

Regents, assorted correspondence with various professional societies and journals as well as with funding sources (especially the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, NIH, and NOTS), and many letters arranging the details of essays, lectures, conferences, classes, etc. There is also an extensive correspondence relating to the three Wenner-Gren conferences which Bateson chaired. Topics covered in the correspondence include the entire range of Bateson's wide field of interests.

Research in the Archive is facilitated by a 2,514-page guide/catalog which, in addition to identifying each item in the Archive, contains a detailed biographical chronology, a definitive Bibliography of the Published Work of Gregory Bateson compiled from original sources and superseding all previous Bateson bibliographies, a catalog of the libraries of Gregory Bateson and his geneticist father William Bateson, a complete list of Bateson's published and unpublished writings arranged chronologically by date of composition (including the Bateson manuscripts represented only in the Library of Congress archive), cross-referencing among the various portions of the Archive to elucidate the contexts of otherwise unidentifiable items, a complete name and word/subject index to the correspondence files (incorporating identification of every potentially obscure reference and allusion in Bateson's letters), and an essay on the history and arrangement of the Archive.

Having completed the Archive, Rodney Donaldson is currently editing a volume of Bateson essays, to be entitled Further Steps to an Ecology of Mind (to be published by Harper & Row), as well as editing a volume of Bateson's most important correspondence. He would therefore be grateful to hear of any information regarding the whereabouts of Bateson correspondence in other archives or private hands. Please send information to Dr. Ronald F. Donaldson, P. O. Box 957, Ben Lomond, CA 95005. Donaldson is also willing to consult with anyone contemplating creating an archive.

II. George Neumann Archive

The papers of George Neumann, an orthopedist cum physical anthropologist of German immigrant background and typological persuasion, who was at the University of Michigan and later at Indiana University before his death in 1971, are now at the Oregon State University in Corvallis. According to Roberta Hall, of the Department of Anthropology, who is now in the process of preparing an index, the materials cover a thirty year period which was an "interesting and crucial time in the development of contemporary approaches to human evolution and variation."

III. Radcliffe-Brown Materials at the University of Sydney

Peter Austin (Linguistics, La Trobe University) notes several bodies of Radcliffe-Brown manuscript materials at the University of Sydney. The Fisher Library has card files kept by

R-B on 150 local groups during his 1910-11 fieldtrip to Western Australia, together with some of his original notebooks; the University Archives include other R-B papers.

FOOTNOTES FOR THE HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Malinowski and Gardiner: the Egyptian Connection

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Among the Bronislaw Malinowski Papers in the Sterling Library at Yale University is a letter written to Malinowski in the Trobriands early in 1918 (I/3/212A). Although the signature is missing, it has been possible, by checking the internal address against the London Post Office Directory for 1915, to identify the sender: A.H. (later Sir Alan) Gardiner (1879-1963), the noted Egyptologist. A link between Malinowski and Gardiner has already been noted by scholars interested in the history of language-related disciplines: the two are often retrospectively placed together in the "London School" or "Firthian" tradition of linguistics (Langendoen 1968; Henson 1974; Kachru 1981; Robins 1971). In view of the letter's contents, the connection between the two men may be worth pursuing briefly.

The son of a wealthy company chairman, Gardiner had become fascinated by ancient Egypt while a student at Charterhouse. After his undergraduate years at Queens' College, Oxford, he studied briefly with Gaston Maspero at the Sorbonne, and then spent ten years in Berlin working on an Egyptian dictionary project organized by several German academic societies. By 1909, he had begun publishing the series of Egyptian texts with translations and commentary which were to be his distinctive scholarly contribution. Financially independent, Gardiner's only academic appointment was two years (1912-14) as Reader of Egyptology at the University of Manchester, a position he accepted somewhat reluctantly at the urging of Grafton Elliot Smith. How Malinowski and Gardiner met is not clear, although Gardiner's friendship with Smith may provide a link to the prewar British anthropological community which Malinowski himself had entered in 1910. Given that Malinowski was later to conduct a highly polemical debate with Smith and his diffusionist disciple William Perry, who argued an Egyptian origin for all cultures, this seems a paradoxical connection. On the other hand, Malinowski was the son of one of Poland's more renowned contributors to the field of philology, and like Gardiner had spent time in Germany, sharing with him a cosmopolitanism atypical of the general run of English academics of the time. But whatever the circumstances of their meeting, the two were to become good friends, and after the war Malinowski was on several occasions a guest in the Gardiner home.