A call has been made upon the Public Institutions and Societies of the United States to furnish some account of their rise and progress, as well as of their existing condition, in a suitable shape for the Grand Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

As the most convenient mode of meeting this call, the Annual Reports of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology are here included in a single volume.

An Index to these Reports will be found at the end of the volume, which will render it easy to ascertain their contents.

An engraved portrait of George Peabody, from a plate kindly loaned for the purpose by the Massachusetts Historical Society, forms the appropriate frontispiece to the Reports, which tell of the success of his noble foundation.

At a later page of the volume will be found a portrait of Professor Jeffries Wyman, who was the Curator of the Museum from its establishment until his lamented death, and to whose scientific accomplishments and untiring labors it has owed so large a part of its success.

Seven of the nine Annual Reports contained in the volume were from his own pen, and his memory will ever be associated with that of Mr. Peabody in the creation of this first Archaeological Museum in our land.
FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

PEABODY MUSEUM

OF

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY,

PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF
HARVARD COLLEGE, FEB 15, 1868

CAMBRIDGE
PRESS OF JOHN WILSON AND SON
1868
FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held at Cambridge, January 15, 1868, the Hon Stephen Salisbury presiding in the absence of the Hon Robert C Winthrop, Chairman of the Board, the Reports of the Curator aud Treasurer having been submitted, the following Report of the Trustees to the President and Fellows of Harvard College was adopted —

TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE

The Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology hereby transmit to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the accompanying Reports of the Curator and Treasurer, as the First Annual Report of the Museum, required by the terms of the Instrument of Trust.

STEPHEN SALISBURY
ASA GRAY
JEFFRIES WYMAN
GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL

Cambridge, Jan. 15, 1868
REPORT OF THE CURATOR

To the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology

The Curator herewith respectfully submits his First Annual Report on the condition of the Museum

I Collections

On the 9th of November, 1866, a collection of various objects pertaining to the purposes of this Museum was begun, and temporarily deposited in one of the cases of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, in Boylston Hall. The collection consisted of crania and bones of North-American Indians, a few casts of crania of other races, several kinds of stone implements, and a few articles of pottery,—in all, about fifty specimens. Of these, about one-half belonged to Harvard College, and, with the consent of the President, were transferred to this Museum, the others were from the collections of the Curator.

Soon afterwards, a printed circular, signed by the Executive Committee, and setting forth the objects and wants of the Museum, was widely distributed. This had the effect of interesting several persons in our behalf, and by whom valuable gifts were made. It is but a matter of justice to mention, that Dr. Henry C. Perkins, of Newburyport, well known for his zeal in the promotion of the interests of the natural sciences, was among the
first to actively aid us in carrying out our plans. To him we are largely indebted, not only for valuable contributions made by himself, but through his suggestion for many others from citizens of Newburyport and the adjoining towns. The aggregate collection, resulting from the gifts of Dr. Perkins, Messrs. John P Pearson, Israel and David Balch, J V Jackman, Alfred Osgood, Charles R Sargent, David R. Hoxie, Mrs and Miss Curson, and others, has an especial value, since it largely represents the various kinds of stone implements found in the neighborhood of the Merrimac River, near its mouth.

The next important additions to our collections were made by the Trustees of the Boston Athenæum, and by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Historical Society,—both of these bodies having formally voted to place on deposit with us the ethnological specimens belonging to them, such objects no longer coming within the scope and designs of these institutions. The collection belonging to the Athenæum consists of one hundred and thirty, and that of the Historical Society of two hundred and thirty-one, specimens. Both contain valuable objects from various parts of the world, especially from the north-west coast of America, where they were mostly obtained during the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century, and from the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

A third collection, consisting of seventy-five crania, chiefly of ancient Peruvians, and of a Peruvian mummy, was received from Mr E George Squier. This most valuable gift, with the few specimens already in our possession, makes a substantial beginning for a series of crania illustrating the anatomical characters of the races. In a letter referring to them, Mr Squier states, that "what are called Peruvian skulls are by no means uncommon in cabinets, as they can be easily obtained from the Indian cemeteries in the loose sands of the coast. We have, however, a very few from the interior, where what we call Inca civilization had its origin and development. Those which I
obtained from the coast, as well as the interior, have this advan-
tage I obtained them with my own hands, and know about
them; so that there can be no confusion about the localities.
The skulls from the interior represent the Aymara on Lake
Titicaca, as well as the Quechua, Cuzco or Inca families, and
the coast skulls every coast family, from Tumbes to Atacama or
from Ecuador to Chili.” Mr Squier has carefully noted on
each skull the place from which it came. The number which
we have already received from each of the principal cemeteries
and the Chulpas or burial-towers is as follows: from Chulpas,
7, Cajamarquilla, 6; Casma, 13; Amacavilca, 17, Chimu, 11,
Pachacamac, 6. The remainder are from Pisco, Cuzco, Puno,
Nepeña, and Truxillo.

In addition to the above gift, Mr Squier, in a letter addressed
to the Hon Robert C. Winthrop, Chairman of this Board, an-
nounces that he has presented to the Museum his collection of
archaeological and ethnological specimens, excepting those of
gold and silver, and such others as have a high intrinsic value.
By this munificent donation our Museum will become enriched
with the means of illustrating on an extended scale some of the
most important departments of the Ethnology of America.

On the 11th of May, 1867, the Smithsonian Institution pre-
sented a collection consisting of forty-three specimens, chiefly
from the north-west coast of America, comprising various im-
plements and articles of dress used by the Esquimaux and
other tribes, obtained during the explorations in Arctic America
by the late lamented Robert Kennicott, Messrs Robert McFar-
lane, B R Ross, and others. Besides these, there are many
implements from the islands in the Pacific Ocean, collected by
the United-States Exploring Expedition, under Captain Wilkes.

On the 23d of June, a very valuable collection of Mexican
antiquities, the gift of the Hon Caleb Cushing, was received.
It consists of one hundred and twenty-six specimens, comprising
a large number of idols in stone and terra-cotta, also of pitchers,
vases, images, musical instruments, stamps, &c., all made of the last-mentioned material. They were obtained by Mr. Cushing when in command of one of the divisions of the army of the United States, while holding a position a few miles from the city of Mexico, soon after this place had been occupied by General Scott. They were mostly taken from excavations in the earth along the slopes of the valleys, and from places of burial; many of them are still more or less coated with the soil in which they were deposited. Nearly all are of ancient Aztec forms, but a few, though ornamented in the barbaric style, in their shapes closely resemble those of European origin. The collection is one of the most important we have received, and is valuable, not only as connected with the ideas and superstitions, but as representing a phase of one of the states of the plastic art, among the Aztecs.

Having learned from Mr. Horace Mann, of Cambridge, who had recently returned from a botanical excursion to the Sandwich Islands, that large numbers of skulls could be had on the southerly shore of Kauai, the Curator was able, through the kind aid of Mr. Sanford Dole, residing there, to obtain a series of twenty-one, all in good order, and collected by Mr. Dole in a single locality. He states, that, ten years ago, crania were much more abundant than they now are, large numbers having been carried away, and others destroyed by being trampled upon by cattle.

The age of these skulls is a matter of uncertainty. By some they are regarded as those of the slain after a great battle of which the natives have a tradition, and by others as the victims of a pestilence which prevailed soon after the discovery of the island. In either case, the most recent date which can be assigned to them is that of the period immediately following the discovery. For purposes of comparison, they are extremely valuable. These, added to the gift of Mr. Squier and to crania derived from other sources, make an aggregate
of one hundred and sixty specimens in the department of 

Crania of the human races.

The only additions thus far made to the Museum by pur-

chase consist of two hundred and sixty-four antiquities from 

Northern Europe. These belong almost exclusively to the 

stone age, there being, besides articles of stone, a few in 

bronze. The collection was made chiefly on the Island of 

Rügen, but it also contains various objects from Sweden, Den-

mark, and Norway, and comprises arrow and spear points, 

chisels, gouges, axes, knives, “saws,” “daggers,” &c. Some 

of them are in a more or less rude state, having received their 

shapes through the process of “chipping;” others are more 

highly finished, and have well polished-edges.

The gifts mentioned above comprise the chief additions to the 
collections of the Museum. Besides these, however, various 
other gifts from different individuals have been received, and 
will be found enumerated in the following list of contribu-

tors —

II Names of Donors, and an Enumeration of Gifts 
to the Museum.

Boston Athenæum ... ... ... 130
Massachusetts Historical Society ... ... 231
Smithsonian Institution ... ... 43
E. George Squier, New York ... ... 76
H. Caleb Cushing, Washington ... ... 126
Dr E H Davis, New York ... ... 5
Dr Henry C Perkins, Newburyport ... ... 5
John P Pearson, Newburyport ... ... 36
Israel and David Balch, Amesbury ... ... 29
J V Jackman, Newburyport ... ... 10
Alfred Osgood, Newburyport ... ... 7
Charles R Sargent, Newburyport ... ... 9
Edward A Hale, Newburyport ... ... 7
Charles Smith, Newburyport ... ... 1
Arthur Lunt, Newburyport ... ... 1
Charles M. Hodge, Newburyport .......................... 1
Amos Lee, Newburyport .................................. 1
William R. Little, Newburyport .......................... 1
Daniel H. Knight, Newburyport .......................... 1
Mrs. and Miss Curson, of Curson’s Mills } 50
Mr. and Mrs. David R. Hoxie, ” ”
Professor Paul A. Chadbourne, Williams College .......... 2
Dr. Henry P. Walcott, Cambridge .......................... 2
Charles Cushman, Cambridgeport .......................... 1
Professor J. T. Rothrock, McVyetown, Penn .................. 14
Andrew D. Rodgers, Columbus, O. .......................... 3
William T. Brigham, Boston ............................... 2
Charles Follen Folsom, Brookline ......................... 23
J. Eliot Cabot, Brookline ................................. 15
George G. Lowell, Boston .................................. 2
Professor Daniel Treadwell, Cambridge ...................... 1
Lewis Vose, Milton ........................................ 1
E. Neally, Concord ...................................... 37
Horace Everett Ware, Milton ................................ 2
Dr. Martin Burton, Richmond, Va. .......................... 1
J. Wyman, Cambridge ..................................... 50

The gifts enumerated above, with the specimens obtained by purchase, make an aggregate of 1190. To these, however, should be added the results of the examinations made by the Curator of some of the shell-heaps on the Atlantic coast, representing twenty-five different localities, and comprising several thousand specimens, an enumeration of which is wholly unnecessary, though some notice of them will be taken further on

III. Library.

Although the formation of a library comes within the plan of the organization of the Museum, no effort has thus far been made towards this end. During the coming year, it is proposed to appropriate a portion of the income for the purchase of books necessary for reference, confining ourselves chiefly to those bearing on ethnological and archaeological subjects, which are not to be found in our public libraries.
The following gifts have been received —

"Kalallht Okallurktualbuat," or "Gronlandsk Folkesagn." This is in Esquimaux and Danish, and bears the following inscription: The first book ever printed in Greenland. Written, printed, and bound by Esquimaux —

"Presented to P. A. Chadbourne by Governor Rink at Godthavn, Greenland, 1860." This was the first book presented to the Museum.


Races of Men, and their Geographical Distribution, by Dr. Charles Pickering.

Ethnography and Philology, by Horatio Hale.

These last two volumes form a part of quarto edition of the narrative of the United-States Exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes. They are from the library of the late Hon. Edward Everett, and were presented by his son, William Everett, Esq.

IV EXPLORATIONS

With a view to carrying out the intentions of the founder, the Curator has, during the past year, examined several of the shell-heaps on the Atlantic coast, and also on the banks of the St. John's River in East Florida. An account of those in Maine and Massachusetts, some of which were examined in company with several members of the Essex Institute, has been published in the "American Naturalist" for January, 1868. The general results of the examination of these last-mentioned localities are as follows —

That these heaps were made by the aborigines, there is the most unequivocal evidence, derived from the existence of charcoal in definite layers, burned bones, fragments of pottery, bones of edible animals, implements of stone and bone, and pieces of bone more or less wrought.

It is worthy of notice, that, while in these heaps implements of stone are quite rare, those of bone are not uncommon. Bone implements are most extensively used on the north-west
coast of America, and, as appears from the researches of Squier and Davis, have been found in some of the ancient mounds of the West. Those made by the aborigines of the Eastern States have hitherto attracted but little notice, and are not commonly seen in collections of American antiquities.

The condition of the bones of edible animals in these heaps strikingly resembles that from analogous deposits from the Old World. In both, bones of the deer and other large animals are broken up for the extraction of the marrow, while those of birds have the ends destroyed, the shafts remaining entire. This last circumstance, connected with the fact that the bones of dogs are associated with those of the other animals, renders it quite probable that the explanation given by Steenstrup applies here, viz., that it is to the dogs that this peculiar mutilation of the bones of birds is to be attributed. This view is the more probable, since marks such as the teeth of dogs would make, were found in some cases, though in others those of much smaller animals were seen.

The fragments of pottery were small, few in number, and, for the most part, but little ornamented, chiefly by indentations and rude tracings. In some cases, the figures on the surface were the result of the impression of a twisted cord in soft clay, a circumstance which has interest, since a similar mode was not only in use over a large portion of the United States, but has also been observed in the pottery of the shell-heaps of the Old World.

The shells of edible mollusks and of which the heaps are the most commonly composed, are those of the oyster, clam, and quahog, besides these, the shells of the scallop, whelk, and a few other species are more or less abundantly met with. The three first-mentioned kinds are not all found equally distributed through the different places, a single species, viz the clam, in two instances, almost exclusively forming the whole deposit.

No satisfactory evidence was obtained to show that any of
these heaps could be referred to a very high antiquity. Although the remains of the elk, caribou, wild turkey, and great auk were discovered, yet it is a matter of history, that these animals have disappeared from the regions of the heaps since the coming of the white man. The caribou is still found within the confines of Maine, but the wild turkey has become virtually extinct in New England, the elk is not found nearer than the Alleghany Mountains, and the great auk has retreated beyond the confines of the United States. On the other hand, no articles of European make were discovered anywhere, and this circumstance, added to the fact that at least some of the heaps were covered with trees when the country was discovered, renders the supposition that they cannot be less than three centuries old quite reasonable. The bones were found to contain the usual amount of organic matter, a circumstance not inconsistent with great age, since the bones of the mastodon have been frequently discovered in the same condition.

During the months of February and March, 1867, two large shell-heaps were examined on the coast of East Florida. One of them underlies the old and new portions of Fernandina, on the northerly end of Amelia Island, and the other covers the summit of St John’s Bluff, on the right bank of the St John’s River, about five miles from its mouth. This last deposit has an extent of about three hundred feet along the shore, and was traced several hundred feet inland, but its precise limits were not determined, as it is covered with a dense forest growth. It consists entirely of oyster-shells of a large size, which, in some places, form a deposit between three and four feet in thickness. The bluff is constantly undermined at its base, and, with the shell-heap, is fast disappearing. Portions of the Confederate earthworks, thrown up during the Rebellion, have already been carried away, and it is highly probable that the portion of the bluff already destroyed, was as large as that which still remains. If so, the heap must have covered many acres of surface. In
addition to the above, oyster-shells are scattered far and wide over the adjoining lands, and, with them, fragments of pottery can be found at almost any point. Both at Fernandina and St. John’s Bluff, pieces of pottery, mingled with the shells in large quantities, indicate that the origin of these deposits is due to the aborigines.

The most important explorations were made upon the banks of the St. John’s River at various points, from Palatka, one hundred miles from the mouth, to Rattlesnake Hammock, at the outlet of Salt Creek, somewhat more than one hundred and fifty miles above Palatka. Twenty of these shell-heaps were personally examined. The most remarkable feature which they present when compared with other deposits of like nature is, that they are composed entirely of shells belonging to freshwater species, and of the following genera, viz., Paludina, Ampullaria, and Unio, the first forming the largest part of each mound. The different heaps bear a close resemblance to each other, though there is some variety in the extent to which the different species are distributed through them. The sizes and shapes of them are variable. Some form low circular mounds, twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter, as in the neighborhood of Oldtown; others are of much larger dimensions, as at Black Hammock, just above the outlet of Lake Jessup. At this place there are several different deposits, but the largest has a length of nine hundred feet, a breadth of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, and in thickness measures from a few inches to four feet. The mound at Old Enterprise, Lake Monroe, consisting wholly of shells with little or no intermixture of sand, forms a bluff fifteen feet high, has a front of one hundred and sixty feet along the shore, and extends five hundred feet inland, where it is crossed by another ridge of shells, also five hundred feet in length. Both this and the heaps at Black Hammock, must have been much more extensive than now, as they have been largely undermined by
the water, and the debris have been washed away. They have the appearance of lacustrine and fluvial deposits, and, for the most part, have been considered as such.

That these heaps are artificial deposits, is obvious from the following facts: In many instances, they form somewhat abrupt oval mounds, resting on the borders of swamps, the surrounding region being submerged for a large part, if not the whole, of the year. In others, they are on the dry land, resting on the sand, and show no signs of being a portion of a deposit extending more widely over the surface. Excavations, more or less extensive, were made in all of them, and in some cases, as at Lake Harney, Black Hammock, and Oldtown, pits were sunk through the whole thickness of the deposit, and charcoal, with the bones of the deer, opossum, raccoon, and various edible birds and fish, mingled with an abundance of the fragments of pottery, were discovered. The bones of the deer were broken up in precisely the same manner as has already been described in speaking of the shell-heaps of Maine and Massachusetts, and as has been observed in those of the Old World. But few flint implements were actually found in the shell-heaps. At Lake Monroe, however, large numbers were picked up along the shore, near Old Enterprise, and some of them had obviously been washed out of the mound.

At Horse Landing, about twenty-five miles above Palatka, the shells have all the appearance of a tertiary deposit, are compactly pressed together, and are much more decomposed than in any other locality. The indications of man were far less abundant, no pottery was found except near the surface, but charcoal was seen at all depths, and near the middle a piece of worked shell, with a hole drilled through the centre, was discovered. The bones of animals, as of the deer, though scarce, were broken up, as in the other deposits. The most important discovery, however, was made by my fellow-traveller, Mr. G. A. Peabody, viz., of a piece of worked flint, from the sand.
beneath the mound, and which had not been displaced, though partially exposed by the undermining action of the river. Thus the artificial origin of this mound was placed beyond doubt.

There is one mound, a few miles below Osceola, consisting of precisely the same materials as the others, and where, from the undermining action of the river, and an extensive series of pits on the top, which had been dug for military purposes during the Rebellion, unusually good opportunities for making examinations were afforded. In this place, no satisfactory proofs of the presence of man at the time the mound was formed, were detected. A few broken bones of the deer, and other edible animals, were found in the interior, and on the surface a few fragments of pottery, which last may have been left there long after the mound was finished. It would therefore seem that this mound was either built without being a camping-place, or else is to be referred to some other than a human origin.

Of the shells entering into the formation of the mounds, the Unios are well known to have been used as food by the Indians, and are occasionally so used by the whites. We met with some who assured us they were not bad articles of diet. The Paludinas and Ampullarias are not known to have been eaten, though there is no evidence to show that they are unsuitable as food. The only theory for accounting for the mounds referred to above, except the last, is, that these shells were brought together for food, and, after the animals were removed, the former were thrown down, that the cooking of food was carried on at the same place, and, as the shells accumulated, the old fireplaces and the fragments of broken pots were covered up.

All attempts to determine the age of the mounds proved unsatisfactory. The following facts are, however, of interest, as bearing upon the subject —

1st, It is the uniform testimony of those who have, within recent years, been in communication with the Seminoles, that no traditions of the origin of these heaps has come down to them.
they attribute them to a former race, who preceded them in the occupation of the peninsula of Florida.

2d, The age of some of the trees, as of the live-oaks on the mounds in the woods near Blue Spring, and on the mound below Lake Dexter, indicates that the mounds have not been added to for more than three hundred years, or since the discovery of the country. On examining the earth held by the roots of one of these ancient trees, measuring between five and six feet in diameter and which had been long ago overturned, fragments of pottery were discovered, and, on making an excavation into the shells beneath the spot where the trunk of the tree rested when in its natural position, other fragments were found. At another place, a flint implement was found, while making an excavation under like circumstances.

3d, The condition of the bones, especially at Old Enterprise and at Horse Landing, was that of fossils, the animal matter having entirely disappeared, and, in many cases, bones and shells were cemented together, and crusted over by calcareous deposits, probably resulting from the disintegration of the shells which surrounded them.

Separate collections of materials and objects, from nearly all the above shell-heaps, have been carefully made, and are deposited in the cases of the Museum.

Several burial-mounds were examined at various points, particularly at Salt Lake on the road to Indian River, at Lake Harney, and at Black Hammock, but no results of importance were arrived at. It appears that the Seminoles referred these mounds to the same race as the builders of the shell-heaps, having themselves no traditions with regard to them. The bones they contain are nearly all broken, and appear to be the fragments of skeletons which had been buried or allowed to go to pieces elsewhere, and subsequently gathered together and buried without order in a common heap. The only instances where the bones had their natural relative positions were obvi-
ously from intrusive burials. Such was the case at Black Hammock, where glass beads and an iron spear-point were found associated with the bones. Collections of bones, and a few crania, all that were found from these mounds, have been preserved, some of which present marked anatomical characters. There are many other burial mounds in different parts of East Florida which we did not visit, and they are reported to contain skeletons which it would seem were buried while the bodies were recently dead.

A full description of the results of the explorations described above, is in preparation, and will be printed with suitable illustrations.

Various plans for explorations during the coming year are under consideration. As soon as the season will allow, further examinations of the shell-heaps on the Atlantic coast will be made. The Chairman of the Board, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, now in Europe, has been desired and authorized by the Trustees to obtain, as far as practicable, a series of specimens illustrative of the age of the lake-dwellings in Switzerland, and of such other objects as have a bearing upon the earliest known condition of the human race. Dr H Berendt, now in New York, who has been for several years engaged in archaeological and ethnological investigations in Central America, proposes soon to return there, for the purpose of completing his work; and he has very kindly offered to obtain for the Museum collections of antiquities, crania, and other objects of ethnological or archaeological value. The Executive Committee have made an appropriation, as will be seen by the Treasurer's Report, to enable Dr Berendt to carry his plan into execution.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, Curator.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University

The Treasurer respectfully submits his First Annual Report

The condition and the amount of the funds of the Peabody Museum are exhibited in detail in the accounts hereto annexed. On the 3d of November, 1886, George Peabody Esq., delivered to the Trustees 150 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Bonds of $1,000 each, as the foundation of the Peabody Museum, and on Dec. 27, 1886, Mr. Peabody paid to the Treasurer $347.50, for adjustment of income on said bonds to Jan. 1, 1887. According to the instruction of Mr. Peabody's instrument of trust, these bonds and this payment for the adjustment of income were apportioned to the several funds.

The abstract of the several accounts is as follows.

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The Collection Fund is charged with

- 45 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Bonds $45,000 00
- Mr. Peabody's payment to adjust income 202.50
- Income of 45 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Bonds 2,031.58
- Income of 45 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Bonds of Professor Fund; the Professorship not being filled 2,031.56
- Income of investment by Treasurer 66.50

Total Collection Fund $51,372.12

The Professor Fund

As the Professorship is not filled, this Fund contains only 45 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Bonds $45,000 00

The Building Fund is charged with

- 60 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Bonds $60,000 00
- Received for adjustment of income 1,154.00
- Income on above 60 Massachusetts Bonds 4,068.75
- Income from Treasurer's investments 81.95

Total Building Fund $64,265.70

And this Fund is credited with

- 60 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Bonds $60,000 00
- 3 United-States Five-twenty Six per cent Bonds 2,183.25
- 3 City of Worcester Six per cent Sewage Bonds 2,100.00
- Cash in hands of the Treasurer 245.00

Total Building Fund $64,265.70

The Investments of the

- Collection Fund, at par, amount to $49,886.00
- Professor Fund, at par 45,000.00
- Building Fund, at par 64,452.45

Aggregate of Funds $159,338.46

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STEPHEN SALISBURY
Treasuror
Dr. Stephen Salisbury, Treasurer of Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and

1866

For Collection Fund

Dec 27  To received of George Peabody, Esq., for adjustment of income to Jan 1, 1867, on 45 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Specie Bonds, $2.25 on each Bond $101.25

Dec. 27  To received of George Peabody, Esq., for adjustment of income to Jan 1, 1867, on 45 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Specie Bonds, of Professor Fund, $2.25 for each Bond, Professorship not being filled

1867

July 1  To received Six Months’ Interest on 45 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Specie Bonds, in Gold $1,125.00

July 1  To received on sale of above $1,125 in Gold, at 38 427.50 1,552.50

July 1  To received Six Months’ Interest on 45 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Bonds, of Professor Fund, in Gold 1,125.00

July 1  To received on sale of above $1,125 in Gold, at 38 427.50 1,552.50

July 12  To received part payment of Note of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co., July 1 1,000.00

Nov 16  To received part payment of Note of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co., July 1 352.50

1868

Jan 1  To received Interest to date on balance of Note of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co., July 1, 1867 66.50

Jan 2  To received Six Months’ Interest on 45 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Bonds, in Gold 1,125.00

Jan 2  To received on sale of above $1,125 in Gold, at 33 4 374.06 1,499.06

Jan 2  To received Six Months Interst on 45 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Bonds of Professor Fund in Gold 1,125.00

Jan 2  To received on sale of above $1,125 in Gold, at 33 4 374.06 1,499.06

1868

For Building Fund.

Dec 27  To received of George Peabody, Esq., for adjustment of income to Jan 1, 1867, on 60 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Specie Bonds, $2.25 on each Bond 136.00

1867

July 1  To received Six Months’ Interest on above 60 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Bonds, in Gold 1,500.00

July 1  To received for sale of above $1,500 in Gold, at 38 510.00 2,070.00

1868

Jan 2  To received Six Months’ Interest on 60 above Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Bonds, in Gold 1,500.00

Jan 2  To received from sale of above $1,500 in Gold, at 33 4 498.75 1,998.75

Jan 2  To received for Six Months’ Interest on $2,050 United States Six per cent Five-twenty Bonds, to 1st Instant, in Gold 61.50

Jan 2  To received for sale of above $61.50, at 33 4 20.45 81.95

$12,010.32
1866

Nov 23 By paid Thomas Groom & Co's bill of Treasurer's Account Book $8 37
Dec 21 By paid Hooper, Lewis, & Co's bill of paper for Catalogue 10 00
Dec 11 By paid I Ford & Son's bill for printing Circulars 4 00

May 30 By paid William H Forbes & Co's bill of Acknowledgments 50 00
June 22 By paid F P Oliver's bill for Treasurer's Cash Box, $10 00, and lettering $1 25
July 1 By paid Note of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co., on demand, with interest 11 25
July 15 By paid Charles Claus for Archaological Specimens, delivered to Professor Wyman 2,245 68
Nov 15 By paid Dr. Bennett for expenses of Archaological Collections in Central America 1,000 00

Jan 6 By paid George H Dickerman's bill for Paper Boxes 20 00
Jan 6 By paid John Ford & Son's bill of Circulars &c. 14 00
Jan 6 By paid Professor Wyman's bill of Catalogues &c. 16 00
Jan 7 By paid Note of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co., on demand, with interest 2,202 87

1867

For Building Fund

July 3 By paid 3 United-States Five-twenty Bonds, of July 1, 1867, viz., Nos. 550 and 558, $1,000 each, No. 471, $50, interest after 1st instant $2,050 00
July 3 By premium on above, 6½ per cent 13 25

1868

Jan 3 By paid for City of Worcester Sewage Bonds, $1,000 each, No. 60 and 65, and $109, No. 68 dated June 15, 1867, for ten years interest semi-annually, June and December, from this day 2,109 00
Jan 9 By Cash in the hands of the Treasurer 2 45

$12,010 32
INVESTMENTS

For Collection Fund

45 Bonds, being part of 150 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Specie Bonds, dated July 1, 1863, redeemable July 1, 1883, Nos 489 to 638, both inclusive, each Bond for $1,000, with 33 attached coupons from July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1883, given by George Peabody, Esq., at par

$45,000 00

Note of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company, July 1, 1867, on demand, with interest from 1st inst on balance

1,893 13

Note of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company, Jan 7, 1867, on demand, with interest

2,992 87

$49,886 00

For Professor Fund

45 Bonds, being part of 150 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Specie Bonds, dated July 1, 1863, redeemable July 1, 1883, Nos 489 to 638, both inclusive, each Bond for $1,000, with 33 attached coupons from July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1883, given by George Peabody, Esq., at par

45,000 00

For Building Fund

60 Bonds, being part of 150 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Specie Bonds, dated July 1, 1863, redeemable July 1, 1883, Nos 489 to 638, both inclusive, each Bond for $1,000, with 33 attached coupons from July, 1867, to July 1, 1883, given by George Peabody, Esq., at par

$60,000 00

3 United-States Five twenty Bonds of July 1, 1867, viz., Nos 559 and 558, $1,000 each, No 251, $50, par, interest from Jan 1, 1868

2,050 00

City of Worcester Sewage Bonds, Nos 66 and 67, $1,000 each, No 68, $100, dated June 10, 1867, due in ten years, interest from 3d Jan 1868, par

2,100 00

Cash in hands of Treasurer

64,152 45

$159,038 45

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Treasurer

CAMBRIDGE, Jan 15, 1868

I hereby certify that I have examined and audited the foregoing accounts, and find the same correct. Also, that I have examined and counted the Bonds and Coupons above described, and found them to be as stated, and that I find in the hands of the Treasurer proper vouchers for all the expenditures.

GEO PEABODY RUSSELL, Auditing Committee
DEATH OF THE HON FRANCIS PEABODY

At the annual meeting of the Trustees, at which the foregoing reports were presented, being their first meeting since the death of the Hon. Francis Peabody, it was unanimously —

Voted, That the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology hereby place upon record an expression of their sense of the great loss they have sustained in the death of their late associate, the Hon. Francis Peabody, of Salem.

Voted, That they would also add their testimonials of profound respect for his many excellences of character, for his great worth as a citizen, and for his earnest and efficient aid, rendered through many years, in the promotion of liberal studies and useful knowledge.

GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL,
Secretary.
FOUNDATION.

I.

LETTER OF GIFT

GEORGETOWN, Oct 8, 1866

To the Hon Robert C Winthrop, His Excellency Charles Francis Adams, Francis Peabody, Stephen Salisbury, Asa Gray, Jeffies Wyman, and George Peabody Russell, Esqs

GENTLEMEN,—Accompanying this letter, I inclose an instrument giving to you one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000), in trust for the foundation and maintenance of a Museum and Professorship of American Archaeology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University.

I have for some years had the purpose of contributing, as I might find opportunity, to extend the usefulness of the honored and ancient University of our Commonwealth; and I trust that in view of the importance and national character of the proposed department, and its interesting relations to kindred investigations in other countries, the means I have chosen may prove acceptable.

On learning of your acceptance of the trust, and of the assent of the President and Fellows of Harvard College to its terms, I shall be prepared to pay over to you the sum I have named.

Aside from the provisions of the instrument of gift, I leave in your hands the details and management of the trust, only suggesting, that, in view of the gradual obliteration or destruction of the works and remains of the ancient races of this continent,
the labor of exploration and collection be commenced at as early a day as practicable; and also, that, in the event of the discovery in America of human remains or implements of an earlier geological period than the present, especial attention be given to their study, and their comparison with those found in other countries.

With the hope, that the Museum, as thus established and maintained, may be instrumental in promoting and extending its department of science, and with fullest confidence, that, under your care, the best means will be adopted to secure the end desired,

I am, with great respect, your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY

II.

INSTRUMENT OF TRUST.

I do hereby give to Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, Charles Francis Adams of Quincy, Francis Peabody of Salem, Stephen Salisbury of Worcester, Asa Gray of Cambridge, Jeffries Wyman of Cambridge, and George Peabody Russell of Salem, all of Massachusetts, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be by them and their successors held in trust, to found and maintain a Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology, in connection with Harvard University, in the City of Cambridge, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Of this sum I direct that my said Trustees shall invest forty-five thousand dollars as a fund, the income of which shall be applied to forming and preserving collections of antiquities, and objects relating to the earlier races of the American Continent, or such (including such books and works as may form a good working library for the departments of science indicated) as
shall be requisite for the investigation and illustration of Archaeology and Ethnology in general, in main and special reference, however, to the aboriginal American races.

I direct that the income of the further sum of forty-five thousand dollars shall be applied by my said Trustees to the establishment and maintenance of a Professorship of American Archaeology and Ethnology in Harvard University, and professor shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, with the concurrence of the Overseers, in the same manner as other professors are appointed, but upon the nomination of the founder or the Board of Trustees. He shall have charge of the above-mentioned collections, and shall deliver one or more courses of lectures annually, under the direction of the Government of the University, on subjects connected with said department of science.

Until this professorship is filled, or during the time it may be vacant, the income from the fund appropriated to it shall be devoted to the care and increase of the collections.

I further direct that the remaining sum of sixty thousand dollars be invested and accumulated as a Building Fund, until it shall amount to at least one hundred thousand dollars, when it may be employed in the erection of a suitable fire-proof museum building, upon land to be given for that purpose, free of cost or rental, by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the building, when completed, to become the property of the College, for the uses of this trust, and none other.

The Board of Trustees I have thus constituted shall always be composed of seven persons and it is my wish that the office of Chairman be filled by Mr. Winthrop, in the event of his death or resignation, by Mr. Adams; and so successively in the order I have named above. The Trustees shall keep a record of their doings, and shall annually prepare a report setting forth the condition of the trust and funds, and the amount of income received, and paid out by them during the previous year. This
report, signed by the Trustees, shall be presented to the President and Fellows of the College.

In the event of the death or resignation of Mr. Winthrop, I direct that the vacancy in the number of the Board be filled by the President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who *ex officio* shall for ever after be a member of the Board. In the event of the death or resignation of Mr. Peabody, the vacancy to be filled by the President of the scientific body now established in the city of Salem, under the name of the Essex Institute; of Mr. Salisbury, by the President of the American Antiquarian Society; of Professor Gray, by the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of Professor Wyman, by the President of the Boston Society of Natural History,—all of whom shall for ever after be *ex officio* members of the Board.

Should the President of either of the societies I have named decline to act as a Trustee, such vacancy, and all other vacancies that may occur in the number of the Trustees, shall be filled by the remaining Trustees, who shall, within a reasonable time, make the appointment or appointments

I give to my said Trustees the liberty to obtain from the Legislature an act of incorporation, if they deem it desirable; to make all necessary by-laws, to appoint a Treasurer, and to enter into any arrangements and agreements with the Government of Harvard College, not inconsistent with the terms of this trust, which may, in their opinion, be expedient.

(Signed) GEORGE PEABODY.

GEORGETOWN, Oct 8, 1866
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

PEABODY MUSEUM

OF

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY,

PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF
HARVARD COLLEGE, JAN 11, 1869

BOSTON,
PRESS OF A A KINGMAN,
(COR. BERKELEY AND NEWBURY STS.)
1869.
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held in Boylston Hall, the chairman, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, presiding, the Reports of the Curator and Treasurer having been submitted, the following Report of the Trustees to the President and Fellows of Harvard College was adopted —

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College —

The Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology herewith respectfully transmit to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the accompanying Reports of their Curator and Treasurer, as the Second Annual Report of the Museum, required by the terms of the Instrument of Trust.

It may be proper for the Trustees, in submitting this Report, to say, in explanation of the policy they have thus far pursued, that in the original Instrument of Trust three distinct duties are assigned to them by the Founder:

1. The forming and preserving collections of Antiquities:

2. The appointment of a Professor, who shall have charge of the collections, and deliver lectures on subjects connected with them:

3. The erection of a suitable Museum

This last work, it will be remembered, is not to be under-
taken until the sum devoted to it ($60,000) shall amount, by
investment and accumulation, to at least $100,000; while it is
also expressly provided, in regard to the second duty assigned
to them, that "until the Professorship is filled, the income
from the fund appropriated to it shall be devoted to the care
and increase of the Collections."

The Trustees, in the exercise of the discretion thus com-
mitted to them, have thought best to defer the nomination of a
Professor until the Building Fund shall have reached the pre-
scribed amount; or, at least, until the Collections shall be
sufficient to require the full care of such an officer, and to
furnish the subject and illustrations of the proposed lectures.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
STEPHEN SALISBURY.
JEFFRIES WYMAN.
GEO. PEABODY RUSSELL.
HENRY WHEATLAND.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 11, 1869

NOTE.—Prof. Asa Gray, one of the Trustees, was absent in Europe
at the time of the meeting.
REPORT OF THE CURATOR.

To the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology.

The Curator respectfully submits the following report on the condition of the property of the Museum under his charge.

I. COLLECTIONS.

Since the last annual meeting, large additions have been made to the collections, amounting in all to between four and five thousand specimens. For the acquisition of the most valuable of these, the Museum is indebted to our Chairman, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who visited Europe during the past year, and who was empowered by a special vote of the trustees to obtain such collections as he might think desirable for our purposes. Two very important ones were purchased, viz., that of Gabriel de Mortillet, made in France, which was received during the summer, and that of Wilmot J. Rose, made in Denmark, which has only quite recently arrived.

The owner and maker of the first of these collections, having become officially connected with the great national Museum of Archaeology at St. Germain, was prevented by the regulations which govern public museums in France, from retaining a private collection, consequently that now in our possession was sold. From the circumstances under which it was made, and the eminence of the archaeologist by whom the objects were brought together, it is entitled to the fullest confidence for authenticity, and, from the favorable opinion of it expressed by competent scientific judges, it must be considered as a most valuable accession to our resources.
In addition to the services of the Chairman in the purchase of this collection, it is a matter of justice that those of M. Jules Marcou, the eminent French geologist, should be gratefully remembered.

The Mortillet collection chiefly illustrates certain recognized periods in the early condition of the human race in France, comprising, however, various objects belonging to some of the analogous periods from other countries, especially Switzerland and Italy. The number of specimens cannot be precisely stated, but from a careful estimate we are justified in saying that it will not fall short of three thousand. A printed synopsis accompanies it, with marginal references to the various publications in which many of the objects have been described, and some of them figured. All the specimens are properly labelled, and on the label the source from which they came, and the authority indicated.

The objects are arranged in two principal classes, viz, those of the Age of Stone and those of the Age of Metals, and both further subdivided into several subordinate groups. The whole series naturally begins with the remains of man from the quaternary deposits, comprising those of the period of unpolished stone implements. They were chiefly obtained from St. Acheul, Abbeville and Amiens, in the now classical valley of the Somme, the scene of the original investigations of Boucher de Perthes, the founder of prehistoric archaeology.

With the worked flints from these and other localities of a similar age, are associated the remains of the northern elephant or mammoth, the reindeer and the extinct ox. From the French caves, especially the remarkably ones in Dordogne, there are large numbers of stone implements, flakes, worked bones and antlers, associated with the remains of the great cave bear (Ursus spelæus) and the reindeer. The conglomerate from the floors contains an abundance of flakes, broken bones and charcoal, tending to show that these caves were dwelling places, and that we have here associated with the signs of their rude arts, the more durable refuse of the food of those who dwelt in them.

The different kinds of implements belonging to the period of unpolished stone, are chiefly as follows, viz. hatchets, chisels, hammers, scrapers, cotes, spear and arrow points. To these should be added various implements of bone and of the antlers of the deer.

As regards the antiquity of the implements from the quaternary alluvial deposits or gravels in the valley of the Somme, while the
more careful geologists have abstained from giving anything like a precise period of time necessary to produce the geological changes which have occurred since these deposits were made, it is generally admitted that the deposits preceded the historic period, and were made before the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, the reindeer and other animals no longer found in Europe had ceased to exist. But the estimated age would be very different if the gravels were deposited when the river was at a much higher level than now, and had subsequently followed out its valley, as is maintained by Lyell, Prestwich, Sir John Lubbock and others, or were deposited in consequence of great floods, after the valley had been worn down to nearly its present level, as maintained by Mr. Taylor in view of the results of some recent investigations. As the matter now stands the weight of authority is very largely in favor of the first view, viz., that of great antiquity.

Under the head of the "polished stone," or, as it is sometimes called, the Neolithic period, are various implements, both of stone and bone, from France, Belgium, Northern Italy and Switzerland, but which, unlike those first referred to, do not come from gravel beds, and are not associated with extinct animals, but with the domesticated species, as the ox, sheep, goat, horse and dog. Unpolished implements are found with these, but may be considered either as rude and unfinished specimens, or as unpolished tools which continued to be used after the polished ones had been made, for it may be presumed that old inventions were not suddenly displaced by new ones in former times any more than now. Those from the Swiss Lakes comprise many specimens and casts of implements from Moosseedorf, Concise and Robenhausen, and other well known localities. Among the articles of stone, there are thirty hatchets made of several kinds of rock, scrapers, arrow points, saws and hammers of flint, "weights" of clay and pottery; also polishing, boring and other instruments of bone, and many pieces of worked antler of the stag, including a fine series of hatchet sockets. There are also specimens of charred cordage in hanks or in the form of nets, of wheat, barley, bread and apples. The remaining portion of the series belongs to the Age of Metals, and though naturally less interesting, is large, and contains an abundance of articles of stone, bone and bronze, also of pottery from various parts of France, but especially from the more recent Swiss Lake dwellings and Northern Italy.
The second, or *Rose Collection*, was made by Wilmot J. Rose, Esq., Civil Engineer, while engaged in constructing public works in Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein during the years 1861 to 1867, and where the various objects were brought together under his immediate inspection. The whole series comprises one thousand five hundred and fifty-nine specimens, of which about fifty are of bronze or iron, a few of bone, and the rest of stone, mostly flint. A very carefully prepared numerical catalogue accompanies them, in which is recorded the source from which each specimen was derived, with frequent notes relating to the nature of the different implements and the circumstances under which they were found.

As the collection arrived only quite recently, it will be impracticable to give a detailed description of the different kinds of objects. They have, however, been sufficiently examined to enable us to form an idea of the chief types of them, which may be referred to the following heads.

1. **Flakes** struck off in the manufacture of implements. These are of many sizes, some of them six inches in length, and quite uniform in shape. As they nearly all have sharp edges, most of them are well adapted to be used as knives, or as scrapers.

2. Blocks or *cores* from which flakes have been split off.

3. **Hammer stones**. Some of these are imperfect spheres with marks of use on the surface, and others are more or less irregularly shaped pebbles with nicely ground circular depressions about an inch in diameter, and varying in number from one to five.

   These depressions have been supposed to facilitate the holding of the stone when used as a hammer, but the number and position of them is often not such as to adapt them in the best manner to this purpose.

4. **Hammers** with round holes drilled for handles. These are of many sizes, weighing from eight ounces to more than five pounds, and of various materials, as granite, quartzite, sandstone, trap, diorite, etc. In form they are mostly long and wedge-shaped, the hole being drilled near the top. From this there are many intermediate forms to one, in which the hammer becomes short and thick, the hole central, and the whole has the form of the ordinary sledge. Nilson describes these as helved wedges for splitting wood, but for this purpose they seem very poorly adapted. They are equally ill-suited to be used as axes. The small holes show...
that the handle was probably short, and from this circumstance and the shape of the instrument, if used for working wood, it would seem that its effects would be confined to fraying the fibre, and thus gradually and slowly working off the surface.

5 Hammer-hatchets The hole in the middle, one end wedge-shaped and the other flat.

6. Double hatchets with both edges sharpened, and the hole in the middle. These are the Amazonian axes of Nilson.

In nearly all the above modifications of hammers, axes, etc., the holes are circular, smooth, and striated within, showing the action of a revolving instrument. There are a few in which the hole is more or less unfinished. From these it appears that conical pits were sunk on opposite sides of the instrument, deepened until they met in the middle, and at last the perforation was made of uniform size throughout.

The ingenuity of observers has been taxed to explain the method of drilling these holes, especially as the use of metal is supposed to have been unknown to the makers, and without which it has been deemed impossible to bore them. The North American Indians have, however, solved the question, and quite recently Mr. Charles Rau of New York, a most accurate and painstaking archaeologist, has succeeded in drilling one of our hardest rocks with no other instrument than a revolving stick and sand.

It is worthy of especial notice that not one of the hundreds of flint implements in the whole collection has a hole drilled in it.

8 Axes. Under this head are comprised a large variety of instruments which may in general be described as flattened, with square sides, with an edge, formed by grinding on both faces, resembling that of an ordinary axe. They vary in length from three to ten inches, and in breadth from one and a half to three inches. As we see them they seem to be better adapted to be used as chisels than axes, unless fitted into a handle in the manner of the Swiss axes. Some of them are as broad at one end as the other, while others become gradually narrower from the edge to the top. The latter form adapts them for handles, but the former does not. These implements are mostly of flint, but a few are of granite, quartzite and other rocks.

9 Chisels. These resemble the preceding, but are much narrower and thicker, rarely exceeding two inches in breadth. A few of them are square, and resemble the ordinary "cold chisel."
10. **Knives.** Under this head are classed instruments of chipped flint, pointed at each end, broad in the middle, thin, and with sharp edges. Some are convex on one edge and straight on the other; some are convex on both edges, others crescent-shaped. They vary in length from two to eleven inches. Under this head should probably be classed some of the objects regarded as spear points.

11. **Saws.** These differ from the knives only in having a more regularly serrated edge.

12. **Spear points,** resembling a leaf-shaped lance-head with a rounded portion for attachment to a handle. Others are worked thin at the base, for insertion into split handles, and have long and pointed blades.

13. **Arrow points.** These are few, not exceeding thirty in all, presenting three or four types. Some of them rudely chipped, leaf-shaped, others long and slender, three-faced, and others flat, triangular and barbed; the barbs are of variable length, and are remarkable for the delicacy of finish, in some cases the edges being very finely serrated. The barbs are worked with great skill, which is wholly unequalled unless it be in similar objects from the north west coast of America.

14. **Daggers** from six to nine inches long, with a well worked hilt.

15. **Sinkers,** round or oval stones, with one, and sometimes two or three grooves around them. These have been also called sling-stones.

16. **Polishing and grinding stones.**

17. **Mill stones** One of these is of quartzite, sixteen inches in diameter, deeply concave on the grinding surface, with a hole in the middle for the escape of the ground material. The other is of granite, is like the preceding, but without a central hole.

Nearly all of the above kinds are represented by numerous specimens, showing a great variation in form and size, and affording the means of an extended comparative study. The terms used in designating them must, for the most part, be considered as indicating types rather than uses, these last being conjectural. We have no actual knowledge of the purpose for which most of them were made, the uses assigned being the ones to which they seem adapted. They may have been widely different. It is not un-
probable that in the attempts at an explanation of the objects of the different implements, very great mistakes have been made. With only the instrument before him, and not knowing of the use of it by the savage, what would the wisest European be able to say in explanation of the boomerang?

The unusual opportunities enjoyed by Mr. Rose in making this collection, and the care with which he has recorded the sources of the different objects, render it one of very great value, such as cannot hereafter be easily repeated out of Denmark, since the Danish government now reserves for its own museums the results of explorations. The Rose Collection with the Claus Collection obtained last year, give very complete facilities for the study of the stone implements of Denmark.

While in Europe the Chairman was fortunately able to complete a negotiation with the eminent Swiss archaeologist, Dr. Clement, for one half of his well-known collection of antiquities from the Swiss Lakes, and which it is hoped will arrive during the coming spring.

With the acquisition of the collection just referred to from Denmark, the Mortillet Collection from France, and the Clement Collection from Switzerland, the Peabody Museum has accomplished one of its most important objects, viz., the gathering of the means for making direct comparison between the implements of the stone age of the old world and the new. The analogy which was from the first recognized between such implements is most striking. Any one, however, who will compare them side by side will not only recognize close resemblances, but wide differences. The resemblances grow largely out of man’s necessities in his primitive condition for similar kinds of instruments, and the differences as largely from the materials at hand for making them. The prevalence of flints, chents and hornstones in the old world, naturally led to the process of chipping as the more common method of working materials, while in the new the prevalence of primitive rocks led to the process of picking and gridding. Neither process was, however, exclusively used. The perfection to which the art of chipping was carried in Denmark, as seen by the Rose Collection, is unequalled in any part of the world, unless it be in the case of arrowheads by the natives of the northwest coast of America. Besides the differences resulting from the nature of the materials there would be others growing out of modes of life.
Contrasts could be made in many ways, but we will refer to only one. In the Danish collections one is struck with the large numbers of spear points, under various forms, while, notwithstanding the abundance of material well adapted for making them, arrow points are comparatively few, very much fewer than even in France and Switzerland. While in the United States every one who is at all familiar with such collections knows that arrow points form the largest proportion of all the objects found.

Several valuable gifts have been made to the Museum during the year. First among these should be mentioned that from Signor Augusto Castellani of Rome, consisting of a series of fifty well preserved ancient Etruscan vases, comprising ten different types of form. They were presented through the Chairman while recently in Rome, and through the courtesy of Admiral Farragut were brought to the United States in one of the vessels of his fleet.

We are indebted to the Smithsonian Institution for a valuable series of casts of Mexican antiquities, consisting of thirteen idols, twenty-two grotesquely sculptured faces, the originals of which are in the possession of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, a copy of a hieroglyphical tablet from Central America, casts of two cimna of Flathead Indians, and various other objects.

The Museum is under especial obligations to Mr. N. S. Shaler, in charge of the department of Paleontology in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, for gifts made by himself and by others through his suggestion. An account of the discovery of the different objects presented will be found in the following letter.

Professor Jeffries Wyman,

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to be able to present to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology a small collection of aboriginal remains from the States bordering the Ohio River. The labels which accompany them sufficiently describe the localities from which they were procured, and I will only add a few facts connected with their history.

The specimens labeled Mount Sterling, Kentucky, were taken some twenty-five years ago, from a large mound which formerly existed at that point. From the description of the owner it seems likely that this monument was an isolated burial mound, having a height of about twenty, and a diameter of about one hundred feet. There must have been a very large quantity of materials buried with the single skeleton, which is described as
having occupied the centre of the mound, a much as I am assured that the specimen I was so fortunate as to obtain, were but a portion of the remains found had been scattered. The articles sent had been for many years in the possession of Judge R. Apperson, who very generously placed them in my hands to be transmitted to the Peabody Museum.

The numerous fragments of pottery, bones, &c., from the bank of the Ohio River, were found about twenty miles above Cincinnati, where the river section has exposed, at a depth of about eight feet from the present surface, a mass of fragments of earthenware, shells and bones, mingled with ashes and charcoal, in such a manner that there can be no doubt that they are some of the delay accumulated about a dwelling place of the mound builders.

Unfortunately it was not in my power properly to explore this bed thoroughly, but you can estimate from the considerable amount of material obtained in a short time, how rich the store must be.

The specimens marked Stephen's Mound, near Florence, Kentucky, are from a burial mound on the farm of N. B. Stephens, Esq. This small but beautiful mound is situated about twelve miles south of Covington, Ky., on the edge of the escarpment where the table land sinks down by rapid slopes for about one hundred and fifty feet to the valley of the Licking River. The total height of the mound was twelve feet; the diameter sixty. On making an excavation six feet by eight from the summit to the base, I found it to be composed of surface deposits which had evidently been brought in small quantities from a considerable distance, as there were no indications of excavations about the mound from which the material could have been derived. At the base, beneath the centre, and resting upon an irregular, slight depression in the original surface of the clay subsoil, I found a mass of mingled bones and ashes, containing altogether perhaps four or five bushels of material. The bones were all broken in a uniform manner, and from the shape of the heap of ashes it seemed as if the ember had been raked together before the covering of them with earth had been begun. The only remains found, except bones and charcoal, were two fragments of pottery and a single small piece of iron one, which were found in contact with the ash bed. After widening the excavation at the base until I had examined the whole hearth, which seemed to have been about ten feet by six, I caused the pit to be carefully refilled.

You will find with the collection a number of bones from two graves which crown the summit of one of the river bluffs on the bank of the Ohio, about four miles above Newport, Kentucky. From all appearance these graves are quite recent, agreeing exactly in all features which are indicative of age with the other graves of one recently extinct Indian tribe of this region, contrasting strikingly, however, with those monuments by their peculiar circular form. The common Indian graves are simple, rude piles of stones heaped upon the bodies which were laid upon the surface of the
ground, or merely covered with a few inches of earth. These, however, were formed by placing a curbing of regular fragments of considerable size so as to form a circle of ten feet in diameter, from which flat stones were inclined outward, shingled one over the other, so as to form a band about six feet wide. Beneath the stone of this band, or in the crevices between them, were placed a great number of detached human bones, which had evidently been deposited there in the fragmentary state in which they were found.

The most valuable single specimen of the collection is the peculiar tool of syenite, which in form and material differs strikingly from anything I have ever seen from our Western country. The person in whose hands it was found, stated that it was discovered in a cavern near the mouth of the Ohio River. I could not satisfy myself concerning the exact spot from which the specimen came, but have no doubt that it is from one of the several caves which are to be found in the mountain limestone, about seventy miles from the mouth of the Ohio. This valuable specimen was presented by the finder, Mr. Alfred Orr, Jr., of Newport, Ky. I am, however, especially indebted to my father, N B. Shaler, M D., who, perceiving the unique character of it, induced the owner to present it to the Museum.

The single article of pottery in tolerably perfect order came from the banks of the river Gila in New Mexico. It is now in less complete condition than when found, when it is said to have borne an evident resemblance to a duck, or some other water fowl.

Trusting that this small collection, the fruit of a few weeks' search among the remains of the extinct peoples of the Ohio valley, may help to promote in some measure the objects of the Peabody Museum,

I remain most truly yours,

N S SHALER

Cambridge, Mass., December 18, 1868

The objects presented by Judge Apperson were as follows —

1. A spear head seven inches long, pointed in the usual way, but with straight sides
2. Five "arrow" or "spear points," remarkable for their thinness.
3. A disc of sandstone two inches and a half in diameter, and half an inch thick, perforated in the middle, and rudely ornamented with a groove parallel to the circumference.
4. A "chisel" or "fleshing instrument," polished, and having the square sides characteristic of such implements in the Western States.
5. Fragment of a stone pipe, the bowl being broken off. This is similar to some of the pipes found in the mounds, the bowl resting on the middle of a slightly bent plate, about three or four inches long, one end serving as a handle, while the other, perforated by a neatly drilled hole, serves as a stem.
6 A stone implement of variegated slate, five and a quarter inches long, narrow at the ends, bulging in the middle, where it is perforated by two holes, flat on one side and convex on the other, and very neatly wrought and polished.

7 A copper "breast plate" found with the preceding. This is made of thin copper, is six inches and a half long and four and a half wide, with the angles rounded and sides hollowed out, giving it the shape of an ordinary thread winder. It is perforated in the middle with two holes.

8 A copper bracelet of the form usually found in the mounds.

Numbers 6 and 7 are commonly known as "cord twisters," but when the different kinds are compared, it seems probable that some of them were simple ornaments.

Among the objects presented by Mr. Shaler, is a series of implements from Ohio and Kentucky, consisting of stone pestles, grinding stones, arrow points, etc.

Dr. N. B. Shaler and Mr. Elh Speidel have presented others of a similar nature.

The specimen referred to in Mr. Shaler's letter and presented by Mr. Elijah Orr, is very unusual, and perhaps unique in its form and make. It is made of black syenite, thirteen inches long, the sides an inch and a quarter broad in the middle, of square finish, slightly curved and tapering towards either end, the ends being flat and chisel-shaped. It resembles an ordinary pick, but has no hole for a handle. It is highly polished, and shows the existence of great skill in the art of working hard stone. In this respect it may be compared with some of more perfect implements described by Squier and Davis.

Mr. George Peabody Russell, the Secretary of this Board, has given various objects, the results of his personal exploration of an ancient mound in Illinois. In a memorandum relating to them, he says, "the locality from which the crania, etc., I sent you came, was a very high hill or bluff within the limits of Dunleith, Illinois, about one fourth of a mile from the Wisconsin line, and just opposite Dubuque, Iowa. On this bluff is a group of five mounds. Nearly all the bones I sent, together with the arrow-heads, shells and bear teeth, I took from the largest mound, at a depth of twenty-one feet from the surface. None of these mounds had been before disturbed to a greater depth than four feet." The teeth of the bear are drilled with holes, some of them with three or four, and doubtless served as ornaments; they are quite remark-
able for their size, being much larger than those of the ordinary black bear, to which they probably belonged. Among the remains of animals was the cranium of a dog, various pieces of worked bone, one of them the radius of a bear, and fresh water shells, chiefly Unioś. A flint scraper, ochre, charcoal, etc., were also found.

The human crania are much decayed, but are interesting as showing in a marked degree the amount of distortion without fracture, which may take place from the simple pressure of the earth.

Col. Theodore Lyman has presented several stone implements, and among them a stone "chisel" from Hyannis, Cape Cod. This last differs in shape from that of similar implements usually found in New England, in having the square instead of the round finish on the sides and faces, in which respect it resembles those of the Western States and Scandinavia.

From Miss M. S. Felton we have received a stone hammer from Ontonagon, and various objects from an Indian grave, also from Dr. Joseph Leidy some bone ornaments from the same place.

From Mr. William C. Otis of Boston, an Indian skull exhumed by him at Nahant.

From Dr. David Mack, Jr., U. S. Navy, the skull of a Flathead Indian, a piece of matting made from the bark of the Arbor-vitae, a fishing line made from a species of seaweed, all from the Straits of de Fuca, and a wooden decoy in the shape of a bird, used in salmon fishing by the natives of Puget's Sound.

From J. Eliot Cabot, Esq., a stone hammer from Canton, Mass., also the results of personal examinations of the shell heaps at Ipswich, Mass., comprising various remains of animals, and worked pieces of bone. Among the most interesting of the latter was an upper arm bone which had been worked by man, but the worked end having been partially destroyed, leaves it doubtful as to the nature of the implement intended. This bone, in its curves and muscular markings, corresponds with the human humerus, but is unusually slender, and is compressed at the upper part. A careful comparison, however, justifies the conclusion that it was a part of a human skeleton. We have also portions of a human lower jaw from the same shell heap.

From Dr. B. Joy Jeffries a club from the Fiji Islands.

From Dr. Samuel Cabot several stone implements from Canton, Mass.
From Prof J D Whitney the skull of a Root digger, or Sho-sho-né Indian.

Dr Willard Parker has deposited with the Museum two crania from South Africa, both Zulu, male and female.

Mr J Elton Cabot has presented two drawings made by himself, of an idol, secretly worshipped by the Stockbridge Indians of Green Bay, Lake Huron. It was in the possession of a missionary who prevailed upon them to surrender it to him.

In the last Annual Report, the gift of several stone implements was by mistake accredited to David R. instead of John A. Hoxie.

II Exploration

Several shell heaps were examined during the last summer, and some of those mentioned in the last report, especially at Mt Desert and Ipswich, have been examined a second time. Through the hospitality and kind aid of Mr. Samuel T. Tisdale of F. Wareham, Cape Cod, the shell heaps in that town were examined in company with Prof. Agassiz and Col. Theodore Lyman, to both of whom the Museum is indebted for the gift of the various objects found by them. In the above examination only a few of the articles discovered were different from those previously observed. It is, however, worthy of especial mention as a matter of zoological interest, that the remains of the Great Auk were again found on Cape Cod, and that the bones of the fox obtained there were not those of the red fox (Canis fulves Desm.), but those of the grey species (Urocyon Virginianus Baird).

The Collector, in company with Mr. E. S. Morse of Salem, visited the shell heaps on the Damaiscotta River in Maine, which in extent may be considered among the most remarkable in the world. The nature of these was recognized many years since by President P. A. Chadbourne. They exist on both sides of Salt Bay, which is an expansion of the Damaiscotta River, above the village of the same name on the left, and of Newcastle on the right bank. By far the largest of them is to be seen about a mile above Newcastle, and extends about a half a mile along the shore. Following this from below up the river, one meets at first with scattered deposits of shells, which soon become continuous, and increase in thickness, in many places reaching the height of six or seven feet, and in one place of at least twenty-five feet. They
have been undermined by the river along nearly the whole shore line, and thus large sections have been freely exposed, rendering the examination of them easy. The heaps consist almost exclusively of oyster shells of remarkable size, frequently having a length of eight or ten, and in rare instances from twelve to fourteen inches.

There is generally no intermixture of earth with the shells, and the only other objects are the fragments of the bones of edible animals, as the moose and the deer, fragments of pottery, charcoal, and a few pieces of worked bones. Mr. Morse found at the very foundation of one of the highest heaps the remains of an ancient fire-place, where he exhumed charcoal, bones and pottery. In a few places there is an appearance of stratification covered by an alternation of shells and earth, as if the deposition of shells had been from time to time interrupted, and a vegetable mould had covered the surface. On the landward side of the bluffs are several groups of small circular mounds, quite near together, from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, and from twelve to eighteen inches in height. They are covered to the depth of several inches with vegetable mould; many of them bearing trees, the stump of one of which, recently cut down, showed the age of more than a century. These small mounds are composed of the same materials as the others, but had a larger admixture of earth. They appear to have been the heaps of refuse gradually collected around the encampments.

It is an important circumstance in connection with these deposits, that at the present time oysters are only found in very small numbers, too small to make it an object to gather them, and we were credibly informed that they have not been found in larger quantities since the settlement of the neighborhood. It cannot be supposed that the immense accumulations now seen on the shores of Salt Bay, could have been made unless oysters had existed in very large numbers in the adjoining waters.

We have now in our collections materials from eleven shell heaps in Maine and Massachusetts, and from fifteen in Florida. With one exception, all from the latter State consist of fresh water species, and all but one from Maine and Massachusetts of salt water species.

Under the joint patronage of the Smithsonian Institution and this Museum, several ancient mounds in Kentucky have been ex-
explored, the explorations having been made by Mr S. S. Lyon, and large numbers of crania and extensive collections of the more important bones of the skeletons have been obtained, and will afford most valuable means for a more extended comparative study. The whole collection has been placed in the hands of the Curator for this purpose. Besides the skeletons, there is a valuable collection of vases, implements, and other objects which were found with them.

III. Library

The following additions to the library have been received —

Catalogue des Antiquités et des Objets d'Art, dans le Musée de Toulouse Toulouse, 1865 8vo pp 485

Exposition Universelle de 1867 Histoire de Travail et Monuments Historiques Paris, 1867 12mo pp 405

Catalogue of the Anatomical Museum of the University of Cambridge (England) Cambridge, 1862 8vo pp 132

Exposition Universelle 1867, a Paris Catalogue de l'Exposition de Histoire du Travail Confédération Suisse Neuchatel, 1867 8vo pp 23

Catalogue of the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum Salisbury, 1864 8vo pp 60

Sui Manufatti in Focaja, Rovennati, all' Inviolatella nella Campagna Romana, e sull' Uomo all' Epoca della Pietra Roma, 1867 4to pp 14

Sopra i Diversi Periodi Eruttivi nell'Italia Centrale Memoria Geologica del Prof Giuseppe Ponzi Roma, 1864 4to pp 33

Storia Fisica del Bacino di Roma — Memoria del Prof Giuseppe Ponzi Roma, 1867 4to pp 20

Il Periodo Glaciale e l'Antichità Dell Uomo del Prof Cav G Ponzi Lances Roma, 1865 4to pp 26

Sulle Tombe Preistoriche Rovennate sulla Via Valerna del Prof Cav. Giuseppe Ponzi 1867. 4to pp 7

Sigules Figulians. Etude par M de Schuermans Anvers, 1867. 8vo. pp 192

Notice of the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury 8vo pp. 8

Notice of the Christy Collection. 8vo pp 4

Catalogue de la Collection Préhistorique, de M De Mortillet Paris. 8vo pp 15

From the Hon. Robert C Winthrop


In conclusion, it may be stated that temporary cases have been put up in the two rooms in the rear of the anatomical lecture room in Boylston Hall, in which the collections of the Museum, with the exception of the crania, are deposited. The crania are arranged by themselves in a series of cases in the Anatomical Museum.

Respectfully submitted,

J. WYMAN, Curator
REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University.

The Treasurer respectfully presents his Second Annual Report in the accounts herewith annexed, for greater safety thirty registered Massachusetts Coast Defense Five per cent Coupon Notes for $5,000 each, dated January 31, 1882, with interest from January 1, numbered from 46 to 75, and due July 1, 1883, have been obtained in place of the 120 Five per cent Coupon Massachusetts Bonds of the same loan given by George Peabody, Esq.

The above statement may be read as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income of above Notes in currency</td>
<td>3,999.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income of Massachusetts Five per cent Notes of Professor Wyman</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of Loan by Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co</td>
<td>4,584.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income of Investments by Treasurer</td>
<td>174.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$65,249.81</strong></td>
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</table>

**The Collection Fund is charged with**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 Massachusetts Five per cent Notes of $5,000 each, number 46</td>
<td>$45,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income of above Notes in currency</td>
<td>3,999.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income of Massachusetts Five per cent Notes of Professor Wyman</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of Loan by Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co</td>
<td>4,584.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>174.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$65,249.81</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**And this account is credited with**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co Note, January 3, 1969, on demand, six per cent</td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payment for Clement Collection of Swiss Antique Objects</td>
<td>2,744.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payment for Murillo Collection of Antiquities from France, etc.</td>
<td>2,780.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payment in part of $1,000 for Rose Collection of Dutch Objects</td>
<td>3,288.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment for Insurance of Museum for five years</td>
<td>500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payment for Cases, Framing, and Incidental Expenses</td>
<td>729.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance in hands of Treasurer</td>
<td>13.75</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$65,249.81</strong></td>
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</table>

Treasurer's Bill of Exchange for $250, due Jan 14, 1870, for balance for Rose Collection, may be paid from income of current year.

**The Professor Fund**

The Professorship not being filled, this Fund contains only nine Specie Five per cent Notes of $5,000 each, the income being appropriated to Collection Fund.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$45,000.00</strong></td>
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**The Building Fund is charged with**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Notes of $5,000</td>
<td>$50,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Income of above</td>
<td>1,212.24</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 United States Five-twenty Bonds of July 1, 1867, 2 of 1,000, 1 of 50</td>
<td>2,059.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester sewer Bonds 2 of 1,000, 1 of 50</td>
<td>2,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Treasurer's investments</td>
<td>314.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of last annual account</td>
<td>2,45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$88,617.35</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**And this Fund is credited with**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 United States Five-twenty Bonds of July 1, 1867, 2 of 1,000 and 1 of 50</td>
<td>$89,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Worcester sewer Bonds, due June 17, 1877, six per cent</td>
<td>2,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worcester Water Bonds, due June 1877, six per cent</td>
<td>2,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Worcester Note, due, six per cent</td>
<td>2,267.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$88,617.35</strong></td>
</tr>
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**The Investments of the**

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collection Fund, at par, amount to</td>
<td>$48,544.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professors Fund, at par</td>
<td>$45,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Fund, at par</td>
<td>$88,617.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aggregate of Fund</strong></td>
<td><strong>$180,161.35</strong></td>
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</table>

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Treasurer
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar 7</td>
<td>To received of Prof Wyman, for overpayment Jan 6</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 26</td>
<td>To received part payment of Note of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co of July 1, 1867</td>
<td>104 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 14</td>
<td>To received part payment of Note of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co of Jan 7, 1868</td>
<td>2,392 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on 46 Massachusetts Coast Defence Notes, Gold</td>
<td>$1,125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>To received on sale of above Gold, at 40% advance</td>
<td>451 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on 45 Massachusetts Coast Defence Notes of Professor Fund in Gold</td>
<td>$1,125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>To received on sale of above Gold, at 45% advance</td>
<td>551 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>To received Interest on Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co, Note of July 1, 1867</td>
<td>55 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>To received balance of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co, Note of January 7, 1868, principal Interest</td>
<td>$100 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 13</td>
<td>To received in part of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co’s Note, July 1, 1867</td>
<td>164 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 21</td>
<td>To received balance of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co’s Note, July 1, 1867, principal Interest</td>
<td>$1,589 42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 21</td>
<td>To received principal of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co’s Note, July 1, 1868</td>
<td>512 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on 9 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Notes, each 5,000, Gold</td>
<td>$1,125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1</td>
<td>To received on sale of above Gold at 34% advance</td>
<td>388 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on 9 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Notes, each 5,000, of Professor Fund, in Gold</td>
<td>$1,125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1</td>
<td>To received on sale of above Gold, at 34% advance</td>
<td>888 63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1869**

- **Jan 1**
  - To received Six Months’ Interest on 9 Massachusetts Coast Defence Five per cent Notes, each 5,000, Gold
  - $1,125 00
- **Jan 1**
  - To received on sale of above Gold at 34% advance
  - 888 63

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 9</td>
<td>To balance of Treasurer's Account</td>
<td>$2 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 27</td>
<td>To receive interest on 2,100 Worcester Sewer Bonds, to 15th</td>
<td>56 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>To receive Six Months' Interest on Massachusetts Five per cent Notes, 50,000</td>
<td>$1,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>To receive for sale of above Gold, at 40%</td>
<td>601 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>To receive Six Months' Interest on 2,050 United States Five-twenty Bonds, Gold</td>
<td>$61 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>To receive for sale of above Gold, at 40%</td>
<td>24 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 7</td>
<td>To receive Six Months' Interest on 2,200 Worcester Water Bonds, to 1st</td>
<td>66 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 15</td>
<td>To receive Six Months' Interest on 2,100 Worcester Sewer Bonds</td>
<td>63 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1869**

- **Jan 1**
  - To receive Six Months’ Interest on Massachusetts Five per cent Notes, Gold
  - $500 00
- **Jan 1**
  - To received on sale of above gold, at 34%                                              | 519 37     |
- **Jan 1**
  - To receive Six Months’ Interest on 2,050 United States Five-twenty Bonds, Gold           | 2,019 37   |
- **Jan 1**
  - To received on sale of above gold, at 34%                                              | 21 29      |

**$16,341 14**
etc. in connection with Harvard University, in Annual Cash Account, Jan 9, 1869 Cr

1868
Mar 25 By paid J Wilson & Son, bill for printing Annual Report $114 89
Apr 30 By paid Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute, for Ex- placing mounds in Kentucky 150 00
May 13 By paid Exchange for 10,000 francs for R C Winthrop in London, to buy Clement Collection 2,742 64
July 1 By paid for £400 for R C Winthrop, to buy Mortillet Collection 2,760 00
July 1 By paid for Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co's Note on demand, interest semi-annually 612 98
July 1 By paid Dr Berendt, for use of Dr Kellar for collections, 90 00
Aug 13 By paid Professor Wyman, height and expenses of Mor- tillet Collection 108 22
Nov 23 By paid for exchange on Barng Bro & Co., to pay Wilmot J Rose, in part for his collection, £200 (Balance £25 being paid by Treasurer, bill of ex- change £275 due Jan 11, 1870) 3,288 89
Dec 9 By paid Professor Wyman, for Policy of Insurance for $5,000 on collection for five years, at Fireman's Insur- ance Office 200 00
Dec 9 By paid Professor Wyman, for cases, $205, for trays, $17, Expressage, $12.51, Sundries, 88c 236 79
Jan 5 By paid for Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co's Note on demand 1,544 00
Jan 9 By Balance to new account 13 78 $11,862 79

1869
For Building Fund
July 2 By paid for Worcester Sewage Bonds Interest from June 15 $2,200 00 11 00

1869
Jan 5 By paid for Worcester City Note 2,267 35

$16,341 14

BOSTON, January 11, 1869

I have examined the above account of Hon Stephen Salisbury, Treasurer, and find it correctly cast, with proper vouchers for the same. I have also examined and counted the Bonds and Notes held as securities, and find them as above stated.

GEO PEABODY RUSSELL, Auditor
THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

PEABODY MUSEUM

OF

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY,

PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF
HARVARD COLLEGE, DEC. 1, 1870

BOSTON
PRESS OF A. A. KINGMAN
1870.
DEATH OF MR GEORGE PEABODY

The following Resolution, prepared by Prof. Gray, in accordance with a request from the Trustees, was offered at the annual meeting held 8th January, 1869, and unanimously adopted —

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty to remove from this life, in the fulness of years and honors, the venerated Founder of this Museum, we, the administrators of this one of his many trusts for the advancement of knowledge and the good of mankind, would place on record our sense of profound respect for his memory, admiration of his goodness and wisdom, and gratitude for his most useful and noble life;

And as a further tribute of affectionate regard, we resolve to follow his remains to the grave.
THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College —

The Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology herewith respectfully communicate to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, as their Third Annual Report, the Reports of their Curator and Treasurer for the year ending in January last.

These Reports were submitted to the Trustees, and accepted by them, at their annual meeting in January, but the departure of our Curator for Europe immediately after that meeting, for the benefit of his health, prevented him from attending to the publication of his Report until his recent return.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS
STEPHEN SALISBURY
ASA GRAY
JEFFRIES WYMAN
HENRY WHEATLAND
GEO. PEABODY RUSSELL

CAMBRIDGE, Dec 1, 1870
REPORT OF THE CURATOR.

The Curator respectfully submits the following report on the additions to the collections of the Museum which have been made during the past year.

I CLEMENT COLLECTION

This most valuable collection of remains from the Swiss Lake dwellings, comprises a large portion of the series negotiated for by the Chairman, during his recent visit to Europe, and referred to in the last annual report. It contains, in all, eight hundred and sixty-five specimens. Of these, six hundred and eighty-seven are assigned to the Age of Stone, are chiefly from localities near Concise and St Aubin, and were mostly collected by Dr Clement himself. Of the remains of animals, wild or domesticated, there are those of the ox, hog, sheep, goat, dog, deer, cat, fox, lynx, bear, weasel and squirrel. Among the implements of stone are spear and arrow points, borers, chisels, axes and other kinds of cutting instruments. Many of the stone tools are still retained in their sockets made of the antler of the deer, and a few of the axes are provided with handles restored after the original patterns, these last having been, in almost every instance, too much decomposed for preservation.

There are one hundred and seventy-eight objects belonging to the Age of Bronze, consisting of fragments of pottery, various implements of bronze, such as axes, spear and arrow points, sword blades, fish hooks, pins of various dimensions, pendants and other personal ornaments.

The whole collection is carefully mounted on cartons, numbered,
and accompanied with a complete and carefully prepared catalogue, indicating the source from which each specimen was derived. From the fact of its having been almost entirely made by Dr. Clement himself, or under his immediate supervision, the collection may be considered as authentic throughout.

The Museum is again largely indebted to the distinguished naturalist, Professor Edward Desor, for his personal aid and supervision, which has been most cheerfully given in preparing and forwarding this collection during the illness of Dr. Clement.

II. COLLECTION OF THE BOSTON MARINE SOCIETY

Through the generosity of the President and Council, a very valuable collection of objects, made mostly by the members of this Society early in the present century, in different parts of the world, has been deposited with us. They are chiefly from the northwest coast of America and the islands of the Pacific, and amount in all to one hundred and fifty-one pieces. The collection had already been deposited with the Boston Society of Natural History, but in view of the foundation of this Museum the Society deemed that it would better advance the interests of knowledge to have all its objects pertaining to ethnology brought into one series with our own. It was therefore proposed by the Society to transfer the collections to us, and the proposition readily received the assent of the Boston Marine Society.

The collection comprises an excellent series of clubs, spears, paddles, bows and arrows, models of canoes, badges of office, many of these most elaborately carved, different kinds of musical instruments, personal ornaments, carvings, hats, articles of clothing, etc.

III. THOREAU COLLECTION

For reasons stated under the preceding head, the Boston Society of Natural History have deposited with this Museum a large series of Indian implements of stone from various parts of New England, but chiefly from the neighborhood of Concord, Mass. This collection was made by the late Henry D. Thoreau, of Concord. There are over one hundred specimens of axes, pestles, gouges, mortars, chisels,
spear points, ornaments, etc., and a larger number of arrow points of very varied patterns and materials.

The entire collection comprises about nine hundred pieces.

IV. FROM EXPLORATIONS IN TENNESSEE

The Rev. E. O. Dunning has been employed by the Trustees, during the past summer, in the excavation of mounds and caves in this State, and, with a few exceptions, the results of these explorations have all been received. The more important localities examined were, 1, Brakebill Mound, at the junction of the French-Broad with the Holston River, and from which the larger portion of the objects was obtained, 2, Turner’s Mounds, on Turner’s farm, near the Little Sequachie, Marion Co., 3, Shell Mound, on the railroad to Nashville, thirty-five miles west of Chattanooga. Two bone caves were also examined, one of them three miles from the town of Jasper, in Marion Co., and the other six miles from the same place, near Turner’s Mounds.

The objects found consist of crania and other portions of several human skeletons, fragments of the bones of animals used as food, and ornaments and implements of shell and bone buried with the dead. Among them are some ornaments made of the shell of the *Pyrula perversa*, with carved figures of elaborate patterns. Some of these, in their general features, resemble figures of Mexican origin. Among the implements are well-preserved cups or dishes made of the same species of shell as the preceding, but of much more gigantic size than those now found. One of them measures a foot in length, though the beak has been broken off. When entire its length could not have been less than fourteen or fifteen inches. These shells probably came from the Gulf of Mexico, and found their way into Tennessee as articles of traffic. The dishes are made in the same way, and not to be distinguished from those used in Florida at the time of the first visit of the Europeans, or from those, as will be seen further, found in the ancient burial mounds. The great similarity in the style and make of these dishes renders it quite probable that they were manufactured in Florida. There are numerous specimens of beads, probably made of the spine of the *Strombus*, also from the Gulf of Mexico, and of various sizes, from half an inch to more than an inch in length, and having a well-drilled hole. To these should be added
beads made of a species of *Oliva*, and pin-shaped implements made of the spire of some heavy marine shell, the largest of them five inches long, with a head an inch in diameter. The implements of stone are mostly of well known kinds, such as chisels, axes, discoidal and cylindrical stones, dishes, etc.

A general report by Mr. Dunning of the details of the explorations accompanies the collection.

V FROM EXPLORATIONS IN FLORIDA.

While a guest of J. M. Forbes, Esq. on board the yacht Azalea, during the months of February, March and April, the Curator had an opportunity of examining various shell heaps and mounds on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of Florida, viz., at Fernandina, Key Biscayne Bay, Charlotte Harbour, Tampa Bay and Cedar Keys. The results of these examinations consisting of the crania and parts of the skeletons of more than twenty individuals, of various articles of worked shell, stone and bone, and a collection of the remains of the more common species of animals used as food, and forming the material of the shell heaps, belong to the collections of the Museum.

Of the mounds, those made of stone appear hitherto to have attracted little or no attention. Two are to be seen at the entrance of the Miami River into Key Biscayne Bay. The larger of them is on the left bank, a few hundred yards from the river, and quite near to the shores of the bay. Since the Florida war, it has been used by the soldiers and settlers as a burial place, and could not therefore be examined. The second is on the right bank, about a half mile from the mouth, and a few rods from the banks of the Miami. It is about eleven feet high, sixty long and forty broad, covered with sand, and supporting a growth of young trees. With the exception of the covering of sand, it is made entirely of loose fragments of the coral limestone of the neighborhood, and appears to have been simply a monumental structure. An excavation was made from one of the sides as far as the centre, and from the top to the base, but nothing was found buried or enclosed in it.

An ancient burial mound, on an island opposite Shell Mound, near Culpepper’s Mound, Cedar Keys, furnished a good collection of crania and other parts of skeletons, also a collection of dishes made of the shell of the *Pyrula*, and of the same pattern as those from other parts of
Florida, and, as already described, from Tennessee. The crania are many of them remarkable for their thickness and rough exterior, and in some cases, the tibiae were very much flattened from side to side, as has been observed to be the case with some from other parts of the United States, and in the Old World, from the caves of Dordogne and Gibraltar.

VI Fast Collection

A series of objects collected in Alaska by Capt. Edward G. Fast, during the years 1866 and 1867, has been recently bought. They are mostly the work of coast Indians, known as Thlinkets, or more commonly as Kalooshes, but some are made by the Eskimo and the inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands. The following kinds of articles are, for the most part, numerously represented, viz., clubs, spears, spear points, bows and arrows, paddles, floats, snow shoes, wooden helmets, gorgets and armour of wood for the body, head-dresses and ornaments, combs, spoons, rattles for dancing, medicine rattles, necklaces, charms, ornaments of stone, bone and amber, dishes of wood and horn, masks, pipes, nets, fish hooks, hair, wigs, dolls, baskets, mats, dresses made of fur, skin, bird skin and intestines, etc. There are several elegantly made models of canoes with a complete outfit of paddles, spears, also a large skin canoe, or baidar, fourteen feet in length, with paddles, seal spear, etc.

Nearly all the carvings in bone, horn and wood, are of the most elaborate and skilfully wrought patterns.

The Museum may be well considered fortunate in the possession of so valuable a collection, and, in negotiating for the purchase of it, was also fortunate in having the advantage of the services of Mr. William H. Dall, whose recent explorations in Alaska rendered him especially cognizant of the value of the different articles.

VII. From Nicaragua

A collection of about one hundred objects, consisting of articles of stone and pottery, and obtained during the last year in Nicaragua by Mr. J. A. McNiel, has been bought.
VIII. Gifts

The following gifts to the Museum have been received:

An Indian stone axe and a piece of worked flint from Big Bone Lick, Kentucky. From Prof. N S Shaler

An Indian stone axe and stone club found in Belmont, Mass., by the late Leonard Stone, Esq. From his heirs

A collection of flint chips from the barrows near Stonehenge, where they were found by the donors From Dr Morrill Wyman, and Morrill Wyman, Jr

A stone "plummet" from Niagara Falls, a carved stone from Sanbornton, N. H., and two quartz arrow heads From F G Sanborn

Two implements made of shell from Barbadoes From Rev Greveille J. Chester, of Chicheley, Bucks, England.

A robe made of the skins of birds from the northwest coast of America. From B P. Mann

An ancient Greek vase, lamp, lachramatory vase, a copy of an ancient Egyptian tablet, six Egyptian idols, and an animal carved in relief on stone From Hon Robert C Winthrop

Five boxes made by the natives of the northwest coast of America. From the Smithsonian Institution

A stone adze from the Hawaiian Islands From Dr J W Randall

Twenty specimens of implements, consisting of models of canoes, etc., from the Islands of the Pacific. From the Peabody Academy of Sciences

Cranium of an Eskimo and of a Tchookchee From William H Dall

Casts of the skull of an Aymara From Dr J C Dalton

Chisel made of shell, from Florida From Dr A S Baldwin

A stone ornament and a stone chisel from Six-town Point, near Lake Ontario. From Frank Johnson

A pipe, discoidal stone, two stone chisels, and several arrow points, and fragments of pottery From the Surgeon General's Office, Washington

A Chinese guitar and drum, also several varieties of shoes from eastern countries From William T Brigham

A glass bottle from the grave of a Pocasset Indian, Tiverton, R I. From Stephen T Grinnell

The bowl of a spoon from the same as the preceding From Nathan Grinnell

Wampum, glass beads, and two small brass bowls, from graves of Pocasset Indians From W H H Howland

Model of a silver cross, found in an Indian grave, at Ontonagon, near Lake Superior From —— Lamborn

Scalp of an Indian From Francis Parkman
A bow and seven arrows, made by Shasta Indians, presented to the Boston Society of Natural History by the late Dr. Henry Bryant, and deposited by the Society in our collection.

A Japanese musical instrument, presented to the Boston Society of Natural History by Mrs. James Phillips, and deposited by the Society with the Museum.

A dish made from a gourd, by the Indians of Guatemala. *From Miss S. Paddock.*

Five heads of Egyptian mummies, and the skull of the mummy of a dog. *From Prof. Asa Gilbert.*

An Indian stone axe. *From the Rev. N. Hopkins, D.D.*

Five awl-shaped implements of bone, two teeth of the moose, and two arrow points from shell heaps on the coast of Maine. *From Louis Cabot.*

Teeth of the bear, and fragments of the bones of the moose, from the shell heaps of Mt. Desert, Maine. *From Dr. S. A. Gurney.*

A collection of cavern, human bones, stone implements, fragments of pottery, etc., made and presented to the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, by Mr. Henry Gillman, of Detroit, Michigan, and by Mr. Winthrop presented to the Museum.

Three caverns and portions of the skeletons of Pocasset Indians, from graves at Tiverton, R. I. *From Andrew Robeson.*

The following books and pamphlets have been presented to the Library of the Museum —

*Catalogue of Alaskan Antiquities and Curiosities Pamph. 8vo. 1869* (Fast Collection.) *From Leavitt, Streator & Co.*

*Die Pfahlbauten des Neuenberger Sees Von E. Desor Pamph. 8vo. 1866* From the Author.

*Essai d'une Classification des Cavernes et des Stations sous Abri Par M. G. de Mortillet Pamph. 8vo. 1869* From the Author.

*Les Armé d'Alése Par M. Verchère de Reslye Pamph. Royal 8vo. 1864* From Gabriel de Mortillet.

The following are all the gift of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop —

Gillies's Astronomical Expedition to Chili 2 vols. 4to. 1855.


The History of Oregon and California By Robert Greenhow 8vo. 1845*

Reports of Explorations in California By Emory Cook & Albert 8vo. 1848.

Reports of Explorations of the Valley of the Amazon By Gibbons & Herndon 2 vols 8vo. 1853, 1854. Maps.
Exploration of Red River, in Louisiana  By Marcy & McClellan Maps.  
1854

Stanseby's Expedition to Great Salt Lake  svo Maps 1852
Fremont's 1st and 2d Expeditions to Oregon and California 1842, 1843, 1844 svo 1845
Stiggeave's Expedition down the Zuni and Colorado Rivers svo 1855
Emory's Reconnaissance of New Mexico and California  svo 1848
Reconnaissances in New Mexico and Texas  By Lt Col J E Johnston, Lieuts Smith, Bryan, Muchler and Capt S G French svo 1850
Report on the Geology of Lake Superior  By Foster & Whitney 2 vols svo Maps 1860, 1851
Maps to Andrew’s Report
Zoology and Botany of Massachusetts, State Surveys  By Gould, Harris, Peabody, Storer, Dewey and Emmons 2 vols svo 1888-41
Geology of Massachusetts  By Ptof Edward Hitchcock svo 1835
1855
The American Cohah svo Pamph 1869
Indian Bulletin, No 1 By Rev N W Jones Pamph svo 1867
Report on Camels for Military Purposes  By Wayne & Porter 8vo 1857
Smithsonian Reports, 1854 to 1864 inclusive
Auguste Belot  Description de L’Amphitheatre de Nismes svo 1860
Map of Central America 1856
First and Second Reports of the Geological Survey of Missouri  By
G C Swallow svo 1855
A Guide to the Antiquites of the British Museum Pamph 8vo 1860
Musée des Thermes et de l’Hotel de Cluny svo Pamph 1859
The Abnakis and their History  By Rev Eugene Vetromile 12mo.
1866

Respectfully submitted,
J WYMAN, Curator.

January 8, 1869
REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University

The Treasurer respectfully presents his Third Annual Report in the following abstracts of accounts, and the cash account hereto annexed —

The Collection Fund is charged with

9 Massachusetts Five per cent Coast Defence Series Notes of $5,000 each due July 1, 1883, number 45 to 54

Income from above Notes in currency

Repayment of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Note of Jan 5, 1889

Repayment by Hon R C Winthrop of unexpired balance of payment, May 15, 1889 for Clement Collection

Income from Investments by Treasurer

Balance of cash in hands of Treasurer on settlement Jan 1, 1889

And Collection Fund is credited with

9 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Bonds as above

Payment to C. Dunning for Researches in Tonquin

Payment for Mi No Collection

Payment for Alaska Collection

Payment to Baring Bros & Co. for Bill of Exchange, for £25, due Jan 14, 1850 for Rose Collection

Payment for Printing, Boxes and Incidental Expenses

Payment to Prof. Wenman for service for two years

Balance of Cash in hands of Treasurer

$53,903 47

The Professor Fund is charged with

9 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Coast Defence Notes due July 1, 1883 each $5,000, number 55 to 63, the income being appropriated to Collection Fund, as the Professorship is not filled

$45,000 00

The Building Fund is charged with

12 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Coast Defence Notes, due July 1, 1882 number 64 to 75 each $5,000

Income from above Notes in currency

3 United States Five-twenty Bonds of July 1, 1867, 2 of $1,000, 1 of $70

4 Worcester Water Bonds, due June 1, 1857, at 6% per cent

3 Worcester Sewer Bonds, due June 15, 1877, at 6% per cent

Repayment of City of Worcester Note, Jan 5, 1889

Income from Investments by Treasurer

And Building Fund is credited with

2 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Bonds as above

3 United States Five-twenty Bonds of July 1, 1867, as above

9 Worcester Water Bonds, due June 1, 1877

3 Worcester Sewer Bonds as above

One City of Worcester Note on demand, Seven per cent Interest, semi-annually dated July 6, 1861

One City of Worcester Note on demand Seven per cent Interest, semi-annually, dated Jan 6, 1870

$79,081 40

The Investments of the

Collection Fund, at par, amount to

Professor Fund, at par

Building Fund, at par

$46,724 92

$45,000 00

$73,061 40

$164,814 32

Boston, Jan 8, 1879

STEPH. SALISBURY, Treasurer
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Jan 2</td>
<td>To balance of Cash hand of Treasurer</td>
<td>$137.75</td>
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<td>July 2</td>
<td>To received in part of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co's Note of $5,744 dated 30th inst.</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
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<td>July 3</td>
<td>To received Six Months Interest on Massachusetts Five per cent Notes $47,000 to 1st inst. Gold</td>
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<td>July 3</td>
<td>To received on sale of above Gold, $1,125, at 394% per cent</td>
<td>413.43</td>
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<td>To received on sale of above Gold, $1,125, at 364% per cent</td>
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<td>2,160.00</td>
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<td>To received Balance of Note of City of Worcester of July 6, 1869</td>
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<td>To received Interest on Note of City of Worcester of July 6, 1869</td>
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<td>To received of R. C. Winthrop Bill of Exchange on Barnes Bros. &amp; Co. sight for balance unexpended of payment May 15, 1864 for Clement Collection $351.75 3/4 and interest to Jan 14, 1870, $134.70d. = $25.80 3 3/4 at 12%</td>
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<td>$1,125.00</td>
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<td>To received Six Months Interest on Massachusetts Five per cent Notes Professor Fund, to 1st inst. Gold</td>
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<td>1870</td>
<td>For Building Fund</td>
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<td>Apr 1</td>
<td>To received Amount of Treasurer of City of Worcester Note, Jan 5, 1869, Principal $2,250, Interest $2,255</td>
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<td>July 2</td>
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<td>To received Interest on Worcester Sewer Bonds, $2,100, to 13th</td>
<td>63.00</td>
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<td>To received Six Months Interest on $2,000 United States Five twenty Bonds, to 1st inst. Gold</td>
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<td>To received on sale of above Gold, $6,150, at 394% at 394%</td>
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<td>To received on sale of above Gold, $1,500, at 394%</td>
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<td>Dec 23</td>
<td>To received six Months Interest on Worcester Sewer Bonds to 1st inst.</td>
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etc. in connection with Harvard University, in Annual Cash Account, Jan 8, 1870  

1870

Jan 16 By paid Prof J Wyman, two years' Salary as Curator to 1st inst  

July 2 By paid G C Page, Bill of Boxes  

July 6 By paid City of Worcester Note on demand, Interest Seven per cent per annum  

July 28 By paid A A Kingman, bill for printing Annual Report  

Aug 3 By paid C O Dana for Researches to be made in Tennessee  

Nov 1 By paid Cambridge Express Bill, for collection from mounds in Kentucky  

Nov 1 By paid Bill of wharfage  

Nov 1 By paid Cambridge Express Bills, for collection of Boston Marine Society  

Nov 1 By paid Cambridge Express Bills, for Rose Collection from Denmark  

Nov 1 By paid F W Putnam, for McNeil Collection  

Nov 1 By paid Freight on Clement Collection  

Nov 1 By paid Bill of Warehouse  

Nov 9 By Lovett & Streugh, for Alaska Collection  

By paid Baring, Bros & Co, London in part of £526, due Jan 14 1870, R C Winthrop Bill Exchange, at sight, on Baring, Bros & Co, for £256 15s 3d, at 3%  

By paid Baring, Bros & Co, London, Bill of £722, due Jan 14 1870, Kidder, Peabody & Co Bill Exchange, 3 days from sight, on Mr Callmont, for £208 4s 3d at 3%  

1870  

Jan 5 By Balance of Cash in hands of Treasurer  

1869  

For Building Fund  

Apr 1 By paid for Worcester Water Bonds, due June 1, 1877, Interest Six per cent, from April 1, 1869, 2 each at $1,000, 3 each at $1,000, Nos 123, 4, 5, 6, 7  

July 6 By paid for City of Worcester Note on demand, Interest Seven per cent per annum  

Jan 5 By paid for City of Worcester Note on demand, Interest Seven per cent per annum  

Boston, January 8, 1870  

I have examined the above account of Hon Stephen Salisbury, Treasurer, and find it correctly cast, with proper vouchers for the same. I have also examined and counted the Bonds and Notes held as securities, and find them as above stated.  

HENRY WHEATLAND, Auditor
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

PEABODY MUSEUM

OF

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY,

PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF
HARVARD COLLEGE, MAY 15, 1871

BOSTON
PRESS OF A. A. KINGMAN
1871.
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College —

The Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology herewith respectfully communicate to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, as their Fourth Annual Report, the Reports of their Curator and Treasurer for the year ending in January last

ROBERT C. WINTHROP
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS
STEPHEN SALISBURY
ASA GRAY
JEFFRIES WYMAN
HENRY WHEATLAND
GEO. PEABODY RUSSELL

Cambridge, May 15, 1871
REPORT OF THE CURATOR.

The Curator respectfully presents to the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology the following report on the additions to the collections with observations on the cranial and other parts of the skeletons of the aborigines obtained from the ancient mounds.

I. CHARLES HAMMOND COLLECTION

This was made by the gentleman whose name it bears, and is derived almost exclusively from the towns of Chatham and Rochester, Cape Cod. only a few of the objects having been obtained at Nantucket and other localities. It was presented to the Museum by Mr. Hammond's nephew, Samuel II. Russell, Esq., Nov. 30, 1870. The collection has an especial value from the limited area over which it was made, thus giving a good idea of the nature and variety of the implements of stone manufactured by the Indians in the region mentioned. The objects it contains may be enumerated as follows —

A mortar of soap stone (steatite), a series of axes, chisels, gouges, adzes, mauls, pestles, grooved stones probably used as weights to nets, "sinkers," hammer stones, spout points and perforated stones. Besides these, comprising between eighty and ninety objects, there are nearly three hundred arrow points of a very great variety of patterns and material. The "gouges," which are seldom found beyond the limits of the Eastern States, in this, as in other collections from New England are numerously represented. The "sinkers" are also in considerable numbers, and vary in weight from a few ounces to several pounds. The "pestles" are obviously of two kinds, one being used in the ordinary way for pounding in a mortar and the other, as appears from
the wearing away and polishing of the side, for crushing and grinding
grain on a flat stone, and in this respect resembling the implement
used in Central America and Mexico. Specimens from New England
showing this are to be seen in the collections of the Peabody
Academy of Sciences in Salem. From these implements it would
seem that the process of grinding was more common than has gen-
erally been supposed.

II Christy Collection

Mr. Augustus W. Franks, Conservator of the Christy Collection,
in accordance with a wish expressed by the late founder, that a distri-
bution of duplicates should be made among museums having kind-
dred objects with the above institution, transferred to the curator,
during a recent visit to London, a very valuable series of, in all,
about one hundred and twenty-five objects. These consist of original
specimens and casts of such from the celebrated rock shelters and
cave dwellings at Les Eyries, La Madeleine and Le Moustier in the
department of Dordogne, France. The deposits in these localities
were coeval with the period of the reindeer in Europe. The selec-
tion was made with the view of supplementing and making more
complete the series from the same region, which the museum already
possesses in the collection of M. de Mortillet.

The objects received consist of masses of breccia, from the floors
of the caves, composed of the broken bones of the animals used as
food, and of scales or chips of flint made in the manufacture of im-
plements. These materials are mixed with a black earth, and all are
cemented together by means of calcareous matter which has been de-
posited by infiltration. There are also implements made of bone and
antler such as harpoon and spear points, awls, needles, etc., and pieces
of the antler of the reindeer perforated with circular openings and
variously ornamented with carvings. Lastly, there are numerous casts
of pieces of bone with skillfully wrought ornaments and engravings
representing many different kinds of animals, the species of most of
which can be readily recognized.

Nearly all the objects coming from the French caves bear the label
of C. Lartet, than which no better guarantee for their authenticity
could be desired.

Besides the above specimens from France, there are other prehis-
toric objects of interest, including implements of stone from England,
and pieces of worked flint from Mt. Sinai and the Cape of Good Hope

III Exploration in Tennessee

The Rev E. O. Dunning has continued, in behalf of the Museum, his explorations in Eastern Tennessee during the past year, and reports from him have been received that large collections have been made which will be forwarded at an early date. One box has been received containing chaff from ancient mounds, chiefly Machee Mound near Strawberry Plains, Jefferson Co., various implements and ornaments buried with the dead, also numerous implements of stone from other localities. Among the objects buried with the dead are drinking cups and large pear shaped ornaments, supposed to be worn as gorgets, made from the shell of the *Pyryula*, also beads made of a species of *Olea*, and of drilled pieces of the columnella of the * Strombus gigas*. The above were undoubtedly derived from the Gulf of Mexico, and so to increase the evidence already existing that traffic in marine shells, or in objects made of them was carried on on a large scale, between the natives living on the shores of the Gulf and those inhabiting the borders of the Mississippi and its tributaries, as well as the shores of the great lakes.

IV. Explorations in Central America

As was stated in the First Annual Report, Dr. Berendt, who at the time of its publication was about to embark for Central America, was authorized to make collections of such antiquities and ethnological objects as might be thought desirable for our museum. The commission was promptly attended to, but owing to some misunderstanding the boxes containing the results of his earliest labors were wrongly directed, and did not come into our possession until a few weeks since, when they were ascertained to be stored in the Custom House in New York. We have received eight boxes, containing about two hundred objects in terra cotta, consisting of vases, dishes, idols, etc., also specimens of the *matatés* or tables for grinding grain, and other implements of stone. The collection of terra cottas is extremely valuable, as showing the advanced state which the art of modelling in clay had reached among the ancient inhabitants of Central America. Some of the figures, if the pieces we have received
may be considered as an indication, were of life size. Still further results from Dr Berendt’s explorations are expected.

V. GIFTS

In addition to the collections just described, the following gifts have been made to the Museum —

Cast of a sculptured stone having a rude representation of a human face on the two sides. This was found by the donor on an old Indian camping ground near Wellfleet, Cape Cod, and is undoubtedly of Indian make. Rev. B. F. DeCosta.

A modern Indian vase from Guadalaxara, Mexico, fragments of ancient Indian pottery, from the Island of Sacrificios, Mexico, and a Moorish earthen lamp from Gibraltar. Dr Charles Martin, U. S. N.

A collection of the bones of animals used as food, and other objects from the shell heaps at Hull’s Cove, Mt. Desert, Me. Dr Samuel A. Greene.

A collection of beads made of perforated discs of shell, of a species of Malginella used as beads, and portions of human bones, taken from the base of Big Mound at St. Louis, during excavations made in 1869. These objects are of a date coeval with the construction of the mound. Accompanying them is a communication from Prof. Nathaniel Holmes of the Dane Law School, giving the results of his own observations on Big Mound made several years since, and setting forth reasons for the supposition he then advocated that this mound was artificial and not natural as had been generally believed. John F. Madison, Esq.

A collection of shells and fragments of bones and pottery from the shell heaps of Damariscotta, Me. These were obtained by the donor in 1859 and were the first conclusive indications that the shell heaps were of Indian origin. Prof. P. A. Chadbourne.

Pieces of worked bone, a bone implement, and other objects from the shell-heaps of Mt. Desert, Me. Prof. Alfred P. Rockwell.

Cranium, also two tubes, of an Esquima obtained by the donor from a grave at Rigolette, N. W. River, Hudson’s Bay Territory, Labrador. Edward L. Parks, Esq.

A collection of the remains of animals used as food from the shell heaps on Georges River, Maine. Cleveland Abbe, U. S. Coast Survey.

A grooved stone, similar to those used by the Indians, and now used by the fishermen of the Island of Capri as weights to their nets, to show the existence of the use at the present time of stone implements analogous to those used by the ancient races. Prof. J. Wyman.

Four grooved stones, similar to those used by the Indians. These were wrought by means of a piece of quartz held in the hand and used as a hammer, to show the effect of stone, as a tool, in working stone. J. Wyman and M. Wyman, Jr.
Two ancient Roman crama dug up in the presence of the donor. One of them is remarkable for its conical shape. William J Stillman, late U S Consul at Crete.

An ancient stone tablet, with hieroglyphics. This was brought from Egypt by the late John Lowell, and presented by John Amory Lowell, Esq.

A stone chisel found on the banks of the Potomac and remarkable for its diminutive size, measuring only two inches in length. Mr Otto Pourtales.

A pack of Indian cards, forty in number, used by the Ponto Apaches of Arizona. Lieut Duncan Sherman, U S Cavalry.

Two card photographs of Indian pipes and other objects. From J H. Jenkins, Esq.

Two photographs (stereoscopic) of Calchhuhtis. J H Lyman, Esq.

VI. BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS


Thorsbjerg Mosefund et Samlet Fund Frå Den Ældre Jernalder I Oldsagsamlingen I Flensborg Beskrevet af Cour Engelhardt. Kjøbenhavn, 1863. 4to Plates.


Fynske Mosefund, No II. Viimose Funolet af C. Engelhardt. Kjøbenhavn, 1869. 4to Plates.


The same 1868.


Illustreret Tidende Kjøbenhavn, den 10 April, 1870. Containing an account of a Rune inscription by K N. H. Petersen.

Gustav Klemms Cultur historiske Sammlung und ihr Erwerb sur Begrundung Algemeinen Anthropologischen Museums. Mittwech den 29 December, 1869.

The above works were obtained by purchase.


Forty-one pamphlets pertaining to various subjects connected with Archaeology and Ethnology have been presented to the Museum by Augustus W. Franks, Esq., Conservator of the Christy Collection.
VII OBSERVATIONS ON CRANIA AND OTHER PARTS OF THE SKELETON

Crania During the year comparative measurements of the crania from Peru, presented by Mr Squier, of those from the mounds of Kentucky, obtained by Mr Lyon, and from the mounds of Florida by the curator, have been completed, as also comparative measurements of the pelvis of the mound skeletons. A general summary of the results is contained in the accompanying tables.

The Peruvian crania present the two modes of artificial distortion commonly seen, those from chulpas or burial towers and other places in the neighborhood of Lake Titicaca being lengthened, while those from nearly all the other localities are broadened and shortened by the flattening of the occiput. They are, on the whole, massive and heavy. Many of the measurements usually recorded in describing ordinary crania have been omitted, since they would in those under consideration depend upon the degree to which the distortion has been carried, and would therefore give artificial and not natural dimensions.

We find nothing in these crania which sustains the view once admitted, but afterwards abandoned, by Dr Morton, and more recently revived by Mr John H Blake and Dr Daniel Wilson, in regard to the existence of naturally long (dolichocephalic) Peruvian skulls. Dr Wilson bases his belief in the existence of such upon some crania in the collection of the late Dr J C Warren, which Mr Blake brought from Peru. He thinks their forms must be natural, because, in crania artificially distorted to the extent that these are, "the retention of anything like the normal symmetrical proportions is impossible." We find, however, that the lengthened Peruvian crania in our collection showing unequivocal marks of circular pressure, are, contrary to Dr Wilson's opinion, quite symmetrical. Circular pressure could hardly produce any other than a symmetrical change of form.

Through the kindness of Dr. John Collins Warren, we have been able personally to examine the crania above referred to in Dr Warren's collection, and have been led to adopt the view of Dr J Barnard Davis, based on Dr Wilson's figures, viz., that the lengthening in the alleged dolichocephalic Peruvians is artificial, since the indications of circular pressure are obvious.

Although the crania from the several localities, as seen in Tables I—VII, show some differences as regards capacity, e.g., those from Casma, Cajamaquilla, and Truxillo as compared with those from...
Grand Chimu, Amacaulea and Pachacamae, yet in most other respects they are alike. The average capacity of the fifty-six crania measured agrees very closely with that indicated by Morton and Mega, viz., 1280 c.c., or 75 cubic inches, which is considerably less than that of the barbarous tribes of America and almost exactly that of the Australians and Hottentots as given by Morton and Mega, and smaller than that derived from a larger number of measurements by Davis. Thus we have, in this particular, a race which has established a complex civil and religious polity, and made great progress in the useful and fine arts, as its pottery, textile fabrics, wrought metals, highways and aqueducts, colossal architectural structures and court of almost imperial splendor prove, on the same level as regards the quantity of brain, with a race whose social and religious conditions are among the most degraded exhibited by the human race.

All this goes to show and cannot be too much insisted upon that the relative capacity of the skull is to be considered merely as an anatomical and not as a physiological characteristic, and unless the quality of the brain can be represented at the same time as the quantity, brain measurement cannot be assumed as an indication of the intellectual position of races any more than of individuals. From such results the question is very naturally forced upon us whether comparisons, based upon cranial measurements of capacity as generally made, are entitled to the value usually assigned them. Confined within narrower limits they may perhaps be of more importance. But even in this case the results are often contradictory. It the brains of Cuvier and Schiller were of the maximum size, so were those of three unknown individuals from the common cemeteries of Paris—while that of Dante was but slightly above the mean, and Byron's was probably even below it.

The collection of mound crania from Kentucky made by Mr. S. S. Lyon, under the joint patronage of the Smithsonian Institution and this Museum, is by far one of the most valuable hitherto brought together. A comparison of these crania with those of the other and later Indians, shows that they have certain marked peculiarities, though these are doubtless better appreciated when the two kinds are placed side by side, than from any tables of measurement or verbal descriptions.

The twenty-four crania measured (Table VIII) show a mean capacity of 1345 cub cent., which is greater than that of the Peruvians, but less than that of the N. American Indians generally (viz., 1376 c.c., or
84 cub inches) They differ also from those of the ordinary Indians in being lighter, less massive, in having the rough surface for muscular attachments less strongly marked The top of the head shows a moderately angular or roof-shaped arrangement of the parietal bones and the sides are vertical In proportions they present a very considerable variation amongst themselves Assuming the length of the skull to be 1,000, the breadth ranges from 0.712 to 0.950 of the length. The average proportion is 0.857, which places them in the short headed group. This result is influenced, but not to any great extent, by the fact that the crania have been somewhat distorted by a flattening of the occiput. In the majority this flattening is very slight, and is indicated by a nearly plane surface just above the protuberance, and which would not materially diminish the length of the skull. The position of the foramen magnum is quite far back. We have shown elsewhere that in the North American Indians generally, it is farther back than in the Negro and other races with which they have been compared. In the mound crania the distance of the anterior edge of the foramen magnum from the occiput is only 0.372 the long diameter of the skull. This position can be only partially due to distortion, since in the three skulls in which the foramen was farthest back the occiput was not in the least flattened.

Dividing the crania into two groups, according to the features which distinguish the sexes, the numbers of the two are about equal, and comparison of them shows a difference of 125 c c in favor of the males.

The separate bone at the apex of the occiput and known as the 'epactal,' or 'bone of the Incas,' exists in a somewhat smaller proportion than in the series of Peruvian crania presented by Mr Squier. It is certainly found more frequently in the mound than in other crania of N. America, and is a point of resemblance to the Peruvian not to be overlooked, though it may be purely accidental.

The crania from Florida were nearly all obtained from a single burial place near Shell Mound, a few miles from Cedar Keys. Shell Mound is an ancient Indian shell-heap of gigantic proportions, forming an amphitheatre, in some places rising to the height of twenty feet, and enclosing an acre of land now under cultivation. If one may judge from the immense quantity of shells brought together, it must have been inhabited for a long period of time, as the limited space around it, uncovered with water, could afford habitations for only a comparatively small population. The burial place was on a neighbor-
ing island separated from it by a narrow channel. In some parts the general surface did not indicate the presence of a cemetery, but a few graves had, however, been opened before our excavations were made. Nearly all the crania here described were from a small mound of sand, in which the dead were deposited without any definite order, and the only objects buried with them being oyster shells, fragments of pottery and drinking cups made of the shell of Pyrula. In some cases two or three oyster shells were the only objects, and in no instance was any thing made by the white man detected, such as glass beads, etc. The burials were all of the rudest kind. No indications of approximate age of the mound were found, nor could information with regard to its history be obtained. The trees growing upon the mound were none of them more than a half a century old. The bones were all greatly decayed by the destruction of the organic matter, and it was only with the greatest care that they could be removed without injury or even complete destruction. When dried they acquired greater firmness but could only be preserved and handled after being immersed in gelatine.

The capacity of the skulls (Table IX) is 1375 c.c., nearly 84 cub. inches, and is greater than that of the mound crania. The foramen magnum is quite far back, its index being 374, very nearly the same as that of the crania just referred to, but there are no signs whatever of distortion. They are remarkable for massiveness and thickness. The average thickness through the parietal bones in eight of them amounting to 10.5 mm., or 0.42 inch, or almost double the usual thickness, and in this respect they contrast very strikingly with skulls from the mounds, as they also do in the general roughness of the surfaces for muscular attachments on the hinder part of the head.

The skulls are quite heavy, but in consequence of the destruction of the bones of the face in most of them, the whole weight could be had in a single instance only. This happens to be the heaviest of the series, weighing 995 grams, and notwithstanding the loss of its organic matter, is heavier than any of the three hundred skulls of various races in our collection. The next heaviest are those of a Negro weighing 975 grams, of a Hawaiian islander weighing 845 grams (the average of 21 crania being 640 grams.), and of a Tsuktshi, weighing 860 grams.
### TABLE I

**SIX CRANIA OF AYMARRAS FROM BURIAL TOWERS OR CHULPAS, NEAR LAKE TITICACA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Crown</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Breadth</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Breadth of Frontal</th>
<th>Index of Breadth</th>
<th>Index of Height</th>
<th>Index of Frontal Magnum</th>
<th>Frontal Arch</th>
<th>Parietal Arch</th>
<th>Length of Arch</th>
<th>Length of Frontal</th>
<th>Length of Parietal</th>
<th>Length of Occipital</th>
<th>Zygomatic Diameter</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>154</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>386</td>
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<td>127</td>
<td>144</td>
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<td>Mean</td>
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<td>409.3</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>129.5</td>
<td>138.7</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>86.8</td>
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<td>265.85</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>126.5</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>129.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>125</td>
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<td>81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>257</td>
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<td>348</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>108</td>
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<td>124</td>
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<td>Range</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10</td>
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### TABLE II

**FOURTEEN CRANIA FROM CASMA**

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<th>Breadth</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Breadth of Frontal</th>
<th>Index of Breadth</th>
<th>Index of Height</th>
<th>Index of Frontal Magnum</th>
<th>Frontal Arch</th>
<th>Parietal Arch</th>
<th>Length of Arch</th>
<th>Length of Frontal</th>
<th>Length of Parietal</th>
<th>Length of Occipital</th>
<th>Zygomatic Diameter</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>295</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1251</td>
<td>471.8</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>128.6</td>
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<td>94.8</td>
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<td></td>
<td>278.3</td>
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<td>116</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### TABLE III

**SIXTEEN CRANIA FROM AMAUCAVILCA**

|           | Capacity | Cephalic | Length | Breadth | Height | Breadth of Frontal | Index of Breadth | Length of Frontal | Index of Height | Length of Occipital | Length of Protral | Length of Occipital | Protral Occipital | Protral Index of Protral | Protral Index of Occipital | Protral Index of Occipital |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Maximum   | 1520     | 401      | 153    | 149     | 154    | 106               | 92.4             | 801              | 296            | 438               | 344              | 112               | 112                 | 124                | 141                           |
| Mean      | 1176.2   | 400.3    | 118.7  | 141.1   | 129    | 92.4              | 801              | 275.1            | 324.5          | 321.7             | 111.5            | 105.1             | 105.1               | 10.6               | 127.5                          |
| Minimum   | 1055     | 440      | 144    | 135     | 118    | 88                | 41               | 35               | 25             | 20                | 21               | 18                | 20                  | 8                 | 99                            |
| Range     | 265      | 31       | 15     | 13      | 10     | 22                | 41               | 35               | 25             | 20                | 18               | 16                | 18                  | 12                | 42                            |

### TABLE IV

**SIXTEEN CRANIA FROM GRAND CHIMU**

|           | Capacity | Cephalic | Length | Breadth | Height | Breadth of Frontal | Index of Breadth | Length of Frontal | Index of Height | Length of Occipital | Length of Protral | Length of Occipital | Protral Occipital | Protral Index of Protral | Protral Index of Occipital | Protral Index of Occipital |
|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Maximum   | 1660     | 542      | 163    | 158     | 172    | 117               | 96.4             | 861              | 285            | 457               | 358              | 128               | 128                 | 119                | 143                           |
| Mean      | 1614.2   | 474.8    | 151.7  | 149.28  | 123.85 | 94                | 94.4             | 805              | 270.71         | 331               | 316.55           | 111.53            | 108                | 108.14             | 111                           |
| Minimum   | 1055     | 440      | 187    | 131     | 117    | 88                | 44               | 56               | 25             | 20                | 20               | 18                | 20                  | 18                 | 104                           |
| Range     | 355      | 28       | 37     | 9       | 21                | 44               | 56               | 25             | 20                | 20               | 18                | 20                  | 18                 | 39                            |
TABLE V.

FOUR CRANIA FROM PACHICAMAC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Crown</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Breadth</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Breadth of Frontal</th>
<th>Index of Breadth</th>
<th>Index of Height</th>
<th>Frontal Arch</th>
<th>Partial Arch</th>
<th>Length of Frontal</th>
<th>Length of Partial</th>
<th>Length of Occipital</th>
<th>Zygomatic Process</th>
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<td>Maximum</td>
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<td>590</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>140</td>
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<tr>
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<td>434</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>127</td>
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<td>281.5</td>
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<td>118</td>
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<td>6</td>
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TABLE VI

FIVE CRANIA FROM CAJAMARQUILLA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Crown</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Breadth</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Breadth of Frontal</th>
<th>Index of Breadth</th>
<th>Index of Height</th>
<th>Frontal Arch</th>
<th>Partial Arch</th>
<th>Length of Frontal</th>
<th>Length of Partial</th>
<th>Length of Occipital</th>
<th>Zygomatic Process</th>
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<tr>
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<td>430</td>
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<td>142</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>332</td>
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<td>120</td>
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<td>478.6</td>
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<td>138.2</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>322.6</td>
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<td>Minimum</td>
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<td>479</td>
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<td>136</td>
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<td>88</td>
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**TABLE VII**

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<th>Circumf</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Breadth</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Breadth Frontal</th>
<th>Index Breadth</th>
<th>Index Height</th>
<th>Index of Deformation Magnitude</th>
<th>Frontal Arch</th>
<th>Parietal Arch</th>
<th>Occipital Arch</th>
<th>Length of Frontal</th>
<th>Length of Parietal</th>
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<th>Zygomatic diameter</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Max</strong></td>
<td>1255</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean</strong></td>
<td>1256</td>
<td>482.7</td>
<td>158.5</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>126.7</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>326.2</td>
<td>341.25</td>
<td>116.75</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>125</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Min</strong></td>
<td>1136</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>793</td>
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<td>324</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE VIII**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Circumf</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Breadth</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Breadth Frontal</th>
<th>Index of Breadth</th>
<th>Index of Height</th>
<th>Index of Deformation Magnitude</th>
<th>Frontal Arch</th>
<th>Parietal Arch</th>
<th>Occipital Arch</th>
<th>Length of Frontal</th>
<th>Length of Parietal</th>
<th>Length of Occipital</th>
<th>Zygomatic diameter</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max</strong></td>
<td>1640</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean</strong></td>
<td>1313 33</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>156.4</td>
<td>142.28</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>289.9</td>
<td>315.6</td>
<td>230.66</td>
<td>344.6</td>
<td>119.4</td>
<td>118.14</td>
<td>108.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Min</strong></td>
<td>1130</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Range</strong></td>
<td>309 67</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These numbers indicate the number of crania subjected to the measurement indicated in the respective columns
### Table IX

**EIGHTEEN CRAMA FROM FLORIDA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Circumf</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Breadth</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Breadth of Frontal</th>
<th>Index of Breadth</th>
<th>Index of Frontal</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Index of Femoral Magnitude</th>
<th>Frontal Arch</th>
<th>Posterior Arch</th>
<th>Ocular Arch</th>
<th>Length of Frontal</th>
<th>Length of Posterior</th>
<th>Length of Ocular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>1570</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1375 7</td>
<td>504 9</td>
<td>173 5</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>135 6</td>
<td>98 47</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>301 8</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>1210</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>360 7</td>
<td>360 7</td>
<td>126 3</td>
<td>126 3</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>115</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* These numbers show the number of crama subjected to the measurement indicated in the respective columns.

---

**SUMMARY OF MEASUREMENTS**

Fifty-six Crama from Peru 1230 7 c c = 75 c 1
Twenty-four Crama from Kentucky 1313 c c = 80 c 1
Seven Crama from Florida 1375 7 c c = 84 c 1.
Bones of the Limbs. In the comparison of the skeletons of the different races, the proportions of the limbs and the measurement of their respective parts, especially of the arms, assume importance, since it has been clearly made out from various sources, but more especially from the recent and most valuable investigations of Dr B A. Gould, conducted on a much larger scale than any hitherto made, that there is in the blacks, as compared with the whites, a considerable increase in the relative length of the arms, in which respect the blacks approach the proportions of the apes, and the result confirms the previous observations of Lawrence, Broca, Pruner-Bey and others.

Dr Gould has also studied the proportions of the limbs in five hundred and eight Iroquois, and has ascertained that in these, too, the arms are longer than in the whites, or even than in the mulattoes, but not so long as in the full blacks, and that this increase in length, as in the blacks, depends chiefly on the forearm and hand taken together.

All the measurements analyzed by him were made on the living body, and cannot therefore be very closely compared with these given in the table below, which are based on the collections of bones obtained from the mounds of Kentucky, and in which the hands and feet are not represented.

The former, however, serve as a guide as to some of the points to be kept in view in the present, as well as other comparisons, having for their object the determination of the anatomical characteristics of man.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDIANS FROM THE MOUNDS</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum,</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum,</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean,</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Maximum,                | 352 | 299 | 272 | 500 | 430 |
| Minimum,                | 290 | 230 | 214 | 391 | 315 |
| Mean,                   | 322 | 259 | 243 | 439 | 369 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Maximum,                | 332 | 299 | 272 | 500 | 430 |
| Minimum,                | 290 | 230 | 214 | 391 | 315 |
| Mean,                   | 322 | 259 | 243 | 439 | 369 | Humerus = 1 000 |
| Ulna = 0 816 |
| Radius = 0 756 |
| Femur = 1 000 |
| Tibia = 0 829 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHITES</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Maximum,                | 352 | 299 | 272 | 500 | 430 |
| Minimum,                | 290 | 230 | 214 | 391 | 315 |
| Mean,                   | 322 | 259 | 243 | 439 | 369 | Humerus = 1 000 |
| Ulna = 0 804 |
| Radius = 0 754 |
| Femur = 1 000 |
| Tibia = 0 840 |
The numbers at the top of the columns indicate the number of bones of each kind measured. In making the measurements the whole length of each bone is included. Bones from one side of the body only are used and therefore represent individuals.

From the above table it will be seen that the ulna and radius, as compared with the humerus, are longest in the mound Indians, and the length of the tibia, when compared with the femur, is greatest in the whites. But the length of the forearm in the mound skeletons is not so great as the results obtained by Dr. Gould would lead us to expect, if the same proportions prevailed as now exist in the Iroquois. As the number of the measurements here recorded is sufficient to give a good average, it would seem that the proportions were really different, and that those buried in the mounds more closely resembled the whites in the relative length of the fore and upper arms. In the recent skeleton of a large male Sioux we found the ulna 0.819, and the radius 0.775 of the humerus, the first two bones, consequently, as in the Iroquois, are longer than in the mound skeletons. The same is true of an Illinois measured by Dr. Davis, in which the ulna is 0.864, and the radius 0.803 of the humerus. Dr. Davis has also given the measurements of these parts in four Australians, which may be introduced here as a contrast to the recent Indian and the Negro. In the four the average length of the ulna is 0.789, and of the radius 0.746 of the humerus. These bones are therefore shorter than in the whites according to the preceding tables.

Perforation of the Humerus—Dr. Charles T. Jackson, many years since, called attention to the fact that in several Indian skeletons observed by him, the two fossæ at the lower end of the humerus communicated. Similar observations have since been made by Dr. J. B. S. Jackson and others and specimens showing this peculiarity are preserved in the Warren Anatomical Museum. This condition of the humerus has especial interest, since it is also met with in other races, and also in the apes.

Among the collections of human remains from the ancient mounds of the Western States and of Florida preserved in this museum, there are eighty specimens of the humerus, all unquestionably Indian. Of these, twenty-five, or about 31 per cent are perforated and the rest not. This character is rarely met with in the white races, and of fifty-two specimens expressly examined for the purpose, it was present only in two.

In the black races it is present in larger numbers, though we know
of no exact observations which show its frequency. Of seven skeletons of pure Negroes in the Garden of Plants in Paris, just one-half of the fourteen upper arm bones were perforated. In the apes, though quite general, it is not constant, as in two large male Gorillas we have found it on one side only, and in an adult female Chimpzee, it was wanting on both sides, and according to Mivart was wanting in one of the skeletons of an Orang in the British Museum.

Flatteming of the Tibia. Among the peculiarities of the ancient races of the old world the flattened or sable-shaped tibia found in the dolmens of Chamont and Maintenon, the quaternary drift of Ciehy, and the burial caves of Cro-Magnon and Gibraltar, have attracted especial attention on account of their marked deviation from what is seen in the modern European races, and also on account of their alleged resemblance to the corresponding bones of the apes. This flattening, however, does not appear to have been universal during the reindeer period in Europe, since there are other instances, as in the caves of Belguinum, where the bones in question, of this same age, have the ordinary shape. On the other hand Mr Busk states that all the tibia from the caves of Gibraltar were flattened.

The existence of such flattening among the aborigines of N. America has not, in so far as we have been able to learn, been noticed hitherto, but from materials belonging to the Peabody Museum, there is no doubt that it prevailed largely, but in a variable degree. It is easily recognized in the large series of bones obtained from the mounds of Kentucky by Mr Lyon, also in those from the mounds and caves of Tennessee by Mr Dunnng, from a mound in Michigan by Mr Gillman and from mounds in Florida by the writer. Dr. George A. Otis informs me that he has observed a similar flattening in some of the bones from western mounds, belonging to the ethnological series of the Army Medical Museum at Washington. The flattening results, as it were, from the compression of the bone from side to side, so that either the hinder of the three faces makes a more open angle with the inner, or, in addition, is bent upon itself near the middle, thus making the transverse section of the tibia four instead of three sided, and in either case giving it a sharp edge on the hinder as well as the fore part.

Of the tibia of forty individuals from the mounds of Kentucky, one-third presented this flattening to the extent that the transverse did not exceed 0.60 of the fore and aft diameter. The most extreme case was from the mound on the River Rouge in Michigan, in which
the transverse diameter was only 0.48. In the most marked case mentioned by Broca, viz., in the old man from Cro-Magnon, it was, as derived from his figures, 0.60.

This flattening of the tibia can hardly be considered a race character, since it is found in only about one-third of all the individuals observed and in these in variable degrees. That in the proportions of the two diameters, as stated by Broca, these tibiae resemble those of the apes there can be no doubt, and the resemblance is still more striking in a smaller number of instances in which the bone is bent and is strongly convex forwards, and its angles so rounded as to present the nearly oval section seen in the apes. The anatomist however, will not fail to recognize the fact that in the relative length of the bone, in the lines corresponding with the muscular attachments, in the direction of the crest and the forms of the articular portions of the bone, the human characteristics are unchanged and that there is therefore no assimilation to the apes in these respects. In some of the tibiae, the amount of flattening surpasses that of the gorilla and chimpanzee, in each of which we found the short 0.67 of the long diameter, while in the tibia from Michigan it was only 0.48.

From a comparison of the skeleton of the human races, as far as made, it is quite clear that in several respects some of them have peculiarities which seem to assimilate them to the apes. These peculiarities are not, however, confined to a single race, but are distributed in different degrees through several, and it is not improbable that future studies will show a still greater variety of resemblances, and a wider distribution of them, than is now known. The increased length of the forearm, as compared with the humerus, is almost equally shared by the blacks and the recent Indians. The Indians, from the mounds of various parts of the country, as well as the inhabitants of the ancient cave dwellings of Europe, have the flattened tibia. The Indians ancient as well as modern in common with the Hawaiian Islanders, have the most backward position of the foramen magnum, while the Negro, on the other hand, with his lengthened forearm, has this foramen almost as central as in the white man. The small brain is not, as might at first well be supposed to be the case, found in the most degraded races alone, but in these, in common with a race which had, as already stated, risen to a semi-civilization, nor is it constantly associated with the lengthened forearm, since in the Australians this is even shorter than in the white man. From these results it seems obvious that we cannot give to the alleged resem-
balances between the human races and the apes their full meaning, until we have much wider comparisons than have as yet been made.

*Pelvis* After the cranium there is no part of the skeleton which deserves the attention of ethnologists more than the pelvis. The first is closely related to the brain and organs of sense and the second to the attitude and movements of the body, as well as the process of gestation. The pelvis, too, in consequence of this relationship, shows more strikingly than any other part, beside the skull, the first structural deviations of the brute from the human races. While the pelvis of the European and some of the savage races, has received much attention, that of the American Indian has received but little.

In the collection obtained by Mr Lyon from the mounds of Kentucky, we have the pelvis of twelve individuals, five males and seven females, sufficiently well preserved to admit of measurement, the results of which are to be found in the following table:

**MEASUREMENTS OF THE PELVIS**

(The lengths are in millimeters)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indians</th>
<th>Indians</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>12 Males</td>
<td>4 Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadth of pelvis across ilia</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height of innominate bone</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadth of ilium</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fove and ant. diameter of true pelvis</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oblique</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance between tuberosities of ischium</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From end of sacrum to tuberosity of ischium</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of sacrum to pubes, under side</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of sacrum in a straight line and without concavity</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of sacrum following curve</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadth of sacrum</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth of true pelvis</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purpose of comparison the measurements of the pelvis of sixteen whites, twelve males and four females, are given in the last two columns.

The comparison shows that the breadth of the European pelvis and
of its innominate bone in both sexes is greater than that of the Indians. The height of the pelvis in both races is greatest in the males, and that of the whites is greater than that of the Indians. The height of the pelvis in the females of both races is almost the same.

The three diameters of the brim of the true pelvis of both sexes are greatest in the Indians. The average diameter of the brim in the females is, for the white, 117.3 mm, and for the Indian, 121.6 mm. The same diameter for the males is for the whites 115.3 mm, and for the Indian 117.3. In the Indian the transverse diameter is much the largest in both sexes, and the inlet is triangular.

The size of the outlet of the pelvis is greatest in the Indian. The breadth of the sacrum is almost exactly the same in both sexes of both races, but the sacrum of the Indian is the least curved.

The conditions which facilitate the process of parturition are, as far as they go, the most favorable in the Indian woman.

The depth of the true pelvis of the male is greatest in the European, while that of the female pelvis is almost the same in the two races and less than in the males.

There is no approach in the Indian pelvis to that of the apes. This last is characterized by having the height greater than the breadth, the fore and aft diameter greater than the transverse, and in having the sacrum longer than broad. The Indian pelvis shows the reverse of all this.

**Marks of Disease** Among the bones from different sections of the country, viz., the mounds of Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky, also from the caves of Tennessee, the indications of disease are quite numerous. They consist chiefly of the results of periosteal inflammations, in some cases leaving only superficial effects, in others, the inflammation having assumed a chronic form, has extended through the whole thickness, causing an obliteration of the marrow cavity, and a deformity and general increase of the bulk of the bone. In a large proportion of the cases the disease was confined to the tibia.

Diseases of the joints, involving a destruction of the articular cartilages and the wearing of the bones on each other, and the peculiar outgrowths, especially around the bodies of the vertebrae, similar to those associated with chronic rheumatic affections, have been noticed, the latter quite frequently. Of fractures we have seen only a well united fracture of the radius, and two old ununited fractures of the arches of the lower lumbar vertebrae.

J WYMAN, Curator
REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University

The Treasurer respectfully presents his Fourth Annual Report in the following abstracts of accounts, and the cash account hereto annexed —

The Collection Fund is charged with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 Massachusetts Five per cent Coast Defense Specie Notes, due July 1, 1883, each $5,000, number 46 to 54, registered, the gift of George Peabody, Esq.</td>
<td>$45,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from above Notes in currency</td>
<td>2,488.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from 9 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Notes of Professor Fund</td>
<td>2,495.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investments by the Treasurer</td>
<td>80.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of Treasurer's account, settled Jan 8, 1870</td>
<td>1,737.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And Collection Fund is credited with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payment to Professor Jefferson Wyman, as Curator</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment to Rev. G. O. Dunn for Researches in Tennessee</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment to Barings, Bros &amp; Co., for commission on 10,000 lbs. for Clement Collection</td>
<td>29.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payment for Incidental Expense</td>
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<td>Payment to Hon. R. C. Winthrop for Books from Copenhagen</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment to Porter C. Bliss, Esq., for Explorations in Mexico</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co's Note, Feb 17, 1870, on demand, Interest Six per cent</td>
<td>156.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Worcester Note, Jan 4, 1871, on demand, Seven per cent. Interest</td>
<td>5,013.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Notes as above</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Professor Fund is charged with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Notes, as above, each $5,000, registered number 55 to 63, the gift of George Peabody, Esq.</td>
<td>$45,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Building Fund is charged with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Notes, as above, each $5,000, registered number 64 to 75, the gift of George Peabody, Esq.</td>
<td>$80,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 United States Five-twenty Bonds of July 1, 1867, 2 of $1,000, 1 of $500</td>
<td>3,404.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Worcester Water Bonds, due June 1, 1877, at Six per cent</td>
<td>4,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Worcester sewer Bonds, due June 15, 1877, at Six per cent</td>
<td>2,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One City of Worcester Note, Jan 6, 1870, on demand, Seven per cent Interest</td>
<td>2,144.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repayment of City of Worcester Note, July 6, 1893</td>
<td>2,287.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from Investments of Treasurer</td>
<td>76.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And Building Fund is credited with

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co Five-tenth Seven per cent Bonds of Dec 31, 1870</td>
<td>$6,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Worcester Note, Jan 4, 1871, on Demand, Interest Seven per cent</td>
<td>2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 United States Five-twenty Bonds of July 1, 1867, as above</td>
<td>2,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Worcester Water Bonds, due June 1, 1877, as above</td>
<td>4,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Worcester sewer Bonds, due June 15, 1877, as above</td>
<td>2,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One City of Worcester Note, Jan 6, 1870, on demand, Interest Seven per cent</td>
<td>2,144.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in the hands of the Treasurer</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Massachusetts Five per cent Specie Bonds, as above</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Investments of the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collection Fund, at par, amount to</td>
<td>$90,170.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Fund, at par</td>
<td>45,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Fund, at par</td>
<td>47,210.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$172,481.03

Boston, Jan 12, 1871

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Treasurer
Dr. Stephen Salisbury, Treasurer of Peabody Museum of American Archeology

1870

For Collection Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 8</td>
<td>To balance of Cash in the hands of the Treasurer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 6</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on $45,000, Massachusetts Five per cent Notes, to 1st inst., Gold</td>
<td>$1,125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To received on sale of above, $1,125, Gold, at 11½ per ct</td>
<td>126 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on $45,000, Massachusetts Five per cent Notes of Professor Fund, Gold</td>
<td>1,125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To received on sale of above Gold, $1,125, at 11½ per ct</td>
<td>126 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 23</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co's Note of Feb 17, 1870</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 23</td>
<td>To received in part of principal of same</td>
<td>13 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 23</td>
<td>To received in part of principal of same</td>
<td>81 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on $45,000 Massachusetts Five per cent Notes, to 1st inst., Gold</td>
<td>$1,125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2</td>
<td>To received on sale of above $1,125, Gold, at 10½ per cent</td>
<td>119 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on $45,000 Massachusetts Five per cent Notes of Professor Fund, Gold</td>
<td>1,125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 4</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on $45,000 Massachusetts Five per cent Notes of Professor Fund, Gold</td>
<td>1,125 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 4</td>
<td>To received on sale of above $1,125, Gold, at 10½ per cent</td>
<td>119 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 4</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on Worcester Note of July 7, 1870, $2500 12, Interest $73 84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1871

For Building Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on Worcester Sewer Bonds, to June 15</td>
<td>$63 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on Worcester Water Bonds to June 1</td>
<td>136 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on Worcester Note of July 6, 1869, at Seven per cent</td>
<td>80 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on Worcester Note of Jan 6, 1870, at Six per cent</td>
<td>75 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 6</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on $60,000 Massachusetts Five per cent Notes, to 1st inst., Gold</td>
<td>$1,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 6</td>
<td>To received on sale of above $1,900, Gold, at 11½ per ct</td>
<td>139 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 6</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on United States Five-twenty Bonds, $2,050, to 1st inst., Gold</td>
<td>$61 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 6</td>
<td>To received on sale of above $61 50, Gold, at 11½ per ct</td>
<td>6 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 30</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on Worcester Water Bonds, to 1st inst</td>
<td>$135 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 30</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on Worcester Sewer Bonds, to 15th inst</td>
<td>63 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on $60,000 Massachusetts Five per cent Notes, to 1st inst., Gold</td>
<td>$1,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2</td>
<td>To received on sale of above $1,900, Gold, at 10½ per ct</td>
<td>129 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2</td>
<td>To received Six Months' Interest on United States Five-twenty Bonds, to 1st inst., Gold</td>
<td>61 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 2</td>
<td>To received on sale of above $61 50, Gold, at 10½ per ct</td>
<td>6 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 4</td>
<td>To received Amount of Worcester Note, July 6, 1870, $2,287 35, Interest at Seven per cent, $73 17</td>
<td>2,306 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 4</td>
<td>To received Amount of Worcester Note, Jan 6, 1870, $2,144 05 at Seven per cent, to 6th inst</td>
<td>75 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 4</td>
<td>To received Amount of Worcester Note July 7, 1870, $2,060 20 at Six per cent., $61 67</td>
<td>2,151 94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$18,210 4
27

etc., in connection with Harvard University, in Annual Cash Account, Jan 12, 1871 Cr.

1870

For Collection Fund

Jan 13 By paid Prof J Wyman, as Curator, one year's Salary to 1st Inst. $500.00
Jan 13 By paid Prof J Wyman, as Curator, on salary for 1871 500.00 $1,000.00
Jan 17 By paid Rev C O Dunning, in advance, for Researches in Tennessee 000.00
Jan 15 By paid rent of safe deposit one year, to Feb, 1871 30.00
Feb 17 By paid for Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co's Note, on demand, at Six per cent 437.92
Mar 18 By paid Harring Bros. & Co., comm on 10,000 frs for Clement Collection, by Hon R C Winthrop 22.55
July 6 By paid for City of Worcester Note on demand, at Six per cent 2,503.12
July 18 By paid Porter C Bliss, Esq., in part for Grant for Explorations in Mexico 60.00
July 25 By paid Hon R C Winthrop for paid for Books 44.25
Aug 24 By paid Porter C Bliss, Esq., in part, for Grant for Explorations in Mexico 200.00
1871
Jan 4 By paid for City of Worcester Note, on demand, at Seven per cent 5,013.48

1870

For Building Fund

July 7 By paid for City of Worcester Note, on demand, at Six per cent $2,990.26
1871
Jan 3 By paid for Worcester and Nashua Railroad Co's Five Ten Seven per cent Bonds, dated Dec 31, 1870 $6,000.00 2 18 6,022.18
Jan 3 By paid for accrued Interest on said Bonds 515.87
Jan 4 By paid for City of Worcester Note, on demand, at Seven per cent 83
Jan 12 By Cash in the hands of the Treasurer

$18,210.47

Boston, January 12, 1871

I have examined the above account of Hon Stephen Salisbury, Treasurer, and find it correctly cast, with proper vouchers for the same. I have also examined and counted the Bonds and Notes held as securities, and find them as above stated.

HENRY WHEATLAND, Auditor