

EXPEDITION DISCOVERS 'MISSING' INDIANS

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From western New Mexico we bring important archaeological news—four centuries of missing Indian history has been restored by the excavations of the Museum's 1948 Archaeological Expedition to the Southwest.

For some years the writer, as leader of the expedition, has been investigating the little-known culture of the Mogollon Indians in Pine Lawn Valley near Reserve, New Mexico. In past summers I discovered that the founders of the Mogollon culture settled in Pine Lawn Valley 6,000 years ago.

A LONG BLANK PERIOD

As I laid in supplies early this summer for the 1948 expedition into the rough, mountainous country of southwestern New Mexico I held some doubts as to the success we would have in reaching our objective. The time period from A.D. 500 to 900—about from the fall of Rome to the beginning of the Middle Ages, a period as important to the history of the New World as it was to the Old World—was a complete blank for this area in New Mexico.

True enough, we had been successful in tracing the Mogollon Indians from the roving, hunting bands of 6,000 years ago to the pit-house (a cellar with a roof) villages of A.D. 500. What had become of these Indians since A.D. 500? The Mogollones had successfully hidden all traces of themselves until the Museum expedition entered the field in the summer of 1948.

The thrills of archaeology are few and far between, but this summer, following up a few slender clues, the expedition struck "paydirt."

Little by little as first one and then another pit-house was uncovered and the pottery analyzed statistically, it became apparent that one of the goals of the expedition had been achieved.

We hesitated to announce this discovery until we were certain that our interpretation of the work was correct.

THE GAP FILLED IN

Now without doubt a "lost" period has been discovered—the tremendous gap in time from A.D. 500 to 900 has been filled.

The analysis of the results of the discoveries of the expedition have not proceeded far enough yet to warrant saying too much at this time, but a few facts can be released now. The pit-houses of the now partially filled time-gap, called in archaeological jargon "Georgetown" and "San Francisco" phases, are very different from others found in this area. They tend to be deep and rectangular with long, stepped passage-entrances facing the east. Foodstuffs are no longer stored in pits dug into the floor; now fashion dictates cupboards more con-

veniently placed in the walls. The long history of plain, undecorated, ugly brown pottery was broken and for the first time in Mogollon Indian history delicate and well-executed decorated pottery appears. The designs consist of rectangular elements set forth with restraint in red on a pleasing, warm, brown background.

From a preliminary survey of the civilization of the period it is possible to state that it shows distinct advances over previously discovered ones in this area. And of greater interest is that it spans the time between a period of just crude, plain living to the beginnings of a groping civilization.

STAFF NOTES

The Museum will be represented at the Midwest Museums Conference at Minneapolis this month by **Colonel Clifford C. Gregg**, Director, who will deliver an address on "The Museum and its Relation to the Community." . . . **Mr. John R. Millar**, Deputy Director, attended the education symposium and other sections of the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington, D.C., last month. . . . Following her official retirement September 1, **Mrs. Mary W. Baker** has been retained on the staff of the Library to give her attention to the important work of reclassification. . . . **Mr. Clifford H. Pope**, Curator of Amphibians and Reptiles, has returned to the Museum after two months at the Mountain Lake (Virginia) Summer Biological Station, where he continued his studies of several years on salamanders of the Southeast. . . . **Dr. Earl E. Sherff**, Research Associate, Systematic Botany, **Dr. José Cuatrecasas**, Curator of Colombian Botany, and **Dr. Theodor Just**, Chief Curator of Botany, attended the meetings of the Botanical Society of America in Washington, D.C., in September. . . . **Dr. Paul S. Martin**, Chief Curator of Anthropology, **Mr. Donald Collier**, Curator of South American Ethnology and Archaeology, and **Dr. John B. Rinaldo**, Assistant in Archaeology, attended the recent Southwestern Archaeological Conference at the University of Arizona Archaeological Field School, Point of Pines, Arizona. **Dr. Martin** presided at a session on the Mogollon culture of the Southwest. . . . **Dr. Alexander Spoehr**, Curator of Oceanic Ethnology, has returned from Harvard University, where he taught social anthropology during the summer. He was recently appointed review editor of the *American Anthropologist*. . . . The Chicago Historical Society has featured an exhibition of paintings, "In Lincoln Park," by **Mr. Gustaf Dalstrom**, Artist in Anthropology, and his wife, **Frances Foy**. . . . **Mrs. Winona Cosner**, guide-lecturer, has resigned from the Raymond Foundation to live in Charleston, West Virginia.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Members who have changed their residence, or are planning to do so, are urged to notify the Museum of their new addresses, so that copies of the BULLETIN and all other communications may reach them promptly.

Collects Fossil Invertebrates

Several hundred specimens of fossil invertebrates have been added to the Museum's collections as the result of the recent field trip by **Mr. Eugene S. Richardson, Jr.**, Curator of Fossil Invertebrates. He visited several well-known localities in the Paleozoic rocks of Pennsylvania, from which the Museum's representation had been inadequate. Among the fossils sent back to Chicago, probably the most important are some well-preserved ostracodes, tiny marine crustaceans related to crabs but with a two-valved shell like the clams. Also included are shells and clay to be used in a reconstruction of a part of one of the famous cliffs of the shore of Chesapeake Bay, where certain beds are composed almost entirely of Miocene mollusk shells.

Visiting Scientists

Dr. Misael Acosta Solis, Director, Museum of Natural Sciences, Quito, Ecuador, is spending six weeks at the Museum, in the Department of Botany, pursuing his studies on tropical timbers, in preparation for his book, *Woods of Ecuador*.

Dr. Walter Kiener, biologist of the Game, Forestation and Parks Commission, Lincoln, Nebraska, spent September in the Museum, working in the cryptogamic herbarium.

NEW MEMBERS

The following persons became Museum Members between August 16 and September 13:

Annual Members

H. D. Arneson, **Mrs. Emil Borman**, **John M. Budd**, **Charles S. Cadwell**, **Phillip R. Crippen, Jr.**, **Mrs. Robert F. Dick**, **Newcomb W. Diehl**, **R. W. Fitzgerald**, **Mrs. Lee Frank**, **Mrs. Neneen R. Frothingham**, **Harry Kaye**, **Mitchell Kilanowski**, **Wilfred J. King**, **Eugene C. Lang**, **Dr. Clayton J. Lundy**, **C. E. McCollum**, **C. E. McKittrick**, **Keith B. McKy**, **Mrs. James W. Merricks**, **Mrs. George Michels**, **Harry J. Owens**, **Howard I. Potter**, **L. M. Rasmussen**, **Hugh J. Reichert**, **A. I. Rivenes**, **J. A. Rivera**, **J. G. Roseland**, **Harry Schulman**, **Nathan H. Schwartz**, **D. O. Severson**, **Dr. Jacob B. Shaykin**, **Joseph H. Staller**, **J. Paul Stanley**, **Marvin J. Welfeld**, **Charles H. Westbrook**, **Walton Wetten**, **John A. Wincher**.



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