

**AMERICAN MUSEUM OF
NATIONAL HISTORY:
INDIANS OF THE SOUTHWEST.
HANDBOOK SERIES NO. 2**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649156641

American Museum of National History: Indians of the Southwest. Handbook series No. 2 by
Pliny Earle Goddard

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PLINY EARLE GODDARD

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Hopi Chief.
(Drawn by Howard McCormick.)

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

INDIANS
OF THE SOUTHWEST

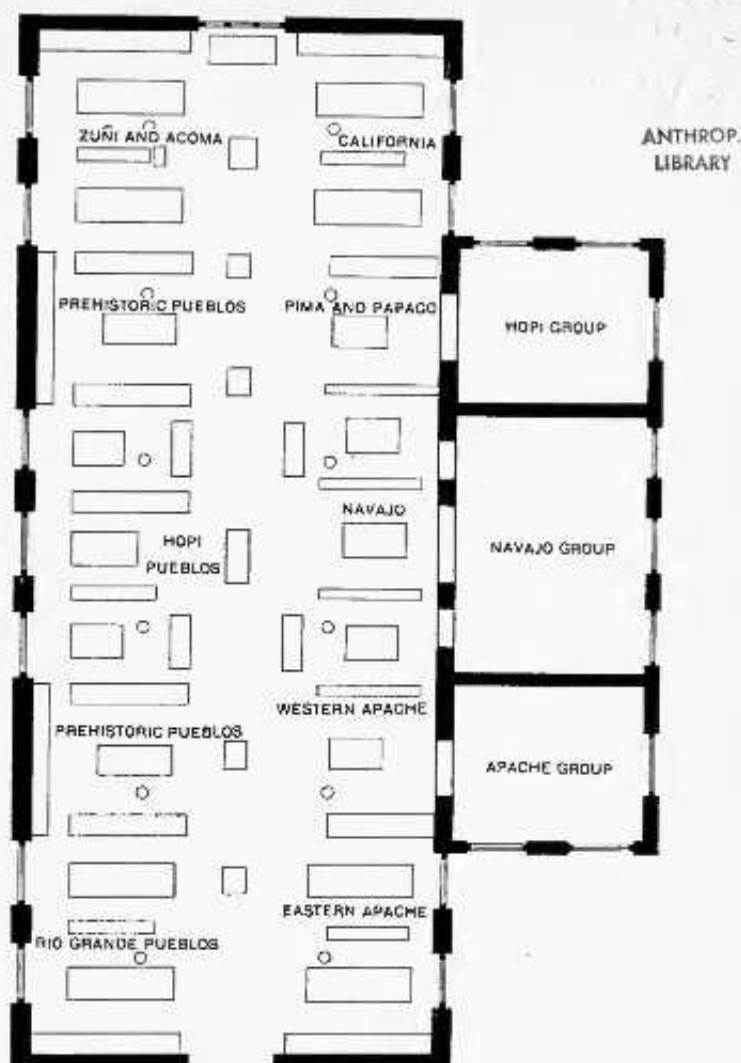


By PLINY EARLE GODDARD
CURATOR OF ETHNOLOGY

HANDBOOK SERIES No. 2
(SECOND EDITION)

NEW YORK

1921



PLAN OF THE SOUTHWEST INDIAN HALL.

This hall contains the archaeological and the ethnological collections from the Southwest, and temporarily the California exhibit of basketry and general ethnology.

The left side of the hall is devoted to the pueblo dwellers, both ancient and modern. The prehistory is represented by the exhibit in two alcoves. In the first is shown a pottery sequence worked out by Mr. N. C. Nelson in Galisteo Valley, N. M. The case facing this one is filled with pottery from the ruins of Tularosa Canyon on the headwaters of the Gila

River. The collection secured at Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon by the Hyde Expedition fills the remainder of the alcove.

The second archaeological alcove farther down the hall has the Hyde collections from Grand Gulch, Utah, with prehistoric basketry and other textiles of great interest; pottery from Casas Grandes, Mexico, and from Mimbres Valley, New Mexico; a large wall case with collections from the Mesa Verde and Little Colorado; and, in particular, pottery from the Aztec ruin.

The present-day Pueblo villages are represented by three alcoves. First is an exhibit from the Rio Grande Valley of material collected and arranged by Dr. Herbert J. Spinden. In the middle of the west side of the hall is a collection from the Hopi villages, made chiefly by Mr. Voth. At the northern end of the hall are exhibits from Zuni, secured chiefly by Drs. Parsons and Kroeber; a few Acoma specimens; and an exhibit illustrating the making of pottery.

On the east side of the hall at the northern end is an alcove devoted to California. A large wall case contains a comparative exhibit of basketry. The next alcove contains a small collection from the Pima and Papago. The middle alcove is nearly filled with Navajo blankets, illustrating the various types of weaving. At the southern end are two alcoves; one for the Apache of Arizona and one for the eastern Apache who with their neighbors the Rio Grande Pueblos had considerable contact with the people and culture of the Plains tribes.

On the east in three side-rooms are groups with painted backgrounds. The first represents an Apache camp in the San Carlos Valley. The second, which is now nearing completion, shows a Night Chant of the Navajo. The setting is the Canyon de Chelly in a wall of which is White House, a beautifully preserved cliff-ruin. Within the sacred hogan is shown a sand painting, used for the curing of a sick man. The third group presents the pueblo of Walpi on the first of the Hopi mesas.

The collections in this hall have been obtained chiefly by Museum expeditions and donations. The Hyde Expedition resulted in a great number of archaeological specimens, many of which are still in storage. Since 1909 there have been obtained by funds provided by Archer M. Huntington for the study of the primitive peoples of the Southwest, the ethnological collections from the Rio Grande and Hopi pueblos and from the Apache, Pima, and Papago tribes; and the archaeological specimens from Aztec, the Galisteo historic and prehistoric ruins, and from Old Cochiti. A large number of the baskets were donated by Dr. James Douglas; the Navajo blankets represent the generosity of Mrs. Russell Sage and the late J. Pierpont Morgan.

The California collections were acquired by the Huntington Expedition, conducted by Dr. Roland B. Dixon; by the purchase of the Briggs collection of baskets through the generosity of George Foster Peabody; by the work of Miss Constance Goddard DuBois in southern California; and through exchanges.

PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH a great deal of time has been devoted to the study of the native peoples of the Southwest and the prehistoric ruins in that region by many ethnologists and archaeologists our knowledge of them is still far from complete. There are many ruins which have never been visited by a trained observer; the Rio Grande peoples persistently oppose the study of their ceremonial life; and notwithstanding the great number of treatises on the Hopi, there is none of them which gives a satisfactory account of their everyday life and of their social customs and organization.

The author has first-hand knowledge of the Athapascan speaking peoples only. The accounts given in the following pages of the prehistoric and sedentary peoples have been drawn from published papers by many authors. The most important works on the Southwest are listed at the end of this book and in them will be found the sources of the information here given.

The author wishes to make grateful recognition here of the help given in the preparation and revision of the text by his colleagues in the Museum and by Mr. F. W. Hodge of Washington who has kindly read the proofs. The various illustrations have been credited to the persons who have permitted their use. Their generosity has added materially to whatever interest and value this short account of Southwestern peoples may have.

1913

PREFACE.
(Second Edition.)

During the eight years which have intervened between these editions noteworthy progress has been made. In the archaeological field the restoration of the ruins of the Mesa Verde region has been continued by Dr. Fewkes with the support of the Federal Government. Andover Academy has provided for a thorough examination of the Pecos ruin under the leadership of Dr. A. V. Kidder. Hawikuh, the Zuñi village where Coronado first encountered the pueblo people, has been explored by Mr. Hodge for the Museum of the American Indian. The American Museum has continued the survey of the ruins of the Southwest begun by Mr. N. C. Nelson and has cleared out many of the rooms and reinforced the walls of the great ruin near Aztec. The work at Aztec has been under the immediate direction of Earl H. Morris. In the ethnological field the most noteworthy work is that of Drs. Kroeber and Parsons at Zuñi, Dr. Lowie among the Hopi, Dr. Spier with the Havasupai, and Drs. Parsons and Boas at Laguna.

Epoch-making publications are those of Dr. Kidder on Pajarito pottery, Mr. Nelson on the Galisteo ruins, Dr. Spier on the Little Colorado, Father Dumarest on Cochiti, Drs. Kroeber and Parsons on Zuñi, and Dr. Haeberlin on Southwestern religion.

1921

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