

We invite papers relating to the life and work of William Greenwell, antiquarian, archaeologist, collector, historian, numismatist, fisherman ... polymath. Papers on the broader context of Greenwell's archaeological researches are particularly encouraged. The conference aims to give a flavour of the rich and varied research environment of Greenwell's time.

The duration of papers should be 30 minutes. The conference welcomes papers from both professional and amateur enthusiasts. Abstracts should be no more than 300 words and, if possible, should be submitted in Microsoft Word document format by e-mail to canon.greenwell@durham.ac.uk. If sending by post, please mail the abstract on a floppy disk to the contact address below. Please include your name, institution, the title of your paper and a brief *c.v.* The organisers should receive abstracts by November 30, 2004. We look forward to receiving your abstracts and if you have any enquiries please feel free to contact us.

Students £6.00. Other delegates £10.00.

Dr. Anne O'Connor, Greenwell Organising Committee: Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, UNITED KINGDOM

The Greenwell website is available at <http://www.dur.ac.uk/canon.greenwell>

From **Wiebke Rohrer** and **Hubert Fehr**.

Session '**Wissenschaftsgeschichte**' (**History of Science**) organized by the German Theoretical Archaeology Group during the congress of German archaeologists, 4th–8th April 2005 in Frankfurt/Oder, Germany.

The history of archaeology currently is *en vogue* (see Rohrer/Müller-Scheessel, this volume). However, the number of German archaeologists dealing with the history of their discipline is still comparatively small. Therefore, the congress of German archaeologists, taking place next year in Frankfurt/Oder on the border to Poland, seems to be the right opportunity to inform colleagues who have up to now not been concerned with the history of archaeology. We want to focus the attention of German prehistorians more on the history of their discipline and to make them aware of the latest studies in this field.

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IX. Book announcements

From **Professor Susan Pearce**, University of Leicester, UK.

Volume to Celebrate the Tercentenary of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

In 1707, London in the reign of Queen Anne was just on the verge of becoming the financial and political powerhouse of the world and the capital of the greatest empire the world has experienced. As a part of this, English gentlemen had become increasingly aware that their

islands, too, had an earlier history which had left its visible remains, and which paralleled that of Egypt, Greece, and Rome. In this atmosphere, after a number of false starts, Humphrey Wanley and a small group of friends agreed to form a Society which would be 'limited to the subject of Antiquities – and – to such things as may illustrate and relate to the history of Great Britain'¹. They would meet every Friday evening in the Bear Tavern in the Strand, London. The Society may have been suspected of Jacobite sympathies; for whatever reason it ran into difficulties until it was re-founded in 1717, after the first Jacobite Rebellion was safely over in 1715, and it received its Royal Charter in 1751.

The interests of the Society's Fellows ranged widely within a broad view of what made up the historical record. Its men were involved in the collecting of prehistoric, Roman, and medieval material, manuscripts and early books, prints and drawings (a number of which the Society commissioned), heraldic records, and ecclesiastical remains. They communicated finds and opinions to each other at meetings and in the Society's publications, particularly the journal *Archaeologica* which first appeared in 1770 and continues (intermittently) today. The most significant aspect, to many of us now, of the Society's work was the concentration it gave to the physical remains of the past, and to the importance of material culture.

The ways in which the people of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries conceived the past is now, of course, a major historiographical study in its own right. It seemed appropriate to celebrate the Society's Tercentenary in 2007 not by a formal history, but by a group of papers that could present a range of views about the Society's endeavours over the last three hundred years. The title, *Visions of Antiquity*, was chosen to reflect the multi-faceted perspectives of both the generations of Fellows, and the contributors to the volume. It will be edited by Susan Pearce, a former Vice-President of the Society, and published by the Society itself.

The volume will take a roughly chronological structure. Daniel Woolf and Arthur Macgregor will discuss what lay behind the early moves towards antiquarian enquiry and Rosemary Sweet will continue this theme for the early eighteenth century. Bernard Nurse, the Society's Librarian, will examine the making of the Library, and Alison Yarrington and Susan Pearce will analyse the relationship between the Fellows and the diverging disciplines of archaeology and art history. Michael Morris and Stephen Briggs are concerned with the developments of concepts of prehistory, and Richard Hingley with how the Antiquaries saw themselves as scholars and gentlemen. Rick Turner, Richard Morris, and Adrian Olivier will discuss the successive roles of the Society and the Fellows in issues of what we now call 'heritage': the ownership and the presentation of the past. Mike Fulford and Graeme Barker will consider how the Society used its prestige and resources during the twentieth century to help shape the course of archaeological research. Finally, Nick Merriman will assess the position of the Society in the early twenty-first century and its complex relationship with the past.

If institutions like the Society of Antiquaries of London are to be worthy of the ancestors, they must pause occasionally and invite reflection on their pasts and futures. A three-hundredth birthday offers a natural moment for this reflection, and we hope to seize the time.

¹ Joan Evans 1956 *A History of the Society of Antiquaries*. Society of Antiquaries/Oxford University Press.

From **Nathan Schlanger**.

Announcing a new series: **Histories of Archaeology**

How has archaeological knowledge been produced, presented and used over the past decades and centuries, in various scientific, cultural and political settings? The history of archaeology has gained recognition in recent years as an important field of research and teaching among archaeologists, anthropologists and classical scholars, as well as heritage managers and museum studies, cultural studies and historians of science.

The series 'Histories of Archaeology' publishes original and innovative works in the field, and aims for a broad thematic, chronological and geographical coverage. Publications include monographs and edited volumes, reworked dissertations, translations, editions of primary texts, anthologies etc.

The series editors are Nathan Schlanger (AREA – Archives of European Archaeology) and Alain Schnapp (INHA, Paris). Members of the editorial board include: Tim Murray (La Trobe, Australia), Jarl Nordbladh (Göteborg, Sweden), Arturo Ruiz (Jaen, Spain), James Snead (George Mason University, USA), Ulrike Sommer (Leipzig, Germany), Bruce Trigger (McGill, Canada). For more information and submissions of proposals, write to historiesofarchaeology@inha.fr, or visit the website www.historiesofarchaeology.org.

Forthcoming titles:

1) *Archives, Ancestors, Practices – Archaeology in the Light of its History*, edited by Nathan Schlanger (Paris) and Jarl Nordbladh (Göteborg).

The papers assembled in this volume were presented at the major international conference dedicated to 'Histories of Archaeology', organised by the EC funded AREA research network (Archives of European Archaeology) in Göteborg, Sweden, on June 2004. Over twenty papers by leading scholars and emerging researchers address several themes: 'sources and methods' such as biographies, microhistory, institutional archives; questions of 'archaeological practices' and the practical aspects of knowledge production; 'visualising archaeology' and the multiple roles of iconography and imagery; and 'questions of identity' at local, national, international levels. Representing a wide range of perspectives and case studies, this volume aims to present latest research trends and results, and indeed to stimulate new approaches and new studies in the history of archaeology.

2) *The Fabric of the Past. Historical Perspectives on the Material Culture of Archaeology*, edited by Nathan Schlanger (Paris).

This volume offers critical and historical perspectives on the material culture of archaeology. Drawing their examples from 18th century antiquarianism, Victorian prehistory, Classical archaeology, Nazi Germany, South western United States, etc., the contributors show that archaeology has always been an essentially material affair involving such tangible activities and objects as casts, models, dioramas, reconstructions, systems of classification, or indeed the equipment used in archaeological excavations, analysis and display. By demonstrating how this material culture is effectively constitutive of the archaeological enterprise as a whole, this volume will interest students and researchers engaged in archaeological practice and theory, in the history and politics of archaeology, in history of science and in museums and heritage management studies.

3) *The Lake-Dwellers. Prehistoric Archaeology and Historical Myth*, by Marc-Antoine Kaeser (Zurich).

Dealing with the turbulent 150 years long history of lake-dwelling research, this book confronts ancient interpretations with recent archaeological evidence. First studies of these lakeshore villages encouraged the collaboration of human and natural sciences, and thus boosted considerably the development of European prehistoric archaeology. At the same time, these new discoveries played a crucial role in the construction of a Swiss national identity. The lake-dwelling myth made it possible to reconcile two fundamentally antagonistic worldviews: progressivist idealism, and romantic nostalgia for a forgotten past. Rooted in 19th century nationalism, this historical myth has been adapted to modern ideological needs – indeed, it is still alive within contemporary archaeology! (translated from the French)

4) *A Reader on the History of Archaeology*, edited by Tim Murray and Chris Evans.

This reader provides a timely reprint of some 20 papers, covering various issues, approaches and methods, and exemplifying the broader relevance of the history of archaeology. The selected texts include discussions of historiography, biographies as sources, theories in their context, identity, politics and instrumentalisation of the past. The archaeological periods covered include deep prehistory, protohistory and classical archaeology, with examples drawn from Europe, America, Australia and Africa. This reader will prove of considerable use to the wider research community, and will serve students taking courses on the history of archaeology, on archaeological method and theory, on heritage management and on the socio-politics of the past.

X. Obituaries

From Peter Robertshaw.

Raymond Robert Inskip (Carmel Schrire), *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 58(178): 100–102 (2003).

Jalmar Rudner (Graham Avery), *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 58(178): 103–105 (2003).

Roger Francis Hugh Summers (Tom Huffman), *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 58(178): 106–107 (2003).

Susan Kent (Sarah Milledge Nelson), *African Archaeological Review* 20(4): 219–221 (2003).

Pat Vinnicombe (Janette Deacon), *African Archaeological Review* 20(4): 223–225 (2003).

Professor David Oates, FSA, died in Cambridge on 22 March 2004. Note *The Independent* of 1 April 2004.