

COLLECTION: El Palacio Collection

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ERRATA:

COMMENTS: Excerpts from Florence Hawley's report to Hewett about a tree ring sample from Chetro Ketl.

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accommodate the bit. Sometimes a second strip is fastened from the point immediately above the top of the lowest strip, and hangs pendant, being occasionally finished off in a squash blossom like the small ones employed to ornament the beads of a necklace. The lowest strip is about six inches in length. Above the conch which surmounts it, a second and separate strip is employed, containing a right angle and carrying the bridle up the cheek and onto the horizontal or forehead strip. This right-angle strip has equal arms of about four inches in length or the vertical arm is of about five inches and the horizontal two or three. Across the forehead goes a central strip, commonly wider than the others. This is most elaborately worked and often set with turquoise. Frequently a pendant, of the same design as that on a necklace, is used in the center of the forehead strip and hangs from a hole pierced in it. The whole is exceedingly ornamental in effect and the good examples represent a high degree of skill in design and craftsmanship in execution.

Among the trading posts today continuing the best traditions of the craft are those of Wick Miller, at San Ysidro, New Mexico, near the pueblo of Jemez and off the Navajo reservation; the post of Jesse Foutz, at Sa-Nos-Tee, near Shiprock, where much excellent cast work is made, the post of B. I. Staples, at Coolidge, New Mexico, where several very skillful smiths are employed, and, recently, the post of "Cozy" McSparron, at Chin Lee.

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 18, 1932.

OLDEST TREE RING RECORD OF ANCIENT PUEBLOS

IN A report to Director Hewett, Miss Florence Hawley, of the University of Arizona and a member of the Field School faculty at Chaco Canyon, gives an account of a

result of the study of tree ring specimens from the excavation at Chettro Ketl in the summer of 1931. Miss Hawley says: "You will be interested to hear that one of the great pilaster logs from the east tower of Chettro Ketl has yielded some extremely interesting and important data. If you remember, I took three logs from the kiva, two of which I dated in the Chaco and sent to Dr. Douglass. One was short, and the other, which went to around 700 A. D. in the center, carried such a poor record in the interior that it was of no benefit in checking the earliest range of Dr. Douglass' main chart, which had not been carried further back than 730 A. D. with assurance. The third specimen was not as large as the others and more decayed. While I hoped for possibilities of very early records on the interior, I really did not expect it.

Imagine the excitement when just before Christmas I took out the specimen, whittled off the surface, and dated it back to 634 A. D. in the center. Moreover, the records are so clear and perfect that we have added it to the main chart, carrying that back ninety years further than ever before. . . . The addition of ninety years to the chart is a rare feat, and the kiva pilaster log is the hero of the season."

Miss Hawley adds that Professor Douglass has checked the dating and found it to be correct, and, in carrying the tree ring chart back a period of ninety years earlier than the oldest previously assured date, has contributed a record of greatest importance. It is of interest to note that the forests from which the ancient inhabitants of Chaco Canyon derived the timbers for their great community houses were growing or at least starting to grow while the ancient Maya of Central America were still flourishing, and that in all probability we are now uncovering buildings in the Chaco Canyon contemporaneous with those of the ancient Toltecs of the Mexican Plateau. Another signifi-

cant fact is that the deeper excavations now going on at Chettro Ketl disclose structures of a religious character quite as important in the history of man on the American continent as those of similar purpose in Mexico and Central America.

From the excavations of 1930 and 1931 at Chettro Ketl several hundred specimens for tree ring study have been secured and are now in process of study by Dr. Douglass and his assistants. Miss Hawley will again be a member of the Chaco Canyon field staff during the coming excavating season and will carry much further the collection of tree ring records, not only from Chettro Ketl, but from other ruins belonging to the School of American Research and Museum of New Mexico.

SOUTHWESTERN ARTISTS

An Art Rebel Visits His Battlefields.

(By TOM VICKERMAN, in the *Chicago Evening Post*)

RAYMOND JONSON, pioneer modern artist, and one of the instigators of the "bloodless" Chicago art revolution of a decade or so ago, returned last week to the scene of the early struggles of modern art for recognition here. Seven years ago, when Jonson left Chicago for Santa Fe, the name of Matisse was still enough to frighten little children away from cookie jars. Today, back with a show of his own paintings at the Studio Gallery, Increase Robinson in Diana Court, Jonson finds even the goblin Picasso shorn of much of his hideousness. Following a more or less universal law the successful adventurers of yesterday have become the respectable citizens of today. Things weren't so tranquil in the years just following the war, when Jonson and Weisenborn and Carl Hoeckner and a few other progressives were rebelling against art con-