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THE SCHOOL OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

EDGAR L. HEWETT

TO those who have watched the unfolding of the aims of the Archaeological Institute of America since its initial meetings in 1879, the following presentation of the work already accomplished by the School of American Archaeology cannot fail to give sincere pleasure. The present status of the School, as is shown, has been made possible by help received from the State of New Mexico, the city of San Diego, California, and contributions given by large-hearted, generous men.

The report opens a vista of the task that lies before the School, which, speaking literally, is no less than unearthing the past history of the continent. It is a task that is fraught with difficulties and for its accomplishment will require many years of unremitting labor on the part of scholars who have been trained in the various branches of anthropological research.

Recalling the work of Lewis H. Morgan, John W. Powell, Frederic W. Putnam, and Daniel G. Brinton, the founders of the study of anthropology in America, leads to the hope that their labors may bear increasing fruit in the future. To serve that end, an endowment fund for the School of American Archaeology would assure a stable income, and make possible the permanent assistance of scholars toward enabling it to do its share in the task of recruiting America's part in the long history of human achievement.—ALICE C. FLETCHER, *Chairman Emeritus of the Managing Committee of the School.*

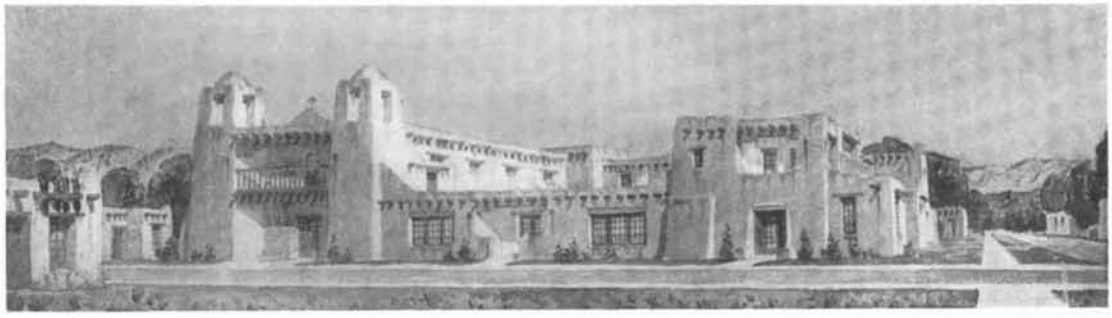
THE School of American Archaeology is completing the first phase of its plans made nearly ten years ago—that of securing foundations and equipment and thoroughly testing its initial ideals. It has been mainly a creative work. There were no precedents to follow, but there were some traditions to overthrow. Its establishment was authorized by the Archaeological Institute of America in 1907. By arrangement with the State of New Mexico in 1909 it was located in the historic Palace of the Governors at Santa Fe.

In seeking a permanent situation for the school it was natural that the minds of its founders should turn to Santa Fe, situated as it is in the heart of the great Southwestern field, the gateway to California and Mexico, and offering exceptional climatic advantages. Moreover, the use of the ancient Palacio Real, ideal in every respect for the seat of such an institution, was tendered to the Institute, and later a modest subsidy for maintaining museum and research work was offered by the State.

Other attractive locations were urged and by some favored. Among them were Denver, Colorado Springs, Los Angeles, and Mexico City. The last is undeniably favorable from purely archaeological considerations, but it was the belief of the majority that only upon the soil of the United States would stability and permanence be assured. It was a clear case of coming events casting shadows before. The decision was in favor of Santa Fe.

Credit for presenting the advantages of Santa Fe for the location, and convincing the legislature of New Mexico

The Indian Arts Building, San Diego Museum, California



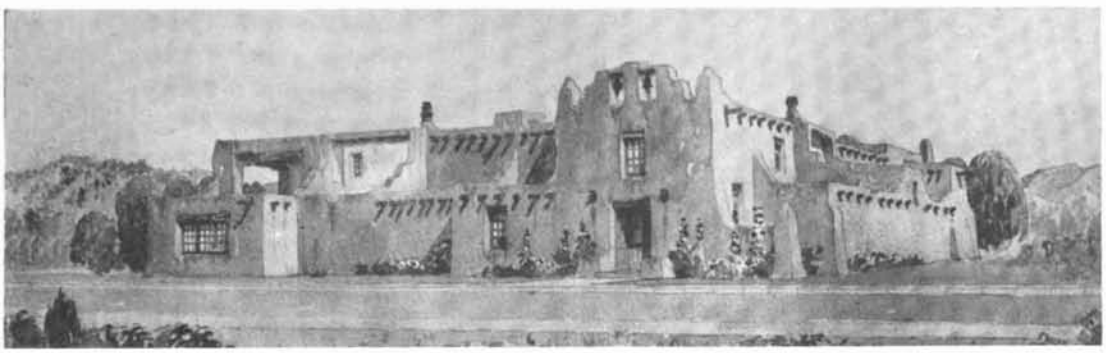
The new Museum of Art being erected on a site adjacent to the Palace, Santa Fe. The south façade

of the desirability of granting the Palace and state aid, is due the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Small in numbers at that time, but active and far-seeing, this organization secured the location of the school, has grown to a nation-wide membership exceeding four hundred, and out of it has developed the Santa Fe Society of the Institute with a membership of seventy-seven.

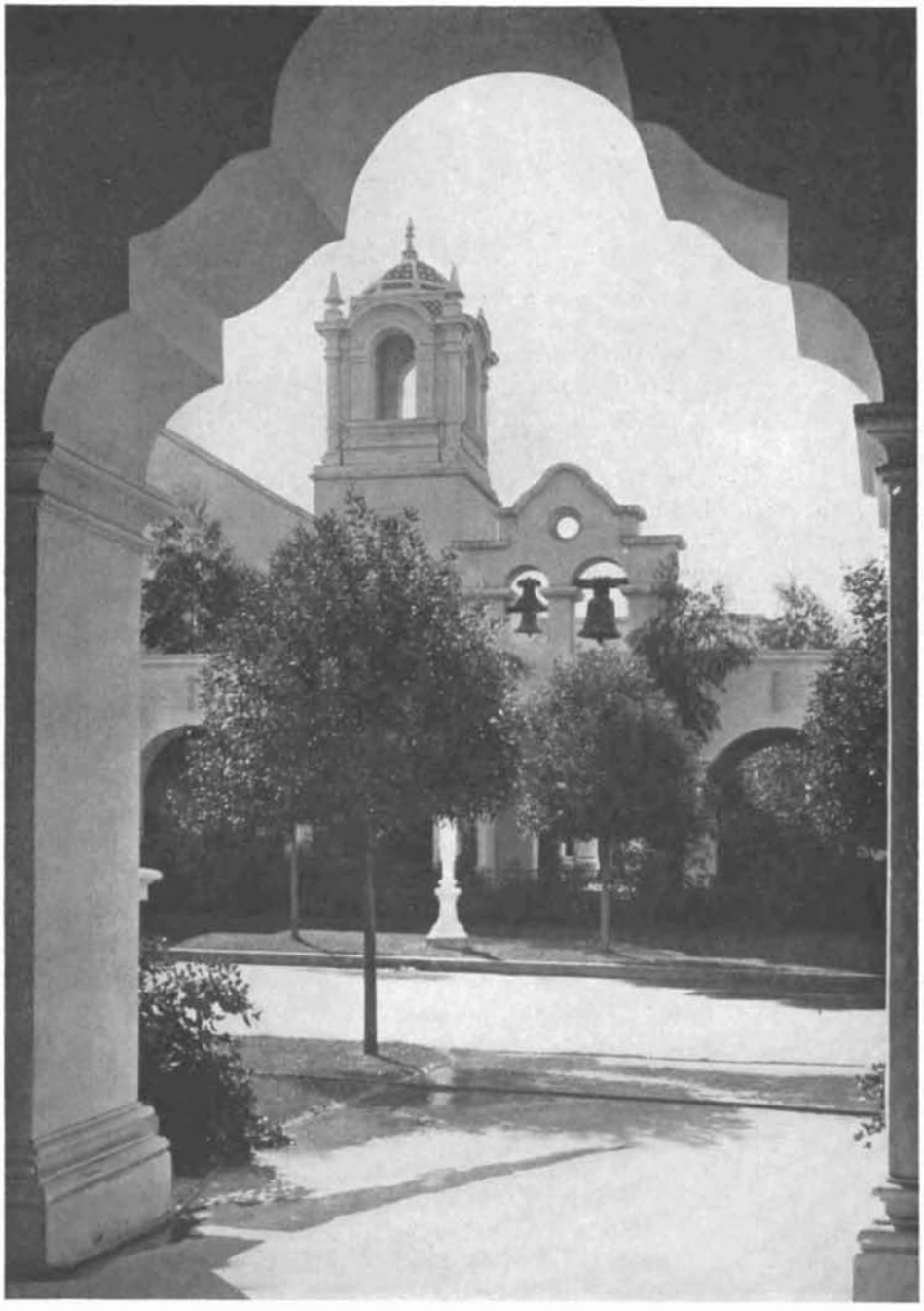
When transferred to the School, the Palace building was sadly dilapidated, and it was necessary to rescue it from the neglect of many years and put it in order. Its original construction was fortunately such as to defy all destructive agencies save the disfigurements inflicted by successive generations in the way of modern "improvements." These were completely eliminated and the original simple style revealed. Means for the restoration of the Palace were derived in part from state appropriations and partly from private sources.

The record of those first steps would not be complete without referring to the assistance given by the women's organizations of Santa Fe, which have made the welfare of the School one of their first interests. These bodies, especially the Women's Museum Board, officially representative of all women of the city; the Woman's Board of Trade; and the Santa Fe Women's Club, wrought with purpose and spirit rarely paralleled. Their achievements are a lasting testimonial to the efficiency of women in public work, and not the least of these is what they have done for this institution.

So, by united efforts of the Institute, of friends of the School at large, of the people of Santa Fe and the State of New Mexico, the Palace has been put



The east façade of the new Museum of Art



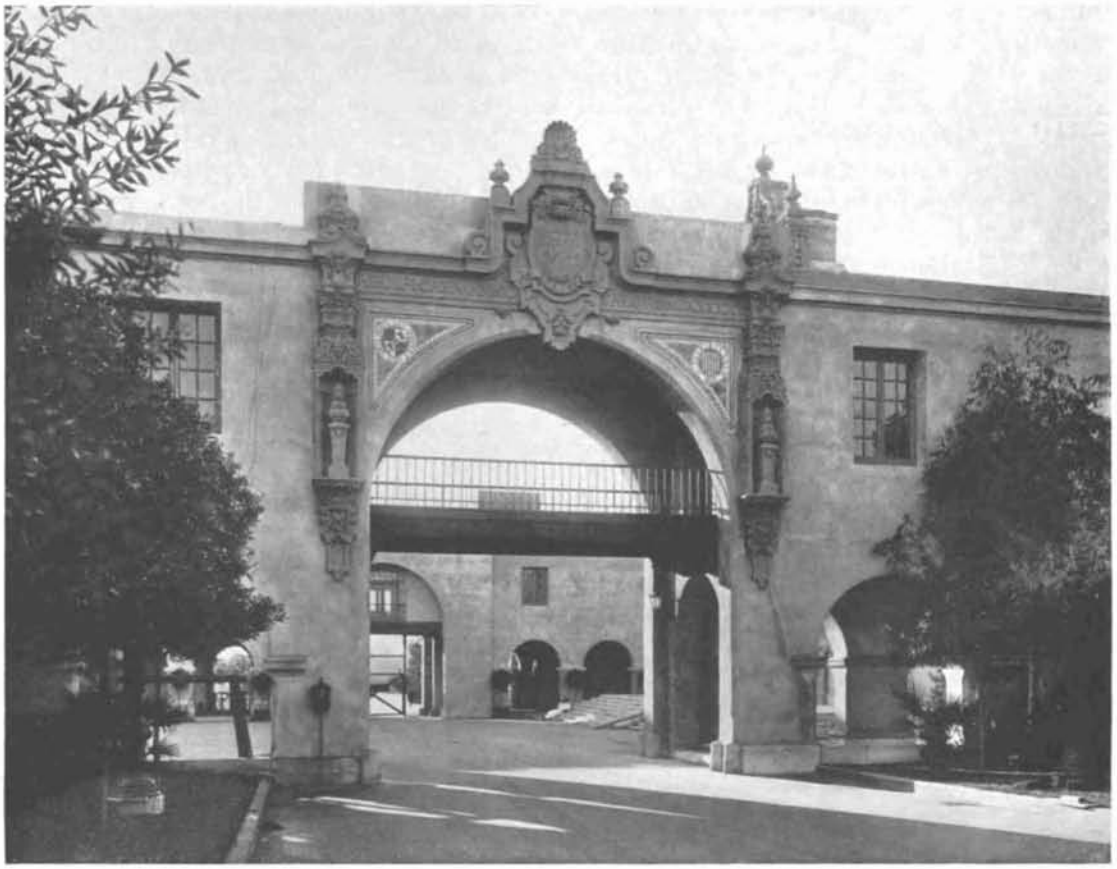
Tower and Belfry, Indian Arts Building, San Diego, California

The Central Gate, Science of Man Building, San Diego, California

in repair, made the headquarters of the School and the seat of a museum that is, in many respects, unique.

Recently, through the munificence of Frank Springer, Esq., and a group of his friends, the sum of $30,000 has been raised to make available an equal amount voted by the State of New Mexico, and a valuable site adjacent to the Palace of the Governors, donated by the people of Santa Fe for the construction of a new art museum, which, in its style, will perpetuate all that is fine in the early ecclesiastical architecture of New Mexico, as the Palace does for the civil or governmental. The new building, contents, and site, together with the Palace and its equipment, valued at $350,000, are granted to the School of American Archaeology for its perpetual use. This constitutes the establishment that has been developed in Santa Fe.

The invitation extended to the School in 1911 by the president of the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego to establish and conduct a department of archaeology and ethnology, not for the year 1915 only, but something "that would stand as a permanent contribution to the world's progress," providing a budget of $100,000 for expeditions, acquisition, and installation of material, and assigning therefor the group of fireproof buildings, marked the beginning of an important extension of the



The Prado Gate, San Diego Museum

work of the School. The proposed arrangement was entered into and carried out on both sides.

As a result the School was able to promote expeditions in many parts of the world. Final publication of the scientific work done will require years and fill several volumes. The amount of material obtained was such that an important museum of anthropology, archaeology, and art has been created in one of the most ideal locations in the world, equipped with excellent buildings, exhibition halls, cases, laboratories, libraries, and offices. It has also added a new department to the work of the School, the Anthropological Station.

The entire equipment of the School may be conservatively valued at half a million dollars, against which there is no indebtedness. To this must be added the permanent appropriation of $10,000 a year (the income on $250,000 at four per cent) by the State of New Mexico for the maintenance of the local establishment. It is expected that the branch at San Diego will be equally supported. This is the contribution of a few people devoted to the advancement of science and art in two western communities that are as yet comparatively undeveloped in population and wealth.

It is gratifying to be able to announce this during the decennial year of the

foundation of the School and the organization of the managing committee. During the five years prior to this decade, the Institute, for its work in American archaeology, maintained only a fellowship with an annual stipend of $600, before which nothing was expended in the American field for many years. The present organization has in less than ten years established the School of American Archaeology as a forceful and growing institution and has equipped it with buildings, museums, libraries, and laboratories adequate for the research work that it should pursue, at the same time carrying on a fair amount of field work and providing practical training for men and women who are now making important contributions in ethnology, archaeology, and art.

The consummation of these plans enables it to go forward with great confidence. It is next necessary to obtain a general endowment fund that will enable it to maintain fellowships, laboratories, and studios, and support research and publication. This will require an income of $50,000 a year. The large amount of museum work that has developed has given the School a great place in scientific education. Through this agency it serves a large constituency. Its purpose "to provide opportunities for field work and training to students of archaeology and ethnology" is steadily maintained. Since 1907 it has never been without as many scientific students engaged in preparation for serious work through its activities as the demands of the field seemed to justify.

Probably nothing is of greater importance to the Institute than excavation. For many years, so far as the Institute was concerned, the spade was out of commission in the home field. Now no year passes without substantial field work. The excavations and ethnological work in Guatemala, the Southwest, and California, have continued over a considerable term of years and will go forward steadily. It is now possible to announce the consummation of an arrangement for a large archaeological enterprise which should be among the most fruitful of all those in which the Archaeological Institute has had a part.

The Smithsonian Institution, the Royal Ontario Museum of Toronto, Canada, and the School of American Archaeology, have planned to undertake jointly the systematic and definitive study of the ancient ruins of Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, and continue the same for a number of years, the collections obtained to be divided equally and deposited for preservation in the museums of the three coöperating institutions. The work will be under the direction of a commission consisting of William H. Holmes, of the United States National Museum; F. W. Hodge, of the Bureau of American Ethnology; C. T. Currelly, of the Royal Ontario Museum of Toronto; and Edgar L. Hewett, of the School of American Archaeology. This commission will have its chairman and disbursing officer, direct all expenditures, engage employés, and have full charge of the scientific work of the expeditions. Preliminary work necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Government concession will be done during the year 1916, and by the following year the excavations will be in full operation.

The Chaco Canyon ruins constitute the most important and best-preserved group of prehistoric towns in the United States. Probably no ancient remains in northern America afford a field of higher interest to the archaeologist than these

remarkable ruins that have lain partially buried for centuries in the sands of the Navaho desert. The region embraces no fewer than twelve towns of first importance, and numerous smaller, though possibly no less important, outlying ruin-groups. In places, broken stone walls still stand to a height of fifty feet, with fragments of fifth-story construction still in place.

The collaboration of the Smithsonian Institution, the Royal Ontario Museum, and the Institute's School of American Archaeology in this enterprise insures a combination of scientific and pecuniary forces commensurate with the importance of the undertaking. No doubt as the work progresses it will be found desirable to increase the expenditure now provided for.

Something more may now be said of Santa Fe, the headquarters of the school, and of San Diego, where large interests have developed.

La Villa Real de Santa Fe de San Francisco (The Royal City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis)! The name alone would invite the establishment here of a school of archaeology and art. It suggests Spain and Italy, and mediæval fervor. It connotes opportunity to dwell among things that live, that are too vital to perish utterly, in spite of time, and war, and pestilence, and progress. It is the Damascus of the New World.

Of old, long trails converged at Santa Fe from across eastern, southern, and western wastes, in comparison with which those that led to Damascus in Syria were easy journeys. As with its far-famed prototype, diverse peoples came and mingled and made it. It was all the same to Damascus whether it was Hebrew or Assyrian or Persian or Roman or Turk—it was Damascus still. So Santa Fe could be Indian or Spanish, or Moorish or Mexican or American. It has the blood, the monuments, the spirit of them all, and respects them all. There are portions of it in which one can forget all the centuries from the seventeenth on. Entire *barrios* exist almost unchanged in physical appearance: narrow, crooked streets, adobe walls, acequias, cemeteries, chapels, houses, plaza, and even the Palacio Real (sole building in the United States that can rightly be called a royal palace), remain in substantial form.

From Fort Marcy acropolis, one looks down upon three cultures: Indian, Spanish, American. The first, spanning indefinite centuries; the second and most conspicuous, three hundred years old, so perfectly adapted as to seem indigenous; the last here only seventy years and looking decidedly nondescript. One thinks of the Eternal City and of looking down from the Capitoline Hill upon the work of the aborigines, kings, emperors, popes—the greatest vista of human history that is anywhere possible to one sweep of the eye. And in truth, there is no reason why the Indians of the towns on the site of Santa Fe should not have been living their simple lives in the same days that the aboriginal Latins were basking in the sun of the Seven Hills, baking pottery by precisely the same methods as the Indians, and, in the same way, folding up the bodies of their dead for burial along the Via Sacra.

The Palace was built upon a massive pile of Pueblo ruins. When it was dismantled for repair, huge masses of the ancient, puddled walls (brick construction was not used by the Indians in pre-Spanish times) were laid bare. Indian artifacts and skeletal remains were found in excavating for the heating plant back of the Palace at a depth of ten feet, and the same occurred on the eastern side of the plaza and north to the bluffs that

overlook the city. The excavations for the basement of the new art museum have disclosed a definite archaeological stratification. That Indian towns covered the hills and valley of Santa Fe during the centuries prior to the coming of the Spaniards can no longer be doubted, for both archaeological and traditional evidence is conclusive on this point. It is equally certain that they were deserted at the time of the colonization in 1598, or else they would have been noted in the records of that period.

But the Spanish town, La Villa Real de Santa Fe de San Franciso, founded 1606, remains. Three-fourths of its houses are, in style, seventeenth-century Spanish. Three-fourths of its people are distinctly Spanish in type, and in their homes speak as good Castilian as one hears in Andalusia today. The town of three hundred years ago actually survives, while of its contemporaries, St. Augustine, 1565; Jamestown, 1607; Plymouth, 1620, barely enough remain for landmarks. Santa Fe has always been a far-flung outpost. Events that shook the seats of government to which it was successively tributary—Madrid, Mexico City, and Washington—were but little felt in its far seclusion. Likewise, the rush of nineteenth-century civilization which has left visible mere vestiges of the beginnings of Eastern cities, was so far moderated by the time it reached Santa Fe as to have lost its destructive force. How much of actual early seventeeth-century walls remains, no one could say. More, doubtless, than one would imagine at first thought, for adobe is a durable material. Structures of known date, three hundred years old, are well preserved.

The School group, consisting of the Palace, the new art museum, and the building just remodeled to serve as the residence of the director, presents one good example of each functional form—civic, ecclesiastic, and domestic, and may perhaps set a standard of architectural fitness for the entire State and be the means of establishing eventually a regional type. In none of its forms is it identical with the more modern "California style," though the common Mexican ancestry of the two is obvious. The two northern streams carried up from Mexico by the priests and colonizers of New Mexico and California early in the seventeenth and late in the eighteenth century, respectively, cannot owe their local variations entirely to environment.

There is something racial about it. Santa Fe, in its early domestic architecture, was decidedly Moorish. It was Andalusian with the strong Moorish cast that was imparted to everything in southern Spain. Its civic architecture had much in common with the Mexican, but the characteristic portal had elements which, rudimentary in the ancestral type, became elaborated into a fixed local style. In domestic architecture the portal was an open vestibule, flanked by rooms. In civic, it was extended into an imposing colonnade sometimes terminating in *torreones*. The ecclesiastic or mission architecture of New Mexico was such a distinct development from the Franciscan of Mexico as to warrant the permanent name "New Mexico Mission" in distinction from the arcaded "California Mission."

When the school was established in Santa Fe, its first task was the reclamation of El Palacio and its restoration to the archaic type. It was first a work of elimination—taking out the modern excrescences, milled casings and mantles, papered walls, cloth ceilings; substituting nothing at all—simply laying bare the ancient *vigas*, restoring the old nat-

The Fine Arts Building, San Diego Museum

ural lines of doors, windows, and fireplaces.

The earliest plans of the School contemplated the preservation of all ancient landmarks of the Southwest and especially a revival of the early Spanish architecture. The building of the new art museum is an effort to recover and embody in one imperishable example all that was fine in the seventeenth-century missions in New Mexico. There is something in it of old Mexico, something of Spain, something of Italy; but mostly it is of the Rio Grande, and the children of its soil who for ages have been building their habitations and sanctuaries out of the earth from which they were born. For, as they understood it, it was from the earth-mother that the first people of New Mexico came. She cradled them in cave and cliff while waiting on the ages. To them nothing is more sacred than earth and its deific powers. Of no other material could their holiest sanctuaries be made.

The missions of New Mexico antedate those of California by a century and a half. The classic examples, all in ruins, are Pecos, Quaraí, Tabirá, Abó, and Jemez; the first three now owned by the School of Archaeology. Other venerable examples, built only a few years later and still preserved in serviceable condition, are Acoma, Laguna, San Felipe, Isleta, Santo Domingo, Santa Ana, Nambé, Picurís, and Taos. San Miguel at Santa Fe was spoiled by bad "restoration"; Santa Clara has crumbled utterly; San Ildefonso and Cochití have suffered a worse fate—that of rebuilding in hideous style.

The charm of the city of San Diego has become well known. Mr. Bertram G. Goodhue, architect of the exposition, has written:

"Judged by all ordinary and extraordinary canons of beauty, the regions that may, because of their climate, foliage, color, and form, be held to be the loveliest, are but few in number—the Riviera, the bays of Naples and Salerno, some of the Greek islands, certain mountain valleys in India, the Vega of Granada, the parallel one of Shiraz—the list is almost exhausted now and the New World is not yet reached. Yet—except for the charm that comes from works of men softened by centuries of use, the glamor given by ages of history, the tender respect always commanded by things that are venerable—in southern California may be found every attraction possessed by those cited—the tenderest of skies, the bluest of seas, mountains of perfect outline, the richest of subtropical foliage, the soft speech and unfailing courtesy of the half-Spanish, half-Indian peasantry—even much in the way of legendary that has wandered slowly northward in the wake of the padres. In the midst of all this beauty lies the city of San Diego, the nearest Pacific port in the United States to the western end of the Panama Canal."

The museum buildings are the California Quadrangle, the Indian Arts, and the Science of Man, herewith shown. As at Santa Fe, here is a group of buildings, embodying in their architecture the history, religion, and art of past centuries, dedicated to the conservation of the memorials of man's progress through the ages.

The division of the museum which seems logically indicated by the beginnings already made and accommodations available are:

1. The Art Gallery in the Fine Arts Building.
2. The Art of Ancient America in the California Building.
3. The Indian Museum in the Indian Arts Building.

Aboriginal Pottery-making in the Patio of the Palace, School of American Archaeology

4. Anthropology in the Science of Man Building.

The first two buildings mentioned, comprised in the California Quadrangle, are fireproof. The last two are not, but with a modest expenditure for concrete foundations, steel lining of interior, and metal conduits for electric wires, both buildings can be made reasonably safe. With the excellent beginning already provided in the way of both buildings and collections, a noteworthy museum seems assured to the city of San Diego. In order that the important collections, apparatus, and other equipment may be utilized to the fullest extent, the Managing Committee of the school has authorized, and the San Diego Museum Board has generously provided, quarters for the Anthropological Station, which is intended to be a research branch of the School.

The above is an outline of the activities of the School that have developed during the first ten years of its existence.

The all-important work for the immediate future is that of the financial foundation. It is hoped that in the campaign now being inaugurated for this purpose the managing committee and staff will have the undivided support of the membership of the Institute and the consideration of all who are interested in the advancement of science and art.

Group of Staff and Members of the School of American Archaeology

(Morris, Beauregard, Harrington, Hodge, Hewett, Judd, Miss Woy, Miss Freire-Marreco, Morley, Chapman, Adams, Nusbaum, Goldsmith, Henderson)

School of American Archaeology
Santa Fe, N.M.