

## I. Editorial

I had the great pleasure of being invited to attend the first organized session of the history of Canadian archaeology that was held during the May 1994 annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association in Edmonton, Alberta. The session was an excellent survey of the various aspects of the history of Canadian archaeology. I came away from the session knowing a great deal more about the origins and development of Canadian archaeology than I had hoped. Dr. William Taylor (Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization) and Ms. Pamela Smith (Cambridge University) did an excellent job of organizing the session which was very well attended by members of the CAA. Abstracts of the papers delivered during the session can be found in section VI of this issue of the *Bulletin*. After the conclusion of the day long session, the session participants gathered to discuss the possibility of creating an edited volume of the papers presented. It was decided that the volume should appear under the auspices of the Canadian Archaeological Association. Readers of the *Bulletin* who desire to know more about the history of Canadian archaeology should eagerly await its appearance in about a year. Congratulations to our Canadian colleagues!

Dr. Daniel Schávelzon has asked to step down as the *Bulletin's* Associate Editor for South America. Daniel was one of the founding Associate Editors for our enterprise and we thank him for his involvement over the years. Dr. David L. Browman (Washington University-Saint Louis, Missouri U.S.A.) has graciously agreed to take over the reins of the associate editorship representing South America. Welcome aboard David! We very pleased to have you with us.

The readers of the *Bulletin* should note in section IV of this issue the many varied books for review in future issues. If you are interested in reviewing any of the titles listed, please let me know and the volume will be promptly sent.

Best wishes to each of you for a productive summer!

Douglas R. Givens, Editor

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## II. Discourse on the History of Archaeology

### **The Remarkable History of Edgar Lee Hewett's Ph.D. Dissertation**

by

**Richard B. Woodbury**

Hewett's career was notable for many things, including effective support of the 1906 Antiquities Act [United States], first director of the School of American Archaeology (later, School of American Research) in Santa Fe in 1907, first director of the Museum of New Mexico in 1909, professor of anthropology at State Teachers College, San Diego, in 1922, head of the new department of archaeology and anthropology at the University of New Mexico in 1927, and head of the anthropology department at the University of Southern California, 1932. Douglas W. Schwartz has described Hewett's career as "characterized by great energy and intelligence directed to a series of activities, but each to be superseded by the next as a new interest arose...[including] providing

inspiration to Indian craftsmen, students, scholars, and on expanding public interest in anthropology, a public he helped create" (*Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico*, 6::256, 1981). His career has been recounted by Lansing B. Bloom in *So Live the Works of Men* (University of New Mexico Press, 1939) a volume honoring Hewett, and less formally by Beatrice Chauvenet in *Hewett and His Friends: A Biography of Santa Fe's Vibrant Era* (Museum of New Mexico Press, 1983).

Although Hewett published prolifically, his dissertation was published only in French, by the University of Geneva, where he received a doctorate in sociology in 1908. Now, after 85 years it has been published in an English translation by Madeleine Turrell Rodack (Hewett's original English version having disappeared): *Ancient Communities in the American Desert: Archaeological Research on the Distribution and Social Organization on the Ancient Populations of the Southwestern United States and Northern New Mexico* (Archaeological Society of New Mexico Monograph Series, No. 1, 1993). In 1937 a translation into English was made from the original French publication by Elizabeth S. Murphy, but remained unpublished in the Laboratory of Anthropology of the Museum of New Mexico. Much later Yvonne Lange was asked to check it against the French original and made some corrections, to prepare it for publication by the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Meanwhile, it was learned that, at the suggestion of Edwin Ferdon, Raymond H. Thompson, Director of the Arizona State Museum, had a translation done from Ferdon's personal copy of the French original. It is this translation by Rodack that was offered to the Society for the present publication, which inaugurates a new monograph series of the Society. At long last, something "everyone had talked about" was finally accomplished.

Feeling the importance of an advanced degree, Hewett chose Geneva, according to Charles H. Lange, who has supplied a Foreword for this volume, because he preferred "the more casual atmosphere of Geneva" to the "more rigid approach of a German university." He was accepted as a student in 1904 and proceeded with advanced studies and the writing of his dissertation. In March, 1907, the Faculty Council at Geneva agreed to waive the oral defense of the dissertation because they were unwilling to hold it in English and they had determined that "Mr. Hewett did not seem to be able to defend his dissertation in French."

His dissertation drew substantially on some of his earlier work, mainly a 1904 "Memorandum Concerning the Historic and Prehistoric ruins of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah and their Preservation," written for the General Land Office and his "Antiquities of the Jemez Plateau, New Mexico" (*Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 32, 1906). Nevertheless, this was a new and original examination of Southwestern archaeology as it was then known. It is interesting to note that it came 16 years after Bandelier's *Final Report of Investigations Among the Indians of the Southwestern United States* and 16 years before Kidder's *An Introduction to the Study of Southwestern Archaeology*.

This translation has the benefit of editing by Albert H. Schroeder, who also provided a Preface, an Introduction by Edwin N. Ferdon, who knew Hewett first as a student and then employee for many years, Lange's Forward and annotation by Robert C. Euler and Schroeder. It also has many excellent illustrations, including those in the original 1908 volume. As to its contents, it is unfair to judge it by what we know today, or even in comparison with Kidder's volume, which somewhat resembles it. Kidder had a copy of the original publication, as he cites Hewett's work in his 1924 Introduction and it has sometimes been suggested that he derived from it his basic scheme of dividing the prehistoric Southwest into culture regions defined by major river drainages, although his coverage is far more complete. Hewett devotes his major attention to the Rio Grande Valley, for which he had the most extensive first-hand knowledge, and follows it with only the San Juan, Little Colorado, Gila, and Chihuahua basins. As might be suspected by anyone familiar with his later writings, he sees a strong continuity from the past to the present and places considerable emphasis on the role of environment explaining" Native American cultures.

Hewett's final chapter justifies the inclusion of "social organization" in the title of the dissertation—the chapter's title is "Social Organization of the Ancient Pueblos, Based on the Archaeological Remains. Phenomena of Distribution, Industrial Activity, Social Organization, Religion, and Art. Cultural Exchanges. Ethnic Relationships. Disappearance of the Ancient Desert Peoples, by Extinction, by Dispersion, by Amalgamation. Was Arrested Development Inevitable?" Even with its drawbacks, hardly surprising in work done nearly a century ago, Hewett raises important questions and examines the archaeological record with a surprisingly modern point of view. If it had been published promptly in English it would have been a landmark in Southwestern archaeology instead of having a shadowy existence, known of by a few but read by almost no one. Its publication in a generally available form, even so long after it was written, is greatly to the credit of the Arizona State Museum and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico and especially the late Albert H. Schroeder, who deserved the thanks of all of us for his role in this rescue of such an important addition to the history of Southwestern archaeology.

### III. Bibliographic/Archival Material Relating to the History of Archaeology

#### A. Recent Work by Subscribers

Morse, Michael A.

1994 "Seeking an Ethical Balance in Archaeological Practice in Ecuador",  
*Journal of Anthropological Research*, 50(2).

#### B. Doctoral Dissertation/Masters Theses

Castañeda, Quetzil

1991 "An 'Archaeology' of Chichen Itzá: Discourse, Power, and Resistance at a Maya Tourist Site", State University of New York, Albany, Unpublished.

#### C. Works Suggested by Our Readers

Adams, Jenny

1994 "Pinto Beans and Prehistoric Pots: The Legacy of Al and Alice Lancaster",  
*Arizona State Museum Archaeological Series 193*, Tucson. - A. L. Christenson,

"Anazazi Basketmaker: Papers from 1900 - Wetherill-Grand Gulch Symposium"

1993 *Bureau of Land Management, Cultural Resource Series 24*, edited by Victoria M. Atkins (Important information on Richard Wetherill's fieldwork; also has major study using historic inscriptions to reconstruct the path of archaeological expeditions). - Marc Kodack

"Archaeology of the Pueblo Grande Platform Mound and Surrounding Features, Introduction to the Archival Project and History of Archaeological Research, Volume One"

1993 edited by Christian E. Downum and Todd W. Bostwick, *Pueblo Grande Museum Anthropological Papers, Number 1*, Phoenix.

Carrithers, G.H.

1991 *Mumford, Tate, Eiseley: Watchers in the Night*, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge. - D.R. Givens