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BOOK REVIEWS

So Live the Works of Men. Seventieth Anniversary Volume, honoring Edgar Lee Hewett. Edited by Donald D. Brand and Fred E. Harvey. (The University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1939, \$10.00. Copyright by the University of New Mexico and the School of American Research.)

This "Festschrift" does indeed honor Dr. Hewett; it is a notable collection of papers, many of them make permanent contributions of scientific value, and they are, almost without exception, scholarly and interesting. The editors, Dr. Brand, head of the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico, and Mr. Harvey, manager of the University of New Mexico Press, have every reason to be proud of the volume they have compiled after more than three years of laborious effort. Not only have they secured a group of papers that will give the book high rank among this type of publication, but the list of contributors is impressive, the editorial work shows careful and intelligent planning, and the book itself is a thing of beauty, typographically good, finely bound and well illustrated.

Twenty-seven papers by as many authors compose the volume. The range of subject matter is extremely wide; the fields of archaeology, ethnology, history, philology, art, philosophy, journalism, education, conchology, geography, and more are represented. The geographic range is of equal scope; many of the principal regions of the world are subjects for discussion in some way. The collection amply demonstrates the catholic interests of Dr. Hewett and his close associations among diverse men.

The first three papers are of a personal nature. Lansing B. Bloom contributes a biographical study of Dr. Hewett that is sympathetic and informative. Arthur Stanley Riggs writes of him from an association of two decades when Riggs was editor of *Art and Archaeology*. He says of *Ancient Life in the American Southwest*, generally regarded

as Dr. Hewett's best book, "Now, years later, . . . I can say boldly that this book stands head and shoulders above any other archaeological book written in this country, since the classics, for the wisdom and depth of its philosophy, its breadth of vision, its analysis of the problems visualized, their relations to present day cultures, and the literary skill of the author." Paul A. F. Walter, in his paper, evaluates the work of Dr. Hewett as a scientist, author, and teacher. Dr. J. F. Zimmerman, in a foreword, pays tribute especially to the honoree for his work in organizing and developing the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of New Mexico.

A discussion, even individual mention, of all the fine papers in this volume is clearly impossible within the space of a single review. And the reviewer would need be endowed with broad knowledge in a good many fields to select with confidence the most notable ones. Perhaps some indication of the content of a few representative papers will serve to convey at least an impression of the flavor of *So Live the Works of Men*.

The realm of Southwestern archaeology in the book includes an admirable paper by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., *The Development of the Unit Type Dwelling*, in which he describes some Arizona excavations he conducted, which clearly showed, in a series of houses in one village, that the unit-type house there resulted from a progression in four stages from a typical pit house origin. Since this house type is found in various sections of the region, and its seeming maturity has long baffled workers, this unravelment of its development would seem to be an important addition to archaeological knowledge.

Carl Sumner Knopf, in *Some Ancient Records from Babylonia*, reproduces a series of tablets, accompanied by transliterations and translations of their inscriptions, in a series of excellent plates. In a brief text he discusses how recent finds have upheld the once heretical theory of Clay that the Semitic cradle was not Arabia, but a northern cul-

ture region, the land of Amurru. One of the tablets presented, hitherto unpublished, refers to Amurru definitely as a specific geographical unit. Interesting mention is made of the journey to Iraq, made in 1923, on which Dr. Hewett accompanied Dr. Clay, and both were injured in an accident on the desert.

The chronological development of pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean and archaeological methods in its study is the subject of a paper by W. F. Albright, notable for the clarity with which it covers the ground in such a condensed space. A paper by H. Rushton Fairclough that might have been written to accompany it, discusses *Early Racial Fusion in Eastern Mediterranean Lands*.

Two papers primarily in the realm of literature, and distinctive as such are, *Mongolian Epics (Diary Leaves)*, by the artist, Nicholas Roerich, and *Aeneas as a Hero*, by Louis E. Lord.

Other papers on the American scene, stretching from Alaska to Mexico, to Honduras and on to Peru are presented by Hrdlicka, Hodge, Kidder, Brand, Harrington, Morley, and others. Hrdlicka's review of new knowledge of anthropological riches in the Alaska area, chiefly gained from his explorations of the past decade, is especially informative. Morley's presentation of twelve new sculptured pieces, bringing his "The Inscriptions at Copan" up to date, is important. Brand and Kidder each throw new light on a little known archaeological area, Durango and Chihuahua, Mexico.

All in all the Hewett Anniversary volume does credit to all concerned and may well be considered to establish a standard for future volumes of this type.—WAYNE MAUZY.

Ancient Andean Life. By Edgar L. Hewett, D.Soc., LL.D., L.H.D. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis and New York. 336 pp. Illustrated.

The author, Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, does not deny that he is unorthodox as a writer and as a scientist. In fact, he admits it. He writes: "As in the previous works of this

series, there are no footnotes nor citation of authorities. I know that specialists are sticklers for 'authorities.' Well, when nine-tenths of what you have learned has been derived from the works of people who never signed their creations—builders, potters, weavers, myth-makers, dramatizers—practitioners of every art and craft known to man, citation is not feasible. So, to be equally considerate of the non-literary and literary authorities, I omit all references." Nevertheless Dr. Hewett quotes extensively and gives generous credit to those who have worked in the same field.

The book conveys more than its title would indicate. Its first seventy pages are a culture history, a philosophy of human relations. A sharp distinction is drawn between civilization and culture. The setting for human culture as it is found in the deserts, the great river valleys, the coast lands, and continental islands, the intermountain plateaus and the sterile lands is described and analyzed. The author is rather skeptical of the validity of written records and history, and places much greater dependence on what is revealed by pick and shovel. This is further elucidated in the last fifty pages of the text, a retrospection and conclusion of the three volumes which tell the story of ancient life in America, this being the final volume. The fact that archaeology is a comparatively modern science is emphasized. The great names of archaeological investigators, twenty-five of them, are enumerated and something of their work is told and evaluated. Then the author tells of his own observation in the trenches during the past forty years, beginning his research on the Pajarito plateau, thirty miles west of Santa Fé, and from there extending it into the far regions of the world. It is in these final chapters that the author has his fling at those who devote a life time to the minutiae of sorting potsherds without grasping the broader aspects of the sciences of man. He writes: "Archaeology is creating a demand for leaders somewhat different from the average *instructor* or *professor*. Those well-meant terms offer me some scope for poking fun, as does the cherished nomenclature of my south-

western colleagues, the creators of the 'Basket Maker,' the 'Pit Dweller,' the 'dendrochronologist,' *et al.*"

It is in Part Two, beginning with page 73, that "The Andean World," as it extends from Ecuador through Peru, into Bolivia, comes to life, from its most ancient human days to the present. The geographic setting is described vividly. Dr. Hewett has observed it from the air, as well as on foot and he is a keen observer. "I have gone over the places where Andean history has been made, and studied the natural conditions on the ground, besides availing myself of the studies of geographers and climatologists who have worked on the picture." The factors essential to an understanding of the Andean world, are presented in the following sequence: "Andean Horizon," "Andean Life Today," "The Epoch of the Incas," "Pre-Inca Times," and "Andean Origins," thus working backward chronologically. The text is colorful, at times eloquent and leaves the thorough reader with an understanding of ancient as well as modern Andean life which can be gained in no other way.

The book is handsomely printed, beautifully illustrated, well bound, and is as interesting to the general lay reader as it is informative to the student of archaeology and history.—P. A. F. W.

The Historian—Published semi-annually by Phi Alpha Theta Fraternity. Volume 1, Number 1. University Press. Winter 1938.

Mainly through the initiative of Dr. George P. Hammond of the University of New Mexico, the national honorary fraternity in history, Phi Alpha Theta, has launched a professional periodical, which makes fascinating reading at the same time offering a medium for publication of results of research and study in the field of history. If the contents of the first number are a criterion, the Spanish Southwest will command a preponderant position in number as well as interest of contributions to its pages. That may be due to the fact, that the editor, Dr. Hammond, who is the national historian of the fraternity, is located at the Univer-

sity of New Mexico and is an authority in the field of Spanish colonial history. Anyway, he was designated at the eighth biennial convention of Phi Alpha Theta at Philadelphia in 1937, to found the magazine and has fulfilled the mandate conscientiously and ably, with credit to himself and the fraternity. The leading article is by Robert M. Denhardt, "Spanish Horses and the New World," a contribution amply annotated and of value to the student of American history. Edgar F. Goad writes on "Bandelier's Early Life," which is part of a biography that will be noteworthy for the research that has gone into it and for the vivid picture it presents of a great personality. The book is to be published in time for the Bandelier centennial celebration in 1940. Other essays are: "Some Misconceptions Relative to the Constitutional Convention," by Frank Harmon Garver; "Talleyrand's Last Diplomatic Encounter," by J. E. Swain; "Oil at Hobbs, New Mexico," by Margery Power; and "Correlations between the History of the United States and the History of Hispanic-America," by William J. Martin. In conclusion there are twelve pages of personal notes from various chapters of Phi Alpha Theta.—P. A. F. W.

The History of History. By James T. Shotwell, Bryce Professor of the History of International Relations, Columbia University. Volume I. Columbia University Press. 407 pp. Illustrated.

A scholarly work essential to the student of history. "The recasting of traditional perspectives in the light of original source material." "History is both a science and an art—the research which is science and the narration which is art." "It is archaeology by means of which the scope of history has been extended so far beyond the written or oral records. The advance along this line, during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, has been one of the great achievements of our age. The vast gulf which separates the history of Egypt by Professor Breasted from that by Herodotus gives but a partial measure of that achievement. By the mechanism now at his disposal, the scientific explorer can read more history from the rubbish heaps buried in the

desert sand than the greatest traveller of antiquity could gather from the priests of Thebes." Also: "Anthropology has shown us how absurd has been our interpretation of what civilized man has been thinking and doing, so long as we have ignored his uncivilized, ancestral training."

With this approach to his subject, the author calls to his aid psychology, economics, philosophy, and concludes: "History is more than events. It is the manifestation of life, and behind each event is some effort of mind and will, while within each circumstance exists some power to stimulate or to obstruct." "There is almost nothing to learn from antique interpretations of history." . . . "Even Aristotle never knew how many things there were in politics besides politics." The first chapter is stimulating and whets the appetite for that which is to follow. It is devoted to "The Interpretation of History," and while leaning heavily upon Kant, Hegel, Feuerbach, and even Karl Marx, comes to the conclusion that "No doctrines of the rights of man have caught the imagination with such terrific force as these doctrines of the right of God, which from Paul to Augustine were clothed with all the convincing logic of Hellenic genius and Roman realism. It is hard for us Christians to realize the amount of religion which Christianity injected into the world." "The measure of civilization is the triumph of the mind over external agents."

Thus one is tempted to quote from the succeeding chapters: "Prehistory; Myth and Legend"; "Books and Writing"; "The Measuring of Time"; followed by an analysis of Egyptian Annals, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian Records, Jewish, Greek and Roman History, and finally "Christianity and History," concluding with a review and critique of Augustine's "City of God." The bibliography, while not exhaustive, is sufficient of a guide to historical literature for the student.

The typography, the illustrations, the binding, the appearance of the book, are characteristic of the excellent productions of the Columbia University Press, a delight to the bibliophile and trained librarian.—P. A. F. W.