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V. Book/Journal Article Reviews

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A Zuni Artist Looks at Frank Hamilton Cushing: Cartoons by Phil Hughte, by Phil Hughte, Pueblo of Zuni Arts and Crafts, Zuni, New Mexico U.S.A., \$24.95, paper, 125 pages

by

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This book is a very unique look into the legacy of Frank Hamilton Cushing at Zuni and his influence on the Zuni people by the Zuni cartoonist Phil Hughte. This volume of Hughte's cartoons depicts Cushing at various periods and important moments of his career at Zuni. Although Hughte's cartoons selected Cushing moments at Zuni require no words to express Cushing's influence on the pueblo, Hughte provides captions to each of his cartoons designed to explain what Cushing was doing to the reader who is not intimately knowledgeable about Cushing's work.

Although Zuni archaeology was a very minor part of Cushing efforts at Zuni, those interested in the spectrum of the history of Americanist anthropology will find this volume a very welcome addition to their libraries.

This book will be of interest to all those interested in Cushing's anthropology.

A New Deal for Southeastern Archaeology, by Edwin A. Lyon, The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama U.S.A., \$24.95, 283 pages, 5 maps, 20 figures, index.

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In the 1950s, the Era of the Great Depression, archaeology in the United States enjoyed an enormous boost, both in the substance of its findings on the Precolumbian past and in the development of its methods and procedures. Edwin A. Lyon has laid out the story of all this in a book that is a major contribution to the history of the archaeological discipline in this country.

The context of this story is in the American South, most specifically the Southeastern United States, or the 'Old South', that part of the country that was the heart of the Confederacy; and it is important to remember that the South has had a history significantly separate and distinct from that of the rest of the nation. This separateness, rooted in its plantation economy and the associated institution of slavery, was further fostered by the Civil War and its aftermath of hardships. These hardships lasted until the 1930s and the economic depression when they began to be ameliorated by the Rooseveltian political and socio-economic measures known collectively as the 'New Deal'. The policies of the New Deal began those transformations which continued through World War II and beyond. Crucial to these transformations were the building of power dams and rural electrification, soil erosion control and agricultural modernization, and a host of public building programs. All of this went forward with Federal Relief employment. Less tangible but nonetheless important benefits were in the cultural sphere: the arts, drama, writing, history - and of particular importance to us here, archaeology.

Archaeology was particularly well-adapted for the Federal Relief objectives of the 1930s: it was an enterprise that could give work to the large numbers of the unemployed, primarily unskilled laborers. They could be taken on in field excavation projects which were in no way competitive with ongoing industries and businesses. Admittedly, the advancement of archaeological knowledge was not the chief goal of Federal unemployment relief. The primary objectives of archaeology - accurate record-keeping and the reconstruction of the nation's prehistory - often came off second best. In spite of this, our knowledge of the past was advanced to a new level, as Lyon's book recounts in detail.

Lyon begins, appropriately, by relating just what was known of the prehistory of the Southeastern states before the 1930s. Archaeological interests had been pursued here since the latter part of the 19th Century. Much of this had been done by northerners and northern institutions. Jeffries Wyman and F.W. Putnam (Harvard's Peabody Museum), Gerard Fowke and W.H. Holmes (Smithsonian Institution), and C.B. Moore (Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences) were some of the most notable. Southerners and local institutions also became involved, including Walter B. Jones (University of Alabama) and W.S. Webb and W.D. Funkhouser (University of Kentucky). These persons and institutions published accounts of their work and findings. These were essentially descriptive. There was little attention given either to taxonomic definitions of archaeological cultures or