

We entered Glen Canyon expecting to find an easily documented, stratified sequence of Southwest cultures from pre-Christian to historic times. We expected too much. That the archaeological findings fell far short of our imaginings is more a comment upon our experience, knowledge and judgment than a disparagement of the data as discerned. We left the canyon with a solid corpus of new data from a vast area . . . data that effectively removed the area from the limbo of the unknown (p. 108).

Jennings' disappointment notwithstanding, the results more than justify the work, the time spent, and expense of the Glen Canyon Project. We remain in his debt.

There are a few typographic errors. The most significant is in the new Foreword: Heib (p. xi) should read Geib. I question Fowler's assertion that "The several Anasazi subcultures, especially Kayenta, Mesa Verde, and Chaco, are the most studied archaeological cultures in the New World" (p. xvi). It seems to me that there are at least as many studies of the Maya as there are of the Anasazi, and very possibly more. But this is a minor quibble, and Fowler and the University of Utah Press deserve our gratitude for making Jennings' report readily available again at a reasonable price.

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

Pamela Jane Smith organized conference and museum exhibition relating to the work of Dorothy A.E. Garrod (Cambridge University). In May 1999, the conference "Thursday 6 May 1999, A Day in the Celebration of the Election of Dorothy Garrod as Disney Professor of Archaeology, the First Woman Professor in the University of Cambridge Exactly 60 Years Ago" was held. The conference included contributions by Ms. Smith concerning Garrod in Cambridge, Steven J. Plunket ("Nina Layard: A Woman Among the Prehistorians", William Davies) "Garrod's Intellectual Contributions", Roger Jacobi ("The British Upper Palaeolithic and Dorothy Garrod"), Avraham Ronen ("Tabun Cave after Garrod"), Mina Weinstein-Evron ("Jamal and E-Wad-Garrod and After"), Paul Bahn ("Garrod's Work at Glozel and Angles-sur-l'Anglin", Janusz J. Koslowski ("The Structure of the European Aurignacian and the Problem of Upper Palaeolithic Origins"), Andrew Garrard ("The Legacy of Dorothy Garrod's Work in Lebanon"), Annie Pirie and Steven Mithen ("Garrod, Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene Cultural Entities, and the New Site of WF16"), Brian Boyd ("Garrod and the Natufian: More Questions than Answers?"), and Chris Stringer ("Revisiting Garrod's Fossil Hominid Sites"). Ms. Smith also organized the museum exhibition "Dorothy A.E. Garrod and Mound Carmel, 1929-1934: Guide to the Exhibition of the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology 1999." The sections of the exhibit included: (1.) and biographic exhibition of Dorothy Garrod, (2.) Garrod Become a Prehistorian, (3.) Garrod-To the Near East: Shubah Cave, (4.) Garrod's First Excavation, (5.) Garrod and the E-Wad Cave and Terrace, (6.) Garrod at Tabun Cave, (7.) The Kebara Dig, (8.) Skhul Cave, and (9.) The Archaeologists of Mound Carmel, a Working Community."

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5334/bha.09209>

VII. Announcements/Sources Relating to the History of Archaeology

The National Anthropological Archives has announced its new web site featuring a guide to the Smithsonian's extensive collections of ethnographic, archaeological, linguistic and physical anthropology fieldnotes, journals, manuscripts, and audio recordings, motion picture film, video and more than 400,000 photographs of cultures worldwide. Online exhibits include Canela Body Adornment,

featuring Smithsonian research and photographs from northeastern Brazil, as well as nineteenth and twentieth-century Kiowa and Cheyenne artwork from the archives' collections. Also available is a guide to anthropological fieldnotes and manuscripts in non-Smithsonian collections and links to ethnographic archives worldwide. The World Wide Web site for the National Anthropological Archives is: <http://www.nmnh.si.edu/naa>.

Edwin M. Shook's Field Notebook entry for Thursday, 17 June 1939, "Palenque Ruins" can be found in *Pre-Columbian Art Research Newsletter* (Number 29, Fall 1999) beginning on page 10.

Professor Frederica de Laguna has been awarded the Lucy Warton Drexel Medal for Archaeological Achievement. The medal was established by the University of Pennsylvania Museum in 1889 to honor exceptional achievement in excavation or publication of archaeological work. Distinguished past recipients have included W.M. Flinders Petrie (1903) for his work in Egypt, Sir Leonard Woolley (1955) for his work in the Near East, Gordon Randolph Willey (1981) for his work on the ancient Maya and most recently Fred Wendorf (1966) for his work on early agriculture and environmental change. Dr. de Laguna is the author, co-author, or editor of 16 books and more than 100 related articles. Dr. de Laguna's groundbreaking archaeological and ethnological investigations in Alaska have focused on the prehistory and development of the area's native cultures and on the various effects of environment, contact with foreign tribes, interchange of ideas, and individual Native initiative in the formation and development of cultural patterns. Dr. de Laguna has been Honorary Curator in the American section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum since 1983. She began her 13 seasons of fieldwork for the University of Pennsylvania Museum in 1930 with a pioneering archaeological and ethnographic survey of Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet. This was followed by intensive excavations that led to the publication of her book *Archaeology of Cook Inlet, Alaska* (1934, revised edition 1975), a work that provided the foundation for the study of the prehistory of the region. In 1933, with Dr. Kaj Birket-Smith of the Danish National Museum, she continued coordinated studies of the archaeology and ethnography of the Chugach Eskimo of Prince William Sound and the adjacent Eyak Indians. In 1935 she led an archaeological-geological survey of the middle and lower Yukon Valley. From 1949 to 1954, she turned to a combined archaeological-historical-ethnographic study of the Northern Tlingit Indians, especially those at Yakutat. And from 1954 to 1968 her fieldwork was among the Athabaskans of the Copper River Valley, in collaboration with Dr. Catharine McClellan of the University of Wisconsin. Dr. de Laguna received her Ph.D. in Anthropology from Columbia University in 1933, studying under Franz Boas, and went on to teach Anthropology at Bryn Mawr College from 1938-1975. She was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1975, and she served as president of the American Anthropological Association in 1966-1967, before receiving their Distinguished Service Award in 1986. Her three-volume work in the Tlingit of Yakutat, *Under Mound Saint Elias: The History and Culture of the Yakutat Tlingit* (1972) and the co-authored *Archaeology of the Yakutat Bay Area, Alaska* (1964) give the most complete description, through time, of any American Indian tribe.

VIII. Death Notices of Colleagues Engaged in Writing the History of Archaeology

Professor Richard G. Forbis, a founder of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Calgary, died on Saturday 2 October 1999 of throat cancer. He was 75 years old. Professor Forbis was born in Missoula, Montana, and spent most of his life working in Montana and Alberta. After attending the University of Montana for one year he was drafted into the United States Army and fought in the Battle of the Bulge. After being wounded he mustered out and resumed his studies in