

PICTORIAL LANTERN SLIDES OF THE SOUTHWEST

By

LAURA GILPIN.

INTRODUCTION.

For many of us American History begins with Columbus and the European discovery of the so-called "New world." are beginning that the Archaeologists have been working up rather unearthly. -- a history as old as Egypt.

PICTORIAL LANTERN SLIDES

OF THE SOUTHWEST

American Indians came to this Continent centuries ago across Behring Strait. Slowly they worked their way southward across the North American Continent and into South America. The very earliest traces of man in the United States date from 8000 to 10,000 years ago. Only last year definite facts of the existence of man were found in New Mexico and Nevada with contemporary animals which are now extinct, -- the ground sloth, -- an extinct Bison, and the North American Mammoth. LAURA GILPIN have been found of a later people who lived here from about 1500 B. C. to 500 A. D. They have been named the Basket Makers, as so many remnants of baskets have been found relative to them.

They are divided into three groups, Basket Makers, 1, 2, and 3. It was in the fertile valley of Mexico that the *the museums have the corrected copy.* Agriculture played an important part in the life of these people. It was here that they found a wild plant from which they have derived corn. The first of these inhabitants of the United States is that group of them wandered away from Mexico, eventually reaching Mexico and along the way with them corn and beans.

Am not yet sure this is the final order regarding time sequence.

The purpose of this series of pictures is to give you a brief impression of the country and homes of these ancients, together with a brief glimpse of their present day descendants.

1. During the past PICTORIAL LANTERN SLIDES OF THE SOUTHWEST

in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. By

here are situated in the LAURA GILPIN.

the Rio Grande. You will note the locations of these rivers and

the ruins. (Lecturer) INTRODUCTION.

For many of us, American History begins with Columbus and the European discovery of the so-called "New World." It is only in very recent years that we are beginning to realize the thrilling and amazing work that the Archaeologists have been unfolding or rather unearthing, -- a history as old as Egypt.

It seems to be an established fact that the American Indians came to this Continent centuries ago across Behring Strait. Slowly they worked their way southward across the North American Continent and into South America. The very earliest traces of man in the United States date from 5000 to 10,000 years ago. Only last year definite facts of the existence of man were found in New Mexico and Nevada with contemporary animals which are now extinct, -- the ground sloth, -- an extinct Bison, and the North American Momouth. Many traces have been found of a later people who lived here from about 1500 B. C. to 500 A. D. They have been named the Basket Makers, as so many remnants of baskets have been found relative to them.

They are divided into three groups, Basket Makers, 1, 2, and 3. It was in the fertile valley of Mexico that the highest development of this civilization was reached. Agriculture played an all-important roll in the history of these people. It was here that they found a wild plant from which they developed corn. They also developed beans and squash. The latest theory regarding the migration of these inhabitants of the United States is that groups of them wandered away from Mexico, eventually reaching Mexico and Arizona, for they brought with them corn and beans.

The purpose of this series of pictures is to give you a brief impression of the country and homes of these ancients, together with a brief glimpse of their present day descendants.

Leaving these beautiful caves, we will travel Northwest seventy-five miles to the Mesa Verde National Park. This great tableland rises 9000 feet above the Mancos and Montezuma Valleys. We approach the Mesa today from the north, climbing onto it by a

BIOGRAPHIC TWENTY SPIDES OF THE SOUTHWEST

Number

1. During the past fifty years many remarkable ruins have been found superb road to the highest portion. Let us pause and look back in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Those which we will show here are situated in the two river drainages of the San Juan and the Rio Grande. You will note the locations of these rivers and the ruins. (Lecturer) Point out Basket Maker Caves, Mesa Verde, Aztec, Bonito, Keet Seel, Betatakin, Canon de Chelley, Shiprock, walls of the cliffs rising above the talus slopes are many caves Frijoles.)
2. All primitive peoples have naturally sought shelter in caves. They are a logical retreat, offering protection not only from the weather, but from attack as well. The Southwest contains many wonderful caves. In this and adjacent caves in the summer of 1931, a noted archaeologist, Earl Morris, found most valuable remains of the Basket Maker people. 200/500 AD
3. Little remains of their dwellings as they were all burned, but you will notice here a large circle with the charred stumps of the logs which once upheld a roof, still placed in the ground in their original position. They were placed at an angle, and there were four upright posts which held the roof in place. Many artifacts were found. This cave is called Broken Flute Cave because of two beautiful broken flutes which were found. In a nearby cave, Mr. Morris found an extraordinary groups of woven belts, unused and in perfect condition.
4. The surface structures at the right are buildings by later Indians. Leaving these beautiful caves, we will travel Northwest seventy-five miles to the Mesa Verde National Park. This great tableland rises 9000 feet above the Mancos and Montazuma Valleys. We approach the Mesa today from the north, climbing onto it by a hanging their dwellings as a swallow does its nest, high above

Number

4. superb road to the highest portion. Let us pause and look back across the Montezuma Valley.

5. The usual feature of this Mesa is that it is seamed with canyons, twenty-six in all. Cliff Canyon is typical of the many major canyons that drain this tableland. In the sheer sandstone walls of the cliffs rising above the talus slopes are many caves formed by erosion. The beginning of such a cave may be seen in the lower lefthand side of this picture. It is in these natural caves that the Cliff Dwellers built there homes. The Cliff Dwellers are a later people than the Basket Makers.

6. Spruce Tree House nestled in a large cave in the head of Spruce Tree Canyon, directly adjacent to the Park Headquarters, is one of the most interesting and frequently visited ruins in the National Park. This ruin contains one hundred and fourteen living rooms and eight kivas or underground ceremonial rooms. These are the circular rooms which may be seen in the picture.

7. The location of Balcony House is perhaps the most spectacular of all the cliff ruins. Absolutely sheltered and almost impregnable, this little village of the cliffs has stood for centuries. The balcony of the second story of the house was found in perfect condition.

8. The play of sunshine and shadow over the walls, the little windows, the steps carved in the rock, everything about this ruin speaks of beauty.

9. And when one turns from the houses and leans over the protecting wall or parapet, it is necessary to stop and think of the people who fashioned it with crude stone tools. Their skill in hanging their dwellings as a swallow does its nest, high above

Slide

Slides

Number

9. the valley and danger.

1204
10. 15. In yet another ^{canyon} is Square Tower House. This four-story tower was built against the wall of this shallow cave, and even higher, wedged in an irregular fissure, was built the so-called "Crows Nest" or look-out; for every care was taken to guard the homes, the women and the corn.

11. Long ago some Cliff Dweller maiden might have leaned from this window when some one called.

12. This picture has been made to suggest a part of a religious ceremony of by gone ages.

13. Hundreds of years ago, girls ground the corn into meal between a matate or slightly hollowed stone, and the mano, or stone, held in the hands. It is interesting to note that the Pueblo Indians of today use this same method. Girls sing as they grind or an old woman sings and sets the tempo for the grinding.

14. This ruin is known as the Sun Temple. It is in the form of the letter D, and it is believed, was for ceremonial use only. The older, or first part, formed a D shaped court containing two kivas. The narrow rooms between the thick walls were probably used in preparation for ceremonies and for the storage of ceremonial equipment. Later, another kiva, a tower and rooms were added, but the general shape of the building was not changed.

1073
15. Looking from Sun Point across Cliff Canyon we see the 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 Wetherill

Slides

Number

15. discovered it, and reported the finding of the great ruined cities of the Mesa Verde.
16. It is estimated that from six to nine hundred people lived in Cliff Palace. There are over two hundred rooms and twenty-three ceremonial chambers. The great cave in which this City was built is three hundred and seventy-five feet long and penetrates to a depth of about one hundred feet. Dr. A. E. Douglass of the University of Arizona, has done remarkable work in the study of tree-ring growth. By careful observations and comparisons he is able to date all of these buildings in our Southwest by examining the tree-rings in the beams of these structures. He states that Cliff Palace was occupied in the year 1073. He also tells us that Mesa Verde was abandoned owing to a terrible drought lasting for twenty-three years, and the people moved to the south. The drought began in 1276, and in two years the Mesa Verde people had moved away.
17. All of the inhabited caves in the Southwest were located with a southerly exposure, which gave them great protection against the weather. These houses are built of stone cemented together with adobe mud. While some work has been done to preserve falling walls, and clearing away rubbish under foot, most of these ruins are in their original state.
18. There are towers and houses of every shape and for every use. Sometimes the ruined walls resemble flying buttresses,

(6)

Slide

Number

18. and flowers and shrubs and vines turn these ruins into
24. fairyland. we have a bit of the ruin which was four stories
19. high. The Round Tower of Cliff Palace is one of the most
25. beautiful towers in the Mesa Verde country. There are
literally scores of them. Many are found on high command-
ing points, and undoubtedly were used as watch towers.
This is the only tapering tower in the Southwest. One can
imagine a lone sentinel scanning the distant horizons for
signal fires or smoke clouds.
20. Sunset from the North Rim of Mesa Verde. The landscape
of Mesa Verde is incredibly beautiful in all directions.
To watch such a sunset as this from the North Rim is an
experience one does not forget.
21. A Prayer to the Great Spirit. In such a way did an
ancient priest offer a prayer to the Great Spirit.
22. Forty-five miles south of Mesa Verde in New Mexico
rises a great and wonderful rock called Shiprock. As seen
here from the Mesa, it is indeed a ship floating, full-
sailed, in a sea of mist. This rock is a great landmark
27. in all its surrounding country. Its amazing height of
1800 feet makes it visible for many miles in all directions.
23. South of Mesa Verde are found ruins of a different type,
the Pueblo or community ruins. Here at Aztec on the San Juan
River are the remains of such a structure. The Pueblo was
built in the form of a huge square, rising in terraced form
to several stories high at the rear. This gives a portion

Slide

Number

Number 23 of this ruin and shows how the rooms are built.

24. Here we have a bit of the ruin which was four stories high with a small kiva in the foreground

25. The Ancient Pueblo Indian conducted his religious ceremonials and held his councils within the subterranean walls of the kiva. Notice the fireplace with a draught flue which extends over to the wall and up through it. The roof here has been restored, but it is an exact replica of the ancient roof.

In the lower lefthand corner you will see a very small hole in the earth floor of the kiva.. This is the Si-pa-pu, the sacred passage of communication with the next world which the Indian believed was within the earth.

26. Some 60 miles southeast of Aztec is a large group of Pueblo ruins - the ruins of Chaco Canyon. Of the fourteen ruined cities which comprise this group, Pueblo Bonito is the finest. Here you see the great back wall of the Pueblo. It was also a terraced structure rising to six stories at the back with a plaza in the center.

27. The building of Bonito covered a period of years. Dr. Douglass has determined many dates of this Pueblo. Notice the different types of masonry in this one section of the whole structure. That such a building, open to all weather, has stood as well as it is for 1000 years is due to its remarkable masonry. Bonito was built between the years 919 and 1130.

919

1130

Slide

Number

28. In many places in this ruin, the Indians used banded masonry, a definite attempt to beautify their buildings. There are three distinct types of masonry in different parts of the Pueblo.
29. The rooms are much larger, the ceilings and doors higher in Bonito than in any other ruin. These ruins are being shown to you in their time sequence.
30. To the West we come to a beautiful canyon in Arizona, Segi Canyon. Keet Seel is a large ruin, though much of it is still covered by the debris of fallen houses.
31. Here in the foreground we have a perfect roof just as it was built many many years ago. No work of any kind has been done in this ruin and comparatively few people have visited it. These houses were built in 1270.
32. Here are examples of the pottery made by these ancients. Some of these are from Mesa Verde, some from the Segi Canyon. Both the decorated pottery and the coiled storage jars were made by these people. Here also are other things, a sandal and a stone ax.
33. In another part of the Segi Canyon is a ruin called Be-ta-ta-kin. This ruin has the most beautiful setting of all. This huge double arch dwarfs the building beneath it.
34. The inhabitants of this little village were great developers of the talus or terraced type was built against the foot of the tuff cliffs. Here the roof poles

1274
1284

1260
1277

Slide

- Number fortunate indeed for there is a beautiful spring in the
34. great cave, and below in the canyon floor is a lovely aspen grove.
35. This is a detail of this lovely ruin which perhaps gives a better idea of the great height of the cave.
36. To the south and east of the Segi Canyon is the Canyon de Chelly. In it and its adjoining canyon are many cliff dwellings. El Casa Blanca, or the White House, has a most dramatic setting.
37. A great community dwelling was built on the Canyon floor. A tower used to join these two houses. Can you see the pictographs on the wall between the upper and lower
40. ruins? Some have identified the figure as the Dawn Boy, but most pictographs are yet to be deciphered. The masonry of the upper part of the tower building is Mesa Verde work. Evidently some of the Mesa Verde people moved here when driven away by the drought.
38. On our way east we again pass Shiprock, this time nearer to it, where it rises in sheer majesty above the Navajo Desert.
39. On the Jemez Plateau, near Santa Fe, we find ruins of great communal houses on Mesa Tops and on valley floors. These are of a still later date than those of Chaco Canyon. In Frijoles Canyon of the Bandelier National Monument, a great development of the talus or terraced type was built against the foot of the tufa cliffs. Here the roof poles

1660-96
1219-95

(10)

Number of the houses were fastened with one end in the cliff
39. itself, as you see from the rows of small holes in the
rock. The date of these ruins is 1539. These must
have been people living here when the Spaniards first
came.

Let us again look at our map. This time, notice the location of the seventeen present day Indian Pueblos of the Rio Grande Valley, Taos, Picuris, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe, Tesuque, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Zia, Jemez, Sandia, Isleta, Laguna, Acoma:- farther west Zuni and the Hopi villages.

40. the Soth Warriors have made their way over the sand dunes, ing
it down from the past. They have blazed a trail through the
44. see land of desert and mountain and canyon, and following it,
we come to a Pueblo of today. On our way we see Tuyo, the
48. the Black Mesa. As Shiprock in the Navajo country, so this
great formation, strange and different, is surrounded by
52. The myths. During the Pueblo rebellion of 1680, the Indians of
San Ildefonso climbed to its top and held out for some time
56. g against the Spanish invaders.

41. At the post of Tuyo is the Indian village of San the
Ildefonso. These Pueblo Indians have adopted the regular
village type of home, building houses along streets or lanes
and around a central dance court or public square. religious
dance-dramas. And she is an excellent dancer.

Slide
Number

42. The women of this Pueblo are noted potters. The amazing dexterity with which they model their pots has astonished many who find it hard to believe that they do not use a potter's wheel. As you see, her tools are of the simplest. Two or three small stones are all she uses besides her hands. The clay is rolled, as you see here, and coiled into a first shape; then with the use of the small piece of stone, she smoothes and shapes her pot. First it is sun dried and polished; then it is decorated and fired.
43. They are artists, all of them, as their houses show and their beautiful black or red pottery is sold throughout the Southwest. The seated woman is polishing a dish, rubbing it with a piece of stone until it attains the high polish you see in the finished examples.
44. The Indian cradle is suspended by four ropes in order that it will remain level as it swings.
45. Their portals face the dance court or public square. They gather here to visit or hear a tale.
46. What stories this woman could tell by the fireside of a winter's evening!
47. And in the summertime when the corn is ripe in the fields, these people hold their Corn Dance Ceremony. Such color, such rhythm, such a setting!
48. Maria, their famous potter, joins in these religious dance-dramas. And she is an excellent dancer.

Slide

Number

49. The kiva of San Ildefonso is one of the largest in the Pueblos. This ceremonial structure, circular and entered only from the roof, is in every respect a replica of those found in the ruins. Ancient, ancient as is their religion which goes back to before the time of corn.
50. The potters of Santa Clara are no less famous than their sisters of San Ildefonso. Theirs is the older type of ware. A jet black, highly polished pottery, not decorated, but of beautiful forms.
51. The Pueblo of Taos in Northern New Mexico, is ancient. Several ruins near by tell of huge dwellings having fallen, sometimes new homes having been constructed on the debris of the old. Varying little in form, the present great structures of the North and South Pueblos, with their many silent figures, their inner rooms, their secret wondrous cults, makes us realize that here change is slow indeed.
52. And yet Taos teems with life. The men are farmers. Fields and orchards surround the dwellings. A boy may drive a herd of goats into the Pueblo courts, or
53. A woman may carry her bread-cakes down the ladders to bake them in outdoor ovens.
54. A man of Taos may tell us that over there above the trees rises the Mother of all Mountains. Like Arabs are these men of Taos in their white blankets.
55. Taos women wear black shawls; but their calico dresses are gay and their high buckskin boots are beautiful.

SlideNumber

55. The costumes of the many Pueblo Indians are all different. Some wear narrow cloth skirts, blouses, different kinds of dresses and the boots have varying shapes of different Pueblos, but always they are gay in color.
56. When the grain and fruit is safely stored, Taos holds its Harvest Dance, the Feast of San Geronimo. To watch this festival against such a background as this church is indeed a spectacle.
57. But ever present, whether in the Indian, Mexican or Anglo village, is the white robed figure of the Indian on horse or on foot.
58. Always going back to his Pueblo. And, after all, why not? For there are few more beautiful homes in the world than his, and the Indian's love for his home and family life is deep.
59. In the nearby Mexican village of Ranches of Taos is the wonderful massive Mission built by the Franciscan Fathers in the Spanish days. It is one of the noble monuments in this country and though it has no connection with the Indian villages, it cannot be passed by for all New Mexico is colored with the Spanish influence.
60. As one travels through New Mexico, this is a usual sight-- a native Mexican home -- an adobe house under the trees.
61. A string of chili or peppers, drying in the sun; --maybe a song of Mexico or Old Spain.
62. Or here in the old Mission Church of Zia, a Spanish padre teaching these Indian children of the sun the litanies that

Slide

Number

62. closely resemble the rhythms of their own chants.
63. This decorated pot from the Pueblo of Zia gives us an idea of the beauty of an art that, a few years past, bid fair to be lost. Indians, as have Anglos, have discovered that an iron pot is more durable than a pottery jar. However, every encouragement is now being given the Pueblo Indian to continue this art and develop it to even greater heights.
64. The Pueblo of Jemez in the Hemez Mountains brings us a contrast in the old and new customs of dress. The mother is in her native costume, the boy, after having attended school, prefers the modern clothes.
65. Farther south is Laguna, an Indian village that crowns a hill. As all these Indian Pueblos are made of native soil, they vary in color according to their locality. Laguna is glistening white, where Taos is a warm tan.
66. A gay little village where the visitors during the Fiesta days are welcome. Visitors from the Pueblo of Acoma, Mexican ranchers, and the few Anglos who sometimes stop to see the old Mission.
67. For the Mission of Laguna was one of the most important in New Spain, built in 1699.

Slide

Number

68. And within its walls are strange paintings on buffalo hides. Paintings that represent both Christian saints and pagan gods. But it is a kindly place, sheltering and protecting.
69. Wise were the padres who understood the nature of a primitive people. The calmness of a Christian church in contrast with the Desert storm.
70. Wise were the shamen of old who sang their hymns to the Sun and prayed that the Indian might be saved down the ages.