The Apache Region, Arizona, and Its Indians

Albert B. Reagan

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become less and less in evidence, until they at last merge into the general sea of green.

In western Iowa, on the loessial bluffs of the Missouri River, and on the deeply dissected hills beyond, the especially porous soils allow ready underdrainage of the rain-fall, while the south-facing hill-sides are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and the parching winds off the southwestern deserts. These desert spots are as typical as any arid areas in the west, and they differ from them in fact only in the somewhat closer setting of the characteristic grass bunches.

Since the interglacial epoch in which we are living has not yet reached meridian these local desert conditions may be expected to spread and extend, until they cross the Mississippi River and perhaps the continent.

NOTES ON THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SOUTHWESTERN NORTH DAKOTA

PHILIP B. KING

Outlines the physiographic history of southwestern North Dakota; describes terraces and terrace gravels along Cannonball River, particularly in regard to pebbles of material not now found in the drainage basin of the stream; and suggests the existence in the area of an easterward dipping upland surface with possible continuations eastward and westward upon which the present streams, notably Missouri and Little Missouri, have anomalous courses.

THE APACHE REGION, ARIZONA, AND ITS INDIANS

ALBERT B. REAGAN

The subject of this paper is considered under three headings: geology, archeology, and ethnology. The geological part, though introduced mainly as an introduction to the archeological-ethnological sections of the article to show what kind of a country the ancients lived in and the present aborigines occupy, gives the formations in detail from the Ellison Dome on the west line of the reservation eastward across it, giving them as successively exposed around the dome and in the canyons from the older pre-Cambrian to the Quaternary. The archeological part gives the ruins of the region in detail, bringing to light many ruins that had not been previously known. It also gives the definite location and a short
description of each ruin, about sixty ruins being described. The ethnological part treats of the Indians of the region, giving their linguistic family, the location of their reservations, and the number of Indians residing on same. It also gives their manners and customs in minute detail.

A SECTION IN SOME LATE TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY MARLS NEAR DE LAND, FLORIDA
THOMAS H. MACBRIDE

An excavation at De Land this winter revealed some highly fossiliferous marls and clays. They are separated by bands of nodular sandy clays in such a way as to suggest the sequence intimated in the title. The fossils will check this assignment. A part of a chelonian carpace in one of the older beds adds interest to the investigation.

INDIAN QUARTZITE QUARRY NEAR HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA
PAUL ROWE

Bottle Mountain east of Hot Springs, South Dakota is the traditional last fortress of the Indian tribes occupying the region. On the southwest face of this mountain there is evidence that the Indians removed a considerable amount of the rock best fitted for making arrow points. There is considerable loose talus, apparently rejected blocks, about the foot of the slope at this place. Elsewhere there is little talus. Some of the joints have been widened into small caves by the continual "fracturing" of the most desirable rock for making artifacts.

THE GEOLOGY OF THE REGION ABOUT BELTON IN NORTHWESTERN MONTANA
ROBERT H. SEASHORE

This report deals with the geology of the region about Belton, Montana, which adjoins the southwest corner of Glacier National Park. It includes sections in the valleys of Lake McDonald and the lower twenty-five miles of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, which cuts across the Belton Hills, Apgar Mountains, Flathead Range and Whitefish-Kootenay Range. The bed rocks are of the Lewis and Galton contemporaneous phases of the Belt