

I found the volume a much quicker read than Hosmer's more detailed treatise, and a useful supplement to Hosmer. But particularly in the light of the history of archaeology, I found it extremely useful. I insist in 'context' for my students working in the history of the discipline, but frequently have been satisfied with only with the immediate context in terms of "what were the academics of the day doing or writing" kind of context. Books like West's *Domesticating History* remind us all that context is a nested series of boxes; that to properly understand the context of the development of archaeological ideas, we truly do need to place them on the widest canvas we can.

References

Hosmer, Charles B.

1965 *Presence of the Past: A History of the Preservation Movement in the United States before Williamsburg*, G. P. Putnam, New York

1981 *Preservation Comes of Age: From Williamsburg to the National Trust, 1926-1949*, University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville.

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Glen Canyon: An Archaeological Summary. Jesse D. Jennings, Foreword by Don D. Fowler. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. xxiv + 131 pp. Paper, \$14.95 (1998).

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The last few years have seen the appearance of reprints of earlier reports of archaeological fieldwork, e.g., *Pueblo Bonito* (1920) by George H. Pepper reprinted in 1996 by the University of New Mexico Press. Now the University of Utah Press has re-issued *Glen Canyon: An Archaeological Summary* by Jesse D. Jennings, originally published in 1966 under the title, *Glen Canyon: A Summary* as University of Utah Anthropological Paper 81 (Glen Canyon Series 31). Whether the re-issuance of earlier reports represents a long-term publishing program or just a short-term fad remains to be seen. The development, however, is a welcome one, especially because many of these earlier reports - long out-of-print- are expensive to purchase and are rarely available. For example, recent asking prices for copies of *Pueblo Bonito* advertised by used booksellers in their catalogs were from \$80-120.

The re-issued Glen Canyon report has a new Foreword by Don Fowler, a revised title that adds the word "Archaeological," and a new, smaller format with changed pagination. The smaller format and a better, clearer typeface make the re-issued volume easier to read than the original. Perhaps I missed it, but there does not appear to be an explanation for the change in title. Fowler states (p. xi), "His Glen Canyon: An Archaeological Summary, now happily reprinted here. .." as though this were the original title, but as noted above, the original title is *Glen Canyon: A Summary*.

As Fowler notes (p. xi), and as Jennings noted (p. xxi), writing the Glen Canyon report was difficult. Jennings stopped and started the writing three times, discarding each previous effort, until he finally

got it right on the fourth attempt. The fourth attempt summarized the work of eight seasons in four sections that Jennings considered "...loosely structured and not highly particular, yet documented to permit further pursuit of data by interested readers" (p. xxi): *Glen Canyon Archaeology: A Summary*; *The Setting*; *Glen Canyon Chronology*; and *Contributions of the Glen Canyon Research*.

Fowler's Foreword puts the project into historical perspective beginning with Major John Wesley Powell's 1869 and 1871-72 expeditions through the canyons of the Colorado River. He documents some of what was found and much of what was lost; the latter includes aspects of the natural environment flooded by the damming of the Colorado to create Lake Powell. Especially interesting in this regard are the comments of the Sierra Club's Executive Director, David Brower, and the photographer, Eliot Porter, in contrast to those made by Floyd Dominy, then Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Whatever the benefits of Lake Powell, they are offset, in my opinion, by what was lost in terms of the environment, the archaeological record, and visual splendor of the pre-lake area.

Fowler notes that the Glen Canyon Project was one of several large projects undertaken through the auspices of the Archaeological Salvage Program of the National Park Service in 1950s. This continued federal efforts in archaeological salvage in conjunction with large-scale water control and management projects begun during the Depression under the Works Projects Administration (WPA).

Few projects, if any, were as productive as the Glen Canyon Project. It employed more than 200 people, produced 161 published monographs and technical papers, at least 36 Ph.D.s and about a dozen master's degrees, all of whom went on to "anthropology careers in universities, museums, federal service or environmental consulting firms. Still other earned doctorates in history, biology, geology - and one in astrophysics" (p. xvi). Jennings' list of acknowledgements (pp. xxii-xxiii) is a veritable *Who's Who* and *Who Was Who* in southwestern archaeology in the 1950s, 1960s, and later. Fowler, himself, is a Glen Canyon alumnus. The value of the Glen Canyon Project is indisputable in terms of the training of scientists and the contributions to southwestern archaeology and the natural sciences.

Fowler states (p. xvi) that the major contribution of the Glen Canyon Project was Jennings' focus on small site archaeology and the achievements of and advancements to southwestern cultural historical development by the Anasazi who built and occupied those sites. Some earlier archaeologists had worked and reported on small sites, e.g., Frank H. H. Roberts worked at small sites in Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico (Chaco Canyon) both before and after he worked at The Village of the Great Kivas; Earl Morris excavated small sites in the La Plata region of southwestern Colorado; and the Chaco Canyon field schools excavated a number of the small Bc or Hosta Butte Phase sites. Until the Glen Canyon project, however, the major emphasis in Anasazi archaeology was on the large sites with their rich assemblages of elaborate artifacts as exemplified by the work at Pueblo Bonito, Pueblo del Arroyo, and Chetro Ketl at Chaco Canyon. As Fowler notes, Jennings believed this focus on the large sites "...tended to distort the true genius" (p. xvi) of Anasazi culture. After the Glen Canyon Project, the focus shifted more toward smaller sites. The large pueblos were not ignored, as demonstrated by the subsequent work by others at Pueblo Alto, Grasshopper, Carter Ranch, and so forth, but small sites have received much more attention. The multi-year Chaco Center project, for example, partially excavated one large site, Pueblo Alto, but excavated dozens of small ones. The Glen Canyon report has held up well, both conceptually and substantively. It is worth noting that Jennings was, to some extent, disappointed with the results:

We entered Glen Canyon expecting to find an easily documented, stratified sequence of Southwest cultures from pre-Christian to historic times. We expected too much. That the archaeological findings fell far short of our imaginings is more a comment upon our experience, knowledge and judgment than a disparagement of the data as discerned. We left the canyon with a solid corpus of new data from a vast area . . . data that effectively removed the area from the limbo of the unknown (p. 108).

Jennings' disappointment notwithstanding, the results more than justify the work, the time spent, and expense of the Glen Canyon Project. We remain in his debt.

There are a few typographic errors. The most significant is in the new Foreword: Heib (p. xi) should read Geib. I question Fowler's assertion that "The several Anasazi subcultures, especially Kayenta, Mesa Verde, and Chaco, are the most studied archaeological cultures in the New World" (p. xvi). It seems to me that there are at least as many studies of the Maya as there are of the Anasazi, and very possibly more. But this is a minor quibble, and Fowler and the University of Utah Press deserve our gratitude for making Jennings' report readily available again at a reasonable price.

VI. Activities of Various Academic Gatherings Related to the History of Archaeology

Pamela Jane Smith organized conference and museum exhibition relating to the work of Dorothy A.E. Garrod (Cambridge University). In May 1999, the conference "Thursday 6 May 1999, A Day in the Celebration of the Election of Dorothy Garrod as Disney Professor of Archaeology, the First Woman Professor in the University of Cambridge Exactly 60 Years Ago was held. The conference included contributions by Ms. Smith concerning Garrod in Cambridge, Steven J. Plunket ("Nina Layard: A Woman Among the Prehistorians", William Davies) "Garrod's Intellectual Contributions", Roger Jacobi ("The British Upper Palaeolithic and Dorothy Garrod"), Avraham Ronen ("Tabun Cave after Garrod"), Mina Weinstein-Evron ("Jamal and E-Wad-Garrod and After", Paul Bahn ("Garrod's Work at Glozel and Angles-sur-l'Anglin", Janusz J. Koslowski ("The Structure of the European Aurignacian and the Problem of Upper Palaeolithic Origins"), Andrew Garrard ("The Legacy of Dorothy Garrod's Work in Lebanon"), Annie Pirie and Steven Mithen ("Garrod, Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Cultural Entities, and the New Site of WF16"), Brian Boyd ("Garrod and the Natufian: More Questions than Answers?"), and Chris Stringer ("Revisiting Garrod's Fossil Hominid Sites"). Ms. Smith also organized the museum exhibition "Dorothy A.E. Garrod and Mound Carmel, 1929-1934: Guide to the Exhibition of the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology 1999." The sections of the exhibit included: (1.) and biographic exhibition of Dorothy Garrod, (2.) Garrod Become a Prehistorian, (3.) Garrod-To the Near East: Shubah Cave, (4.) Garrod's First Excavation, (5.) Garrod and the E-Wad Cave and Terrace, (6.) Garrod at Tabun Cave, (7.) The Kebara Dig, (8.) Skhul Cave, and (9.) The Archaeologists of Mound Carmel, a Working Community."

VII. Announcements/Sources Relating to the History of Archaeology

The National Anthropological Archives has announced its new web site featuring a guide to the Smithsonian's extensive collections of ethnographic, archaeological, linguistic and physical anthropology fieldnotes, journals, manuscripts, and audio recordings, motion picture film, video and more than 400,000 photographs of cultures worldwide. Online exhibits include Canela Body Adornment,