

past. T. D. Kendrick, during his time as Director of the British Museum, examined the material when he came to Guernsey in 1928, to carry out research. This was incorporated into his book on the Archaeology of the Channel Islands, of which the Guernsey material forms Volume 1 (Kendrick, 1928). Several researchers in recent years e.g. Dr Ian Kinnes formerly of the British Museum and Dr Serge Cassen of Nantes University have used the documents as a primary source of information, particularly on the megalithic monuments of Guernsey and neighbouring Brittany. Also, Guernsey Museum curatorial staff, have used various parts of the work, both in exhibitions and to provide information for fieldwork. For example, in 1988, Guernsey Museum mounted an exhibition to celebrate the two-hundredth anniversary of Lukis' birth and when the museum was re-displayed in 1995, a permanent gallery dedicated to Lukis' life and work was set up. A temporary exhibition will be mounted in Guernsey in Spring 2006 and it is hoped that a short conference will take place over the first weekend in June. For further information please contact h.sebire@museums.gov.gg

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VIII. Doctoral dissertations

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Towards a Cultural History of Archaeology: British Archaeology Between the Wars

This thesis is an attempt to write a cultural history of British archaeology between the two world wars. It endeavours to place archaeologists in their social and intellectual context and examines how their work was affected by, and reflected, the understandings of imperialism, class, race and gender current in inter-war Britain.

I begin by examining the already published histories of archaeology and discussing how they have constructed the history of the discipline. Within this critique I have emphasised where I think they have omitted interesting areas of study, and I suggest different questions we can ask in order to construct alternative histories of archaeology. In connection with this discussion I have outlined my understandings of history and historiography, and how my methodology and theoretical standpoint departs from previous writers on the history of archaeology. I have included a history of the 20s and 30s with particular reference to those areas I feel impacted most on the lives of archaeologists and affected their constructions of the past. From this general history I have moved on to looking specifically at the history of

archaeology. In these chapters I have discussed how archaeologists created a body of practices that came to represent accepted fieldwork procedures for inter-war and post-war archaeologists. I have examined the training and employment opportunities open to archaeologists between the wars, before looking at how archaeologists saw themselves and actively created an identity for the discipline which marked them off from other areas of British society. Despite this perceived separation I have argued that these practices as much as the written archaeologies reflected the dominant discourses of inter-war British society and reflected the bourgeois nature of archaeology and archaeologists.

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Frederick Corbin Lukis of Guernsey: A Remarkable Archaeologist and Polymath

Frederick Corbin Lukis, lived in Guernsey in the Channel Islands from 1788–1871. This study is an assessment of his archaeological archive, the majority of which is now held in the collections of Guernsey Museum and Galleries. A premise is drawn that he should be remembered as a remarkable archaeologist, worthy of recognition alongside the central characters omnipresent in many histories of archaeology.

Initially, the Introduction outlines the research design and is followed by a review of the history of antiquarianism and the development of archaeology as a discipline, with particular reference to the nineteenth century. The various genres of the writing of histories of archaeology are also considered, including broad narratives, the development of the earliest archaeological institutions and local societies, and biographies of many of well known archaeologists who made significant contributions to the burgeoning discipline in the nineteenth century. A description of Guernsey is then drawn and a biography of Lukis' life is presented, against the social background in which he grew up and lived, in nineteenth century Guernsey society. His work as an archaeologist is examined and evaluated, and through his network of contacts, both home and abroad, his intellectual milieu is established. It soon becomes apparent that F. C. Lukis is an important player in the transition period between the early nineteenth century 'barrow diggers' such as Colt Hoare and the more scientific methodology and fieldwork of Pitt-Rivers at the end of the nineteenth century.

Finally, the legacy that Lukis left his successors and its importance to the study of archaeology in general, but in particular to Guernsey and the other Channel Islands, is discussed. The fieldwork legacy, Lukis' museum collections and his influence on the development of practical and intellectual archaeological epistemologies is considered, and an assessment made of the body of work which Lukis carried out. This work, although amassed without the scientific background that modern day studies would involve, still forms the basis for any serious study of Guernsey's prehistoric past.