SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

PHOEBE APPERSON HEARST PAPERS

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In addition to previously noted sources in the Bancroft Library of the University of California, Berkeley (HAN IV:2; I:1) there are several hundred letters relating to anthropology in the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Correspondence and Papers. The large collection (sixty boxes of correspondence and twenty cartons of subject files) was given to the library in 1972. A detailed guide has been prepared for the correspondence, most of which is incoming. The most relevant items seem to be:

Correspondent	# of Letters	Dates
American Anthropological Association	6	1903-1912
Archeological Institute of America	7	1909-1914
Banks, Edgar J.	2	1900, 1913
Boas, Franz (see also Nuttall)	2	1902, 1908
California, University of, Department of Anthropology	6	1908-1918
_____, President B. Wheeler	163	1896-1919
_____, Wheeler, Mrs. Benj.	51	1901-1917
Cushing, Frank (Florida expedition)	27	1895-1898
_____, Mrs. Frank	2	1897
Dinwiddie, William (re Cushing)	2	1897
Egypt Exploration Fund	5	1900-1917
Eisen, Gustavus A.	32	1902-1913
Emerson, Alfred	11	1899-1911
Fletcher, Alice	26	1902-1919
Goddard, Pliny E.	2	1902-1904
Indian Board of Co-operation	12	1915-1919
Jones, Philip M. (California mounds)	6	1870-1916
Kroeber, A. L.	34	1902-1916
Le Plongeon, Alice D. (Yucatan)	7	1899-1905
Loubat, Joseph F.	4	1899-1904
Lumholtz, Karl S.	3	1890
Michael, Helen A. (Brinton Chair at Univ. of Pennsylvania)	1	1900
Merriam, John C. (Indian shell mounds)	2	1902
Nuttall, Zelia	48	1895-1918
Petrie, William M. F.	1	1897
Pennsylvania, University of, Department of Archeology and Paleontology	11	1896-1901
Pepper, William (Univ. of Pennsylvania)	28	1894-1898
_____, Mrs. William	3	1899, 1904
Putnam, Frederic Ward	37	1902-1912
_____, Mrs. Frederic Ward	9	1908-1911
Reisner, George A. (Hearst Egyptian Exped.)	43	1898-1912

Reisner, Mrs. George	10	1905-1912
Richardson, Rufus B. (archeology of Greece)	5	1899-1901
Sharp, Joseph H. (paintings of Indians)	11	1907-1913
Stevenson, Sara Yorke (re: William Pepper, Univ. of Pennsylvania and American Exploration Society)	54	1896-1914
Uhle, Max (Peruvian Expedition, American Exploration Society)	14	1900-1905
Warren, Minton (American School of Classical Studies, Rome)	2	1895-1896

FOOTNOTES TO THE HISTORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

JULIAN STEWARD'S DEFENSE OF NON-ACADEMIC ANTHROPOLOGY (1946)

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Although the reorganization of the American Anthropological Association in 1946 has been seen simply as the restructuring of a scholarly society along more professional lines, it had implications for anthropology's extra-disciplinary relations (Stocking, 1976). Julian H. Steward, chairman of the AAA Committee on Reorganization, is generally recognized as the principle author of that Committee's recommendations and in the letter reproduced below he addresses a defense of these institutional changes to Alfred L. Kroeber, his old teacher. As it explicitly links reorganization to Steward's interpretation of "fundamental trends" of anthropology "in relation to the world," this letter contributes significantly to our understanding of this event.

World War II had brought an unprecedented flow of federal support to science, and the immediate postwar years saw the scientific community attempt to establish comparable support on a permanent peacetime basis through the establishment of a National Research Foundation (legislative forerunner of the National Science Foundation). From this the social sciences were initially excluded by the dominant physical sciences. Obliged to protest anthropology's status as a science, some members of the discipline saw the humanistic, historical and reformist orientations represented by Redfield, Kidder and Mead as a genuine liability. Steward had worked privately "to give anthropology a respected place as a basic research science with respect to the National Research Foundation"; the institutional changes he authored allowed anthropology more confidently to claim its support. Questioning the scientific merit of non-university research in general and of government research in particular, Kroeber sent a separate letter for Steward along with his response to the Committee on Reorganization's request for comments. Presumably intending to distinguish scientifically-motived initiatives from those prompted by the mere presence of research opportunities, he characterized the reorganization effort as "mean-notived." As a native Washingtonian with a family history of federal service, Steward was clearly unembarrassed by his government connections. Protesting his own disinterestedness and documenting job openings in government, he drafted a response arguing that reorganization would benefit the entire discipline. Nevertheless, the ultimate justifi-