VII. Announcements/Sources Related to the History of Archaeology

Pamela Smith sends word of the appearance of a volume devoted to the history of Canadian archaeology. We place mention of this volume in this issue to give advance notice to our readers of this new contribution to writing the history of Canadian archaeology:

Bringing Back the Past: Historical Perspectives on Canadian Archaeology

Edited by

Pamela Jane Smith
with William E. Taylor Jr.,
Christopher Chippindale and Donald H. Mitchell

Historical Perspectives on Canadian Archaeology is the first book to document and analyze the development of archaeology as a Canadian governmental, academic, private and indigenous enterprise. Although the history of social sciences is a fast growing field of inquiry, archaeology's Canadian past is not recorded. As founding fathers and mothers die and the study and practice of archaeology rapidly changes, there is an increasing need to put the activity of digging up our past into perspective. Who first encouraged archaeology as a science in Canada? Who participated? Where were the Native women involved? How did archaeology become institutionalized academically? How and why did it develop into a governmental and vast private industry? What is happening now with the empowerment of Native peoples? When Bill Taylor, Director Emeritus of the Canadian Museum of Civilization and I conceived of this book in late 1993, our goal was to engender primary research and to answer these and other questions. With Bill's sudden death in 1994, and as I started my Ph.D. at the University of Cambridge, Christopher Chippindale, the Editor of Antiquity, encouraged me to continue to solicit research on archaeology and its Canadian identity.

Authors were chosen for their expertise in the area they were asked to cover. All essays are the result of original, innovative, primary research. Many are the only existing work on the chosen topic. The remaining, such as Martijn's account of prehistory in Quebec, are the most recent and certainly the most thorough and complete.

We suggest that the book will serve as a badly needed supplemental text and resource aid to instructors in archaeology. Upper level archaeology courses at universities in Canada now include a short introduction to the history of the discipline. However, staff have no text to refer to. There is no basis for teaching. Often the history of Canadian archaeology is minimized due to lack of available source material.

This book will fill a gap in the existing literature. It will be a badly needed reference for advanced method and theory courses as well as those that deal with regional topics. Mitchell's article on the development of British Columbia archaeology will be useful to instructors and students in upper level archaeology courses in British Columbia universities. Noble's article on Emerson’s years of experience at the University of Toronto, will be of interest to students and staff in that institution. MacNeish’s, Kelley’s and Forbis’ work on the University of Calgary’s pioneer Department of Archaeology will illuminate an untold story. Davis’ Martijn’s, Park’s, and Klimko’s regional analyses will supplement any course that deals with Maritime, Quebecois, Artic or western historical archaeology. The institutional histories would be marketable to institutional libraries.

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The book will appeal to a diverse audience. Since there is no history of archaeology at the Royal Ontario Museum, the public and Museum staff interested in the activities of the Museum abroad must refer to this particular contribution to the book. The two essays on women's participation, resulting from months of interviewing survivors are the only articles that document women's participation in the development of archaeology in Canada. These papers would be pertinent to women's studies courses and useful in introduction courses to archaeology as a science. The unique regional histories could appeal to educational institutions and departments within each area. Jones and Johnson's evaluation of the history of a very successful volunteer organization, the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society, will interest avocational archaeologists. Neal Ferris's discussion of the growth of the vast archaeological consulting industry of Ontario, the only analysis of that industry, will be useful to government and private consultants. Loring's and Yellowhorn's documentation of indigenous involvement should be relevant to Native Studies programmes and a good resource for the many archaeologists who must now seek documentation of the development of the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA). As current Chair of the CAA's Heritage Policy Committee, Simonsen feels that most of the CAA's approximately 380 members welcome the volume's historical perspective. In addition, since there are no histories of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Richling's and Dyck's work will make the book invaluable.

Since the book is pioneering effort the subject is too openly new for definitive closing statements. Essays vary widely in style and approach. Some contributions are primarily descriptive while others include second order theoretical debate. Several articles are enthusiastically informal. Articles range from thumbnail biographical sketches such as Dyck's record of Harlan Smith's Canadian activities to mid-career compilations such as Park's observations on how dated assumptions have skewed Arctic archaeological research and results.

The volume's four sample essays exemplify the book's newness, diversity and originality. In their paper, "Women in Early Ontario Archaeology: Reclaiming Voices," Latta, Martelle-Hayter and Reed, all from the University of Toronto, offer an analysis of gender roles within science. Their first goal is to reinstate women into the history of early Ontario archaeology. Personal narratives, given by the few remaining influential pioneers, provide the bulk of their account. The early promise of lady scholars was often lost in political and economic change. The authors discuss how and why this happened. Their analysis suggests that it may be time for archaeology to examine its own belief system and associated stereotypes. Bruce Trigger, the preeminent Canadian archaeologist, presents his first intellectual autobiographical statement. Trigger suggests that, despite his largely international and theoretical orientation, his research is defined by characteristics that are fundamental to Canadian scholarship. These include a preference for moderation rather than extremism and a tendency to modify and build on existing theoretical scholarship rather than to reject iconoclastically previous intellectual traditions. Although Martijn is less well known abroad that Trigger, he is very well respected as a senior archaeologist within Quebec. Martijn presents his adieu to Quebec prehistory after 40 years of personal participation. Based on his first hand experience, Martijn gives a thoughtful, exhaustive review of the development of prehistory in Quebec, including a short history of Amerindian and Inuit involvement. His conclusion demonstrates how archaeology has made a modest but distinctive imprint on contemporary Quebec society. Olga Klimko's paper, on the effect of nationalism on the growth of fur trade archaeology, fits well with the growing international literature on nationalism, archaeology, and the politics of identity. Klimko argues that the development of the archaeology of sites historically significant to the fur trade in western Canada is a result of political and cultural forces and is connected to the search for a Canadian identity. Klimko concludes that fur trade archaeology provided the tangible evidence for a link between the present and the past which served to legitimize Euro-Canadian expansion.

The Many archaeologists who participated in the production of this book feel that Canadian archaeology can benefit from the hindsight provided by these papers. The political and social contexts of our discipline are
here explored for the first time. Archaeology's contributions to Canadian society are now recorded. It is the hope that this volume will encourage others to publish similar documentation. The contributors to this volume expect that this beginning will generate further needed research. The time is right for the study of the science that studies the Canadian past.

Outline of Prospective Volume:

The contributions to Historical Perspectives on Canadian Archaeology is divided into four categories: people; institutions; regions; and “toward the present”. Each category will be chronologically structured with essays covering the earliest events presented first. The book will also be structured on a time-line. The final section, “toward the present”, will deal with the most recent developments, concluding with Yellowhorn's report on the benchmark work at McLeod Lake where a Native crew placed themselves in the field for the first time in the history of Canadian archaeology.

A. Introduction:

Jane H. Kelley, Director of the Calgary Institute for Humanities and Professor Emeritus at the University of Calgary, and Olga Klimko, Project Officer at the Archaeology Branch of British Columbia, will preview the papers and comment on archaeology as a Canadian public, academic and private enterprise.

B. People:

Gerald Killian, Academic Dean, King's College, London, Ontario - "Toward a Scientific Archaeology: Daniel Wilson, David Boyle and Canadian Institute 1852-1896."


Martha A. Latta, Professor of Anthropology, University of Toronto, Holly Martelle-Hayter and Pat Reed, Graduate Students at the University of Toronto - "Women in Early Ontario Archaeology: Reclaiming Voices."

William C. Noble, Professor Emeritus, McMaster University - "J. Norman Emerson: Contributions to Canadian Archaeology."

Robert W. Park, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Waterloo - "Mentors and Role Models: The Shaping of Canadian Archaeologists."

Sharon Keen, Heritage Consultant, and Alex Maas, Consulting Archaeologist - "Women in the Early Decades of British Columbia Archaeology: Revealing the Invisible."

Richard S. MacNeish, Professor Emeritus, University of Calgary - "My Life in Canadian Archaeology"

Bruce G. Trigger, Professor of Anthropology, McGill University - "Reflections on My Encounters with Archaeology"
C. Institutions:

David Pendergast, Vice-President of Collections and Research, Royal Ontario Museum - "ROM Archaeology Abroad"

Barnett Richling, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Mount Saint Vincent's University - "Archaeology, Ethnology, and Canada's Public Purse 1910-1921."

Jane Kelley, Professor Emeritus and Richard G. Forbis, Professor Emeritus, University of Calgary - "A Subjective View of the Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary."

Leo Pettipas, Research Associate-Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature; William J. Mayer-Oakes, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, Texas Tech University; Greg Monks, Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Manitoba; and C.T. Shay, Senior Scholar, University of Manitoba - "The University of Manitoba in the Development of Manitoba Archaeology."

Bjorn Simonsen, Consulting Archaeologist in British Columbia - "The CAA/ACA in the History of Canadian Archaeology."

D. Regions:

Stephen A. Davis, Professor of Anthropology, Saint Mary's University - "A History of Archaeology in Nova Scotia."

Charles A. Martijn, Québec Archaeologist, Retired from Ministère de la Culture et des Communications - "Bits and Pieces, Glimpses and Glances: A Retrospect on Prehistory in Quebec."

Robert W. Park, Assistant Professor, University of Waterloo - "Current research and the History of Thule Archaeology in Arctic Canada."

Olga Klimo, Archaeology Project Officer, BC Government - "Nationalism and the Growth of Fur Trade Archaeology in Western Canada."

E. Toward the Present:

Donald H. Mitchell, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, University of Victoria - "British Columbia Archaeology in the '60s and '70s."

Neal Ferris, Regional Archaeologist, Ontario Government - "I Don’t Think We’re in Kansas Anymore: The Rise of the Archaeological Consulting Industry in Ontario."

Eldon Johnson, Lithic Laboratories, Saskatoon and Tim E.H. Jones, President - "Saskatchewan Archaeological Society"

Daniel Ashini, Director, Innu Rights and Environment, and Stephen Loring, Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution - "Stubborn Independence: Innu Acquisition and Recognition of Their Past."

Eldon Yellowhorn, McGill University Ph.D. Student and First Native Man to Earn a Masters In Archaeology in Canada - "Curating the History of McLeod Lake."
F. Conclusion:

Pamela Jane Smith, Ph.D. student at the University of Cambridge and Donald H. Mitchell, Professor Emeritus at the University of Victoria, discuss archaeology and the issue of Canadian identity as revealed by contributors.

The volume has approximately 500 pages of about 280 words per page and 40 illustrations. The illustrations are primarily photographs.

*Bringing Back the Past: Historical Perspectives on Canadian Archaeology*, Mercury Series Number 158, is now available from Mail Order Services, Canadian Museum of Civilization, PO Box 3100, Stn B, Hull, Quebec, Canada J8X 4H2, toll free number 1 800 555 562, fax 819 776 8535, for £11.90 Sterling, $22 American or $29 Canadian. This volume, edited by Pamela Jane Smith and Donald Mitchell is among the first to document and analysis the development of archaeology in Canada. In a series of pioneering essays, it tackles such questions as: who first encouraged archaeology as a practice; how did archaeology become institutionalized; what has been the involvement of women; and what was and is the Native role? Inquiries about the volume can be directed to Pamela Jane Smith, University of Cambridge, Lucy Cavendish College, CB3 OBU, e-mail pjs1011@cus.cam.ac.uk.

The International Society for the History of the Behavioral and Social Sciences (Cheiron) will have its next meeting in San Diego, California 18-21 June 1998 on the campus of the University of San Diego.


The new *Directory of Archaeological Societies and Journals* is due shortly to be released. The directory consists of listings only for archaeological societies and journals. The latter is a separate list since there are many journals which are not published directly by a professional or amateur archaeological society. This directory is organized into six sections: National (U.S.)/International, Regional, State, other journals and newsletters, Australia, and Canada. No attempt was made to included more than a small sample of organizations from Great Britain due to the large number of them and wide availability of the directory published annually in *Current Anthropology*. Organization officers and dues or subscription amounts are not included since officers change and amounts of dues/subscriptions are sure to increase over time.
Steve Nash and Tamatha Smith of the Field Museum of Natural History have completed a shelf-by-shelf inventory of the Paul S. Martin Collection. The Museum has adopted Filemaker Pro software for its artifact database, and 15,000 previously existing Martin Collection records have now been standardized and are readily searchable. Previously unprocessed artifacts from the Lowry Ruin and surrounding environs have now been cataloged and we are currently cataloging artifacts from the SU Site, Tularosa Cave, and other notable Mogollon sites.

In another significant development, we (with Andrew Duff of Arizona State University) recently submitted to the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research 36 boxes of previously unanalyzed wood and charcoal samples from Carter Ranch, Broken K, Table Rock, and other pueblos and sites in east-central Arizona. We eagerly await word on the datability of these specimens.

Introductory information and periodic Martin Project progress reports are available on the Internet at:

http://www.fmnh.org/candr/anthro/martin/martin intro.htm

Comments and questions regarding any aspect of the project are welcomed and should be directed to Nash at the address listed above, by phone at 312-922-9410 x445, or by e-mail at snash@fmnh.org.

You are invited to an exhibition celebrating Professor Garrod's life and career:

Dorothy Annie Elizabeth Garrod, 1892-1968
Disney Professor of Archaeology, 1939<1952

A Celebratory Exhibition in the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology
Department of Archaeology
Cambridge
May and June 1998
9.30a.m. to 5.30 p.m. weekdays

For details contact: Pamela Jane Smith e-mail: pjs1011@cus.cam.ac.uk
Stephen Nash is in the early throws of putting together a volume in the history of archaeochronology. At this time, it is planned that the volume will contain the following contributions:

Introduction - “The Surprisingly Deficient History of Archaeochronology - Stephen Nash and Jeffrey Dean

“Concordance and Discord Between Navajo History and Tree-Ring Data - Ron Towner

“Stratigraphic Analysis” - Julie Stein

“Tree-Ring Dating - Stephen Nash

“Ceramic Dating - Blinman (not restricted to seriation)

“Radiocarbon Dating” - Ervin Taylor, et.al.

“Obsidian Hydration” - Jeff Eighmy

“Luminescence Dating” - James Feathers

“Sociology of Science and the Development of Archaeological Dating Techniques” - Jen Croissant

“Discussion/Critique/Evaluation/???? - Stephen Nash and Dena Dincauze?

VIII. Death Notices of Colleagues