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## News

Department of Anthropology

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**October** (middle), Jemez, Zuñi Ka'tsina dance (closed).<sup>4</sup>

**October 31-November 2**, on one of these days, in practically all the Pueblos there are ceremonies of various sorts, gifts to the padres, and to the dead, placed on the graves.

**November 12**, Tesuque, Fiesta Day. Corn Dance or Buffalo Dance.

**November 12**, Jemez, Fiesta Day. A very good corn dance usually attended by a large number of participants. Large numbers of Navajos and some Jicarilla Apache as well as surrounding Pueblo Indians attend.

**December 25, 26, 27**, at all the Pueblos there are dances at this time, and the Mexican Matachina is given at many places. In some pueblos there is dancing in the church on Christmas Eve. Dances in this period may include Buffalo, Deer, and Comanche dances. Worthy of special note is the Western Pueblo festival, the Shalako of the Zuñi. The date is never known until only a little time before the ceremony but it customarily is given the latter half of November or the first of December.

**September to November**, at San Juan, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, masked Ka'tsina dances after harvesting.<sup>5</sup>



## NEWS

### PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Sherboone Washburn, Harvard graduate student, has just returned from the Harvard Institute of Human Relations-Johns Hopkins Expedition to Siam and Borneo to study gibbons and oranges in their native habitats.

Dr. T. D. Stewart has recently measured a skull of a Virginia Indian which is the largest so far recorded for man. It has 2,200 c. c. in contrast to 2,030 of Turgenev.

Gregoire Levin, of the Bekhterev Institute for Brain Research, has made examinations of hundreds of brains and states that signs of inferiority are as frequent on the brains of prominent civilized men as they are on those of mental defectives and savages. There appears to be a method for determination of status of the individual by a megascopic examination of the brain.

4. Parsons: *Pueblo of Jemez*: Phillips Academy, Andover.

5. Parsons, Elsie: *Social Organization of the Tewa of New Mexico*: A. A. A. Mem. 36.

The Government of the Republic of Guatemala has granted the Carnegie Institution permission to export for study parts of the skeletons found in the recent excavations at Uaxactun and Kaminal. The shipment consists of thirty-nine hands and six skulls, one of which contains teeth filled by a prehistoric dentist. The skeletal material must be returned to Guatemala within six months.—*Science*, September 10, 1937.

That *Sinanthropus pekinensis* is definitely a forerunner of modern Asiatic man through a less ancient type is the opinion of Dr. Franz Weidenreich, visiting professor of Anatomy at Peiping Union Medical College.

In Britain, the male is the weaker sex. For every 100 girls stillborn, there are 110 boys. One hundred and six and five-tenths boys are born alive for every 100 girls, but by puberty the numbers are about even. Around 20, women again outnumber men and the ratio rises throughout life.

That chimpanzees can become addicted to morphine in much the same way that man does has been demonstrated by Dr. S. D. Shirley Spragg, of the Yale Laboratories of Primate Biology. Lower animals, such as dogs, can become physiologically dependent upon the drug, but do not show the active addiction that characterizes this higher ape and man.

The School of Medicine of Georgetown University has established an institute for the comprehensive and investigative study of the brains of vertebrates which will be known as the Georgetown University Brain Research Institute. A complete study of brains of vertebrates, of the development of the human brain, of the function of the nuclei and fiber tracts, and of the neuropathology of the human brain will be made. The institute has already a well-equipped laboratory and is now building up its collection through contributions.

The Snyder Mountain expedition has returned to the American Museum from the exploration of the region west of the Mackenzie River from the 60th parallel to Peel River. Entirely new country was explored.—*Nat. Hist.*

## PERSONAL

T. D. McCown is instructor in Anthropology at California.

Dr. E. Haury is now head of the Department of Anthropology (formerly Archaeology) at the University of Arizona.

Dr. G. Seligman, African ethnologist, is teaching at Yale University.

Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn is now an assistant professor at Harvard, in the Department of Anthropology.

At the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research, several new appointments have been made. Edwin M. Ferdon has been appointed curator of branch museums and historical monuments; Mrs. Marjorie F. Tichy has been appointed preparator; Miss Hulda Hobbs, literary secretary and translator; Miss Jean Cady and Miss Sarah Hollenbach, part-time museum assistants.

Columbia University has a new associate professor of Anthropology, Dr. William Duncan Strong, formerly the senior ethnologist of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute.—*Mus. Notes*.

Frank M. Setzler is the newly appointed head curator of anthropology at the United States National Museum, after the death of Walter Hough. Mr. Setzler was acting curator before his new appointment.—*Mus. Notes*.

Dr. Robert Zingg is now an instructor in the Department of Anthropology at Denver University.

Dr. Goldenweiser, of the University of Oregon, is taking Dr. Linton's place at Wisconsin University during the latter's absence at Columbia.

Dr. Maurice Opler is at Reed College, Portland, teaching Dr. Goldenweiser's classes.

Dr. L. Eiseley has been appointed assistant professor appointed to the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at Colorado College.

J. Breasted, son of the Chicago orientalist, has been appointed to the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at Colorado College.

Dr. W. W. Hill has been appointed assistant professor of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico.

Dr. Florence Hawley, on leave of absence from the University of New Mexico, is teaching and doing research at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Fredericka de Laguna is an associate in Anthropology at the University of Washington.

Dr. A. Metraux is at the University of California for the first semester of this year during Dr. Lowie's absence at Yale.

Dr. J. P. Gillin has moved from the University of Utah to the Department of Sociology at Ohio State. His place was taken by M. E. Smith of Snow College.

[Erratum: Dr. L. Eiseley has been appointed to the staff of the University of Kansas, not to Colorado College.]

### ETHNOLOGY

In a recent (Oct. 12) Associated Press Dispatch, Dr. Kreiger, of the U. S. National Museum, tells of legends of wild Indians inhabiting the interior of Andros Island, Bahamas. Because of little exploration on the island Kreiger says that these Indians may possibly be some of the ancient Lucayans. However, this last summer, John M. Goggin of the Department of Anthropology of the University of New Mexico worked on Andros Island and found that these legendary Indians exist and that they are descendants of Negro-Seminole breeds who left Florida in the early part of the nineteenth century. A report of this archaeological and ethnological survey will soon be completed.

Harry Tschopik, Harvard graduate student, and John Adair, Wisconsin graduate student, did ethnological field work among the Ramah-Atarque Navajos during the summer under the supervision of Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, of Harvard.

An attack on the popular conception of cannibalism among primitive peoples has been delivered by Prof. Ashley-Montagu of New York University. He points out that ritualistic cannibalism and that of imperative necessity do not need to be misconstrued as regular out and out cannibalism. He rightly decries the popular traveler's misconception.

The Archbold 1936 expedition of the American Museum of Natural History into the Upper Fly Country of New Guinea has returned after a successful trip. Although the expedition, under the leadership of Richard Archbold and A. L. Rand, suffered an unfortunate accident to their aeroplane and were compelled to retreat by rafts, they demonstrated the value of this most modern of equipment in conquering one of the last outposts of the stone age.—*Natural History*.

Hans Helfritz has at last reached Shalwa, the site of one of Sheba's cities, and an important town of the ancient Sabeian civilization. He tells of his difficulties in fanatic South Arabia in the *Natural History* for September.

Wolfgang von Hagen, with his wife, visited the Colorado Indians of Ecuador who paint themselves a brilliant scarlet with a dye obtained from the crushed reeds of *Bixa orellana*. They live west of Quito near the headwaters of the Rio Palenque. Here they practice the strange rite of painting themselves thoroughly—a rite now no more than a "costumbre."—*Nat. Hist.*

Pre-pottery cultures of the Chilean coast have been studied through the last two and a half years by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bird. They have isolated several pre-pottery and pre-Spanish cultures and have been able to make some observations among the Alacaluf of the region.—*Nat. Hist.*

There are now 180 wells of an average depth of 500 feet on the lands of the Acoma Pueblo. They may usher in a new era of Indian agriculture there.

## NECROLOGY

Dr. J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist of the Smithsonian, died in Washington on October 14 at the age of 77. Much of his work was done in linguistics.

William Niven died at the age of 86 years, on June 3 of this year. Mr. Niven, in 1911, discovered prehistoric cities buried in the Valley of Mexico, Mexico D. F.

Arthur J. Poole, of the United States National Museum, died on July 3. He was 48 years old.

Adolf Erman, German Egyptologist, died June 26, 1937.

Percy Gardner, University of Oxford archaeologist, died July 19, 1937.

Madison Grant, American anthropo-geographer, died May 30, 1937.

Luigi Pernier, Italian archaeologist, died this year.

## ARCHAEOLOGY

J. Charles Kelley, U. N. M., 1937, reports the occurrence of deeply buried hearths in the Marathon Basin some fifty miles east and south of Alpine, Texas. The occurrence of many mammoth remains has also been noted. Two skeletons have been excavated at a depth of twelve feet and apparently were buried when the original soil surface was ten feet deeper than at present. Dr. E. A. Hooton, of Harvard, is making a study of the fragmentary skeletal material. The skulls are very primitive in appearance, reports Mr. Kelley.

The Southwest Museum is discouraging "pot hunters" by refusing to buy any archaeological specimens except those known to have been scientifically gathered.

A dig conducted by Mr. Otto Geist for the University of Alaska on the Punuk and St. Lawrence Islands, nearly 200 miles south of the strait in the Bering Sea, has revealed an

ancient and highly developed Eskimo culture ancestral to the modern Eskimo of today.

A rich treasure from Western Palestine of the troubled Egyptian era, 1500 to 1200 B. C., which the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago recovered at Armageddon, has arrived in Chicago. Carved ivory, gold specimens, and jewels make up the find.

So far the WPA excavations at Abbott Farm, New Jersey, by Drs. Dorothy Cross and Eugene Golonshtok, have not revealed anything of the famous Trenton Culture. Remains of a later, probably Delaware Indian, culture, are abundant, however.

The National Park Service's archaeological investigation on historic Jamestown Island, Virginia, is exceedingly fruitful. Cases of relics of this first colony are being stored for distribution to museums by J. C. Harrington, who is in charge.

The Soviet Academy of Sciences has an expedition to Azerbaidjan, a province west of the Southern Caspian Sea, studying the great stone structures there.

Miss F. Gardner and Miss D. Bate in excavating the bone beds of Bethlehem, Palestine, for the Wellcome-Marston Archaeological Research Expedition to the Near East, have found worked flints which J. Reid Moir believes of human and very early origin. Though the fauna has not been analyzed, there can be no doubt that it is very early Pleistocene and perhaps Upper Pliocene.

WPA workers in the Louisiana State Museum in New Orleans are constructing, under the supervision of Dr. H. J. Boekelman of Tulane, a permanent display of shells of the world and their uses.

M. Andre-Leroi-Gonham adds another feather to the cap of the inventive Eskimo when he claims for him a system of writing. If this ideographic writing should be substantiated, it would give us a new insight into the development of polar culture.



Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of the U. S. National Museum, has returned from his ninth season's work in southern Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. He reports that the expedition, on which he was accompanied by six volunteer students from different colleges, reached as far as the Commander Islands, where the Russians gave the party much friendly assistance. The party discovered, on a number of the central and western islands, a hitherto unsuspected strain of people that lived in those islands before the Aleuts. A so far unknown chipped stone culture was found on one of the westernmost American islands. The expedition received invaluable aid from the U. S. Coast Guard and the U. S. Navy.—*Science*.

Traces of human life entirely different from the Pueblo Indians, the Basket Maker Indians, or of the older Folsom bison hunters, have been found on excavating floors of caves in the Salt Lake region of Utah, by Dr. Julian H. Steward. Dr. Steward, of the Smithsonian Institution, did the work jointly for the Smithsonian Institution and the University of Utah. From the geology of the region, Dr. Steward estimates that the Salt Lake cave dwellers go back in the earliest to 10,000, or even 15,000 years ago. Some of the caves became dry and habitable about the time when old Lake Bonneville was receding. Hunting weapons of these people were found, and the archaeologist reports that they do not offer any evidence that these Utah cave dwellers were related to the Folsom bison hunters, though they may have been contemporaries in the Southwest. Dr. Steward suggests calling these Indians the Promontory people, from a cave on Promontory Point, where the culture first came to light. Features of their unusual culture include: a unique type of crude black pottery decorated by the thumbnails of the potters, soft soled moccasins, and a variety of gaming devices.—*Science*.

The National Museum of Canada has excavated a number of old Indian village sites in Quebec and in Prince Edward Island.—*Science*.

During the past summer, the University of Minnesota worked in an archaeological deposit in a bog in Itasca State Park, the source of the Mississippi River. The finds include some two thousand knife-marked, food-refuse animal bones, with bone and stone artifacts. The bone bed lies from 3.5 to 9 feet beneath the present surface of the bog. Among the bones rescued and identified in the field are those of bison (*Bison occidentalis*). Five stone artifacts were recovered from the bone bed, three of which are flake specimens with retouching, while the fourth and fifth are chopping tools chipped to rough, parallel faces, and retouched on the working edges.—*Science*.

Reports from the Peiping area indicate that famous archaeological sites near Chou-kou-tien are well within the present Japanese-Chinese battle zone. Scientists are concerned that the fighting will endanger the collections and studies of the geologists and archaeologists engaged in studying Peiping Man, as well as other scientific work in the Peiping area.—*Science*.

An expedition from the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, led by Dr. Edgar B. Howard, has unearthed a small and perfect stone point that is presumably the work of Folsom man, near Portales, New Mexico.—*Science*.

From June 21 to June 26, the one-hundredth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held in Denver, Colorado. Meetings of the Section on Anthropology were held in the Chappell House Branch of the Denver Art Museum. Several papers made comparisons of Southwestern archaeology with that of neighboring regions. E. B. Sayles reported on the Gila Pueblo excavations of the Hohokam Snaketown site, and discussed the indications of relationships of the Hohokam culture with those in the Basketmaker, Pueblo, Mogollon, Mexican, and Lower Mississippi areas. Forrest Clements reported on the archaeology of Oklahoma, especially of the Spiro Mound with its rich finds of material suggestive of Mexico. Northwestern

Mexican archaeology and its connection with the Southwest was outlined by Donald D. Brand, of the University of New Mexico. A paper on the sculptured panels in the Chichen Itza ball court was given by F. Martin Brown and George Minshall.

Several papers were concerned with local archaeological problems. W. S. Stallings, Jr., outlined the sequence of culture in the upper Rio Grande between the years 1100 and 1400. New developments at the Pueblo Grande site near Phoenix were described by Odd S. Halseth. Byron Cummings reported on work done at Kinishba, a ruin in western Arizona. The ruin will be restored in part. The Winona culture, which appears to be a northern extension of the Hohokam, was described in a series of papers by Colton, McGregor, and Hargrave. This culture, which occurs near Flagstaff, has well-developed ball courts and other southern characteristics.

Marie Wormington and Betty Holmes described chipping techniques exhibited by Yuma and Folsom artifacts. Other papers dealing with the problems of early man in America were given by E. B. Renaud on a chipped pebble industry in southern Wyoming, and by Charles Amsden on the ancient culture found along the shores of Lake Mohave, one of the large dry lake basins of southern California.

A group of papers having to do with ethnology were presented. Anne M. Cooke reviewed a season's work among the Northern Ute, making clear the strong preponderance of Basin culture in the group. Pueblo embroidery was discussed by F. H. Douglas. A detailed analysis of basketry of the Basketmaker culture was given by Earl H. Morris. Kenneth Chapman presented a paper illustrating the use of the human figure in Southwestern pottery painting. A report on the Santos, or sacred pictures and carvings of the New Mexico Mexicans was given by Mitchell Wilder. Certain striking similarities between the singing and musical instruments of Indian and Oriental groups were brought out in a paper by Frances Densmore.