



PLATE VI  
The  
Guajiro  
Expedition



Above: Native types of the Peninsula

Right: Native woman at water hole



Left: Woman weaving



Center: Urn burial



Below right: Peachi woman healing sheep



Below: Planting corn





## GUAJIRO EXPEDITION 1935

THE Expedition to the Guajiro Peninsula which was dispatched on April 23rd under the sponsorship of the Museum and Columbia University returned during the past Autumn after three months in the field. The major objective of the Expedition was to survey the peninsula to discover what the possibilities for ethnological research and to locate likely sites for archaeological investigation.

TO quote from the brief statement by Dr. Petruzzo, Field Director of the Guajiro Expedition, filed upon the return of the Expedition: "The University Museum group left on April 23rd and made its way to Caracas by way of the Lesser Antilles. Anxious to examine the dry country of the State of Falcon, the Expedition went to Maracaibo by chartered autobus, passing through Barquisimeto and Sabaneta, a village near the ancient city of Coro. At Maracaibo its headquarters were established at the camp of the Venezuelan Gulf Company, to whose officials the Expedition is indebted for numerous courtesies and the use of company facilities. General Vincensio Perez Soto, the president of the State of Zulia, having received instructions from General Juan Vicente Gomez, President of Venezuela, put the machinery of the government at the disposal of the Expedition, and gave to each member special passports. Later similar passports were obtained from the Colombian authorities. The Colombian government accepted our invitation to send a student to the Expedition for training and its representative was with us for two months. The recommendation of our own State Department was of great value to the Expedition.

"Dr. Kirchoff, representing Columbia University, arrived June 25th. We immediately made a circuit trip through Colombian territory. At the newly established town of Uribia quarters were found with army officials for Dr. Kirchoff and his wife and the camp was moved to Maicao. The scarcity of water and pasturage hindered the work of the Expedition greatly and finally forced another moving of the camp to Cuse, a point on the southeastern coast where good water was plentiful and some dry grass could be had. Thence side trips were made, and finally the Museum group went to Nazareth in the hills of Macuire. Because of natural springs this spot is the oasis of the Peninsula and members of the party had the opportunity of superficially



studying Guajiro agricultural activity. Two members of the Expedition then continued along the western coast to Uribia, thereafter withdrawing from the field. The field director of the Expedition is well satisfied with the results obtained when the organization and the objectives of the Expedition are kept in mind."

Mr. Lewis Korn, archaeologist to the Expedition, was fortunately able to locate several productive sites where preliminary excavations were conducted that led to the discovery of red painted skeletal material, painted pottery and artifacts which are, apparently, of considerable interest. It is hoped that it will be possible to publish more definitive articles on the results of the Expedition at a later date. Meanwhile the pictures on the two preceding pages will give the reader of the *Bulletin* an idea of the country passed over by the field party, something of the appearance of the natives, and one of the characteristic burials.

## PALACE LADIES

AMONG the Museum's Chinese paintings sent to the Exhibition of Chinese Art in Burlington House the outstanding one was probably the fragmentary scroll attributed to Chou Wên Chü and entitled "Ladies of the Palace." It was stated in the October issue of the *Bulletin* that another part of this same scroll, belonging to Mr. Bernard Berenson, would be exhibited at the same time. Unfortunately this hope was not realized for Mr. Berenson's fragment was absent. Yet the Exhibition disclosed that there was still a third part of this famous scroll, and this, hitherto unknown, was shown side by side with the Museum's and provided a most interesting if unexpected complement. This third part of the scroll has recently been added to the collection of Sir Percival David, Bart. to whose kindness we are in debt for permitting us to reproduce a portion of it here.

In the Museum Journal Volume XIX, No. 4, December 1928, Miss Fernald most competently published the Museum's section and there discussed the relation of Mr. Berenson's section thereto. The latter seems unquestionably to be the original beginning of the scroll, while the Museum's portion is possibly the end, for it is followed by a laudatory inscription dated 1140, the authenticity of which there seems no