

professional divide. It was the keen amateur archaeologists who were the source of inspiration for many who became involved in the discipline in the 1920s and 1930s, as a number of Smith's interviewees confirm. Warwick Bray argues that it took until the early 1960s before the demand for paid employment in archaeology started to disappear along with the need for a private income (Smith 2009: 114). Perhaps that is when the professionalisation process became really entrenched, which fits in nicely with the date of Piggott's 1963 address.

Whilst the importance of Cambridge in the interwar years may be exaggerated in Smith's account, her work is undoubtedly groundbreaking. As a result of some determined sleuthing she has uncovered a goldmine of new material – not only from her innovative oral interviews, which are an extraordinarily valuable primary source for historians of archaeology, but also in respect of many of the documentary sources she has uncovered. Particular mention should be made of the tracking down of the Garrod papers in France, plus the Tom Lethbridge material, and what would appear to be important unpublished memoirs and papers in relation to Thurstan Shaw, C. W. Phillips and Miles Burkitt.

One of the great strengths of the study is its ability to switch focus from the 'big beasts' like Grahame Clark and Dorothy Garrod, and to examine some of the supporting players. It would have been good to hear even more about the previously unsung Palestinian excavator Yusra (Smith 2009: 85), which addresses both sexual and racial biases in much archaeological writing. Similarly, the biographical portraits of Maureen O'Reilly and Charles Denston make a refreshing change in their insistence on the importance of two individuals who were significant in the development of archaeology at Cambridge, but who would both normally have been written out of the script due to their less elevated roles (Smith 2009: 65–68).

Does the work succeed in its stated aim to be a building block for future work? The answer must be a resounding 'yes'. Smith has presented us with a pioneering study in the growing field of the history of archaeology, consistent with her role as a leading scholar in the area. She has given us tantalizing glimpses of a whole series of fascinating books waiting to be written. The limitations of the doctoral thesis format undoubtedly constrained her from developing some of the interesting directions in which her research was taking her. However, as a vehicle for demonstrating the potential of oral history techniques, the exercise has been a valuable one, and it is to be hoped that these are only the first of her 'roses gathered in winter'.

## References

- Alberti, S. 2001. Amateurs and Professionals in One County: Biology and Natural History in Late Victorian Yorkshire. *Journal of the History of Biology* 34: 115–147.
- Clark, Grahame. 1940. *Prehistoric England*. London: B. T. Batsford Ltd.
- Hauser, Kitty 2008. *Bloody Old Britain: O. G. S. Crawford and the Archaeology of Modern Life*. London: Granta.
- Levine, P. 1986. *The Amateur and the Professional. Antiquarians, Historians and Archaeologists in Victorian England, 1838–1886*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Tattersall, Richard 2007. *Leslie Grinsell and the Popularisation of Field Archaeology in Interwar Britain: An Analysis*. Unpublished MA thesis. University College London.

**Mircea Babes and Marc-Antoine Kaeser (eds.) 2009. *Archaeologists without Boundaries: Towards a History of International Archaeological Congresses (1866–2006)*. Oxford: BAR International Series 2046. iii+51pp. Illustrated with maps, plans, figures, tables, photographs and colour plates. ISBN 978-1-40730-622-3. pbk.**

Reviewed by **Tim Murray**

This short book presents the papers presented in one of the sessions of the XV World Congress of

the *International Union for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences* (UISPP) that was held in Lisbon in 2006. The editors have done an excellent job in publishing the papers so quickly – with the result that they have both collectively and individually retained some freshness in a field that is rapidly expanding.

The volume comprises seven mostly short and generally very diverse papers by scholars from Switzerland, Portugal, Hungary, Germany, France, Sweden and Rumania, two of which are published in French. All papers have English and French abstracts.

Interest in the internationalization of archaeology in the nineteenth century has been long-standing (in large part due to the work of Kaeser) and it is fitting that he opens the volume with a very short account of the foundation of the *International Congress of Prehistory* in 1865/1866. Ana Martins follows this theme with a discussion of another international conference held in Portugal in 1930. The next paper takes a more personal view of internationalization through the work of Flóris Rómer between 1876 and 1880. Ulrike Somer's discussion of the influence of the *International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archaeology* on the development of German archaeology draws the interesting conclusion that the importance of international issues waned after the general acceptance of a high human antiquity in the late nineteenth century. Much the same territory is traversed in subsequent papers dealing with French and Scandinavian perspectives. The volume closes with a detailed analysis of the ways in which the discovery of the Cucuteni culture in Rumania was validated by the international scientific community in the late nineteenth century.

It is inevitable that there is a diversity of quality in a collection such as this. Part of the reason may well be the extreme brevity of some of the contributions, another, the fact that some lines of inquiry or approaches (especially into the process and outcomes of internationalization) are clearly not going to get us much past a recognition that in the late nineteenth century local and global archaeologies were being developed synchronously. This is an important point, but one that has been made before. Nonetheless the documentation of local perspectives and variations plays an important role in developing historical texture.

**Townend, Matthew 2009. *The Vikings and Victorian Lakeland: The Norse Medievalism of W. G. Collingwood and His Contemporaries*. Kendal: Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. pp.328, ill.59 ISBN 978-1-87312-449-9.**

Reviewed by **Stephen Leach**

The author is careful to avoid calling this a biography of W. G. Collingwood, but it is nonetheless the closest that we have to a biography. It is a work of historiography about the subject of Norse studies in the Lake District in the period ca. 1850–1930. It focuses on this subject via the lives of those involved, Collingwood being the principal protagonist.

It is a great work of scholarship, and it seems entirely fitting that it is published by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society – the society that, after Ruskin's death, Collingwood so unselfishly devoted himself.

The extent of Collingwood's achievement in establishing the extent of Norse influence upon the Lake District is established, with thoroughness, in relation to both his predecessors and successors. The author makes it clear that it was Collingwood more than any other who established the extent of Scandinavian influence upon Lake District dialect and place names.

Along the way, some light is shed upon certain episodes of literary history. It has been noted that although Collingwood was a contemporary of Oscar Wilde at Oxford he does not mention Wilde in his biography of Ruskin. Townend reveals his attitude, in a letter written to Arthur Ransome on 18 February 1912: 'one was tempted to love him in spite of seeing that he wouldn't do: he brought the art movement of Ruskin and Morris into contempt, & did more to kill artistic progress than