

studying the history of archaeology. I suspect that these developments will make writing a second edition of my history an even more challenging project than was writing the first edition.

In addition, archaeology itself has changed radically since the late 1980s, as a result of the diversification of postprocessual archaeology and the steady growth of behavioural, evolutionary, and cognitive archaeology as proposed alternatives to processual archaeology. At the same time, the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union has resulted in the resurgence of culture-historical archaeology. Major changes have also occurred in the understanding of scientific method as it applies to archaeology. In the second edition I will strive to address these issues as well as to achieve greater inclusiveness by paying more attention to archaeology in Europe and the Third World, to classical and other historical archaeologies, and to issues such as (preeminently) gender. It is hoped that, by means of selective compression, all this can be accomplished without the second edition being much longer than the first one.

The proposed revisions will take account of published reviews of the first edition as well as comments that I have received from archaeologists working in many parts of the world since 1989. Additional suggestions from readers of this Bulletin would be greatly appreciated. I hope to have a manuscript ready to send to Cambridge University Press by December 31, 2005.

IX. Research projects in the history of archaeology

Canon Greenwell (1820–1918) and His Contribution to Archaeological Research

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From January 2004, a three year Leverhulme research project, based at the Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, England, will investigate the archaeological research of Canon William Greenwell (1820–1918). Greenwell was a prominent antiquarian and archaeologist from northern England whose collecting and excavating activities spanned diverse periods and places. His interests stretched beyond Britain to Europe and the Middle East, and his varied publications cover topics ranging from the prehistoric to the historic era. These include *British Barrows* (1877), *Votive Armour and Arms* (1881), and *The Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus* (1887). The project at the University of Durham will investigate the character of his research: his collecting activities, excavation techniques and the way in which he adapted his methodology to such diverse areas of interest. We will also explore the range of contacts acquired by Greenwell in the course of his work and assess his position within a dynamic social network of antiquarians and archaeologists, both within northern England and across Britain as a whole. A conference will be held at the University in 2005 to encourage discussion about Greenwell and some of his more immediate contemporaries.

Greenwell was born into a landed family in County Durham and he maintained a loyalty to

the north of England for the rest of his life. One of the earliest graduates of Durham University, he went on to take a Masters degree in Theology and was ordained within the Church of England in 1844. Greenwell took up the office of minor canon at Durham Cathedral a decade later and in 1862 he was appointed to the post of librarian and archivist to the Cathedral Library at Durham. He now started to catalogue and edit a vast collection of historical Cathedral documents, liturgical works and codices. Greenwell had already begun to build up a series of immense and internationally famous archaeological collections: of manuscripts, sculpture and coins, and stone, flint and bronze artefacts.

This project will examine the many aspects of Greenwell's collecting activities (social, intellectual, financial), and see how these compare with the work of contemporary collectors such as Augustus Pitt-Rivers (1827–1900) (Chapman 1985; Bowden 1991; Gosden 1999). Greenwell gathered together a group of early medieval carved stone crosses and grave covers which now forms the basis of the internationally important *Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Sculpture* series, published by the British Academy (Cramp 1984; Bailey and Cramp 1988, etc.). He also accumulated the artefacts which became the Greenwell Collection in the British Museum, one of the foundation collections of British prehistory (Longworth in Kinnes and Longworth 1985, 7). Greenwell's correspondence reveals the growth of friendly rivalries with contemporary collectors like John Evans, the renowned palaeolithic archaeologist and prehistorian.

However, Greenwell was more than a notable collector; he was also an active and prolific excavator from the 1860s onward, and Pitt-Rivers was one of his more famous proteges. His fieldwork provides a counterbalance to his collecting interests, both socially and intellectually. Greenwell probed into 295 prehistoric burial mounds across eight counties during a series of extensive and energetic excavations, which he published in his renowned and weighty book *British Barrows* (Greenwell 1877). This led to some animated correspondence with contemporaries, such as J.R. Mortimer, over issues such as excavation technique, recording and the interpretation of archaeological remains.

Greenwell was one of the few fieldworkers of the time to take a stand against 'mere curiosity hunting' (Greenwell 1865, 241; 1877, v); he considered the context of finds and had the imagination to consider broader questions of regional and chronological patterning. For example, Greenwell promoted the use of the Three Age System, contributing to the shift in the perception of the past and the increase in prehistoric research that was associated with the expanding use of this chronological device amongst later prehistorians (Rowley-Conwy pers. comm. 2003). An examination of Greenwell's excavation techniques, using archive sources, geophysical surveys and recent re-excavations of sites examined by Greenwell (such as Blawearie, Northumberland; or Copt Hill, County Durham) will provide an insight into the development of archaeological fieldwork techniques and his methodology as well as his interpretations of the past.

Greenwell was active for over seventy years at a pivotal time in British archaeology which saw the transformation of archaeology from locally based antiquarian activities to a discrete and systematic discipline carried out by professionals. This shift from antiquarianism (collecting and reliance on text-based sources) to professional archaeology (excavating and expansion of interest into prehistoric periods) has been well analysed, most notably by Levine (1986). However, Greenwell was unusual amongst the majority of his contemporaries – he encompassed both antiquarian and archaeological approaches to the past (Levine 1986, 31).

Greenwell's correspondence provides an important reminder that his antiquarian and archaeological researches were carried out within a vast and complicated social network of alliances and rivalries. Greenwell was an active and respected member of several major local

archaeological societies such as the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne and the Durham and Northumberland Architectural and Archaeological Society, and he also attended meetings of the larger learned London societies. In addition to research into his collections, excavations, and archaeological interpretations, the project will explore how the character of Greenwell's work was influenced by the arguments and beliefs of the moment, and how his efforts, in turn, inspired the thinking and activities of his contemporaries.

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