

developments can be fully understood and appreciated.

Some further aspects missing from the papers presented were raised by the discussants Ulrich Veit and Johan Callmer in their final statements. They made a plea for contextualising the development of archaeology and pointed to the need of placing it within the development of society in general. Furthermore, according to them, more emphasis should be placed on the role the universities played, especially in relation to the declining and transforming role of museums. In their view, not enough stress was laid on the intellectual climate at universities and on the power relations within the faculties. The means and forms in which teaching at the universities took place is also an area where more research should go into.

Finally, Callmer reminded the participants that, after all, archaeologists can do historical investigations only in an amateurish way and need the help of professional historians. Together, it might be easier to fill some of the gaps pointed out above.

Despite these critical comments, it was in many respects a most stimulating conference. It is to be hoped that the conference proceedings will soon be published so that discussion can go on. At the end, it was announced by Mircea Babeş that the UISPP has founded a commission for the history of archaeology, and that a further conference is already planned.

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Roemisch-Germanische Kommission
des Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts

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VIII. Announcements

The Field Museum Announces Save America's Treasures Grant

The Department of Anthropology at The Field Museum has been awarded a \$400,000 grant from the prestigious Save America's Treasures program to help conserve the North American Ethnographic and Archaeological Collection. This collection, with its associated archives and documentary photographs, constitute one of the world's great resources for studying the intellectual and cultural heritage and diversity of the United States. Consisting of nearly 1,000,000 objects gathered since 1890, this outstanding collection preserves the artistic, ceremonial, and utilitarian legacies of dozens of prehistoric and historic Native American cultures. Funded by the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Park Service, this Save America's Treasures grant will be used to hire two collections managers, two conservators, and one half-time information analyst for the two-year duration of the project. The project team will work with existing Department of Anthropology staff and faculty to: 1)

Conduct a systematic survey of pesticide contamination; 2) Implement a pest management program; 3) Mitigate chemical threats to the objects; 4) Ameliorate physical threats to the objects; and 5) Produce finding aids to the supporting documentation that provide the intellectual and cultural context for the priceless collection. Inquiries should be directed to Steve Nash, Head of Collections (e-mail: snash@fieldmuseum.org) or Ruth Norton, Chief Conservator (e-mail: rnorton@fieldmuseum.org). If interested in conducting research on the collection, please contact Jonathan Haas, MacArthur Curator of North American Anthropology (haas@fieldmuseum.org). We are particularly interested in learning what *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* readers might find useful with regard to Department of Anthropology archives. If you have particular research interests that we might consider during the course of this work, please do not hesitate to contact Steve Nash.

The Dictionary of British Classicists, 1500-1960, General Editor Robert B. Todd

The Dictionary of British Classicists (DBC) is due to be published in 2004 by the Thoemmes Press of Bristol. Over 100 classical archaeologists will be included. Most subjects would have started their careers before 1945 and one of the criteria is that the individuals have to be deceased. Each entry (which range from 600 to 2400 words) will include standard biographical information (date and place of birth / death), education, and career, as well as key publications and studies.

The entries will include a number of antiquaries who pioneered the study of Greek and Roman antiquities. These include Sir William Hamilton (1713-1803), Richard Payne Knight (1750-1824), and Nicholas Revett (1720-1804). The foundation of the Disney Chair of Archaeology at Cambridge by the barrister Dr John Disney (1779-1857) established the subject in the university. The chair was held by a number of scholars with an interest in the archaeology of the classical world: Churchill Babington (1821-89), Percy Gardner (1846-1937), and Sir William Ridgeway (1853-1926). The present holder, Lord Renfrew, has a strong research interest in the prehistory of the Aegean.

The dictionary maps the development of classical archaeology as a subject within universities (notably the Lincoln chair at Oxford, the Yates chair at University College London, and the Laurence chair at Cambridge) and its spread into 'provincial' institutions (such as Liverpool). The development of classical collections (antiquities and coins) at a national (British Museum) and university level (Ashmolean and Fitzwilliam Museums) is also marked. British archaeological work in the Mediterranean through the British Schools at Athens and Rome, and the Asia Minor, Cretan and Cyprus Exploration Funds is also charted.

The contribution of women archaeologists is recognised, notably Sylvia Benton who excavated on Ithaca, Winifred Lamb (1894-1963) who pioneered British fieldwork in Anatolia, Gisela M.A. Richter (1882-1972) who served as curator in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and the Roman art historian Joceyln Toynbee (1897-1985).

The dictionary also includes a number of archaeologists who worked in wider fields. John H. Marshall, best known for his work in India, started his career excavating on Crete as a student at the British School at Athens. The Egyptologist T.E. Peet started his research on the prehistory of the western Mediterranean and excavated in Greece before turning to Egypt. Sir Mortimer Wheeler was taught classical archaeology by Ernest A. Gardner (1862-1939) at University College London.

Full information about the project is available from the Thoemmes Press:
www.thoemmes.com

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AREA – Archives of European Archaeology

Introductory

Several universities, museums and research institutions from across Europe have created, with the support of the European Commission, a major research network dedicated to the archives and the history of archaeology. The scientific coordinator of the network outlines here the overall objectives of AREA, its 3 phases of activities, its achievements and its planned actions and developments. More details can be obtained by consulting the network's website www.area-archives.org, and by contacting the scientific coordinator at area@inha.fr.

Does archaeology have good memory of its history ? As the readers of the *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* know well, such a history cannot be limited to the mere internalist assessment of the discipline itself, an assessment that often risks amounting to a glorified narrative of scientific progress and little else besides. Disciplinary developments are of course of central interest, as are methodological and theoretical constructions, but it is clear that this history should also encompass the broader range of intellectual, ideological and political stakes that have always been integral to archaeology. Indeed, just as the past itself has been a recurrent element in the creation and reproduction of cultural identities, so have archaeologists — the researchers, custodians and promoters of this past — been influenced and motivated by the wider historical context in which they operate. Alongside the great discoveries, alongside the perseverant men (and sometimes women) of genius, the memory of archaeology to be recovered is also that of the science in action; the half-forgotten controversies and errors of yesteryear, the routine quotidian operations so fundamental as to be self-evident, and indeed all these episodes and practices deemed unfit for inclusion in the official publications and authorised histories of the discipline.

In short, the memory sought after is the one preserved for posterity, but at the same time frequently imprisoned by occlusion and neglect, in the archives of the discipline; the various papers, correspondence, manuscripts, drafts, internal documents, field-notes, inventories, sketches, illustrations, prints, etc. etc. produced as part of the archaeological enterprise and accumulated since at least the 17th century in museums, libraries, archaeological services and archival repositories. Archives constitute then this essential resource for re-memorising and researching the history of archaeology — a resource all the more valuable if, despite their inherent fragility, these archives could be made known and accessible to a greater number of archaeologists and historians who would then exploit and valorise them.

The AREA network — ARchives of European Archaeology — was created with these considerations and motivations in mind. The beginnings of the network date to 1999, when 6 archaeological institutions (listed below) applied successfully for cultural funding from the European Commission. Under the leadership of Alain Schnapp (Paris), Sander Van Der Leeuw (Paris) and Giovanni Scichilone (Rome), and the scientific coordination of David Van

Reybrouck (Brussels) at the Maison des sciences de l'homme (Paris), these institutions undertook dedicated thematic research on the history of archaeology. The aims of this first phase of the AREA network (AREA I) were double: to explore the importance of archaeology in the cultural construction and identity discourse of European countries, and to demonstrate the crucial role of archaeological archives as historical sources. The participating institutions are listed here with the title of their research projects: detailed reports and additional information can be found on the AREA website (www.area-archives.org) and in the *Antiquity* special section.

AREA I

Archive of Monuments, Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Athens, Greece

Names and Emblems: the role of archaeology in the formation of regional and national identity in late 19th and early 20th century Greece (1885-1909).

Centro Andaluz de Arqueología Ibérica, Jaén, Spain

The archives of Iberian archaeology: one archaeology for two Spains.

Department of Archaeology, University of Göteborg, Sweden

Nordic traditions and archaeology in the becoming of Scandinavia.

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin, Germany

German Archaeology during the Third Reich, 1933-45: Evidence from the Archives.

McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge, UK.

Between Colony and Metropole: The Making of Prehistory in Southern Africa, 1920-1940s.

Service de Préhistoire, Université de Liège, Belgium

Reconnaissance de l'homme fossile et des civilisations préhistoriques en Belgique au XIX siècle.

This first phase of activities led to the realisation that, despite their demonstrable intrinsic value, archival resources on the history of archaeology have remained for the most part neglected and difficult to access. It was recognised that the importance of these archives needed to be urgently demonstrated, and also that their contents had to be made known in a standardised and usable way. This has prompted the extension of the AREA network into a second phase of activities (AREA II), when 9 partners concentrated their efforts on archive-oriented documentary activities, as listed here:

AREA II

Archeologisch Diensten Centrum, Bunschoten, Netherlands

Archives for the history of Dutch archaeology

Archive of Monuments, Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Athens, Greece

Archaeological archives in Greece: towards a comprehensive catalogue

Centro Andaluz de Arqueología Ibérica, Jaén, Spain

Archives of Iberian archaeology

Department of Archaeology, University of Göteborg, Sweden

Scandinavian archaeological archives

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin, Germany

Archaeological archives in Germany; an assessment of principal sources

Institut national d'histoire de l'art, Paris, France

French archives at the Cabinet des Médailles, the Musée des Antiquités Nationales, and the Sous-direction de l'archéologie'

McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Cambridge, UK

Towards a history of Palaeolithic archaeology in pre- 1939 England; main archival resources

Service de Préhistoire, Université de Liège, Belgium

Archival resources on the emergence of prehistoric archaeology in Belgium

Università degli Studi di Roma La Sapienza, Rome, Italy

A preliminary appraisal of some archaeological archives in Italy

As can be seen, the AREA partners have been documenting archival sources according to their specific research interests and institutional capacities. Together with that, these activities have resulted in the creation of a database of major European archival sources relevant to the history of archaeology, with some 3500 entries. Structured according to the International standard of archival description (ISAD-G) devised by the ICA (International Council on Archives), this expanding database is now freely accessible and searchable online on the specifically created AREA internet site (INSERT URL) . This database can be queried by country, language, name of individual or institution, as well as free text search. Thanks to its uniform structure and international scope, it is possible for example to identify the relevant archival contents of particular institutions which have played important roles in the history of archaeology, and to locate archival sources containing the correspondence of particular archaeologists, or materials relating to specific sites or finds. In all cases, contact details are provided on the archival repository holding the sources. Several aspects of this database will be further developed and updated in the near future.

With generous ongoing funding from the EC programme 'Culture 2000', the network has entered its third phase of activities (AREA III) under the scientific coordination of Nathan Schlanger at the Institut national d'histoire de l'art (Paris). From November 2001 to October 2004, the 11 AREA partners combine to various degree documentary work with thematic research; encouraging further interest in the history and archives of archaeology, they specifically explore the interrelations between the development of archaeology and the formation of cultural and political identities.

AREA III

Archive of Monuments, Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Athens, Greece

Archives of Greek Archaeology

Ashmolean Museum, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

Nineteenth century research on the Carnac megaliths

The Burtint Foundation, London / University of East Anglia, United Kingdom

Colonial powers and archaeological research in Albania

Centro Andaluz de Arqueología Ibérica, Jaén, Spain

History of 'Iberian' archaeology in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

Department of Archaeology, University College Cork, Ireland

Irish archaeological collections in their colonial context

Department of Archaeology, University of Göteborg, Sweden

Long-term perspectives on Scandinavian archaeology

Department of History, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

Belgian archaeology and the role of archaeology in Belgium

Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte und Archäologie des Mittelalters, Freiburg University, Germany

Between east and west – German expansionism in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

Institut national d'histoire de l'art (INHA), Paris, France

Episodes and institutions in the history of archaeology in France

Patronato de la Alhambra y Generalife, Granada, Spain

An oriental monument in the occident; aspects of the history of the Alhambra

Poznan Archaeological Museum, Poznan, Poland

Two archaeologies for one country – Poland under occupation

Besides continuing to enlarge and improve its database of archival sources, and providing other resources on its website (virtual exhibitions, links, bibliographies of primary and

secondary sources) the AREA network is engaged in two major activities; *publications* and an *International conference*.

So far as publications are concerned, AREA continues to emphasize the reporting of its research and scholarly activities, and more generally to encourage further publications on the history of archaeology. A first AREA publication has been a special section in the March 2002 (Vol. 76 number 291) issue of *Antiquity*. In this special section, entitled 'Ancestral Archives: Explorations in the History of Archaeology' some 15 scholars addressed various aspects of the history of the discipline on the basis of hitherto unexploited archival material. A scientific session organised by AREA at the 8th annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA, Thessaloniki, September 2002) will result in the coming months in an edited volume entitled 'The Fabric of the Past: Historical Perspectives on the Material Culture of Archaeology'. Further possibilities of publications are being explored.

As part of the AREA III activities, a major international conference dedicated the History of Archaeology will be organised in Goteborg, Sweden, in the summer of 2004 (June 17th – 19th 2004, dates to be confirmed). The aims of this conference are to present a state-of-the-art in this field, and also to open up research avenues and opportunities, notably by bringing together archaeologists, historians, classical scholars and anthropologists. Some 25 speakers, organised in 4 or 5 half-day sessions, will address a range of topics, such as 'Sources and methods for the history of archaeology', 'Archaeological practice', 'Questions of identity', 'Images of archaeology', 'Archaeology abroad', 'Promoting the history of archaeology', etc. More information on the conference, its scientific contents, venue, dates, logistics etc. will be circulated soon.

For any question or comment – joining the AREA network, contributing to its databases, participation in the June 2004 International conference, publication plans – please contact Nathan Schlanger at area@inha.fr.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The History of Archaeology Interest Group of the Society for American Archaeology is currently organizing the Biennial Gordon Willey Symposium on the History of Archaeology, scheduled to take place at the SAA's annual meeting in Montreal March 31-April 4, 2004. The title and abstract for the symposium follows: we are soliciting papers from all interested in the history of archaeology. Queries should be sent to James Snead (jsnead@gmu.edu) or Steve Nash (snash@fieldmuseum.org) by early August.

UNCONVENTIONAL SCHOLARS: MAKING ARCHAEOLOGY HAPPEN

(Abstract) The production of archaeological knowledge, method and theory is situated in a complex web of social relationships that includes many contributing agents. University faculty members and museum curators typically gain recognition and promotion by serving as principal investigators and senior authors of grants and publications that are the standard currency of archaeological careers. Their efforts nevertheless rest on the shoulders of a plethora of patrons, "invisible technicians," amateurs, indigenous informants, spouses, volunteers, and others who rarely gain adequate recognition for their efforts and contributions. This symposium focuses on those individuals who have made substantive contributions to the development of archaeology but who, as a result of professional position, specialty, status, gender, or other factors, are usually "invisible" in disciplinary histories.

**SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE POUR L'HISTOIRE DES
SCIENCES DE L'HOMME**
(FRENCH SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF HUMAN SCIENCES)

La SFHSH promeut la recherche sur les savoirs relatifs à l'homme, des plus anciens aux plus récents. Elle enquête sur les processus d'autonomisation et d'institutionnalisation des sciences humaines et sociales. Elle explore les rencontres entre les savoirs sur l'homme et sur la société et les savoirs naturalistes, biomédicaux, mathématiques. Elle interroge leurs cohérences internes, leurs formes discursives, narratives ou techniques, leurs inscriptions institutionnelles, leurs fondements philosophiques et culturels, leurs enjeux sociaux, éthiques et politiques.

Volontairement généraliste, la SFHSH privilégie les croisements entre démarches historiennes, épistémologiques et sociologiques. Seule ou avec d'autres institutions, elle organise des colloques nationaux et internationaux sur des domaines de savoir particuliers, des thèmes transversaux, des moments historiques, des processus de longue durée.

LA SFHSH PROPOSE À SES ADHÉRENTS

- *Pour l'histoire des sciences de l'homme*, bulletin semestriel comportant des textes de recherche et de débat, des notes de lecture et des résumés de thèses, une bibliographie internationale et des informations sur les colloques et les enseignements
- une *Lettre* informant des débats du conseil d'administration et des manifestations à venir
- un *Séminaire* associé au Centre A. Koyré (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle)
- des *Journées de la SFHSH*, à l'occasion desquelles sont organisés des débats portant sur des thèmes transversaux
- un *Site internet* constituant un guide de la recherche sur le web et offrant informations et nouveaux services
- une liste de diffusion sur Internet, *Histoire des sciences de l'homme*
- un *Répertoire régulièrement actualisé* permettant de connaître les publications et domaines de recherche des adhérents français et étrangers.

POUR EN SAVOIR PLUS

Website

Société française pour l'histoire des sciences de l'homme
www.bium.univ-paris5.fr/sfhsh

Liste de diffusion "Histoire des sciences de l'homme"

Pour s'abonner :

<http://fr.groups.yahoo.com/group/SFHSH-forum/>

Douglas R. Givens

Douglas Givens is working on an intellectual biography of Gordon Randolph Willey (Former Bowditch Professor of Middle American and Mexican Archaeology, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University). Givens had been working with Professor Willey for over three years prior to Professor Willey's death in 2002. This work culminated in the collection of 10 hours of oral history work as well as a thorough workup of The Gordon Randolph Willey Papers which are now on deposit in the Harvard University Archives located in the Pusey Library at the university. Working continues on these materials which will culminate in an intellectual biography covering the entirety of Professor Willey's professional career.

Givens has also been working on the possibly of working up a conference on Writing the History of Archaeology, hopefully to be convened either in England or in France. The conference will discuss the current condition of the enterprise of writing the history of archaeology and explore new ways of enhancing charting its growth and development.

Currently, it is envisioned that the conference would have as its participants not only established historians of archaeological science but also those engaged in the enterprise who are not so well-known but will bring a new perspective to our collective interest. For those BHA readers interested in this prospect you may contact me with your comments and suggestions at: documents@brick.net.

CALL FOR PAPERS – THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE CONFERENCE ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORIOGRAPHY 2004

Past Perspectives: Future Directions? The Value of A Critical Historiography for the Practice of Archaeology

The writing of 'Histories of Archaeology' has often been regarded as a disciplinary sideline having little part to play in the construction of new archaeological knowledge. One reason for this is that the majority of papers that have passed for the 'History of Archaeology' are merely exercises in documenting the intellectual progress of specific niches within the discipline of archaeology. Such accounts tend to be uncritical, progressive and hagiographic. Knowledge is shown to be constantly increasing as archaeologists have chipped away at the frontiers of the known. In this way historical accounts of the past read as if it there was an orderly progressive development of the discipline. Such 'Whiggish' tendencies have long been criticised as such accounts have ignored any differences or deviations from the 'established path of development' and the contributions these made. Herein lies their major flaw.

However, recent critical and problem-oriented historiographies have done much to readdress the balance, and, many exciting studies have now been done. Yet, the fact remains that the significance of this recent work has yet to make a critical impact on the wider archaeological community. The aim of this conference is to find ways in which historians of archaeology can impact current archaeological thought and practice.

For example, one neglected area of study is the whole process of knowledge construction. How do archaeologists come to their conclusions? What is the process through which a consensus in understanding is reached? How do we evaluate competing knowledge claims? As Historians of Archaeology, we are well placed to address such issues and to reappraise the

way (s) in which knowledge of the past is constructed in the present. In order to further current archaeological practice it is essential that contributors relate their particular 'history' (ancient or modern) to new understandings of knowledge construction, theory or methodology within archaeology.

Venue: The Bateman Auditorium, Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge.

Date: Saturday, 26 June - Sunday, 27 June 2004 (Friday Night reception in Senior Parlour).

Payment: The cost, per person, incl. 2 nights accommodation, breakfast & one evening banquet is £150. Cheques to be made payable to the "University of Cambridge" (to arrive by Jan 1 2004).

Contact: Dr. Andrew Martin & Dr. David Mercer, Department of Archaeology & Anthropology, Downing Street, University of Cambridge. Cambridge CB2 3DZ, U.K.

Applications to give papers should include a proposal of not more than 300 words.

It is intended that collection of the papers will be published.

IX. Graduate dissertations in the history of archaeology

Historicism, biography, and the origins of prehistoric archaeology.

About a doctoral dissertation on "*L'univers du préhistorien. Science, foi et politique dans l'oeuvre et la vie d'Edouard Desor (1811-1882)*", Paris, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales / University of Neuchatel, Switzerland. Members of the jury: Claude BLANCKAERT and Michel EGLOFF (directors), Pietro CORSI, Philippe MARGUERAT, Laurent TISSOT and Alain SCHNAPP.

With the same title, a slightly shorter version of this work is in press: Paris, L'Harmattan (collection Histoire des Sciences Humaines).

In concrete terms, this study is a biography of Edouard Desor, one of the main Central European instigators of prehistoric archaeology as a scientific discipline, in the 1860's and 1870's. However, my aim has been to exploit such a biographical approach in order to reconstruct the scientific, social, political, intellectual, cultural, and religious context in which prehistory emerged and asserted itself as a new subject of knowledge.

As a matter of fact, historians of science now agree on the fruitlessness of studies confined to the present disciplinary boundaries. Within science studies, many even affirm that there is no real dividing line between science and society, between "intrinsic" and "extrinsic" factors in the construction of knowledge. Such assertions appear firmly established in theory; but I thought it useful to look for a confirmation in concrete history.

That was the motive for the choice of a biographical approach. Understood as a kind of "microhistory" and thanks to the small scale it offers, biography actually allows to transversely encompass all the social, political, cultural, etc. factors mentioned before, to detail the changing relations which these factors share together, and to underscore the