

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

Michael R. Eddy (Department of Archaeology, University of Manchester, Manchester England) sends notice of several items relating to the history of archaeology. In late March 1992 the Universidad Menéndez Pelayo (based in Santander, northern Spain) held a conference on the Canary Island of Tenerife entitled "The Canary Islands and Maritime Migrations Before the 16th Century" to address the question of Old World expansion into the Atlantic prior to the first Spanish voyages of "discovery". Several of the papers and much of the discussion focussed on the Spanish, the European, need to portray themselves as "progressive" discoverers.

In March 1993 a follow-up conference was held on the island. Entitled "Illusion and Reality in the History of Atlantic Exploration", the gathering examined the ways in which European expansion into the Atlantic has been portrayed and how historians and archaeologists have employed their material in order to fit the accepted image. Speakers included the Duchess of Medina Sidonia on the documentary evidence for pre-Columbian voyages; Marcos Martínez of La Laguna University (Tenerife) on the classical sources for Atlantic voyaging; Michael R. Eddy of Manchester University, UK, on the influence of Nazia and Falangist scholars in the Canary Islands (geographically a key to the whole question); and the Canarian journalist Jaime Rubio Rosales considered the political use of archaeology and history in the Canaries today. Details about these gatherings can be obtained by writing to Per Lillieström, Calle Acequia 6, E3812 Los Realejos, Tenerife (Telephone and FAX: +34 22 341659).

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VII. Announcements/Sources Relating to the History of Archaeology

The Waldo R. Wedel Papers, a collection of 117 boxes and a dozen map cases, are now being processed by the National Anthropological Archives of the Smithsonian Institution. The chronology of the materials ranges from the 1930s to the 1980s. Although Wedel was influenced greatly by William Duncan Strong, Alfred Kroeber, and Carl Sauer, his career is primarily linked to the Great Plains of the United States. Some of Wedel's correspondents include David Barreis, Philip Drucker, William Fenton, Jesse D. Jennings, Emil Haury, A.V. Kidder, Dennis Stanford, W.D. Strong, William Sturtevant, and George F. Will.

The Laboratory of Anthropology/Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, part of the Museum of New Mexico, has set up an archive for papers and photographs currently in its possession. Some of the archive's collections include the Pecos Pueblo field notes of A.V. Kidder, some of the papers of Sylvanus Morley, Mabel Morrow, and Jesse Nusbaum. The papers of Erik K. Reed are also on deposit with the Museum's archives.

Fred Hay (Tozzer Library, Harvard University) has sent word of The American Monographs Program, 1876-1949, Unit Two: Anthropology which is being put together by Chadwyck-Healey, Incorporated (1101 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia U.S.A. 22314). This program is designed to identify, film, and republish on microfiche all monographs published in the U.S. between 1876 and 1949. Thesis titles, which reveal the growth of anthropology as an academic discipline in the U.S., will be available as a set or by individual titles.

One of the leading indexes to research in anthropology - *Anthropological Literature* - is now available online through CitaDel, the citation and document delivery service from the Research Libraries Group. *Anthropological Literature* is compiled by Tozzer Library at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts U.S.A. The index contains over 83,000 citations to articles from over 1,000 scholarly journals and monographic series on anthropology and related fields. Coverage dates from 1984 to the present, with 2000,000 article entries from the late 1880s through 1983 to be added over the next year. Copies of all materials are available by interlibrary loan directory through Tozzer Library. Research can be done either from the institution or home. Access is available through the Internet, SprintNet, direct dial, or an RLIN dedicated line. For more information call the Research Libraries Group, Incorporated at 1-800-537-RLIN or E-mail message to bl.sal@rlg.bitnet or

Historians of archaeology will be interested to know of the existence of a new listserve on the internet - ARCH-L. This listserve currently has 840 subscribers in 36 countries around the world. There are frequently short pieces of interest to the historians of archaeology. The owner of the listserve is Dr. David L. Carlson, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843-4352. To sign-on to the ARCH-L listserve send the following command to E-Mail address: Arch-L@tamvm1.tamu.edu. The sign-on command is Arch-L, then name of subscriber Do not use quotation marks in command.

What follows may be of interest to may subscribers who are undertaking biographical research:

Recipients of the Luce Wharton Drexel Medal

The University Museum

(University of Pennsylvania)

1889 (Established) Lucy Wharton Drexel

Given for achievement in excavation or publication of archaeological work during the five years preceding the date of the award. Recipient chosen by the Director of the University Museum in consultation with medal recipients and archaeological curators of the Museum.

1903	*W. M. Flinders Petrie	Egypt
1903	*Frederic Ward Putnam	America
1903	*Herman V. Hilprecht	Mesopotamia
1903	*Arthur J. Evans	Crete
1904	*Bernard P. Grenfell	Egyptian papyrii
1905	*Sir William M. Ramsay	Asia Minor
1908	*David G. Hogarth	Greece, Crete, Asia Minor, Egypt
1909	*Rudolph E. Brunnow	Mesopotamia, Arabia
1910	*Howard Crosby Butler	Syria
1911	*Marc Aurel Stein	Central Asia
1913	*Arthur Surridge Hunt	Egypt

Reinstituted in 1952:

1952	*Sir R.E. Mortimer Wheeler	Europe, India
1955	*Sir Leonard Woolley	Near East
1957	*M.E.L. Mallowan	Near East
1958	*Alfred Vincent Kidder	Peru
1962	*J. Eric S. Thompson	Maya
1966	Richard Stockton McNeish	Mexico
1971	*Ilgancio Bernal y Garcia Pimentel	Mexico
1974	John G.D. Clark	Europe
1978	Homer Armstrong Thompson	Classical
1981	Gordon Randolph Willey	Maya
1986	Kwang-Chich Chang	China
1991	William R. Cole	Maya
1994	Machteld J. Mellink	Anatolia

*Deceased

The medals awarded since 1952 were designed by Elizabeth Jones. One side represents the map of the world superimposed by a digger's pick. The other side bears the recipient's name and year, the words "Lucy Wharton Drexel Medal", the University of Pennsylvania around the edge, and glyphs from Egypt, the Maya, Mesopotamia with China in the Center.

The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania will undergo a name change this summer. Beginning 1 July 1994, The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology of the University of Pennsylvania will have a new name: University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. The name change, first proposed to the Museum's Board of Overseers by Museum director Dr. Robert H. Dyson, was approved by them in early October and shortly thereafter by the University of Pennsylvania Trustees at their fall 1993 meeting. The Museum has always been an integral part of the University of Pennsylvania, with curators and research associates linked to a number of academic departments including Anthropology, Classical Studies, History of Art, South Asian Regional Studies, Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, and American Civilization. Founded in 1887, the University of Pennsylvania Museum was first opened in College Hall in 1889 as the "Museum of American Archaeology" before moving, a year later, to the Furness Building. In 1899, with the completion of the first section of the building, at 33rd and Spruce Streets, which now houses the collections, the new museum was named the "Free Museum of Science and Art". By 1903, however, the museum was already unofficially called the "University Museum", and in 1913, it was officially renamed "The University Museum". In 1983, the Museum expanded its name to "The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology of the University of Pennsylvania".

On 5 May 1994 the first organized History of Canadian Archaeology session was held during the Canadian Archaeological Association annual meeting in Edmonton, Alberta (see editorial above). Below are abstracts of the papers given during that session.

**History of Canadian Archaeology Session
Canadian Archaeological Association
5 May 1995
Edmonton International Hilton
Edmonton, Alberta**

TAYLOR, William E. Jr., Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Quebec, J8X 4H2

Opening remarks

BADGLEY, Ian, Apt. 7, 7619 Cristof colom, Montreal, Quebec H2R 2S8

On the History of Northern Quebec Archaeology

Abstract unavailable

KILLAN, George, King's College, The University of Western Ontario

Toward a Scientific Archaeology: The Canadian Institute 1852-1896

From 1852 to 1896 the Canadian Institute played a pivotal role in transforming antiquarian archaeological endeavour in Ontario into a more scientific proposition. This transformation began with Daniel Wilson who

articulated a scientific rationale for archaeological research and who turned the Canadian Journal into the first publication in Canada to discuss archaeological matters on a regular basis. Subsequently, David Boyle, curator-archaeologist of the Canadian Institute Museum (1884-96) developed the program which laid the ground work for the emergence of Ontario as a systematic and scientific discipline.

NOBLE, William C., Department of Anthropology, McMaster University

J. Norman Emerson (1917-1978)

As one of the third generation of Canadian archaeologists, Professor J. Norman Emerson (1917-1978), of the University of Toronto, had a substantial and significant impact on the discipline in Canada. He was the first to establish a continuous full-time university programme in archaeology, and did so over a period of 30 years. Many of his former students, both male and female, provide a virtual "Who's Who" of Canadian archaeology. His specific research interests focused upon the late Archaic, Middle Woodland, and late Ontario Iroquois (particularly the Huron) native cultures. This paper draws upon publications, professional letters and papers, student participation, and oral testimonies to analyze the varied contributions of this truly active, creative, and influential man.

DYCK, Ian, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Quebec, J8X 4H2

A History of Archaeology in the National Museum of Canada, 1911-1950

The anthropological interests of the Geological Survey of Canada were given a legislative mandate in 1907. First action on the new mandate was taken in 1910, just before the opening of the new Victoria Memorial Museum Building. With support from the nationalistic Government of Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Geological Survey undertook major expansion and specialization of museum functions including establishment of a new anthropology division with an archaeology section. Harlan Smith, an accomplished mid-career American archaeologist with extensive West Coast Canadian experience, was hired to head the professional archaeology section, his engagement on 15 June 1911 marking the beginning of full-time professional archaeology at the federal level. The archaeology of Canadian native peoples was poorly developed in 1911. In Smith's view that of southern British Columbia, for which he was a major contributor, was fairly good. Next best was that of Ontario with its large, but poorly studied collections. Arctic prehistory was beginning its emergence, but for all other areas knowledge was minuscule. Smith's plan was to survey the great cultural areas, build reference files, and undertake intensive study of at least one important site in each area in order to create a standard which would facilitate additional studies. The plan got a good start during the first several years, but changes in government and the vicissitudes of two world wars coupled with minor and major economic depressions made the next thirty years very difficult. Nevertheless, staff brought landmark studies to fruition for all culture areas and provided leadership in public education, in situ preservation of archaeological resources, disciplinary development, and attempts to find broader economic and social values in archaeological knowledge. Decades of budget restrictions brought the archaeology section to a low point in the mid 1940s. However when the post World War II economic boom took effect in the Museum, the archaeology section began a renewal which led to the hiring of the first new staff since 1924, the severing of a long association with the Geological Survey of Canada, a marked expansion in funding, and an invigorated program for the 1950s.

RICHLING, Barnett, Mount Saint Vincent University

Arctic Archaeology at the National Museum of Canada, 1910-1940

Until the post-World War II period most of the country's professional archaeologists and ethnologists were attached to the Anthropological Division of the National Museum of Canada, originally founded in 1910 as a

branch of the Geological Survey. Since these organizations operated under the authority of the federal Department of Mines, their scientific agenda were largely dependent on, and ultimately limited by, what politicians and senior bureaucrats deemed to be in the public interest. This paper considers some implications of this arrangement for one aspect of Anthropological Division activity between the wars: its involvement in Arctic archaeology. Museum personnel made a number of substantive contributions to what was then a developing field of research and scholarship, Diamond Jenny's studies of Dorset and Old Bering Sea cultures in the twenties the best-known examples. Archival sources suggest, however, that political circumstances internal to the Museum weighed against the Division's continuing participation in northern fieldwork during these years. Instead, its role was effectively limited to encouraging and, on occasion, coordinating the research of American, British and European archaeologists working on problems pertaining to the prehistory of the Canadian Arctic.

PARK, Robert, No address provided

The Ongoing History of Thule Culture Research in Arctic Canada

The questions posed by archaeologists interested in the Thule culture of the Canadian Arctic have obviously changes over seven decades of systematic research, due both to the gradual accumulation of excavation data from this vast area and to changes in theory and method within the world archaeological community. What is perhaps less obvious despite what is now an impressive body of data and an arsenal of new theories and methods at our disposal is that the techniques employed and the questions asked in the decades following the 1920s are still actively shaping our understanding of the Thule culture and guiding the development of new research questions. In this paper I attempt to show how certain assumptions and analytical techniques that were absolutely necessary in order to begin research have become firmly embedded into most of what we know about the Thule. However, by exploring the history of research we can understand some of the strengths and weaknesses of our present picture of Thule prehistory and better direct future research.

DAVIS, Steve, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3

History of Archaeology in Nova Scotia

The beginnings of archaeology in Nova Scotia can be documented to over one hundred and sixty years ago. The pioneering efforts involved a few members of the Nova Scotia Institute of Science. The discipline moved through various phases of development based upon key individuals and in the modern era the establishment of institutional programs. The paper chronicles the personalities, sites and institutions that laid the foundation for the discipline as we know it today.

KLIMKO, Olga, Western Heritage Services, Incorporated

Nationalism and the Growth of Fur Trade Archaeology in Western Canada

Archaeology plays an important role in nation building, self-identity, and awareness, and is subject to the political, social and economic conditions of the time - the context. These contexts - in which archaeology is practiced - structure or influence how the past is interpreted. Context becomes important in that it gives insight into people's or institution's attitudes toward the world and plays an important role in the recovery of meaning in a particular case. Archaeologists function in a culture composed of certain beliefs and social relations which they inherit. Rarely, however, do researchers reflect on how these conditions or modes of thought arose. An historical approach helps establish the social and cultural contexts in order to examine the connections or interplay between the two in a broader historical perspective. Such a self-critical historical analysis should reveal why certain paths were followed, what the end results were and whose interests they served. In this study fur trade archaeology in western Canada and its development in the 20th century, particularly the last half

century, from the context for the production and use of knowledge. The political, cultural and academic climates which influenced the development of fur trade archaeology will be examined within the context of nationalism.

KELLEY, Jane H., Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary AB T2N 1N4; FORBIS, Richard G., Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary Alberta T2N 1N4

A Subjective View of the Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary

During the middle 1960s, the Social Sciences were playing catch-up in Canada. Academically, many sub-fields including Archaeology had lagged far behind the United States. Graduate students were forced to leave Canada for advanced education elsewhere if they hoped to compete for museum and academic positions in their own country. The time was ripe for Canadian universities to meet their needs. For its part, the fledging University of Calgary (with backing from the Glenbow Foundation) was wide open to developing innovative programs. With some urging, it broke with the convention and launched a separate Department of Archaeology, unique for North America, which would incorporate relevant aspects of anthropology, and branch out into related fields to become truly inter-disciplinary. Over time, the commitment to a partnership with the natural and social sciences has been diluted and the department has moved closer to the North American anthropological mode. This shift, which in part has been imposed by the loss of resources, is welcomed by some, deplored by others.

If for no other reason than to salute the many exceptional and talented archaeologists who have completed their academic training at the University of Calgary over the past 30 years, we are unabashedly if immodestly pleased to have played roles in this experiment. It's been fun and, from our perspective, successful more often than not.

SIMONSEN, Bjorn O., 352 Viaduct Ave. West, RR #3, Victoria, B.C. V8X 3X1

The Role of the C.A.A./A.C.A. in the History of Canadian Archaeology

Although a relative newcomer on the scene, The Canadian Archaeological Association/ l'Association Canadienne d'Archeolode, has played a major role in the development of archaeology as a discipline of scholarly research and heritage preservation advocate. From its formation in 1968 at its first Annual Conference in Winnipeg, the Association has provided an annual forum for paper presentations and symposia relating to current research in Canadian archaeology. The Association has also provided a venue for the publication of research, through its Journal, Bulletin, Occasional Paper Series and the Newsletter. During the past decade, the C.A.A./A.C.A. has made significant advances in promoting the adoption of Federal archaeological policy and protective legislation and has recently embarked on a major initiative towards the development of cooperative agreements and principles of conduct between archaeologists and First Nations. The paper explores both the developments of the C.A.A./A.C.A. as an Association and how this organization has helped shape the discipline of archaeology in Canada.

**BYRNE, Bill, Alberta Community Development, Cultural Facilities and Historical Resources Division,
Edmonton, AB**

Title Unavailable

Abstract unavailable

MITCHELL, Don, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia

Two Decades of Change: British Columbia Archaeology in the 1960s and 1970s

Abstract unavailable

**WRIGHT, J.V., Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Quebec;
LEMOINE, G., Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta**

Discussant