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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.

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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

anthropology at the University of Montana, earning a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1949 and an Master of Arts degree in 1950. Dick then attended Columbia University receiving his Ph.D. in 1955. In 1951 he carried out the first of a series of excavations at the MacHaffie paleoindian site in Montana. His first paying job was a pipeline survey from Colorado to Washington. During his final days at Columbia, Professor Forbis met Eric Harvie who was just starting the Glenbow Foundation for the study of the culture and history of Western Canada. He was looking for an archaeologist/anthropologist knowledgeable in the Indians of the American and Canadian west. In 1957 Professor Forbis came to Calgary as a staff archaeologist at the Glenbow Foundation. During this period Professor Forbis taught anthropology/archaeology courses in the department at the University. Instead of the traditional archaeology as part of anthropology common at most North American universities, archaeology was taught as a separate subject. The multi-disciplinary approach was to be emphasized. To this day, Calgary is one of only a few universities in North America with a Department of Archaeology. Professor Forbis taught hundreds of students over the years until his retirement in 1988. He shepherded 25 of them through their Ph.D. degrees. He participated in many excavations all over Alberta and was a moving force behind the implementation of the Province of Alberta's Cultural Resources legislation enacted in 1975. After his retirement Professor Forbis visited China, Argentina and Mexico looking for evidence of early peoplings. Professor Forbis was a recipient of many awards recognizing his services to archaeology: the Smith-Wintemberg Award from the Canadian Archaeological Association, the 50th Anniversary Achievement Award from the Society for American Archaeology and the Alberta Achievement Award. A few weeks before his death, he was thrilled to receive the Distinguished Service Award from the Plains Archaeological Society. At the same time the Museum of the Rockies at Montana State University announced the establishment of the Richard G. Forbis Paleoindian Archaeological Research Fund which will be used to continue work at the MacHaffie site. - Lesley Nicholls, Department of Archaeology, The University of Calgary.