

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.

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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.

TEACHING THE HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORY:

STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESS

American Anthropological Association
94th Annual Meeting
Washington D.C.
15-19 November 1995

The history of anthropological theory is one of the most challenging anthropology courses to teach. The material is abstract, detailed and, for many students, just plain boring. Have you had difficulty making this course come alive?

If so, and if you have developed a strategy for success, you might consider attending 94th annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association (AAA), scheduled to be held in Washington D.C., 15-19 November 1995. The Committee on Teaching Anthropology of the General Anthropology Division is planning to sponsor the session: "Teaching the History of Anthropological Theory: Strategies for Success."

Papers (15 minutes) will explain how a particular teaching strategy has helped overcome a particular teaching problem to achieve a particular measure of success. Papers will focus on either undergraduate or graduate teaching and either general anthropology or an anthropological subfield. The exact time and nature of the papers are unknown as of this printing.

For more information, contact Dr. Paul A. Erickson at the Department of Anthropology, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 3C3 or at (902)-420-5627.

Publications now available:

Archaeology of the Pueblo Grande Platform Mound and Surrounding Features Volume 2: Features in the Central Precinct of the Pueblo Grande Community, edited by Todd W. Bostwick and Christian E. Downum (1994).

This publication presents the results of a five-year archival study of previously unpublished records generated over the last 70 years for the prehistoric Hohokam village at Pueblo Grande Cultural Park in Phoenix, Arizona. More than 400 archaeological features are described, including pithouses, hornos, burials, trash mounds, canals, a ballcourt, and a variety of pits. In addition, a synthetic chapter outlines the structure and growth of the village and discusses ceremonial aspects of the site, including new data from the platform mound.

Volume 2 contains 451 pages, 170 figures, 55 tables, and 9 appendices. Make checks out to the "Pueblo Grande Auxiliary" for \$30 (includes shipping and handling) and send to: Todd Bostwick, Pueblo Grande Museum, 4619 E. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85034.

The Wenner Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research announces the publication of the second edition of the *Preserving the Anthropological Record*. Complimentary copies are offered to all interested scholars and information specialists.

Preserving the Anthropological Record presents essays on the nature and use of anthropological records, the need for preservation, the issues confronting different subfields, and guidelines for individual anthropologists and associations. This expanded second edition contains six new chapters, including reports on ongoing efforts toward preserving the record.

To receive your complimentary copy, send your request to: The Wenner-Gren Foundation, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10001-7708 or call (212) 683-5000. (Limit one book for request. Please allow 6-8 weeks for delivery).

The Archives of the Illinois State Museum contain many early records of archaeologists involved in Eastern U.S. archaeology. The Museum is in process of designing a conservation plan for these collections. Some of the plan is described below:

**PROPOSAL NARRATIVE
CONSERVATION OF A HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH FILE AND ASSOCIATED
NEGATIVES AND DOCUMENTS RECORDING EARLY ARCHAEOLOGY
IN THE EASTERN UNITED STATES**

Significance of the Collection to the Museum and Museum Audience

The collection to be conserved is a large and irreplaceable set of photograph albums, negative books, and manuscript pages which document the early years of investigations, 1930-1941, into the archaeology of eastern North America. Development of the photograph collection was initiated in 1930 by Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole, then chairman of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago, as a part of a pictorial survey of the archaeology of the Mississippi Valley. The original goal was produce a series of albums and accompanying notes providing a photographic account of the varied prehistoric cultures of the Mississippi Valley, the Atlantic coast region, and the Western United States. Frank M. Setzler, then a graduate student at the University of Chicago, began the initial studies and compiled albums for Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin. then Setzler was hired by the United States National Museum, the survey was continued by Dr. Thorne Deuel, then a research Associate in the Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago. Dr. Deuel produced pictorial surveys of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi. In addition, the collection includes albums illustrating archaeological surveys and excavations conducted by the University of Chicago in northern, central and southern Illinois.

Although the pictorial surveys were never published, the Illinois survey was the basis for Rediscovering Illinois by Cole and Deuel, a book summarizing archaeological studies in central Illinois, published in 1937 by the University of Chicago. The fieldwork and studies in southern Illinois featured in a series of albums were published in 1951 by the University of Chicago in another book, Kincaid: a Prehistoric Illinois Metropolis by Cole and others.

The collection was transferred to the Illinois State Museum in 1956 in recognition of the Museum's strong exhibit, collection, and research programs in Midwestern archaeology, and because Thorne Deuel, who was responsible for much of the pictorial survey, was then director of the Museum.

Photographs and records feature fieldwork, excavation crews, archaeological sites, and diagnostic artifacts. There are 23 albums with captions and approximately 7000 mounted photographs, 89 negative books with a total of 8000 negatives, and over 1000 typed manuscript pages replete with drawings of artifacts and design elements characteristic of particular prehistoric cultural manifestations. Artifactual materials from renowned or type sites in each state were photographed or photographs were secured from local institutions or collectors. Accompanying drawings and notes provide additional information.

This photograph file is an outstanding record from the vantage points of prehistory and of the history of the discipline of archaeology. It documents renowned archaeological sites and artifacts and many famous archaeologists in the early days of their careers. Some of the photographed artifacts were in private collections and their present whereabouts are unknown. The file also captures the excavation techniques of the time and provides a delightful look at field equipment, quarters, attire and life.

The whole project reflects early attempts to classify human culture using typological approaches. The pictorial survey was developed in response to difficulties encountered in comparing cultural manifestations in and outside of Illinois. Thorne Deuel describes (unpublished notes) the pictorial survey as an "attempt to bring order out of chaos." The archaeologists wanted a means to classify sites and cultures on the basis of material remains. After a series of meetings between the Milwaukee Public Museum, and the universities of Michigan and Chicago, agreement was reached on a classification scheme which is basically still in use today. During this classificatory period of American archaeology, characteristic of the first four decades of the twentieth century, the thrust was to develop listings of diagnostic traits for individual prehistoric cultural manifestations.

The albums are widely used by Museum personnel, historians, and other interested researchers. The photographs provide a reservoir of materials for education and exhibits on the development of North American archaeology as well as on the archaeology of specific sites. They are invaluable for research. They provide a permanent record of sites, excavation techniques, and specific artifacts. Requests to examine the albums, and for copies of prints are common.

Conservation Plans

The albums, consisting of large format three-ring binders, are deteriorating. The paper pages are beginning to crumble and many photographs are now detached. We plan to bring in consultants on the conservation of paper and photographs to make recommendations for repair of these albums. Consultants will be selected from the list to be provided by the Conservation Information Systems of the Smithsonian Institution's Conservation Analytical Laboratory as well as from the recommendations of the American Institute of Conservation. Ms. Debbie Hess Norris, Chairperson of the Photographic Materials Group of the American Institute of Conservation, has agreed to serve as the photographic consultant.

The Frederic Ward Putnam Papers: The papers of the late Ralph W. Dexter in the Kent State University Archives contain six boxes of important materials relating to the career of Frederic Ward Putnam. Dexter had long had an interest in Putnam's life and career and had written several articles on Putnam's archaeology. Among items contained in Dexter's papers are photographs of Putnam, his family, and the houses they lived in over the course of Putnam's life. There are also letters (1858-1860) from Putnam to his first wife Adelaide, before they were married. There is also material (1858-1860) (originally in the American Museum of Natural History, Department of Anthropology and transmitted to the Harvard University Archives in 1944) relating to Putnam's career at the American Museum of Natural History.