

representing those in which the colors were mixed, the palette of the artist. Seven are small spoons or ladles, one a spatula, one tweezers, and another of unidentified nature. The other twelve are evidently stencils or other forms for making geometric designs, made of thin flat plates of silver. Prominent among these are the cross and the step, favorite designs in this region. These artistic motifs probably identify the set as belonging to the Ica period which followed the Nazca and preceded the Inca periods, Ica pottery being characterized by a wealth of small geometric design.

J. A. M.

*Field-Work  
in the Southwest*

**T**HERE seems to be an increasing evidence that man lived in the Southwest at a period earlier than the Basket Maker. This evidence is based largely on the association of human artifacts with the bones of extinct animals.

In a cave, on the eastern slopes of the Guadalupe Mountains, in New Mexico, where Mr. Edgar B. Howard of the Museum staff has been conducting work for the past two summers, a quantity of animal bones has been uncovered, mostly of Pleistocene age, among which were bison, antelope, horse, musk-ox and California condor. Some of these bones were in definite association with hearths found at various levels below Basket Maker burials.

Three burials have been uncovered, and in one, found this year, was a very fine twined-woven bag



BASKET MAKER TWINED-WOVEN BAG FROM THE GUADALUPE  
MOUNTAINS, NEW MEXICO

[Plate V], wrapped in an antelope skin, and containing the remains of charred human bones. At a level approximately four feet below this burial was found a hearth in which were several bison bones and a spear-point of especial interest in that the chipping technique is similar to that of the Folsom points found elsewhere in the Southwest.

A little beyond this hearth and at the same level was found the horn of a musk-ox, an animal whose present habitat is the northern part of the continent from Alaska to Greenland.

The finding of horse bones in this cave brings up the question as to when the horse actually died out in this country, prior to its reintroduction by the Spaniards, who recorded no horses here upon their arrival.

The finds in New Mexico will undoubtedly give added weight to the theory that man lived in North America at the end of the Pleistocene period.

*The Joint  
Expedition  
to Persia*

**A**CTUAL excavating at Damghan was undertaken by the Joint Expedition to Persia, sponsored by the University Museum and the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, at the beginning of May and has been actively pursued since that date. For the first few weeks, the staff under Dr. Erich Schmidt, Field Director, was occupied in making soundings on the citadel of Damghan under the modern levels of which it was