

To begin with, we returned to and expanded several of the themes and ideas previously addressed. This was notably the case with issues and techniques of visualisation, and also with the question of who should be doing the history of archaeology (if such a prescription was at all possible or desirable).

This led to a general concluding debate on future prospects and opportunities for the histories of archaeology. One issue that was only touched upon, and clearly deserves further reflection and exchanges, was that of public outreach and heritage management: how to get the general public (e.g. museum goers) interested in the ways archaeological knowledge is produced and displayed – how both beautiful objects and scientific certitudes come about.

We dedicated much more attention to the teaching of the history of archaeology. Experiences in various university systems and countries were shared (Russia, Romania, Britain, France, Germany, Australia). Two points followed. First, we considered the opportunity of incorporating historical and historiographical considerations across the whole range of archaeological teaching (i.e. in core courses in method and theory, in regional or chronological modules etc., at both undergraduate and more advanced levels). Next, in this didactic context, we began to reconsider the question ‘why do the history of archaeology’, and why should it be of interest to future and current practitioners.

The last and possibly most effective way of promoting the histories of archaeology we discussed at the conference is of course through scientific publications. Publishing guidelines for the proceedings of this conference were indicated, and the speakers were invited to submit the final version of their papers.

More importantly, this was also the opportunity to announce the launching of a major new series ‘Histories of Archaeology’, to be published with Berghahn books, and also to call for manuscripts and expressions of interest (see separate announcement). We all agreed that the interest and momentum generated by the conference should be maintained and expanded in the future.

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From **James E. Snead**, George Mason University.

History of Archaeology at the Montreal SAAs

The 69th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Montreal was also the setting for the biennial Gordon Willey Symposium on the History of Archaeology, organized by the SAA’s History of Archaeology Interest Group. This year’s session, organized by Steven E. Nash and James E. Snead, was entitled ‘Unconventional Scholars: Making Archaeology Work’. Preliminary discussions are underway to arrange for publication of this symposium. Attendance was excellent, a clear demonstration of the growing appeal of the history of archaeology in professional circles. This is further supported by the fact that the session was assembled via an open call for papers.

Session 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

Pamela Jane Smith, 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) 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.

5) 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.

6) 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.

7) 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.

8) 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. Doulgas's tree-ring chronology. For a variety of institutional, sociological, political, and perhaps personal reason, Hargrave never received the credit he deserved for these efforts.

9) 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 fieldwork 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.

10) 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 Institutions 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.

11) PIONEERS OF COSTA RICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Óscar Fonseca Zamora and *David R. Watters*, 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.

12) 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.

13) DISCUSSION/COMMENT

James E. Snead, George Mason University

The annual meeting of the History of Archaeology Group was also held in Montreal. Among the subjects discussed were plans for future Willey Symposia, particularly important since a number of important anniversaries and opportunities are ahead. The next scheduled session will be in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in 2006, which is also the 100th anniversary of the Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities in the US. Sentiment within the group was divided between taking advantage of the meeting's location in the Caribbean to develop a symposium on the history of archaeology in the region (or perhaps in Latin America), or to focus on the Antiquities Act. Other options mentioned included sponsoring a session in the 'off-Willey' years, which would potentially provide sponsorship to sessions on both topics, one in Salt Lake City in 2005 and the next in San Juan. No decision was made, and in the absence of an organizer the subject is still very much open. As this goes to press, in fact, an effort is being made by Frank McManamon of the US National Park Service, to organize a history session for the 2005 meetings on the 'background' of the Antiquities Act. Other landmarks in the next few years include the centennial of the School of American Research in 2008 and the 75th anniversary of the SAA itself in 2010. The SAA board is already discussing preliminary plans for the latter, and has requested the input of the group. Finally, it should be noted that the HAIG is open to all interested SAA members, and no additional dues are required. In addition to organizing the Willey Symposia, the group promotes communication on topics of common interest. A listserv is maintained by Steve Nash at the Field Museum, and contact is maintained with the History of Anthropology Group of the American Anthropological Association and various kindred organizations. All questions should be directed to either Steve Nash (snash@fieldmuseum.org) or James Snead (jsnead@gmu.edu).

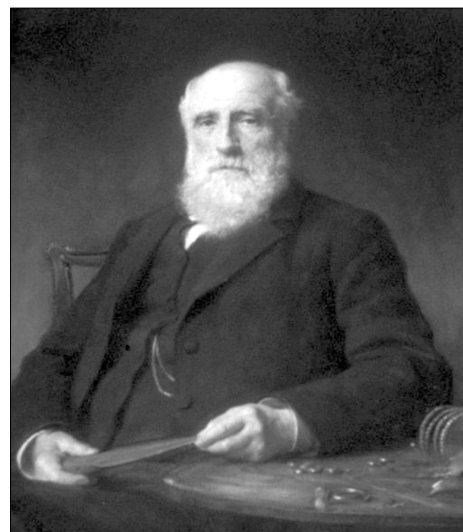
From Anne O'Connor, University of Durham.

Canon William Greenwell and His Contemporaries: The History of British Archaeology in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries

CALL FOR PAPERS

We are pleased to invite you to the **Greenwell Conference** at the Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, April 16–17, 2005.

This conference will be held in the cathedral city of Durham, where Canon Greenwell (1820–1918) spent much of his life. A reception will be held in the Monks' Dormitory in Durham Cathedral on the Saturday night. We are delighted to welcome Professor Tim Murray from La Trobe University, Australia, as our keynote speaker.



Canon Greenwell. (Copyright of Durham Cathedral)