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Ethnology

A. Hayes

C. Miles

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the little loving couple has again embroiled itself with the minions of the law. We hope that justice is done.

Many members of the department left Albuquerque's dust storms during the vacation. Shirley Robinson, Margaret Bliss, Jewell Baker, Wesley Bliss, Eli Baker, Bob Wyatt, Wes Hurt, Otto Hammersmith, Bob Easterday, Marcus Sloan, and Harry Meyers went on an extended field trip to Colorado. They returned unhampered but a bit out of temper with the snow which they exchanged for Albuquerque dust. From all reports the trip was successful. We hope to include a more detailed report of the expedition in our next issue.

Lehmer and Scanlon made a trip to Blanding, Utah, where they met Mr. and Mrs. Lehmer, and spent the rest of the vacation cruising around Utah. The storm made impossible for them to carry out their plans for archaeological work.

Al Hayes and a few of his brothers took Horace Greeley's advice and went west. They too encountered road difficulties.

Dr. Hawley went to Miami, Arizona to visit her family, while Nan Glenn took charge of the hounds.

And the rest of us stayed home and studied.....well, anyway we stayed home.

Frank Hibben and Walt Taylor went after "kitties" in the Sandias during the vacation and three panthers fell before them. With one dog, these trappers in one day tracked down and shot what is probably the major part of the population of these varmints in the Sandias. Good hunting. Muy hombres.

What is it that makes Bloom's cheeks so red? Ask Walt or Gene.

Ask Wes Hurt why people wear clothes.

We would like to know if there is any study made of the incidence of Slavic blood in pin pushers or if any correlation has been found between the two.

Thanks to Carolyn Miles the much discussed Horseshoe tournament will come off soon. She has loaned us the family set. Watch the bulletin board in the Anthropology lecture room for the date. Goggin and Baker carrying on!

Ethnology

Now that the Easter ceremonies at the Pueblos are over there is little in the way of dances that are open to the public until May when San Felipe celebrates its Saints day. The second week of this month there are four dance ceremonies (forbidden to the whites) at Isleta, and at the same town a scalp, also closed to outsiders, is usually held on the fourth Sunday from Easter. However a dance at Laguna is about due and a "squaw dance" in the Canoncito area is rumored, but definite dates are not yet available. That the Policia C.C.C. camp on the Vallecitos is throwing a fiesta Sunday April 4, to celebrate the third year of the C.C.C., may be of interest to some. Some of the boys from Jemez will dance.

A. Hayes

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Department of Anthropology, Chicago, Illinois

From El Palacio, February, 1937

At Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico, the Indian women are carrying on the oldest industry of this area, making yucca ring baskets. The mats are made of the yucca which is plentiful around there. The rings are made of the squash bush (*Rhus trilobata*). The mats are woven in an over three, under three technique. The mat is sprinkled with water and pounded on a flat stone before the ring is placed. The protruding ends of the yucca mat are bent over the ring and tied with yucca thread. The ends of the mat are clipped evenly around and the basket is ready for use.

From Kiva, February, 1937

Silverwork, among the Navajos, like weaving is a comparatively recent art. The art was learned from Mexican silversmiths between 1850 and 1860. The earliest made jewelry had no settings, but later garnet, carnelian, coral, abalone shell, and malachite were set in silver. Turquoise did not come into use until 1900. There are two techniques employed in silversmithing, hammering and casting. Casting was first used, but hammering is much more common at the present time, although combinations of the two are also common. Bracelets were the first articles made by the Navajos in both copper and silver. Cast bracelets are much rarer than hammered and represent some of the finest work done by the Navajos. The bow guard was very common in the old days and they were either cast or hammered. The flower forms used in the necklaces although they are commonly called "squash blossoms" closely resemble the flower of the inner floral envelope of the sunflower. The older types of Concha belts had two triangular holes in the center, separated by a bar, through which was run the strap forming the belt. The best Concha belts are of plain silver only, without the turquoise sets. The finest deep blue turquoise which the Navajos use are traded from Santo Domingo traders. They come from Los Cerrillos, New Mexico. Some of the mines on the Navajo reservations are known only by the Indians.

From the Mesterkey

The work on Ancient man in the Mojave desert of Arizona, which has been carried on throughout the past year, resulted in the finding of 2,903 artifacts, the majority of which were knives, dart points, scrapers, manos, and metates, many cores, and rejects and hammerstones.

From Indians at work, March 1, 1937

A prehistoric cornfield and a domed ceremonial chamber or council house at Moccasin, Georgia has been made a national monument. According to a Creek legend, their ancestors came from far west of the Mississippi river, making a stand against their enemies on the banks of the Ocmulgee river. This ceremonial chamber may have some connection with the kivas of the Southwest. In this same area have been found artifacts of the Folsom type.

C. Miles