

#13

- P13-1: Silver City
- P13-2: El Vals de los Paños
- P13-3: Silver City, New Mexico
- P13-4: The Coyote
- P13-5: Coyotes
- P13-6: El Vals de los Paños



Edificio Bell Block , Silver City (cortesía Mark Nohl, New Mexico Magazine)

SILVER CITY

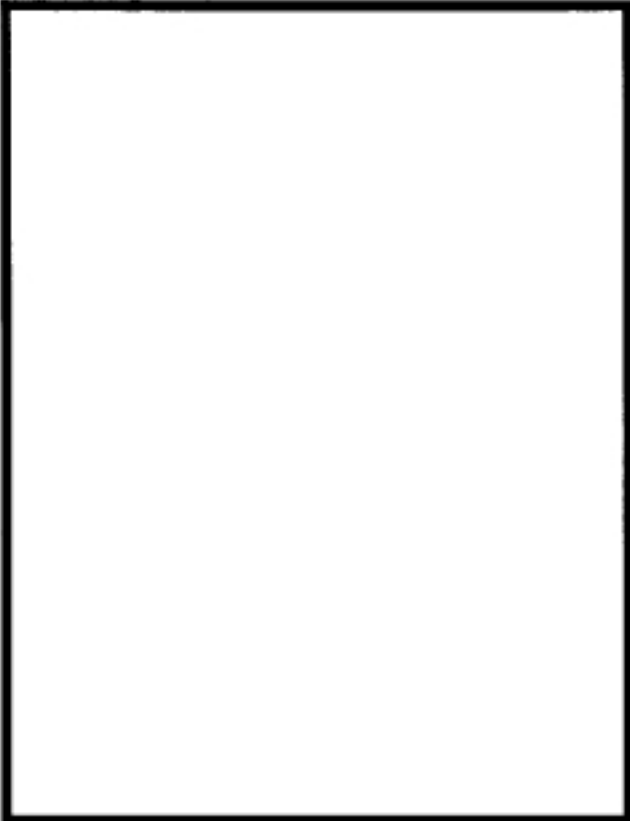
Los primeros habitantes en esta área eran los Indios Mogollón. Ellos edificaron pueblos y habitaciones en las escarpadas. Siguieron los Indios Apache. Los Apaches extrajeron cobre de la tierra y lo usaban para hacer las puntas de sus flechas.

Los españoles también sacaron cobre. Un coronel, José Manuel Carrasco llegó a Santa Rita en el año 1800 y abrió una mina. En 1870 otro hombre, el Capitán John Bullard, descubrió plata. El ferrocarril llegó en 1881 y los teléfonos en 1883. En 1893 los precios de la plata bajaron rápidamente pero Silver City ya tenía muchos ranchos. Hubo un diluvio en 1897 que hundió una calle 35 pies en un día.

Hoy en día en la área de Silver City hay florestas, parques, ruinas de los Indios Mogollón, y minas de cobre. La universidad Western New Mexico está localizada en Silver City. Durante los años 50's se filmó allí una película clásica titulada, Salt of the Earth. El tema de esta fue tocante a una huelga de los trabajadores de las minas.



From Music of the "Bailes" in New Mexico, International Folk Art Foundation



La huella... o rastro de un
coyote.

SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO

The Mogollón Indians were the first inhabitants of the Silver City area. They constructed pueblos and dwellings in the cliffs of the Gila Wilderness. Then came the Apache Indians. The Apaches used to take silver out of the ground and make it into arrow points.

Later, the Spanish also mined copper. José Manuel Carrasco arrived at Santa Rita in the year 1800 and established a mine there. In 1870, Captain John Bullard discovered silver. The railroad came by in 1881, and the telephone came in 1883.

In 1893, the price of silver fell considerably. That didn't affect the area too much, since many ranches had already been established. In 1897, there was a great flood. One of the streets ended up under 35 feet of water in just one day.

Nowadays there are forests, parks, Indian ruins, and copper mines in and around Silver City. Western New Mexico University is located there also.

During the early 1950's a movie titled "Salt of the Earth" was filmed. The movie was a documentary of a real happening. The movie was about a strike that had been staged a few years before by many of the mine workers of the area. Because of their efforts, they had been able to obtain better wages and benefits.

THE COYOTE

Coyotes are common in all 33 of New Mexico's counties. It is an animal that can survive in almost any environment. The Coyotes that roam in the mountainous regions are normally bigger in size and their color is usually darker. Also their hair is coarser than that of coyotes that live in desert regions of the state.

Coyotes will eat frogs, rabbits, snakes, sheep, fruit, birds, eggs, and mice. Sometimes they even eat deer. Coyotes can live to be anywhere from 10 to 18 years of age. Every year the female coyote gives birth to 5 to 7 pups. Both parent coyotes kill animals and take some of the meat to their young. Coyotes howl at night and also in the early mornings. Some coyotes could have rabies.

The worst enemy of the coyote is man. In times past, their skins used to be used in the production of clothing. Many ranchers kill coyotes in order to prevent the loss of sheep or cattle.

Coyotes live in groups of up to a dozen. They pair up and together coyotes have been known to live together for many years. There is a Navajo legend about a man called "Coyote Man." The man in this story is very astute like a coyote.

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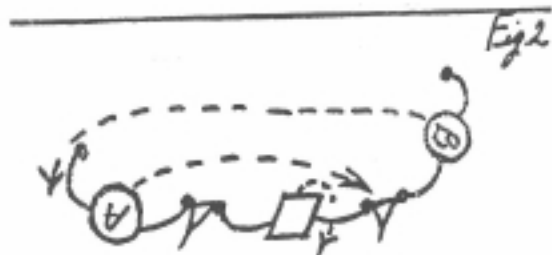
El Vals de los Paños

Hay dos grupos, cada uno de dos mujeres y un hombre. Se usa el paso de vals. No se dejan caer los paños.

- I. Los dos grupos bailan para adelante por 4 tiempos. Luego bailan para atrás por 4 tiempos. Se repite una vez.



- II. Se levantan los brazos. Las mujeres "A" pasan debajo de los brazos de los otros dos. Las mujeres "B" pasan por el lado izquierdo del hombre. Los hombres voltean a su derecha.



- III. Los hombres dan media vuelta a la izquierda. Las mujeres "B" pasan por debajo de los brazos de los otros dos. Las mujeres "A" pasan al lado de los hombres. Empiezan otra vez con paso #1.

