

## References

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## VII. Forthcoming conferences

### **Histories of Archaeology. Archives, Ancestors, Practices.**

A major international conference on the history of archaeology will be held in Göteborg, Sweden, on June 17–19, 2004. Organised by the EC funded AREA network ([Archives of European Archaeology www.area-archives.org](http://www.area-archives.org)) this conference will promote the latest directions and advances in the field. The histories of archaeology explored here will move beyond more traditional regional or chronological frameworks, and encourage thematic and problem-oriented historical approaches which will shed new light on the scientific, cultural and ideological contexts of archaeology.

Themes include –

*Sources and methods for the history of archaeology,*  
*Archaeological practices,*  
*Questions of identity,*  
*Visualising archaeology.*

Five successive sessions are planned, each lasting half a day and including some 5–7 speakers, both established scholars and emergent researchers. English is the recommended language of communication.

Information on venues, accommodation, fees, etc. will soon be available, as well as an online registration form for speakers and attendants.

Proposals for papers or posters, to be sent by Email to the conference organisers, should include:

Title of the presentation:  
Name of author(s):  
Affiliation:  
Email:  
Postal address:  
Relevant session:  
Keywords (4–6):  
Abstract (c.300 words): (please notify the organisers if you wish to use another language)

The scientific committee will evaluate these proposals together with the session organisers.

Provisional timetable:

**2003**

10 September – First announcement, call for papers (online details and registration updates).

1 December – End of submission of proposals for papers/posters. Opening of online registration.

**2004**

15 February – Notification of acceptance of papers/posters. Second circular, online registration.

17–19 June – Conference.

For more information and expression of interest, contact the organisers at [historiesofarchaeology@archaeology.gu.se](mailto:historiesofarchaeology@archaeology.gu.se)

**1854–2004: Celebrating the 150th Anniversary of the Discovery of the Swiss Lake-dwellings**

*Marc-Antoine Kaeser, Swiss National Museum*

In 1854, Ferdinand Keller (1800–1881) discovered the vestiges of a prehistoric settlement at Obermeilen, on the temporarily dried shores of Lake Zurich. Interpreting these vestiges as the remnants of an ancient village built on a platform, above the waters of the lake, Ferdinand Keller (then President of the local Society of Antiquaries) soon attracted the attention of all his antiquarian colleagues, in Switzerland as well as in the neighbouring countries, who successfully began to search for similar settlements on all the lakes and moors around the Alps.

This discovery played a significant part in the development of prehistoric research. Up to this date, the antiquarians had focused on funerary monuments and on allegedly religious or military sites. From now on, thanks to the ever growing body of ‘lake-dwellings’, they could finally explore the daily life and the living conditions of their Neolithic and protohistoric ‘ancestors’. Above all, the exceptional conservation of organic remains attracted many specialists of the natural sciences to the field of archaeology. And the cooperation of antiquarians and naturalists was to have far-reaching consequences in the epistemological shaping of the future discipline of prehistory, between historical and natural sciences.

The invention of the ‘lake-dwelling civilization’ also had some importance on the political and ideological level. The romantic reconstruction of the lake-dwellings actually served its wide-scale popularization. It inspired artists throughout Switzerland, who idealized the ‘Golden Age’ of these prehistoric settlements. Interpreted as the essence of future Switzerland, this original ‘lake-dwelling civilization’ was to play a central role in the construction of the identity of the Swiss nation, in the new Swiss State, which had been founded a few years before, in 1848.

In order to celebrate the 150th anniversary of this historic discovery, the Swiss National Museum (Zurich) is organizing a special exhibition dedicated to the cultural characteristics of these prehistoric lakeshore settlements, as well as to the historical and social reception of the so-called ‘lake-dwelling civilization’. This exhibition, which is organized in cooperation with the University of Zurich and the Archaeological Service of the City of Zurich, will last from

February 27th until June 13th 2004. It will lead to the publication of a bilingual (German and French) catalogue, as well as to several other books.

The Swiss National Museum (Museumstrasse 2, CH-8023 Zürich) is located in front of the Central station of Zurich. [www.musee-suisse.ch](http://www.musee-suisse.ch). For further information: [kanzlei@slm.admin.ch](mailto:kanzlei@slm.admin.ch), or directly [marcantoine.kaeser@slm.admin.ch](mailto:marcantoine.kaeser@slm.admin.ch).

As part of the exhibition program, a special conference will be held at the University of Zurich (10–13 March 2004): *'Wetland Economies and Societies. 150 Years of Research on Prehistoric Economy and Society in Lake Dwellings'* (Cooperation of the University of Zurich, the Study Group for Prehistoric Studies in Switzerland, and the Swiss National Museum, Zurich). Contact: Prof. Dr. Philippe Della Casa: [phildc@access.unizh.ch](mailto:phildc@access.unizh.ch).

On the occasion of that 150th anniversary, a lot of other events, public as well as scientific, will be taking place next year throughout Switzerland, as well as in Southern Germany. The general program is available at [www.archaeosuisse.ch](http://www.archaeosuisse.ch). From the long list of exhibitions, shows, lectures and forthcoming publications, the readers of the BHA may have a special interest for scientific conferences, particularly for the Second International Conference on Underwater Archaeology (IKUWA 2) *'The New View: Underwater Archaeology and the Historical Picture'*, Maennedorf near Zurich, 21–24 October 2004. [www.ikuwa2.ch](http://www.ikuwa2.ch). Contact: [ikuwa@gmx.ch](mailto:ikuwa@gmx.ch).

### **Unconventional Scholars: Making Archaeology Happen**

Submitted to the Society for American Archaeology as the Biennial Gordon R. Willey Symposium at the 2004 Annual Meeting, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

*Stephen E. Nash and James N. Snead, Organizers*

#### ***Symposium Abstract***

The production of archaeological knowledge, method, and theory is situated in a complex web of social relationships. Faculty members and curators typically gain recognition through grants and publications that are the standard currency of archaeological careers. Their efforts sometimes stand on the shoulders of patrons, technicians, amateurs, informants, spouses, and volunteers, who do not always gain adequate recognition for their efforts. This symposium focuses on those individuals who have made substantive contributions to archaeology but who, as a result of professional position, specialty, status, gender, or other factors, are less visible in standard disciplinary histories.

#### ***Presentation Abstracts***

1) GOD, EMPIRE, AND A FORGOTTEN ARCHAEOLOGIST

*Smith, Pamela Jane, Cambridge University*

The oldest and most famous school of archaeology in Britain is at Cambridge University. Every continent is sprinkled with Cambridge graduates from Louis Leakey to Glyn Daniel to

Ian Hodder and more. How did this all begin and why? In 1915, Miles Burkitt, a shy, now long-forgotten geologist, became the first to offer lectures on prehistory to Cambridge undergraduates. My presentation will resurrect Burkitt's original motivations and personality; his beliefs in how archaeology could serve both God and Empire will be explored. Cambridge's enormous success as gatekeeper for postgraduate research and archaeological careers in Britain and beyond will be examined.

## 2) UNCONVENTIONAL THROUGH AND THROUGH? CORRESPONDENTS IN OHIO MOUND ARCHAEOLOGY DURING THE 1880s

*Conor Burns*, University of Toronto

This paper will assess the intrinsic role played by correspondents in Ohio mound archaeology of the 1880s, when both the Smithsonian Bureau of Ethnology and the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology undertook major projects on the Ohio mounds. For these institutions, the execution of fieldwork and the generation of archaeological data wholly relied upon the activities and motivations of informally employed field correspondents. These individuals were valued for their abilities to get the job done, often at great personal expense and with little reward. Relationships between institutional authorities and correspondents, however, were dynamic if not often unstable.

## 3) GEORGE HULL SQUIER: GENTLEMAN FARMER AND SCHOLAR

*Roland L. Rodell*, University of Wisconsin, Rock County, and *William Green*, Beloit College

George Hull Squier (1849–1933; no relation to E. G. Squier) had life-long interests in archaeology, geology, and natural history. Exceedingly well-read but without formal training in archaeology, Squier worked briefly as a geological assistant at Harvard University. His archaeological investigations in western Wisconsin documented numerous prehistoric and historic sites. He was the first to recognize a Middle Mississippian presence in the Northern Mississippi Valley. We describe his accomplishments, review the historical context of his investigations and publications, show how his research is relevant to current archaeology, and discuss the important role of the small-town 'gentleman scholar' in early Midwestern archaeology.

## 4) HENRY CHAPMAN MERCER: A VICTORIAN POLYMATH'S QUEST FOR HUMAN ANTIQUITY IN THE DELAWARE VALLEY

*Richard Veit*, Monmouth University

Henry Chapman Mercer is today best known as the founder of the Mercer Museum, one of America's leading repositories of historic material culture, and as an innovative ceramicist. Mercer was also a pioneer in the archaeology of the Middle Atlantic who played an important role in the 19th century debate over human antiquity in the Delaware Valley. He also helped pioneer systematic excavations, experimental archaeology, and the typological organization of artifacts. Sadly the important contributions of this thoughtful scholar have been overshadowed by his more academically oriented contemporaries.

## 5) THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYPER-SHORT CHRONOLOGY IN MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGY, 1920–1950

*James Truncer*, Stanford University

Research discontinuity has long plagued archaeology, frequently disrupting productive lines of inquiry. One source of research discontinuity lies in changing institutional priorities. A prime example is the cessation of Bureau of American Ethnology and American Museum of Natural History fieldwork in the Middle Atlantic region. Ironically, BAE staff facilitated the hyper-short chronology that followed, a position that went well beyond that of William Henry Holmes. Hyper-short chronology mistook biological, geological, and linguistic referents for cultural ones, compressing potential time-depth from thousands to hundreds of years. These developments have had a lasting impact on Middle Atlantic archaeology.

6) THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND LEGACY OF DANIEL J. CRUSON: FOR THE SHEER LOVE OF KNOWLEDGE

*Elizabeth A. Hoag*, State University of New York at Albany, and *Kathleen von Jena*

For over 30 years Daniel J. Cruson has been quietly and steadily making significant contributions to the field of archaeology. He is an unconventional scholar; choosing to teach in the public school system rather than a university post, and has inspired dozens of individuals to pursue archaeology as a career. He has also conducted research of the highest caliber and has shown exemplary service to the field through involvement in local and state archaeological societies. Although his recognition is limited, he has in his own way helped to advance the field, and we would like to highlight those accomplishments here.

7) CLIFF DWELLERS, MOUNDBUILDERS, MAYAS AND PHOENICIANS: ARCHAEOLOGY AT EARLY WORLD'S FAIRS, 1876–1915

*Don Fowler*, University of Nevada at Reno, and *Nancy Parezo*, University of Arizona

Archaeological displays, ranging from small arrowhead collections to full-scale replicas of ruins were prominent features of world's fairs in the U.S. from 1876 to 1915. The displays were presented by both amateur enthusiasts and professional museum- and university-based archaeologists. Selected displays and their creators are illustrated and discussed in the paper.

8) ELIZABETH R. CROZER CAMPBELL: ARCHAEOLOGIST OF THE WESTERN DESERTS

*Claude N. Warren*, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Elizabeth Crozer was born into a family of old wealth in Pennsylvania in 1896. At the age of 28 she found herself 'exiled' (her word) to the Mojave Desert with a husband suffering from the effects of being gassed in World War I. From 1924 to World War II Elizabeth and her husband William conducted archaeological surveys in the California and Nevada deserts. During this time she developed from a collector to an archaeologist of professional stature. She accurately dated early sites by their association with Pleistocene Lake Mojave. Her approach was an early form of environmental archaeology.

9) LYNDON LANE HARGRAVE: OF TREES, BIRDS, AND HUMANS

*Stephen E. Nash*, Field Museum of Natural History

During a career that spanned six decades, Lyndon Lane Hargrave (1896–1978) was variously employed in the American Southwest as a hydrographer, archaeologist, ornithologist, assistant Museum director and curator, and businessman. Archaeologically, Hargrave made significant contributions to the development of archaeological tree-ring dating, ceramic

taxonomy and seriation, and archaeozoology. In this paper, I examine in particular the brilliant inductive reasoning and insights Hargrave made during the 1920s effort to bridge the gap in A.E. Doulgass' tree-ring chronology. For a variety of institutional, sociological, political, and perhaps personal reason, Hargrave never received the credit he deserved for these efforts.

#### 10) BERTHA P. DUTTON AND GIRL SCOUTS IN THE SOUTHWEST

*Catherine S. Fowler*, University of Nevada at Reno

Although Bertha P. Dutton in many ways had a 'traditional' career, in that she had a Ph.D. (Columbia 1952), did archaeological field work in the Southwest, Mexico, South America and elsewhere, and held professional museum curatorships and a directorship, she is also remembered for her efforts on behalf of the education of Senior Girl Scouts between 1946 and 1957 through her Archaeological Mobile Camps and excavations in New Mexico. During those summers, she hosted and toured more than 200 young women, opening their eyes to archaeology, ethnology and the world of science. Her involvement with this experiment in educational outreach is explored.

#### 11) FORGOTTEN DOCUMENTERS: ARTISTS AND COPYISTS AT CHICHÉN ITZÁ

*Donald McVicker*, North Central College, and *Mary McVicker*

Archaeology owes much to its artists and copyists and their renderings in color. Adela Breton, Jean Charlot and Ann Morris worked at Chichén Itzá in the 1900s and 1920s. Breton, an independent artist, worked outside the institutional framework of Americanist archaeology; Charlot, also an independent artist, was employed by the Carnegie Institution's Chichén project as was Ann Morris the wife of head archaeologist Earl Morris. How did their insider/outsider positions affect the legacy of their role as documenters? An extreme case of institutional amnesia appears to have left many professionals today unaware of the contributions of these unconventional scholars.

#### 12) PIONEERS OF COSTA RICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

*Fonseca Zamora, Oscar* and *Watters, David R.*, Carnegie Museum of Natural History

Costa Rican Anastasio Alfaro (Museo Nacional), Swiss-born Henri Pittier de Fabrega (Instituto Físico-Geográfico), and Swedish botanist-turned-archaeologist Carl V. Hartman (Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet and Carnegie Museum) inaugurated Costa Rican archaeology a century ago. Educated in the natural history tradition of the 19th century, they pioneered the use of systematic archaeological methods in Costa Rica. Their fieldwork contrasted markedly with the widespread looting of sites for the antiquities trade. Creation of the Museo Nacional, a project to map the country, the International Congress of Americanists, and national and international expositions were activities fostering, each in its own way, the development of archaeology in the republic.

#### 13) THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE FOUNDING OF MAYA CAVE ARCHAEOLOGY

*Ann M. Scott*, University of Texas at Austin

The untimely death of E. Wyllys Andrews IV in 1971, the death of J. Eric S. Thompson in 1975, and the tragic death of Dennis Puleston in 1978, removed the most prominent senior

archaeologists interested in Maya cave use. This allowed graduate student James Brady to initiate the field of Maya cave archaeology based on his investigations of Naj Tunich in 1981–82. The lack of senior practitioners and champions decisively impacted the field and the attempts to establish an institutional basis for the emerging sub-discipline. This paper explores the initial efforts to establish Maya cave archaeology within this historical context.

#### 14) DISCUSSION/COMMENT

*James Snead, George Mason University*

### VIII. Other announcements

From **Bruce Trigger**, McGill University:

Work has begun on a second, extensively revised edition of *A History of Archaeological Thought*. This new edition will seek to take account of the vast numbers of publications relating to the history of archaeology that have appeared since 1989. Since then, the history of archaeology has grown into an established subdiscipline of archaeology with its own bulletins, symposia, encyclopedias, and texts. The annual output of publications has increased at least ten-fold, with much of the focus being on the history of archaeology in specific times and places. There is also vigorous debate about the analytical perspectives that are most appropriate for studying the history of archaeology. I suspect that these developments will make writing a second edition of my history an even more challenging project than was writing the first edition.

In addition, archaeology itself has changed radically since the late 1980s, as a result of the diversification of postprocessual archaeology and the steady growth of behavioural, evolutionary, and cognitive archaeology as proposed alternatives to processual archaeology. At the same time, the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union has resulted in the resurgence of culture-historical archaeology. Major changes have also occurred in the understanding of scientific method as it applies to archaeology. In the second edition I will strive to address these issues as well as to achieve greater inclusiveness by paying more attention to archaeology in Europe and the Third World, to classical and other historical archaeologies, and to issues such as (preeminently) gender. It is hoped that, by means of selective compression, all this can be accomplished without the second edition being much longer than the first one.

The proposed revisions will take account of published reviews of the first edition as well as comments that I have received from archaeologists working in many parts of the world since 1989. Additional suggestions from readers of this Bulletin would be greatly appreciated. I hope to have a manuscript ready to send to Cambridge University Press by December 31, 2005.