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- exemplified in King's River, Arizona"
- 1934 Baldwin, Gordon C. - "The prehistoric pueblo of Kinishba"
Jackson, Earl - "A survey of the Verde drainage"
- 1935 Carr, Fletcher A. - "The pueblo culture of northern Mexico"
Forsberg, Helen - "A study of the skeletal material from
Kinishba and Tuzigoot ruins of Arizona"
Harvey, Doris L. - "The pottery of the Little Colorado
culture area"

REVIEWS OF MAGAZINE ARTICLES OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Natural History - March 1937

"Martin Johnson"

In this issue is given a short biographical sketch of the great photographing explorer, Martin Johnson, together with a selected album of the fine photographs that had made the globe-trotting Kansan so well known before his untimely death.

"Audabon and Fuertes"

The comparison between the two really great bird painters, Audabon and Louis Agassiz Fuertes, is a commentary on their styles and should be of interest to every bird lover. Fuertes, with his uncanny feel for birds, his camera eye and his instinct for putting the facial expression of a bird on a canvas, was probably the greater of the two and although Audabon had to work under conditions that might have stumped the later man, no one has ever equalled his portrayal of birds in motion.

"Lost John of Mummy Ledge" by Alanzo W. Pond

This is, we hope, a preliminary report on an interesting and possibly valuable find. The body of the aboriginal gypsum miner and other evidences of mining operations in the cave add to the altogether too bare archaeology of that gigantic cavern. Perhaps Mr. Pond's interpretation of some of his negative evidence, i.e., lack of the usual stone artifacts, is a bit too liberal. He would relate the miners to a very simple gathering culture. It appears that points, axes, etc., would hardly be necessary for the mining of the soft solenite and would therefore be impediments. Possibly, too, there were taboos governing the removal of gypsum from the cave.

"Death Throes of the Aztec Nation" by G.C. Valliant

The author sketches the situation and condition of the Aztec nation at the time of Cortez's arrival. The continual state of religiously inspired wars which obtained throughout Central Mexico and kept the peoples divided; the evil omens which had been common the two years preceding the advent of the Spaniards in the valley and had cracked the morale of people and ruler alike; the noisy and lethal weapons of the invaders and their invincible maneuverability in battle all combined with facility in intrigue against a divided, superstitious and weaker people who were unable to think on a scale necessary to bring about an unification and plan of attack that might bring them to victory. Thus we see that the Aztec fall was not merely dependent upon the military valor of the conquerors.

"Insect Lore of the Aztecs" by C.H. Curran

The wide and accurate knowledge of the Aztecs concerning the insect world should not come as a surprise to anyone who knows the American Indian and his keenness as a naturalist. The American Museum of Natural History entomologist, following Sahagun, gives us a picture of the average Aztec's knowledge of and interest in insect life and the many uses to which he put the little animals.

Black widow spiders, daddy-long-legs, millipeds and centipeds, varieties of ants, bees, butterflies, caterpillars, worms, fire-flies, beetles and grasshoppers were all fairly well understood by the Aztec in the street before the time of Cortez.

Literary Digest - March 27, 1937

Tattooing

As old, at least, as biblical times and as modern as social security is the art of the needle-pusher. It does not hurt - much. It is cheap - the cost runs from .75 for a single small design to \$10.00 for a full rigged ship. What is better, the marks may be removed or obliterated by tattooing over.

Travel

Travel for March is as enthralling as ever. "Medieval Ships of China" by Jane Gaslon and "A Temple City Sacked by Kublai Kan" by H.M. Cox are rich in reminiscence of Marco Polo. "Strongholds of Barbaric War Lords" by Captain F.H. Mellon lends a bit of the atmosphere of feudalism that still hangs over the hinterland of Morocco.

Travel for April is a veritable gold mine. It would be impossible to attempt to review it - all that one can do is to recommend some of the better items:

"The Strangest Animal in Africa" by Commander Atilio Gatti

In the deep, unexplored Ituri forest of the upper Belgian Congo lives the strange okwari (*Ocapia johnstoni*) one of the weird leftovers of an age long gone, a creature reminiscent of the strange Miocene mammals. Commander Gatti tells of his expedition to the Ituri forest and of his capture of this highly sanitary mammal. It even reveals our reason in its desire for personal cleanliness.

"The Last of the Buffalo Hunters" by Philip H. Godsell

The story of those old men who are still left in the once great Assinaboins tribe and still live in the foot hills of the Canadian Rockies with their memories of the days when buffalo herds roamed the plains. Mr. Godsell is well acquainted with the Indians of Canada from Labrador to Alaska.

"The Desert Capital That Defied Rome" by Willard Brunkley

A good description of the ruins of Palmyra. It gives some of the history of that famous trading city and its great warrior queen, Zenobia.

"North America's Most Primitive Savages" by Sydney Herbert Parsons

A good picture of the Seri by one who evidently knows the people. He was instrumental in bringing about the first Seri treaty with the Mexican Government and came to be friendly with many of the most influential men of the tribe. The article shows that Mr. Parsons is well acquainted with the myths and customs of the people. He verifies and adds to the oft repeated stories of Seri ability as runners. It is to be hoped that Mr. Parsons will publish some of his material in a scientific journal.

Illustration - February 27, 1937

Poor Hollywood is threatened from a new angle. Il Duce, in his program to make all Italy Rome-conscious, has attempted to film the story of Rome's triumph over Carthage. "Scipion L'Africain" is another one of those grandiose historical reconstructions that have characterized the

Italian cinema. Highlights of the film are the Battle of Zama with 500 elephants, 12,000 soldiers and 2,000 horses; and the return of Scipio the African to Africa - receiving and returning the fascist salute from the sorrowing throng that is bidding him good-by. Archaeologists were on the advisory staff but as they were probably good fascists, we can look for an historical accuracy equal to that of Hollywood. "Coiffures Soudanaises" by Henri Lhote

This is a brief and interesting exposition of some of the types of hairdressing found in the French Soudan by Henri Lhote in his recent and third ethnographic expedition for the museum of France. After a short statement of the difference in hair types between the Negro and "white" races, he describes the various coiffures of the women of Cao, Timbuctoo, Tabago, Bani, Mopti and some of those of the Taoures - and gives a sketch of their social significance.

THE CHAMA TRIP

The Nu Alpha Nu field trip for Sunday, March 7th was into the Chama country north of Santa Fe. Six carloads of individuals made the trip on an unusually fine spring day. Because part of the group wished to start early, a ruin known as Te'ewi or Cottonwood Gap located about ten miles north of Espanola was chosen as the meeting place. This adobe ruin was built in two rectangular shaped quadrangles, with a connecting row of rooms in between; resulting in a spectacle-shaped mound. Kivas are scattered in and about the quadrangles. Biscuit ware was the predominate type of pottery at this site, however, a few pieces of glazed ware were found.

The second site visited is known as Sepawe, and is believed to be the largest adobe ruin in New Mexico. It is located off of the main Chama highway on the El Rito road. The ruin consists of many large rectangular mounds or quadrangles. Biscuit ware was again the most conspicuous type of pottery.

After a halt for lunch and a little recreation, the caravan continued its journey northward. A brief stop was made at Santa Rosa de Lima, an old mission located on the west bank of the Chama near Abiquiu. Passing through the quaint, historic settlement of Abiquiu, we proceeded up the highway until the Canyones Creek was reached. Then, leaving the main road, we travelled west about nine miles, passing through the small village of Canyones. Our destination, in this case, was the Canyones ruin which is located on the top of a high mountain ridge. This ruin is well worth the struggle up the mountain that is necessary in order to reach it. The site is made up of a community structure of masonry blocks, small cave dwellings and numerous kivas - some cut in the living rock. Kiyo and Biscuit wares were found here. The trip down from this site via the talus slope was made in about one-tenth the time required for the upward journey.

Retracing our steps to a point where the Canyones road joins the highway, we stopped and visited the Riata ruin. The Riata ruin is a small pueblo recently excavated by Frank C. Hibben. It is a pure Kiyo site, and falls in the Pueblo III period. The plan is simple - consisting of a quadrangle with a kiva in its center.

An account of the region covered by this trip will be found in