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The songs for these social dances were called Dog-Company songs or *sari''u^xwi''ev*.

Among other social dances in the cycle was the Daylight Dance, reported by Lowie for the Uintah Ute,¹² in which the men and women formed a ring, men alternating with their female partners, joined hands and went around in a clockwise circuit to their own singing or to the added accompaniment of a rattle. In addition, the older women might perform a Lame dance, or the warriors of old might perform any of the war dances. The social dances had little real connection with the ritual aspects of the dog-eating feast, but they added to the spectacle and provided amusement for all present. Whether or not the ceremonial function of the dance in imparting vigor and health was recognized at Taos, my informants did not know. At any rate, the ceremony is no longer practiced on the Southern Ute Reservation and the social dances are enacted only on fiesta days for the enjoyment of the people.

Reed College, Portland, Oregon.

CONTEMPORARIES OF CORONADO AND HIS ENTRADA*

By DONALD D. BRAND

I. EXPEDITIONS AND EMPIRES

In February, 1540, Francisco Vázquez de Coronado (1500-1554), governor of Nueva Galicia, started northward in search of fabulously rich cities. His expedition spent more than two years in the unmapped lands between the Colorado river and the Great Plains, but returned to Mexico in the summer of 1542, disillusioned and in rags. Although of prime interest to Southwesterners, Coronado's *entrada* was but a piece in one of the most brilliant mosaics that history provides. On the opposite side of North America, Fernando de Soto (1496-1542) had led Spanish troops (1539-42) from Florida to beyond the Mississippi river (across portions of at least nine southern states), where he died in 1542. As Coronado was returning to Mexico City, in 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo (?-1543), discovered and explored the coast of upper California. Far to the northeast, Jacques Cartier (1491-1557) was making his third exploratory trip (1541-42) to Canada. Southward, between Coronado and Mexico City, the Mixton Rebellion (1540-42) ran its course, and was suppressed by Antonio de Mendoza (1490-1552), first viceroy of New Spain (1535-51) and greatest of all Spanish viceroys in the New World. In the Mixton Rebellion was killed Pedro de Alvarado (1490-1541), conqueror and governor of

12. Lowie, R. H. "Dances and Societies of the Plains Shoshone," American Museum of Natural History, *Anthropological Papers*, Vol. 11, p. 832.

* The dates given have been obtained from the most reputable sources available, but in many cases (especially dates of birth) a range of several years should be allowed.

Guatemala; while in the same year, 1541, his capital city—Guatemala Antigua—was turned to ruins by a great earthquake and a flood of water from the crater of Volcán del Agua. Also in 1541, Mendoza founded the city of Valladolid (now Morelia, capital of Michoacán); while Hernando Cortés (1485-1547), conqueror of Mexico, participated as a volunteer in an expedition of the Emperor Charles V against the pirates of Algiers.

In South America, Francisco Pizarro (1471-1541) completed the conquest of the Inca Empire (1531-35), but was killed in Lima by assassins, 1541. The Audencia of Lima was established in 1542. On the opposite coast of the continent, the Portuguese were colonizing Brazil through captaincies (1532-49). In the far north of the continent the Spaniards founded Cartago (1540) and Antioquia (1541) in Nueva Granada; while Pizarro established Arequipa (1540) in Peru. Pedro de Valdivia (1500-1554?) conquered much of Chile in 1540, founded Santiago de Chile in 1541, and commenced the interminable wars with the Araucanians. Earlier, 1539-40, Alonso de Camargo made the second (possibly third) passage of the Straits of Magellan, en route from Spain to Peru. Gonzalo Pizarro (1502-1548), half-brother of Francisco, made a long expedition, 1540-42, from Quito across the eastern Andes into the Amazonian jungles of eastern Ecuador, where he left the bones of most of his companions (4000 Indians and 210 Spaniards died). A portion of his party, under Francisco de Orellana (1490-1546) went down the Napo to the Amazon and followed this stream to the mouth (1541). Orellana's party was the first to descend the Amazon, and Orellana is credited with naming the river. In 1541-45 Philip von Hutten (1511-1546), representing the wealthy Welser family of Augsburg, explored from Coro into the upper Orinoco-Guaviare drainage in the forbidding hinterland of Nueva Granada and Venezuela. In 1540 Alvaro Núñez Cabeza de Vaca (1490-1556?) was appointed *adelantado* of the province of Río de La Plata, and sailed from Cádiz. Between October of 1541 and March of 1542 Núñez Cabeza de Vaca led a large party across southern Brazil and Paraguay, from Santa Catalina to Asunción on the Paraná river, and discovered the great falls of the Iguazú en route. Later in 1542 Núñez Cabeza de Vaca conducted a small expedition into the Gran Chaco to the north and west. Somewhat earlier, in 1540, Martínez de Irala (1506-1577) partially blazed the Paraná route between Upper Peru and La Plata. In 1541 the initial settlement of Buenos Aires was abandoned.

In the Old World there ruled the most brilliant group of contemporary sovereigns in history. Spain was near the zenith of her power under the Habsburg Charles I (Charles V, of the Holy Roman Empire), born 1500, who ruled from 1519 to 1556, and died in 1558 after abdicating. In 1540 Charles crushed the revolt of Ghent; in 1541 he attacked Algiers, where he was saved from complete rout only through the efforts of the Genoese Andrea Doria (1466-1560), probably the greatest admiral of his age; and waged war against the

French and Turks from 1542-47. After a lapse of nine years, the imperial diet met in Ratisbon in 1541, and attempted to arrange a religious compromise. Other diets met in Speyer and Nurnberg during 1542. Maurice (1521-1553), who became Duke of Saxony in 1541, has been considered the nearest approach to Machiavelli's "ideal prince." While Spain had the finest army in the world, Portugal had no peer on the sea; and Portugal reached her imperial zenith under John III (1502-1557) who ruled 1521-1557. In 1540 Lisbon was the market of the world. Francis I (1494-1547) ruled France from 1515 to 1547. Francis played Moslem against Christian, and Protestant against Catholic; but himself ordered persecution of the Huguenots and Waldenses, especially 1534-45. At this time the notorious Catherine de Medici (1519-89) was already the wife of the French heir apparent, who became Henry II of France in 1547. Across the English Channel, Henry VIII (1491-1547) had ascended the English throne in 1509. In rapid succession Henry married and divorced (1539) Anne of Cleves (1515-1557), had his adviser Thomas Cromwell (1485-1540) executed, and married (1540) his fifth wife, Catherine Howard, who was beheaded in 1542 for infidelity. Henry assumed the title King of Ireland in 1541, and defeated the Scotch at the battle of Solway Moss in 1542. The Scotch king, James V (1512-1542), who began to rule in 1528, died a few days after the battle, and was succeeded by his infant daughter (Mary, Queen of Scots, 1542-1587). The Scandinavian countries had been ruled by the Danes, but in 1523 Gustavus I (1496-1560, founder of the royal house of Vasa) assumed the Crown of Sweden; and the independence of Sweden was recognized by Denmark in 1541. Christian III (1504-1559), king of Denmark and Norway (1535-59), devoted much of his time to establishing Lutheranism, abolishing the elective monarchy; and from 1542 to 1544 Denmark closed the Sound to Dutch vessels.

Poland, under Sigismund I (1467-1548), who ruled 1506-1548, and his son (1520-1572), was another nation which reached imperial heights at this time. Russia was just beginning to feel its strength, under Ivan IV the Terrible (1530-1584), who became grand duke of Muscovy as a child of three, and later became the first czar in 1547. Hungary, at the death of king John Zápolya (1487-1540) who reigned 1538 to 1540, became the pawn of Turkey which waged wars from 1540 to 1547 against Austria and the Emperor Charles V. The year 1541 was an especially bloody one for Hungary. Italy was divided among many masters, with Spain's greatest viceroy of Naples (1532-53), Pedro de Toledo (1484-1553), and Alessandro Farnese (1468-1549), who became Pope Paul III, 1534-49, most important. Pierluigi Farnese (1503-1547), natural son of Pope Paul III and Captain-general of the Church, carried out a merciless massacre of the inhabitants of Perugia in 1541. Philip, son of Charles V, was invested with Milan in 1540. Neither Pietro Lando, doge of Venice 1539-45, nor the doge of

Genoa was able to maintain the former glories of his republic. Venice made a life-saving treaty with Turkey in 1540.

Solyman I The Magnificent (1495-1566), sultan of Turkey from 1520-66, was the nearest peer of Charles V in world power. Solyman I ruled from the Black Sea to Hungary and the Adriatic in Europe, controlled practically all of North Africa (thanks in considerable part to the prowess of the Barbarossa brothers, Turkish admirals who were at their height in the Barbary States, 1534-44), possessed the Near East, and was the Caliph of Islam. Persia had been forced by Turkey to take a backseat in Near Eastern affairs during the reign (1542-1576) of Shah Tahmasp. Farther east Baber had founded the dynasty of the Great Moguls in India, but Baber's son, Humayun or Nasir-ud-din (lived 1508-1556, reigned 1530-1538, 1555-1556), was forced out of Delhi and India, 1538-44, by Sher Shah (1489-1545), the Afghan ruler of Bengal. While fleeing and in exile, Humayun was married in 1541, and his wife bore him a son in 1542 who was destined to be the great conqueror Akbar (1542-1605). In 1541 and 1542 Tabinshwehti annexed Pegu and Prome and became king of united Burma. South of the Barbary States, in the western Sahara and Sudan, the Songhai, a great Negroid empire, had its zenith during nearly the whole of the sixteenth century. Timbuktu was the imperial capital and market city.

In the Eastern Horn of Africa Portuguese ships and troops, under the da Gama brothers, aided the Ethiopian emperor in defeating the Moslem general Mohammed Grañ, 1541-43, and thus preserved this island of Christianity in the Islamic and pagan seas. Portuguese navigators, soldiers, traders and missionaries, in the period 1498 to 1560, developed a maritime empire which stretched east from Brazil, encompassed nearly all the Atlantic and Indian ocean coastlands of Africa, embraced the shores of India and Indo-China and the islands of the East Indies, and extended to ports in China and Japan. In 1542 Portuguese traders, blown far to the north and east by a typhoon, were the first Europeans to actually visit the Japanese archipelago. European firearms were introduced, and a commercial treaty was made. Meanwhile the Spaniards were attempting to find a feasible trade route between New Spain and the Asiatic Spice Islands. In 1542-43 Ruy López de Villalobos (?-1545) navigated a fleet from Acapulco across the Pacific to the Philippines, and discovered some of the Caroline islands en route. One of his lieutenants gave the name Filipina to one island of the group now known as the Philippines. China was under the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) with its renaissance of government, porcelain, and painting. During the reign (1522-67) of Wan Li (also known as Shih Tsung, Kea-tsing, or Chia Ching) there were numerous Tartar invasions on the northwest frontier, and piratical Japanese attacks along the coast, especially in 1542. Japan was in a period (1510-45) of extreme feudal anarchy, toward the end of the Ashikaga

shogunate (1335-1573), which family was represented by Yoshiharu, shogun 1521-45.

II. RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

Coronado lived during the first half of the sixteenth century, during which period the Renaissance and the Reformation overlapped. High attainments in arts, letters and geography characterize the Renaissance; and many religious, philosophic and nationalistic changes occurred during the Reformation; but the sciences did not flourish well until the end of the sixteenth century and later. Among the leading contemporary painters, sculptors, architects, ceramists, and such fine artists, can be mentioned the following:—Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564), painter, architect and greatest sculptor of the Renaissance, began work on the Capital in Rome in 1540, and completed the "Last Judgment" (considered by some the greatest single picture of the period) on the end wall of the Sistine Church in 1541. Titian (1477-1576) during the period 1537-48, was making portraits of the Habsburgs, painting mythological scenes for the duke d'Urbino, and about 1540 completed "David and Goliath" and "Sacrifice of Abraham." Jacopo Sansovino (1486-1570), official architect and sculptor for Venice, 1527-70, in the 1540's was working on the library of San Marco—perhaps the finest single building of the Renaissance. Hans Holbein (1497-1543) was painting in London in the 1540's. Benvenuto Cellini (1500-1571) worked as sculptor and in metals at the court of Francis I from 1539 to 1545. Other artists were: G. Barocchio (1507-1575) architect at St. Peters; Luis de Morales (1509-1586) Spanish religious painter; B. Palissy (1510-1589), French ceramist who began to experiment in enamels in the 1540's; Jean Goujon (1510-1566) French sculptor and architect; Tintoretto (?1512-1594), who did little painting until after 1546; Alonso Sánchez Coello (1515-1590) who began to paint religious scenes in Madrid about 1541; A. Palladio (1518-1580) Italian architect; and Dosso Dossi (1479-1542), Italian painter. At least two Oriental items of art require mention: the Mosque of Sher Shah in Delhi, 1541, a forerunner of Mogul architecture; and the beautiful Ming porcelains.

Music and musical instruments showed little of outstanding merit during the middle of the sixteenth century. Hans Sachs (?1486-1567?), meistersinger, wrote several chants for Luther. Adrian Willaert (1488-1562), Flemish organist and composer of church music, was in Venice from 1527 on. Thomas Tallis (?1510-1585) was the father of English choral music. Other composers were P. de Monte (1521-1603); Morales (1500-1553); Tye (1498-1572); and Roland de Lassus (1520-1594). Palestrina (?1526-1594), the "savior of church music," went to Rome to study music in 1540. About 1540 Andrea Amati (?-1577) may have been making the first true violins in Cremona.

Most of the great sixteenth century figures in literature came either earlier (e.g. Garcilaso de la Vega, Ariosto, Machiavelli, Sir Thomas More, and Tyndale), or later (e.g. Francis Bacon, Marlowe,

Jonson, Shakespeare, Montaigne, Ronsard, Spencer, Ercilla y Zúñiga, Cervantes, Camoens, Alarcon and Lope de Vega) than the fifth decade. Perhaps the greatest literary figure of the century was Rabelais (?1495-1555?), who in 1540-42 was mainly in Italy writing portions of *Pantagruel*. Among other literary figures were: Hans Sachs, German poet and dramatist; Pietro Aretino (1492-1556), Italian dramatist and satirist; Matteo Bandello (?1480-1560), Italian story teller; Marguerite (1492-1549), Queen of Navarre and nominal author of the *Heptameron*; Juan Boscán Almogave (1493-1542), Catalan poet; Juan de Valdés (1503-1541), early Spanish critic and reformer; Clement Marot (1496-1544), French poet; Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503-1542) writer of sonnets and lover of one of the queens of Henry VIII; and Lope de Rueda (1510-1566), Spanish author and actor. Among the writers best known as humanists were: G. Budé (1467-1540), leading French humanist; Juan Luis Vives (1492-1540), leading Spanish humanist, known to his English students as "Doctor Mellifluus"; K. Peutinger (1465-1547), German humanist and antiquarian; B. Telesio (1508-1588), Italian philosopher; and Roger Ascham (1515-1568), who became tutor to Elizabeth.

In the field of education, other than religious, there were few advances. The Italian university of Macerata was re-established in 1540. Magdalene College was founded at Cambridge in 1542. About 1540 the first Regius professorships were created in England. The great bishop of Michoacán, don Vasco de Quiroga (1470-1565) in 1540 founded the Colegio de San Nicolás in Patzcuaro, which is now the Universidad Michoacana in Morelia. In this year, 1940, the University of Michoacán is celebrating its four hundredth anniversary.

The Reformation, started by Martin Luther between 1517 and 1521, and the Counter Reformation of the Roman Catholic Church, provide the great religious figures of this period. Zwingli had died in 1531; but Luther (1483-1546) had but recently completed translating the Bible into German (which helped crystallize literary German). In the 1530's and 1540's the Scandinavian countries became Lutheran, and at this time lived Albert (1498-1568), the last grand master of the Teutonic Order in Prussia, who turned Protestant and became the first duke of Prussia. John Knox (1505-1572) who founded the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, was not very active in the 1540's; but John Calvin (1509-1564) had been pastor of the refugee Huguenots in Strasburg 1538-41, had taken up final residence in Geneva in 1541, and in the same year published his French translation from the Latin original of his "Institutes of the Christian Religion." This translation was among the earliest and most important didactic writings in the French language, and exerted great influence upon the development of literary French. France was beginning a severe persecution of the Huguenots (1534—); but the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, in the 1540's was comparatively tolerant toward Protestants. The Council of Trent was first convened in 1542, but was pro-

rogued to 1545. In England, Henry VIII had established himself as head of the Church in England, 1534, and the monasteries were being dissolved, especially 1535 to 1540. Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556), archbishop of Canterbury, 1533-56, was highly influential in revising the doctrinal books and establishing the Anglican Church, as was Hugh Latimer (1485-1555), bishop, reformer, and martyr. In 1541 was passed the "Statute against Witchcraft," which helped spread and intensify the persecution and execution of "witches" which so blacken the pages of sixteenth and seventeenth century history in England and New England. Paul III was pope 1534-39, patron of arts, and figurehead in the Catholic Reformation. He established the Inquisition in Italy in 1542. The first *auto-da-fé* of the Holy Office in Portugal was in 1540. In 1541 new provinces of the Inquisition were established with centers in Lima, Mexico City and Cartagena. Ignatius Loyola (?1491-1556) at this time founded the Society of Jesus, which was approved by Pope Paul III in 1540. The first great Jesuit missionary, and greatest missionary of his day, was Francisco de Xavier (1506-1552) who sailed from Lisbon in 1541, arrived in Portuguese India in 1542, and thereafter labored in India, Indo China, China and Japan, truly being "Apostle to the Indies." Also in 1541-43 Jesuit missionaries entered Abyssinia with the Portuguese expeditions. In the New World, Bartolomé de las Casas (1474-1566) was carrying on his defense of the aborigines, which was to give this Dominican missionary the title "Apostle of the Indians." In 1539 Las Casas returned to Spain from Central America; and in 1542 he presented to the Grand Council in Valladolid a lengthy memorial which gave rise to the New Laws of the Indies, approved by Charles in the same year. Also, Franciscan missionaries were quite active on nearly all *entradas* into new lands, e. g. into southeastern United States, the American Southwest, Paraguay, etc.

History and geographical advances went hand in hand. Contemporary chronicles, travelogues, and improved maps and globes, were numerous. Considering only the New World, Gonzalo Fernández Oviedo y Valdés (1478-1557) was the greatest of the historians who were collecting material or writing in the period 1540-1542. Oviedo y Valdés, official chronicler for the Indies, was revising the later portions of his "Historia General y Natural de las Indias." Bartolomé de las Casas was writing in defense of the Indians. Bernal Díaz del Castillo (1492-1581?) returned to Spain in 1540, but his claims were so poorly received that he later commenced writing a history of the conquest of Mexico to help substantiate his claims to greater remuneration from the crown. Núñez Cabeza de Vaca published his personal account ("Los Naufragios") of his North American experiences at Valladolid in 1542. Pascual de Andagoya (1495-1548), while governor of Popayán began, in 1540, his "Relación" concerning the settlement of Panama. Bernardo de Sahagún (1499-1590), entered Mexico as a Franciscan friar in 1529 and soon thereafter began to collect the material for his

"Historia general de las cosas de Nueva España," the greatest contribution to Mexican ethnography of the Spanish period. Toribio de Benavente Motolinía (?-1568), another Franciscan brother, who came to Mexico in 1524, probably completed his "Historia de los Indios de Nueva España" in 1541. Francisco López de Gómara (1511-1560), although never in the New World, was chaplain to Cortés and his family beginning in 1540, and thus acquired much of the material for his "Historia de las Indias y Conquista de Mexico." Juan de Betanzos (1510-1576) acquired his Peruvian material by accompanying Pizarro. Pedro de Cieza de León (1518-1560) began in 1541 to keep the journal which later materialized in the "Crónica del Perú." Pedro Pizarro (1515-?), cousin of the conqueror, was in Peru acquiring material for his "Relación." Girolamo Benzoni (1519-1572), came to the New World in 1541 and spent the remaining fourteen years in Mexico collecting material which went into "La Historia del Mondo Nuovo."

Perhaps the greatest traveler of the period was Fernam Méndez Pinto (1509-1583), often termed the "Prince of Liars," who traveled over much of central and southern Asia between 1537 and 1558. The first great collection of voyages was the "Navigationi e Viaggi" of G. Ramusio (1485-1557). Sebastian Munster (1498-1552) issued in 1540 an edition of Ptolemy, and a few years later produced the greatest cosmography of the period. Gerhard Kremer (Mercator, 1512-1594) from 1537-40 surveyed and made a map of Flanders, which was the first map of a large area to be based on a detailed survey. Also, in 1541 in Louvain, Mercator produced his globe. Anton Fugger (1493-1560), head of the Augsburg house of Fugger and the richest man in Europe, was an outstanding patron of exploration and colonization. Sebastian Cabot (1477-1557), in the 1540's returned to England where he later founded and headed the company of Merchant Adventurers.

As has been mentioned, the sciences were weak. The greatest figures were in astronomy and mathematics. Copernicus (1473-1543) issued his first published statement concerning his heliocentric theory in 1540, and the *magnus opus* appeared in 1543. Also, in 1542 Copernicus published a summary of what was known concerning the relations of sides and angles of triangles. The term trigonometry was not yet devised. Niccolo Tartaglia (1500-1557), Italian algebraist, discovered a general solution for $X^3 \pm px^2 = \pm q$ in 1541. Girolamo Cardano (1501-1576) compiled and published his great algebraic treatise "Ars Magna" in the early 1540's. Ludovico Ferrari (1522-1565) developed a general solution for bi-quadratic equations. M. Stifel (1486-1567) was the leading German algebraist; and F. Maurolycus (1494-1575), Italian, was the greatest geometer of the sixteenth century. Rheticus (1514-1567), Austrian, developed many astronomical and mathematical tables; and Pedro Nunes (1502-1578), Portuguese, first described the loxodromic curve in navigation in 1542.

One great name, A. Vesalius (1514-1564), appeared in anatomy. This Italian, sometimes termed the Father of Modern Anatomy, wrote

and published his great treatise 1539-43. M. Servetus (1509-1553), Spanish physician who discovered pulmonary circulation of the blood; G. Fracastoro (1478-1553), Veronese physician who developed a rational theory of infection, and first named the disease syphilis; Paracelsus (1490-1541?), Swiss physician who placed pharmacy on a more scientific chemical basis, and probably discovered ether; N. Monardes (1512-1588) and F. Hernandez (1517-1578), Spanish physicians and botanists; and B. Eustachio (1520-1574), and G. Fallopio (1523-1562), young Italian anatomists, nearly complete the list of outstanding anatomists and physicians. During the sixteenth century the Plague (probably bubonic) was endemic in Europe; while measles and small-pox decimated the Indians of the New World.

A. Cesalpino (1519-1603), Italian after whom a genus of Brazil wood was named, was probably the greatest botanist of his age. Conrad Gesner (1516-1565), Swiss botanist and zoologist, published a catalog of plants in 1542. Leonhard Fuchs (1501-1566), German who issued "Historia Stirpium" in 1542; V. Cordus (1515-1544), encyclopaedist; and J. Bock (1498-1554), herbalist, were other leaders in this period of transition from herbalists to botanists. Georg Bauer (Agricola, 1490-1555), so-called "Father of Mineralogy," did the bulk of his research and publication 1530-55; and V. Biringuccio (1498?-1550?) published a treatise on metallurgy in 1540. The other sciences and arts were poorly represented in the 1540's.

NOTES ON A TYPE OF INDIAN BURIAL FOUND IN THE MID-COLUMBIA RIVER DISTRICT OF CENTRAL WASHINGTON

JAY PERRY

A type of Indian burial that seems not to have been described either by early writers nor by those later making archaeological investigations along the middle Columbia River is one which I am calling the "cedar ring" burial.

It is so named because the first evidence of such a burial discovered is a circle or ring of cedar boards, exposed either by excavation or by erosion of the soil by wind. Many times this circle is nothing more than a brown discoloration in the gray soil, which could easily pass unnoticed. This circle is the exposed ends of cedar boards, set up on end, in a circular manner, to form the side walls of the burial vault.

When first exposed the top of this ring is from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter, round though occasionally oblong. This gradually increases in diameter until the bottom of the grave is reached, from two and one-half to three and one-half feet lower. These cedar boards or sticks which formed the side walls of the burial then roughly form a truncated cone, two and one-half to three feet high, the base of which is from two to three feet across and the top from fifteen to eighteen inches. These side walls are made of boards and sticks one to