

OBITUARY

NEIL MERTON JUDD 1887-1976



NEIL MERTON JUDD was born in Cedar Rapids, Nebraska, on October 27, 1887. The younger of two sons of Lucius Pomeroy and Phoebe (Cummings) Judd, he was ninth generation descendant of English immigrants who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the early seventeenth century (1633 or 1634). He was educated in the public schools of Cedar Rapids and later of Salt Lake City, Utah, where he moved with his family in 1901. A public school teacher in 1907 and 1908, he received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Utah in 1911, and the Master of Arts degree in 1913 from George Washington University in Washington, D.C. He began work at the Smithsonian Institution in 1911, saw military service in the Signal Corps in 1918, and retired after an active and distinguished curatorial career at the Smithsonian on December 31, 1949. He was married on October 29, 1938, to Anne Mackay, who preceded him in death in 1975. His own death came on December 19, 1976, following surgery at Holy Cross Hospital in Silver Spring, Maryland.

Neil was one of the pioneers in the systematic study of Southwestern archaeology, and his involvement in fieldwork began during his undergraduate days at Utah. Here his uncle, Byron Cummings, was professor of Greek and Latin on the university staff and spent his summers exploring the archaeology and geography of the Four Corners country. Neil's archaeological experience started as a student assistant on reconnaissance trips with Cummings to White Canyon, Utah, in 1907; to Montezuma Canyon, Utah, and Segi Canyon, Arizona, in 1908; and to Segi Canyon again in 1909. In 1909, he was a member of the Cummings-Douglass expedition, which included among its achievements the first recorded viewing by white men of Rainbow Natural Bridge on August 14, 1909. He considered this one of the high points of his life and had strong convictions as to which of the two expedition leaders (Cummings) was first to set eyes on the great sandstone arch. In 1910, Judd served as student assistant to E. L. Hewett on the Archaeological Institute of America's expedition to El Rito de los Frijoles, New Mexico.

Neil arrived in Washington on June 20, 1911, to find himself the youngest member of the Smithsonian's staff in anthropology. The new natural history building, since rechristened the National Museum of Natural History, was still uncompleted but was being readied for opening to the public. His first task as Aide in the Division of Ethnology, at a starting salary of \$900 per annum, was the unpacking of anthropological collections that had been in storage since they were received from the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. In 1918 he became Assistant Curator in the Department of Anthropology; from 1919-1930 he was Curator of American Archeology, Division of Archeology; and in 1930 he became Curator of the Division of Archeology, from which position he retired in 1949.

In his curatorial role, Neil was primarily responsible for receiving, accessioning, and maintaining the national collections of archaeological materials. The National Museum was then given little money for fieldwork in anthropology, its primary function being the preservation, cataloging,

and maintenance of the sizable increments of specimens collected in the field by or through Bureau of American Ethnology personnel. Neil originated or perfected the various card files and other record systems by which the source, cultural affiliation, and whereabouts of every item in the Division of Archeology were recorded, so far as they could be ascertained. His ultimate goal was a system of controls whereby any item could be located and retrieved for examination within 5 to 10 minutes. This aim was not entirely realized, but his strong drive to place accurate and full provenience data on all specimens, photos, and original records turned over to the division under his charge have made these unusually well-documented collections a unique source of research and exhibit materials. For most of his time as a curator, Neil operated with a very limited staff and little or no trained professional assistance. In very large part, the work of documenting specimens and collections prior to the 1930s was carried out by him personally, as is evidenced by his neatly penciled notes and comments on many of the catalog cards.

Despite the time-consuming, exacting, and often frustrating curatorial responsibilities with which he was saddled during most of his professional career, Neil carried on an active program of field investigations while on the museum staff. In 1914, in preparation for the proposed Hall of Man exhibit at the 1915 Pacific-California International Exposition at San Diego and under sponsorship of the School of American Research, he supervised the reproduction by a glue mold process of Mayan stone monuments at the ruins of Quirigua, Guatemala. In 1915 he made an archaeological reconnaissance of Indian house mounds in and near Willard, Beaver City, Paragonah, Kanab, and Cottonwood Canyon, Utah, and examined the Spanish Diggings Indian stone quarries in Wyoming, all for the Bureau of American Ethnology. Work at Paragonah continued in 1917. In the same year, he directed the partial excavation and restoration of the great cliff ruin of Betatakin for the U.S. Department of the Interior. In 1918 he made a reconnaissance of the Walhalla Plateau in Arizona for the Bureau of American Ethnology; the Bureau also sponsored investigations in Cottonwood Canyon, Utah, in 1919, and at Toroweap Valley, Mt. Trumbull, Pariah Plateau, House Rock Valley, and Bright Angel Creek in Utah and Arizona in 1920. In 1920 he also visited Chaco Canyon for the National Geographic Society in search of a significant site with promise for a long-term research project. This led to major excavation program (1921-1927) under Society sponsorship at the 500-room ruin of Pueblo Bonito and other nearby sites, which is considered by many to be Judd's major contribution to American archaeology.

Neil was also directly involved in the search of southwestern ruins for datable wood and charcoal specimens for the early tree-ring dating operations by Dr. A. E. Douglas of the University of Arizona. In 1923, with support of the National Geographic Society, he led the First Beam Expedition to sites in Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, and he was leader of the Third Beam Expedition to sites in Arizona in 1929. His southwestern research orientation was briefly interrupted by investigations for the Bureau of American Ethnology of Indian burials discovered in a rockshelter on Wolf Creek, Russell County, Kentucky. In the same year he visited the Folsom Quarry in New Mexico for the National Museum. In the summer of 1929 he carried out a ground reconnaissance of prehistoric irrigation canals in the Gila and Salt River valleys, and this was followed by a detailed aerial survey in 1930 in which the U.S. War Department cooperated with the Bureau of American Ethnology, with Judd providing the scientific direction. His recommendation for a thorough analysis of all maps of the modern canal systems in the region and their collation with the prehistoric canals was never implemented. The subsequent destruction of many of the prehistoric irrigation works covered by this survey makes the surviving negatives a resource of prime importance for reference, record, and scientific research purposes.

Neil was a member of, and held various offices in, several professional organizations. From 1915 on, he held memberships in the Anthropological Society of Washington and the American Anthropological Association, serving as president of the former from 1925 to 1927 and of the latter in 1945. He was a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president and chairman, Section H, 1939), and the Society for American Archaeology (president 1939). He was a member of the Cosmos Club for more than 50 years.

In the profession and outside of it, recognition of Judd's achievements and ability came from

many sources. He was elected to life membership in the National Geographic Society in 1925. He served on the National Research Council, Division of Anthropology and Psychology (1925-1928, 1931-1932, 1937-1939), and on the Advisory Board of the Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, from 1927 to 1947. In 1935 he was United States delegate and Smithsonian Institution representative to the seventh American Scientific Congress in Mexico City and also Smithsonian representative to the second Assembly of Pan-American Geography and History in Washington. In 1940 he served as U.S. National Museum delegate to the eighth American Scientific Congress in Washington. On retirement, he was appointed Honorary Associate in Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution and received a letter of commendation from President Truman. He was twice given the Franklin L. Burr Award (1953, 1962) of the National Geographic Society. In 1965 he received the Alfred Vincent Kidder award from the American Anthropological Association, a particularly gratifying event because of the long and close friendship between Judd and Kidder. He was an invited speaker at the dedication of the headquarters and visitors center for Betatakin Ruin, Navaho National Monument, Kayenta, Arizona, in 1966. In the same year he was the recipient of a special Interior Department award from Secretary Stewart Udall.

My first meeting with Neil Judd was in the summer of 1929, when I was a member of the University of Arizona field party at Turkey Hill Pueblo near Flagstaff under "The Dean," Byron Cummings. Neil and Lyndon Hargrave of the NGS Third Beam Expedition stopped briefly at our camp for dinner, partly to tell us that they believed the gap in tree-ring dating had been closed, as indeed it had been. Our next meeting came in August 1936, when I reported to him for duty as newly appointed Assistant Curator of Archeology at the National Museum, where he was to be my administrative superior for the next 13 years. My first major assignment was the sorting, classification, and listing for accessioning of a major WPA collection from Buena Vista Lake, in Kern County, California. By the time this task was done, I had learned how exacting his curatorial standards were. Every piece had to be measured, tersely described for ready recognition, and then listed by full provenience—all this done by myself and by hand, and without assistance from museum aides or other helpers, of whom there then were all too few for this phase of the operations. I was readily given permission to use the material for publication, provided I would agree to study it and do my writing outside official working hours, which then ran Monday through Friday, and Saturday until 1 p.m.

During the 13 years I served under Neil, I developed a deep respect for his industry, his high standards for professional work and writing, and his skill at dealing with public inquiries for information and opinions. He worked long hours every day, usually beginning well before the work day officially started. Answering official correspondence came first; curators prepared the responses to queries, and letters were signed by the museum's director or the institution's secretary. A gifted letter writer, Neil performed with equal skill whether he was answering a highly technical query from a professional colleague or providing a deftly phrased noncommittal response that would leave the public inquirer pleased to learn what he had found, whether or not it was authentic or of any real importance. In other circumstances, where he chose to terminate a disagreeable or profitless correspondence, he could be blunt and to the point.

His continual striving for perfection in writing delayed the appearance of many of his papers and undoubtedly reduced substantially the number of items in his bibliography. Neil habitually wrote in long hand, with pencil; I never saw him composing on a typewriter. In my first few years at the museum, when I came to the division office for research after hours and on weekends the waste basket beside his desk not infrequently held masses of yellow legal-size paper covered with his running script, heavily marked up with red or blue pencil, and then, after frequent revisions, discarded for a fresh start next week. Some of these sheafs consisted of 20-30 pages, and undoubtedly represented several weeks of patient writing, all scrapped when they failed to measure up to his standards.

Outside official hours, Neil was a genial host with ready wit and an accomplished raconteur. Dinners with him at the Cosmos Club sometimes turned into a rare opportunity for a newcomer to meet leading figures of the 1930s in southwestern archaeology, and on occasion even to visit informally with such historic personalities as W. H. Jackson. Enthusiastic azalea growers, Neil and

Anne developed a floral setting for their Silver Spring home that made springtime visits there memorable.

Though never a teacher after his professional career as an archaeologist began, Neil was always ready to help younger people in whom he recognized promise. Among those who, in their earlier years, worked with and for him in field, laboratory, or library and who later went on to their own productive careers were H. B. Collins, Jr., B. J. Meggers, F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., H. B. Roberts, Karl Ruppert, and R. B. Woodbury. Although he did not regard himself as a trailblazer, Neil's example surely eased the pathway of scholarship for these and many others unnamed here.

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