

Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Post Office Box 16010,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70893-6010.

The National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property announces competition for funding for the housing and storage of objects, improved climate control and installation of security, lighting and fire-prevention systems for archaeological collections - artifact or documentary. Support is also available to establish training programs for conservators. For more information, please contact Lawrence L. Reger, President, National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property, 3299 K Street, NW., Suite 403, Washington D.C. 20007, Telephone 202-625-1495, FAX 202-625-1485.

Douglas Givens is involved with an on-going project of creating a databases of funding agencies (public and private) that will fund research in the history of archaeology. Contributions to the database are always welcome. For a copy of this database please write to Douglas Givens, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Saint Louis Community College-Meramec, 11333 Big Bend Boulevard, Saint Louis, Missouri 63122.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5334/bha.01107>

VIII. Notices of the Death of Colleagues

William W. Fitzhugh (Director, Arctic Studies Center, Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution) has sent word of the death of Richard H. Jordan, (44, an arctic archaeologist). Below is the verbatim transcription of his communication:

Richard H., Jordan, an internationally-known arctic archaeologist with a long-time association with the Smithsonian, died of a heart attack on the 19th of January in Fairbanks, Alaska. Dr. Jordan, having held chairmanships in the Anthropology Departments of Bryn Mawr College and the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, was widely known for his research on the history of early Eskimo cultures. He was the only archaeologist in recent years who work spanned the entire North American arctic from Greenland to Alaska.

Dr. Jordan, who received is BA from Dartmouth College in 1969 and his PhD from the University of Minnesota in 1975, made major contributions to archaeology and environmental history in in

Canada and Alaska. Following training on a Marshall Fellowship in Copenhagen Jordan applied pollen analysis to reconstruct ancient environments in Labrador, discovering close relationships between culture and climatic change over an 8000 year period. Subsequent excavations detailed the history of contact between Labrador leading to new social and economic theories of culture change. Later research led him, as co-director of a Smithsonian Institution project, to important discoveries on 2000-year old Dorset Eskimo cultures in northern Labrador.

Jordan's major contributions in Alaska were in detailing the development of Eskimo cultures in Kodiak Island where he conducted excavations at Karluck from 1983-1987. Here, waterlogged sites revealed exceptionally well preserved wood and bone remains that documented remarkable cultural and artistic achievements over a 5000 year period.

A gifted anthropologist who trained a new generation of scholars, Jordan also promoted social consciousness and collaboration between archaeologists and native peoples and helped develop a cultural program for the Kodiak Area Native Association. He forged new links between archaeology and natural science and recently opened contacts between North American and Siberian archaeologists.

Jordan's contributions qualify him as a major leader in arctic archaeology. His premature death is a great loss to circumpolar scholars. He is survived by his wife, Colleen Lasenby Jordan and his daughter Celeste M. Jordan, by his sons from his previous marriage, Richard H. Jordan III and Lucas L. Jordan, and by his sister Karen Murphy and mother, Marie R. Jordan, both of Brattleboro, Vermont.