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## Man the Master and the Lowly Beasts

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Burials are usually made on an isolated island and the body is enclosed in a log-cabin-like frame work of logs covered over with slabs.

The Seminole are remarkably free in their relations with the white man's law. They are allowed to hunt game at any time of the year but do incur the game warden's wrath when they sell it or trade their game for whiskey. They are allowed to settle their own homicides and are never brought to trial for them. The usual punishment for murder is banishment for a prescribed length of time.

J.M.Goggin

MAN the MASTER and the LOWLY BEASTS

OF

A group of anthropological rhymes

Evolution

I cannot help but muse aloud  
And, doing so, be awfully proud  
That Man, in rising from the Brink  
Has left behind his beastial stink.

In eyes and ears and digits too,  
The ape, the monk, and I, and you,  
We're all alike;----now wait, let's think:  
Ah yes, it's Man that's lost the stink.

But there are times in Picture shows  
And locker rooms, when Heaven knows  
One's much too tired to stop and think  
Which one has lost, which kept the stink!

Mythology

Sweet Hebe in reverse,  
Old man in White  
The gutter's nurse,  
The horses' wight  
In darkness while we mortals play,  
Thy own recepticle  
Doth fill  
And slowly push away.

No golden chalice rare  
But fluted tin;  
No song is there  
But muted din.  
No piper plays his graded reed;  
No company of gods  
But clods.  
And lo, no Ganymede.

The Showoff

The posterior portions of fireflies  
Are all that anyone sees,  
But a strictly unbiased opinion  
Will grant them more than these.

And so in the case of the Race of Man:  
 What is overt is not all.  
 But as in the case of the firefly:  
 The repressed may be mightily small!

Walt Taylor

Review of Stations paeolithiques du Sud-ouest Wyoming by Etienne B. Renaud from "Revue anthropologie", vo. 46, nos. 7-9, pp 216-238.

**Brief:-** This article is similar in nature to one in English issued by the University of Denver last year. In the summer of 1935, two amateur archaeologists discovered near Lyman, Wyoming, on the Lincoln Highway a number of campsites and workshops having what appear to be Paleolithic types of implements similar to those of Eastern Europe. Dr. Renaud was notified of this discovery and promptly investigated; the results were the discovery of 1,100 implements of what he terms "Chellean, Acheulean, and Clactonian" types, and nine sites of these interesting occurrences. These sites do not extend much farther west than a few miles west of Lyman, and are found along an old river terrace.

The type of country in which these sites occur is dry, sand-gravel desert with no vegetation other than a low-lying desert shrub form. There are so-called ancient implements which are distinguished by their size and by being covered with patination and "desert varnish", the second type is that of small finished implements of quartzite without patination and "desert varnish". These so-called ancient implements have one other diagnostic feature which shows in a number of cases; this is "rolling."

Dr. Renaud's earliest type he calls "Chellean" and is characterized by "Chellean type of coup de poings". The material is chert and heavily patinated. A few "Pre-Chellean" and "Acheulean" coup de poings have been recognized according to Dr. Renaud.

**Critique:-** The illustrated material in the article is rather poor, being incomplete, and none of the specimens shown show any form of the "rolling" which typifies the earliest group. For the most part the implements are similar to many which Dr. Holmes a number of years ago illustrates in his work on American lithic industries (B.A.E., bull. 65) as being rejects. Also chert is an easily patinated material; there are a number of specimens in the collections of the Laboratory of Anthropology coming from a cache near Tucumcari which show a patination to a depth of slightly over a quarter of an inch. These specimens are not very old, not much over two or three centuries. "Desert varnish", the other diagnostic item, has been noticed on many specimens from the Eastern area of New Mexico; this is indicative of age, but it may not take centuries under dry, hot, and windy conditions all of which are fulfilled at these sites. The unpatinated and unvarnished material and implements are all of quartzite, a material which undergoes but slight changes in relation to the other used materials. We might assume that these unpatinated implements may be of the Historic Period, and their makers used the terraces for their workshops as did the prehistoric Indians, and that the patinated implements are those rejects (as Holmes has pointed out) found in many workshops of the former Indians, but being of the Prehistoric period. Tipi-rings are also very abundant in the neighborhood of all these workshops.

Even with the above criticism, it is best that this material be further investigated by geologists and other archaeologists