

The true focus of a festschrift is, of course, the scholar being honored and that in itself, although it may cut down on the number of potential buyers, is why such volumes are of great value to those interested in scholarly influence. A good festschrift from a publisher's point of view, however, should showcase current thinking that will be of interest to people other than those who know the honoree personally. This volume meets the latter criterion well and has several papers as close to the methodological and theoretical cutting edge of archaeology as one can get. For this reason, the volume deserves to be on the shelf of anyone interested in the archaeology of the eastern U.S. The volume will also provide a good starting point for current and future historians of archaeology interested in the work and influence of Stephen Williams. If all festschriften were of this quality, there would be no need for publishers to have a ban on such volumes.

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## VI. Activities of Various Academic Gatherings Related to the History of Archaeology

Pamela Smith sends word of the History of Archaeology Session held 4 May 1995 during the Canadian Archaeological Association's annual meeting in Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada. Below are the detailed particulars of the session:

Robert Park

Department of Anthropology, University of Waterloo

**Mentors and Role Models: The Shaping of Canadian Archaeologists.** This paper summarized and discussed the responses to a survey mailed to over 200 Canadian archaeologists, asking who influenced them in their careers. Robert explored to what extent the way Canadian archaeologists do archaeology as influenced by particular individuals. He discussed the kinds of relationships which influenced Canadian archaeologists and how such individuals have shaped the direction of archaeology in Canada.

Eldon Yellowhorn  
Independent Archaeologist

**Curating the History of McLeod Lake.** As the first Native Canadian man to graduate with a MA in archaeology, Eldon discussed the shallow time depth in Indian archaeology. Eldon suggests that this lack of history is symptomatic of the relationship between archaeology and its Indian subjects. Typically the approach was exclusive because academia was the main contributor to the discipline. Cultural Resource Management has given some Indians exposure to field work, but seldom involvement in analysis and interpretation. The project at McLeod's Lake is unique in that it marks the first time in Canada that an Indian community has placed an entire crew in excavating an historic site. This represents a new beginning for Indian archaeology. His discussion described the significance of this development.

Eva Linklater  
Department of Archaeology, University of Simon Fraser

**Native Women in Archaeology.** As the first Native Canadian women to graduate with an MA in archaeology, Eva discussed the reasons why there is so little history of First Nations involvement in Canadian archaeology.

Gerald Penney  
Gerald Penney Associates, Limited, St. John's Newfoundland

**This Strange, Mysterious Race: Archaeology in Newfoundland to 1918.** Any history of Newfoundland archaeological interpretations is intrinsically tied to the Beothuk whose material culture and identity is still salient. The mythical mysteries of Beothuk disappearance overshadows other Island aboriginals and exemplifies a most drastic example of aboriginal and European interaction.

Martha Latta, Holly Martelle-Hayter, and Pat Reed  
Division of Social Science, Scarborough College, University of Toronto

**Women and Ontario Archaeology.** Women's contributions to Canadian archaeology began in the first half of this century, yet their work has too often been overlooked. The participants discussed the accomplishments of some early researchers and scholars in Ontario. The participants also sought to redress the gender balance by recognizing women's contributions to current methodological, theoretical, and heuristic paradigms.

Elizabeth Snow  
Director, Archaeological Resource Management, Department of Canadian Heritage, Ottawa.

**A Perspective on the Evolution of Archaeological Resource Management in Canada.** Since 1945, the protection of archaeological heritage in Canada has evolved through three loosely defined stages. At each state, new measures have been added to respond to changes in the policy environment and to address the evolving needs to archaeologists, governments, and the public, and most recently, Aboriginal peoples. Snow's paper briefly describes this development from a federal perspective and outlines some of the factors that will affect the protection of archaeological heritage as we move toward the 21st century.

Neal Ferris

Director, Archaeology and Heritage Planning, Ministry of Culture, Tourism, and Recreation, London, Ontario

**“I Don’t Think We’re in Kansas Anymore . . .” The Development of the Archaeological Consulting Industry in Ontario.** In the province of Ontario, consultant archaeology has changed dramatically in the last 15 years. In the early 1980s, consultants consisted primarily of graduate students operating small companies out of their own residences, undertaking the occasional project, usually for the public sector. Today, consulting in Ontario is a multimillion dollar industry, assessing numerous private and public sector projects and documenting hundreds of sites a year. Companies employ many seasonal and permanent staff, operate out of formal offices, maintain support staff and occasionally branch offices. However, few of Canadian archaeologists have been a part of this development, either in government or in the industry, have had an opportunity to consider the hows and whys of where we find ourselves now. The Canadian archaeological community has seldom considered what the implications of this growth will be to the archaeological community and to the heritage of Ontario. Ferris’s paper reviewed the development of consulting archaeology over the last 15 years, along with the critical implications arising from the path followed thus far. Ferris’ paper also considered where the path will lead in the future.

Douglas A. Tushingham

Curator Emeritus, Royal Ontario Museum

**Early Canadian Archaeology Abroad: Some Memories.** The word “Memories” is in the title of Tushingham’s paper for it allows the author to reach back beyond personal memory without always being precise.

Tushingham abided by the word “early”, confining his remarks accordingly. Although other Canadian institutions were involved in early archaeology abroad, he primarily dealt with Toronto, including the University and the Royal Ontario Museum. Tushingham briefly spoke of Currelly’s work in Egypt and New Mexico, of Homer Thompson in Greece, and of the work of Bishop White and James Menzies in China. After Tushingham joined the ROM as the last in Currelly’s line, the museum added Jericho, Jerusalem, Belize, and other sites, often collaborating with other Canadian institutions and watching Canadian work abroad spread from Antigonish to Victoria.

K.C.A. Dawson

Professor Emeritus, Lakehead University, Ontario

**The History of Archaeology in the Continental Boreal Forest.** Dawson’s paper discussed the characters who pioneered archaeological investigation in the often inaccessible Continental Boreal Forest: the forested region north of Lake Superior; west of the Moose River; extending to Lakes Winnipeg and Athabaska; and north to the Lichen Woodland Forest. Although archaeology in the region had its roots in their reports, it was not until the mid-20th century that trained archaeologists coming out of the recently established discipline of Anthropology entered the forests.

Leo Pettipas, Winnipeg, E. Leigh Syms, Museum of Man and Nature, and William J. Mayer-Oakes, Texas Tech University

**The Role of the University of Manitoba in the Development of Manitoba Archaeology.** Commencing with salvage work, the University of Manitoba Department of Anthropology functioned in the 1960s as an incubator for rapidly growing interest in Historic Period and paleoenvironmental archaeology. As research grew in the 1970s and 1980s, strong ethnobotanical and faunal analytical specialties became established. A significant diversity of local professionals and avocationists, institutions and approaches matured, now typifying the 1990s. Today, active and productive exploration, documentation, interpretation and transfer of resulting knowledge is characteristic. Manitoba graduates continue to carry out and lead many of these activities at the Manitoba museum, in both provincial and national agencies, and in private practice.

Eldon Johnson and Tim Jones  
Saskatchewan Archaeological Society

**A History of the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society.** This paper discussed the history of the Saskatchewan Society from its inception to the present.

Ian Badgley

**The Development of Archaeology in Nunavik: A Regional History.** The development of archaeology in Nunavik reflects three major approaches, involving academic research, contract work related to impact mitigation, and the heritage concerns of the resident Inuit. Though neither mutually exclusive nor distinctive of any particular anthropological orientation or specific period, each of these approaches is nonetheless characterized by certain trends through time. The regional context, inter-relationships, and contributions of these approaches were outlined and discussed in historical perspective.

## VII. Announcements/Sources Relating to the History of Archaeology

Peter Robertshaw sends word concerning the published *Annual Report of the Society of Antiquaries of London*. The latest issue (*Proceedings* 1993-1994) contains about 25 pages of obituaries. Among these of interest to Africanists is that for A.R. Wilcox, one of the pioneers of studies of African (especially South African) rock art. Two pioneers of the application of aerial photography to archaeology also have obituaries in this issue — Kenneth St. Joseph and Derrick Riley. Other archaeologists' obituaries include Lady (Barbara) Mallowan, Joseph Raftery, A.L.F. Rivit, 'Kitty' Bruce-Mitford (of Sutton Hoo ship burial fame).

Robertshaw also reports that Volume 11 of the *African Archaeological Review* comprises a set of papers in honor of Merrick Posnansky.

### Seminars:

The Centre Alexandre Koyré Séminaires 1994-1995 included a seminar on the history of prehistoric archaeology which was held at the Muséum national d'Histoire des sciences et philosophies de naturelle (Pavillon Chevreul, 57, Rue Cuvier, 75231 Paris cedex 05, France). The title of the seminar was "Ecoles et styles de recherche en archéologie préhistorique" and was held on 3 March 1995.