

century British about the defeat and the end of the Roman empire.

Astrid Swenson (University of Cambridge, U.K.) compared in her paper the development of preservation legislation in France, Britain and Germany around the turn of the 19th to 20th century. In this time the basis for modern conservation, mostly including prehistoric monuments, was provided. In her paper Swenson stressed the international dimension of these developments.

Marc-Antoine Kaeser (Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland) discussed the importance of networks with the example of the Swiss prehistorian Edouard Desor (1811–1882), the founder of the International Congress of Prehistory. Using network-theory as a basis of his explanations, he pointed out that it is not essential to have very many connections. Rather it is more important for an efficient networking to have connections with people from different groups and networks, be it networks of different national traditions or of different disciplines.

Uta Halle (Humboldt-University Berlin, Germany) analysed the international contacts of German archaeologists in the period from 1900 to 1940. She conducted her analysis following five perspectives, exemplifying each one with specific examples: going abroad during study, grants for research abroad, stays abroad of famous German archaeologists, the role of international congresses and the failed, international project on the 'History of prehistoric archaeology'.

Mircea Babes and Catalin Nicholae (University of Bucharest, Rumania) discussed in their paper the role of the international congresses in the inter-war years, a period well suitable to analyse the interaction and competition between rival archaeological congresses. On the examples of the last CIAAP in Bucharest in 1937 and the first CISPP in 1932 in London they analysed the competition between these two congresses, that in the consequently eventually lead to the replacement of the traditional congress by the new one.

Andrzej Prinke (Poznan Archaeological Museum, Poland), who bravely at short notice filled in for a cancelled paper, spoke about the surveys and excavations of the Polish archaeologist Lech Krzyaniak (1940–2004) in north-eastern Africa, mainly in Sudan. Through his work Krzyaniak acquired a good international reputation, which led to different joint research projects with teams from other countries.

The meeting was completed with a paper by Margarita Díaz-Andreu (Durham University, U.K.) about international connections in Cold War Europe. She concentrated on the development of the international congresses and discussed the political impacts of the organisation of these congresses, using sources from the archive of the Spanish prehistorian Lluís Pericot. For a better understanding and contextualisation Díaz-Andreu compared this to the situation before World War II. In her résumé she emphasised that international contacts should have a bigger role in studies of the history of the archaeology.

These concluding remarks summarized again very well the aim of the whole conference, that itself was a further step towards a more international perspective on the development of archaeology. Although in some papers some more far-reaching conclusions would have been desirable, the papers had shown a great variety of aspects and ways, how a more international approach could lead to a deeper understanding of the development of European archaeology.

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Pursuits and Joys – Great Victorian Antiquarians and Collectors Guernsey Museum, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 2nd–4th June, 2006

Rapporteur: **C. Stephen Briggs** (cstephenbriggs@hotmail.com)

There has been a recent re-awakening of serious scholarly interest in the history of North-west European archaeology manifest at several stimulating conferences. In Britain there were the

Greenwell and Mortimer (nineteenth century barrow-digging) affairs in Durham and Hull, and one on the longer-term cultural reception of megaliths at Bristol. International conferences are taking on more of the subject-matter and other events beckon for the coming year. So far less visible has been the London Society of Antiquaries' own intended celebration of its tercentenary in 2007, to be marked by an antiquarian retrospective exhibition at the Royal Academy next door and by the publication of a book of essays, now well-advanced, building on Joan Evans's 1956 *History of the Society*. Other events will be announced soon. As these are set to coincide with the Geological Society's bi-centenary, 2007 promises to be a busy year for Burlington House.

Like so much intellectual activity which preceded today's age of university specialisation, this Guernsey meeting could comfortably make links to just about any other past or forthcoming antiquarian celebration through the polymathic interests and accomplishments of its subject-matter, the Lukis family. And the reason for the event? Dr Heather Sebire, St Peter Port Museum's Keeper of Archaeology has transformed the museum into a total celebration of the Lukis family from the late 18th century to the early 20th. Their contribution to the world of learning is told through archival and artefactual displays. The narrative is aided by the employment of several life-size models of the major personalities.

No less effort went into selecting and inviting speakers suited to set the Lukis family and their antiquarian contribution into local, national and international perspectives.

In his keynote address, Professor Tim Champion, from the University of Southampton, set antiquarian achievement against a largely British backdrop. He explained how F. C. Lukis's life (1788–1871), spanned the period that saw the transformation of antiquarianism into archaeology, and he should be recognised as a pioneer in the development of archaeological thinking and methodology.

Heather Sebire described 'FC' as a remarkable archaeologist and polymath whose collections formed the nucleus of the museum and whose archive, now mainly held in the collections of Guernsey Museum and Galleries, is so important. 'FC' excavated in Guernsey and the other Channel Islands, as well as in England and France, mainly on megaliths. He worked systematically, attempting three-dimensional recording and interpreting innovatively. An entertaining aspect of this meeting was a brief re-enactment in which independent voices rehearsed the two sides of some family correspondence.

Explaining the extent of all the family's varied collections, archaeological and natural historical, Alan Howell, of the museum staff, shed light on their chequered histories before eventually coming to rest as a bequest to the States of Guernsey, forming the nucleus around which the present museum service would grow. Other material was mentioned which found its way into public institutions, both locally and in the UK.

Alan Howell made a further contribution by examining 'a small, and rather grubby-looking nineteenth-century notebook, with buckled card covers' – the Lukis's visitors' book. He discussed its content – a mixture of manuscript entries and cartes de visites 1876–1907 as well as certain other details that seemed earlier in provenance. Conference attendees all agreed about the value of identifying and publishing the list of 450 entries and several expressed an interest in helping identify the personalities involved.

The Lukis' work to create plans of Breton megaliths was represented by two papers. The first, by Dr Corinne Roughley, was based largely on her own work, initiated by the late Professor Andrew Sherratt. Dr Roughley explained how 'FC' had begun to examine megaliths in the 1840s, and how his son 'WC' (William Collings) had in the 1860s–1870s gone on to record (later with Sir Henry Dryden) the megaliths of the Carnac area with unprecedented accuracy. It is clear that this record is of inestimable value in assessing Brittany's megalithic sites before most became damaged, imaginatively restored, or almost completely destroyed.

The second paper on Breton megaliths was by Dr Serge Cassen, from the University of Nantes. It was an account of his own part in recent comprehensive excavation and laboratory work prior to the restoration and conservation of some monuments in the Morbihan.

Using some of the material he had prepared for a chapter on the 19th century for the Society of Antiquaries' forthcoming new history 1707–2007, Dr Stephen Briggs offered an overview of the main intellectual trends in the antiquarian and archaeological life of the century: adoption of the Three Age System and the discovery of the Antiquity of Man. These were set against the fortunes of the Society of Antiquaries of London, the British Archaeological Association (1844) and the Royal Archaeological Institute (1844–1846) – to which 'FC' and 'WC' belonged. Explanations were offered as to why the antiquarian community was conservative and therefore generally slow to adopt new ideas.

Drawing upon his unique understanding of General Pitt-Rivers, Mark Bowden of English Heritage elaborated upon the most important but perhaps yet neglected aspect of nineteenth century excavation and survey, namely the adoption of section drawings.

Dr Anne O'Connor, from the University of Durham carried archive investigation further into the detail of nineteenth century controversy by outlining a little-known debate of the 1870s: the fight between W C Lukis (1817–1892) and James Fergusson (1808–1886) about the age of dolmens and other stone monuments. Fergusson did not regard them as prehistoric. Lukis was one of the few to publicly oppose Fergusson's ideas and by so doing he arguably gained his place among the better-known prehistorians of the century.

A paper read on behalf of Geoff Carver, of the University of Dusseldorf sought reconsideration of the origins of rescue archaeology through a brief biography of Charles Roach Smith. This argued that Roach Smith's important pioneering place in Roman London during the mid-nineteenth century had been long neglected for too long.

Taking up the subject of 'The Ancient British Landscape in Victorian Lanternslides', Megan Price, doctoral student at Wolfson College, Oxford, explained the recent discovery of an important collection of painted glass slides taken by H. M. J. Underhill (1855–1920). Underhill had been a grocer and gifted amateur artist and lecturer who lived and worked in Oxford in the late nineteenth century. The slides' subjects comprise (inter alia) the major monuments of Stonehenge and Avebury on the one hand, and include many more vernacular sites on the other. Megan Price gave an interesting account of Underhill's place in the sociology of public education and Oxford life.

Offering a study of J. Possidónio N. da Silva and the search for Portuguese roots, Dr Ana Martins, of the Association of Portuguese Archaeologists, outlined the education and career of da Silva before explaining how in 1831 he began to prepare an inventory of the Classical and Medieval monuments of Lisbon. His central role in establishing standards of museum display, collecting and the organisation of archaeological education at all levels, marked him out as one of the most influential figures in Portuguese archaeology, who also as significant on the European stage.

The lives of the Lukis family were entertainingly and instructively set against 'A Review of Life in Guernsey and the Other Channel Islands in 18th and Early 19th Centuries with Reference to Antiquarianism' by Dr Gregory Stevens Cox of Blanchelande College. A paper on 'The 19th Century Guernsey Archives' by Dr Darryl Ogier (Island Archivist), contrasted the paucity of historical resources available at the time of F. C. Lukis' birth with the work that had been achieved by his death in 1871. Both contributions provided valuable insights into, and help in the appreciation of the intellectual background to the Lukis family's interests and collections.

Whereas the conference weekend gave considerable joy to those in pursuit of antiquarian lore who were able to attend it, the enormous amount of effort which went into setting up the museum displays has left a comprehensive and instructive exhibition. This, it must be hoped, will wend its way to both

English and French venues at some future date, and do justice to both designers and their subject. The exhibition is accompanied by a colourful picture-packed guide: *Frederick Corbin Lukis and His Family: One of the Great Guernsey Men of the Victorian Age* by Heather Sebire, (Guernsey Museums and Galleries), price £4.99.

X. Upcoming exhibitions

In Lima, Peru: *Pedro Rojas Ponce (1913–) Archaeological drawings, made during the Julio Tello excavations, from 1930s and 1940s* (September–December 2006), Galería ICPNA, Miraflores, Lima.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina: *Greats Figures of Argentinian Museology: Burmeister, Moreno, Ameghino, Carranza, Ambrosetti and Udaondo*, Museo y Archivo Histórico del Banco de la Provincia, Buenos Aires (October–December 2006).

XI. Necrology

From Peter Robertshaw:

Obituaries of the following archaeologists were published in Volume 40 (2005) of *Azania*, the journal of the British Institute in Eastern Africa:

Ari Siiriainen (by Peter Robertshaw)
Stuart Munro-Hay (by David W. Phillipson)
Francis Geus (by John Alexander)
Hamo Sassoon (by Merrick Posnansky)

From Melody Herr:

Necrological notes in the *Journal de la Societe des Americanistes*, Paris:

Vol. 87-2, 2001:

Richard S. Macneish (1918–2001)
Henry Reichlen (1914–2000)
Christine Niederberger (no dated)

Vol. 90-2, 2004:

Joaquin Galarza (1928–2004)
Ana M. Crespo Oviedo (1938–2004)
Alba Guadalupe Mastache (1942–2004)

In Memoriam: Jaime Litvak King (1933–2006)

By Daniel Schávelzon

El día 2 de octubre del 2006 falleció en la ciudad de México, el Dr. Jaime Litvak King; universitario distinguido, arqueólogo notable, maestro excepcional, persona muy querida.

Nació en la ciudad de México el día 10 de diciembre de 1933. Su formación escolar la desarrolló en el Colegio Israelita de México de 1939 a 1950, obteniendo el grado de bachiller en economía. Sus