

PICTORIAL LANTERN SLIDES OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Introduction:

For those of us whose lives have been spent in cities or near green fields, the Southwest presents a picture of pioneer, miner, Indian. We call it the New World, but the West, the great Southwest is old, old as is an ancient teller of tales. For time has written many records there. Where once a vast ocean glistened in the sun now the sands of a desert blows. In that desert a high rock rears its twin peaks to the sky; and that rock is actually the core of a great volcano. The winds were many that carried away a mountain and left only that burned, black rock. Can we wonder that the Indians have strange stories of this land, - stories that begin with "when the Earth was young"? And always these myths deal with sunshine and rainfall, with elements made Gods.

1. Map of Migration:

Anthropologists tell us that ages ago a group of hunters, almost as savage as the animals they hunted, crossed Bering Strait from Asia to this continent of America. They turned southward. Other groups crossed this ice bridge, or it may have been land. However the migrations over the centuries were many, and the trails along the coast or over the mountains led ever southward to the fertile valley of Mexico. Here corn was developed; and with corn one could live in many lands. It is with the more adventurous people who, after centuries, returned to the then unknown regions of our Southwest that we now deal. But, in passing, let us remember that the great Mayan civilization that built its beautiful cities from Guadamala to Yucatan, is properly called the classic or Greek age of the Americas.

2. Ruin and Pueblo Location Map:

In Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico have been found the home sites of various early peoples, all Indians.

- Monte Verde*
- * The Basket Makers or earliest, used baskets for many purposes for pottery was unknown to them. ^{and the Basket Makers III period?} Their weapon was an atlatl or throwing stick. The bow and arrow came later. These people built rude shelters in caves, and there they stored corn, - a different variety of corn from ours. Progressively higher cultures developed. There came a people who built houses of stone, whole villages in great caves; a people who had attained the feeling for expression in art as their beautifully decorated pottery shows; and too, they had a definite conception of religion as ceremonial kivas or rooms and articles of ritual demonstrate. In the area known as the Mesa Verde National Park we can see the ruins and artifacts of these Cliff Dwellers.

3. North Rim of Mesa Verde:

The great, forbidding cliffs of the North Rim of the Mesa Verde rise two thousand feet above the Montezuma Valley.

4. Montezuma Valley:

The Mesa Verde National Park, seventy-seven square miles in extent, is situated on a great plateau.

5. Cliff Canyon:

Cliff Canyon is typical of the many major canyons that drain this great table-land. In the sheer, sandstone walls of the cliffs rising above the talus slopes are many caves formed by erosion, and in these caves the Cliff Dwellers built their homes.

6. Spruce Tree House:

Spruce Tree House, nestled in a large cave in the head of

greatest of all cliff ruins, Cliff Palace. From this distance it resembles an enormous cameo cut in the wall of the cliff. It was in 1888, while hunting for lost cattle, that ^{John} the Wetherilla discovered it and reported the finding of the great ruined cities of the Mesa Verde.

17. Cliff Palace from Sun Temple:

These cattlemen had ridden to the top of a mound overlooking the canyons, little dreaming that Sun Temple lay buried under them. It was not until years later that Dr. Fewkes excavated and repaired both Cliff Palace and Sun Temple.

18. Cliff Palace, South Section:

In this out standing cliff-village, there are two hundred and three living rooms and twenty-three kivas or ceremonial rooms. ~~The cave itself is about three hundred and seventy-five feet in length; the arch is ninety feet above the outer buildings; and following the little winding passageways that lead to the rooms or homes at the back of this cave we penetrate to a depth of about a hundred feet. Because of the intensive studies of tree growth, Dr. A. E. Douglass has stated that Cliff Palace was occupied in the year 1073. Beam ends taken from the ruin give this date.~~

19. Cliff Palace, detail:

There are towers and houses of every shape and for every use. Sometimes the ruined walls resemble flying buttresses. Sometimes the wild flowers, shrubs and vines turn these ruins into a fairyland.

20. Cliff Palace, Round Tower:

The Round Tower in Cliff Palace is one of the most beautiful towers in the Mesa Verde country. There are literally scores of

*Wetherilla made in story the
ground floor rings & other ancient
date by the method -*

them. Many are found on high commanding points, and undoubtedly were used as watch towers. One can imagine a lone sentinel scanning the distant horizons for signal fires or smoke clouds.

20. Sunset, North Rim of Mesa Verde:

Or perhaps he watched a sunset from the North Rim of the Great Green Mesa.

21. Invocation:

And, priest or warrior, he must have raised his arms in prayer.

22. Shiprock from Mesa verde:

45 miles South of Durango rises a most striking volcanic core, 1500 ft above the Navajo desert. It is a great landmark throughout the country.

Shiprock as ~~seen~~^{seen} from the Mesa verde, is indeed a ship, floating full sailed in a sea of mist. The Navajo Indians call this great volcanic core the Giant Bird, and there are many myths that surround it. Traveling south and west from the mesa verde and the shiprock country we come to the Segi Canyon in Arizona.

23. Keet Seel, Segi Canyon:

Again we are in the land of the Cliff dwellers. Keet Seel *a large ruin N.W. end of it is still covered by debris of fallen houses.* is one of the two principal ruins in Segi Canyon.

24. Keet Seel, detail:

~~It may have been here that the Bear and Snake Deities planned to overthrow the people of the cliffs.~~

25. Keet Seel, detail:

For these dwellings in the shadow of the caves are rich in legends, and it is not hard to believe the stories that the Indians, both Navajo and Hopi, tell of them.

26. Be-ta-ta-kin, Double Arch:

Be-ta-ta-kin has the most wonderful setting of all cliff dwellings. This huge double arch dwarfs the houses beneath it.

~~For this ruin is large.~~

28. Be-ta-ta-kin:

The cave has a depth that is not realized because of its great height. A spring is found in this cave. Happy were the people who built here, for water is ever precious in this country.

29. Be-ta-ta-kin, detail:

With their storage jars filled and with water they were able to hold out against most enemies. One so often wonders why these homes were abandoned.

30. Casa Blanca, Canyon de Chelley:

South and east of the Segi Canyon is the Canyon de Chelly. In it and the Canyon del Muerto adjoining, are many cliff ruins. The Casa Blanca or White House is the most beautiful. It stands out a glistening white against the ^{red brown} sandstone of the cliff.

31. Casa Blanca, nearer view:

below the upper & lower ruins?
Can you see The pictographs on the wall ~~below the ruin~~ are interesting. Some have identified the figure of the Dawn Boy, but most pictographs, however, are yet to be deciphered. One finds them on rocks and cliff walls all over the desert and mesa countries.

32. Desert Landscape:

In fact these pictures and the bits of broken pottery scattered on the surface of the sand or lodged under sage brush often lead to the discovery of a buried dwelling. For these people did not always build in caves.

33. Pueblo Bonito, Chaco Canyon:

In the Chaco Canyon in New Mexico, another great center was found. Huge communal dwellings crowned the mesa points or spread along the floor of the canyon. The Pueblo Bonito is perhaps the best known. The high walls still standing show a mastery of horizontal

masonry. Many noted archaeologists have excavated here, and treasures of turquoise, shell and bone have been unearthed. Many of these are now in the National Museum of Washington and in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

34. Pueblo Bonito Doors:

When we see the detail construction of this great house, these wonderfully fashioned doors, we cannot help but believe that it was built under the direction of a master mind. According to Navajo legends, the Great Gambler was lord of the whole country at that time. He lived in Bonito; and won the nearby villages and all that they contained through his games of chance.

36. Frijoles Cliff, New Mexico:

On the Jemez Plateau in New Mexico we find the ruins of great communal houses on mesa tops and valley floors; and in the Frijoles Canyon of the Bandelier National Monument a great development of the talus or terraced house type built against the foot of the tufa cliffs.

37. Frijoles, ~~small caves~~:

Because of the soft, friable character of these tufa cliffs, additional rooms were excavated into the wall.

38. Frijoles - ~~Reconstruction of the Talus Houses~~:

A small group of excavated talus ruins were reconstructed to illustrate this type of dwelling. It was mainly in the ruins of this canyon, and the immediate vicinity, that the great archaeologist, Adolf Bandelier, worked. In his book, "The Delight Makers" the Frijoles people will live forever.

39. Frijoles, ~~Ceremonial Cave~~:

Priests will gather in the kiva in the ceremonial cave.