Adovasio and Lynch 1973). The excavation of Guitarrero Cave was a milestone in Peruvian archaeology (Barnes 1984; Lynch, editor 1980; Ortiz 2023).

Tom Lynch's intellectual honesty is demonstrated by his presentation of radiocarbon dates relevant to the early plant remains from Gu-

¹ Jolie *et al.* 2011; Lynch 1974a, 1975a, 1975b, 1976a, 1978a, 1978b, 1979a, 1980a, 1980b, 1981a, 1983a, 1984a, 1984b, 1984c, 1984d, 1986a, 1988a, 1988b, 1990a, 1990b, 1990c, 1991a; 1991b, 1991c, 1991d, 1992, 1993a, 1994a, 1997a, 1998, 1999a, 2022; Lynch, editor 1980.

² Adovasio and Lynch 1973; Kaplan and Lynch 1999; Kaplan *et al.* 1973; Lynch 1967b, 1967c, 1970b, 1971a, 1973a, 1975b, 1979a, 1980a, 1981a, 1982a, 1983b, 1993a, 1996, Lynch *et al.* 1985; Lynch, editor 1980.

itarrero Cave. At first, dates on apparently associated materials suggested that *Phaseolus vulgaris* (common bean) was cultivated near Guiterrero Cave as early as 7680 ± 280 B.P. while *Phaseolus lunatus* (lima bean) was grown as early as 9930 ± 300 to $10,180 \pm 130$ B.P. (Kaplan and Lynch 1999:269; Kaplan, Lynch, and Smith 1973). However, AMS dates later done directly on the common beans themselves proved to be much more recent, ranging from 4337 ± 55 to 2430 ± 60 B.P. The former was, at the time of publication, still the oldest date for a cultivated bean in the Americas. Direct dates performed on lima beans were 3495 ± 50 and 3325 ± 55 (*ibid.*), still the oldest direct dates on *P. lunatus* beans from the highlands then known. Lynch accepted these more recent dates with good grace.

Likewise, when he realized that human bones published in *Science* (Lynch and Kennedy 1970) were not from Guiterrero Cave he published a retraction (Lynch, editor 1980:xv).

Tom Lynch also excavated Quishqui Punco, a rock shelter near Vicos that was occupied in preceramic times (Lynch 1967c, 1970a). Study of this site was later taken up by Verónica Ortiz (Ortiz and Lynch 2016). Lynch's work on transhumance and ecozonal complementarity articulated with that of his Cornell colleague John V. Murra (Barnes 2009; Lynch 1971a, 1973a, 1981a, 2022:72–73; Rivera 2023), although Tom, at first, concentrated on early sites, while Murra based his interpretations on documents relating to Late Horizon and colonial arrangements. Tom expressed skepticism of the authenticity or correct dating of very early sites (Lynch 1976a, 1978b, 1980b, 1990a, 1990b, 1990c, 1991a, 1991b, 1991d, 1992, 1997a, 1998, 1999a) a stance that proved to be controversial (Dillehay and Collins 1991; Gruhn and Bryan 1991). While working in the Callejón de Huaylas, Tom was in contact with prolific but largely unpublished archaeologist Gary Vescelius

who conducted fieldwork there from 1961 to 1965 (Barnes and Aricanli 2016:1, 5–7; Burger and Lynch 1987).

In 1972, Tom, Barbara, and their daughters Beth, Jean, and Julie traveled to Ecuador where Tom conducted archaeological survey near Gualaceo, in Azuay Province. At the urging of Robert E. Bell (1914–2006) and Hernán Crespo Toral (1937–2008), Tom Lynch and Susan Pollock excavated Chobshi Cave (also called the Cueva Negra de Shobschi and Chopshi) about four kilometers from the town of Sigsig. The need for professional excavation was urgent, because the integrity of the cave's prehistoric deposits had been destroyed by collectors and gold hunters. The cave proved to be a seasonal base camp for hunter-gatherers (Lynch 1989; Lynch and Pollock 1980).

By 1980, the emergence of Peru's revolutionary Sendero Luminoso movement was making life dangerous for everyone in that country. Around then, Tom and Chilean archaeologist Lautaro Núñez Atencio became aware of the similarities in their thought and work (Lynch 2022:74). In response, Tom shifted to Chile's Atacama, conducting field seasons there in 1976, 1983, 1985, 1988, 1989, 1992, 1993, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008 (Alden *et al.* 2006; Clarkson *et al.* 2017; Lynch 1986a, 1986b, 1989b, 1994b, 1995–1996, 2022; Lynch and Núñez 1994; Lynch and Stevenson 1992).

In Chile, he forged close ties with many other colleagues based there including Calógero Mauricio Santoro Vargas, who became one of his Cornell students, Mario Rivera, Ximena Gómez, and María Antonieta Costa. In 1976–1977, Tom was a research professor (*investigador*) at the Universidad del Norte. Once again, Barbara, Beth, Jean, and Julie were with him. In 1994, Tom was named an honorary adjunct professor (*profesor adjunto ad honorem*) of the Universidad Católica del Norte's Institute

of Archaeological Research and Museum. Tom brought students from Cornell to Chile where they joined those from the Universidad Católica del Norte to excavate a pre-Columbian settlement near San Pedro de Atacama and survey the area surrounding the Salar de Atacama and the Loa Valley.

In 1989, Tom married Jane Flaherty who accompanied him during his 1988, 1989, and 1992 field seasons. In 1992, their first born child, Clare Viola Lynch was also present, and Jane was pregnant with their son, William Finn Lynch. Jane, Clare, and Finn were also in Chile during Tom's adjunct residency in 1994.

Tom's research interests in Chile included, in addition to its earliest occupants (Lynch 1984d, 1986a, 1986b, 1990c), the Inca road system (Lynch 1994b, 1995–1996, Lynch and Núñez 1994) and its tambos (Lynch 1977a), caravans (Clarkson *et al.* 2017), Inca ceramics (Alden *et al.* 2006), and obsidian hydration dating (Lynch and Stevenson 1992).

In his latter years, cognizant that not all the work he had accomplished in the Callejón de Huaylas had been published and aware that fieldwork had been continued by others in that region, Tom collaborated with Peruvian archaeologist Verónica Ortiz (Ortiz 2023; Ortiz and Lynch 2016). Lynch and Ortiz argued that the transhumance of camelid herders may have brought about the transport of seeds from neotropical zones to new habitats in the Callejón and elsewhere where genetic modifications occurred.

TOM LYNCH AS TEACHER

In the fall of 1964, Tom returned to his alma mater, joining the faculty of Cornell University's anthropology department at a time when it was becoming a powerhouse in Andean studies. At first he served as the curator of its collections, a

post he retained until his retirement from Cornell in 1993. He was assisted by a succession of graduate students, including the author of this obituary. He also began work as an instructor of anthropology and was promoted, in 1965, to assistant professor. In the 1960s, it was possible to teach at a top university while one's doctorate was still in progress. In 1967, he was awarded his doctorate (Lynch 1967a). While at Chicago, he was supported by NDEA Title I and Woodrow Wilson fellowships.

In 1969, with his doctorate in hand, Tom was promoted to the post of associate professor of anthropology, and in 1974, he attained the status of full professor in anthropology and archaeology. From 1974 until 1976, he chaired the anthropology department, and from 1971 until 1982, he was the director of Cornell's Intercollege Program in Anthropology, a teaching entity that included anthropologists and classicists as well as archaeologists. While on the Cornell faculty, Tom was also associated with numerous CRM projects in New York State.

At Cornell, Tom taught a variety of courses including "The Evolution of Man: An Introduction to Human Biological and Cultural Evolution and the Methods of Archaeology", "The Discovery of the Americas", "Prehistoric Archaeology: Old World Prehistory from the Origins of Culture in the Paleolithic through the Beginnings of Civilization", "Archaeology of the Americas", "Museum Methods from Care of Collections to Exhibits", "Archaeological Research Methods", and "Field Archaeology in South America". The latter two courses were taught in the context of the bi-national field school in Chile held in conjunction with the Universidad Católica del Norte. His graduate seminars included "Problems in European Archaeology", "Agriculture and Civilization", "Frontiers in Archaeology", "The Peopling of the Americas", "The Origins of Agriculture", "European Discovery of America", "Art, Reli-

gion, and the State in the Andes”, “Pleistocene Extinctions”, and “Analysis of Material Culture”. Tom was on many graduate student committees at Cornell. From 1995 until 2008, as an adjunct professor at Texas A&M University (TAMU), he filled a similar role.

Tom’s teaching influence extended far beyond Cornell. He was a dissertation advisor at the Centro de Investigaciones Superiores, part of Mexico’s Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH) (1979–1984). In recent years, he was the external thesis advisor of Universidad Pontificia Católica del Perú student Verónica Ortiz who reexcavated the Quishqui Punki site and examined the materials it had produced previously, in close consultation with Tom. As Ortiz wrote in response to Tom’s death:

El dr. Tom ha sido muy generoso y un gran investigador. Es también mi asesor de tesis externo. Por todo lo que me ha guiado a través de correos. El ya no me respondía desde hace unos meses del año pasado [2022], desde que le hicieron una intervención a los ojos y me pidió que realice un podcast por el. . . Estaba esperando se recupere el dr. Tom y comentarle que el material del proyecto Cornell que envió al MNAAHP (Museo Nacional del Arqueología, Antropología e Historia del Perú) y tramitamos juntos, ya lo he recibido por fin, después de un trámite engorroso que duró años. . .

Mi tesis de maestría sobre Quishqui Punki que llevo en la PUCP está acabada desde el 2019. Analice en la Sorbona con Jacques Pelegrín 125 artefactos, la pandemia demoró dos años a la universidad revisarla, mientras que el doctor Tom la leyó en cuatro días en el 2019 y me envió sus notas, estaba muy contento. Solo me faltan correcciones mínimas que me alcanzó uno de los jurados. El doctor Lynch pensó en ve-

nir a la sustentación e ir hasta el Callejón de Huaylas a ver algunos sitios. Iba a consultar a su médico.

Tengo muchas enseñanzas, datos inéditos que me dejó por seguir para los sitios del Callejón, uno de los espacios claves para el desarrollo de la domesticación andina. Guardo todos sus correos y textos en físico que me envió. Quedó pendiente visitarlo o que venga a Perú como quería . . . que vayamos al Callejón. Continuaré su trabajo. Extraño siempre leer sus prontas comunicaciones. Me queda releer sus notas para continuar y también sustentar mi tesis pronto, es lo que se más le alegraría y eso haré.³

³ Dr. Tom has been very generous and was a great researcher. He is also my external thesis advisor who has guided me through everything via the mail. He didn’t respond to me for a few months, beginning last year, since he had eye surgery, and he asked me to make a podcast on his behalf. . . I was hoping that Tom would recover and told him that I had finally received the Cornell project material that he sent to MNAAHP (Museo Nacional del Arqueología, Antropología e Historia del Perú) for which we did the paperwork together, after complicated red tape that went on for years. . .

My master’s thesis on Quishqui Punki that I did at PUCP has been finished since 2019. At the Sorbonne, with Jacques Pelegrín, I analyzed 125 artifacts. The pandemic delayed my thesis review for two years, even though Dr. Tom had read it in four days during 2019 and sent me his notes. He was well satisfied. I only needed a few minor corrections that one of the readers had caught. Dr. Lynch thought about coming to the defense and going to the Callejón de Huaylas to see some sites. He intended to consult his doctor.

I have a lot of advice from him and unpublished data that he left me so that I can continue with the sites in the Callejón, one of the key places for the development of domestication in the Andes. I have all the letters and texts he sent me in hard copy. Visiting him, or his coming to Peru, as he would have liked, so that we could go to the Callejón, remained pending. I will continue his work. I still miss his prompt communications. What remains to me is to reread his notes in order to continue and also to

Or, as David Fleming wrote upon hearing the news of Tom's death:

Tom was one of the few people I know who had the insight and intellectual honesty to let his students both create, and benefit from, special circumstances. Dan Sandweiss envisioned the Northeast Conference and *Andean Past* while still a graduate student, and Monica Barnes entered Cornell with most of her fieldwork finished. That meant he had influence over what they did, plenty in both cases, but little actual control. I saw almost immediately that he viewed Dan and Monica as colleagues, and intellectual equals (formidable in all three cases) and as trusted professionals. They were not "grad students" in the usual sense, and I know all three of them benefitted enormously from their interactions. Later, Monica and I saw how Tom transformed a small regional museum and made it a place that people traveled long distances to visit. We, and some of our friends, went there from New York City, and Matthias Strecker, a rock art expert from Bolivia, delivered a talk there in connection with an exhibition he had helped to mount. Until relatively recently, Tom's input into *Andean Past* was generously given and eagerly welcomed by both Monica and Dan. Tom was fun: hard-working, yes; knowledgeable, of course; determined, well *ça va sans dire*; but also fun.

During the 1970s and 80s, Tom's research, editorial work, service on university and grant-giving communities, and teaching both at Cornell and in Chile made him a lynch pin in Andean archaeology.

THE BRAZOS VALLEY MUSEUM AND LIFE IN TEXAS AND BEYOND

In 1993, Tom retired from Cornell and, the next year, he became the executive director of the Brazos Valley Museum in Bryan, Texas, which required a move with Jane and their children Clare and Finn. Their third child, Patrick, was born in Texas. At the museum, he mounted numerous temporary exhibitions, some hired, some developed locally, and some assembled by guest curators, including the author of this obituary.

He adapted well to life in Texas. He joined the Rotary Club and was a member of its World Community Service Committee from 1996. He received many civic awards as a result of his work at the Brazos Valley Museum. He was proud of the museum's role in recognizing the importance of the skiff *Mary Terrell* and preserving it. She was a Brazos River boat built following the great flood of 1913 to rescue bottom-land farmers from future floods. While in Texas, Tom amassed an impressive collection of antique firearms, served on the Brazos County Historical Commission, and was an active member of the Brazos Heritage Society. He retired from the museum in 2008, becoming director emeritus.

Tom's marriage to Jane Flaherty ended in divorce in 2007. In his later years, his companion was Ranie Arnold. He and Ranie spent much of the year in Grand Marais where Tom volunteered with Historic Cook County, serving as a docent at the St. Francis Xavier Church in Chippewa City near Grand Marais. Until the 1930s, St. Francis served an Ojibwe community. In Tom's final years he lived in Decorah, Iowa where his daughter Beth and son-in-law Steve Peterson reside.

defend my thesis soon. That's what would have made him happiest, and I will do it.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Tom was diligent in the performance of professional service, some of which is mentioned above. At Cornell he was an elected member of the Latin American Studies Program Library and Publications Committee (1967–1969). He served two terms as an elected member of the LASP Faculty Research Committee (1970–1973, 1986–1988) and two terms as an elected member of its Steering Committee (1982–1985, 1987–1990). He served three terms (1968–1969, 1977–1979, and 1980–1982) as chairman of the Anthropology Department Laboratory Committee. He was an elected member of the university senate (1970–1971), representing the tenured social science faculty. During the same span, he was the chairman of the University Committee on Counseling and Advising. He was Director of Undergraduate Studies of the Anthropology Department (1970–1972) and an appointed member of the Academic Records Committee (1971–1974). He was appointed three times as a member of the Advisory Board for the Freshman Humanities Program (1974–1975, 1977–1978, 1980–1983). In 1975, he was an appointed member of the Faculty Council of Representatives. He was an elected member of the Executive Committee of the Cornell chapter of the American Association of University Professors (1977–1980). During the same time span he was also an elected member of the Cornell College of Arts and Sciences Educational Policy Committee. He served as the acting chair of the Department of Near Eastern Studies (1978). From 1980 until his retirement in 1993, he was an appointed member of the Cornell American Indian Affairs Committee and of the Academic Committee of the American Indian Program. From 1985 until his retirement, he was an appointed member of the American Indian Studies Faculty Board. He was an appointed member of the administrative board of the Johnson Art Museum, a campus museum (1984–1987). His military school

background qualified him for election to the University-ROTC Relations Committee (1986–1989). From 1985 until his retirement, he was an associated member of the Center for Analysis of World Food Issues. From 1988 until his retirement, he was an elected member of the University Appeals Board. During the same period, he was an advisor to the Chilean Students and Friends Association. From 1989 until his retirement, he was a member of INSTOC (Institute for the Study of Continents). From 1992 until retirement, he was a member of the Concentration in Food, Agriculture, and Society (Biology and Society).

Beyond Cornell, Tom served on the executive board of the Finger Lakes Society of the Archaeological Institute of America (1973–1975) and was a member of the Commission on Peopling of America of the Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques (1977–1981). Although Tom was modest about his language skills, he published in French, as well as in English and in Spanish.

GRANTS, AWARDS, AND EDITORIAL WORK

While at Cornell, Tom received many prestigious grants including a Cornell Faculty Research Grant (1965); a National Science Foundation research grant for preceramic archaeology in Peru (1968); an NSF grant to conduct archaeological investigations of transhumance in Peru (1969–1971); an NSF grant to study early human adaptation in Andean South America (1985–1989) as expressed at Chile's Laguna Punta Negra site; a Cornell University Latin American Studies Program grant to conduct fieldwork in Peru and Ecuador (1971–1972); a Cornell Faculty Research Grant for field work in Ecuador (1972); a Harrison Architectural Foundation Grant for the development of an interdisciplinary archaeological training project (1972–1974); Cornell Univer-

sity Latin American Studies Program grants supporting fieldwork in northern Chile (1976, 1988); a Jacob and Hedwig Hirsch Fund grant to underwrite field schools in Chile studying economic complementarity in the South-Central Andes (1983–1985); an Ernst and Elfriede Frank Foundation grant for the conservation of Peruvian archaeological textiles the Frank family had donated to the Cornell Anthropology Department collection, a task undertaken by Elena Phipps between 1988 and 1990; and a National Geographical Society grant to map Inca installations in the Atacama desert (1991–1995). In addition, he received two NSF grants supporting the research of his doctoral students, one for Daniel H. Sandweiss's research project, "Fishermen of Chincha: An Archaeological Study" (1984), and another funding Ann Peter's "The Topara Invasion in the Lower Pisco Valley" project (1987–1988).

Tom was not only a grants recipient. He helped to determine who received funding and who got published. His considerable editorial experience helped to shape many important archaeological journals. He was of great help to Dan Sandweiss, who founded *Andean Past* in 1987, having previously established the Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory in 1982 and published volumes of collected papers from the first three conferences (Daggett 2000). From its inception, until his death, Tom was a member of the *Andean Past* editorial board. He compiled accounts of current research for *American Antiquity* from 1971 until 1987, succeeding Thomas Patterson and passing responsibility to his fellow *Andean Past* board member, Richard L. Burger.

By keeping his colleagues abreast of current research, Tom performed an important and unique integrative role in Andean Archaeology. Annually he reported on field research, important conferences, newly established journals, trends, and the deaths of prominent partici-

pants. Read consecutively, his accounts present a good picture of work accomplished in the 1970s and 1980s and reflect Tom's vast contact network and his broad command of both the published and the gray literature. In many instances, our sole published record of work accomplished is these reports. In writing them, Tom suspended his usual skepticism and presented projects and conclusions as the researchers did themselves. When the Society for American Archaeology ceased publication of current research, a gap appeared in the recorded history of our field. In an attempt to fill this gap, *Andean Past* began to publish research reports, albeit in a longer format and as written by the researchers themselves.

In 1979, Tom joined the publication committee of the New York Archaeological Council. In 1988, he became a member of the editorial boards of both *Chungara: Revista Chilena de Antropología* and of *Estudios Atacameños*. These have developed into important journals of Chilean archaeology with *Chungara*, in particular, moving beyond an exclusive regional focus. Following in Tom's footsteps, Calogero Santoro, Dan Sandweiss, and the writer of this obituary have served as editors of *Chungara*. Tom was a member of the editorial board of *Latin American Antiquity* from 1989 until 1996.

In 1985, Tom served on the National Endowment for the Humanities review panel for grants in archaeology. That same year he also joined the review board for grants in anthropology at Chile's Fondo Nacional de Investigación Científica y Tecnológica. He was a member of the scholarly studies program review committee of the Smithsonian Institution (1994–1997). This committee reviewed grants to the National Museum of Natural History, the National Zoo, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, the Tropical Research Institute, and other Smithsonian museums and institutes. Tom served on the scientific council for the Center for the Study of

First Americans beginning in 1985. During the 1970s and 1980s, Tom's publications, editorial work, peer reviews, and committee work made him one of the most powerful figures in American archaeology.

As executive director of the Brazos Valley Museum of Natural History he continued to be successful in obtaining funding. He received an IBM Corporation grant for computer hardware (1990), a Mid America Arts Alliance grant to subsidize a Brazos Valley Natural History Museum exhibition (1995); a Dansby-Grant Foundation grant for fund raising at the Brazos Museum (1996); four ARTS Council of the Brazos Valley grants towards exhibitions at the museum (1995, 1997); an unrestricted Wakefield Foundation grant (1996); unrestricted grants from the Astin and Doaks Charitable Trusts (1996, 1997); a Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Recreational Trails Grant (1998); a Lampadia Foundation/AAM/USIA International Partnerships Among Museums grant linking the Brazos Valley Museum and the Museo Regional de Atacama (1998); and two William Knox Holt Foundation grants supporting temporary exhibitions at the Brazos Museum.

While executive director of the Brazos Valley Natural History Museum Tom was on the Executive Leadership Council of the Arts Council of the Brazos Valley and was on the city of College Station's Lick Creek Park Advisory Board from 1997. Also beginning in 1997, he served on the Board of Advisors of the Children's Museum of the Brazos Valley. He joined the Brazos County Historical Commission in 1999. In 2004, he was given the Texas Archaeological Society President's Service Award.

Tom was a member of various professional organizations including the American Association of Museums, the American Quaternary Association, The New York Archaeological Council, the Society for American Archaeology,

the Society for the History of Discoveries, and the Sociedad Chilena de Arqueología. In 1971, he was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and in 1976 he was elected to membership in the Institute of Andean Research. He was a member of the IAR's board of directors and executive committee (1976–1979, 1983). He was also elected a member of the Institute of Andean Studies. In 1996, he became the program coordinator, treasurer, and founder of the Brazos Valley Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. He was the president of the Central Texas Museum Association.

Records of Tom's research including field notes, photographs and drawings, professional correspondence, and artifacts have been deposited at the Center for the Study of The First Americans at TAMU in College Station, Texas.

Tom is survived by his brother, Peter J. Lynch; his sister Mary Hanrahan; his children with Barbara Deutsch Lynch–Elizabeth (Beth) A. Lynch, Jean M. Lynch-Stieglitz, and Julia F. Lynch, as well as by his sons-in-law Steve Peterson, Marc Stieglitz, and Ben Gord, and Tom's children with Jane Flaherty–Clare Viola Lynch, William Finn Lynch, and Patrick Thomas Lynch and their spouses Kevin Malcom, Hang, and Sydney Pham. He is also survived by six grandchildren, Noah Stieglitz, Amelia Stieglitz, Kieran Laskaway, Eli Laskaway, Alex Malcom, and Emma Malcom.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Jane Flaherty, David Fleming, Chester King, Beth Lynch, Barbara Deutsch Lynch, and Daniel H. Sandweiss for their help in the preparation of this obituary.

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OBITUARIES OF THOMAS F. LYNCH

- Clarkson, Persis, Calogero M. Santoro, and Lautaro Núñez
2023 Vehicles, Tunes, and the Antiquity of Human Societies in South America: Cornerstones in the Unique Academic Life of Thomas F. Lynch† (1938–2023)/Vehículos, música y la historia de las sociedades humanas de América del Sur: piedras angulares en la singular vida académica de Thomas F. Lynch† (1938–2023). *Chungara Revista de Antropología Chilena* 55(3):415–434.
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2023 In Memoriam: El legado de Thomas Francis Lynch a la arqueología andina y chilena. *Revista Chilena de Antropología* 48:1–6.



*Participants in the Cornell University Cultural Mission upon arrival in Cuba, March 1957.
Tom Lynch is in the bottom row, seventh from the right, by the exit stairs.
Photograph courtesy of Beth Lynch.*

