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ADDITIONAL PUEBLO CEREMONIES—1939

JOHN M. GOGGIN

January 6, Sia, Corn Dance

January 15-20, Santa Ana, Ka'tsina Dance ¹

February-March, Jemez, Ceremonial corn grinding in the evenings several times a week by the women's societies. Singing was done by members of the Sun Society

March 13, Isleta, Circle Dance for the opening of the ditches

March 26, April 2, Jemez, Dance scheduled in the kiva for the opening of the ditches

April 6, Jemez, Ka'tsina Dance

April 7, Jemez, Ka'tsina (?) Dance

April 9, Jemez, Easter Corn Dance

April 9, Santa Ana, Easter Corn Dance

April 9, Cochiti, Easter Corn Dance

April 9, San Felipe, Easter Corn Dance

April (around Easter), Santa Ana, Spring Ka'tsina Dance

April 9, Sia, Easter Corn Dance

April 9, Sandia, Foot Races

April 9, Isleta, Foot Races

April 9, Santo Domingo, Easter Corn Dance

April 10, Santo Domingo, Corn Dance. This was danced as usual by the two kiva groups. The Koshare and Quiraina were not in costume but there were a number of individuals, dancing alongside the costumed dancers, who had two small wisps of corn husks in their hair and possibly were clowns. Contrary to custom the men wore their hair in a *chongo*. Each had a tuft of parrot feathers on top of his head, and another tied to the *chongo*. Two long macaw tail feathers were inserted in the *chongo* so they stood up behind the head.

April 11, Santo Domingo, Corn Dance. According to the Indians this was to be the "best day." Early in the morning the Koshari (painted white with black dots) and the Quiraina (painted brown on one side of the body and black on the other) made their usual rounds of the pueblo, visiting houses. Immediately after 10:00 the Turquoise Kiva dancers appeared. There were over 100 dancers in the group and a chorus of approximately 50. Accompanying them were 10 Koshari, who danced among the ranks and repaired dance costumes when necessary. This group danced for about 45 minutes before the Squash Kiva dancers appeared. There were almost as many dancers in this group as in the other and they were accompanied by the Quiraina. Each kiva then danced again and then twice more in the afternoon. The men did not have their hair done up in a *chongo* this day, but left loose down the back instead.

1. For this and the following Santa Ana material the author wishes to thank Mr. Wesley Hurt of the Museum of New Mexico.

The Koshari and Quiraina had one large knot of hair with corn shucks tied around it on the tops of their heads. The *tablitas* were unusual in that all of them worn by the women of the Squash kiva had squash blossoms painted on them. The flowers had six yellow petals and black centers with yellow dots. The *tablitas* worn by the other kiva did not have any distinguishing characteristics. It was not until each kiva group was in its second dance that the Koshari and Quiraina attempted any clowning.

April 12, Santo Domingo, Corn Dance. Very similar to the preceding day. Only difference in costume noted was that some of the Koshari had sparrow hawk feathers tied to the corn husks around their hair.

April 16, Isleta, Foot Races

April 16, Sandia, Foot Races. The course is on the mesa that rises just east of the pueblo. It is 400 yards long and runs E. and W. About 10:15 a.m. the Governor came out and set up posts at each end of the course. Soon after, women began to come out with brooms until there were six of them sweeping the race course to remove rocks, thorns, etc. They and the Governor returned to the pueblo when the track was ready. About 11:00 a.m. the racers came out of the kiva and the first group walked in single file to the far end of the course and circled the post four times. The second group then appeared and duplicated these actions at the near end of the course. The race was in charge of the war captain who carried a bow and some red painted arrows in his hand. Ollas of water were brought out for the racers. The first pair of runners started at the east end of the track and ran west, whereupon another pair started back. This continued until five pairs had run each way. These first 20 runners made no attempt to run fast, merely pacing each other. They were for the most part old men who could not have run fast. After the first period of slow running the younger men and boys began to run and the race started in earnest. They ran quite fast, the war captain stationed himself at the middle of the course and pacing each runner for a short distance. The racers, as a rule, wore only a breech clout, bow guard (either plain leather or decorated), and foot gear. Some ran bare foot, others wore tennis shoes, track shoes, regular Pueblo moccasins, or Taos beaded moccasins.

April 23, Sandia, Foot Races

May 1, San Felipe, Fiesta Day, Corn Dance. The Koshari added a discordant note by taking up a collection from the numerous white visitors. One Koshari amused the crowds by riding around the pueblo on a bicycle.

May 2, Jemez, Communal Rabbit Hunt

June 24, Santa Ana, Corn Dance and Chicken Pull

June 25, Santa Ana, Chicken Pull

June 29, Santa Ana, Corn Dance and Chicken Pull