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COMMENTS: Includes quotations from Hewett's lectures to his field school students about the prehistoric Puebloans and the Navajo.

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work has been progressing rapidly. All the sections previously excavated have been cleared out, a new room in the west end has been opened, the dump trench has been deepened six feet, and one of the towers which forms the most interesting feature of the ruins has been cleared.

The camp is located on the south side of the canyon, about threequarters of a mile from the dig. A laboratory for the study of languages being conducted by Mr. J. P. Harrington, has been rigged up at the lodge on the north side of the canyon. Miss Anna Shepherd of the Museum of San Diego will conduct her analysis of the shards in the same building. The museum and recording work will be done by Miss Florence Hawley of the University of Arizona. Her headquarters are in a room of Pueblo Bonito, just across from the laboratory. The office of Dr. E. L. Hewett, who is in charge of the camp and the dig, is a few hundred yards down the road. Stanley Stubbs and Reginald Fisher are in charge of the camp.

The daily program of the students starts with breakfast at six and includes four hours of work in the morning, two hours lay-off at noon, four more hours of work in the afternoon, and two hours of lecture work in the evening. The lectures are conducted in the ramadi, or shade-shelter of the camp. Seminar work by the students on various pertinent subjects will be substituted for the lectures later on.

HEWETT DESCRIBES CHACO CANYON PAST AND PRESENT

Dr. E. L. Hewett, of the University of New Mexico

faculty and director of the School of American Research, who is directing the field school of the University and the School in Chaco Canyon, in his initial lectures to the students of the camp described the present state of Chaco canyon and traced its changes since the time the pueblos in the canyon were occupied.

"The evidences of pre-historic human occupation of the canyon are indisputable," he said. "The large number of towns found here indicates a large population, which pre-presumes a fertile valley; a large stream, and conditions generally favorable to life. The climatic and geologic conditions undoubtedly demanded a community form of society."

The causes for the change in the valley to its present state of aridity cannot certainly be explained, but the changes which have occurred are entirely responsible for the non-community form of life found in the sector at the present time. The disappearance of the pueblo race from the canyon was probably due to their failure to adapt themselves to the changing conditions, according to Dr. Hewett.

In his second lecture Dr. Hewett described the life and customs of the Navajo Indians, the present inhabitants of the region. He compared their mode of life with that occurring in the Arabian desert, saying that they were similar in many respects, except that the Arabs are often completely nomadic and the Navajos usually return to the same spots year after year. "The problem of the origin of the Navajos is unsolved," he said. "According to the earliest Spanish records, they were an agricultural people, and it was only after the introduction of sheep and horses that they adopted the semi-nomadic form of life that they now practice. They have succeeded in adapting themselves to a changing environment, and therefore have survived."

An interesting point of contrast between the Navajos and the Pueblos was brought out in the fact the Navajos are not a communal group, and can scarcely be called tribal.

LINGUISTIC EXPERT LECTURES AT CHACO

Dr. John P. Harrington, linguistic expert of the Smithsonian Institution and regarded as one of the most accomplished linguists in the world to-day, has been at the Chaco Canyon field school of the School of American Research for the past week studying the Zuni and Navaho languages and lecturing to the students on the ethnology of various Indian tribes. He will be there for one more week finishing up his work and completing his dictionary of the Zuni language.

In his study of the languages Mr. Harrington has been using the kymograph as a means of analyzing pronunciation, and a phonetic alphabet which he devised for the recording of words.

In his lectures Mr. Harrington has covered the Karuk Indians of California, the Mojave Indians of Arizona, The Navahos and Apaches, and a number of pueblo stocks, particularly the Acomas. He explained the purpose of his series to be to facilitate the study of the ancient Indian peoples by a greater knowledge of the present. "Only through what exists to-day can what existed yesterday be accurately determined," he said.

EAST TOWER UNCOVERED

The excavation work of the week at Chaco canyon has been the uncovering of the great eastern tower.