

speaking and English speaking participants. The languages of the session will be Spanish and English.

Format

The symposium will be organized in three two-hour panels of no more than six participants each. Papers will be prepared in advance and be made available for the participant as well as the audience to read before the meetings. There will be no formal public reading of the papers during the sessions but an open discussion of the topics among the participants and with the audience. Every session will begin with short (10 minute) opening statements by the discussants that summarize and put together the issues to be discussed and opening questions for the debate. The discussants (or others) will close the sessions with conclusive remarks and some input for discussions in the next session.

1st session: What is a Marxist archaeology? This session will focus in the definition of Marxism as an approach to study, understand and interpret the past. It will consider basic definitions of Marxism as a social science, its use for the study of human history, conceptual and methodological definitions of Marxist archaeology, ethical and political issues in the relation between present and past (the social use of archaeology), and commonalities and differences among different Marxist approaches to archaeology. The question is not only if there is a Marxist archaeology but also what kind of Marxisms are involved or should be involved in archaeological discourses and practices.

2nd session: Current trends and applications of Marxist archaeology. This session the shift the focus to younger archaeologists and to innovative approaches, especially case studies, current in Latin America, Europe, and North America. The idea is to explore how the theoretical and methodological tools developed during the last thirty years are being applied in the Anglo American and Hispanic contexts and to what extent they have been successful in interpreting the past or in creating new avenues for archaeological inquiries.

3rd session: Is there any future for a Marxist archaeology? Based on the analyses of the current state of Marxist archaeology in the first two sessions, this session will contextualized Marxism within the contemporary world in order to analyze its expectations, prospective and orientation for the future. In this session the consequences and impact of Marxism in general on current archaeology will be discussed, as well as how it can impact the future of our discipline. In the end, the panel will discuss the conclusions of the whole symposium and will try to put together a summary of the agreements and disagreements.

For more information please contact the organizers.

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VII. Resources for the History of Archaeology

Andy Christenson has a query for the readership. He has been working on a book about amateur archaeology, focusing specifically on two individuals-George Langford and J.W. Simmons, and their relationships with professionals. Langford and Simmons worked in

the 20s and 30s but he feels that he needs to put them into context by considering the origins of amateur archaeology as a specific category. It has been slow going as the term amateur appears sparsely in the literature of the 1890s, 1900s, and 1910s. Clearly the designation amateur is intimately associated with the institutionalization and professionalization of anthropology and archaeology that occurred in this period. An article by Frederick Wright in 1910 on "The Relations of the Great Museums and Institutions to the Independent Local Investigator" (*Records of the Past* 9:80-83) indicates that the process of exclusion of "independent observers" (i.e. amateurs) was underway at that time. That one of the goals of the NRC Committee on State Archaeological Surveys created in 1920 was to provide direction to amateurs indicates that the first two decades of the twentieth century a critical period when amateur archaeology was created (although the term is rarely used). I would appreciate hearing from anyone who knows of references in this period that use the term "amateur" or that consider the issue of non-formally trained archaeological scholars (whether called amateurs or not).

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Stephen Nash sends word of the scheduled appearance of *Curators, Collections, and Contexts: Anthropology at the Field Museum 1893-2002* for the Fall of 2002. Below are the table of contents for the volume:

Introduction - "A Glorious Foundation: 109 Years of Anthropology at the Field Museum (Stephen E. Nash and Gary FM. Feinman).

Part I: "A Context for Field Museum Anthropology"

1. "Natural History of Man: Reflections on Anthropology, Museums and Science" (Don D. Fowler)
2. "The Role of Museums in American Anthropology" (Donald Collier and Harry P. Tschopik, Jr.)
3. "Creating Field Anthropology: Why Remembering Matters" (David R. Wilcox).
4. "In RE: Founding of the Field Museum" (Edward E. Ayer)
5. "The Department of Anthropology of the Field Columbian Museum - A Review of Six Years" (George Amos Dorsey)
6. "A Chronicle of Field Museum Anthropology" (Warren Haskin, Stephen E. Nash, and Sarah Coleman)

7. "Information Management in the Department of Anthropology: History and Prospects" (Dorren Martin-Ross and William K. Barnett)

Part II: "A Selection of Curators and Personal Reflections"

8. "Albert Buell Lewis: Realizing George Dorsey's Vision" (Robert L. Welsch)

9. "Berthold Laufer" (Bennett Bronson)

10. "Henry Field: Collections and Exhibit Development: 1926-1941" (Edward Yastrow and Stephen E. Nash)

11. "A Tale of Two Thompsons [J. Eric S. and Edward H.] (Donald E. McVicker)

12. "Wilfrid Hambly and Sub-Saharan African Research At the Field Museum 1928-195" (Raymond Codrington)

13. "Paul S. Marton" (Stephen E. Nash)

14. "Recollections on the Department of Anthropology in the Mid-Twentieth Century" (Ela Bluhm Herold)

15. "Donald Collier: A Curator's Life (John Staller)

16. "My Life with Exhibits at Field Museum" (Donald Collier)

17. "James VanStone" (Jessica M. Rooney and Chapurukha M. Kusimba)

18. "The Changing Role of the Curator" (Jonathan Haas)

Summary: "A Foundation for the Future of Field Museum Anthropology" (Stephen E. Nash and Gary M. Feinman).

Report on a Wenner-Gren Oral History Project

by

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Oral historical research is a powerful means of recording our disappearing disciplinary past. Preserving important and informative life histories provides a potent historical legacy. I am especially grateful, therefore, to the Wenner-Gren Oral Historical Small

Grant Program which enabled me to interview the following people: Professor emeritus of Latin American Archaeology at UCL, Warwick Bray; UCLA Professor emeritus Merrick Posnansky; Professor emeritus of Archaeology at the University of Ibadan, Thurstan Shaw; UCLA's Professor Christopher Ehret; Australian Professor emeritus John D. Mulvaney; Texas A&M Professor D. Bruce Dickson; African Legacy's Dr. Patrick Darling; University of Florida at Gainesville, Associate Professor Stephen Brandt; University of Calgary Professor emeritus Peter Shinnie; University of Zimbabwe's Dr. Innocent Pikirayi; Università Degli Studi di Cassin's Dot Elena Garcea; Boston University's Professor Norman Hammond; Università di Roma "La Sapienza" Professor Barbara E. Barich; the late Professor emeritus at Berkeley Desmond Clark; University of Ibadan's Dr. Bayo Folorunso; Cape Town University's Professor emeritus R.R. Inskeep; former Director of the Hunterian Museum and Professor emeritus Frank Willett; Mr. John G. Hurst; University of New England's Professor emeritus Graham Connah; Directeur du Centre d'Anthropologie Culturelle, Université Libre de Bruxelles' Professor Pierre de Maret; Chair of European Prehistoric Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology in London Professor emeritus John Evans and Mrs. Evans; University of Dar-es-Salaam's Dr. Bertram Mapunda; Uppsala's Professor Paul J.J. Sinclair; Zambia's National Heritage Conservation Commission's Dr. Donald Chilengwe Chikumbi; University of Maryland's Professor Ekpo Eyo; Australian National University Professor emeritus Jack Golson; and Peter Gathercole who succeeded H.D. Skinner at Otago. These interviews present a broad historical cross section of African archaeology, from the early British Twentieth Century 'founders', the late Desmond Clark, Thurstan Shaw, and Peter Shinnie, through the intermediate generation of pioneer Africanists, such as Ekpo Eyo, to the current leaders graciously represented by Bayo Folorunso and Innocent Pikirayi. These young Africanists desperately needed our financial and moral support. Their recorded lives provide ample illustration of courageous commitment to archaeology amidst war, poverty and corruption. Included also are interviews with John G. Hurst, a founder of Mediaeval archaeology in Britain; Warwick Bray, founder of archaeology at Sheffield; John Mulvaney considered by many to be the 'father' of Australian prehistory; and John Evans, retired Director of the Institute of Archaeology in London. It was an honour to speak once again with my academic ancestors whom I have grown fond of during years of conversation. It is a relief to have their taped lives adequately protected. The interviews and transcripts are now stored at the Society of Antiquaries on London and are available by writing Dai Morgan Evans BA, FSA Scot, MIFA, General Secretary, Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, England, W1J OBE.

VIII. Death Notices

Frank Hibben - date of death unknown.