

In a sense, the recognition of the importance of social sciences and humanities in northern research will require much change. The inclusion of traditional knowledge (TK) in many projects in the natural and health sciences shows that change is occurring, though some instances of this sort of change is also somewhat concerning. It is a rare student or professor or community member who has sufficient knowledge to complete both kinds of research at the same time. A gentle sprinkling of TK and/or the perfunctory inclusion in research projects of interviews with elders or focus groups with community members that are conducted by individuals without adequate training has the potential to do great harm. It would be deemed deeply problematic for a PhD student in history to drill ice cores in order to obtain an understanding of changes in ice, yet we often think nothing of PhD students in biology conducting interviews with hunters. Again, the apparent 'ease' of research in the social sciences and humanities needs to be re-thought, for not only the good of those in related disciplines, but also those in the natural and health sciences.

It is beyond the scope of this paper to suggest a dollar amount or specific solution that would rectify the current inequities in the funding of research in northern Canada. I instead seek to provoke a discussion in which the current inequities in funding northern research are given thoughtful and constructive examination through a lens that is informed by the realities that social scientists and humanists face in conducting research in the north, rather than by arguments that are premised on faulty, outdated assumptions. Both the Editor and I would welcome personal correspondence on this topic both personally and in contributions to *Polar Record*.

The author is a former member of the Canadian Northern Studies Trust adjudication committee and a member of the

Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies' Board of Directors. The views expressed in this commentary are her own.

References

- Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies. 2014. *Apply to CNST scholarships*. URL: <http://acuns.ca/website/awards/overview/apply-to-cnst-scholarships/>
- Canadian Institutes of Health Research. 2013. *Canadian Institutes of Health Research annual report 2012–2013: innovative, strategic, current – Long descriptions*. URL: <http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/47535.html#fig5>
- Coleman, D. and S. Kamboureli (editors) 2011. *Retooling the humanities: the culture of research in Canadian universities*. Edmonton, AB: University of Alberta Press.
- Gherardi, S. and B. Turner 2002. Real men don't collect soft data. In: Huberman, A.M. and M.B. Miles (editors). *The qualitative researcher's companion*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage: 81–100.
- Giles, A. R. and H. Castleden, 2008. Community co-authorship in academic publishing: a commentary. *Canadian Journal of Native Education*, 31(1): 208–213.
- Hammersley, M. 2003. Social research today: some dilemmas and distinctions. *Qualitative Social Work*, 2(1): 25–44.
- Landry, R., N. Amara and M. Lamari. 2001. Utilization of social science research knowledge in Canada. *Research Policy*, 30: 333–349.
- Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada. 2012. *What we do. Where we invest and why*. URL: <http://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/db-tb/index-eng.asp>
- Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. 2013. *Facts and figures*. URL: http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/about-au_sujet/facts-faits/index-eng.aspx

Identification of the Franklin expedition wreck

William Barr

Arctic Institute of North America, University of Calgary, Calgary AB T2N 1N4, Canada (wbarr@ucalgary.ca)

Received November 2014 ; first published online 9 December 2014

doi:10.1017/S0032247414000904

The wreck discovered by the Victoria Strait expedition in early September (Barr 2014) has now been positively identified as that of HMS *Erebus*. This identification was based on a thorough analysis of the acoustic imagery (side-scan and multi-beam sonar), comparison with the plans for both *Erebus* and *Terror* from the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, visual measurements made during inspection dives by Parks Canada personnel on the site (particularly with regard to the 1845 modifications to the stern), as well as certain telling details which were captured with photo and video. The fact that *Erebus* was a longer and beamier vessel than *Terror* is readily discernible from the acoustic data. The locations of various deck fixtures such as the fore and main hatchways, forward suction pumps, bowsprit partners, deck illuminators, and ringbolts, as compared to the same fixtures shown on the plans, all offer very strong correlation with *Erebus* (and not *Terror*) (Ryan Harris, Parks Canada, personal communication, 3 November 2014).

On 6 November it was announced in Ottawa that the ship's bell had been recovered from the wreck. It bears the Royal

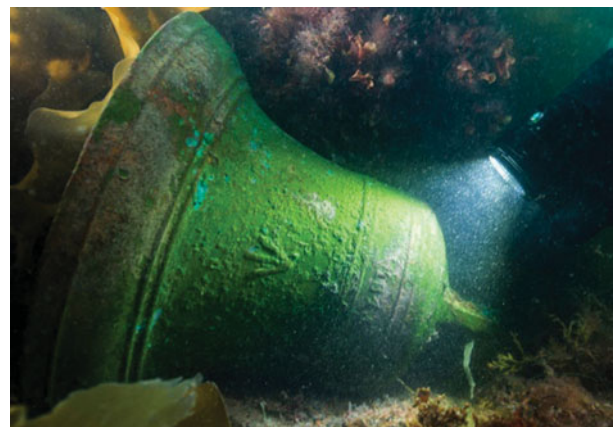


Fig. 1. Ship's bell of HMS *Erebus* as discovered on the wreck by Parks Canada underwater archeologist Fillipo Ronca.

Navy's broad arrow symbol and the date 1845. At present immersed in fresh water it will undergo cleaning and the use of chemical baths to extract salt from the surface of the metal (Fig. 1).

Reference

- Barr, W. 2014. Discovery of one of Sir John Franklin's ships. *Polar Record* doi:10.1017/S0032247414000758