

I. Editorial

Since the first issue of the *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* appeared in May of 1991 (volume 1, number 1), the Editor has received correspondence from subscribers and other interested readers concerning the amount of space available in each issue for papers as well as for other contributions. Some have argued that paper submissions should be peer reviewed and that authors of books or journal articles reviewed in an issue should be contacted in order to afford the opportunity "reply" to the review. Many have suggested that the *Bulletin* "evolve" into a journal. Correspondents write of their perception of the need to have a formal outlet for the ever burgeoning interest in the history of archaeology. The *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* is an informal forum for those doing research or having an interest in the origins and development of archaeology around the world. The purpose of each issue is to excite interest in the history of archaeology, to provide a forum for the exchange of information on research that is ongoing, new sources documentary materials, and to provide a space for the short papers and articles that would not be able to find a home in other publications. Knowing that the interest in creating a formal journal devoted solely to the history of archaeology is growing, work is now proceeding in the design of such a journal from many quarters. Readers of the *Bulletin* who have suggestions as to the nature of such a new journal should correspond with me at the Editor's address. I would welcome any suggestion as well as volunteered help. However, the *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* has its own niche within the growing interest in the history of archaeology. That niche is to informally encourage continuing work in the history of archaeology by the free exchange of ideas, interests, source materials, and other items clearly related to the history of archaeology.

Douglas R. Givens, Editor

(Editor's Note: Ms. Pamela Smith, the *Bulletin's* Associate Editor for Canada is now in temporary residence at Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge, England. For contributions to the *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* relating to the history of Canadian archaeology, please contact her at: Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge CB3 0BU, England.

II. Discourse on the History of Archaeology

(The Editor wishes to acknowledge an omission of text in Dr. Richard Forbis' paper which appeared in the May 1993 issue of the *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology*. The Editor expresses his apologies for the omission and publishes again Dr. Forbis' entire paper so that the reader might have the benefit of the corrections made.)

A Brief History of the Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary

by

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During the early 1960s, largely as a result of the "baby boom" of the 1940s, large numbers of students of college age surfaced. They demanded a wider scope for higher education in Canada. The period saw not only the expansion of facilities in already established universities, but also the creation of many new institutions, among them the University of Calgary.

During the early 1960s, the number of full-time professionals practicing and teaching anthropological archaeology in Canada could be counted on the fingers of two hands. The centre of gravity was the National Museum of Canada in Ottawa; of the three to four research archaeologists there, Dr. James V. Wright and Dr. George MacDonald offered occasional instruction at nearby universities. As for other universities, Dr. J. Norman held a full-time position at the University of Toronto, as did Dr. William J. Mayer-Oakes at the University of Manitoba; Dr. Charles E. Borden, Professor of German at the University of British Columbia was able to devote part of his valuable time to archaeology while Dr. Richard G. Forbis of the Glenbow Foundation served as sessional lecturer at the University of Alberta, Calgary Branch.

Canadian students seeking advanced degrees in archaeology were compelled to enroll in foreign universities (the University of Toronto had the authorization, unexercised, to grant the degree of Ph.D.). Most students - nearly all of them from the University of Toronto - went to the United States (Chicago, Yale, Michigan, Wisconsin) where they found an intellectual climate suited to their special interests in Canadian studies. Upon graduation, they normally returned home, often to pursue illustrious careers. It was apparent that Canadian students of high calibre and great promise were being forced to secure their academic credentials elsewhere, and that Canada was derelict in that it failed to provide the educational facilities that would qualify them to follow their chosen profession in their native land.