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Summary of Papers Read at the April Meeting of the A.A.A.S., Southwestern Division

Department of Anthropology

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Square kivas probably evolved from natural room construction and are to be observed in such a state at Paako. They seem much more easy to explain than circular kivas built among rooms, as at Mesa Verde and in the Chaco, where a great deal of difficulty in such building would be encountered. Future investigation will undoubtedly reveal a great deal concerning kiva development. The square kiva may be a local and independent development in the Rio Grande, although the same type has also been found in the Little Colorado,⁸ Just how ancient it is, remains to be seen.

MARJORIE FERGUSON TICHY.

Curator of Archaeology—State Museum, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Supervisor of Kuaua excavation, 1934

Supervisor of Paako—fall and winter of 1936-1937.



SUMMARY OF PAPERS READ AT THE APRIL MEETING OF THE A.A.A.S., SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Southwestern division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held April 25-28 on the University of New Mexico campus. Three days of papers and discussion were followed by an all-day field trip to Jemez and Cochiti. The following are short summaries of the papers read in anthropology during the meeting. They are arranged in order of presentation.

The Lithic Industries of Southeastern Wyoming: E. B. Renaud, University of Denver.

Seventy sites, on which implements of chert and quartzite, with Clactonian technique of chipping are found, have been located in Wyoming. The implements found are percussion flaked and resemble most closely African artifacts. Most of the chipped stones are scrapers, choppers, cleavers, and a few axes. Some of them show rechipping and some are polished by wind and sand. The later type of artifact is somewhat smaller, and there are few sharp pointed stones. Few blades were found.

The paper was illustrated with slides showing the types of artifacts found, and some of the blades were displayed during the conference.

8. Numerous shards of Saint John's Polychrome, Pinedale Polychrome, Heshotauthla, and other Little Colorado types appeared in the refuse of the communal house of Paako, so the two regions had some contact with each other.

The Outer Walls of Chetro Ketl: W. W. Postlethwaite, Colorado College.

Around the exterior of the wall at Chetro Ketl, running parallel to the plaza, is another wall. The space between these two walls has been dubbed "the moat." The use of the structure is problematical, but it may have been used as a passage way for defense. The "moat" seems to have been made at a later date than the rest of the pueblo. Some of the masonry on the wall is better than the general Chetro Ketl masonry.

An Archaeological Survey of the Walhalla Glades, Grand Canyon, Arizona: Edward T. Hall, Jr., University of Arizona.

On the north rim of the Grand Canyon, in the Walhalla Glades, 273 sites, a number of which are merely one room sites and granaries, have been found in six square miles of territory. Ninety-two per cent of the pottery found is Pueblo II type, such as Tusayan Black on White. There is a great deal of variation in the architecture of the sites, but two main types were noted: (1) stone foundation, with a superstructure of perishable material; (2) typical Pueblo II masonry. The people were agricultural, and terraced the land so as to retain enough silt for farming. The Utah influence, which is not large at the beginning of the period, exceeds Southern and Southeastern influence, by the end of Pueblo II period.

Evidence for the Mogollon Culture from Neighboring Areas: Emil W. Haury, University of Arizona.

The four stages of Mogollon culture from the most recent to the oldest are: Mimbres, Three Circle, San Francisco, and Georgetown. The Georgetown phase is characterized by a scarcity of painted pottery and the presence of a highly polished red ware. The typical pottery types for the Mogollon area are: a red on black ware; a semi-polished black ware; and a polished red ware. The dating of the Mogollon phases has been done by correlating pottery from here with those in other areas, such as the Hohokam and northern Pueblo areas, which have been dated by tree ring studies.

Thus, San Francisco phase pottery has been found in Snaketown along with Pueblo I pottery of Northern Arizona, dated 750-900 A.D. The Mogollon culture is probably older than the oldest phase of the Hohokam. San Francisco wares have been found in all Hohokam sites from the Vahki phase of the Pioneer Hohokam. Black interioled pottery evidently arose about 500 A.D. in the Mogollon Area. Gila pottery and Sunset pottery are probably offshoots of this type.

There is a possibility that Mogollon culture is descended from the Cochise culture of Southern Arizona, and is ancestral to the other cultures of the Southwest.

The Basic Culture of the Early Pottery Making People Who Lived About the San Francisco Mountains, Arizona: Harold S. Colton, Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff.

In 1916, Dr. Colton discovered over a hundred small sites, mounds, and depressions in the pine woods about Flagstaff, Arizona. In 1927 he realized that the pottery found on those sites differed from the pottery found on the remains of the masonry pueblos of the same area. Over one hundred of these small sites have been opened, and the material culture studied. Dr. Colton has named the culture Cohinina Branch. The culture has been dated by dendrochronology between 700 and 1050 A.D. It is found from the Little Colorado, west to the Chino Valley, and from the Grand Canyon south to the San Francisco Mountains. With a tabulation of the material traits of the culture, it was seen that the culture had 75 per cent of the traits in common with the aboriginal Yuman culture, 59 per cent with the contemporary Mogollon culture, 53 per cent with the contemporary Pueblo culture, and 41 per cent in common with the contemporary Hohokam culture.

Dr. Colton also proposed the use of the name Patayan Walapai for the ancient peoples, for the branch which Mr. Gladwin calls the Yuma root, to avoid complications with the linguistic group. The group consists of the early pottery making people of the Colorado Valley, and related groups in the Mojave desert and on the plateau as far east as the Little Colorado River.

Supplementary Talk: Lyndon Hargrave, Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff.

Mr. Hargrave explored the extensive sites along the Colorado River. The culture in the area was archaeologically very poor. There was no indication of house sites, except cave shelters.

Dr. Vincent Petrullo discussed the possibilities and ways of getting WPA labor in archaeological investigations. In two and a half years, over \$3,000,000 has been spent by the government on archaeology, making it one of the major industries of the United States government.

Archaeological Dating Problems in Northeastern Tennessee: Roy Lassetter, University of Arizona. Read by title.

Tree Ring Dating in Alaska: Louis Giddings, Jr., Tucson, Arizona.

Spruce trees growing in Alaska have been used in cross dating, as well as logs found in permanently frozen grounds, and logs in silt

deposits. Cross dating from sections of wood has resulted in the construction of a "floating" chronology several hundred years in extent, a time scale for silt deposition. Future work can be expected to bring: (1) a climatic calendar extending from the present day back to the time of growth of the earliest buried trees; (2) a means for distinguishing the bones of modern animals from those of the Pleistocene era; (3) dating recent volcanic eruptions approximately from seams of ash in silt deposits; and (4) determining climatic trends in Alaska.

A Survey of Methods in Chronology: Mary Elizabeth Yelm, Mesa Verde National Park.

The chief methods of chronology are: (1) geochronology as indicated by geological periods, climatic changes in Post Glacial periods, and clay varves; (2) floral chronology as indicated by peat bog stratification and pollen analysis; tree rings; (3) faunal chronology as indicated by extinct and extant fauna; (4) typological chronology as indicated by the evolution of technique of manufacture and forms.

Flint Artifacts of the Great Plains: W. E. Baker, Boise City, Oklahoma.

The upper layers of soil in the territory studied are divided into three strata: Pliocene, Pleistocene, and Recent. The lower of these consist of caliche with a superstratum of red sands and clay of Pleistocene epoch, and the pluvial period following. Fossil remains of camel, horse, and rhinoceros have been found between the two beds. In the red sand and clay beds have been found bison, horse, and the Columbi Elephant, including a whole skeleton of the elephant. Over this layer are the extinct lakes and marshes in which the points have been found. The points are Folsomoid and Yuma, one hundred of which were found in dark discolored earth of the marsh, and seventy on a hill slope a quarter of a mile away. Recent points were found in less eroded places and closer to the surface.

Relation of Artifacts to Geological Structure and to One Another: Ele M. Baker, Amarillo, Texas.

This paper was presented as a sequel to the one given by W. E. Baker on the geology of the area. In addition to the Yuma, Folsom, and Folsomoid points described, there were three or four new types mentioned. Accompanied by exhibit.

A New Pottery Type from Eastern Arizona: Gordon C. Baldwin, Arizona State Museum, Tucson.

The new type of pottery called Kinishba Polychrome is a Pueblo IV pottery type representing an outgrowth of Four-Mile Polychrome.

It has a yellowish-buff background, and is decorated in black and red.

So far, this new type has been found only in Pueblo IV sites south of the Mogollon rim. The center of distribution, and probably of its origin as well, is Kinishba, a large Pueblo III and IV structure located near Fort Apache, Arizona. Kinishba polychrome has been reported by Haury from Cañon Creek cliff-dwellings to the west of Kinishba; Baldwin also picked up shards at Grasshopper ruin to the northwest. The yellowish slip may be due to the influence of Jeddito black on yellow, but the vessel shapes, areas decorated, paste and temper and styles of design are typically Four-Mile.

Preliminary Report on Sites in Coahuila, Mexico: Walter W. Taylor, Jr., Arizona State Teachers College, Flagstaff.

Twenty sites, caves, and shelters were explored. No pottery was found at any of them, and only one of the sites was in the open. Five of the sites had smoked roofs, two had cultural material, two showed pictographs and only one had any skeletal material. In one of the caves a checker weave sandal and a coil basket with a single rod foundation in the Big Bend technique were found. In another shelter a charred bone and a bone bead were found. The pictographs are characterized by the absence of zoomorphic elements. Red and yellow ochre paints were used, and black is rare if not absent.

Notes on the Archaeology of the Garabato and Janos Districts, Chihuahua: Robert Lister, University of New Mexico.

This paper included a report on the results of the University of New Mexico's 1936 field party in northwest Chihuahua. A ruin survey was made of the Garabato area, and stratigraphic excavation was carried on at two sites in the Municipio of Janos.

The Mechanical Removal of Dry Dust from Caves as an Aid to Archaeological Research (with model): Victor J. Smith, West Texas Historical and Scientific Society, Alpine.

Realizing that dry dust in caves is both a hazard to the workers and an impediment in finding artifacts and photographing in caves, Mr. Smith worked out a machine to remove the dust. The machine rests on a timber platform, 22 by 38 inches, with carrying handles and one wheel. The two units on the platform are a one-horsepower, air-cooled gasoline engine, transferring power by means of two V belts to the 12-inch commercial exhaust fan. The intake side of the fan is a six inch hose which in turn, divides into two four-inch lines which will serve one or two workmen each. To this may be attached either a wire supported canvas funnel about two by four inches at the large opening, or a nozzle, one and one-half inches in diameter,

screened, which may be used as a vacuum cleaner to remove dust from objects so that they may be studied by the workers.

The result of using the machine has been very favorable. Work is immensely speeded up, and is much more agreeable.

Archaeo-zoology: Lyndon Hargrave, Museum of northern Arizona.

A plea for greater attention to the preservation of zoological materials from archaeological excavations.

The Photography of Archaeological Materials in Natural Color: Paul E. Boucher and W. W. Postlethwaite, Colorado College.

The low cost and superior color reproduction of Kodachrome and Dufay-color film slides is receiving an increasing amount of attention by those interested in the photography of works of art such as pottery, paintings and sculpture.

Anthropology and the Museum: Katherine Bartlett, Museum of Northern Arizona.

Although archaeological and ethnological studies have been much improved in the last few years, the museums of the country have made little progress. Museums still go on showing large numbers of unrelated objects in the same cases. This condition prevails in the small museums connected with schools in the Southwest. Clear, well planned, co-ordinated exhibits, from which any person, student or general public, can quickly grasp an idea, is what every museum should strive for. The exhibits should be interesting and should interpret to the public the thrilling discoveries of anthropology which now it knows nothing about.

A Renaissance of Maricopa Pottery Making: Odd S. Halseth, City Archaeologist, Phoenix, Arizona.

The Maricopas in the past made fine pottery, examples of which were shown by Mr. Halseth. Since the turn of the century, however, the Maricopa women have been making a great deal of pottery for the tourist trade. This tourist pottery consists largely of very small ash trays and bowls. Within the last year there has been a revival of both the shapes and designs of an earlier period. Firing has also been improved, and general workmanship has produced a new pottery that shows promising results to the craft artistically and to the Indians in an economic way. This renaissance has been quite largely due to the influence of traders and dealers.

Some Notes on the Meander Motif: Kenneth M. Chapman, Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe.

Since the perfection of one form of the meander motif by the early Greeks, it has had continuous use throughout the world as a

sculptured or mosaic border in architecture, in metals, textiles, printing and various other crafts. The chance forms developed in such uses are as varied as the spacing of the meander units themselves.

Prehistoric Pueblo Decorated Cotton Textiles: F. H. Douglas, Denver Art Museum.

Mr. Douglas showed illustrations of designs appearing on some of the prehistoric textiles found. The designs were very complex for the most part, and were in cotton textiles, in various weaves.

An Outline of Pueblo Indian Religion: Reginald G. Fisher, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

Religion has three universal functions: first, to furnish the source of authority for morals; second, to explain the otherwise unknowable; third, to aid man in satisfying need and desires. That which is unknowable included the supernatural beings, such as the Earth Mother, Sun Father, Hero Twins, Cloud Beings, Corn Maidens, Katchinas and Plumed Serpents. Magic, fetishism, purification, abstinence, sacrifice, incantation, offering, dancing, prayer are all used to aid in satisfying human needs and desires. A number of autonomous organizations, which in many cases overlap memberships, carry the religion into effect. Among these are: the kiva organizations, the naturistic religious societies, rain orders, sacred, fertility and clown societies, and the protective fraternities for the warriors and the hunters. Christianity has made no great impression on the Pueblo religion, which still is almost typically animistic in character.

The Southwestern Affiliations of Tarahumara Culture: Robert M. Zingg, University of Denver. Read by title.

The Social Sciences in Administration: Presented by Mr. Fisher, Section of Human Surveys, Soil Conservation Service, Region eight.

Land Tenure and Land Use Among the Navajo: Presented by Dr. Kimball, Section of Human Surveys, Soil Conservation Service, Region eight.

Three Hundred Years of European Settlement in New Mexico: A Study in Two Populations: Presented by Mr. Maes, Section of Human Surveys, Soil Conservation Service, Region eight.