

aspects of life among the island-dwelling Indians of California is entitled "Southern Fishermen." The Indians of the Channel Islands (about A.D. 1000-1800) made their living primarily by fishing, hunting sea mammals, and gathering shellfish, of which the most important was the abalone. Not all food was obtained from the sea, however. Rabbits and birds were hunted on land, and wild onions and other edible plants were gathered with the aid of digging sticks.

In place of pottery, these Indians used bowls carved of soapstone. Knives, arrowheads, and spearpoints were made of chipped flint. Fishhooks similar to some of those from lands of the South Pacific were made of abalone shell. Tubular pipes made of stone were used for smoking tobacco.

The Indians of the Channel Islands lived in dome-shaped houses made of poles covered with thatch.

Canoes were unusual. They were built of individual planks tied together with thongs and caulked with asphaltum.

Pendants were made of shell or stone. Beads made of shell served as ornaments. Somewhat stylized effigies of animals were made of soapstone or chipped flint.

Musical instruments such as flutes, whistles, and pipes of Pan were made of bone tubes.

Striking colors have been used to exhibit the specimens and to place them in meaningful categories. The exhibit was prepared by Mr. Dalstrom and the writer, assisted by Curators Donald Collier and Alexander Spoehr, and Miss Bernice Kaplan, University of Chicago Museum Fellow.

MUSEUM EXPEDITION RESUMES 'DIGGING' IN SOUTHWEST

This summer the Department of Anthropology under the leadership of Dr. Paul S. Martin, Chief Curator, will resume investigations in New Mexico interrupted by the war. This will be a resumption of field work discontinued in 1941. Dr. Martin left for the field June 13; John Rinaldo, Assistant, preceded him by several weeks for preliminary reconnaissance and arrangements.

Dr. Martin will finish excavations on the SU site—a pit-house village which was inhabited about the year A.D. 500; and, if time permits, he may start excavation on another site. The digging will continue for about three months.

Digging was first started on the SU site in 1939 and was continued in the summer of 1941. These excavations have shown that this village was part of the Mogollon (pronounced "muggy-own") Indian culture. This culture is one of three that flourished in the Southwest in past times, the other two being the Anasazi (Basket Maker-Pueblo) culture and the Hohokam.

The origins of the Mogollon culture are not yet known, but it is thought that it

was derived from the Cochise culture that existed in southern Arizona and New Mexico from about 13,000 to about 2,000 years ago.

Dr. Martin believes that the Mogollon was an undeveloped and unsophisticated culture, and that the Indians who built the SU village lived a very simple life. Although the Mogollon Indians of this period made pottery, it was a simple, undecorated type. Agriculture was apparently new to them, for they depended more on fishing, hunting, and seed-gathering for food supplies than they did on planting and cultivating corn. Houses were merely roofed pits in the ground—hence the name pit houses—and were probably occupied only in inclement weather. Cooking was done out-of-doors.

When the SU site is finished, a new and earlier site will be sought. Dr. Martin desires, if possible, to obtain information that will help close the time gap that exists in archaeological records between the estimated date of A.D. 500 for the SU site and the latest estimated date (500 B.C.) for the Cochise culture. The reason for this is that we have no archaeological proof that Mogollon culture was derived from the simpler Cochise culture as we suppose.

Unlike the Mogollon, the Cochise Indians did not make pottery or plant corn, and they probably did not know the principle of building a pit house.

A BIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF LAKE MICHIGAN

An important and desirable project that has long been on the program of the Department of Zoology of Chicago Natural History Museum is the making of a complete biological survey of Lake Michigan. Such a survey involves not only the simple collection and identification of the many kinds of plants and animals living in these waters, but necessitates also study of the lake environment—the hydrography, meteorology, and chemistry, in terms of the synthetic science known as "limnology."

Collections made over the entire lake at various localities at intervals throughout the year are essential to such a program. It is hoped to make a beginning toward this project in the summer of 1946. Among the objects of such a survey are the correlation of the kinds and abundance of living organisms with the turbidity, temperature, and dissolved gases and salts of the water.

"What are the effects of winds and currents on the fine materials carried in suspension?" "How are these sediments being moved about and where are they deposited and redeposited?" "How much nourishment is being brought into the lake by the rivers and how has pollution affected the distribution of fish foods and of the fishes themselves?" "How can hook and line fishing for lake trout and perch be improved in the southern half of the lake?" "What are the long-term cycles taking place in the

lake?" "How do winds, setting up currents in the water, affect temperatures on the bathing beaches?" Numerous other questions that need and deserve study await intensive limnological study of the lake.

Lake Michigan has an area of approximately 22,000 square miles, and is thus two-fifths the size of the state of Illinois. To make a complete study of such an area is a large undertaking and it is hoped that other institutions and individuals in addition to the Museum staff will co-operate in working out certain phases of the survey and special problems using the facilities and equipment provided by the Museum. This co-operation is already being realized. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service, through the courtesy of Dr. O. L. Meehan and Mr. Paul E. Thompson, has placed one of its power launches at our disposal on long-term loan, thus greatly facilitating the field collecting. The University of Wisconsin is lending certain items of equipment.

The Chicago Department of Health has shown us some of the data gathered during the past twenty years on the water dispensed to the city. This was important in planning the program so that studies would not be duplicated. Certain individuals of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the University of Chicago have agreed to assist.

It is hoped that the studies here briefly outlined will be of immediate practical value to the lake fisheries, to the public health services of the several lake cities, and to the millions of people who use the lake waters for drinking and for recreation.

The researches will be conducted by Mr. Loren P. Woods, Assistant Curator of Fishes, and Dr. Fritz Haas, Curator of Lower Invertebrates; other members of the Department of Zoology will assist. Mr. Woods, who was a lieutenant in the Navy during the war, will command the boat.

MUSEUM PHOTO EXHIBIT

Preliminary planning is now under way for the Second Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography to be held early in 1947 at Chicago Natural History Museum under the auspices of the Nature Camera Club of Chicago, which sponsored the successful exhibition held at the Museum last January and February.

The exhibition will follow the usual standards for photographic salons, but, as formerly, the subject matter will be restricted to nature. Both black-and-white and color photographs may be entered.

More extensive vacation travel this year as compared to the war years should result in many new photographs of exhibition quality being made. Members of camera clubs and unaffiliated enthusiasts in this and other countries are urged to take pictures of natural history subjects during the coming months.



1946. "Museum Photo Exhibit." *Bulletin* 17(7), 4-4.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/25708>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/365232>

Holding Institution

University Library, University of Illinois Urbana Champaign

Sponsored by

University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the Chicago Field Museum.

For information contact dcc@library.uiuc.edu.

Rights Holder: Field Museum of Natural History

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.