

service apprenticeships and a cooperative drama movement through the Institute of the Theater of the College and the Mohawk Drama Festival, of which he was vice-president. He was also president of the Schenectady Philharmonic Orchestra Society and of the Antique Collectors' League of America. Under his hand Union became the cultural center of its community.

While conferring with officers of the General Electric concerning the Company's support of post-graduate summer courses for high school science teachers, he suffered a heart attack of which he died on January 30, 1945. He is survived by his widow, Marian Stickney Osgood, and by two sons, Lieutenant Herbert Osgood Fox, U.S.N.R., and Ensign Harold Dixon Fox, U.S.N.R.

C. K. S.

PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS

Philip Ainsworth Means was born at Boston on April 3, 1892, a son of James and Helen Godell (Farnsworth) Means. He prepared for Harvard at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Connecticut, and at Noble and Greenough's. Travel in Europe stimulated in him a deep interest in French and Spanish literature and in anthropology. As an undergraduate at Harvard he specialized in the latter, in which his unusual facility in language gave him a wide margin of advantage over his rivals. While still an undergraduate he was chosen to accompany the famous Yale-National Geographic Society expedition led to Peru by Hiram Bingham. The adventures of those eight months were enough to make any young man who participated in them a life-long devotee of Peruvian antiquities.

In 1916 Means took his B.A. as of the Class of 1915, and the next year he received his M.A. His *History of the Spanish*

Conquest of Yucatan and of the Itzas, which was published in 1917, or one of several of the other works which followed closely, would have made a good doctoral thesis, but Means had no time to bother with the formal requirements for the Ph.D. He travelled in Peru and Bolivia for several years, working for learned societies and for the Wonalancet Company. From 1916 to 1919 he was honorary collaborator in archeology of the United States Museum, and in 1920 he became director of the National Museum of Archeology at Lima. However, the Peruvian government failed to provide the necessary funds, and in May, 1921, shaken in health and discouraged, Mr. Means returned to the United States.

This experience did not shake Mr. Means' love of Peru, where he had the ardent support of scholarly circles. In fact the wider interest awakened among foreign scholars than among North Americans by his various books made him sometimes humorously critical of the United States. This tendency became more pronounced when the New Deal got under way. Indeed his mind so dwelt in the field of his scholarly interests that at time he was wont to complain that he could express himself more clearly in Spanish than in English.

From 1921 to 1927 Mr. Means was an associate in anthropology with the Peabody Museum at Harvard. These years were passed largely in travel and research in every important archive from Stockholm to Rome. Out of these studies came a shift in his interests from anthropology to history. In March, 1924, he settled down in Stockbridge to write, but after two years there he abandoned the town as "too pleasant, gay, and costly," and settled at Pomfret, Connecticut, where, but for trips abroad, he remained for the rest of his life.

In 1931 appeared the *Ancient Civilization of the Andes* on which Mr. Means had labored for years. It became the

standard textbook on Inca society and for the first time made him as famous in the United States as abroad. This was followed by a quick procession of important volumes, perhaps the most famous being the *Fall of the Inca Empire and the Spanish Rule in Peru, 1530-1780*. Upon re-visiting Peru in 1933 he found himself somewhat of a national figure and the recipient of the Order of the Sun.

In his later years Mr. Means began to project a great work on the pre-1494 voyages from Europe towards and to America. As he foresaw, this was too long a task for a scholar who had, like himself, reached the middle years. These researches brought him into closer contact with the American Antiquarian Society, and he was elected to membership in April, 1935. Mr. Brigham assisted him particularly on his book on the Newport tower, which reopened what scholars had assumed to be a closed question.

Mr. Means' marriage on April 18, 1934, to Louise Munroe, an old friend, completely changed what had hitherto been a somewhat lonely life. He died at Boston on November 24, 1944, and was buried at Pomfret. He is survived by his widow and by a brother, Dr. James Howard Means, of Boston.

In a science as swiftly changing as anthropology, the pre-eminence of authority is short-lived. It has been pointed out as proof of Mr. Means' greatness that it was not until the year of his death that younger scientists began to break down the chronological theory of his famous book of fourteen years before. His historical achievements will stand unquestioned for a much longer time.

C. K. S.

FRANK JOHNSON METCALF

Frank Johnson Metcalf rose from a life of quiet and modest beginnings to become the country's leading authority

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