

Et Palacio

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THE SONG OF LEE

By Nicholas Roerich

PUEBLO MYTHS AND LEGENDS.

By Mrs. J. D. DeHuff.

The Fate of the Witch Wife.

(Zia and San Juan Pueblos.)

ONCE upon a time, on a Sunday morning, an Indian and his wife took some soap root down to the river to wash their hair. They sat down on the river's bank in the warm sunshine to dry it, and when it became dry the man sat on the ground at his wife's knee while she combed and arranged his hair. The combing of his hair felt so soothing that he soon fell asleep.

Now this man's wife was a witch but he did not know it, and she did not love her husband. So when he went to sleep she took him and put him on top of a steep sided peak of stone, with tall cliffs on all sides and left him there.

When the man awoke there was no way for him to get down off the cliff. It was so small, too, that he could only lie still to keep from falling off and killing himself on the rocks far below.

He lay there mourning and starving for four days when a tiny rock squirrel found him. The squirrel ran down the cliff and soon returned with an acorn of water and an acorn cup full of corn meal mush. He offered it to the starving man, but the man only laughed and said, "That will not even be a taste, Brother Squirrel." The squirrel did not answer. He quietly set the acorns down by the man and ran away.

The man was so hungry that he picked them up. He drank and drank water from the acorn, but the acorn remained full of water; and he ate and ate mush from the acorn cup, but it, too, continued to be full.

Very soon the little squirrel returned with another acorn which he dropped

straight to the ground from the top of the cliff. Immediately a tall oak tree grew up from the ground. The squirrel jumped to the top branch and ran down the tree, but it bent under his weight. He climbed the cliff wall and ran down the tree a second and a third time. Each time the tree grew stronger, so that after his fourth trip down he said to the man: "The tree is strong enough for you to go down now. Come along and I will take you to Grandmother Spider's house on the mesa. She will help you to get well and strong again."

The man climbed down the tree and the kind squirrel led him to the spider's village.

Old Grandmother Spider made him welcome and for four days he remained among the spiders until he was strong again. On the fourth day Grandmother Spider called him to her and told him it was time for him to return to his people.

"When you get back to the village, Redflower," she said, "you must not go to White Corn's house. Go to your mother's to stay and give these nuts away to all of her neighbors. White Corn will be jealous. She will beg you to come back to her house and tell you not to give away all of the pinons. When she does you must go with her. Wait until she goes to sleep. That night put the nut that is in the little bag close beside her and she will be duly punished for her evil deeds."

Redflower went back to his village and followed Grandmother Spider's instructions. He went to his mother's house instead of White Corn's and he gave nuts to all of his mother's neighbors. White Corn grew jealous.

"You must not give away all of those nuts, for I want some," she said, and then she begged him to come back to her house to live.

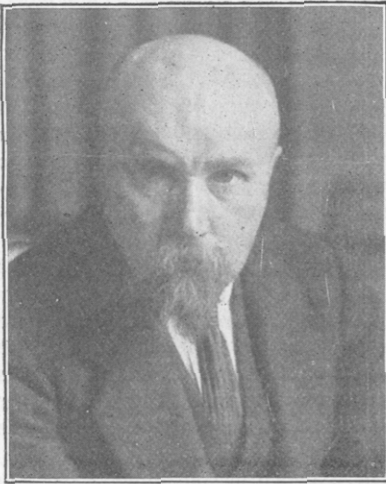
Redflower went home with her. That night he sat before the fire until White Corn was fast asleep on her blankets and skins. Then he tipped over and put the nut from the little buckskin bag beside her. Next morning when they awoke

White Corn was pinned down to the floor by many pinon trees that were growing up through all parts of her body.

Note: This story is told by Indians of three different pueblos, Zia, San Juan and Hopi. The legends differ slightly in details, but are alike in the main parts of the story. I have combined the Zia and San Juan versions.

PATHS OF BLESSING

Address by Nicholas Roerich



Nicholas Roerich

SUNDAY afternoon, October 9th, Nicholas Roerich, the noted Russian artist, addressed an assembly of artists, writers, distinguished visitors and local residents, who are especially interested in art movements. It was one of the Sunday afternoon gatherings in the Womans Museum Room which have proved very interesting in the past. Director Edgar L. Hewett presided and before formally

introducing the speaker read copious and striking extracts from his recent address entitled "Beauty and Wisdom," setting forth a wholesome philosophy of life and conduct, emphasizing the dictum of Coomerswamy that lack of interest in art is crass ignorance. Dr. Hewett dwelt on the traditional friendship of the United States and Russia, declaring that Russia was neither czarism nor bolshevism but that idealists like Professor Roerich are representatives of the true Russia. He told of Professor Roerich's work and achievements in the field of art and letters, paying high tribute to the universality of his genius.

In introducing his subject, Professor Roerich declared that "the best hearts know already: Beauty and Wisdom are not a luxury, not a privilege, but a joy destined for the whole world at all the grades of achievement. The best men already understood that they must talk continually about the paths of beauty and wisdom, but that they must actively instill them into their own and into the social daily life, all difficulties notwithstanding. They know that an occidental garment is not yet the sign of a cultured person. They know that in our days—days of deadly conflict between mechanical civ-

ilization and the coming culture of the spirit—are particularly difficult the paths of beauty and knowledge, are particularly oppressive the onslaughts of black vulgarity."

The speaker then spoke hopefully of the new life that is rising "amidst the ruins of human conventions," but incidentally castigated the extremists who "distorted the concept of reality." * * * "Poor wretches! They forgot that which rings in every atom of the starry sky; before which their blind theories seem miserable patches. They forgot about harmony. They did not wish to know that the time is approaching for the harmonization of the centers. They forgot that the mysterious charm of art—its persuasiveness, lies in the paths of its originization. They forgot that art is not created by the brain but by the heart and by the spirit." And then:

"Art is for all. Every one will enjoy true art. The greatest harm is to give the masses false and conventional art. The gates of the 'sacred source,' I insist, must be wide open for everybody, and the light of art will influence numerous hearts with a new love. First, this feeling will come unconsciously but after all it will purify human consciousness. And how many young hearts are searching for something real and beautiful? So give it to them.

"Bring art to the people, where it belongs. We shall have not only the museums, the theaters, the universities, public libraries, railway stations, hospitals and even prisons, decorated and beautified. Then we shall have no more prisons."

Continuing in a prophetic vein and rising to heights of eloquence, Mr. Roerich spoke in praise and explanation of the "Cor Ardens" movement, made expressive through a new international society recently organized in Chicago:

"But the masters of life create indefatigably. And one may rejoice at the terrifying boundaries of our chaos. So from under the foam rises anew the cliff, washed and shining. The creative activ-

ity of construction and universalization is nigh. We know this not from predictions. We already see bright signs. Solitary individuals, separated by mountains and oceans, begin to consider the unification of elements, harmony of creativeness."

Summarizing the aim of the "Cor Ardens" movement he said: "It is a concrete move to get together, at least in spirit, sympathetic isolated individuals," and its objects were enumerated as:

First: To form a brotherhood of artists which is international.

Second: To hold exhibitions without juries, without prizes and without sales.

Third: To create centers where art and artists of all countries will be welcome.

Fourth: To work for the establishment of universal museums where works donated by members may have a permanent home.

In conclusion, Mr. Roerich addressed himself to the audience as follows: "I know how painfully difficult it is for you to walk under the glances of those who have built life merely of the dark concept of money. I know you, lonely ones, before the light which seems lonely to you. My young friends! Always young! But there are many sitting before this very light. And those who sit around one light can not be lonely. And though your hand has not yet felt the hand pressure, your spirit will for certainty receive the brotherly kiss."

Mr. Roerich in conclusion spoke in praise of Santa Fe, its people, its artists and writers and the men who made such institutions as the Museum and the School of American Research possible. He saw in spirit a great school of art developing in this very place. He spoke of Russia's great friendship for America, and how he, over twenty years ago organized the first exhibit of American art at St. Petersburg. He dwelt on the increasing recognition of American art as an entity and expressed his faith that it was in just such centers as

Santa Fe, in close touch with the primitive and aboriginal art manifestations, that the real American art was being born.

After the lecture, which aroused a great deal of interest and sympathetic comment, a reception was tendered the

distinguished guest of the afternoon under the auspices of the Womans Museum Board. Tea was served, Mrs. Fenyes of Pasadena, pouring, and the members of the Womans Museum Board serving.

LUMHOLTZ ON NORTHERN MEXICO

THE latest number of "Natural History" features an autobiographical article by Carl Lumholtz, dwelling in great part on his various expeditions to the country of the Tarahumares in Chihuahua. Mr. Lumholtz, curious to say, defends the use of peyote by the Indians. He says: "As far as my experience goes, the partaking of peyote is not injurious to health. Besides, the cult is observed only during a limited season of the year. The effect of the plant on the nervous system is very different from that of alcohol. The balance of the body is even better than under normal conditions. There is nothing vicious about the Hiluli Cult."

Lumholtz came to the United States after an expedition to Australia and in the autumn of 1890 made his first trip into Northern Mexico conducting an expedition under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical Society. He started from Bisbee and travelled in a southerly direction through Sonora and thence eastward into the Sierra Madre and over to Casas Grandes in Chihuahua. At the Mormon colony of Pacheco old cave dwellings were explored, but the main excavations were carried on in the lowlands of San Diego, where several large mounds covering house groups were uncovered and 500 pieces of beautiful pottery taken out.

Lumholtz returned to the same site in 1892 and traveled for one and a half years among the Tarahumare Indians of

whom he says that they "are timid, honest and bashful, their habits and customs often being singularly interesting. Their dances, a kind of religious exercise, have been minutely described by me. A dancing place is found near all dwellings and on it is raised a small wooden cross to which to dance, and which represents a man with arms outstretched, Father Sun, the perfect man." The collections made then, were exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago. An extensive vocabulary of the Tarahumares was one of the results of this expedition, in addition to the anthropological measurements, samples of hair and osseous remains. In 1894 the most extensive of the Lumholtz expeditions into Mexico was inaugurated and lasted until 1897. Again highly valuable material was gathered among the Tarahumares and adjacent tribes and large collections were brought back. In 1898 accompanied by Dr. Hrdlika, Dr. Lumholtz revisited the Tarahumares and in 1908-1910 he made his last expedition to their country. It was on that occasion that he secured the formula for a cure for hydrophobia, the main ingredients of which are found on the humble greasewood. As a result of these explorations, Scribners published "Unknown Mexico" and "New Trails in Mexico," while the American Museum of Natural History published two memoirs, which are supplemented by this very readable and interestingly illustrated autobiography in the current issue of "Natural History."

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PAUL A. F. WALTER, EDITOR.

IN THE FIELD

From Ancient Egyptian Tombs.

The body of a girl thought to be eight thousand years old has been taken out of one of the tombs excavated in Egypt by Professor Flinders Petrie. The body owed its extraordinary state of preservation to the natural embalming properties of the dry desert sands. Many of the antiquities taken out of the tombs were exhibited in London during August before shipment abroad to various museums which had contributed to the excavation fund. Dr. Petrie worked in the western desert, seventy miles south of Cairo, and it was in an ancient cemetery in which he found a rich harvest of objects from the early dynasties, especially the sixth and the ninth. Most important among these illustrating exactly the life of the people of ancient Egypt are the miniature figures usually in sculptured wood, placed in the tombs, because the Egyptians believed that the life after death was a replica of the present life. Carved and painted with surprising realism, these little figures reproduce the most homely scenes of domestic life on the Nile thousands and thousands of years ago. The groups show a miniature granary filled with busy servants, a kitchen where one cook turns a trussed goose on a spit, while another fans the fire, a sacrificial ceremony, the setting of a table, and high, proud boats with sails of brown linen, manned by crews of black haired sailors.

Older than Stonehenge.

Colonel Hawley, who has been directing the excavations and restorations at

Stonehenge, is convinced that there was an older and larger monument than the present pile of huge rocks. He asserts that the outer earthwork and the ditch beyond existed before Stonehenge itself. However, the theory that each of the stones was set with a ceremony accompanied by human sacrifice, seems to be disproved by the absence of the marks of fire. The recent excavations disclosed that two of the stones were inserted vertically. They could not have been lowered down an inclined plane and are supposed to have been dropped from a scaffolding into carefully measured spaces. A 43 pound quartzite maul was among the finds.

Village of the Iron Age.

Captain and Mrs. Cumington have discovered and explored the site of a previously unknown village of the iron age on a Wiltshire farm in the Vale of Pewsey. Their first discovery was part of a very ancient hand mill. Then they found hammer stones in numbers great enough to indicate that their manufacture had been a special local industry. The pottery taken out of the excavations are of the very distinct "Halstatt" type, through which the date of the village can be established as about 600 B. C., showing that civilization was advanced in that part of Great Britain far earlier than had been believed. The village apparently had been forgotten when the Romans invaded England.

Rock Carvings of Ussat.

In Europe remarkable relics of the stone age have been unearthed at Ussat in the extreme south of France, including further specimens of prehistoric art. The investigators have unearthed bones and specimens of very rough pottery. The valley appears to contain a greater number of tombs with rock carvings than are known in any other district. Some of them are colored in red upon the white and ochre walls. Stalagmitic concretions which are held to establish their antiquity cover some

of them. There are primitive sketches of animals, among them some of horses and mountain goats drawn with great skill. In other places bones and earthenware vessels have come to light.

Excavated the Great Kiva.

Dr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Hewett have returned to Santa Fe from the field work in the Chaco Canyon. The greater part of the effort by the expedition of the School of American Research and Museum of New Mexico this fall was devoted to the cleaning out of the great kiva at Chetro Kettle. It is by far the largest kiva yet excavated. Steps were taken immediately to conserve its walls and to protect it from deterioration.

Ancient Swiss Village.

Excavation made at Berne, Switzerland, during the past summer, indicate that one of the twelve towns named by Julius Caesar as belonging to the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland was located within the northern loop of the River Aar. This spacious peninsula seems to have been nearly covered with Gallic or Roman buildings which were destroyed by fire, probably some seventeen to eighteen hundred years ago. The present city of Berne has been partly constructed of materials taken from the old town. Foundations with the usual Roman heating plant were laid bare as well as a sort of pergola a hundred and twenty-five feet long, also a hundred and sixty tombs, a number of houses, a mosaic floor, twenty coins of several Celtic tribes, and a great many weapons.

Archaeology in Palestine.

At Ascalon, the birthplace of Herod the Great, the great cloisters he built have been excavated and identified. At Capernaum, near the old synagogue, a hexagonal court with mosaic pavement and ambulatory have been uncovered. At Caesarea, sculpture and pottery have been found. A mosaic pavement with Hebrew inscriptions has been

completely excavated at Jericho and removed to Jerusalem. A sculptured sarcophagus, taken out in fragments, has been reconstructed and deposited in the citadel. A central museum of antiquities has been established in Jerusalem and six thousand objects have already been catalogued.

To Protect Historic Inscriptions.

Jesse Nusbaum, formerly with the School of American Research and now superintendent of the Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado, was in New Mexico recently to inspect and report on the damage that time, weather and vandals, are doing to the historic inscriptions on Inscription Rock, which forms the El Morro National Monument. He found that there was danger of part of the rock on which there are several of the most famous inscriptions splitting off from the main formation, and devised a plan by which this can be prevented for the time being at least.

Dr. Boaz in Pueblo Land.

Dr. Franz Boaz, eminent as a linguist and anthropologist, and for many years a member of the faculty of Columbia University, is spending some time in Santa Fe and nearby Indian pueblos, especially Cochiti, San Felipe and Santo Domingo. He is gathering material for a publication on the Keresan language.

MUSEUM EVENTS

Lecture by Rolshoven.

What proved to be a most delightful social and art event was a lecture given by Mr. Julius Rolshoven on Sunday afternoon, August 28th in the reception room of the Womens Museum Board. It was an interested and interesting group of distinguished visitors, including artists and writers representative not only of every portion of the United States but also of quite a number of nationalities which greeted and

applauded Mr. Rolshoven, who had chosen as his theme the work of the late Donald Beaugard. Dr. E. L. Hewett, the Director of the Museum, made the introductory remarks, giving a brief biographical sketch and appreciation of Mr. Beaugard and his work. He brought out that the artist was truly a western man who, after teaching art in several schools had been a member of the archaeological expeditions of the School of American Research and as such had attracted the attention through his talent and his fine personality of the man who enabled him to take up again and pursue his art career in Paris and elsewhere in Europe. It was thus Mr. Beaugard was commissioned to paint the Saint Francis murals for the Museum and it was while making the sketches for the murals that death took him. Mr. Rolshoven who held the closest interest of his hearers, developed the color principles which underlie all painting from the earliest times to the present. He traced from their discovery the application of tempora, fresco and oil, as they are used by painters. With this as a starting point he developed his theme, rapidly sketching the schools of art which grew up in Italy, France, Holland and England, and relating the work of Mr. Beaugard thereto. He paid a eloquent tribute to the genius of the young man and incidentally to the man who enabled Mr. Beaugard to develop his art, Honorable Frank Springer, to whom Santa Fe owes so much. That the art of Beaugard had at its foundation keen observation and close study was demonstrated by Mr. Rolshoven in various ways, including the choice of a text book by Mr. Beaugard as well as by various examples of his art. It was not only a charming but also an illuminating talk, interesting to both layman and artist, and Mr. Rolshoven was warmly thanked by the director and the others present. Similiar Sunday afternoon meetings are to be features

of the Museum life in the future. After Mr. Rolshoven's lecture on Sunday, artists, writers, and other guests went to the home of Judge and Mrs. N. B. Laughlin, where they were guests at a most enjoyable lawn party.

Gift to Museum Library.

Mrs. Max Nordhaus has presented to the Museum library several sets of volumes of German classics and works in English of a scientific nature, this in addition to much needed furniture and furnishings to the Child Welfare Home in Santa Fe, as well as the presentation of miscellaneous books to the public library maintained by the Womans Board of Trade of Santa Fe.

Sale of Two Paintings.

Mr. Willard Nash, the young Detroit artist, sold another one of his landscapes on exhibit in the Museum. The purchaser was Miss May Noble, an artist of the Taos group who makes her winter residence at Phoenix, Arizona. John Sloan, the noted New York artist, before leaving Santa Fe for home, purchased "The Corn Dance" by William Schuster.

Annual Board Meetings.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Regents of the Museum of New Mexico and of the Managing Board of the School of American Research, held jointly in the office of the Director of both institutions, Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, in the Palace of the Governors, the officers of the Museum for 1922 were re-elected as follows: President, Judge John R. McFie of Gallup; Secretary, Paul A. F. Walter of Santa Fe; Treasurer, Judge N. B. Laughlin of Santa Fe. For the School of American Research the officers were also re-elected and are as follows: Honorable Frank Springer, Chairman; Wm. H. Holmes, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Past Chairmen; Edgar L. Hewett, Director of American Research; Dr. Charles

Peabody, Reporter; Paul A. F. Walter, Secretary; and Honorable Levi Hughes, Treasurer. The Director informally submitted his annual report. Resolutions of thanks were adopted expressing gratitude to Honorable A. B. McMillan of Albuquerque and Mrs. J. W. Miller of Jemez Hot Springs for the gift of the Jemez Mission and its adjoining pueblo to the state. Plans were discussed for the acquisition of other missions and pre-historic sites as well as for the preservation and development of the Pecos and Gran Quivira sites. It is proposed to create a series of state parks to cover such sites as soon as financial resources permit. Consent was given to the plan submitted by the Womans Board for extending the influence of the Museum and School and for the adding of non-resident members to the membership of the Board. Resolutions of condolence and regret over the death of Honorable Antonio Lucero, a member of the Managing Board of the School, were adopted.

New Exhibits in October.

Among the new exhibits at the Musum in October are paintings by Will Schuster and Fremont Ellis. Schuster has developed into one of the finest painters of the younger group of Santa Fe Artists. Two of his paintings, one entitled "Maternity" and the other "The Rainmaker," were sold to Mr. Nathan Stern of New York City. Both in portraiture as well as in landscape, Mr. Schuster has achieved results that have won high praise from critics. His paintings are touched by the fire of imagination and possess decided originality. Mr. Ellis, too, shows decided progress and has attained admirable results. Several new pastels by Julius Rolshoven have been hung in the Tewa gallery and are favorites among the visiting public. Several architectural landscapes, emphasizing the New Mexico mission style, despite their inherent difficulty, are strikingly handsome,

Exhibit by New Zealand Artist.

Miss C. H. Wilding, a New Zealand artist who has been painting at Taos during the summer months, exhibited a number of her attractive water colors at the Museum during the week beginning October ninth. The landscapes are keyed high in color and are charming in their mood. The Indian portrait included in the exhibit also is strong and well modeled. Miss Wilding after visiting the cliff and cave dwellings of the Bandelier National Monument left for the east during the week.

IT IS WRITTEN

American Catholics in the War.

Among the new books that have come to the library of the Museum is the story of the "American Catholics in the War," as compiled for the National Catholic War Council by Michael Williams and published by the MacMillan Co. The preface is by the late Cardinal Gibbons. The introductory chapters review the history of the Catholic Church in the United States from the days of Columbus, one subchapter being entitled "The Days of the Spanish Dream." The following tribute is there paid to the early missionaries: "It is impossible to understand the Spanish missionaries unless one possesses an adequate understanding and a correct appreciation of the motive that impelled them and the dynamic force of that motive and its permanent character. That motive was supernatural. They believed that the most important thing concerning any man was his soul, his immortal individual self, and that to win the souls of men for God was a matter vastly transcendently more worth while than to conquer worlds or to gain cities filled with solid gold or to discover new seas brimming full of pearls, waiting there since creation to enrich the King of Spain." However the bulk of the 467 page volume is given to a running

account of the activities of the Catholic organizations and the great part taken by Catholic men and women in the winning of the great war.

"Trails End."

Miss Rose Henderson, the poet, writes from New York City as follows in reference to "Trails End," the volume of Santa Fe poems by John Curtis Underwood: "I think the poems are tremendously strong and beautiful. I liked especially the 'Bell.' I enjoyed the book thoroughly and felt quite transported in spirit to the scenes in and about Santa Fe, and I like having the poems at hand to remind me of New Mexico, even if it does make me homesick to read them sometimes. I have a feeling that the place couldn't quite live up to my happy memories of it if I should live there permanently. At any rate, it is pleasant to have the memories."

School History of New Mexico.

Dr. John H. Vaughan, Dean of the School of General Science and Professor of History and Economics at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, is the author of a new history and civil government of New Mexico especially adapted for use as a text book in the schools of the Southwest. The compilation is an admirable one and is beautifully and interestingly illustrated. The arrangement is logical and scientific and great care has been taken to make dates and statistics as accurate as possible. From the first chapter, entitled "The Land and the People," to the last, which brings the history down to the administration of Governor Mechem, there are but few errors and these of a minor nature, such as the caption under the picture of the Civil War Monument in the Plaza at Santa Fe, or the typographical error in one of the running heads on page 181. The portion devoted to the civil government is concise and yet comprehensive. There is a bibliography as well as a

questionnaire on the text with each chapter. The index is exhaustive. The book is well printed on good paper and tastefully bound.

Santa Fe Fiesta.

The "Santa Fe Magazine" for October prints as its leading article an impressionistic account of the Santa Fe Fiesta. The article is by Charles E. Parks and is illustrated from photographs taken by Sheldon Parsons of the Museum staff.

The Siege of Santa Fe.

The "Franciscan Herald" for September in the thirty-third chapter of Father Englehardt's History of the Franciscans in New Mexico, describes the siege of Santa Fe by the Indian rebels in 1680 and the memorable retreat of the Spaniards to El Paso. It is the most thrilling chapter in the history of the southwest, and considering the circumstances and setting, is undoubtedly one of the most romantic episodes in world history.

Posthumous Book by Jastrow.

The last book of the late Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., so well known in Santa Fe and one of the leading lights of the Archaeological Institute of America, is to be published during the present month. It is the "Song of Songs," a collection of love lyrics of ancient Palestine, and is a companion volume to "The Book of Job" and "A Gentle Cynic," being the Book of Ecclesiastes. In the death of Professor Jastrow the world lost one of the leading biblical scholars of modern times and the Schools of American Research and of Oriental Research, one of their best friends.

October International Studio.

"International Studio" for October is of special interest to the southwest and particularly Santa Fe because of an essay by Herbert J. Seligman entitled "The Elegance of Marsden Hartley, Craftsman,"

illustrated with several reproductions of Hartley's paintings including the one entitled "New Mexico," which has been exhibited at Santa Fe. Among other pictures in this issue is a reproduction of "Mulberry Bend" by Leon Kroll, who had spent a season in Santa Fe.

Russian Art Number.

The January number of "Art and Archaeology" will be devoted to Russian art. The main contribution will be by Professor Nicholas Roerich, at present in Santa Fe. Professor Roerich's "The Paths of Blessing" will appear in full in "The Herald of the Star," published in London.

PERSONAL MENTION

Artists Homeward Bound.

A number of artists who have been in New Mexico during the summer and fall are homeward bound. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloan left the first week in October for their New York residence. Mr. E. G. Eisenlohr went to Dallas, Texas, for the winter. Mr. Randall Davey expects to be in New York by the end of October, Mrs. Davey having preceded him. Miss May Noble and Miss Gladys Hughes left for Phoenix, Arizona, the second week in October. Mr. Nicholas Roerich has returned from San Francisco rejoining his family in Santa Fe. Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rolshoven will leave for Chicago and Detroit the latter part of October. They are planning to spend next summer in Mexico.

Radin Goes to Cambridge.

Dr. Paul Radin, the anthropologist, formerly of Santa Fe and later on the staff of the University of California, is now with the University of Cambridge, England. Since leaving Santa Fe he has several monographs to his credit.

High Honors for Gates.

William E. Gates, the noted Maya

scholar, has just been informed of his appointment as director of archaeology of the Republic of Guatemala. As such he will have the opportunity of building up the National Museum in Guatemala City and also to maintain the cordial relations with the research organizations which, like the School of American Research, have been carrying on important work in Central America.

A Welcome Visitor.

Mrs. Davidson, whose husband is one of the group of painters at Lindsborg, Kansas, of which Birger Sandzen is perhaps the best known member, was in Santa Fe for several days during the second week of October.

To Washington for the Winter.

Mr. Frank Springer, after spending part of the summer at Santa Fe, has gone to Cimarron and from there will likely proceed to Washington for the winter. As always, his presence in Santa Fe has meant much for the development and progress of the Museum.

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE

Pohl's Mission Pictures.

The "Michigan Architect and Engineer" in its September number gives nine full page illustrations to the reproductions of the drawings of the California Missions by Hugo D. Pohl, which were recently exhibited in the Museum at Santa Fe. Mr. Pohl, who is claimed by Detroit as one of its native born citizens, spent some time sketching and painting in Santa Fe. He studied drawing and painting in the Detroit Museum of Art and later continued his studies in New York and abroad, eventually locating in Chicago, although the greater part of the past two years he has been spending in the west, traveling in an automobile studio. The two page article which accompanies the illustrations in the "Michigan Ar-

chitect and Engineer" says among other things: "Passing through Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, he entered the Rocky Mountain National Park of Colorado, where he owns a ranch and has erected a studio up in the mountains, and at this spot he spent the remainder of the summer of 1919, sketching and painting the wonders of the Rockies. But in September he again put his traveling studio in commission and headed southwest, making a number of canvasses portraying the Indians of New Mexico and Arizona, arriving in Southern California late in the fall. In that section he devoted his talents to gathering material for the future and painting and sketching the old missions and the monks having charge of them. Mr. Pohl is now visiting in Detroit but is enroute to Europe and will establish a studio near Paris and exhibit his work."

NATIVE HANDICRAFTS

Studying Pueblo Pottery.

Dr. Cornelia G. Harcum, of the staff of the Toronto Museum, was in Santa Fe this fall to study the making and designing of pottery by the Pueblo Indians. Miss Harcum is an authority on the classic and pre-classic pottery of the Mediterranean Basin and is at present publishing in conjunction with Dr. David M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University a descriptive catalogue of the Greek vases in the Toronto Museum. At the Pittsburg meeting of the Archaeological Institute she read a paper on the cooking utensils of the ancient Greeks and Romans. This was published later in the "American Journal of Archaeology." Dr. Harcum finds certain analogies between the pottery of the ancients and that of the Pueblo Indians. She notes that the clay used by the Pueblo Indians is very similar to that which was used by the ancient Greeks and while the Greeks use the potter's wheel, which is unknown to the Pueblos, yet there are striking analo-

gies in form, design and decoration. Miss Harcum is getting together for the Toronto Museum an exhibit similar to that prepared by Dr. Carl E. Guthe for the Andover Museum, which will graphically illustrate every step in the pottery making of the Pueblos.

Exhibit in Pottery Making.

One of the most interesting exhibits installed during Fiesta week was that of Dr. Carl E. Guthe of the Peabody Museum at Andover, Massachusetts, illustrating the making of pottery by the Pueblo Indians and including specimens of the various clays used at San Ildefonso, where Dr. Guthe spent the summer to investigate every detail of that ancient handicraft. In the exhibit there is a bowl for each stage in the pottery making. There are also photographs taken during every step of the manufacture and ornamentation. His descriptive cards are quite full and are supplemented by an exhibit in color of various designs on the San Ildefonso pottery as they have been copied by Mr. Kenneth M. Chapman of the Museum staff.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

Karnak and Sun Worship.

The theory that has been advanced and which has been generally accepted that the great temple at Karnak was used in sun worship appears to have been definitely disproved by mathematical calculations recently made. Sir Norman Lockyer held that when the temple was built some thousands of years ago the sun shone straight down its axis and that this temple, like a great many others, was constructed for the purpose of obtaining an exact observation of the solstice, the day of the sun's most northerly setting. The new calculations, however, show that the relative position of the earth and sun have been such that the rays could never have fallen in that way since 6000 B. C. Similar theories as to the Stonehenge of England are also declared to be untenable.