REPORTS

OF THE

PEABODY MUSEUM

OF

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

IN CONNECTION WITH

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

VOLUME III.

1880-86.

CAMBRIDGE

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

1887.
PREFATORY NOTE.

The first volume of the Reports of the Peabody Museum was made up in 1876, and contained all the Reports of the late Professor Jeffries Wyman, the first Curator, whose services in the original organization of the Museum, until his lamented death in 1874, can never be too highly appreciated. That volume contained, also, a Report by Professor Asa Gray, the Curator pro tempore during a part of the years 1874 and 1875, together with two Reports of Mr. F. W. Putnam, who was appointed Curator in the latter year.

The second volume, which was made up in 1880, contained four Reports of Mr. Putnam, with several supplementary Papers on special subjects connected with American Archaeology and Ethnology.

The present volume contains the annual Reports of Mr. Putnam, as Curator, for the last seven years, together with other supplementary Papers, and gives an account of the Museum to the present time.
The three volumes together furnish a complete history of the Institution for twenty years, under the charge of successive Curators.

The next volume will commence with the administration of the Museum by a Professor of the University,—Mr. Putnam having been appointed "the Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology," at Harvard University, on the 12th of January, 1887. He will still remain Curator ex officio, agreeably to the provisions of Mr. Peabody's Letter of Trust.

W.

31 March, 1887.
CONTENTS OF VOLUME III.

FOURTEENTH REPORT, 1880

List of Trustees and Officers of the Museum . . . 4
Letter of the Trustees to the President and Fellows of Harvard College . . . 5
Abstract from the Records . . . 6
Report of the Curator . . . 7
List of Additions to the Museum during the Year 1880 . 29
List of Additions to the Library during the Year 1880 . 86
Report of the Treasurer . . . 89
Cash Account of the Curator . . . 40

FIFTEENTH REPORT, 1881

List of Trustees and Officers of the Museum 46
Letter of the Trustees to the President and Fellows of Harvard College . . . 47
Abstract from the Records . . . 48
Report of the Treasurer . . . 49
Cash Account of the Curator . . . 50
Archaeological Research in America Circular Letter relating to 52
Subscriptions to Exploration Fund . . . 54
Report of the Curator . . . 55
List of Additions to the Museum during the Year 1881 . 74
List of Additions to the Library during the Year 1881 . 80
Notes on the Copper Objects from North and South America contained in the Collections of the Peabody Museum (Illustrated) By F W Putnam . . . 83

SIXTEENTH REPORT, 1882

List of Trustees and Officers of the Museum 152
Letter of the Trustees to the President and Fellows of Harvard College . . . 153
Abstract from the Records . . . 154
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sixteenth Report of the Treasurer</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Account of the Curator</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Subscribers in aid of Archeological and Ethnological</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research in America</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixteenth Report of the Curator</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Additions to the Museum during the year 1882</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Additions to the Library during the year 1882</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the Social and Political Position of Woman among the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huron-Iroquois Tribes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Lucien Carr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes upon Human Remains from Caves in Coahuila, Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Cordelia A Studley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The White Buffalo Festival of the Uncpapis</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Alice C Fletcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Elk Majesty or Festival of the Ogallala Sioux</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Alice C Fletcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Religious Ceremony of the Four Winds as observed by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Santer Sioux</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Alice C Fletcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Shadow or Ghost Lodge, a Ceremony of the Ogallala Sioux</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Alice C Fletcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The W-awan, or Pipe Dance of the Omahas</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Alice C Fletcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEVENTEENTH REPORT, 1883</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract from the Records</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventeenth Report of the Treasurer</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Account of the Curator</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventeenth Report of the Curator</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Additions to the Museum during the year 1883</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Additions to the Library during the year 1883</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report on the Meteoric Iron from the Altar Mounds in the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Miami Valley</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Leonard P Kinnicut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EIGHTEENTH REPORT, 1884</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Trustees, Officers and Special Assistants</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter of the Trustees to the President and Fellows of Harvard College</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract from the Records</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolutions on the death of Stephen Salisbury and John C Phillips,</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late Trustees of the Museum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighteenth Report of the Treasurer</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Account of the Curator</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Subscribers in aid of Archeological and Ethnological</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research in America</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS

EighTENnTH REPOrt OF THE CurATOR .... 401

List OF Additions TO THE MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1884 410

List OF Additions TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1884 420

NOTES ON THE ANOMALIES, INJURIES AND DISEASES OF THE BONES OF THE NATIVE PEOPLES OF NORTH AMERICA, CONTAINED IN THE OSSOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF THE MUSEUM By WiLLiAM F. WHiNLEY 433

EXPLORATIONS IN OHIO BY C. L. MEIZ AND F. W. PuINAM: THE MARRIOTT MOUND NO. 1, AND ITS CONTINIS BY F. W. PuINAM (ILLUSTRATED) .... 449

NINETEENTH REPORT, 1885

AbSTRACT FROM THE RECORDS .... 469

NINETEENTH REPORT OF THE TREASURER 473

Cash ACCOUNT OF THE CurATOR 474

NINETEENTH REPORT OF THE CurATOR 477

List OF Additions TO THE MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1885 503

List OF Additions TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1885 508

TWENTIETH REPORT, 1886

List OF TRUSTIES, OFFICERS, AND SPECIAL ASSISTANTS .... 516

Letter OF THE TRUSTIES TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF Harvard COlLEGE .... 517

AbSTRACT FROM THE RECORDS .... 519

TWENTIETH REPORT OF THE TREASURER .... 525

Cash ACCOUNT OF THE CurATOR 526

List OF SUBSCRIBERS AIDING IN THE WORK OF THE MUSEUM 528

An Appeal FOR AID IN THE EXPLORATIONS. Letter FROM THE CurATOR TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTIES AND ENDORSMENT OF THE APPEAL BY THE TRUSTIES .... 529

TWENTIETH REPORT OF THE CurATOR 535

List OF Additions TO THE MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1886 571

List OF Additions TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1886 576

The Way BONI Fish-HOMES Were Made IN THE LITTLE MIAMI VALLEY, OHIO By F. W. PuINAM (ILLUSTRATED) .... 581

INDEX
CONTENTS.

List of Trustees and Officers of the Museum . . . . 4
Letter of the Trustees to the President and Fellows of Harvard College . . . . . 5
Abstract from the Records . . . . . . . . . . 6
Report of the Curator . . . . . . . . . . 7
List of Additions to the Museum during the Year 1880 20
List of Donors to the Library during the Year 1880 21
Report of the Treasurer . . . . . . . . . . 29
Cash Account of the Curator . . . . . . . . . . 40
PEABODY MUSEUM
OF
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY
IN CONNECTION WITH
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED BY GEORGE PEABODY, OCTOBER 8, 1866

TRUSTEES

ROBERT C. WINthrop, Boston, 1866  Chairman
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Quincy, 1866, resigned, 1881
FRANCIS PEABODY, Salem, 1866, deceased, 1867
STEPHEN SAMBURY, Worcester, 1866  Treasurer, 1866-1881
ASA GRAY, Cambridge, 1866  Pro temmore Curator of the Museum, 1874
JEFFRIES WYMAN, Cambridge, 1866, deceased 1874  Curator of the Museum, 1866-1874
GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, Salem, 1866, resigned, 1876  Secretary, 1866-1873
HENRY WHEATLAND, Salem, 1867  Successor to Francis Peabody, as President of the Essex Institute  Secretary, 1873
THOMAS T. BOUVÉ, Boston, 1874-1880  Successor to Jeffries Wyman, as President of the Boston Society of Natural History
THEODORE LYMAN, Brookline, 1876  Successor to George Peabody Russell, by election
SAML. II. SCULLER, Boston, 1880  Successor to Thomas T. Bouvé, as President of the Boston Society of Natural History
JON C. PHILLIPS, Boston 1881  Successor to Charles Francis Adams, by election

OFFICERS OF THE MUSEUM

FREDERICK WARD PUTNAM, Curator, 1875
LUCIFER CARR, Assistant Curator, 1877
MISS JENNIE SMITH, Assistant, 1878
EDWARD T. CHICK, Assistant in charge of the Building, 1878

(1)
FOURTEENTH 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 Fourteenth Annual Report, the Reports of their Curator and Treasurer presented at the Annual Meeting, March 7, 1881

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
STEPHEN SALISBURY,
ASA GRAY,
HENRY WHEATLAND,
THEODORE LYMAN,
SAMUEL H. SCUDDER.

CAMBRIDGE,
MAY 31, 1881.
ABSTRACT FROM THE RECORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1881 The Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees was held this day, at 2 p. m., in the Museum, Cambridge Present Messrs. Winthrop, Adams, Salisbury, Lyman, Scudder, Wheatland, and the Curator

The Report of the Treasurer was read and accepted and ordered to be printed under the direction of the Treasurer and Curator, as a part of the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board

Mr. Salisbury resigned the office of Treasurer, the duties of which he had performed since the organization of the Board.

Voted, that the Trustees accept his resignation with deep regret, and desire to place upon record their sincere thanks for his long and valuable services in this responsible position.

Mr. Theodore Lyman was unanimously elected Treasurer.

The Curator submitted his report on the expenditures during the year, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The Curator read his report on the operations of the Museum during the year, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer was authorized to pay to the Curator the income of the funds for the ensuing year.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams resigned his position on the Board of Trustees.

The Board, in accepting his resignation, expressed deep regret that he should feel compelled thus to sever his connection with them, and offered him their grateful acknowledgments and best wishes.

Mr. John C. Phillips of Boston was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy on the Board created by the retirement of Mr. Adams.

The meeting then adjourned.

Henry Wheatland,
Secretary

(6)
REPORT OF THE CURATOR.

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

GENTLEMEN — Since your meeting here, a year ago, considerable progress has been made in the arrangement of the collections, and numerous changes have been brought about, all tending towards the final grouping and proper exhibition of the various objects in the Museum.

The collections thus far exhibited in the new and permanent cases are so arranged as to show both their ethnological and archaeological bearings; the object of this arrangement being to exhibit, as far as possible, the present condition of a people, and to trace its history, its connections and, if possible, its origin in a distant time by the records which we have of its life, its arts, and its industries. Of course, by such an arrangement, the various peoples of the earth will be unequally represented by the collections in the Museum, and there always will be gaps to be filled. Still, it seems to me that it is the proper basis upon which such a Museum as this should be arranged, and the one that will prove the most instructive in the effort to solve the great problem of the origin and distribution of man. When the time shall come for the transfer of the collections pertaining to the nearly related nations of mankind, to the large halls which we shall have when the next section of the building is erected, the natural sequence of such an arrangement will be better seen and understood, than it is in our present rooms, where the separation of the several groups has to be more or less arbitrary. In making this separation, geographical divisions have been followed. In pursuance of this plan, the northern room on the first floor is now given to objects taken from the mounds and stone-graves of the Mississippi Valley and eastward, to which are added, as, probably, belonging to the same peoples, the objects from caves in Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee.
By this arrangement every student may draw such conclusions as he thinks just in regard to the relations of the recent Indian tribes of some parts of the country, many of which certainly built mounds, with the builders of earthworks in other portions of the country, and of different times. To carry out the comparison still further, the student may, under the present arrangement, go to another room where he will be able to study objects from known Indian tribes, and from Indian graves found in various parts of the country, as well as the large collection of stone implements, and other objects classed as surface finds, which are consequently, in great part, he work of unknown or doubtful periods, although the probability is that the majority of such specimens are comparatively recent.

The principles of this arrangement must not be understood to exclude the presentation of other important subjects, such as the corresponding developments of implements, weapons, arts and customs among different peoples, and other auxiliary collections illustrative of the general history and progress of man from geological time.

Since the last meeting the three cases on the first northern gallery, which were then occupied by the "Bucklin collection" from Peru, have been filled with objects from Central America and Mexico, so that, with the exception of the two wall cases in which the small Egyptian collection is still temporarily exhibited, this gallery is now devoted to the Mexican and Central American collections.

By the erection of cases in the hall on the second floor, room has been secured there for the exhibition of the collections from the ancient and modern Pueblos and the Cliff-dwellings, including the series of models of Cliff-houses and Pueblos which were formerly in the room below. There is still room for another case on the floor of this hall, which will soon be constructed and will be filled with other things pertaining to the Pueblo collection, which are for the present stored in the workrooms. The walls of this hall are hung with a series of large photographs taken by the Geographical and Geographical Surveys under the direction respectively of Major Powell and Capt. Wheeler, and for which we are indebted to the gentlemen named and to the Smithsonian Institution and the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A. Among these photographs are pictures of several of the Moqui towns and a number of views
taken at Zuni, as well as several views of ruined Pueblos, and a few photographs of the inhabitants of Zuni. Hayden's map of the country, embracing the region from the Rio Grande to the Colorado, on which the positions of the ruins, cliff-houses, and present Pueblos are marked, is also hung in this hall.

The room on the southern side of the hall with its gallery has also been arranged and opened to the public since your last meeting. The floor of this room is devoted to the collections from South America, both of recent and ancient times, and the sequence and connections of South American ethnology and archaeology are there finely shown.

It is intended to devote the gallery of this room to the Pacific Islands and Australia, but until the collections from those regions are increased, and until another place is ready for the small collections from Africa, China, India and Japan, these latter will be temporarily exhibited on the gallery; as, also, for a short time, will be a portion of the collection relating to the manufactures of the present Indians of Mexico.

The northern room on the second floor has also been rearranged during the past year, and now contains the articles from the Pacific coast of North America and a few small special collections, temporarily exhibited in the old cases. These will be removed in the course of another year to make way for new cases.

The general collection of human crania and skeletons is in process of arrangement in the upper rooms and cannot be opened to the public for a year or more, though it is accessible for study, and has been very largely used by special workers in ethnology and pathology. Three or four pathologists are now engaged in preparing papers based upon the many interesting osteological specimens preserved in this collection. In this connection, I may call attention to the recent papers on the bony tumor in the ear by Dr. J. Clarence Blake (American Journal of Otology), based upon a study of our collection of crania from the mounds, and one by Mr. Carl, on the crania of the New England Indians, just printed in the Memorial Volume of the Boston Society of Natural History. A number of the specimens have also been borrowed for illustration and description by medical men of Boston and Cambridge, and two doctors of dentistry have found in the collection much of interest to their profession.
The use that has thus been made of this collection shows its importance in other ways besides its strictly ethnological value, and it has been freely opened to all properly qualified investigators.

While alluding to this department I may add that it has been very largely increased during the year, principally by the transfer, by Mr. Agassiz, of the collection of human crania from the Zoological Museum. By this transfer we receive three hundred crania from Peru, fourteen from Hawaii, four from India, one from New Zealand, one from Straits of Magellan, and five of North American Indians, also portions of skeletons from Hawaii and Hayti, and a number of casts of skulls. By the valuable donation from Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow of which special mention is made in another place, twenty-one mumified heads and fourteen crania were received from Peru. Three heads of Egyptian mummies have been received, two of which were from the Boston Society of Natural History and one by purchase. Two of these heads are of particular interest in showing the method of dressing the hair by the ancient Egyptians. From Dr. Topinard of Paris we have received a valuable addition of sixteen crania of Frenchmen before the eighteenth century. The collection from caves in Mexico, secured by Dr. Palmer, and of which further mention will be made, contained twenty-nine well-preserved crania and seven nearly perfect skeletons. Professor Pumphelly has presented the cranium and portion of the skeleton of an Indian dug up in a street of Oswego, N. Y. Mr. S. V. Proudfoot has sent the cranium of an Indian child from a grave near Glenwood, Iowa. In the collection obtained by Dr. David Mack from burial mounds in Florida are eleven crania and many fragments. Mr. Wm. McAdams, Jr., of Ottawa, Ill., kindly gave to the Museum the four crania from mounds in Illinois which he exhibited at the Boston Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The explorations of Mr. Curtis in Arkansas have added forty-six crania and portions of numerous skeletons, among which are many interesting pathological specimens, to our already large and important collection from the southwestern mounds. In the Andrews collection, recently received, there are several very old crania from a mound in Ohio, and Mr. Silas Courtwright has also sent us a cranium which he obtained from the mound explored by Prof.
Andrews. These last make a very valuable addition to the few crania known from the Ohio mounds.

To the late G. A. Otis, Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., we have been indebted, as in past years, for photographs and memoranda relating to the more important and remarkable crania received at the Army Medical Museum, of which he was for the past seventeen years the indefatigable and honored curator. An old and intimate friend of Prof. Wyman, he ever welcomed me most cordially, as Wyman's successor to the curatorship of this Museum, and our official relations soon ripened into a personal friendship to be severed only by his death. By the decease of Dr. Otis I feel that I have lost a friend upon whose help on anatomical subjects I could always rely, and that anthropological science and the Government have lost a long-tined and faithful worker and an honored officer.

Death has indeed been severe upon the friends of the Museum during the past year, for not only have we to mourn the loss of Dr. Otis, but of Count Pouriata, Dr. Haldeman, Prof. Andrews and Mr. Curtis. By the death of the Keeper of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, L. F. de Pourtales, in July last, not only has a long continued personal friendship been severed, but the Museum has lost one who was deeply interested in its objects and progress, and who on many occasions has personally and officially given his kindly and valuable assistance.

Dr. S. S. Haldeman made his first but long contemplated visit to the Museum in August last, and while here he was so much impressed with the importance of our collections and method of arrangement that he promised large accessions from his own valuable collection from the Susquehanna valley. Returning home, he died suddenly, within a week, and before he had time to carry out his good intentions in relation to the Museum. During the past few years Dr. Haldeman, who was in full sympathy with Dr. Abbott's work in New Jersey, was in the habit, from time to time, of giving to the latter specimens of particular interest which have been in turn presented to the Museum by Dr. Abbott. The important and finely illustrated memoir by Dr. Haldeman, on the contents of the Rock-shelter at Chickies, Pennsylvania, published since his death, for copies of which we are indebted to his family, will ever associate his name with American Archaeology.
Our long-tried and faithful fellow workman, Mr. Edwin Curtis of Nashville, Tenn., died suddenly, of heart disease, at his home, on the 6th of December last. When I was engaged in making explorations of the mounds and stone-graves in the vicinity of Nashville in 1877, I secured Mr. Curtis as my chief assistant, and he soon became a most valuable and reliable aid. On leaving Tennessee I arranged with him to carry on the work I had begun, and, acting under special appropriations granted for the purpose, he has since been for the greater part of the time at work exploring for the Museum and interesting others in its behalf. After a pretty thorough exploration of several of the ancient cemeteries and mounds in Tennessee, during which he opened several thousands of the stone-graves of that region, the contents of which are now in the Museum, he had business for a while in Kansas and Missouri, and afterwards in the central portion of Arkansas. During these business trips he was able to spend considerable time in archaeological work, with the important results which have been recorded from time to time in our annual reports. In the winter of 1879 he began an extensive work for the Museum on the St. Francis river in eastern Arkansas, and remained there in camp with several laborers, exploring mounds and old village sites, until the spring freshets of 1880 drove him from the field. During this time he made a thorough examination of numerous burial mounds which proved to be exceedingly rich in pottery and other objects. A portion of this remarkable collection was noticed in the last report, but the larger part was not received until last spring and is recorded in the list of additions for the past year. The whole collection has been within the past month arranged in the "Mound-builders" room, and it will ever be a memorial of a most faithful and devoted friend of the Museum.

1 Edwin Curtis was born in North Lancing, Tompkins Co., N.Y., on January 27, 1839, and died at Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1889. He started in life as a tailor. In 1853 he entered the Commissary department in Tennessee, where he remained until the close of the war. He soon after removed his family to Nashville and settled there, and was employed by the Government in the improvements of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. He was afterwards employed on the Mississippi levee, and in railroad and bridge building in various portions of the south and west. Mr. Curtis had a studious and honest character, which combined with the large practical experience he had obtained and a knowledge of handling his men, rendered him unusually well qualified for the hard and rough labor he undertook for the Museum while his enthusiastic zeal in its behalf was not only a great source of pleasure to me, but resulted in making many strong friends for the Museum in the South, to whom we are under many obligations.
Early last summer Prof. Andrews wrote that he had packed a barrel with human bones and other objects for the Museum. He then hoped to make further explorations and to come on to Cambridge with the specimens in the summer, but he was soon after prostrated by a combination of gastric and nervous troubles which resulted fatally. During his geological survey of portions of the state of Ohio, Prof. Andrews was impressed with the importance of making a careful and thorough exploration of the mounds, earthworks and other archaeological remains so numerous in the southern portions of the state, and in 1875 he offered his services to the Museum. The results of his first year’s exploration for the Museum are given in his Tenth Report, which contains a detailed account of the numerous mounds he examined, with descriptions and illustrations of the objects found in them. A perusal of that paper will show how much we had to expect from our friend, had he been spared to continue the work he wished so much to accomplish. His last exploration was of “Battle Mound” in Fairfield county, and the interesting collection obtained at that time, with a fine series of stone implements from various parts of the state of Ohio has, within the past month, been received at the Museum, just as he had carefully packed them not long before his death. But few explorers of our mounds have been so well prepared for the careful work required as was Prof. Andrews. His training in field geology and in the natural sciences was of great value, while his education enabled him to describe things as they existed, and his care in preserving and labeling the articles found gave such an authen-

---

Rev. EMNITZER BAlDWIN ANDREWS, LL. D., was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., April 29, 1811, and died at his residence in Lancaster, Ohio, on Aug. 14, 1889. He passed his freshman year at Williams, but on his brother being appointed as president of Marietta College he left Williams and graduated at Marietta in 1842. Deciding to follow his father and two older brothers in the ministry he entered Princeton Seminary where he graduated in 1845. He then settled in Houston, Mass., and afterwards at New Britain, Conn., until 1851, when he was elected Professor of Natural Sciences at Marietta, which chair he held until 1869 when he was appointed on the Geological Survey of Ohio, in charge of the southeastern district. Not long before his death he was appointed by the President one of the inspectors of the U.S. Mint. During the war Prof. Andrews served as Major and Colonel of the 13th Ohio Regiment. He was a man of more than ordinary power and ability and contributed largely to the scientific and educational interests of his adopted state. As a geologist he was particularly interested in the coal and oil region of Ohio and West Virginia and his contributions on these subjects have been both numerous and important. He was also the author of a textbook of Geology which has been widely used in the western schools and colleges. Highly educated, refined, and sympathetic in disposition, he was much respected and beloved by all his numerous friends.
ticity to the collections be secured that his methods cannot be too highly praised.

As will be seen by the "List of Additions to the Museum" during the past year, many accessions have been made, notwithstanding our poverty has prevented the purchase of large collections and the continuation of extensive explorations.

The Bucklin collection from Peru still remains stored in the Museum subject to purchase, and it is greatly to be regretted that the means have not yet been found by which it can be permanently secured for exhibition in our cases. Several other large private collections from Mexico, Central America and the Pacific Islands have been offered to the Museum at fair prices, but it is likely that they will all find their final resting places in Europe, as other American Museums seem to be no better able than this to secure them for our own country.

The largest gift during the year was that received from Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow of Boston, and consists of a large collection of Peruvian relics. It is particularly rich in fabrics and garments of various kinds, many of which are of elaborate and interesting patterns, both woven and embroidered. It also contains several of the well-known ancient Peruvian work-baskets with their contents, also personal ornaments, packages of corn, beans and prepared food, a gourd-dish filled with cups, baskets of various patterns, an exceedingly fine lot of implements and weapons made of wood and stone, and a remarkable club head of copper or bronze, consisting of several rays around a central perforated portion in which the wooden handle is inserted. This is the same kind of weapon as one presented a few years ago by Mr. Agassiz, but differs in having each point engraved to represent a human head which faces in opposite directions on alternate points. There are also in this collection a tattooed human arm, the skeleton of a "mummy" with its cloth wrappings, and a number of heads of "mummies" which are extremely interesting as they show the method of wearing the hair by these old Peruvians. There are also a number of crania, several of which are artificially distorted, some being much flattened and others exceedingly elongated. In many ways this valuable gift has added greatly to the importance of the...
Peruvian collection, and could the "Bucklin collection" now be secured we should indeed have a most instructive representation of Peruvian antiquities.

A number of impressions on paper, or "squeezes" of inscriptions in the "Tombs of the Kings," taken by Miss Asa Gray a few years ago and presented by her to the Museum, makes a very interesting addition to the Egyptian collection.

From the Library of Harvard College we have received the large sheet now on our walls, containing a full size tracing, of the inscription on Dighton Rock, made by Prof. Stephen Sewall of Harvard in 1768. This is the fifth of the copies of drawings made of this famous rock, the last of which was by Dr. Danforth in 1880. A recent photograph of the rock hangs near this tracing, and a comparison of the two will show several of the modern improvements on the old Indian record.

From Mr. Agassiz the Museum has received, in addition to the large collection of crania already mentioned, several valuable objects from Mexico which were obtained by the late Prof. Agassiz during the Hassler Expedition. Two "sacrificial yokes" of stone, and a human head in profile cut in stone, are of particular interest and unlike anything in the Museum.

To Dr. C. L. Metz and Dr. Frank W. Langdon we are much indebted, in continuation of former favors, for a number of objects found during the explorations, which these and other gentlemen connected with the Madisonville Literary and Scientific Society are so faithfully making of an ancient and very extensive burial place in the Little Miami Valley in Ohio. The care with which this remarkable cemetery is being explored by the Society at Madisonville is worthy of much praise, and the many interesting and important discoveries that have been made are carefully described, with numerous illustrations, in the three parts of the Journal of the Explorers already printed under the editorship of Mr. C. F. Low.

Mr. Geo. W. Sweet has sent to the Museum a small collection of objects obtained by the partial examination of a mound in Dakota Territory, which is of special interest from the character of the pottery. While only fragments of a number of vessels of various sizes were found in the mound, they show that the pottery was well made of fine clay, black, and principally ornamented by impressions of twisted cords of several sizes.
Another interesting little lot of pottery is that received from Dr. D. S. Kellogg, and collected in the vicinity of Plattsburg on Lake Champlain. The diversity of ornament—cord-marked, incised and stamped—on these fragments is very great, and of considerable interest in the study of early and rude decorative art.

Mr. S. V. Proctor has also sent to the Museum a number of fragments of pottery from Wells Co., Iowa, accompanied by an interesting manuscript recording his exploration of an old Indian site from which he obtained the specimens.

To the new member of the Board of Trustees, the Museum is indebted for a collection, consisting of nine pieces of pottery, obtained by his brother, the late Rev. D. C. Scudder, from a megalithic cult in the Madura district, southern India. These specimens were described and figured in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History for 1865, and as they are the only representatives we have of the early wheel-made pottery of India, they are an important addition to our small collection of objects from that country.

In the last report, mention was made of the reception of a number of objects from Japan, obtained for the Museum by Prof. E. S. Morse, during his residence in that country as Professor of Zoology in the University of Tokyo. Since the return of Prof. Morse, these have been arranged in the second southern gallery and have been properly labelled under his direction. The collection is of particular interest in illustrating the daily life of the Japanese, and also contains a well-selected series of ancient and modern pottery, the value of which is greatly increased by the authenticity of the name and date of each piece. The small models of a Japanese house, parlor, kitchen and junk are of general interest.

The only collection purchased during the year, with the exception of the small lot from Mr. Dodsge mentioned further on, is the one from Mr. Collier, for which a special appropriation was made at the last meeting. This is catalogued under 317 entries, and consists principally of stone implements and ornaments from the Ohio valley, a number of things from the mounds in Ohio and Virginia, and two bronze implements from Great Britain.

By the kindness of a friend, a small sum of money was given to be expended in explorations, and as Dr. David Mack was then in Florida and had expressed a desire to make an exploration of
some of the mounds in Orange county at an estimated expense of less than one hundred dollars, the money thus received was sent to him with proper instructions in relation to the work to be done. The numerous objects received from this exploration are of particular interest as they add further proof that many of the burial mounds of Florida were erected by the Indians after contact with the Spaniards. One group of mounds was enclosed by an embankment, and was very likely the site of an Indian village. In a burial mound in this group, a number of ornaments made of silver, copper and brass were found, also glass beads and iron implements, which were associated with pottery and stone implements of native make. This furnishes conclusive evidence that the Indians of Florida continued to build mounds over their dead after European contact, for the care with which the exploration was made, and the depth at which the skeletons and their associated objects were found, are conclusive as to the burials being the original ones in the mound and not those of an intrusive people. From this statement it must not be supposed that all the mounds of Florida are of so late a period, and there is reason to believe that region was early inhabited by a mound-building people, probably the second or third in succession to those who formed the first and very old shellheaps which are found in many parts of the state.

Last winter, word was most reluctantly sent to Dr. Flint, who has for some time been so zealous in his explorations in Nicaragua, that the income of the Museum would not permit further expenditure for explorations at present. He was then busy in the vicinity of Tola and much to his disappointment he closed his labors and forwarded the results of his latest work to the Museum. These consisted of numerous specimens of pottery, a number of stone implements, and ornaments of shell, bone and stone, including a few of jadeite, adding much to the former large collections for which we are indebted to his labors. As soon as time will permit for a careful study and description of the important collections which have been received from Dr. Flint, his notes will be embodied in a paper which will contain much of interest relating to the early people of Nicaragua. The many copies he has carefully made of the inscriptions on the rocks and in the caves will also prove a valuable addition to our knowledge of the enigmatic rock inscriptions of Central America. It is greatly to be

Report of Peabody Museum, III 2
regretted that the want of funds has caused this suspension of the labors of so good a worker in such an important field, and it is to be hoped that it will be but temporary.

The last work done by Mr. Edwin Curtis, as already mentioned, was in eastern Arkansas. The collection obtained, consisting of several thousand specimens, is recorded in the catalogue under fourteen hundred and thirty-one entries. It includes forty-six human crania in good condition, and numerous fragments of human skeletons, among which are about twenty of pathological interest. One human bone, the upper half of a tibia, is of particular interest as it has been cut and afterwards burnt. This is strongly suggestive of anthropophagy, but the bone may have been cut in two and burned for some other reason. The mounds explored were rich in pottery, and nine hundred and thirty-three vessels of various shapes and of different designs were obtained, besides numerous fragments. A number of these vessels are ornamented with colored designs in red and yellow, and many are of animal forms. One very fine specimen is a jar representing a human head, on which the features are well made by moulding and carving. The face is painted light yellow and the rest of the jar is colored red. The ear (one is missing) has several perforations as if for ornaments. Altogether, this is a good piece of work and there seems little reason to doubt that it expresses the facial characters of the people among whose bones it was found. When found in the mound, a well-made bowl, painted red, was inverted over the jar, and served to protect it. Many of these vessels are ornamented with incised lines forming various designs, or with knobs and finger-nail marks. Only a single fragment of cord-marked pottery was found. Among the articles of pottery are twenty-one pipes, several small ladles, and a number of objects of unknown use. Many beads and pendants made of marine shells were found with the skeletons, and also several shells perforated for suspension, probably ornaments. Two axe-shaped objects are made of cannel coal, one of which is perforated. These have sharp edges, but it does not seem probable that they were used as cutting implements. A number of ornaments made of copper were also obtained, and with the neck bones of two children were found several copper beads, shell beads, and a number of pendants cut from shell. These are evidently the remains of necklaces. The action of the copper has
partly preserved the cord upon which the objects were strung, and has also stained the bones of the necks about which they were placed. Considerable red ochre, both in mass and powdered, and several little lumps of a pink pigment, were found in some of the graves, often placed in small cups and jars. Stone implements were not very numerous, but a number of arrowpoints and knives of flint, polished celts and other implements of well-known forms, were obtained from the graves. Of implements made of bones and of antlers there are many specimens, and also a number of beads made of bone. Among the implements made of antlers, there is a beautiful sharp chisel which has been protected from decay by a slight burning. This is the only one of the kind I know of from the mounds and resembles very closely some of those from the Swiss lakes. Another article made from an antler is of a singular character. It is of the full length of the antler of a large deer, and has been carefully and symmetrically cut down, and smoothed from base to point so that it now has the shape and curvature of a small tusk of an elephant. Near the base, a hole has been drilled in which is placed a small plug of bone. Charred corn-cobs, nuts and acorns, and numerous bones of mammals, birds and fishes, give us an idea of the food of the people, and some charred pieces of string and rope indicate the vegetable fibres of which they made use. This brief account of this important collection conveys but a slight idea of its interest and ethnological value.

The mounds from which these numerous objects were obtained are situated on both sides of the St. Francis river, and are usually surrounded by earthwalls and ditches forming enclosures of from three to four to about eighteen or twenty acres in extent. In some of these enclosed fields, which have been under cultivation for twenty or thirty years, the ground was strewn with stone implements of various kinds, fragments of pottery, pieces of shell and other objects, which have been turned up by the plough.

The largest of the mounds in the Stanley group, of about twenty, was forty feet high by about the same in diameter on top. The other mounds in this group were five or six feet in height and about fifty in diameter, but like most of the lower mounds they had been reduced in size by cultivation. Many of the mounds in the other groups were from five to eight feet in height, but those called the Rose mounds are, if I correctly understand Mr. Curtis' notes, numer-
ous little tumuli covering a natural elevation of about fifteen feet
and of five or six acres in extent. While in some of the enclosures
the burials seem only to have been made in the mounds, in others
there were many graves, from three to five feet in depth, all about
the mounds. These graves contained pottery and other objects of
the same character as those found in the mounds, and the shape
and condition of the crania are the same from both, so that there
seems to be no reason to doubt that they all pertain to one people.

That these former inhabitants of this region were of the same
people with those who lived in southeastern Missouri, where simi-
lar earthworks and enclosures have been found, and are so well
described in the Memoir of the Archaeological Section of the St.
Louis Academy of Science, there can be no doubt, and that they
were closely allied to the stone-grave people and moundbuilders
of the Cumberland valley in Tennessee seems to be probable, but
there were many slight variations in their customs, and also appar-
ently in their crania, that indicate differences of time, or suggest
tribal distinctions. That these remains from Arkansas are those
of a people who were the immediate ancestors of the village
Indians of that region, mentioned by the early writers, is very
probable, but that in these remains we have what is left of the
people who were in direct contact with the early white explorers
is very doubtful from the negative fact of the absence of all
articles of European manufacture in the graves and mounds. Of
course this is simply negative evidence, but as we know from the
contents of Indian graves and mounds made after contact with the
white men, that glass beads, ornaments and implements of gold,
silver, brass, bronze and iron, and other valued possessions
obtained from the whites, were buried with the dead, as well as
objects of native make, the negative evidence I have mentioned is
of considerable weight, particularly when we have, as in the
case of the Cumberland valley and St Francis and Missouri
explorations, the evidence of the contents of many thousand
graves. The only thing obtained by Mr Curtis on the St
Francis, indicating that Indians lived there who were in contact
with the whites, is one of the little pointed handles of antler,
which has the remains of two iron points, possibly nails, embedded
in one end. Of course this implement was used after the arrival
of the whites, but although it is, with the exception of the iron,
the same as those found in the graves and mounds, this particular
one was found on the surface, in a ploughed field, and while it may have been of the time of the last of the mound people of the region, it is far more likely to have been of a more recent date. Had this single implement been found in a mound associated with other objects, the story it would have told would have been far different.

In the last report, mention was made of a number of singular and large flint implements obtained by Mr. Curtis from a mound in Stuart Co., Tennessee, and I have now to add that the three large flint "cores" from the same place, which were left at the time for want of transportation, were received last spring. We have now five of these chipped masses of flint, three of which were from the mound and two were found in a ploughed field near by. They are by far the largest masses of worked flint that have, to my knowledge, ever been found. They vary in length from twenty-two to twenty-five inches, and in width from six to eight inches, and are smaller at the ends than in the middle. While such chipped masses are generally called "cores" these are very likely the rough blocking-out of large implements, similar to some of the finished specimens from the mounds in Tennessee, and are of special interest in showing the amount of labor required to make a large flint implement.

As mentioned in the last report, Dr. Edward Palmer was engaged during the close of the year 1879 in explorations in Texas. Although from want of funds it became necessary to recall him from the field, he found the means to continue his work for a few months longer, and having received information of some old burial caves in the State of Coahuila, he went to the place, and notwithstanding the excessive heat and the many difficulties that beset him, he met with great success, returning with a large and beyond question the most important collection ever made in that portion of Mexico. As I hope to give a detailed account of this collection, in which Dr. Palmer's notes will be incorporated with descriptions and illustrations of the numerous objects obtained from the several caves as a special paper, I will only mention here that a number of skeletons were found done up in bundles just as they had been placed probably before the Spanish occupation of the country. As these caves had been entered by the-native workers many of the human remains had been destroyed. Hundreds, and according to some reports thousands, of the bundles or "mummies" had been used as fuel, and it was therefore only
in the least accessible portions of the caves that the objects obtained by Dr Palmer were found. In one case these were found under a deposit several inches thick consisting of the droppings of rodents, and in another cave a breccia, in which were thousands of bones of bats and small rodents, was found deposited over the human remains. The similarity of these bundles of human remains, or "mummies" as they are generally called, from the Mexican caves, to those which have been found in the caves of Kentucky and Tennessee, is of great interest.

As has been the case in all his explorations, Dr Palmer procured such natural productions from the vicinity of the caves as would help in determining the material of which the old things were made, and we are thus enabled to exhibit the leaves, fibres and other vegetable productions from which the cloth, baskets and numerous other articles were constructed by the people who placed their dead in the caves.

To Dr Abbott the Museum is indebted for many specimens obtained from New Jersey and from his correspondents in various places. At very small expense to the Museum, he has continued his explorations of the Trenton gravels, from which he has secured a number of implements. The interest in regard to this discovery has much increased during the past year, and while some individuals, who are not at all acquainted with the facts, have denied the actual discovery of stone implements, in place, in the gravel beds at Trenton, and others, apparently acting from a general disbelief in everything that bears at all upon the antiquity of man, have thought that there must be some mistake in regard to the age of the gravels, there is now no doubt in the minds of the few who have made a careful study of the gravel deposit at Trenton, of the accuracy of Dr. Abbott's work and the importance of his discoveries. Several geologists have, during the past season, investigated these deposits, particularly Mr. Lewis of Philadelphia and Mr. Wright of Andover, and as I understand the conclusions that have been reached, the Trenton implement-bearing gravel is a deposit resting on and against the Tertiary marine gravel, in the old flood plain at the bend of the river at Trenton. This more recent gravel has been brought down by successive torrents formed by the melting of glaciers far up the valley of the Delaware, which have cut through an old and very extensive moraine, bringing down an immense amount of material and
spreading it over the lower and wider part of the valley at the
Trenton bend. These successive deposits have thus buried the
implements lost by the paleolithic men who probably lived on
the old Tertiary bluffs and hunted and fished along the valley
and over this, in their time, constantly increasing gravel de-
posit. Thus the evidence seems conclusive that New Jersey
was inhabited at the time of, and probably long before, the final
dissolution of the last glacial epoch. How long that time is in
years has not yet been determined, but the evidence seems at
present unquestionable that in this way implements lost by man
were buried below, at least, thirty feet of a gradually deposited
gravel, and at nearly all levels from that depth to the present
surface soil, where the same forms of implements are also found
associated with others of the recent Indians. Some persons have
stated that the implements have only been found in the gravel
itself by Dr. Abbott and that in such an important matter cor-
roborative testimony was desirable. Without for a moment
admitting that there was any question in my mind as to the
authenticity of the statements made by Dr. Abbott, I will here
assert that others, including myself, have found implements in
place in the gravel, and that at a recent meeting of the Boston
Society of Natural History the whole subject was carefully dis-
cussed and the evidence supposed to be wanting by some as to the
actual finding of specimens in situ in the gravel, was given in
detail. Doubts have also been expressed by some persons as to
the artificial character of the implements in question, but this is
a matter that has always been so easy of proof by the study of
specimens in the Museum, that it is only necessary to invite any
doubter to come and see for himself. In the volume which Dr.
Abbott is now carrying through the press there will be a portion
devoted to the important subject of paleolithic man, and the whole
question will be treated in detail with the help of Mr. H. C. Lewis
of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, who will give a chapter
on the gravels of Trenton.

The work by Dr. Abbott, to which I have alluded, now nearly
through the press, is entitled "Primitive Industry, or Illustrations
of the Handiwork in Stone, Bone and Clay, of the native races of
the Northern Atlantic Seaboard of America." The volume is based
upon the collections in this Museum, and as about four hundred of
the figures which it will contain were drawn from our specimens it
will to a certain extent form an illustrated hand-book of a portion of the Museum.

To Mr. David Dodge of Boston, we are indebted for a remarkable and interesting collection of rude stone implements from Wakefield in this state. These implements are of palæolithic forms and may indicate the existence at Wakefield of conditions somewhat like those at Trenton, particularly as the ploughed fields, in which many of the specimens were found by Mr. Dodge, are extensive deposits of gravel probably of glacial origin. Of course further and extensive examinations of this locality will be made, for unless the implements are actually found in the gravel itself, we cannot assign them to the palæolithic age, as in this country we have too many instances of the use of implements of palæolithic forms by the neolithic folk, to permit us to call such specimens as these from Wakefield unquestionably palæolithic, until their counterparts have been found in the gravel from which these may have been ploughed. The discovery of other specimens, similar to those found in the fields, associated with stone chips of all sizes, in an old deposit on a hill near the field, probably indicates a place where such implements were made.

Mr. Dodge was also so fortunate as to obtain a stone implement or ornament from a peat bog at Wakefield. This is of the type of the objects to which the term "bird-shaped" has been given, but it is not perforated with the two holes as is the case with most of these objects. It was found on the sand-bed under about seven feet of peat and is of great interest as the first stone implement, to my knowledge, that has been found under the peat in New England.

By the action of the Executive Committee of the Archæological Institute of America, the American collections obtained by Mr. Bandelier, under the direction of the Institute, will be made over to the Museum as a permanent deposit. In fulfilment of this decision, we have already received the collection forwarded from Santa Fé, which contains the objects obtained by Mr. Bandelier during his explorations of the sites of old Pueblos, particularly that of old Pecos on the Rio Grande, south of Santa Fé, and also a number of articles obtained from the people of the present Pueblos of Cochita and San Domingo. After Mr. Bandelier's report is printed by the Institute, these specimens will be arranged, labelled and exhibited in the new case, now in process of construction, in
the hall with the rest of the Pueblo collections. This action of the Archaeological Institute will probably be the means of securing to the Museum a number of valuable specimens, and certainly no more appropriate place exists for their arrangement and comparative study than in this Museum.

After passing several months on the Rio Grande, Mr Bandelier has been, within the last month, sent by the Institute to cooperate with M Charnay in the Louillard explorations of Chiapas and Yucatan.

For an account of the other additions during the year I must refer to the list hereto annexed, from which it will be seen that over four thousand entries have been made in the catalogue since the last meeting.

With the object of making the Museum library of ready access to workers in the Museum, and to such as may consult it for special purposes, I have thought it best to begin the work while the library is still small, and have therefore removed to the upper room all the volumes and pamphlets that did not relate to archaeology, ethnology, philology and human anatomy, the four great divisions of Anthropology to which the work in the Museum is specially directed.

The remaining volumes and pamphlets have been catalogued on cards under the names of their authors, and the analysis of the volumes, with proper cross references to special subjects, is now being made. Already about eight hundred catalogue cards have been prepared and placed in alphabetical order in the little catalogue cabinet purchased for that purpose. As it was in many ways advisable to have this work done by one familiar with the system of cataloguing adopted at the College Library, Miss Robbins, a former assistant at the Library, has been employed for the purpose and has faithfully performed her duties. To Mr Schuyler the Assistant Librarian, in charge of the work of cataloguing at the College Library, I am indebted for advice and assistance in this work.

By an arrangement with Mr. Winsor, the books received at the Museum are recorded in the Library Bulletin in common with the other department libraries of the University, and for this reason it will not be necessary to give in this report the titles of the books received during the past year, as has been the custom heretofore.

Since your last meeting, new cases have been put up on the floor.
and gallery of the southern room of the second story and in the
adjoining hall, and also the new central case in the northern room
below. Mr. Wilson, who has continued to perform this important
work, is now engaged in building those on the second northern
gallery, which will soon be completed. In this work Mr. Chick
has given much assistance, and all the glazing, painting and oiling,
and the fitting of the shelves has been done by him, at a consider-
able saving to the Museum.

Mr. Chick has also proved a most efficient assistant in various
other ways, as well as in taking charge of the building. I may
particularly mention that the framing of all the pictures and pho-
tographs about the building has been done by him, and it is a
pleasure to acknowledge the many little ways in which he has
helped in the general work of the Museum, and the faithful
manner in which he has performed his duties with due considera-
tion to economy.

Mr. Carr has continued his voluntary services during the year
and has given me much assistance, particularly in the work of
cataloguing the numerous additions to the Museum. In addition
to the preparation of the paper I have already mentioned on
the "Cranes of New England Indians," Mr. Carr's special
studies for the past year have been on the historical evidence
of the connection of the tribes of recent Indians with the
"moundbuilders." This laborious work of consulting all the
old authors and comparing their accounts of the customs of
the Indians during the first settlement of the country with the
results obtained from archaeological work in the field, has been
very much needed for the proper understanding of the connections
of the various Indian tribes, and will probably be productive of
many good results. It will at all events put a check on too hasty
generalizations as to the great antiquity of all the mounds and
earthworks in North America, and will give to the Indian a much
higher place in the scale of civilization than it has usually been
his lot to receive. It will, however, still remain for archaeology,
craniology and philology to determine the racial connections of the
Indian tribes with each other, and to trace their migrations through
past times and their connections with peoples of distant lands.

Miss Smith has been regularly employed as an assistant in the
Museum during the past year and has become so familiar with the
duties of her position and the general work in the Museum, as to
render the continuation of her faithful services very important to
the welfare of the collections, which are now over four times the
size they were when they first came under my charge and about
three times as large as when removed from the old rooms in
Boylston Hall, consequently the labor for their proper care and
arrangement has greatly increased during the past few years.

In closing this brief summary for the year, I cannot refrain
from expressing my regrets that we have been forced to discontinue
the explorations, which, thanks to the small accumulations during
the early years of the Museum, we were able to carry on for a short
time with such success. Should you make the appropriations for
the coming year in accordance with the scheme which I have made
out after consultation with the auditor of your board, it will leave
only $1158 for the general expenses for the year, including the
printing of the annual report. Of course, while this will enable
the work to go on and secure the proper care and arrangement of
the collections, as during the past year, it will not allow of any
expenditure for collections and explorations, or for the publication
of special papers.

The large amount of valuable and authentic material received
from the special explorations by the Museum, as shown by the
contents of this room alone, and the important facts relating to
the past of our country, which have been obtained, are certainly
sufficient inducements to continue the American explorations if the
means can be secured. It is only by extensive, thorough and
systematic work of this character, that we can hope to trace
the migrations of tribes and races over our continent and follow
them back in time. The continuation of the explorations so well
begun by the Museum is also most desirable at this time, for since
the great increase in the number of persons who are more or less in-
terested in making collections, the antiquities of the country are
being explored at random, and often in a very superficial and un-
satisfactory manner, while foreign institutions have their agents
here who compete with wealthy private collectors and pay high
prices for all that can be obtained, thus encouraging the hunter
for curiosities as well as the maker of fraudulent specimens. Of

The room here referred to is the northern one on the first floor, which contains the
large and important collections from the mounds of the United States while on the
gallery are those from Central America and Mexico. To these several collections special
attention has been called in this and the two preceding reports.
course the time is not distant, when little that is undisturbed, either by the plough or the general collector, will remain to reward the careful student for his pains. Under these circumstances, it appears to me that the time has come when an appeal for aid to enable the Museum to enter upon more extended work would meet with success. I am the more inclined to make this statement as my own feeble presentation of the subject to various persons, during the past winter, leads me to hope that an appeal to the public would meet with the wished-for reception if it were started under your sanction and direction, with a plain statement of the necessity of increased means for the work which the Museum is so well prepared to perform, as well as of the security it offers as a place for the final deposit of the treasures obtained and for the lasting care that its present means provide for all that is received. The fact that this Museum was founded especially for the preservation of collections, and the study of American Archaeology and Ethnology, and that it is the only one of its character in the country, will, when properly made known to the public, unquestionably have the effect desired, if at the same time the general impression of its great wealth can be dispelled.

Respectfully submitted,

F W Putnam,
Curator.

PEABODY MUSEUM AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY,
Cambridge, Mass., March 7, 1881
LIST OF ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY FOR THE YEAR 1880

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

20550 — 20560  Fragments of pottery from the McElmo Cañon and the ruins on the Animas river, Colorado Territory — Collected and presented by Mt. Wm. F. Morgan.

20561 — 20578  A large and varied assortment of stone implements of the usual Ohio valley patterns, from Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Clinton, Fairfield, Van Wert, Warren, Lawrence, Clarke and Butler Counties, Ohio, and from Boone and Kenton Counties, Kentucky, stone ornaments from Franklin, Ross, Pickaway, Licking, Hamilton and Clermont Counties, Ohio, and from Campbell County, Kentucky, stone pipes from Franklin County, Ohio, and the banks of Cedar river, Iowa, and also casts of others,— one in form of a duck, from Ohio, and another from Westmoreland Co., Penn, implements of hematite from Franklin and Pickaway Counties, Ohio, fragments of pottery from Franklin Co., Ohio, and from Boone Co., Ky., a stone spearpoint from New Haven, Conn., two bronze celts from Great Britain, and iron arrowheads made by the modern Indians. Embraced in this collection are stone implements and ornaments from mounds in Delaware, Clermont, Butler, Fairfield, and Franklin Counties, Ohio from Boone and Campbell Counties, Ky., and also from a mound in Virginia, a stone pipe, hematite celt, and sheet of mica from mounds, respectively, in Franklin, Ross and Delaware Counties, Ohio, a cup stone, a perforated tooth, and a chungke stone from mounds in Boone and Mason Counties, Ky., stone pipe and copper earring from one in Indiana, shell beads from one near Jamestown, Va., and a stone celt and spearpoint from another near Andalusia, Ill. — By Purchase from R. B. Collier.

20879 — 20926  A collection of stone implements and ornaments from Butler Co., Ohio, a stone ornament, and an implement of slate with the figures 1745 carved on it since its discovery, from a mound in the same County — Collected by R. T. Shepherd, and presented by Dr. C. C. Abbott.

20927  A perfect stone knife, of seminarian form, from East Jaffray, N. II. — Collected and presented by C. J. Mason.

20928  Indian doll, representing a squaw with a child on her back — Presented by Miss Anne P. Shaler.

20929 — 20931  Grooved stone axe, flint points, and worked piece of antler from Hamilton, Ohio. — Collected and presented by W. S. Kennedy.
Grooved stone axe found in Quincy Street, Cambridge — Collected and presented by Dr. H. A. Hagen

Earthen pot fragments of pottery, perforated shell, bear's teeth, implements of stone and horn, and pieces of antler, one worked and another chipped, from an ancient cemetery at Madisonville, Ohio — Collected and presented by Dr. F. W. Langdon

 Implements of bone, stone and horn, and perforated shells, from the same cemetery — Collected and presented by Dr. C. L. Metz

Stone knife from Brookville, Ind. — Collected and presented by Dr. F. W. Langdon

This fine collection, covering 1399 distinct entries in the catalogue for this year, and taken almost entirely from mounds and graves along the St. Francis river, in Cross and other counties of northeastern Arkansas, is composed of earthen vessels of the kind usually denominated "Missouri pottery," and of implements and ornaments of stone, bone, horn, shell and copper, with a few articles made of canvas cord, the use of which is unknown. There are also a number of human crania, and other bones both human and animal, some of which show marks of fire. As this collection is spoken of at some length on a preceding page, it is unnecessary here, to do more than call attention to the great predominance of articles of pottery, and the comparative scarcity of those of stone and other materials. Among the former there are over eight hundred specimens of jars, pots, bottles, etc., of the same general forms and patterns as those found in the mounds of southeastern Missouri and in the stone graves of Tennessee. Eighty-one of them are more or less ornamented in colors, and in one hundred and six the figure of a bird or of some other animal — usually a fish or a frog — is rudely imitated. It is worthy of note that in this large collection there is not a single attempt to represent the human figure, the nearest and in fact the only approach to it, being in the vase elsewhere described, which is in the shape of a human head. In this respect it differs from similar collections from Missouri and Tennessee, in which there are always a considerable number of vessels in human form. Another noteworthy fact is the absence of stone pipes, though there are twenty of clay. As these pipes were undoubtedly the work of the people who were buried in these mounds, it seems fair to conclude that the moundbuilders, taken as a whole, did not limit themselves in the use of the materials out of which they made their pipes, any more than they did in the shape and form which they gave them. Included in this collection, but occupying only seven numbers in the catalogue, are a few stone implements from the mounds and graves in Tennessee. Among them are three of the large masses of chipped flint, of which mention has been previously made, a spindle-whorl, arrowhead, and drills — Explorations conducted for the Museum by Edwin Curtis.

Japanese vases, bowls and jars, of porcelain and pottery, some of which date back from one to two thousand years.
stone amulets or ornaments, a bow-drill with whorl, masks, animal heads of grotesque form carved in wood, articles of wearing apparel such as are used to-day by different classes of Japanese, and models of the interiors of parlor and a kitchen, also of a junk with specimens of native wood, all from Japan. With these there are also an Aino poisoned arrow, sheath-knife, carved moustache sticks, and a wooden spoon — Collected by Prof. E. S. Morse, acting for the Museum.

22476—22488 Saw made of bottle glass from King George's Sound, west Australia, collected by Professor Liversidge, one stone celts, formerly belonging to the Finkly collection, from Greece, rude stone implements from Abbeville and St. Achen, France, grooved stone hammer from Alderley Edge, implement of quartzite from Robin Hood Cave, flint flakes from Church-hole Cave, and casts of implements (figured in 'Early Man in Britain') from the upper and lower stages of Robin Hood cave, England — Presented by Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins of Manchester, England.

22489 Carved ornament, such as worn on the leg by warriors of the Marquesas Islands, made from a human arm bone, found in a well at Scindoro, Maine — Collected by Edward Tompson and presented by the late J. Wingate Thornton.

22490—22491 Cases of bone ornaments precisely like the above from the Marquesas Islands, and also human hair from an anklet from the same Islands — Collected and presented by Mr. C. D. Boy.

22492 Kapa cloth from the Hawaiian Islands — Collected by the U.S. Exploring Expedition under Commodore Wilkes and presented by the Boston Society of Natural History.

22494 Cast of flint implement from the lower cave earth in Robin Hood Cave, England — Collected and presented by Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins.

22494—22495 Hand-made wine cloth from Xijin Novgorod — Collected by the Hon. G. V. Fox, and presented by the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

22490—22499 Casts of fragments of pottery of an earthen cylinder and tablet, and also of human talia from the shell heaps at Omori, Japan. Types of specimens figured by Prof. L. S. Morse — Presented by the Imperial University of Tokio.

22500—22542 Earthen vases, some of them ornamented in colors, and a mask and mould of the same material, an "idol" in lava, human bones, stone implements and heads and ornaments of jadeite, from places around Lake Nicaragua, shell ornament from the cave at Cuernos, stone implements and ornaments, piece of charred wood, human and animal bones, earthen vessels and toys, some of them painted, small human figures in terra cotta, and animal heads of the same material, from burial mounds on the plain west of Tola, Nicaragua — Explorations of Dr. Earl Flagg, conducted for the Museum.

22543 Wooden seals from Brazil — Collected by the Hassler Expedition and presented by the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

22544—22511 Six "mummies" of dried human bodies with the wrap-
ings from burial caves in Coahuitla, Mexico. In the bundles containing the human skeletons were also implements and ornaments. Among these are feather ornaments, shell heads, and necklace of snakes' vertebrae; baskets, pieces of matting, wicker work, nets, cords, twine, and cloth, some of which is ornamented in colored figures, all made from the fiber of the Agave, shell ornaments, stone implements, among them several knives fastened in wooden handles, branded sandals, circular pads to protect the head when carrying burdens, made of glass and Agave fiber. A number of cianna, and articles similar to those mentioned above, were found upon the floor of the caves, apparently from other bundles in which bodies were wrapped. Besides these articles found in the caves and which will form the subject for a special paper, Dr. Palmer obtained specimens of the Agave which seems to have played as prominent a part in the domestic economy of these people, as it does in that of the Indians of to-day, also a corn husk basket, hat, leather sandals, water bottle, rattles, and a crown of artificial flowers, such as are now made and used by the Indians of Coahuitla. He was also fortunate enough to secure an old Spanish olive jar which is an exact counterpart of one, noticed in a former report, which was from a mound in Florida. There is also in this collection a large and interesting series of stone implements from Georgetown, Texas, and a few fragments of pottery, two stone knives and some broken implements of the same material from Longview, Texas, the latter collected by Mr. John Allen Ware of that place—Explorations conducted for the Museum by Dr. Edward Palmer.

22912—22917 Two stone yokes, and two human faces in profile, carved in stone, and fragments of pottery probably from Mexico. Collected by the Hassler Expedition and presented by the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

22918—22973 Cianna and other human and animal bones, some showing marks of fire, fragments of pottery, with painted, stamped, and incised ornamentation, shells, ornaments of silver, brass and copper, glass beads, stone celts and arrowheads, iron tomahawk and pieces of bog iron from mounds in Florida. Exploration conducted for the Museum by Dr. David Mack.

22974—22975 Mummied human head and foot, from the tombs at Memphis, Egypt—By Purchase.

22976—22980 Cups, pipe, osirids, and an earthen lamp from Egypt—Collected and presented by Miss S. D. Warlyn.

22981 Carved stone head from Ixilulum.

22982 Iron tomahawk from Crawford, Miss.—Presented by Mr. A. F. Berlin.

22983 Stone sinker from Saugus, Mass.—By Exchange.

22984 A small human face carved on stone, from Wellfleet, Mass.—Collected and presented by Rev. B. F. Dr. Conly.

22985 Stone pipe 1 similar in execution and material to those from the

1 This pipe is figured and an account of it is given on page 121 of Dr. Abbott's work entitled: "Primitive Industry or Illustrations of the Hand-work in Stone, Bone and Clay of the Native Races of the Northern Atlantic Shore of America."
Northwest coast, found at a depth of two to three feet in North Carver, Plymouth Co., Mass — By Purchase.

22086 — 22096 Stone implements from Lebanon Co., Penn — Collected and presented by H. J. Ellis.

23067 Grooved stone axe from Washington Co., Ark — Collected by Mule Shipman J. C. Dean, U. S. N. and presented by Prof. Charles E. Maxim.

23093 — 23014 Fragments of steatite pots and stone implements from Oxford Co., North Carolina — Collected and presented by Mr. W. R. Cabot.

23015 — 23019 Stone implements from Cantonland Station, Lewis Co., N. Y. — Collected and presented by Mr. W. Hudson Stephens.

23020 — 23022 Birch bark panier from Lake Superior, "squeezes" from the tomb of a priest at Thebes, Egypt, and model of a steamboat made of pith by a Nubian child — Collected and presented by Mrs. Ana Gray.

23023 Calvarium and human bones from Main St., Owego, N. Y. — Collected and presented by Prof. R. Pumpelly.

23024 Clay pipe from St. Lucia W. I. — Collected and presented by Mr. F. O. H.


23026 Fragment of Zulu pottery from South Africa — Presented by Miss Isabella James.

23027 — 23030 Claw and jaw from Silver Creek, Iowa, and fragments of pottery from ancient Indian lodges in Mills Co., Iowa — Collected and presented by Mr. S. V. Proudfit.

23031 Flint chips and broken arrowhead from Fort Sisseton, Dakota Ter. — Collected and presented by Mr. A. Geck.

23032 — 23034 Notched and painted sticks left by the Pueblo Indians, on Mt. Taylor, New Mexico — Collected and presented by Mr. G. Thompson.

23035 — 23036 Fragments of pottery, showing different methods of ornamentation from Flattsburgh, N. Y. — Collected and presented by Dr. D. S. Kellogg.

23068 — 23071 Earthen vases and stands from megalithic cists in Perambalur, Madura district, South India — Collected by the late Rev. D. C. Scudder and presented by Mr. S. H. Scudder.

23072 — 23073 Msg. probably from West Africa — Collected by the late Dr. Charles Pickering and presented by Miss Pickering.

23074 — 23075 Casts of steatite dishes in the Amherst Museum — Presented by Prof. E. Hitchcock.

23076 — 23084 Scatellia, calice, heads, sheath-knife, human hair, and fragment of cloth ornamented with buttons, belonging to Dull Knife's band of Cheyenne Indians, who were killed in 1876 — Collected by S. W. Garman, and presented by the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

23085 — 23092 Two mumified heads from Thebes, Egypt — Collected by the late John Lowell, Jr., Kappa cloth, and the material from which.

Report of Peabody Museum, III
it is made, also a pounder or instrument used in making it from the Hawaiian Islands, glass cloth and a cap probably of African manufacture — Presented by the Boston Society of Natural History

23093 — 23098 Cliara and perforated shells from mounds on the bluff near the mouth of the Illinois river; and a fragment of a skull from a mound in St. Charles Co., Mo.—Collected and presented by the Hon. Wm. McAdams.


23115 Carib table from Salibnia, Island of Dominica.—Collected by Mr. W. Garman.—By Purchase.

23116 Small dish with human head, made in imitation of similar articles from the mounds in southeastern Missouri.—Presented by Dr. E. F. Hildreth.

23117 — 23192 Human bones, some burned, charcoal, shells, and implements of bone and stone from Battle Mound in Fairfield Co., Ohio; stone implements of the usual patterns from the surface in different sections of Ohio; a child made of limonite from Ironton, Ohio, collected by the Hon. John Campbell; an oval stone cup from Beach City, Ohio, collected by Mr. Joseph Gray; a speckled point from Newark, Ohio, collected by Judge Buckingham; human bones and fragments of stamped pottery from Fort George Island, Florida, collected by Mr. Fuller W. Andrews; human bones, shell beads, and fragments of pottery from St. John’s Island, Florida, opposite the light house, collected by Miss Clara L. Andrews — Exploration conducted for the Museum by the late Prof. E. B. Andrews.

23193 — 23547 A collection of over three hundred cliara from Ancon and Pachacuy, Peru, with a few other human bones and specimens of hair, collected by the Hassler Expedition, under the late Prof. Louis Agassiz; cliara from Tierra del Fuego, of doubtful nationality, collected on the same expedition; fifteen cliara from the Hawaiian Islands, collected by the late Dr. C. F. Winslow; cliara and stone tools from India, collected by Mr. W. Thomas, Jr., an imperfect skeleton from Christchurch, New Zealand, collected by Dr. J. Haast; human bones from Hayti, W. I., collected by Dr. D. F. Weiland; human bones from McGregor, Iowa; a human skeleton of unknown origin, casts of the cliara of individuals belonging to thirteen different peoples — Presented by the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

23548 — 23560 Grooved stone axe from Dover, Delaware; a collection of stone implements from Little Creek, Kent Co., Del., and fragments of pottery from shell mounds at Cape Henlopen, collected and presented by Mr. H. R. Bennett.

23561 — 23764 A collection of stone implements and ornaments and fragments of pipes and other articles of pottery from Trenton, Crosswicks Creek, and Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey. In it are a series of palaeolithics found at different depths, and twenty-seven grooved stone axes, two

These cliara are mentioned in Mr. McAdams’ paper on ancient mounds in Illinois, Proc. A.A.A.S. Vol. xxv.
Stone mortars, four unfinished ornamental axes, and a large and varied collection of stone implements of jasper, quartz, and argillite, such as are usually found on the surface in New Jersey — Exploration conducted for the Museum by Dr. C. C. Abbott

23755 — 23775 Stone implements of the usual New Jersey patterns, and fragments of pottery from Trenton — Collected and presented by Richard M. Abbott

23776 — 23838 Grooved stone axe from Duanebridge, Penn., and stone implements and a brass arrowhead from Lancaster Co., Penn. — Collected by the late Dr. S. S. Haldeman, a large series of stone implements and ornaments of the usual Ohio valley forms, from Butler Co., Ohio, together with flint points from California, Iowa, Indiana and Kentucky, all collected by R. T. Shipherd of Monroe, Ohio, a small carved stone from Burlington Co., New Jersey, collected by Mr. Herbert Conman — Presented by Dr. C. C. Abbott

23839 — 23869 Stone implements from Trenton, N. J., and fragments of pottery and stone knives, drills and arrowheads from Oswego, N. Y. — Collected and presented by Miss Ernest Ingersoll

23870 Cast of a stone ornament from Conestoga, Penn. — Collected by P. C. Hiller and presented by Dr. C. C. Abbott

23871 — 23880 Flint points from a newly ploughed field near Saratoga Lake, N. Y., stone arrowheads from Saratoga Springs, and a flint implement from the gravel (probably disturbed) one mile west of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. — Collected and presented by Lieut. Com. A. R. McNair, U. S. Navy

23881 Stone pipe with human face cut on it, from the surface near Pomeroy, Ohio — Collected and presented by Charles Darney Horton

23882 Goblet from Battle Mound, Fairfield Co., Ohio — Collected and presented by Mr. Samuel Courtright

23883 — 23963 A large earthen jar and a portion of a bowl, ornamented in colors, two small, stone idols — one representing a puma and said to be "Shyayaq," god of the chase, grooved and notched stone axes, and flakes of obsidian and chalcedony from the pueblo of Cochiti and neighborhood, turquoise earrings, shell ornaments, fragments of pottery — some of European make — obsidian chips, stone hammers and grinding stones (meños), from the pueblo of Santo Domingo, fragments of different kinds of pottery, obsidian chips and arrowheads, human and animal bones, metate and grinding stones, and specimens of clay, rock, timbers and the adobe moya from the pueblo of Pecos and vicinity — Collected by Mr. Ad E. Bandelier, and presented by the Archaeological Institute of America

23964 — 24139 This valuable collection from ancient graves in Peru is especially rich in the number of "mummied" heads preserved in their original wrappings, and in the quantity and variety of the specimens of cotton and woollen cloth, and garments made from it. Many pieces of this cloth are elaborately ornamented with colored figures — both woven and embroidered. There are also several work baskets with their usual contents, such as needles, thread, and bunches of wool and cotton, and a
number of wooden implements, some of which were doubtless used in weaving. The collection also contains a number of large wooden implements for agricultural purposes. Among the other articles worthy of special notice, are cup-stones, pestles, and polishing stones, dolls made of pottery, ornaments of shell, feathers, and copper, small silver disks from the mouths of mummies, gourd bottles and dishes, nuts with corn, beans, nuts, and other articles of food, slings, club heads of copper and stone, and a tattooed arm—Presented by Dr. W. Sheppard, Brig.-Gen.

24140—24377 Pipes of buffalo horn from Calcutta, knife from Morocco, wooden shoes from Holland, calabashes, ornamental boxes, cassava bread, and roasted plantains from Sumatra, non-tomahawk-pipe from Nebraska, pipes made of catlinite from the Rocky Mountains, stone clubs, gouges and grooved axes from Arizona, Dakota, Indiana, New Jersey, Maine and Massachusetts, stone knives, arrowheads and other stone implements from Nebraska, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York, and numerous places in Massachusetts, arrowheads from a cave in western New York, polishing and hammer stones, stone sinkers pestles and perforated stones from different localities in Massachusetts, and a large collection of stone chips and implements, some of them very rude and resembling the 'tuttle backs' of New Jersey, and other palaeolithic forms, from the neighborhood of Wakefield, Mass. In this collection there is a bird-shaped "totem" of stone which was found six feet deep in a peat bog near Wakefield, and is interesting as being the only specimen in the Museum from the peat of New England.

DONORS TO THE LIBRARY.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society Two pamphlets
Mr. Theo S. Case Twenty-six numbers of Review
Prof. John Colet One volume
Dr. Charles E. Metz Two pamphlets
Mr. Charles F. Law Pamphlet
Hon. Lewis H. Morgan Pamphlet
Mr. Stephen Salishon, Jr. One volume
Dr. Emil Schmidt Pamphlet
Dr. C. C. Abbott Two pamphlets
Minnesota Historical Society Nine reports, four numbers of the Collections
Dr. H. C. Yarrow One volume
Rev. Horace C. Housey Pamphlet
Archaeological Society of Greece Pamphlet
Philosophical Society of Washington Three volumes
Mr. Leon De Rosny Pamphlet
Rev. E. C. Bolles Pamphlet
Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins Four pamphlets

3 The titles of anthropological works received by the Museum are published in the list of additions to the libraries of the University in the Harvard University Bulletin.
Gesellschaft für pommerische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde, Stettin, 
Prussia Four numbers of Journal
Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Alterthumskunde, der ostseeprovinzen 
Russlands Pamphlet

President H Kato University of Tokyo One volume
Providence Public Library Report
Mr Charles Henry Hunt Two pamphlets
Smithsonian Institution Three volumes
Archaeological Institute of America Report
Academy of Science of St Louis One volume one pamphlet
Metropolitan Museum of Art Six reports, four pamphlets
Trustees of the Asia Library Report
American Chemical Society Journal
Dr Albert S Gatschet Three pamphlets
Missouri Historical Society Three pamphlets
American Anthropological Society Two pamphlets
Ministère de l'Instruction publique, Paris Four volumes
Mr Alexander Agassiz Two volumes, five pamphlets
Essex Institute Seven numbers of Bulletin, two pamphlets.
Prof O T Mason Fourteen pamphlets
Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts Two reports
Prof W H Flower Five pamphlets
Cincinnati Society of Natural History Nine numbers of Journal of the Society
Department of the Indian Four volumes, six pamphlets
Mr Robert Clarke One volume
Anthropological Society of Great Britain and Ireland Four numbers of Journal

Dunfermline and Galloway Scientific and Natural History Society One number of its Journal
L'Académie d'Archéologie de Delphique Thirteen volumes of annals, 
sixteen numbers of Bulletin, and one pamphlet

Dr Samuel A Green One pamphlet
Col Girard Mallory One volume
Prof J D Wharton Two volumes

Museum of Western University Report
Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society Seventeen pamphlets

Mr E T Nelson Pamphlet
Mr. W J McGee Pamphlet
Miss S S Haldeman Pamphlet
Rev B F De Costa Pamphlet
Marquis de Nublana Two volumes

Harvard College Library Three pamphlets.

Mr Alfred R C Seton One volume

State Historical Society of Wisconsin Report
Prof N H Winckell One volume
Munchener Gesellschaft fur Anthropologie, Ethnologie, und Urgeschichte

Journal

Prof. W H Howes Two volumes one pamphlet
Museum fur Ethnologie zu Braunschweig Pamphlet
Mr. Justin Winson One volume
Mr. E A Conklin Pamphlet
Geological Survey of Canada One volume
Prof. A. A. Gray One hundred and twenty-four pamphlets
Societe d'Anthropologie de Paris Twenty volumes and three numbers of Bulletin, General Index. Volumes I-VI, four volumes Memoirs, three numbers Revue, and two other volumes
Col. C C Jones, Jr One pamphlet.
Prof. E S Morse Four pamphlets
Mr. F W Putnam Two volumes, nine pamphlets
Wisconsin Natural History Society Two pamphlets.
Societe Italiana di Arthropologie, Etnologia, Episcologia Comparata Five volumes

Editor of the Scientific American Paper for the year
Dr. Edward Palmer Six pamphlets
Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science One volume.
Unknown One pamphlet
Dr. C C Abbott Five photographs
Mr. J. Thomas Brown One photograph
Mr. S V Proudfit One photograph
Dr. Edward Palmer Eight photographs, ten lithographs
Army Medical Museum Eight photographs.
Dr. R J. Farquharson One photograph
Major J W Powell Eighty-two photographs
Mr. W L. Nicholson Two post-route maps.
S M Luther Three photographs
Dr. P R. Hoy Four photographs
Davenport Academy of Science Six photographs
Miss Margaretta Bowles Archaeological map of Portsmouth, Kentucky

By Purchase. Twenty volumes, ten serials, eight volumes, in eighty-seven parts, of Japanese books, map of Japan, thirty-one photographs
REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Treasurer, respectfully presents his Fourteenth Annual Report —

The Treasurer has in his keeping Thirty Massachusetts Coast Defence Specie Registered Notes, each for $5,000, dated July 1, 1863, due July 1, 1883, the gift of George Peabody, Esq., to the Museum, viz. —

Nine Notes of $5,000, No. 43 to No. 54, belonging to Collection Fund.
Nine Notes of $5,000, No. 55 to No. 65, belonging to Professor Fund.
Twelve Notes of $5,000, No. 66 to No. 77, belonging to Building Fund.

The Treasurer for Collection Fund is charged with,

Feb 4, 1880, balance of account
July 6, 1880, 6 months' interest on Mass. 5 per cent Notes to 1st.
July 6, 1880, 6 months' interest on Mass. 5 per cent Notes, Professor Fund.
Jan 4, 1881, 6 months' interest on Mass. 5 per cent Notes to 1st.
Jan 4, 1881, 6 months' interest on Mass. 5 per cent Notes, Professor Fund.

$1250 00
1125 00
1125 00
1125 00

$5,750 00

And the Treasurer for Collection Fund is credited with,

Feb 15, 1880, paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, by vote of Trustees.
July 21, 1880, paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, by vote of Trustees.
Jan 5, 1881, paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, by vote of Trustees.

$1250 00
2500 00
3750 00

$7500 00

The Treasurer for Building Fund is charged with,

Feb 4, 1880, balance of account
July 6, 1880, 6 months' interest on Mass. 5 per cent Notes to 1st.
Jan 4, 1881, 6 months' interest on Mass. 5 per cent Notes to 1st.

$500 00
1500 00
1500 00

$3500 00

And the Treasurer for Building Fund is credited with,

Feb 18, 1880, paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, by vote of Trustees.
July 21, 1880, paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, by vote of Trustees.
Jan 5, 1881, paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, by vote of Trustees.

$500 00
1500 00
1500 00

$3500 00

MARCH 7, 1881

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Treasurer

I certify that the above Report of Stephen Salisbury, Treasurer, is well vouched and truly stated and the thirty Mass. 5 per cent Specie Notes registered, each for $5,000, are in the possession of the Treasurer.

MARCH 3, 1881

SAMUEL F. HAVEN, Auditor
# CASH ACCOUNT

**Dr.**

F W Putnam, Curator, in Account with

1880-81

**To Building Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand from last account</td>
<td>$418.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Stephen Salisbury, Treasurer</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Lambert Bros., allowance on glass</td>
<td>1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum Fund, payment of amount advanced on last account</td>
<td>614.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4791.94</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**To Museum Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Received from Stephen Salisbury, Treasurer</td>
<td>$5750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Building Fund, on account cases made 1868-74</td>
<td>614.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Building Fund, for library cabinet</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Woman's Educational Assoc., expenses of lecture</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Reports sold</td>
<td>74.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From a friend for explorations</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6301.40</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**$11,295.44**
OF THE CURATOR

Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology

By Building Fund

Paul Museum Fund, on account of cases made from 1880-71
Paul Museum Fund, for library cabinet
Cases, stock and labor
200 wooden trays (drawers under cases)
72 chairs
Repairing plastering
Incidentals and materials used

Balance, cash on hand to new account

$644.02
8.50
210.58
30.00
15.00
50.87
64.60

$1024.57
770.47

1794.04

By Museum Fund

Paul Building Fund amount advanced on last account
Explorations and collections
Library, books, labels and cataloguing
Water tax, two years
Express, post-age and telegraph
Drawings and illustrations
Printing 12th and 13th Reports
Paper, envelopes and labels
Mounting idol from Nicaraqua and Palenque tablet
Cement
Fuel
Incidentals
Salaries

Balance, cash on hand to new account

$944.62
105.10
59.09
70.00
458.74
53.70
603.45
21.00
76.47
8.80
11.00
43.02
317.00

644.39
158.01

(1391.40

$11,205.44

I have examined this account, with the vouchers, and find it correct.

Feb 26, 1881

Theodore Lyman
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

PEABODY MUSEUM

OF

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF
HARVARD COLLEGE, JUNE, 1882

CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
1882.
CONTENTS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE MUSEUM . . . . . 46
LETTER OF THE TRUSTEES TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF
HARVARD COLLEGE . . . . . . . . . . 47
ABSTRACT FROM THE RECORDS . . . . . . . . . . 48
REPORT OF THE TREASURER . . . . . . . . . . 49
CASH ACCOUNT OF THE CURATOR . . . . . . . . . 50
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN AMERICA Circular letter relating to
SUBSCRIBERS TO EXPLORATION FUND . . . . . . 54
REPORT OF THE CURATOR . . . . . . . . . . 55
LIST OF ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM DURING THE YEAR 1881 74
LIST OF DONORS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1881 80
NOTES ON THE COPPER OBJECTS FROM NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA
contained in the collections of the Peabody Museum Illustrated BY F W PUTNAM, . . . . . . 83
(45)
PEABODY MUSEUM

OF

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

IN CONNECTION WITH

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

FOUNDED BY GEORGE PEABODY. OCTOBER 8, 1866.

TRUSTEES.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Boston, 1806    Chairman
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Quincy, 1866, resigned, 1881.
FRANCIS PEABODY, Salem, 1866, deceased, 1867
STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester, 1866      Treasurer, 1866-1881.
ASA GRAY, Cambridge, 1866    Pro tempore Curator of the Museum, 1874
JEFFRIES WYMAN, Cambridge, 1866, deceased 1874.    Curator of the Museum, 1866-1874.
GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, Salem, 1866, resigned, 1876.    Secretary, 1866-1873
HENRY WHEATLAND, Salem, 1867    Successor to Francis Peabody, as President of the Essex Institute    Secretary, 1873
THOMAS T. BOUVÉ, Boston, 1874-1880 Successor to Jeffries Wyman, as President of the Boston Society of Natural History
THEODORE LYMAN, Brookline, 1876 Successor to George Peabody Russell, by election    Treasurer, 1881-1882
SAMUEL H. SCUDDER, Boston, 1880 Successor to Thomas T. Bouvé, as President of the Boston Society of Natural History.
JOHN C. PHILLIPS, Boston, 1881 Successor to Charles Francis Adams, by election    Treasurer, 1882

OFFICERS OF THE MUSEUM.

FREDERICK WARD PUTNAM, Curator, 1875
LUCIEN CARR, Assistant Curator, 1877
MISS JENNIE SMITH, Assistant, 1878
MISS C. A. SIDDELEY, Assistant, 1882
EDWARD E. CHICK, Assistant in charge of the Building, 1878.
FIFTEENTH 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 Fifteenth Annual Report, the Reports of their Curator and Treasurer presented at the Annual Meeting, February 24, 1882

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
STEPHEN SALISBURY,
ASA GRAY,
HENRY WHEATLAND,
THEODORE LYMAN,
SAMUEL H. SCUDDER,
JOHN C. PHILLIPS.

CAMBRIDGE,
JUNE 22, 1882

(47)
ABSTRACT FROM THE RECORDS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1882 The Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees was held this day at noon, in the Museum, Cambridge Present Messrs Winthrop, Salisbury, Gray, Lyman, Scudder, Phillips, Wheatland and the Curator

The Report of the Treasurer was read and accepted, and ordered to be printed as a part of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board

Mr Lyman stated that when he accepted the office of Treasurer at the last meeting it was with the understanding that he was only to hold the office temporarily. He therefore offered his resignation, which was accepted, and the thanks of the Board were voted for his efficient services during the past year.

On nomination of Mr Lyman, Mr John C Phillips was unanimously elected Treasurer.

Mr Lyman called attention to the circular letter which had recently been issued by authority of the Board, requesting aid to enable the Museum to renew its explorations in America, and stated that several subscriptions had already been received in response.

The Curator presented his account of the expenditures for the year, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The Curator read his Annual Report, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The appropriations for the year were voted.

The Board then adjourned to meet on March 15.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING was held on March 15, 1882, at noon, at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston Present Messrs Winthrop, Salisbury, Gray, Scudder, Phillips, Wheatland and the Curator.

The Curator reported a plan for proposed explorations, which was accepted, and it was voted that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the Curator twenty-five hundred and fifty dollars, the amount received to date from the subscriptions in aid of archaeological research in America, to be expended in accordance with the accepted plan.

It was also voted that the Treasurer and Mr Lyman be authorized to reinvest the funds of the Museum.

The Board then adjourned.

HENRY WHEATLAND, Secretary.

(48)
REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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

THEODORE LYMAN, Treasurer, respectfully presents the following Annual Report —

The Treasurer has in his keeping Fifteen Massachusetts Coast Defence Specie Registered Notes, numbered 1 to 15, inclusive, each for $10,000, dated July 1, 1863 due July 1, 1883, the gift of George Peabody, Esq. to this Museum.

He is charged with,

July 6, 1881, Six months' Interest on above to July 1, $375.00
Jan 12, 1882, Six months' Interest on above to Jan 1, 75.00

Total $750.00

And is credited with,

July 6, 1881, Paul F W Putnam, Curator.
For account of Building Fund, $1750.00
For account of Museum Fund, 250.00

Jan 12, 1882 Paul F W Putnam, Curator.
For account of Building Fund, $1750.00
For account of Museum Fund, 250.00

Total $2000.00

THEODORE LYMAN, Treasurer

Feb 21, 1882

(49)
CASH ACCOUNT

Dr.

F W Putnam, Curator, in Account with

1881-82

To Building Fund

Balance on hand from last account
Received from Theodore Lyman, Treasurer

3720.47

3000.00

Total

3720.47

To Museum Fund

Balance on hand from last account
From Building Fund, 2d payment account of case made in 1863-74
From Building Fund, part salary of E E Clark
Report sold
Received from Theodore Lyman, Treasurer

158.01

600.00

500.00

12.75

4500.00

4500.00

Total

5700.71

5700.71
OF THE CURATOR.

Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology

By Building Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid Museum Fund, 2d payment acc. cases 1868-71</td>
<td>$690.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooring 1st Southern gallery</td>
<td>292.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases, stock and labor</td>
<td>1010.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture, and materials used</td>
<td>75.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part salary of E. E. Chick</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, cash on hand to new account</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2450.85</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By Museum Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explorations and collections</td>
<td>$843.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library, books, labels and cataloguing</td>
<td>43.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and ink</td>
<td>26.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebinding 278 copies of Reports, Vols I and II</td>
<td>123.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereotyping and Printing 11th Report</td>
<td>133.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel and Gas</td>
<td>166.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Tax</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express, postage and telephone</td>
<td>14.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geommetrical instruments</td>
<td>21.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calibograph</td>
<td>80.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidental</td>
<td>56.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>3871.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance, cash on hand to new account</strong></td>
<td><strong>5557.69</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have examined this account, with the vouchers, and find it correct.

Feb 11, 1882

Theodore Lyman
In conformity with a vote passed at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1881, the following circular letter was issued in January, 1882

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN AMERICA.

In 1866 Mr. George Peabody gave $150,000 to found a Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology stipulating in his instrument of trust that $60,000 should be invested for accumulation as a building fund. In 1876, the Trustees began the erection of the first section of the building, on land given by Harvard College. This structure, which is one-fifth of the one contemplated, was completed two years later.

Since 1878 three rooms and their galleries together with the central hall have been provided with cases, and the large collections from North, Central, and South America, and the smaller collections from Egypt, Southern Africa, Asia, Australia and the Pacific Islands have been arranged in them. These rooms are now open free to visitors between the hours of nine and five. The large collections from Europe, particularly rich in objects illustrating the stone age of Denmark and Italy, and in interesting remains from the Swiss Lakes, are now in course of arrangement for the room which will be provided with cases in the spring.

The collections of human crania from all parts of the world, the numerous human skeletons, and the pathological specimens of prehistoric times, are already sufficient to fill the upper room and adjoining hall, and will be arranged as soon as cases are provided for the purpose.

The Trustees have thus seemed to the public a fire-proof building, containing large and valuable collections, comprising several hundred thousand specimens, which are recorded under nearly thirty thousand distinct entries. These have been placed under proper care and arranged in accordance with the demands of modern anthropological science.

An instructive and attractive Museum has in this way been formed where, from time to time, free descriptive lectures are given by the Curator. To this Museum, students may come for special investigations, with the assurance that, so far as American
archaeology is concerned, they have access to the most important collections that have been brought together, while the material for comparison with that of other parts of the world is not wanting. The opportunities afforded by the Museum for archaeological and ethnological investigations have enabled its officers and other students to make a number of researches, accounts of which have been published in the Annual Reports of the Trustees, in Memoirs of Societies, in National and State Reports, and in various journals. It is not too much to say that the work done at the Museum, and under its direction, has had a marked influence on the methods of archaeological and ethnological research in this country.

While the results attained are most satisfactory, it must be evident that the small income of $1500 per annum, derived from the $90,000 given by Mr. Peabody for the care and increase of the Museum, is now scarcely adequate for its care alone, and that the increase of the collections must depend entirely upon gifts of specimens, which, although large and important, are not such as will enable the Museum to hold its own in the rapidly increasing growth of the science for whose development it was founded—a growth which has far exceeded the anticipations of sixteen years ago.

The Trustees therefore ask your aid to enable them to renew the explorations in America, which were successfully begun under the direction of the first Curator, the late Dr. Jeffries Wyman, and continued with excellent results by his successor, the present Curator, Mr. F. W. Putnam, until the whole of the limited income was required for the increased expense of maintaining the growing collections.

The Trustees are the more urgent in asking for aid at this time, as they are satisfied of the importance and justice of the following statement made by the Curator in his last Annual Report:—

"The large amount of valuable and authentic material received from the special explorations by the Museum, and the important facts relating to the past of our country, which have been obtained, are certainly sufficient inducements to continue the American explorations, if the means can be secured. It is only by extensive, thorough and systematic work of this character, that we can hope to trace the migrations of tribes and nations over our continent and follow them back in time. The continuation of the explorations so well begun by the Museum is also most desirable at this time, for since the great increase in the number of persons
who are more or less interested in making collections, the antiquities of
the country are being explored at random, and often in a very superficial
and unsatisfactory manner, while foreign institutions have their agents
here who compete with wealthy private collectors and pay high prices for
all that can be obtained, thus encouraging the hunter for curiosities as
well as the maker of fraudulent specimens. Of course the time is not
distant, when little that is undisturbed either by the plough or the gen-
eral collector will remain to reward the careful student for his pains.
Under these circumstances, it appears to me that the time has come when
an appeal for aid to enable the Museum to enter upon more extended
work would meet with success. I am the more inclined to make this
statement, as my own feeble presentation of the subject to various per-
sons leads me to hope that an appeal to the public would meet with the
wished-for reception, if it were started under your sanction and direction,
with a plain statement of the necessity of increased means for the
work which the Museum is so well prepared to perform, as well as of the
security it offers as a place for the final deposit of the treasures obtained
and for the lasting care that its present means provide for all that is
received. The fact that this Museum was founded especially for the
preservation of collections, and the study of American Archaeology and
Ethnology, and that it is the only one of its character in the country, will,
when properly made known to the public, unquestionably have the effect
desired, if at the same time the general impression of its great wealth
can be dispelled.

[Robert C. Winthrop,]
[S. Salisbury,]
[Asa Gray,]
[Travess,]
[Henry Wheatland,]
[Theodore Lyman,]
[Samuel H. Scudder,]
[John C. Phillips.]

Contributions may be sent to Theodore Lyman, Treasurer,
191 Commonwealth Avenue,
Boston

In answer to this circular the following subscriptions have already been received:

Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass. $500.00
Col. Theodore Lyman, Brookline. 500.00
John C. Phillips, Esq., Boston. 500.00
Mrs. Augustus Hillmanway. 300.00
Samuel D. Warren, Esq. 500.00
Mrs. Gardner Brewer. 300.00
Dr. C. A. Ware. 200.00
Dr. R. M. Hodges. 100.00
Mrs. G. H. Shaw. 100.00
Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. 100.00
Wm. D. Weedon, Esq., Providence, R. I. 50.00

$3350.00
REPORT OF THE CURATOR.

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

Gentlemen — As is well known to you, and as is stated in the last report, the explorations, which for several years had been so successfully prosecuted by the Museum, were reluctantly suspended two years ago, but it is now probable that the means will soon be forthcoming for the renewal of field work, to a limited extent at least, as several friends of the Museum have generously headed a subscription paper for that purpose. Should our hopes be realized and a few thousand dollars be secured for immediate use in explorations, there is reason to believe that results equal in importance to those already attained will be the reward of those who may give their assistance in the important work of exploring the ancient remains of our continent, the interest in which is rapidly increasing as the facts revealed by careful explorations are made known.

The discontinuance of work in the field has, naturally, caused a large decrease in the number of specimens received at the Museum during the past year as compared with the receipts during the few years when the active explorations were in progress. While this falling off in receipts is very much to be regretted, we have the satisfaction of recording a number of gifts from friends in various parts of the country. For a notice of these in detail I must refer to the annexed list of additions, comprising the 1767 entries in the catalogue during the year, and only refer in particular to a few of the more prominent collections received.

To Prof. D. P. Penhallow, who was for several years in Japan, we are indebted for a valuable series of objects obtained from the Ainòs of Yesso. Prof. Penhallow lived for some time with this interesting people and has generously given to the Museum the things which he obtained, including five sticks, moustache sticks, a prayer stick, bow with poisoned arrows, knives and other ob-

(55)
jects of domestic use. A hand-loom with all its parts complete, having upon it a piece of cloth in process of weaving from a large skein of grass thread, is of especial interest for comparison with similar hand-loomns from the Indians of Mexico, and various wooden implements from the ancient graves of Peru.

From Mr. H. R. Bennett, we have received a collection of over two thousand stone implements which he gathered in Delaware. This collection is of particular importance from the fact that a large portion of it was obtained from the site of an old Indian village on Morgan's Creek. One interesting lot is the first collection we have received from the shellheaps of Delaware. Among the other specimens, are several fine grooved axes, some having two grooves, similar to many of the stone axes from New Mexico and Arizona. A large axe of polished serpentine, a "bird totem," and a large lot of arrowpoints and chipped-stone knives are also worthy of particular mention, while the collection as a whole is of great interest in comparison with the twenty thousand or more specimens in the Abbott collection from New Jersey. Mr. Bennett has thus not only made the Museum the recipient of his valuable collection, but he proposes, in return for a proper prospective reciprocity on our part, to continue his collecting and give to the Museum all the specimens he may secure.

Dr. Abbott has continued to send to the Museum from time to time during the past year such lots of specimens as he could obtain at little or no expense, and, as will be seen by reference to the additions recorded under his name during the past year, we have received at a mere nominal expense many stone implements and other objects from New Jersey principally collected by himself, and also several lots from Ohio, Kentucky, and England, which he had received from his correspondents, thus showing his continued interest in the Museum and his desire to do all in his power in furtherance of its objects, and we must remember that all his labors are gratuitous.

In connection with Dr. Abbott's work I may call attention to the little pamphlet, which the Museum has distributed, containing the several papers read at the meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, to which reference was made in the last report. At the meeting mentioned, Dr. Abbott and several other gentlemen, particularly interested in the subject of the discovery of implements in the gravel beds at Trenton, communicated their views
relating to the implements and the geological conditions under which they were found. As the Museum has been so thoroughly identified with this important subject, in connection with Dr. Abbott's discoveries, it seemed in every way proper that there should be issued to its correspondents a special edition of the pamphlet as a full statement of the facts and conclusions reached relating to the occurrence of palaeolithic man on the Atlantic coast of North America.

I may also here mention the recent publication of Dr. Abbott's volume entitled "Primitive Industry." As nearly all the specimens figured in this work are in the Museum, it is to a considerable extent a hand-book of that portion of our collection relating to the archaeology of the Eastern states. To all persons interested in the early history of man in America, as shown by his works in stone, bone and clay, this volume is of the first importance and will necessarily long be a standard work of reference.

During the past year, Mr. Dodge, acting as an agent for the Museum, has continued his collecting of the rude stone implements in the vicinity of Wakefield in this state, and has added largely to the collection from this old site. We now have specimens in every stage of manufacture, from the masses broken from the rock to the perfect forms of the rude implements, which, from the great number of chippings and small detached masses of rock found in the vicinity, were unquestionably made in large quantities. It yet remains to be settled, however, to which period of the stone age these specimens can with certainty be referred. That our recent Indians used many exceedingly rude stone implements cannot be questioned, and even to-day among the western tribes, stones picked up at random are used for various domestic purposes, and when a camp is changed many such are left with other things which are of too little value to be taken away. From these facts it is evident that the rude implements and utilized natural forms, are not a certain evidence as to the period of development of the people who made use of them. That we, in camping out, are so often forced to make use of stones, shells, bones, and withes of roots or bark, should be considered in drawing deductions from the rude character of any set of implements. The customs of our Indian tribes show that in American Archaeology it is necessary to be exceedingly cautious in drawing our conclusions. Hence while the rude implements, chips, and refuse material found about
Wakefield may indicate that an early or rude people lived there we have not yet the evidence necessary to prove that any other people than the Indians were inhabitants of this region.

To Mr Agassiz we are indebted for numerous specimens received by the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Among the other gifts I take great pleasure in mentioning the collection of Pottery presented by Miss S B Schlesinger. This consists of over a hundred objects, about half of which are from mounds in southeastern Missouri, and the rest are from the present Pueblos of southern New Mexico. As the few specimens of recent Pueblo pottery which we had were from the region of Santa Fé, this little collection from the southern Pueblos is a most acceptable addition to the Museum. Among the pieces from Missouri there are several which show slight variations from those we had from that region. Thus the whole collection is a valuable acquisition.

In the last report mention was made of the receipt from the Archaeological Institute of America, of a collection of objects obtained by Mr Bandelier during his studies and explorations at Old Pecos, and the eastern Pueblos of Cochiti and San Domingo. These have recently been arranged in the large table case in the same hall with the models of the Pueblos and Cliff-houses and collections from modern and ancient Pueblos. The collection made by Mr Bandelier, during his Mexican expedition under the direction of the Institute, has also been received in accordance with the decision of the Institute as mentioned in the last report. This collection, which is principally from Cholula and vicinity, contains a number of stone implements, a few "idols" carved in stone, some interesting pottery, and a number of other ancient and modern objects. Among the pottery vessels are several unlike any we had, and in many respects the collection will add to the interest of our Mexican gallery. Mr Bandelier's report on his researches in Mexico will soon be issued by the Institute.

In this connection I may mention that we have recently received through Mr Fred A. Ober several copper implements obtained by him in Oaxaca. These are of two kinds, and as they are unquestionably of considerable antiquity they are of particular importance owing to the great variety of ancient copper implements from Mexico. Previously we had but one in the Museum. They will be described and figured in a special paper on the copper objects in the Museum, which I have prepared to accompany this report.
From Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, the Museum has received a small but interesting collection of objects from English caves. This contains a number of flint flakes with the bones and teeth of the cave bear, rhinoceros, hyena, and other extinct animals, and has an additional value coming from one whose labors have identified him with the explorations of the caves in England. Professor Dawkins has also given to the Museum a number of casts of type specimens of flint implements which he has figured in several reports upon his cave explorations.

Another small collection of particular interest consists of a series illustrating the method of making pottery by the Caribs of British Guiana. This was obtained in person several years ago by Prof. H. A. Ward, of whom the collection was purchased. It consists of a mass of clay ready for the potter, a number of vessels ready for burning, others which have been burnt, and several ornamented in colors. Also the small gourd scrapers of several shapes with which the potter smoothed the vessels, and the small smooth stones used in polishing their surfaces. The whole collection was purchased by Professor Ward of an Indian woman who was engaged in the work at the time and whose full stock he obtained. Among the unburnt vessels are several that are small and rude which Professor Ward saw the Indian woman make and give to her children to play with, in order to amuse them while she continued her work. These toy vessels suggest that many of the small objects of a similar character found in mounds and graves may have been the playthings of children, as I have already stated was probably the case with those which I obtained in Tennessee, from stone graves containing the remains of skeletons of children.

From Dr. Emil Schmidt we have received two small soapstone pots made near Sondrio in northern Italy. The following account, which Dr. Schmidt has been so kind as to send me, relating to the early manufacture of soapstone pots in the old world, and their continued use in some places, is so full of interest in relation to the old Indian quarries in this country, where the same method of obtaining the masses from the quarries was employed, that I reproduce his letter entire.

Essen (Rhenish Prussia), March, 1881.

Dear Sir

I take the liberty of sending you two European stone pots, which I hope will be of some interest, showing in many points of their
manufacture a close resemblance to that observed at Angell's farm and at Santa Catalina.

In August last returning from Italy, I passed the little town of Chiavenna. It is situated on the river Magra near its junction with the Lera, the first coming down from two of the oldest Alpine passes, the Septimer and the Malogna, the latter from the Splügen. To the south the valley of the Magra is bordered by a range of mountains chiefly composed of granite, gneiss and hornblende schists. One of the last spurs projects right to the houses of Chiavenna like a bold promontory, it consists of soapstone (*schistes de Malenco* of the Swiss geologists). Its walls are nearly perpendicular, its summit, called the Paradiso, is planted with vines, oranges and figs, and commands a splendid view over the town situated immediately at its foot and over the three valleys radiating towards the north, east, and south. It was, of course, originally in unbroken connection with the whole mountain ridge, being only the last spur of it, but now it is completely separated by a transverse artificial cutting, whose floor goes down nearly to the level of the valley. It runs from N N W to S S E, its length is a little over 400 feet, its maximum height 150 and its width 30 feet, the walls being nearly perpendicular.

When I entered this cutting I was struck by the traces of old stone-pot quarries, and I remembered at once the description of similar quarries given by you and Schumacher. The walls are covered with markings of cutting (metallic) tools, nowhere are to be seen traces of boring or gunpowder blasting. Marks of stone pots having been worked are very frequent, showing every stage of manufacture from the first cut to the final detachament of the bowlder. I made a few sketches of some of them, copies of which I send you enclosed. It seems that the spot where a pot was to be worked out was often first marked by a cross (fig. 2), or horseshoe-like marking (fig. 3). The groove was first cut at right angles, during the progress of the deepening, the concuts of the bowlder by and by became rounded off. If the groove was sufficiently deep the strokes were conducted in a converging direction so that the neck of the bowlder became more and more narrow and at last the mass being only in weak coherence with the rock was easily detached by levers.

Fig 1 shows the beginning of a groove, it is drawn only on three sides and at right angles, the bowlder is 33 cm long and 28 cm broad.

In fig. 2 the corners are rounded but the groove not yet conducted all around, the bowlder, signed by a cross-like mark, is 25 cm in diameter.

Fig. 3 shows three bowlders in different stages of working, the one to the left (*a*) is 35 cm, the middle one (*b*) 27 cm in diameter, the third (*c*) is 27 cm long and 18 broad, *b* is signed by two horseshoe-like markings, *c* shows a T-like cutting. The groove is shallow around *a*, deeper at *b*, and deepest around *c*, a corner of which seems to have been broken off during the cutting of the groove. Fig. 4 represents a ball-like pot-bowlder of 30 cm diameter, worked nearly all around, being 25 to 30 feet.

*These interesting drawings are preserved in the Museum, and the references to them are here retained for future comparison.*

F W P
above the floor, the view is much foreshortened. Finally, in fig 5, the pot-mass is quite detached by breaking the smallneck. The impressions of the tools show that the strokes have been conducted in a radial direction, diverging from it only from below because of the difficulty of the working.

In the western wall about 60 feet above the floor, the word SALVIVS in large letters is cut in the rock. At the southern entrance about 10 or 15 feet above the floor on both walls corresponding holes and grooves may be seen, the latter converging like a gable. Probably these holes supported the beams and rafters of a roof, perhaps of the workshop of the old potters.

In the pavement of the streets as well as in the walls of the houses and garden terraces, thousands of "nuclei" may be found, which prove that at Chavenna the bowlders were not only broken, but also finished into stone pots by means of the turning-lathe. They are all in the shape of an obtuse cone, with a shallow hole (from the lathe's mandril) in the centre of the base, the surface shows the circular impressions of the chisel.

It was related to me that similar traces of soapstone quarries exist near Chavenna and at Plaut, but none of them are worked at this time.

When were the pots of the Paradiso cutting manufactured?

History tells us that Galeazzo II, duke of Milan, at that time master of Chavenna, in 1363 for the purpose of fortifying, began cutting the ditch that separates the Paradiso from the mountain ridge, and that the ditch was finished in 1405 by Giovanni Maria Visconti. Probably there existed a smaller ditch a long time before, this would be shown by the engraved Latin name SALVIVS in the upper part of the western wall. Also it is known that the Gauls had fortified the Paradiso already before the time of the Romans. Pot-stones may have been broken there since that time and their manufacture may have been continued until the achievement of the ditch. Of course, the stone-pot manufacture was most flourishing in the district in the first centuries of our era, and at Plaut it continued until 1618, when this place was totally destroyed and covered by the falling down of Mount Contra. Still soapstone pots are now manufactured to a certain extent at Lazanda in the Malenco valley near Sondrio. From there also are brought the "laveza" (stone pots from "lebes" basin) which the conservative families of Chavenna still use, and of which I send you two specimens. New stone pots are first warmed and rubbed with fat and onions, if used for some time they have a black, greasy and rather disgusting appearance; yet the ladies of Chavenna praise their good qualities, especially for preserving food and milk. One of the dishes I bought at Chavenna resembles your figure in the 11th Report (p. 273).

It is also provided with two knob-like handles. In the Guide of Gsell-Fels (Oberthalen, p. 74), I find a quotation of Gubler describing the manufacture of soapstone pots at Plaut (of course before its destruction in 1618). I give it to you in his original words: "Neben Plaut auf seiner Linie liegt das alte Bergwerk der Steinen, so zum Hausbrauch tuchtig gemacht werden. Die Bergleute legten mit ihren eisernen Instrumenten
inwendig von dem Berge ganze Stück, die sie folgends heraus in die Werkstatten, die unten am Wasser stehen, fertigen, daselbst formiren sie, was ihnen behebt, durch eine besondere Diekerkunst, die von Wasser getrieben und von dem Dieker vollführt wird. Den Stem machen sie hoch wie einen Kessel, da ja der ausserst den grossten, der innerst den kleinsten abgibt, sie werden fein dann gemacht und einer nach dem andern abgedacht, als wann eine Zwiebel von dem einen Umlauf zum anderen sich abschaltet.

I send to-day by mail the case with the two pots, perhaps they will arrive a few days after this letter. Hoping that they will come safe to your hands and that they will interest you a little as the European counterparts of your American stone pots, I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

E. Schmidt

An object of Historical interest is the cast of the "Eadicott Rock" kindly forwarded to the Museum by the Directors of the Winnipiseogee Lake Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Company. This rock\(^2\) which is at the outlet of the lake, near the Weirs, was inscribed by the Commissioners acting under an order of the General Court in 1652, as marking what they believed to be the northernmost part of the Merrimack river, they mistaking the outlet of the lake for the source of the river. As this inscription is probably the oldest cut upon a granite rock in New England, it is of considerable importance archaeologically in giving a clew to the rate of weathering of rocks of that character.

My own field-work during the past season was confined to a trip to the now well-known cemetery near Madisonville, Ohio, and to a brief visit in September to the place known as Indian Hill in Kentucky, about fifteen miles from Mammoth Cave. On the top of this hill, which is difficult of access, the sides in many places being nearly vertical natural walls of rock of considerable height, were found a large earth-circle and the remains of several stone-graves. The latter had, however, been disturbed, and the limited time at my disposal prevented a careful search through the growing corn for others. All about on the hill-top were signs of an ancient village site, and a number of stone implements were found on the ploughed ground of the corn-field.

A trench was cut through a portion of the circle, and I became satisfied that this circle, as I have found to be the case in other

\(^2\) An account of this rock has recently been published by James B. Francis, Esq. of Lowell, and a brief account, with a wood-cut, is given in the Bulletin of the Essex Institute, Vol. IX, p. 155.
places, marked the site of a habitation. Had this hill been examined before it was put under cultivation, there is reason to believe that much of interest would have been secured, but the ploughing of the ground over a large portion of it for several years has now made it a place where only surface relic hunting could be followed with success.

During my trip to Madisonville I was most cordially received by the several gentlemen of that town who are so carefully conducting the explorations of the ancient village site and burial place. The following brief report of this trip was published in the Harvard College Bulletin, for July last.

In April last, by the kind invitation of the Madisonville Literary and Scientific Society, I made a partial exploration of the ancient cemetery at Madisonville, in the Little Miami Valley, Ohio. The burial ground, which has now become famous in American archæology, is in close proximity to an old village site, on which can still be traced the circular ridges of earth, indicating the places where once were the habitations of the people in which is an earth mound about five feet high.

For over two years several gentlemen of the Madisonville Society, which through the liberality of the proprietors has control of the land, have been engaged in a careful exploration of the old cemetery, and during this time very much of interest has been discovered.

The cemetery probably extends over fifteen or more acres of the extensive plateau, and is in places still covered with a growth of large trees of various kinds, forming what is termed the prumidal forest. From twelve to eighteen inches of leaf-mould overlies the hard-pan of the plateau.

About three acres of the cemetery have been dug over, foot by foot, and many objects have been discovered, particularly with the skeletons, which are generally found at a depth of two or three feet. Over six hundred skeletons have been thus far discovered. A number of crania have been secured, and I brought home several for the Museum, for which I am specially indebted to Dr. C. L. Metz, who has paid particular attention to the human remains and has secured a valuable pathological collection.

There have been found with the skeletons a number of vessels of pottery. The most common of these are small cooking pots with rather pointed bottoms and with four handles. Most of these vessels are simply cold-marked, but occasionally one is found ornamented with incised lines, or with rows of circular indentations. Two have been obtained on which were small and widely made medallion figures representing the human face, similar to many from the Missouri and Arkansas mounds. On one pot a similarly formed head is on the edge so as to face the inside of the vessel. About half a dozen small vessels have a very interesting form of decoration which seems thus far to be peculiar to this place. These are known as the 'Lizard' or 'Salamander' pots. On some of these ves-
sels the salamander, which is fairly modelled, is on the surface of the broad flat handles on opposite sides; on others these ornaments are placed between the handles, and on one they form the handles. In all, the head of the salamander is on the edge or lip of the vessel, and in one or two it is even carried over a little on the inside, similar to some of the concepts on Japanese pottery. The four legs and the tail of the animal are bent so as rudely to give an artistic effect, and the potter who conceived the idea of thus decorating common cooking vessels probably had artistic feeling above the common standard.

A few other forms of vessels are represented by single specimens. Such are an ordinary pot attached to a hollow stand a few inches high, two vessels joined together one above the other, the upper without a bottom, and a flat, oblong dish with handles at each end. The salamander ornament, and the character of the broad flattened handles, may be said to be the principal peculiarities of the pottery thus far found in the cemetery. In general character and finish, it is unlike the dark pottery of the Missouri type, but it evidently belongs to a corresponding period in the development of the art, and approaches both the Missouri type and the Michigan-mound type, so far as we can judge from the few specimens yet known from the latter region.

Pipes of various shapes, cut from several kinds of stone, some slightly carved, have been found with the skeletons and under the leaf-mould, as have also various implements of stone, particularly chipped arrowheads, knives, drills, polished celts, hammer-stones, etc., but I believe that not a single grooved axe has yet been found in the cemetery proper, although they are common in the neighborhood. Numerous bone implements, and some shell and copper ornaments have also been found with the skeletons.

It is, however, to the singular 'ash-pits' which have been discovered in this cemetery that I wish to call particular attention, and it was to their examination that I gave the greater part of my time.

These ash-pits, as they have been well named, are circular excavations in the hard pan of the plateau, from three to four feet in diameter and from four to seven feet deep from the surface of the leaf-mould. Most of the pits are of about the same diameter from top to bottom, but several have been found which are one or two feet wider at the bottom than at the top. At the bottom of some of the pits a small circular excavation has been found, either directly in the centre or on one side.

That nearly all of the four hundred pits thus far discovered in the cemetery were made before the six hundred bodies (whose skeletons have been exhumed) were buried, is shown by the fact that a large number of the skeletons were found over the pits, and most of the burials seem to have been made just below the recent soil or leaf-mould, which, so far as I could judge from my hasty observations, seems to have been formed over the pits. If this should prove to be the case, the antiquity of the pits would be, probably, considerably beyond that of the four or five hundred years.

\[\text{6 since this was written many more skeletons and ash-pits have been found}\]
indicated by the large forest trees growing over them. That the place had been also used as a cemetery, at a time preceding the digging of some of the pits, was conclusively shown by the fact that skeletons found at a depth of from one to two feet in the hard pan, below the leaf-mould, had been disturbed when the pits were dug. In one instance, in my own exploration of a pit, the upper part of a human skull was found just outside the wall of the pit, the rest of the skeleton, probably, had been removed when the pit was dug. In a few other instances Dr. Metz has noticed that a skeleton had been disturbed and the bones placed in unnatural positions on the sides of a pit, as if, when making the excavation, the workers had come upon a skeleton and had carefully taken up each of the bones as were in the way and placed them with the undisturbed bones on one side or the other. But this compilation of facts in regard to the comparative age of the pits and the burials is only one of the many problems to be solved in relation to this interesting locality.

The contents of the pits themselves are of peculiar interest, and the purpose for which they were made is still, I think, a mystery, although, of course, several theories, more or less plausible, have been advanced. The average pit may be said to be filled with ashes in more or less defined layers. Some of these layers, particularly near the top, seem to be mixed with the surrounding gravel to a greater or less extent, but generally after removing the contents of the upper third of the pit, a mass of fine, gray ashes is found, which is from several inches to over two feet in thickness. Sometimes this mass of ashes contains thin strata of charcoal, sand or gravel. Below the mass of ashes, burnt stones have been found in some of the pits, and also occasionally in the ashes. Throughout the whole mass of ashes and sand, from the top of the pit to the bottom, are bones of fishes, reptiles, birds and mammals. Those of the larger species of mammals, such as the elk, deer and bear, are generally broken, and all are, apparently, the bones of animals that have been used as food. In some pits, as in one which I opened, about half a bushel of such bones have been taken out. With the bones are the shells of several species of Unio, of which from fifty to a hundred or more have been taken from a single pit. Many of the valves, but always of the species having massive shells, have a large circular piece cut out near the centre. These are also found in these pits many and often large pieces of pottery, but up to this time the only whole vessel obtained from a pit was the one found in the list of the six that were emptied during my visit. A large number of implements made of bones and of deer and elk antlers have been found. Those made of elk antlers are in most cases adapted for digging or for agricultural purposes, and are often so large and so well made as to prove that they were effective implements. One form of implement which, so far as I know, has not been found in any other place, is made from a leg-bone of a deer or an elk. These singular longitudinally-grooved bones have sharp edges, bevelled on the inside, and were probably used as scrapers of some kind until the bone was gradu-

*Since then a pottery dish has been found in one of the pits recently opened."

REPORT OF PEABODY MUSEUM, III
ally worn through in the centre, as shown by a large number of halves as well as by several perfect specimens showing various stages of use. One, which had been used but little, if at all, was taken from one of the pits opened under my direction. The most common bone implements are the ‘awls,’ or pointed bones of many sizes, of forms similar to those found in other places. Among other objects made of bone are beads and small whistles or ‘bird-calls’ made from the hollow bones of birds, and also flat and cylindrical pieces with ‘tally’ notches and marks cut upon them. Short, cylindrical pieces of antler, carefully cut and polished (similar objects have been found in the grave-mounds in Arkansas) are often found. Two or three harpoon-points and a few bone fish-hooks have also been obtained.

Arrow points, drills, scrapers and other chipped instruments of stone are common. A few polished celts and also several rough hammer-stones have been found in the pits.

A number of objects of copper, particularly beads, have been taken from the pits, as have also several pipes, of various shapes, cut out of stone.

This list of objects, which is far from being complete, is sufficient to show that anything used by the people who made these pits may be expected to turn up during future explorations, and if the same care is taken in the continuation of the work as has thus far been given, very much of importance relating to the life of the people will probably be discovered.

It yet remains to call attention to the discovery of a large amount of carbonized corn at the bottom of two of the pits. In both instances the corn had been covered with bark, twigs, and matting, which were also burnt. In one of the pits were several bushels of corn, some of which was on the cob and below the rest. Above the corn the pit was filled with the usual mass of ashes, containing animal bones, shells and other things.

At the bottom of one of the pits, and under the usual mass of ashes, animal remains and potsherds, in a layer of ashes about a foot in thickness, there was found a perfect human skeleton. This is the only pit of over four hundred that have been opened in which human bones have been found, and this has been taken as evidence, as far as it goes, that these pits were the places of temporary deposit for the dead, the bodies being afterward removed for final burial in mounds or other places. It seems to me, however, that the fact that the skeleton was under the same materials — ashes, animal remains, etc. — as found in the other pits, which are always in more or less perfect and undisturbed strata, is decidedly opposed to the theory that the pits were temporary graves. It rather
indicates that in this single instance, from some special motive this pit
was utilized as a grave. The same reasons would hold good for not re-
garding the pits as cachés for corn and other objects to be temporarily
preserved.

This brief sketch of this interesting cemetery would not be complete
without reference to two or three areas about fifty feet in diameter in
which neither ash-pits nor skeletons have been found. It should also be
noted that a large kitchenmidden, several feet in thickness and of con-
siderable extent, exists at the head of a small ravine. An extended explo-
ation of this great refuse pile by Dr. Metz showed that it contained the
same character of materials found in the pits, and it evidently belongs
to the same period. I will only add that a large amount of interesting
material was secured during my visit to this ancient cemetery, for which
the Museum is indebted to the liberality of the gentlemen of the Madison-
ville Society, who not only kindly permitted me to explore the place,
but also gave me many objects that had been previously obtained.

On my return to Madisonville in September, I had the pleasure
of making arrangements with the Madisonville Society by which the
Museum will, by paying a portion of the expenses of explora-
tion, receive its share of all that is obtained as the work of ex-
cavation proceeds. I am satisfied that by joining the Madisonville
Society in this work, the Museum will not only receive im-
portant additions to its collections, but that the encouragement
thus given to a local society which is working with care and wis-
don, and is preventing the random exploration of prehistoric sites
in the vicinity, will have good results in stopping to a certain
extent the wanton destruction of mounds and other important
ancient works by mere curiosity hunters or by dealers in "riches."

We have already received the first instalment of the material
obtained since the cooperation of the Museum, and information
that a second lot has been forwarded to the Museum. Our con-
nection with this work has also resulted in the presentation of many
specimens by those who have heretofore sustained the principal
cost of the explorations, as will be seen by a reference to the list
of additions over the names of Messrs. C. F. Low, P. P. Lane,
C. L. Metz, and E. A. Conkling.

To Mr. Thomas Cheneey we are indebted for a considerable
collection of chipped implements and other specimens from the
Ohio valley, which he kindly selected from the duplicates of his
large private collection.

It will be noticed by reference to the list of contributors to the
Library, that 91 volumes, and 208 pamphlets and serials have been received from 72 different sources, during the year. As stated in the last Report, all the more important volumes and pamphlets are recorded under their titles in the Quarterly Bulletin, published by the College, which contains the list of additions to all the libraries in the University. But I must not fail to call your attention to the important series of volumes presented by the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. This valuable addition to our library consists of a full series of the Journal of the Anthropological Institute, and, with the exception of a few of the early numbers, now out of print, the many publications of the Ethnological and Anthropological Societies of London, previous to their union and the formation of the present Institute. To the officers of the Institute we are particularly indebted for this valuable gift, and I may add that the Journal of the Institute is also kindly forwarded to the Museum as published.

In connection with this reference to the library, I may mention the deposit by the heirs of the late Samuel Batchelder, of the great work on Egypt published by the Commission under Napoleon, consisting of nine quarto volumes of text and fourteen volumes of folio plates. These volumes are contained in a black walnut case and are received as a deposit subject to use in the Museum.

During the past year much has been done in the internal work of the Museum. The cases on the second northern gallery have been built, and are now being filled with collections relating to the recent and present Indian tribes. This gallery will soon be thrown open to visitors, and will form an interesting and instructive addition to the collections on exhibition.

A new case has also been put in the central hall on the second floor, and has been filled with objects from the adobe mounds and ruined pueblos of Utah and New Mexico.

The first southern gallery has been floored over so as to separate it from the room below, and will soon be provided with suitable cases for the European collections, to which it will be devoted, while one side of the room below has been recently cased for the accommodation of the library. In this connection I may also call your attention to the several desks and tables, which form a portion of the movable furniture of this room and of the work-room on the upper floor. These have been made of cherry to correspond with
the cases, by Mr. Chick. Many photographs, engravings and
squeezes, now hung on the walls in various parts of the Museum,
have been framed by Mr. Chick, during the past year.

The authors' catalogue of the library has been kept up to
date by Miss Smith, who has also made considerable progress
in the analytical work of cataloguing of separate papers in serials
and in bound volumes.

As it is intended to keep the library entirely within its legitimate
limits, it is my hope to have it so arranged and catalogued as to be
readily available for the purposes of Museum work.

In no other year since I have had charge has so much been done
to make the Museum and its objects known to the public, or so
much use been made of its collections for purposes of instruction
and research. I have already mentioned the volume written by
Dr. Abbott, which was in great part based on materials in the
Museum, and in aid of which every facility in my power was given.
Mention has also been made of the special edition of the pamphlet
on the palaeolithic implements of New Jersey which has been sent
out by the Museum. I may now add that the large quarto volume
containing my reports on the archaeology of California, Arizona
and New Mexico, made to Lieut. G. M. Wheeler, U. S. E., in
charge of the U. S. Geographical Surveys west of the 100th meri-
dian, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, was issued
from the Government office in November last, although the volume
was completed and stereotyped in 1870, the date upon the title
page. This volume is in great part the result of researches in the
Museum, and contains many references to our specimens, and
numerous figures taken from our Californian collection. It also
contains a chapter on the crania of Indians of California written
by Mr. Cai, which is based upon the large collection of crania,
received from the exploration of Mr. Schumacher.

In addition to these publications, I have had the pleasure of
making several communications to the Boston Society of Natu-
ral History, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Es-
sex Institute and the Harvard Natural History Society. These
were upon subjects connected with my researches at the Museum,
or were descriptions of particular collections received during the
year. Dr. Palmer also gave last winter, to the Natural History
Society of Boston, an account of the collection which he obtained
for the Museum from the Mexican caves, and Prof D. P Penhal-
low did the same in relation to the Aino collection which he had
presented to the Museum Mr Carr has finished his important work
on the historical evidence in regard to agriculture, sun worship
and mound-building, among many of our Indian tribes. This will
soon be published in full in the Memoirs of the Kentucky Geological Survey. Several portions of this memoir have been read by
Mr Carr before the Boston Society of Natural History. His pa-
per on the Clans of New England Indians based on specimens in
the Museum, was published by the Natural History Society during
the past year. Dr. F W Whitney, the Curator of the Museum
of the Harvard Medical School, has continued during the year
his researches upon our osteological collection and is preparing a
paper for our next report on the numerous pathological specimens
in the collection. He has also made use of several of our inter-
esting specimens in his remarks before the Mass. Medical Society.

From these statements it will be seen that important use is con-
stantly being made of the valuable material in the Museum and
that it is available for all legitimate purposes

The number of visitors to the Museum is steadily increasing
as its character is better understood. Hardly a day passes, that
I am not called upon to answer the questions of interested visitors.
Many schools and classes also come to the Museum, and when
notified of such visits I have endeavored to make them profitable to
the scholars. The great interest in the Archaeology and Ethno-
logy of America, manifested by many of the visitors, induced me
last spring to offer a free course of four explanatory lectures in
the several halls of the Museum, when I had the gratification of find-
ing that more people wished to attend the lectures than could well
be accommodated, and that a thorough and widespread interest in
American Archaeology prevailed. This preliminary course has led
to my offering another of six gallery lectures on Thursday after-
noons, which commenced yesterday. For this course, free tickets
to the number of one hundred and fifty have been given out on
application, this being the largest number which our rooms could
accommodate. The subjects to be discussed in this course are as
follows: first the Mounds and their contents, second, the Pottery

The demand for admission to these lectures was so far in excess of the accommoda-
dations that the course was repeated on the following Saturdays.
from the Mounds; third, Ancient and Modern Pueblos, fourth, Mexico and Central America, fifth, South America, sixth, Ancient Peruvian Art.

I have also just concluded a free course of nine lectures before members of the classes for Private Collegiate Instruction for Women in Cambridge.

While the various matters mentioned have naturally taken much of my time, I can but believe that they are such as you would wish to have continued within such limits as will not lead to the neglect of the administrative duties of the Museum and of the proper arrangement and care of the collections, which must necessarily receive my first attention. In these last named duties I have, as heretofore, received help from Mr Carr, who continues his voluntary services, and from Miss Smith and Mr Chick.

I have also the gratification of stating that, by the liberality of a few friends, the services of Miss C. A. Studley as an assistant in the Museum have been secured without encroaching upon the limited means derived from the Museum funds. Miss Studley was at the Museum for three months of the past year, as a special student in craniology, and commenced work as an assistant on the first of January last.

It would be unfitting to close this summary of the year without alluding to the loss of two friends of the Museum, who not only took a deep interest in its objects, but were also distinguished for their contributions to American Archaeology.

Dr. Samuel F. Haven was born in Dedham, Mass., May 28, 1806, and died at Worcester, Sept. 5, 1881. For forty years he was the active librarian of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, and during this period, he made numerous contributions to early American History. It is however for other reasons that I feel called upon to refer to him in this report. For nine years he acted as auditor of accounts for the treasurer of your Board. In 1855 he sent to the Smithsonian Institution a concise and thorough summary of the various opinions in regard to the Archaeology of the United States.

This memoir, printed the following year in the eighth volume of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, is a work to which every student of American Archaeology must often turn for guidance in many things relating to the early history of the science.
in this country. The careful and concise manner in which it was prepared, and the critical discussions it contains, will ever keep Dr. Haven's name associated with those of the foremost workers in the subject to which it relates.

The Hon Lewis II Morgan was born at Aurora, Cayuga Co, New York, Nov. 21, 1818, and died at Rochester, Dec. 17, 1881. His ancestors were of early New England stock, and he often mentioned with pride that he was thoroughly American in blood and in thought. He graduated at Union College in 1840, and soon after was admitted to the bar, and settled at Rochester. In 1855 he became interested in the development of the iron and railroad interests about Lake Superior, and gradually gave up his legal practice. During this time he made the observations which resulted in his charming book upon the "American Beaver and its Works." It is, however, his great interest in the Indian tribes, and his works based upon his observations of the character of their government and systems of kinship, which have made his name so well known and have given to him an honorable and enduring position in science and letters. Soon after his college days, he joined a secret society, known as the "Grand Order of the Iroquois" which was modelled on the governmental system of the Six Nations and to this fact is probably due the turn taken by his investigations. Led by his connection with this Society to look into the government and kinship of the Six Nations, he soon began to write letters upon the Iroquois, and in 1851 published his famous work entitled the League of the Iroquois. This was followed by several papers on kindred subjects, which have been so often quoted as to be well known to all, after which came his three great works: the Systems of Consanguinity, a thick quarto volume of the Smithsonian Contributions, published in 1870, Ancient Society, published in 1877, a small octavo volume in which are condensed most of his various thoughts and essays; and finally, his last quarto volume issued from the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, "House Life and Architecture of the North American Indians," which was published only a few days before his death. In 1878, Mr. Morgan made a trip to Colorado and New Mexico and on his return presented to the Museum drawings of the ground plan of the ruins of a large Stone Pueblo on the Animas river, which he had examined. This plan, and the paper which accompanied it, containing many of his ma-
tured views, relating to American Archaeology and Ethnology, is given in the Twelfth Report.

Mr. Morgan's interest in the Museum was very great, and during three pleasant visits made to me in late years, he expressed himself most enthusiastically in regard to the work it was accomplishing. This is not the place to dwell upon the value of his labors, but that the methods pursued by him have left a strong impress upon archaeological research in this country is the universal verdict.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. Putnam,
Curator of the Museum.

PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY,
Cambridge, Mass. Feb 21, 1882
LIST OF ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY FOR THE YEAR 1881.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM

24378 - 24379. Flint implements from Glencoe, St Louis Co, Mo, probably used as spades or hoes — Collected and presented by Mr Peyton Carr.

24380 - 24399. Celts of stone and hematite, together with a fine assortment of flint hoes, scrapers, knives, drills, spearpoints and arrowheads from Allenton, St Louis Co, Mo — Collected and presented by Mr Charles E. Pilling.

24420 - 24494. A large and varied collection of stone celts, drills, scrapers, knives, hammerstones and flint points from Ohio, knives, hammerstones and spearpoints from Kentucky, and specimens of stone knives and flake scrapers from Indiana — Collected and presented by Mr Thomas Clinesay.

24495. Snowshoes, Chippewa Indian — Collected and presented by Dr. S. Kneeland.

24496 - 24522. Five "Sepulchral Tablets" from ancient graves in Peru, collected by Prof. Orion, earthen bottles, bowls, dishes and cooking pots, with prepared clay, polishing stones, scrapers made of gourds, and a pot, dish, and several toys of unbaked clay, from the river Essequibo, British Guiana, fragment of earthen vessel from Barbadoes, a rude shell axe with a handle from Yap Island, one of the Carolines, and an adze, made from Turtle bone, also on a handle, from Mortlock Islands — By purchase from Messrs. Ward and Howkilt.

24523. Grooved stone axe from near Cherokee Bayou, Rusk Co, Texas — Collected and presented by Mr John A. Ware.

24524 - 24525. A modern pot and bowl of steatite, from Malenco valley, near Chiavenna, Italy — Collected and presented by Dr. Emil Schmidt.


24527. Buckskin leggings, fringed with Sioux scalps, formerly belonging to Wa-e-ga-sa-pi, a Ponca chief — Collected and presented by Mr T. H. Tillman.

24528. Fragment of the old gate of St Augustine, Florida. Collected and presented by Dr. E. Palmer.

24529. Seeds of the Sophora from Monterey, Mexico. — Collected and presented by Dr. E. Palmer.

(74)
24530 — 24539 Stone spearpoints and arrowheads, also a grinding stone or "Manos," chips and broken implements of obsidian and chalcedony, perforated stone ornaments and fragments of painted pottery of the ancient pueblo type, from Prescott, Arizona — Collected and presented by Mr J Thomas Brown

24540 — 24554 Broken stone gouge from Kennebec river, near Swan Island, Maine, stone sinkers, spear and arrowpoints, with fragments of pottery, and stentlte pots from near Kittrell's, North Carolina — Collected and presented by Dr Samuel Cabot

24555 Broken stone points from Mason Co, Texas — Collected and presented by Dr E Palmer

24556 — 24557 Feathered prayer sticks from the Indians of Laguna, New Mexico, fragments of painted and polished pottery from the San Juan Valley, N. M. — Collected and presented by Mr E A Burner

24558 — 24559 Scalp of a white girl, fifteen years old, burned by the Cheyennes in 1878, flint chips and broken points from Fort Sisseton — Collected and presented by Mr A Geckes

24560 Casts of stone tablet from Piqua, Ohio — Presented by Mr Moniz Fischer

24561 — 24562 Casts of earthen pots from Eastern Missouri, now in the collection of Messrs Collett and Kendall, Terre Haute, Ind. — Presented by Messrs Collett and Kendall

24563 — 24578 Bones of Rhinoceros tichorhinus, mammoth, horse, reindeer, Hyena speciea and fox, with flint flakes and implements of quartzite from caves in England — Collected and presented by Prof. W Boyd Dawkins

24579 — 24603 Mat used as carpet, and for wrapping the dead, dagger, sable, bow and arrows, some of them poisoned, fire sticks, harp, mustache lifters, carved and plain, wooden tray, spoons and ladle, and a loom in complete working order with specimen of the cloth on it, all made and used by the Amos of Japan — Collected and presented by Prof. D P Plushalow

24604 Medicine in wax ball from China — Presented by Miss Esther O Clarke

24605 — 24607 Calabash, colored black, from Montalegre, Brazil, ornamented earthen bowl, from Breves, Brazil, and a basket from East Bolivia — Collected by Prof. L Agassiz and presented by Mr A Agassiz

24608 Stone inscribed with hieroglyphics from tomb at Sakkara, Egypt — Collected by Com. J. D Elliott, U S Navy, and presented by Harvard College

24609 — 24614 Earthen pot, small clay image and stone pestle from mound at Tola, Nicaragua, shell heads from Callao Bay, Costa Rica. A mineral, natural form, taken by Mr Agarte, from a mound at San Ramon, Rivas Plain, Nicaragua — Collected and presented by Dr Earl Flint

24615 — 24650 Grinding stone, obsidian flakes and fragments of di-
different kinds of pottery, some plain, some burnished and others painted in different colors, from Colomango, north of Cholula, Mexico, grinding stones and metates, cells, gouges, hammerstones, heads, grooved stones, stone dish and human images cut from stone, chips, points, cores, and flakes of obsidian and chalcedony, bone implement, shell ornament, portions of human skeletons, earthen dishes, spindle whorls, strippers, whistles, mounds, stamps, with a few water bottles, dishes and vases, and a large number of plain and painted human and animal heads in pottery, from the surface and from excavations in and about the city of Cholula and other localities, in the state of Puebla, Mexico — Collected by Mr. Ad F. Bandelish, and presented by the Archaeological Institute of America.

24851 Indian claymum from Salem, Mass — Presented by Miss C A Studley

24852 — 24854 Human bones from a mound at Pomona, Florida, with fragments of stamped and plain pottery from shell heaps at the same place — Collected and presented by Mr. JAMES D. WYLLI

24855 Femur of Cheyenne Indian — Collected by Mr. S W GARMAN, and presented by the Museum of Comparative Zoology

24856 A stone gorget from Boone Co., Ky — Presented by Mr. ROBERT CLARKE

24857 Grooved stone axe found near Mammoth Cave, Ky — Collected by Dr. DAVIDPORT and presented by Mr. FRANCIS KEWIT

24858 — 24875 Stone muller, celt, hatchet, knives and points, with broken and rude implements of the same material from Indian Hill, fifteen miles from Mammoth Cave, Ky, a fragment of braided rope, and beads made of cornstalk, on a string, found by Mr. Wm. CULIFF in Salt Cave, Ky — Exploration of F W PUIVAN, conducted for the Museum.

24876 — 24878 Cap made of coconut fibre by the Indians of Aspinwall, stone sinkers from Point Keys, Marion Co., California — Collected and presented by Dr. S KNELAND

24879 Rudely carved stone, ploughed up on the southeast point of Winthrop, near shore of Boston harbor — Presented by Mr. A C GOODELL, Jr.

24880 Flint flakes, much weathered from the old Mills farm, S W Bethel, near Songo Pond, Maine — Collected by Mr. J. F. MILLS, and presented by Mr. N. P. MILLS

24881 — 24882 Flint points from Schobane, N. Y. — Collected by Mr. O'BRIEN, and presented by Miss W. D. BOARDMAN

24883 — 25016 Hammerstones, knives, scrapers, drills, sharpening stone, celt, and flakes of stone, earthen pot and numerous fragments of plain, incised and cord-marked pottery, bones of bear, deer, bird, fish and turtle, some of them marked by fire, perforated shells and disks of shell, red ochre, burnt clay, awls, cylinders, scrapers, beads, and a whistle of bone, gouge-shaped implement of antler, fragments of worked bone and antler, and human remains from the ash-pits in the Ancient Cemetery at Madisonville, Ohio, human remains, flint scrapers and
points, stone pipe, stone celt, and fragments of pottery from the leaf mould
aver the ash-pits at Madisonville, Ohio — Exploration of F W Putnam,
conducted for the Museum

\[25017 - 25029\] Natural stone sinker, rude flint point, and a worked
piece of antler from the dirt turned over in digging into the ash-pits at
Madisonville, Ohio — Collected and presented by Mr. Thomas Crinlay

\[25021 - 25111\] Sharpening stones, knives, drills celt, arrowheads,
chips and rude and broken implements of stone, bone beads, cylinders,
axes, and marked and cut fragments of the same material, chisels and
implements probably used for digging made of antler, nine human
climax, bones of deer, fish and turtle, teeth of bear and beaver, a piece
of copper blunt corncocks and nuts, plum, punched and cold-marked
pots, fragments of pottery, mended nail-marked and plain, from the
ash pits at the Ancient Cemetery, Madisonville, Ohio — Collected and
presented by Dr. C. I. Mehl, Col. P. P. Lane, Messrs. E. A. Conkling and
C. F. Low, and the Madisonville Literary and Scientific Society

\[25132 - 27278\] Human climax and other bones, shells of Union and
pieces cut from them, teeth of bear, beaver, elk and deer, cut and
worked fragments of bones and antler, beads whistle needle, points and
a pipec of bone, chisels, handles gouge, cylinders, a harpoon point, and
digging and cutting implements made of antler, fragments of pottery,
piece of worked cannal coal, red ochre, sharpening stones and flint cores,
knaps, scrapers, drills and points of same material, a grooved stone,
a celt and a carved stone pipe, representing the head of an animal —
Collected by Mr. Matthias Britten, from the ash-pits at the Ancient
Cemetery, Madisonville, Ohio — Subscription to exploitation by the Museum

\[25259 - 25260\] Cord-marked pot, with four handles, from an ash-pit at
Madisonville and fragments of copper from a mound near Chillicothe,
Ohio — Collected and presented by Dr. C. I. Mehl

\[25261\] Half of a stone gochet from the surface near Madisonville, Ohio
— Collected and presented by F. W. Putnam

\[25262 - 25267\] Fragments of pottery, flint chips and a worked bone
from Tupin's Hill near Madisonville, Ohio, and stone mullers from Cler-
mont Co., Ohio — Collected and presented by Mr. E. A. Conkling

\[25266 - 25274\] Flint knives, points, and three stone cels from Warren
Co., Ohio, and a stone celt from Madisonville, Ohio — Collected and
presented by Mr. Charles Wisoff Jr.

\[25275\] Small stone tablet from a grave on Santa Catalina Island, Cal —
Collected and presented by Mr. Paul Schumacher

\[25276\] Cast of stone image from the Pueblo of New Pecos, New Mex-
ico — Presented by Mr. A. H. Thompson

\[25277 - 25280\] Four specimens of modern pottery from the Pueblos
near Santa Fe, New Mexico — Presented by Dr. Robert H. Lamborn

\[25281\] A Pandean pipe made and used by the negroes near Crawfor-
dsville, Miss. — Collected and presented by Dr. A. F. Berlin

\[25282 - 25289\] Fragments of human bones, some of them burned,
flint knife, fragments of pottery, worked bones, and beads of shell and
bone from mounds in Davis Co, Kansas, three miles west of Junction City—Collected by Mr. CHARLES H. STERNBERG, and presented by Mr. ALEX AGASSIZ

25290—25298 Club from the Fiji Islands, assegais, bow and iron pointed arrows from east coast of Africa, a model of a boat, a bow, and arrows with wooden and iron points, the latter poisoned, also reeds used in making arrows, from Surinam, South America—By Purchase from Mr. DAVID DODGE

25299 Human femur and bones from Revere—Collected by Mr. E. II Whorf, and presented by Dr. WALTER FAIR

25300 Shell beads from the province of New Brunswick—Collected and presented by Mr. CHARLES H. CARMAN

25301—25303 Fifty-seven modern pots and dishes of different forms, some of them animal and bird shaped, from the Pueblos of New Mexico, and forty-one pieces of Missouri pottery from mounds near Dickestadt, Missouri—Collected by Dr. G. J. ENGILMANN, and presented by Mrs. S. B. SCHILFSINGER

25304—25308 A quartz knife, rude and broken stone implements, and fragments of stone pestle and steatite pot, from Appomattox, R. I.—Collected and presented by Mr. ERREN PUTNAM

25390—25400 Stone points from Lake Champlain—Collected by Mr. FAXON, and presented by Dr. WALTER FAIR

25401 Broken stone points from Hartford, Conn.—Presented by Mr. S. W. COWLES

25402 Rude stone point from North Andover, Mass.—Collected and presented by Mr. AARON THOMPSON

25403—25407 Stone points from Ohio—Presented by Mr. S. W. COWLES

25408—25431 Grooved stone axe and celts of the same material, perforated stones, and fragment of a stone tablet, flint points, knives, scrapers, and rude implements from Massillon, Ohio—Collected and presented by Dr. A. S. PERKINS

25432—25512 A collection of stone knives, daggers, drums, scrapers, and points of different sizes and shapes from Kentucky and Ohio, also points from Indiana, Illinois and Maryland—Collected by Mr. R. T. SHEPHERD, and presented by Dr. C. C. ABBOTT

25513—25638 Eleven palaeolithics, grooved stone axes, notched and grooved sinkers, hammer and polishing stones, stone celts, and a collection of knives, scrapers, drills and points in jasper, quartz and argillite, from different places in the neighborhood of Trenton—Collected and presented by Dr. C. C. ABBOTT

25639—25646 Flint flakes and scrapers from England, and flake knife and core from Thebes—Collected by Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, and presented by Dr. C. C. ABBOTT

25647—25671 Grooved stone axe, hammer, sharpening and slick stones, notched sinkers, fragments of pottery, and knives and points in jasper and argillite from Trenton, N. J.—Collected and presented by Mr. RICHARD M. ABBOTT.
Three earthen dunking vessels from Pueblos near Santa Fe, New Mexico — Presented by Messrs John C Watson and H W Fess

A painted water bottle from pueblo of Zuñi — Collected in 1853, and presented by Prof Julius Marlow

This collection, covering three hundred and forty-seven distinct entries in the catalogue, and numbering several thousand specimens, is of special value. With the exception of fragments of pottery, a stone celt, and some other implements of the same material from the shellheaps of Cape Henlopen, it is chiefly from Kent county, Delaware. Many of the implements, and among them some miniature copies of the palaeolithics from the valley of the Somme, were found upon the surface, on the site of an Indian village and are therefore, presumably, of recent origin. As a rule, the specimens closely resemble similar articles from New Jersey, in material, shape, and finish; though it is worthy of note that in this entire collection there are less than a dozen of the well-defined scrapers, so abundant in the New Jersey collection of Dr Abbott. It may give some idea of the value of this collection to state that it includes, among other things, eighty-four grooved stone axes, twenty-three celts, one of them a magnificent specimen of serpentine, many pestles, hammer, grinding, rubbing and sharpening stones, with hundreds ofasper, quartz and argillite knives and points, from Little Creek, Jones River, Duck Creek, and other points in Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware grooved axes and bird-shaped ornament from Church Creek, Dorchester Co., Maryland, stone celt from Wyoming Valley, Penn.; perforated stone ornament from West Virginia; stone spearpoint from Choctaw Co., Alabama; iron tomahawk from Cape Henlopen, and rubbing and polishing stones, perforated stone ornament, clay pipe stems, and stone flakes from shellheaps at the same place — Collected and presented by Mr H R Bennett.

Four copper axes from Oaxaca, Mexico, and a copper knife from Teotitlan del Valle, Southern Mexico — By Purchase from Mr F A Ober.

Stone celt used by the early settlers of Pitcairn's Island — Collected by Capt Joseph S. Knowles of Oakland, California, and presented by Miss Lucien Carr.

A large and interesting collection of chips, flakes, cores and rude stone implements from different localities in Stoneham and Wakefield, Mass — Exploration conducted for the Museum by Mr David Dodge.

Two crania, one of them copper stained, human bones and hair, iron nails, and fragments of wood, probably portions of coffins, iron knives, clay pipes, fragments of cloth, a brass spoon, and three leaden bullets, flint flakes, and a perforated stone ornament, which was afterwards used as a mould for buttons, with three leaden buttons which were cast in the mould, from an Indian burial place in Kingston, Mass. — Collected and presented by Mr L H Kuhn.
DONORS TO THE LIBRARY

Académie d'Archéologie de Belgique, Anvers, Belgium  One volume

Mi A. Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass  Three volumes, one pamphlet

Alterthums-gesellschaft Pinnau, Königsberg, Pinnau  Two reports

Alterthumsforschender Verein zu Hohenleuben, Germany  Report

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass  Two numbers of the Proceedings

American Museum of Natural History, New York, N Y  Report

Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, London, England  Thirty-two volumes, nine parts, and four numbers of the Journal, one pamphlet

Archaeological Institute of America, Boston, Mass  Report and Volume I of Papers

Astor Library, New York, N Y  Report

Mi E. A. Barber, Philadelphia, Pa  Three pamphlets

Dr Daniel & Brinton, Philadelphia, Penn  Pamphlet

Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Cambridge, England  Two reports, one volume Communications

Mi Lucian Can, Cambridge, Mass  Forty-three pamphlets

M. Emile Cartailhac, Toulouse, France  Three volumes

Mi Theo S Case, Kansas City, Mo  Nine numbers of the Kansas City Review

Sig Alfred Chavero, Mexico  One volume

Cincinnati Society of Natural History, Cincinnati, Ohio  Three numbers of the Journal

Mi E. W. Clark, Washington, D C  One volume.

Prof John Colliett, Indianapolis, Ind  One volume

Mi W. H. Dall, Washington, D C  Pamphlet

Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, Davenport, Iowa  Two numbers of the Proceedings

Department of the Interior, Washington, D C  Twelve volumes

Editor of Scientific American, New York, N Y  Paper for the year

Essex Institute, Salem, Mass  Ten numbers of the Bulletin

Dr Albert S. Gatschet, Washington, D C  Three pamphlets

Gesellschaft fur Anthropologie, Ethnologie, und Urgeschichte, München, Germany  Two numbers of the Contributions

Gesellschaft fur Pommerische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde, Stettin, Germany  Four numbers of Baltische Studien

Prof Asa Gray, Cambridge, Mass  Two volumes

Mrs S. S. Haldeman, Chillicies, Penn  Pamphlet.

Rev E. E. Hale, Boston, Mass  Pamphlet.

The titles of anthropological works received by the Museum are published in the quarterly numbers of the Harvard University Bulletin.
81

Mr Charles H. Hart, Philadelphia, Penn. Pamphlet

Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass. Three numbers of Bulletin

Prof. H. W. Hayden, Boston, Mass. Two pamphlets

Col. T. W. Higginson, Cambridge, Mass. One volume

Dr. P. R. Hoy, Racine, Wis. One volume

Prof. J. Kollmann, Basel, Switzerland. One volume

Dr. F. W. Langdon, Cincinnati, Ohio. Three pamphlets

Frederick Larkin M. D., Randolph, N. Y. One volume


Prof. Paolo Mantegazza and Sig. Ettore Regalia, Firenze, Italy. Pamphlet.

Prof. Otis T. Mason, Washington, D. C. Eight pamphlets


Dr. C. L. Metcalf, Madisonville, Ohio. Pamphlet

Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn. Two numbers of Collections

Museum für Volkerkunde, Leipzig, Germany. Pamphlet

Prof. G. W. C. Noble, Cambridge, Mass. One volume

Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Sciences of Halifax, Nova Scotia. One number of Proceedings.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia, Penn. One volume, ten pamphlets

Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass. Two pamphlets

Prof. G. H. Perkins, Burlington, Vt. Pamphlet

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn. Pamphlet

Maj. J. W. Powell, Washington, D. C. Two volumes

Mr. S. V. Proctor, Washington, D. C. Pamphlet

Mr. F. W. Putnam, Cambridge, Mass. Three volumes, seven pamphlets

Dr. Charles Russ, Washington, D. C. One volume, two pamphlets.

Dr. Emil Schmidt, Essen, Germany. Pamphlet

Mr. Horace E. Scudder, Cambridge, Mass. One volume

Mr. S. H. Scudder, Cambridge, Mass. Two volumes

Mrs. E. A. South, Jersey City, N. J. One volume

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Eight volumes

Società Italiana di Antropologia e di Etnologia, Firenze, Italy. Two volumes

Société Archéologique du Département de Constantine, Algeria, Africa. One volume.

Société d'Ethnographie, Paris, France. Three pamphlets

Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève, Genève, Switzerland. One volume

Mrs. Tilly E. Stevenson, Washington, D. C. Pamphlet

Dr. Arthur B. Stout, San Francisco, Cal. Pamphlet

Rev. C. P. Thwait, Cambridge, Mass. Pamphlet

Report of Peabody Museum, III. 6
Western Reserve and Northern Ohio Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio
Pamphlet
Prof Daniel Wilson, Toronto, Canada Two volumes, sixteen pamphlets
Hon Robert C Winthrop, Boston, Mass Fourteen pamphlets
Rev G F Wright, Oberlin, Ohio Pamphlet

Dr G Barroeta, San Luis Potosi, Mexico Two photographs.
Mr M O Billings, Marion Centie, Kansas Four photographs.
Mr Lucien Carr, Cambridge, Mass Photograph
Col Henry B Carrington, Crawfordsville, Ind. Six photographs.
Mr S V Treadfit, Washington, D C Two photographs.
Mr. W C Renfrow, Russellville, Ark. Photograph