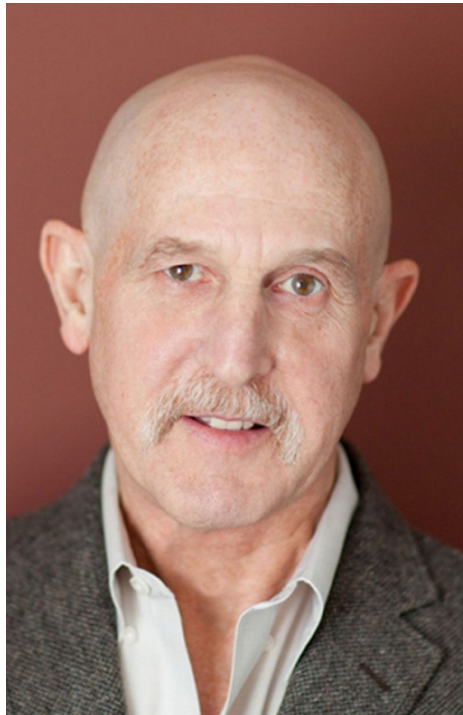


PATRICK HENRY CARMICHAEL (23 November 1952–12 March 2020)

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Patrick Henry Carmichael.

Photo courtesy of Mount Royal University and Elizabeth Anne Carmichael.

Patrick Henry Carmichael was a man of many talents. During the course of his life, he made valuable contributions to five fields of endeavor, Nasca archaeology, Inca studies, Manitoban archaeology, pedagogy, and addiction treatment. He is best known among Andean archaeologists for his studies of the Nasca culture, particularly its pottery and iconography, its site distribution, the origins of museum collections, and the stylistic, cultural, and political differences between the valleys from which

Nasca material is recovered.¹

However, as a teenager and young man, before his extensive Peruvian field work, Patrick began his archeological career in his native Manitoba. He participated in the survey and excavation of remote sites, as well as in artifact analysis.

¹ This obituary was revised on 9 September 2024.

His interest in the Incas was mainly expressed in his teaching, in leading tours, and by writing fiction. He worked and published in the field of pedagogy, as well as in the treatment of alcoholism and addiction.

Patrick Carmichael was born in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, Canada. He attended the controversial St. John's Cathedral Boys' School in Selkirk, Manitoba. St. John's emphasized a muscular Anglican Christianity, moral and intellectual growth, austerity for both students and staff, housekeeping and food preparation, physical punishment, and a rigorous cold weather outdoor lifestyle that proved fatal on more than one occasion. As a young man, he lived in British Colombia, supporting himself by working in retail stores, mines, sawmills, bars and restaurants, and by planting trees.

Patrick had a lifelong fascination with archaeology. After his teenage field work, he began his formal studies in that discipline at the University of Winnipeg, where, in 1978, he was awarded a B.A. with honours in anthropology and religious studies. He followed this with a master's degree in anthropology from Trent University, in 1980, and a 1988 doctorate in archaeology from the University of Calgary where Scott Raymond headed his dissertation committee. Although he published reports and articles on Manitoba archaeology (Carmichael 1977, 1978, 1979, 1981a, 1981b, 1981c, 1983a, 1983c, 1984b), at Trent, under the tutelage of John Topic, he began to specialize in the cultures of the Andes, specifically the Early Intermediate Period Nasca culture (Carmichael 1986, 1988, 1990a, 1990c, 1991, 1992a, 1992b, 1992c, 1994a, 1994b, 1995, 1998a, 1998b, 2013, 2013–2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020a, 2020b; Carmichael *et al.* 2014). Patrick had a great imagination and self-published two novels set in Inca times (Carmichael 2012a, 2012b). His works on pedagogy include methods for teaching students how to evaluate online

sources (Carmichael 2006–07; Carmichael and MacMillan 2011). He also published a model for the successful treatment of alcoholic and drug addicted men, based on the program of Calgary's 1835 House that he had, himself experienced (Carmichael and O'Reilly 2005).

Patrick loved field work and conducted it in a variety of locations in South America and Canada, even before his dissertation research, usually operating on a tight budget. His earliest participation in South America was in 1979 when he was a field researcher affiliated with the "Prehistoric Fortification Systems of Northern Peru" project directed by John R. Topic and Theresa Lange Topic sponsored by Trent University (see Topic and Topic 1978). In 1980, he was the lab photographer for Craig Morris's American Museum of Natural History Huánuco Project. The next year, 1981, he returned to Huánuco to be the co-director of the "Mitmaq Settlement Survey", also sponsored by the AMNH. In 1982, he was the field director of Trent University's "Huamachuco Archaeological Project" and, in 1983, he was the chief surveyor of the "Chincha-Pisco Archaeological Project" led by Craig Morris, Heather Lechtman, María Rostworowski, and John V. Murra, and sponsored by the Institute of Andean Research. In 1984, he was the field director of the "Las Huacarones Excavations in the Chincha Valley", also sponsored by the IAR. His dissertation field research began in 1986. He located and examined sites from which museum collections derived. Patrick returned to this topic late in his life and planned to publish an extensive work in our *Andean Past Monographs* series. A draft has been prepared by his widow, Elizabeth A. Carmichael (Dawson *et al.* n.d.), but has not yet been published. We have published his 1989–1990 Ica-Nazca shore survey as *Andean Past Monograph* 3 (P.H. Carmichael 2020a). From 1992 until 1993, he directed the "Stylistic Definition of South-Coastal Peru" project which concentrated on pottery collections at Peruvian

museums. He argued that Early Intermediate Period society on the South Coast was not a homogenous unit, but was composed of several independent, if interacting, cultural traditions. In 2000, he began travel and museum studies in coastal and highland Ecuador, returning to that country, and to Peru, in 2002, to study Inca battlefields.

Patrick augmented his field work with periods of study at many museums and libraries with Nasca collections and/or relevant archives. These include the American Museum of Natural History, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Bancroft Library, the Brooklyn Museum, the De Young Museum, the Didrichsen Art Museum, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Glenbow Museum, the Hood Museum of Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museo de Arqueología y Antropología (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, in Lima), the Museo de la Nación (Lima), the Museo Nacional de Arqueología (Lima), the Museo Regional de Ica, the Museum zu Allerheiligen, the Museum Reiss-Engelhorn, the Museum Rietberg, the Museum of World Culture, the Peabody Museum at Harvard University, the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, the Royal Ontario Museum, the Strong Museum of Anthropology (Columbia University), the University of British Columbia Museum of Anthropology, and the Penn Museum.

As mentioned above, in addition to his work with Andean sites and materials, Patrick had an earlier career in Manitoban archaeology. In 1967, at the age of fifteen, he began his Canadian field work as an assistant on the University of Manitoba's "Glacial Lake Agassiz Survey". He attended the University of Winnipeg's 1975 archaeological field school which excavated a Parkland site. Later that year, and in 1976, he was crew chief on Wanipigow and Manigotogan archaeological projects operating in a remote area of eastern Manitoba, and served as assistant

director from 1976 to 1977. These were Cultural Resource Management studies of development impact on behalf of the Manitoba provincial government and involved survey, site testing, and artifact analysis in the boreal forest (Carmichael 1977, 1978). For general information on the Wanipigow project see:

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/wanipigow-lake-archaeological-site>.

(accessed 8 September 2024).

In 1980, he directed the "Archaeological Survey of the Turtle and Duck Mountains" in western Manitoba, another CRM study on behalf of the Manitoba provincial government (Carmichael 1981b). In 1983, Patrick was the senior archaeologist of the Manitoba Archaeological Society. His duties included monitoring sites, ordering collections, artifact analysis, and report writing (Carmichael 1983a, 1983b, 1983c). He was the field director of Bison Historical Services, Calgary, in 1998. As such, he conducted CRM survey and excavation in the boreal forest and foothills of Alberta, made a pipeline survey, and excavated a bison kill site. In 1982, he was a documentary researcher for the Historic Resources Branch of the Manitoba provincial government.

A gifted and popular teacher, Patrick inspired many students at the University of Calgary and at Mount Royal University. He taught at the University of Calgary from 1990 until 2002 and at Mount Royal in 1992 and from 2002 until his death. Both universities honored him with student union awards for teaching excellence. He was a Nexen Scholar at Mount Royal's Institute for Scholarship of Teaching and Learning, where he was granted a certificate of excellence.

Patrick was active in several professional organizations. He was a research associate of the Institute of Andean Studies, a member of the California Institute for Peruvian Studies, of the

Society for American Archaeology, of the Canadian Archaeological Association, and of the Archaeological Society of Alberta. He was a frequent and welcome presenter at professional conferences, and gave many invited lectures. A partial list of these appears in the bibliography that accompanies this obituary. In addition, he participated in five films as host, presenter, writer, and/or producer. He remained active in his chosen field until the very end of his life, making a presentation at the IAS, in Berkeley, California just two months before his death (Carmichael presentations 2019). He also shared his knowledge by leading a tour of Bolivia and Peru for the California Institute for Peruvian Studies in 1996 and for the University of Calgary in 2000.

Patrick's work was supported by a number of awards, granted by the Field Museum of Natural History, the University of Calgary, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, Mount Royal University, the Museo de Arte de Lima (MALI), and the Rietberg Museum, Zurich.

Always generous with his time and expertise, Patrick helped colleagues develop their work by serving as a grant reviewer for the National Science Center of the government of Poland and for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. He was a peer reviewer for *Antiquity*, the *Journal of Archaeological Science*, the *Journal of Field Archaeology*, *Latin American Antiquity*, *Ñawpa Pacha*, and the Instituto Francés de Estudios Andinos.

Patrick is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Anne Carmichael. After her retirement, she learned computer graphics so that she could help him in his work. Her skill and accuracy are displayed in Patrick's Ica-Nazca Survey monograph (P.H. Carmichael 2020a) and in a memorial booklet she distributed to friends and colleagues (E.A. Carmichael 2020). Patrick is also

survived by his brothers Robert, William, and Douglas, his sisters Joanne Fletcher and Jane McArthur, and their spouses Carol, Lynn, Shelley, Andrew, and Darcy. He was a son of Harvey and Barbara Carmichael.

It was 1989 when I first met Patrick in Lima, Peru, where I was doing research in Peru's National Archive. He was conducting an archaeological survey of the coast between Ica and Nazca. Now and then, he was in the capital to meet with government officials, obtain supplies, or simply for some R&R.

At that time, the Fulbright Commission favored a particular boarding house, and it became a gathering place for North American archaeologists, anthropologists, and historians. It was there that I met him.

Patrick exuded confidence, a confidence that was well-merited. It was also at this time that his wife Elizabeth became an unseen presence in my life. Patrick spoke of her with great love and respect, and he spoke of her often. Back then, email was not common, and the Peruvian postal system was unreliable. Patrick was always looking for people returning to North America who could post a letter to Elizabeth from there.

Two years later, in 1991, I decided to attend the annual Chacmool conference organized by students at the University of Calgary. It was my first visit to Alberta. Patrick invited me on a day trip to beautiful Banff. I still remember that excursion. Elizabeth was working and couldn't join us, but with characteristic thoughtfulness, she left a warm winter coat plus hat and gloves in the back seat of the car in case I had underestimated the cold. Patrick was a great conversationalist, and, on the drive, he filled me in on lots of local lore. We explored the Scottish baronial public rooms of the Banff Springs Hotel. Patrick, a real raconteur, told me the

story of a ghost bride on the very staircase where she is said to have died and to still appear. We had a delicious lunch—game, if I remember correctly—and took a gondola ride to the top of a mountain for a fabulous view of the Rockies.

A few years later, there was another excursion, this time to the Alberta Badlands. Elizabeth and my husband, David Fleming, were able to join us. That is when I first met Elizabeth in person.

I often ran into Patrick at archaeology conferences in Berkeley, California, and at various meetings of the Society for American Archaeology, and the Northeast Conference on Andean Archaeology and Ethnohistory. Our colleagues warmly welcomed his participation. His papers were always well-argued, well-illustrated, and well-delivered, and besides that, he was a lot of fun. He published twice in *Andean Past*, the academic journal I edit with Daniel H. Sandweiss and Ruth Anne Phillips. Patrick was one of my favorite authors, in part because his work was publishable just as he sent it, and required very little editorial attention. He is also one of our most downloaded and cited authors.

In the months before his death, Patrick and I had come full circle, as we worked to publish his Ica-Nazca survey which, for reasons beyond his control, had not formally appeared elsewhere. In this monograph everyone can appreciate Elizabeth's beautiful and accurate illustrations.

Patrick may no longer be with us, but his work and influence remain. Patrick, I miss you. Elizabeth, you have my admiration and sympathy.

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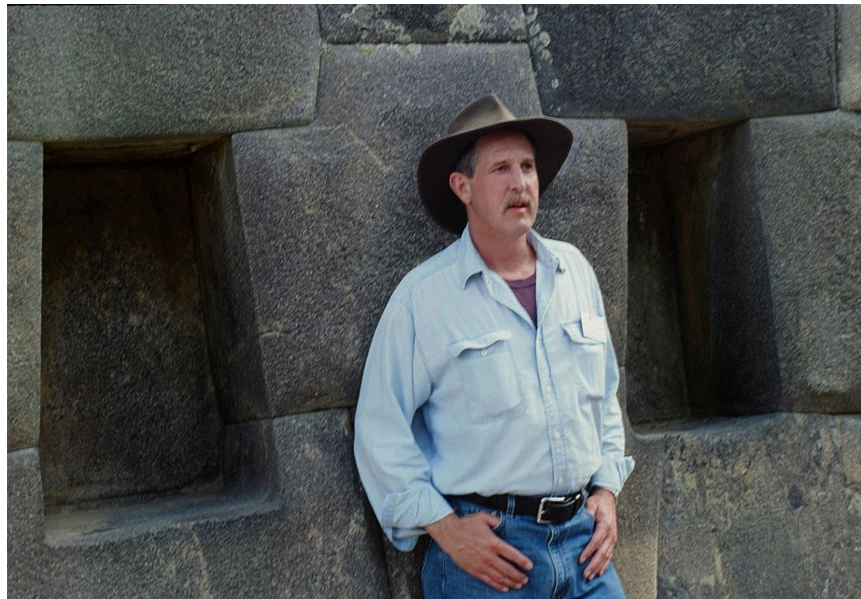
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Patrick Henry Carmichael in Cusco. Photo courtesy of Elizabeth Anne Carmichael.