TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE

PEABODY MUSEUM

OF

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

IN CONNECTION WITH

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF
HARVARD COLLEGE, DECEMBER, 1887.

Vol. IV. No. 1.

CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
1887.
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CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
1887.
PRINTED AT THE SALEM PRESS,
SALEM, MASS.
To the President and Fellows of Harvard College:—

The Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University, herewith respectfully communicate to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, as their twenty-first report, the reports of their Curator and Treasurer covering the period between March 22, and September 30, 1887, accompanied by an abstract from the Records of the Board.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
HENRY WHEATLAND,
THEODORE LYMAN,
FRANCIS C. LOWELL,
FREDERICK W. PUTNAM,
STEPHEN SALISBURY.

Cambridge, Mass.
December 19, 1887.

Note.—Owing to the serious illness of Professor ASA GRAY the report has not been submitted to his consideration.
PEABODY MUSEUM
OF
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY
IN CONNECTION WITH
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
FOUNDED BY GEORGE PEABODY, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

TRUSTEES.

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP, Boston, 1866 Chairman.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Quincy, 1866; resigned, 1881; deceased, 1886
FRANCIS PEABODY, Salem, 1866; deceased, 1867
STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester, 1866; deceased, 1884 Treasurer, 1866-81
ASA GRAY, Cambridge, 1866 Pro tempore Curator of the Museum, 1874
JEFFRIES WYMAN, Cambridge, 1866; deceased, 1874 Curator of the Museum, 1866-74.

GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, Salem, 1866; resigned, 1876. Secretary, 1866-73
HENRY WHEATLAND, Salem, 1867 Successor to Francis Peabody as President of the Essex Institute Secretary, 1873
THOMAS T. BOUVÉ, Boston, 1874-80 Successor to Jeffries Wyman, as President of the Boston Society of Natural History
THEODORE LYMAN, Brookline, 1876; resigned, 1887. Successor to George Peabody Russell, by election Treasurer, 1881-82
SAMUEL H SCAUDER, Cambridge, 1880-87 Successor to Thomas T. Bouvé, as President of the Boston Society of Natural History
JOHN C PHILLIPS, Boston, 1881; deceased, 1885 Successor to Charles F. Adams, by election Treasurer, 1882-85
GEORGE F HOAR, Worcester, 1884-87 Successor to Stephen Salisbury, as President of the American Antiquarian Society
FRANCIS CABOT LOWELL, Boston, 1885. Successor to John C. Phillips, by election Treasurer, 1885
FREDERICK WARD PUTNAM, Cambridge, 1887 Successor to Samuel H. Scudder, as President of the Boston Society of Natural History.
STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester, 1887 Successor to George F. Hoar, as President of the American Antiquarian Society
SAMUEL H SCUDDER, Cambridge, 1887 Successor to Theodore Lyman, by election
OFFICERS OF THE MUSEUM AND
SPECIAL ASSISTANTS.

Frederick Ward Putnam, Peabody Professor of American Archaeology
and Ethnology in Harvard University, Curator, 1875.
Lucien Carr, Assistant, 1875, Assistant Curator, 1877.
Charles C. Abbott, Trenton, N. J., Assistant in the Field, 1875.
Miss Jennie Smith, Assistant in the Museum, 1878
Edward E. Chick, Assistant in charge of the Building, 1878
Earl Flint, Rives, Nicaragua, Assistant in the Field, 1879.
Charles L Metz, Madisonville, Ohio, Assistant in the Field, 1880
Miss Alice C Fletcher, Special Assistant, Department of Ethnology, 1882.
John Cone Kimball, Student Assistant, 1883.
Mrs Zelia Nuttall, Special Assistant in Mexican Archaeology, 1886
Miss Alice E Putnam, Assistant in the Museum, 1886
H T Cresson, Philadelphia, Pa, Assistant in the Field, 1897.
The Annual Meeting was held Monday, December 19, 1887, in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, at 11.30 A. M. The Honorable Robert C. Winthrop in the chair. Present Messrs. Winthrop, Wheatland, Lowell and Putnam. Records of the last meeting read and approved.

The Chairman, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop made the following statement:

Our annual meeting, Gentlemen, has been postponed for many weeks owing to the illness of our Curator, Professor Putnam, who, after finishing his report, on his return from Ohio, was the subject of a severe visitation and obliged to take to his bed. We are all glad to find him able to be with us to-day. Fortunately he had sent me the Report in manuscript, and I communicated it at once, informally, to President Eliot for his examination, with an explanation of the delay which would prevent our sending him the official copy as early as could have been desired. The Report has now been printed, and will presently be the subject of our consideration, before being sent officially to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, agreeably to the instructions of Mr. Peabody in his Trust Letter in 1866.

Meantime, several changes have occurred in the membership of our Board, and others are unhappily impending. Our late associate, Mr. Scudder, having withdrawn from the Presidency of the Boston Society of Natural History, has ceased to be one of our number, after six or seven years of valuable service, and Professor Putnam, as his successor in that Presidency, has become one of the Trustees in Mr. Scudder's place. The Hon Geo F Hoar, also, having declined a reelection to the Presidency of the American
Antiquarian Society, has ceased to be a member of this Board, and his place has been filled by his successor in that Presidency, Mr. Stephen Salisbury, whom we are happy to welcome to the place so long occupied by his honored father. But this is not all. On the 5th of November last, I received a card from our valued friend, Hon. Theodore Lyman, saying that his physical infirmities compelled him to resign his Trusteeship of our Peabody Museum. I lost no time in begging Col. Lyman to withdraw his resignation and remain with us, promising him that he should have no work to do on our behalf. But he felt obliged to persist in his purpose, and I now announce with great regret his withdrawal from our Board. As he held the Trusteeship by election, it will be for us to elect his successor at this meeting.

A darker shadow rests upon still another of our Board, owing to the critical illness of our distinguished associate, Professor Asa Gray, from which there is understood to be but little hope of his recovering. Should his place, however, become vacant, it will be at once filled by Professor Lovering, as President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in accordance with Mr Peabody's letter of Trust.

In view of the circumstances which I have thus stated, I have prepared two resolutions which I will read now, but which will be submitted for your adoption, after the reports of our Curator and Treasurer shall have been presented and disposed of.

Resolved, That we have a deep and grateful sense of the valuable services which have been rendered to the Peabody Museum by the Honorable Theodore Lyman during the eleven years of his membership of this board, and that it is with great reluctance and regret that we yield to his request that his resignation may be accepted.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Peabody Museum have learned with deep sorrow of the serious illness of their eminent associate Professor Asa Gray, and that they unite with all friends of Science in heartfelt sympathy with his sufferings and earnest wishes for his recovery.

The report of the Curator, the report of the Treasurer, and the cash account of the Curator, were severally read and accepted and ordered to be printed as the Report of the Board of Trustees and sent to the President and Fellows of Harvard College.
The resolutions submitted by the Chairman were then unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to send copies respectively to Mr. Lyman and Mrs. Gray.

Mr. Samuel H. Scudder was unanimously elected a trustee to succeed the Hon. Theodore Lyman.

Mr. Stephen Salisbury was elected auditor.

All officers subject to an annual election were re-elected.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Peabody Museum tender their thanks to the several ladies whose energetic action secured the means for the preservation of one of the most interesting of the archæologic monuments in our country, also to the subscribers to the fund of nearly six thousand dollars for the purchase of the "Serpent Mound" and land adjoining, and for the exploration of the adjacent mounds and ground, now enclosed as a park, of over sixty acres, which has thus become the property of the Peabody Museum.

The plans for the extension of the Museum building, submitted by Professor Putnam for the examination of the trustees, were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Lowell, Scudder and Salisbury to take this subject into consideration and to report thereupon at a meeting to be called by the Chairman when the committee is prepared to report.

HENRY WHEATLAND,
Secretary.
REPORT OF THE CURATOR.

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

Gentlemen,—Owing to the change in the time for presenting the "Annual Report of the Museum," the present brief report covers a period of about six months since the last was submitted to you on the twenty-second of March. My late return from an extended exploration in Ohio has made it impossible for me to refer to the numerous additions to the Museum during the past summer.

From the twenty-second of March to the first of August last, at which date I left Cambridge, 3267 entries, covering over 6600 specimens, were made in the manuscript catalogue of the Museum. Of the several lots included under these entries, the largest contains 5261 specimens and was purchased of Mr. F. H. Bierbower of Maysville, Ky. For many years Mr. Bierbower was engaged in bringing this collection together, and nearly all the objects were picked up by himself on several ancient village-sites in Lewis and Mason counties, Ky., and on the other side of the river, in Adams Co., Ohio. The specimens are thus well authenticated, and as they were obtained principally from a few special localities in a region where he was among the first to collect, they are of great importance in showing the association and relative abundance of the various forms and the high degree of finish of the implements, ornaments, pottery and other objects belonging to the tribes which had lived at these several places in the past. So diversified is this collection that it was necessary to catalogue it under 2734 entries.

Another important addition is that received from Dr. C. C. Abbott and obtained from Bucks Co., Penn. This collection contains a number of grooved stone-axes of various sizes and shapes, large stone celts and large chipped points, and is of particular value for comparison with our important collection of implements found on the other side of the Delaware river, in New Jersey.

To Doctor Abbott we are also indebted for three fine implements of the palaeolithic period found together, five feet from the surface, in the gravel, at Trenton, N. J.
From our friends in Ohio, we have received many important accessions from the Little Miami valley, for which we are largely indebted to the unflagging interest of Dr. C. L. Metz. At this time it is only necessary to mention the names of Edgar S. Fellows, Wm. Naughton, Stephen Coddington, Jonah Marriott, Jacob Risch, L. Simonton, John Stixsel, Charles Adkins, Matthias Buxton, W. B. Nickerson and A. L. Riggle, as gentlemen who have contributed many interesting relics of the past from Ohio.

To Mr. Wm. Winkler, of Lexington, Mo., we are indebted for a collection of stone implements and potsherds from an ancient village site near Lexington.

To Miss A. E. Newell, of Boston, for weapons and a wooden bowl, from Australia, the Pacific Islands and the northwest coast of America.

To Dr. D. F. Lincoln, of Boston, for potsherds and clay impressions of the same, from Georgia.

To Mr. B. F. King, Dr. C. L. Metz and Mr. F. H. Bierbower, for collections from a village site on Tygart Creek, Ky.

To Dr. C. C. Abbott, for several beautiful implements made of obsidian and chalcedony, which were collected by Dr. E. L. Berthoud in Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona and Colorado.

To Mr. W. B. Nickerson, for the results of an exploration of a shellheap near New Haven, Conn.

To Mr. J. E. Knowlton, of Damariscotta, Me., for specimens from shellheaps and old village-sites on the Damariscotta river.

To Mr. Charles H. Ames, of Boston, for pottery from a shellheap at Lake Pomsett, Florida.

To Prof. J. H. Thayer, of the University, for an interesting series of objects illustrative of the life of a tribe in eastern central Africa.

To Prof. Wm. James, of the University, for several objects sent to him by a friend at Fort Berthold, Dakota. This little collection contains two articles of special interest. One is a large vessel of clay, made by the Sioux Indians twenty years or more ago, and as this is, probably, the last piece of authentic Sioux pottery which can be obtained, it is of the greatest importance for comparison with other American pottery. The other object is a wand made of wood, in the shape of a deer's leg, on the top of which, fastened by a wooden peg which supports an eagle's feather, is one of the singular perforated stones known as "gorgets" and "banner..."
stones" of which many examples have been found on the surface in various parts of the country, and to which various uses have been assigned.

To Mr. H. A. Griffin, of the class of '86, for two palæolithic implements from southern France.

To E. W. Hooper, treasurer of the University, for two large labrets made of wood, obtained many years ago from the natives of Queen Charlotte's Island.

To Prof. A. Hyatt, of Cambridge, for a large stone celt and a fragment of a soapstone lamp, from the west coast of Newfoundland.

To Miss Alice C. Fletcher, for the only example we have of pottery from Kadiak Island, and for a pair of Eskimo shoes from Pt. Barrow.

To Mr. E. E. Ayer, of Chicago, for a human skull found in a cliff-dwelling in Arizona.

To the Rev. E. S Willard, for a carved stone worn as an amulet by a Chilkaht child, Alaska.

To Dr. C. W. Dabney, of Raleigh, for a small collection from a shellheap in North Carolina.

To Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, for portions of an ornamented pottery vessel from a shellheap near Friendship, Me.

To Mr. J. G. Jack, for a chipped stone point from Quebec.

To Mr. Henry Prime, of Huntington, L. I.; Mr. M. C Read of Hudson, Ohio; and Mr. J. W. Minteer of Craigsville, Pa, for several stone implements and specimens of pottery.

There still remain to be catalogued, the large Peruvian collection to which reference was made in the last report; the several thousand objects obtained by our special explorations in Ohio during the past two seasons; the collection from the Great Shellheap on the Damariscotta river, mentioned in the last report, and the several smaller lots received during the past summer.

The usual number of accessions to the library have been received during the past six months, by exchange from societies and by gift from authors. These have been catalogued at the University library and the titles have appeared in the Quarterly Bulletin of the University.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, the Curator was charged with the preparation of plans for an extension to the
Museum building. With this duty before me I have examined several museums and fire-proof buildings in various cities. A sketch of what to me seems desirable as an addition, equal to the present building in size, was prepared and submitted to an architect, and plans are now ready for the consideration of the Trustees. As the contemplated extension of the building is much needed, for reasons given in my last report, it is desirable that work upon it should be begun as soon as possible.

The museum corps consists of the same faithful workers as last year, but the working force is not as large as it should be and I must, therefore, again express the hope that, by some means to be devised, additional assistants may be employed. In this connection I beg to refer to the statements contained in the last report.

During the past six years I have visited most of the important earthworks and other ancient monuments in the Ohio valley, and, as is well known, on every opportunity that offered, I have urged their preservation. At last, these appeals resulted in enlisting the cooperation of several ladies of Boston, who, with the encouragement of the Trustees of the Museum and of Messrs. Bummer and Parkman, Fellows of the University, took the matter in hand, with the special object of securing funds for the purchase of the remarkable earthwork known as the Serpent Mound, in Adams Co., Ohio. This special effort was most generously met, and in a short time the sum of $5,928 was subscribed* and placed in the hands of Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, who was the acting treasurer of the Peabody Trust during the absence in Europe of Mr. F. C. Lowell. By the terms of the subscription I was authorized to use the money, thus obtained, in purchasing such land as might be necessary for the proper preservation of the Serpent Mound, and, also, any adjoining village-site, mounds or ancient burial-place that might seem desirable for exploration, with the hope that some light would be thrown upon the purpose for which this singular earthwork, fourteen hundred feet in length, had been made.

The money, thus generously subscribed, was intended for the accomplishment of two purposes: First, the preservation of the Serpent Mound for all time to come, and, secondly, for archaeolog-

* A list of the subscribers and a statement of the expenditures will be given in a special report.
ical research in connection with this singular monument. Last June I succeeded in purchasing about sixty acres of the Lovett farm, including the high ridge upon which are situated the oval embankment and the earthwork which represents a huge serpent. This tract of land is on the eastern side of Brush creek and north of the pike from Peebles to Hillsborough. The title to this property was thoroughly looked into by a competent lawyer, who has certified to its completeness, and the deed is duly entered in the recorder's office of Adams county. The property is deeded to the Trustees (cited by name) of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University, and their successors.

Returning to the place, the last of the summer, eight weeks of time were given to the careful restoration of the great earthwork, including both the oval and the serpent; erecting a fence about it, so that only persons on foot can enter the enclosure by the single turnstile; clearing the land of brush and briars and sowing the mound with blue-glass seed. The structure of the earthwork was made out and several points of interest were discovered. A road, a half a mile long, was made, extending from the pike across the grounds to a grove of maples in the southeastern corner of the grounds, in which are two springs. This grove has also been enclosed by a fence. A substantial spring-house of stone has been built, and trees are now being planted along the road. A gravel path has been laid out from the spring to the serpent, and various other improvements made, while the whole area, except on the side of the steep cliff along the creek, has been fenced. Over the gate, at the pike, are placed the words "Entrance to Serpent Mound Park." Here all who wish can come to see this wonderful work of another race, and all who visit the spot will be well repaid. As time rolls by, the disinterested liberality of those who furnished the means for the preservation of this unique monument will be regarded with ever increasing gratitude.

Although my time was largely occupied with the necessary work mentioned, I succeeded in thoroughly exploring a large, conical mound (which was afterwards carefully restored) situated a short distance southeast of the serpent, and a small mound near by, which had been nearly obliterated. It was my good fortune

*The two nearest points reached by railroads.
to discover a burial place and an ancient village site to the southward of the serpent, and a stone-covered mound a little farther away, all of which I hope to explore thoroughly next season. Enough was discovered to prove that there had been, unquestionably, two periods of occupation of the place in past times.

I need only add that the example thus set for the preservation of the ancient works of this country has already aroused others to action, and many individuals and societies, particularly in Ohio, are now urging immediate action to prevent the further destruction of our archaeological monuments in the states; while Congress is to be appealed to this winter to take steps for the preservation of those on the public lands.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. PUTNAM,

Curator of the Museum.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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

The Treasurer respectfully presents the following Report —

Income Account

1887.

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>Received Int $200 United States 4 per cent Bonds, April and July coupons</td>
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<td>July 1</td>
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<td>Aug 1</td>
<td>&quot; $62,000 Colo, Bad and Quay R R 4's</td>
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<td>Aug 1</td>
<td>&quot; $54,000 Kansas and Missouri R R 5's</td>
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<td>Oct 1</td>
<td>&quot; $200 United States 4 per cent Bonds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct 1</td>
<td>&quot; On deposit in New England Trust Co (Building Fund)</td>
<td>14 52</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| Total Income | $4,185 52 |

1887.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>Paid for Sale in Union Sale Deposit Vaults</td>
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<td>July 1</td>
<td>&quot; F W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Museum Fund</td>
<td>1,243 30</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>&quot; F W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Professor Fund</td>
<td>306 70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug 1</td>
<td>&quot; F W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Professor Fund</td>
<td>865 60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug 1</td>
<td>&quot; F W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Building Fund</td>
<td>1,054 40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct 1</td>
<td>&quot; F W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Building Fund</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposited in New England Trust Co (Building Fund)</td>
<td>14 52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Deposits | $4,185 52 |

The Building Fund now amounts to $61,741 77

" Professor " " " " " " " 45,241 13
" Museum " " " " " " " 45,241 13

| Total Building Fund | $153,224 02 |

FRANCIS U. LOWELL,
Treasurer

BOSTON, OCTOBER 1, 1887
CASH ACCOUNT OF

F W Putnam, Curator, in Account with Peabody

1887.

Cambridge, Oct 1, 1887

I have examined this account with its details, as per cash book,
The Curator.

Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology.

Paid as per vouchers numbered

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Cases, stock, labor and cartage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repairs on building</td>
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<td>E E Chick, services on building account</td>
<td>417.00</td>
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<td>Special explorations and collections</td>
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<td>Publications, including 20th Report</td>
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<td>Incidentalans</td>
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<td>Salaries</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,307.18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance, cash on hand to new account                   | 1,326.94 |

and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched

Salem, Dec 7, 1887

Henry Wheatland.
PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

The Reports of the Peabody Museum and other publications mentioned here are offered in exchange for specimens, or for books and pamphlets relating to Anthropology.

To regular contributors to the Museum and Library the Reports will be sent by mail as published. As the funds of the Museum will not allow printing a large edition of the Reports, they cannot be gratuitously distributed. Only a few copies of the first and second volumes remain.

Volume I contains the first nine Reports (1868–1876) with index. 309 pages. Price, bound in cloth, $5.00 a copy.

Volume II contains the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Reports (1877–1880) with many illustrations and index. 782 pages. Price, bound in cloth, $6.00.

Volume III contains the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Reports (1881–1887) with illustrations and index. Price, bound in cloth, $3.00.

Vol. IV, No. 1, 21st Report, 1887, 19 pages.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 14th, 20th and 21st Reports can be furnished separately at 25 cents each; the 15th at 50 cents; the 18th and 19th (under one cover) at 50 cents; the 10th at $1.50; 12th and 13th (under one cover) at $1.50; the 16th and 17th (under one cover) at $1.50. The 8th and 11th Reports can only be supplied with the full volumes.

Fresh-Water Shell Mounds of the St. John's River, Florida. Large 8vo, 94 pages, and 9 plates, 1875, by Dr. Jefferies Wyman. This work is based upon the "Wyman collection" on exhibition in the Museum. Price $2.00.

Primitive Industry, by Dr. C. C. Abbott. 8vo, cloth, 560 pages, 428 illustrations, 1881. This volume contains an account of the archaeological remains of the North Atlantic seaboard of America, including a special chapter on the palaeolithic implements of the Trenton gravels. The work is based upon the "Abbott collection" now arranged in the Museum. Price, $3.00.

Contributions to the Archaeology of Missouri.—Archaeological Remains, by Prof. W. B. Potter; Ancient Pottery by Dr. Edward Evers. 4to, 30 pages, 5 plans and 24 plates containing 148 figures of ancient Missouri Pottery, 1880. The Missouri pottery on exhibition in the Museum is well illustrated in this work. Price, $1.00.

Address
F. W. Putnam,
Curator of Peabody Museum,
Cambridge, Mass.
TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE

PEABODY MUSEUM

OF

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

IN CONNECTION WITH

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF
HARVARD COLLEGE, DECEMBER, 1888.

Vol. IV. No. 2.

CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
1888.
TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE:

The Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University, here-with respectfully communicate to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, as their twenty-second report, the full reports of their Curator and Treasurer covering the last College year, accompanied by an abstract from the Records of the Board. A brief summary of these reports was sent to President Eliot soon after the annual meeting of the Board held on October 23.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
HENRY WHEATLAND,
FRANCIS C. LOWELL,
FREDERICK W. PUTNAM,
STEPHEN SALISBURY,
SAMUEL H. SCUDDER,
JOSEPH LOVERING.

Cambridge, Mass.,
December 31, 1888.
PEABODY MUSEUM

OF

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

IN CONNECTION WITH

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

FOUNDED BY GEORGE PEABODY, OCTOBER 8, 1866

TRUSTEES.

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP, BOSTON, 1866 Chairman.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, QUINCY, 1866, resigned, 1881, deceased, 1886
FRANCIS PEABODY, SALEM, 1866, deceased, 1867
STEPHEN SALISBURY, WORCESTER, 1866, deceased, 1884 Treasurer, 1866–81.
ASA GRAY, CAMBRIDGE, 1866, deceased, 1888 Pro tempore Curator of the Museum, 1874
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HENRY WHEATLAND, SALEM, 1867. Successor to Francis Peabody, as President of the Essex Institute Secretary, 1873
THOMAS T. BOUVÉ, BOSTON, 1874–80 Successor to Jeffries Wyman, as President of the Boston Society of Natural History
THEODORE LYMAN, BROOKLINE, 1876, resigned, 1887 Successor to George Peabody Russell, by election. Treasurer, 1881–82
SAMUEL HUBBARD SCUDDE, CAMBRIDGE, 1880–87 Successor to Thomas T. Bouvé, as President of the Boston Society of Natural History
JOHN CHARLES PHILLIPS, BOSTON, 1881, deceased, 1885 Successor to Charles F. Adams, by election. Treasurer, 1882–85.
GEORGE FRASER HOAR, WORCESTER, 1884–87. Successor to Stephen Salisbury, as President of the American Antiquarian Society
FRANCIS CABOT LOWELL, BOSTON, 1885 Successor to John C. Phillips, by election. Treasurer, 1885
FREDERICK WARD PUTNAM, CAMBRIDGE, 1887 Successor to Samuel H. Scudder, as President of the Boston Society of Natural History. Curator of the Museum, 1875.
STEPHEN SALISBURY, WORCESTER, 1887. Successor to George F. Hoar, as President of the American Antiquarian Society.
SAMUEL HUBBARD SCUDDE, CAMBRIDGE, 1887. Successor to Theodore Lyman, by election.
JOSEPH LOVISHING, CAMBRIDGE, 1888 Successor to ASA GRAY, as President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
OFFICERS OF THE MUSEUM AND SPECIAL ASSISTANTS.

FREDERICK WARD PUTNAM, Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology in Harvard University, Curator, 1876.

LUCIEN CARR, Assistant, 1875, Assistant Curator, 1877.

CHARLES C. ABBOTT, Trenton, N. J., Assistant in the Field, 1875.

MISS JENNIE SMITH, Assistant in the Museum, 1876.

EDWARD E. CHICK, Assistant in charge of the Building, 1878.

EARL FLINT, Rivas, Nicaragua, Assistant in the Field, 1879.

CHARLES L. METZ, Madisonville, Ohio, Assistant in the Field, 1880.

MISS ALICE C. FLETCHER, Special Assistant, Department of Ethnology, 1882.

JOHN CONE KIMBALL, Student Assistant, 1883.

MRS. ZELIA NUTTALL, Special Assistant in Mexican Archaeology, 1886.

MISS ALICE E. PUTNAM, Assistant in the Museum, 1886.

HILBORNE T. CRESSON, Philadelphia, Pa., Assistant in the Field, 1887.
ABSTRACT FROM THE RECORDS.

MARCH 29, 1888.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was held, this day, at noon in the house of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Boston. Present, Messrs. Winthrop, Lowell, Salisbury, Scudder and Putnam.

In the absence of Dr. Wheatland, the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Putnam was requested to act in his stead.

The Honorable Robert C. Winthrop, the Chairman of the Board, addressed the Trustees as follows:—

At our last meeting, gentlemen, on the 19th of December, we had occasion to speak of the serious illness of our beloved associate, Professor Gray, and to look forward with sad forebodings to its result. He lingered, as you know, until the 30th of January, and on the evening of that day passed quietly to his rest. The numerous and impressive tributes which have since been paid, both at home and abroad, to his scientific career and to his personal character, have left little for us to add. Yet we cannot fail to enter on our records, this morning, an expression of our deep sense of his accomplishments and of our sincere sorrow for his loss. He was appointed a member of our little Board by Mr. Peabody himself, when our Museum was founded in 1866, and his death leaves me the only one of the original Trustees still with you. From first to last, as I can thus bear witness, he was a most faithful and valuable member of our Board. He had other avocations and duties which might well have engrossed him wholly. As President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and still more as the Professor of Natural History at Harvard University, he did enough to excuse him from all other service. As a Botanist especially, he labored untiringly, and rose to the very highest rank in that branch of Science,—being at his death without an equal in our own land, and without a superior in Europe. But he never neglected any service which he undertook. He was always at our meetings, and took an active interest in all our work. In 1874, on the lamented death of our eminent curator, Jeffries Wyman, he voluntarily assumed the curatorship of our Museum, and did excellent service...
in that capacity until the appointment of Professor Putnam. Mean-
time and always, he endeared himself to us all personally by his at-
tractive and admirable qualities of mind and heart; and we shall
ever associate him with his friend Professor Wyman, as illustrating—each of them in his respective sphere—the greatest modesty
and amiability, combined with the highest scientific attainments.
Nor can we forget the Christian faith which characterized them
both, and which added lustre to their accomplishments. With
this brief but heartfelt preamble, I propose the following resolu-
tion for your adoption:—

Resolved, by the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American
Archaeology and Ethnology, in connection with Harvard Univer-
sity, that we deeply deplore the loss to this institution, and to the
cause of science in general, of Professor Asa Gray, the preeminent
Botanist of our country, and one of the original members of this
Board, for whom we all had the greatest respect and affection, and
whose memory will ever be dear to us.

On the motion of Mr. Lowell, seconded by Mr. Salisbury, the
resolution was unanimously adopted. It was then voted that the
resolution, with the remarks by Mr. Winthrop, be entered upon
the records of the Board, and that a copy of the same be commu-
nicated to Mrs. Gray.

Mr. Lowell, the chairman of the building committee, presented
plans for an addition of sixty feet to the present building, which
the committee had agreed upon subject to a few changes in detail.

After a discussion of the plans, on motion of Mr. Lowell, it was
voted:—That the Building Committee be authorized to proceed at
once with the erection of the proposed addition to the Museum
building upon the general plan proposed, with authority to make
such changes in details of construction as may seem advisable to
the committee.

At the request of the Treasurer, Mr. Salisbury was appointed as
financial adviser to the Treasurer in making such changes in the
funds held by the Trustees as may seem desirable in arranging for
the payments upon the new building.

The Curator requested authority to begin the proposed new se-
ries of octavo publications of the museum with a paper by Mrs.
Nuttall, which was granted, and Messrs. Scudder and Putnam were
appointed a committee to determine the form and title of the new publication.

Following a suggestion from Mr. Salisbury, the question was raised if there was any way in the power of the trustees by which the salary of the Curator of the Museum could be increased over the income derived from the professorship fund. During the discussion the Curator stated that as desirable as it was to him to have an increase of salary, it would be impossible to take it from the income of the museum fund, as it was with the utmost difficulty that he succeeded in keeping the current expenses of the museum within the small income derived from the museum fund, to lose a dollar of which would be detrimental to the care of the museum.

A general discussion followed upon the relations of the Museum to the University, which were regarded as having been far from satisfactory from the very beginning of the Trust. It was the general opinion of the Trustees that the College should at least acknowledge the property which it had in the Peabody Museum by providing for the care and maintenance of the building.

The meeting then adjourned to the call of the chairman.

F. W. Putnam,
Acting Secretary for the meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Board of Trustees was held at 11.30 A.M., on Tuesday, October 23, 1888, in the Museum Building at Cambridge. Present, Messrs. Winthrop, Wheatland, Lowell, Putnam, Salisbury, Scudder and Lovering, a full meeting of the Board. Mr. Winthrop in the chair.

The report of the Curator, the report of the Treasurer and the cash account of the Curator, were severally read and accepted.

It was then voted, that the several reports, after the Auditor had made his examination, be printed with an abstract from the Records of the Board, as the twenty-second Report of the Trustees and transmitted to the President and Fellows of Harvard College. It was also voted, that, pending the printing of the full reports, an abstract of the same be prepared by the Treasurer, Curator and Mr. Scudder for early transmission to President Eliot. All officers subject to an annual election were reelected, and the Board then adjourned to inspect the Museum and the addition to the building in process of construction.

Henry Wheatland,
Secretary.
REPORT OF THE CURATOR.

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

GENTLEMEN:—In a retrospect of the past year, the thought that one whom we all so highly honored has gone from us, and that we shall no longer feel his gentle influence in our councils nor hear his encouraging words, casts a shadow over what would, in many respects, be regarded as a bright year in the history of the Museum; and this shadow is made darker by the withdrawal from the Board of Trustees of one who was ever ready, by counsel and energetic action, to advance the objects of a museum in which, I am sure, he still takes a great interest.

The loss of two such noble hearted men from our councils is, indeed, a sad rending of associations, and I have every reason to know that in Professor Gray and Colonel Lyman I have had two true friends whose advice and earnest acts were most welcome.

In relation to the Museum itself, the important event of the year is the extension of the building in accordance with the plans furnished by the architects, Messrs. Stone, Carpenter and Wilson of Providence, with such modifications as were thought desirable by the building committee. These have been carried out by Mr. Chick, who has had the sole charge of the construction of the addition and has given his constant attention to all details of the work, which the contractors are performing in a faithful manner. This addition was necessarily subject to severe limitations to be in keeping with the general design of the portion fronting on Divinity Avenue. Still some modifications were possible. By raising the line of the windows on the second and fourth stories the two wide galleries forming these stories in the new part are well-lighted.

The contractors are F. H. Tarbox of Charlestown, mason; J. F. Tarbox of Malden, carpenter, C. G. Reed of Cambridge, plasterer. The Lebosquet Brothers of Boston have finished the boilers and will do the work connected with the steam-heating. Charles Moore & Co. of Cambridge are the contractors for the copper-work and plumbing.
tects have also succeeded in giving ample light to the large exhibition halls, without the cross-lights which are so troublesome in the first section. This addition is sixty feet square, inside measurement, receding ten feet from the north and south lines of the first section of the building with which it agrees in height.

In general construction this new portion of the building is like the old. It is of brick with freestone trimmings. The floors, except of the first story, are to be laid on one inch of cement placed over three-inch planks, which rest upon hard-pine girders and beams. All girders and beams are composed of two pieces which are bolted together, with a central iron fitch-plate to prevent the sagging and twisting which have caused a slight trouble in the floors of the first section. The first floor is made of hollow arched bricks resting on iron beams, and is to be covered with cement upon which asphaltum will be spread. Two rows of iron columns support the several floors in the centre. The roof is covered with copper.

In the basement there is a room for the reception of boxes and packages, entered from a porch on the south side. By the side of this is a large well-lighted unpacking room, and from this, on the west end, a storage room. The rest of the basement is used as a boiler room, in which two large boilers are placed, sufficient for all present purposes of heating, but there is room for two more boilers when needed for future additions to the building. The old boiler in the first section is given up. The new part has been piped for steam-heating, and the pipes have been changed in the old part so as to have a double system of pipes throughout, in place of the single system which proved unsatisfactory. In this connection it may be stated that the entire piping, plumbing and drainage of the old part have been modified, entirely under the direction of Mr. Chick, as the old system was neither adequate nor safe.

The first story of the new portion is entered through the archway from the entrance hall of the building. On the left is the private office of the Curator, connected with a laboratory, which together occupy the space under the southern gallery. The rest of this floor will be furnished with wall cases, in which it is proposed to arrange a typical collection illustrating the principal facts in ethnology and archeology, while the hall itself, a floor space $40 \times 60$ feet, can be used as a lecture-room. Above this floor is an exhibition gallery about twenty feet wide. The third story is one large exhibition hall around which is a wide gallery, as below. Above
is the fifth story, which is a large hall without a gallery. All these floors and galleries are entered from the corresponding floors of the central hall of the first section. Fire-proof doors through the brick wall will close the new portion from the old. The walls will be plastered directly on the bricks, and there will be no air spaces above the ceiling; every precaution being taken to make the building as near fire-proof as possible.

The wisdom in making this addition to the building sixty feet in length, and thus obtaining exhibition halls of good size with wide galleries, well-lighted from two sides, is now apparent; and when contrasted with the small rooms and narrow galleries of the first section it is evident that for the purposes of the Museum a great mistake would have been made had the halls been 60 × 40 with narrow galleries instead of the present dimensions. It will be a year or more before we can do much towards placing cases in the new part, but when the cases are put in upon the plan I have devised, the square feet of shelving under glass will be considerably more than in the rooms of the first section, and we shall have at last the opportunity of making an arrangement of our many valuable collections in their proper order and sequence.

Still, with our rapidly increasing collections, we must not consider that the present addition to the building will be adequate for any length of time, and we should have the third section of the structure in contemplation as soon as the means for its construction can be obtained. This is the time for rapid increase and we should be ready to take advantage of all opportunities that may occur. At no previous time have there been so many persons actively engaged in the study of American archaeology and ethnology, and so many exploring parties in various portions of North and South America. While this is encouraging in showing an increased interest in the objects for the furtherance of which our Museum was founded, it must be an additional incentive to still greater activity on our part in order to maintain the Museum in its present prominent position among kindred institutions.

This condition of activity has already made a demand for workers and instructors. Not only in this Museum could several trained assistants be actively employed if our means should permit, but in other places has the call been made, and the properly trained young men are not to be had. Only a month or two since I was requested to name a young man for the position of an assistant professor
of anthropology, and although I soon after consulted with several of
the leading anthropologists in the country we could not name an
individual capable of filling the required position, who was not al-
ready holding a life situation, or else too old for such an assistant
professorship. This condition of things certainly suggests possi-
bilities to our college graduates and special scientific students which
some may find worth their while to take into consideration when
planning for their life-work.

It is with much pleasure that I am able to report that we have
had placed in our keeping, by Mrs. G. H. Lyman, executrix of the
estate of Samuel T. Dana, late of Boston, a life-size portrait of the
founder of the Museum. This portrait was painted by Mr. A.
Bertram Schell in 1869, and was presented to Mr. Dana by Mr.
Peabody.

During the past year I have succeeded with the assistance of
Miss Smith in making 2107 entries in the Museum catalogue, cov-
ering several thousand specimens, but my unfortunate illness in the
winter, followed by a trip to Washington, and the greatly increased
duties in the Museum, in part due to the extension of the building,
the constantly increasing correspondence, and the arrangement of
several special collections, have prevented my doing much more
than cataloguing the recent accessions of which the following is a
brief summary.

A chipped pebble found in place in the gravel at Loveland, Little
Miami valley, Ohio, from Dr. C. L. Metz.

An instructive collection of large chipped implements of rude
form, with masses and flakes of flint, found with many others on
the spot where implements had been made, at the mouth of Chee-
showeska river, Hernando Co., Florida. Collected by Mr. James
Willcox and presented by the Wagner Free Institute of Philadel-
phia.

A palæolithic implement from the Trenton gravel. Collected
and presented by Prof. H. W. Haynes, Boston.

Six crania from burial mounds, from Graves Bayou, eighteen
miles below Memphis, Tenn. Collected and presented by Mr. C.
H. Riggs, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pepper-bags exhibiting peculiar method of basketry by the na-
tives of the east coast of Africa. From Miss Winifred Kimball,
Salem, Mass.

Twenty-one stone implements, several found in the clay at con-
siderable depths, from near Nashville, Tenn. Collected and presented by Mr. George T. Halley, Nashville.

Twenty-five notched stone sinkers, found in a cache on the site of Cayuga Castle, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Collected and presented by Mr. W. W. Adams, Mapleton, N. Y.

A jadeite chisel used by a Chilkat Indian, Alaska. From Mr. Eugene S. Willard, Juneau, Alaska.

Burglar's Joss-sticks, with an analysis in Chinese, from Hong Kong; and a singularly contrived whistle from Pekin, such as are fastened to doves to keep hawks away from them. Presented by Dr. G. C. Rogers, Dorchester, Mass.

Collection of stone implements and ornaments from Iredell Co., N. C. Collected and presented by Mr. Lewis Cabot, Brookline, Mass.

A rude axe of argillite, from Trenton, N. J. Human cranium from the gravel on Delaware river bluff at Trenton, N. J., and a large jasper bowlder from the Trenton gravel. Collected and presented by Mr. Ernst Volk. This human skull is small and of a remarkable form and agrees with two others which we have from New Jersey, one of which was certainly from the gravel. These three skulls are not of the Delaware Indian type and there is considerable evidence that they are crania of the palaeolithic people of New Jersey; a subject which I hope soon to discuss in connection with figures of these important crania. The jasper bowlder is to show the source of the material of which are made so many of the finely finished implements found on the surface at Trenton.

Stone implements from several places in New Jersey. This collection takes nearly 200 entries in the catalogue and was obtained by Dr. C. C. Abbott during his explorations for the Museum the past year.

Fragments of pottery from Nicaragua. Presented by the Boston Society of Natural History.

An arrow-smoother used by the Indians of the Rocky mountains. Presented by Dr. C. C. Abbott, Trenton, N. J.

Pebble tied with bark, evidently a net sinker, found on the shore of Lake Huron by Prof. Alpheus Hyatt, Cambridge.

Mortar and pestle of stone from Monterey, Cal. Used by a native family. Presented by Mr. Alfred D. Collins, Cambridge.

Brass spoon from a shellheap at Currituck Inlet, N. C., and a similar one dug up in Marblehead. Presented by Mr. B. W.
Crowninshield, Boston. There are in the Museum two brass spoons of the same rounded bowl pattern, found in Indian graves in Massachusetts. In the Essex Institute at Salem are several others, some with the same stamp on the inside of the bowl near the handle as on the specimen from North Carolina and on the two from the Indian graves. They are all unquestionably of European make and were probably brought to America by the early settlers from England, and the Indians would have occasionally obtained them, with other domestic utensils, from their white neighbors.

A collection of chipped stone-points, many of quartz, from Stanbury's farm, Montgomery Co., Maryland. Collected and presented by Mr. P. H. Stanbury, Washington, D. C.

A small piece of hard wood, pointed at both ends, from a shell-heap at Mt. Desert, Me. Collected and presented by Mr. Henry Brooks. This is one of several found near together, and are the only points of the kind to my knowledge found in a shell-heap. They agree in shape and size with many of the bone points found in the shell-heaps of New England, and I believe them all to be points of fish-hooks which were lashed obliquely to slender pieces of wood, thus forming hooks similar to those used by the natives on the Northwest Coast of America.

Several "eyes" of the cuttle-fish from an ancient grave at Iquique, Chili. Collected by Alexander McCracken, U. S. N., and received from Prof. C. L. Jackson of the University. These cuttle-fish eyes have been called "mummies' eyes" and have been found in large numbers in ancient graves in Peru and Chili. For some time they were polished and mounted as gems, but recently they have been proved to contain a subtle poison very injurious to persons engaged in polishing them.

Two stone implements from New Jersey, and a stone point from Ocean Point, Long Island. Presented by Mr. J. B. Woodworth, student in the University.

Masses and flakes of quartzite and of granite, and a collection of chipped implements of quartzite in various stages of manufacture, all found in a small field near the northern boundary of the city of Washington by Mr. W. H. Phillips of Washington, by whom they were given to the Museum.

The cranium and other portions of a skeleton of an Indian found while laying the water pipe across Boston Common. Presented by Messrs. William Doogue, Dexter Brackett and Franklin Otis.
Portions of two crania of Indians, and a perfect cranium with under jaw. This last is of great interest. Over the head was a broad piece of copper, extending from ear to ear, and over this a woven net of bark-fibre, outside of which was a braided mat of cedar bark. The action of the copper upon these fabrics and upon the scalp has preserved them, and also the hair and skin under the copper. The bones of the face and portions of the cranium are deeply stained by the copper. Even the interior of the cranium is stained green, and the action of the copper, with the favorable condition of a dry soil, has preserved a portion of the brain mass with its membranes in the form of a hard dark ball. The remarkable preservation of materials buried with the body is further exemplified by portions of a mat made of strips of bough-bark. From historical evidence there is little likelihood that the Indian whose head has been so well preserved by the action of the copper covering was buried less than two hundred and fifty years ago, and the oxidized and decayed condition of the remaining portions of the copper shows that considerable time has elapsed since the burial took place. These interesting objects were found by the workmen on the Winthrop branch of the Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, in the town of Winthrop, Mass. As soon as Mr. C H. Hammond, superintendent of the road, heard of the discovery he made every effort to keep the objects intact for the Museum, and we are indebted to his care for this interesting addition to our collection of the remains of New England Indians.1

Pipe-bowl made of pottery, found on the shore of Grand Lac, Ottawa river; bow, arrows and quiver obtained from a Cree Indian, valley of the Saskatchewan; squad-hook used in Hudson Straits; and a pair of Sioux moccasins, collected and presented by Mr. Copley Amory, class of '88.

Human cranium and under jaw, from Linwood, Little Miami valley, Ohio, presented by Mr. Wm Schrimper, Linwood

Chipped flint-points and a stone celt, from Anderson Township, Hamilton Co., Ohio Presented by Mr Julius Metz, Madisonville.

Stone celt and chipped flint-implements from Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio. Presented by Mr. W. B. Nickerson.

Grooved stone-axe from the vicinity of the famous Turner mounds,

1 Since this report was presented, by the courtesy of Mr Hammond I have made an examination of this Indian burial place and have found much of interest of which mention will be made in the next report.
Little Miami valley, Ohio. Presented by Mr. E. J. Turner, Newtown, Ohio.

Stone axe from Turpin's farm, Little Miami valley. (At this place we have made extensive explorations of an Indian burial ground, from which we have a large collection not yet catalogued.) Presented by Mr. Phillip Turpin.

Chipped flint-points and flakes from Madisonville, Little Miami valley, Ohio. Presented by Mr. Hugh Dokes.

Stone celt from Madisonville, Ohio. Presented by Mr. George Dean.

Flint implement from Sciotoville, Ohio. Presented by Mr. O. Haverthy, Madisonville.

Flint implement from Vera Cruz, Brown Co., Ohio. Presented by Mr. Jacob Bisch, Madisonville.

Arrow points of flint from Giant's Causeway, Ireland. Collected and presented by the Rev. J. P. Maclean, Hamilton, Ohio.

A small collection of fragments of pottery, stone and bone implements, from McPherson Co., Kansas. Collected and presented by Mr. J. A. Udden, Lindsborg, Kansas.

Singular saw-shaped implement of flint from Ohio; wooden boat-shaped dish, from Alaska; opium pipe, from Japan; slippers and wooden shoe. By purchase.

Several rude implements of stone, probably agricultural, from vicinity of Narragansett Pier, R. I. Collected and presented by Mr. T. F. Hazard, Jr., Narragansett Pier.

Stone implements and potsherds collected in Maine and Massachusetts by the late Miss C. A. Studley, formerly an assistant in the Museum.1

A specimen of great interest is a long point of bone, with barbs on one side, hauled up on the anchor of a vessel in Vinal Haven Harbor, Maine, and given by Mr. S. M. Johnson, Boston. This bone-point is evidently one of three forming a fish-spear like those used by the Indians of the Northwest Coast, and is like several points found in the shellheaps of Maine. This form of fish-spear found in the Atlantic coast shellheaps is thus associated with those in use by tribes on the western coast and the Arctic regions, and, with

1Miss Studley withdrew from her position in the Museum in July, 1886, after five years of study and work in the Museum, principally upon the osteological collection, where her services were of great importance. She died Dec 8, 1887, in her thirty-second year. Refer to the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. XXIII, 1888, for a notice of her scientific life.
other objects from the older shellheaps, indicates that the New England Indians had formerly mixed with the Eskimo, a conclusion to which I have come from a study of the New England crania.

A bronzenegk-ring, toe-ring, and several heavy ankle-ornaments, also of bronze, worn by the Santhals and obtained at Ebenezet station, in the Hill district, northwest of Calcutta. Presented by the late Samuel Kneeland, M.D., of Boston. These specimens are figured in Dr. Kneeland's interesting article upon the Santhals, published in the Bulletin of the Essex Institute, Vol. xix, 1888.

Beads made of jadete from San Juan Teotihuacan, Mexico. Presented by Mr. Hilborne T. Cresson, Philadelphia.

Chips of quartz and fragments of bone which I picked up in Farriagut Circle, Washington.

Several chipped flint-implements found on the Omaha Reservation, Dakota, by Mr. Joseph La Flesche, and by him presented to the Museum.

Cranium of an Indian, a brass kettle, brass buckles, wooden dish, bone beads, a copper ornament, with which some of the Indian's hair was preserved, non tomahawk, knife and scissors, all from a grave on the bank of Dead river, two miles north of Marquette, Mich., copper drill from Marquette, obsidian flakes and chipped points from the Yellowstone Park. Collected and presented by Mr. A. Kidder of Marquette.

Loose bones of nearly a complete skeleton of the Great Auk, Alca impennis, from a large number obtained at Funk Island, Newfoundland, by a party from the U. S. National Museum. Presented by the National Museum, Prof. G. Brown Goode, Director. The Great Auk is now extinct and these bones were solicited from the National Museum for comparison with bones of this bird found in the shellheaps of Maine and Massachusetts, to which the late Professor Wyman was the first to call attention.

A collection of large fragments of pottery. These are pieces of large salt pans used by the Indians in making salt in former times at Saline river, Gallatin Co., Ill. Collected and presented by Mr. George E. Sellers of Chattanooga, Tenn. On these potsherds are

Since this report was written, information has been received of the death of Mr. La Flesche, formerly head-chief of the Omahas, a man of noble character and advanced ideas, who was held in high regard by his people, even whom he had a great influence which he exerted for their good. He had a strong desire that the history of his people and their past customs and ceremonies should be preserved, and many ethnologists are greatly indebted to him for facts which could not otherwise have been obtained.
distinct impressions of nets and woven fabrics, and they are of special interest in connection with Mr. Sellers' instructive paper upon the ancient salt works and the method of making these immense pans of pottery, published in the Popular Science Monthly for September, 1877.

To Mr. Sellers we are also indebted for a collection of flint arrow-points and knives which he made to illustrate the methods of manufacture of chipped flint-implements, about which he has published a full account in the report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1885, Pt. 1, p. 871.

Package of Indian paint obtained from a Tonta Apache in Arizona. Presented by Mr. James Seaver, Cambridge.

Natural stone used as a pestle by the Flat-head Indians, Montana. Presented by Mr. W. Hudson Stephens, Lowville, N. Y.

Collection of potsherds, cut pieces of hematite, and chipped flint-implements of various kinds, found on an ancient village site near Lexington, Mo. Presented by Mr. William Winkler, Lexington.

An important collection, consisting of several chipped stone-points, obsidian knives, several forms of iron spear-points and bronze knives, a copper button, musical instrument, snuff boxes made of wood and of bone, sulphur box made of wood, pipe made of wood and lead, stone spindle-whorls, and native fibre and rope, from various places principally in East Siberia. Many of these specimens are of great archaeological importance and of prehistoric date; others were in use by the inhabitants. Collected by Mr. George A. Frost, of Cambridge, during his travels in Siberia and by him presented to the Museum. Mr. Frost has also given a volume, printed in Russian, containing many plates of the prehistoric implements found in Siberia.

An interesting collection of ancient Egyptian objects from tombs, consisting of several gold, bronze, glass and porcelain articles; mummy-cloth with hieroglyphics; a number of paper squeezes of figures and inscriptions, also several ancient coins found in Egypt; a piece of Persian cloth, and the fibrous bark of a tree from the Soudan. Collected and presented by Dr. Grant Bey, Cairo, Egypt.

Models in plaster of the great monolithic doorway at Tlahuauaco, near lake Titicaca, Bolivia, also models of large carved stones from the ancient ruins at Pumapungo near lake Titicaca. These models are from measurements and drawings which Dr. A. Stibel personally made and were kindly sent to the Museum by Dr. Stibel at the
suggestion of Mrs. Nuttall while she was in Dresden. They form an instructive addition to our Peruvian collection.

A sculptured stone from the ancient ruin at Ake, fragments of animal bones from the walls of the ancient buildings at Labnah and Chuncatzin; potsherds and stone chips from the same ruins and from Kabah, potsherds from the cave of Flor-Tun, and from the cement on the sides and bottom of a cistern on the mound south of "Charnay's Tennis Court," Yucatan. This collection was made by Messrs. Charles P. and Ernest W. Bowditch during their trip to Yucatan the past winter, and is of particular importance owing to the care taken to obtain specimens unquestionably connected with the ruins.

To the same gentlemen we are also indebted for a number of the small terra-cotta human and animal heads, also spindle-whorls of terra-cotta, chipped points of obsidian, a point made of bone, and several grinding stones, picked up on the Pyramid of Cholula, and a collection of similar objects from the fields about the great Pyramid at Teotihuacan, Mexico. They also brought to the Museum two fine stone celts collected on the Island of Cozumel, and one from an excavation on the mound at Labnah, collected by Mr. E. H. Thompson, U. S. Consul at Merida, and given by him to Capt. Teobert Maler, who was so kind as to send them to the Museum.

Mr. Ernest W. Bowditch also gave a bag made of maguey fibre, from Yucatan.

Dr. C. C. Abbott has added many interesting specimens to his unrivaled collection of stone implements from the Delaware valley. Among them are many argillite implements belonging to the middle period of occupation of the valley, and several paleolithic implements found in place at various depths in the Trenton gravel. Three of these are large, thin, flake-like forms which were found together in the gravel.

Dr. Abbott has also sent us a gouge-like implement of peculiar form, which he obtained in Mercer Co., N. J.

To Richard M. Abbott we are indebted for a paleolithic implement which he found four feet below the surface in the Columbia gravel, which Mr. McGee regards as the older deposit on which the Trenton rests. This is the first implement unquestionably from this older gravel at Trenton and it may be that it was a surface specimen which was buried by chance. It is of the same character.
as some found in the Trenton gravel. Similar implements have been found on the ploughed fields over the older gravel, indicating, as Dr. Abbott has pointed out, that the older gravel bluffs were likely the places of habitation of palaeolithic men whose implements were buried from time to time as the gradual deposition of the Trenton gravel took place.

During a trip to Ohio and Kentucky in June, 1887, in company with Dr. Metz and Mr. Low of Madisonville, Ohio, and Mr. Bierbower and the late Dr. Taylor of Maysville, Ky., I made a general survey of a number of ancient village sites, mounds and earthworks on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, from Maysville up the river to the noted "Portsmouth works," a series of mounds and embankments extending for some distance along the river at Portsmouth, Ohio, and on the opposite shore of Kentucky. During this trip we collected specimens from the several village-sites, and Mr. Bierbower added an interesting lot, from Vanceburg, Ky., to the collection of which mention was made in the last report. He also gave to the Museum a singular object, chipped out of quartz crystal, somewhat resembling the form of a small turtle, which was found on the Ohio shore, in Adams Co.

During the year I have catalogued several small lots of specimens obtained by Dr. C. L. Metz during our explorations in the Little Miami valley the past few years. These consist of numerous stone implements found on the surface at several places in the valley, implements of bone and stone, and fragments of pottery from old village-sites on the East Fork of the Little Miami. Also numerous specimens and portions of human skeletons from stone graves on Mr. H. Kendall's farm, and objects from the vicinity of the graves; also from several burial mounds on the farms of Dr. Spence, Mi. Cahoon, Mi. States and Mr. Pollock, and samples of burnt earth from a singular embankment about which we shall make further explorations. During these explorations Dr. Metz was assisted by his brother, Mi. Julius Metz, and for part of the time was accompanied by Mr. John Cone Kimball, who took a number of photographs of the mounds and of several singular burial places.

We are also indebted to Dr. Metz for an ornamented portion of a pottery vessel from a mound in the St. Francis valley, Ark., and for a fragment of a pottery vessel found at Moccasin Bend, near Chattanooga, Tenn. This last is of special interest as the ornament impressed upon it is of similar design to that on the famous
“Cincinnati Tablet,” which, possibly, may have been used as a stamp.

When Miss Alice C. Fletcher was in Alaska, two years since, she obtained for the Museum a number of instructive objects from the Indians of the vicinity of Sitka and on Kodiak Island. She also obtained the skull and dried hands of an Aleutian “Medicine Man,” and a few objects from the cave at Unalaska explored and described by Mr. W. H. Dall. We are also indebted to Miss Fletcher for two Indian dolls representing a man and woman of the Winnebagos, and for a bread-pan and roller made of catlinite by Grayface, a Yankton Sioux.

About 800 entries in the catalogue were required to record the collection, obtained for a moderate sum, from the Rev Samuel Lockwood of Freehold, N. J., a collection of particular importance in supplementing the Abbott collection from the vicinity of Trenton.

Over thirty years ago Mr. Lockwood investigated the great shell-heap at Keypot and was the first to call attention to its character. This shell-heap, with many of the objects from it, was afterwards described by Dr. Rau and has become historical in American archaeology. From this large refuse pile the most important part of the Lockwood collection was obtained. In addition, there are many stone implements from various places in Monmouth, Middlesex, Mercer and Ocean counties. Among them are several paleolithic implements, and a large number of argillite points, found under peculiar conditions and showing a degree of weathering which is conclusive evidence of their extreme antiquity. As the shell-heap at Keypot, once covering a mile or more in length along a narrow strip bordered upon one side by the ocean and on the other by Raritan Bay, is entirely obliterated, it is of importance that the materials obtained from it are now in the Museum for comparison with our very extensive collections from the shellheaps of New England. The fact that at certain places on this narrow strip between the bay and the sea the prevailing implements were of argillite and of great antiquity has a peculiar significance in connection with those from Trenton, and again points to an intermediate period between the paleolithic and the late Indian occupation of New Jersey. The collection also contains three Indian canoes from Monmouth Co., and a few objects from various places beyond the immediate region of Keyport. Mr. Lockwood has a considerable number of field notes, made during his long continued explorations of the vicinity.
of Keypolt, and it is his intention to prepare a full account of his observations and of the collection, for publication by the Museum.

In the list of officers given in connection with the last report it will be noticed that the name of Mr. Hibborne T. Cresson of Philadelphia is given as a special assistant in the field. Mr. Cresson, while studying abroad, became interested in the archaeology of France and Switzerland, and while at home has devoted his leisure time to a study of American archaeology, upon which he has published several important papers. About 1870 his attention was called to the existence of stakes or piles, observed by a fisherman, in the mud at the mouth of Naaman's creek, a small tributary of the Delaware river. Circumstances at the time did not permit of more than a hasty examination and the taking of a photograph of the locality. It was not until Mr. Cresson's return from France, in 1880, that means were furnished, by a gentleman of Philadelphia, to prosecute the work. His examinations soon led to the discovery of three distinct localities, near to each other, which he designated Stations A, B and C, and around which were found a very important and instructive collection of stone implements, a few points and fragments of bone and a human tooth. At one station, a number of fragments of rude pottery were found, and at this were obtained the several pile-ends now in the Museum. This collection he has generously given to the Museum and proposes soon to prepare a full account of his discoveries for our publication. We are also much indebted to Mr. A. B. Huey of Philadelphia for a number of specimens which he obtained while with Mr. Cresson during the examination of Station B, and to Mr. W. R. Thompson of Philadelphia, for several potsherds and a large stone maul with a hole drilled through it, from the same station.

When we recall that this is the first indication in North America of anything even remotely resembling the crannogelike structures of the European bogs, the importance of Mr. Cresson's labors will be appreciated, and we are fortunate in having his cooperation in the work of the Museum; a cooperation which he states he freely gives from his appreciation of the objects and methods of the Museum. I do not wish in any way to forestall the publication of Mr.

1 Since this report was presented Mr. Cresson has given to the Museum a valuable collection obtained during his exploration of a cave-shelter in Delaware in 1888, of which further mention will be made in the next report.

2 In using this term, Mr. Cresson particularly states that he does not intend to imply that the occupants of these river-stations differed from the peoples inhabiting other portions of the Delaware valley at corresponding times.
Cresson's paper, but as the specimens are now exhibited in the Museum it is proper to allude to their importance in the study of the periods of occupation of the Atlantic coast. The discovery by Mr. Cresson of the fact that at only one station pottery occurs and, also, that at this station the stone implements are largely of jasper and quartz, with few of argillite, while at the two other stations many rude stone implements are associated with chipped points of argillite, with few of jasper and other flint-like material, is of great interest in connection with the specimens collected by Dr. Abbott and Mr. Lockwood in New Jersey, to which I have alluded.

In connection with his studies of the river-stations, Mr. Cresson has examined the peat marshes and land along the shore of the Delaware and has obtained stone implements from various points, both personally and by interesting friends and residents in the work he was engaged upon. He has also made a collection to show the character and relation of the peat to the river deposits, and in various ways has made a thorough study of the connection of the river-stations with the early inhabitants of the shore. All the specimens thus collected have been given to the Museum. We have thus received from Mr. Charles A. Rutter a collection of stone implements from the marshes and mud flats between Naaman's Creek and Edgemoor, Del., from Mr. George G. Lobdell a grooved stone axe from near the mouth of Christiana Creek, Del., two perforated "ceremomal stones" from near Edgemoor, Del., also several fragments of pottery obtained from the peat near the Lobdell Car Works at Christiana Creek, Del., and nearly all of the lot of large chipped implements of argillite found under several feet of peat near the Lobdell Car Works, of which we had previously obtained three specimens from Mr. Lobdell, as mentioned in a former report.

Mr. Cresson's investigations have also been carried on in relation to the palaeolithic implements found in the gravel, and he has been so fortunate as to discover two specimens in situ in the older gravel near Claymont, Newcastle Co., Del. He also, in company with Mr. Thompson, made a visit to Indiana and examined the gravel on White river above Medora in Jackson Co. Here he was so fortunate as to find a large palaeolithic implement of grey flint, in place in the gravel of the bluff of the east fork of White river. A rudely chipped-implement, probably of later date, was also found.
in the gravel about a mile distant from the first, and was presented to the Museum by Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Cresson has prepared a full account, which will soon be printed, of the discovery of these implements; in the meanwhile, it is only necessary to call attention to the importance of these discoveries in relation to the distribution of palæolithic man in America. The value of our material for this purpose cannot be overestimated, containing as it does nearly all the implements known from the New Jersey gravels, in the Abbott and Lockwood collections, the two specimens from Delaware and one from Indiana in the Cresson collection, the two from Ohio found by Dr. Metz, and the Babbitt collection from Minnesota. For comparison with these we have numerous specimens from the gravels of France and England.

Mr. Cresson was with us for several days unpacking the important collection he had given to the Museum.

During the winter Dr. Abbott, who was familiar with the Lockwood collection and the localities whence it was obtained, came to Cambridge for the purpose of unpacking and ass sorting the collection, and also to arrange the additional material he had added to the collection bearing his name.

Miss Fletcher and Mrs. Nuttall, two other of our valued collaborators, have also visited the Museum during the year in connection with their respective studies.

We have been honored by calls from many distinguished archaeologists and ethnologists, and the number of persons, including large parties, and classes from schools in various places, visiting the Museum has increased during the year.

An evening meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences was held at the Museum, and two of the medical societies have each held a meeting in our halls. It was my pleasure to ad-

1 Since this report was put in type I have seen the paper by Mr. McGee, published in the Popular Science Monthly for November, 1880, upon Palæolithic Man in America. This article contains a clear and concise statement of the geological conditions under which palæolithic man was living in the Mississippi Valley and eastward to the Atlantic coast, and it is an important contribution to the history of early man in America. There are a few statements, however, which would never have been made by Mr. McGee had he seen the collections in this Museum before writing his paper, and of one I feel called upon to take notice. The author states that the artificial character of the specimens found by Miss Babcock has been questioned, and he speaks of them as "quartz-chips." Had he seen the Babock collection in the Museum he would not have spoken of the specimens as simple "quartz-chips," nor could he have doubted the artificial character of the ovate implements of quartz which are identical in shape with some of the same material from the Trenton gravels.
dress each of these bodies, and I have also had two special evening gatherings in the Museum, when I have given an account of the results which have been obtained by our several explorations. Allusion is made to these various meetings simply to call your attention to the methods by which the Museum is made useful, and the facts gathered by its workers are made known to others. A knowledge of American archaeology is thus diffused through the community, which, next to obtaining the facts, is an important object of the Museum. I have also accepted various invitations to lecture in Boston and vicinity, in New Hampshire, and in several places in Ohio, during the past year.

Acting in accordance with the vote of the Board of Trustees at a meeting last spring, the first number of our new publication has been printed and is now ready to be issued. This is a paper by Mrs. Nuttall, giving the results of her investigations relating to an elaborate piece of feather-work which was sent from Mexico at the time of its conquest by Cortés, probably by Cortés himself, and now preserved in the Imperial Museum of Vienna. While Mrs. Nuttall gives a full and detailed description of this interesting relic of old Mexico she also brings her remarkable knowledge of Mexican hieroglyphs, or picture-writing, to bear upon a variety of subjects in connection with the customs of the Mexicans at the time of Montezuma. This paper is accompanied by three colored plates, and will be found to be an important and interesting contribution to early Mexican history.

The series of papers, of which this is the first, is entitled "Archaeological and Ethnological Papers of the Peabody Museum." The numbers are to be issued as occasions occur and our means will permit, of uniform, octavo page with the Annual Reports, and will be paged consecutively to the end of a volume. It is hoped that a sufficient number of subscriptions will be received to authorize the frequent publication of the Museum Papers, of which we have already several in manuscript and others in course of preparation.

The late Professor Bard, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was, for many years, at least an annual visitor to our Museum in which he took a great interest from the day of its foundation. Appreciating its work he made an agreement with Professor Gray, who was a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution as well as a Trustee of the Museum, that the first series of duplicates of the archaeological and ethnological objects under his charge in the great National Museum at Washington, should be reserved for our
Museum until the time should come when we had room to receive and arrange them. This agreement was also in part due to the fact that in several archaeological explorations by the Smithsonian Institution the Peabody Museum had cooperated and furnished funds from time to time. In accordance with this arrangement I made a visit to Washington in April, 1887, for the purpose of assisting in selecting such duplicates as would fill gaps in our own collection. At this time Professor Bard conferred with Professor Goode, the Director of the National Museum, and gave the necessary authority for carrying out the plan so long contemplated, and most heartily was I welcomed by Professor Goode, who personally and through Professor Mason, the Curator in charge of the ethnological department of the Museum, at once facilitated the examination and selection of such duplicates as I wished to secure. Unfortunately, I was called home before the examination had progressed far, but Professor Mason continued his kindly efforts and having learned what we specially desired he made a careful selection to fill some of our gaps.

Returning to Washington the April following, I was pleased to find that Professor Langley, the successor to our lamented friend as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was, equally with Professor Goode, desirous of carrying out the arrangements and plans of Professor Bard in relation to this Museum. Professor Mason’s valuable services were again enlisted for several days. As a result of these visits and the personal interest taken by Professors Goode and Mason and the assistants in the department, we have obtained a very important addition to our collection of objects illustrative of the tribes of the eastern Arctic regions and of the northwestern portion of America; regions from which we had very little of importance, except the Fast collection secured during the time of my predecessor. Various other objects were also obtained from the duplicates of basketry and other groups which Professor Mason had worked up in his thorough and instructive manner and upon several of which he has published most noteworthy papers. We are thus able to illustrate in our Museum the various points which Professor Mason has elucidated during his studies of the large amount of material at his command. The cordial relations thus existing between the National Museum and our own can but prove beneficial to both, and working together we can, by mutual assistance and interchange of duplicates, do much toward increasing our knowledge of the peoples of America. This cooperation I am
sure will meet with your hearty approval, and we cannot be too grateful for the interest taken by our two lamented friends which made it possible.

Mr. Carr has kindly prepared the items for an index of the third volume of the Annual Reports, which is now in type.

In relation to the library of the Museum it is only necessary to state that we receive many anthropological books and papers by gift from the authors, and numerous serials and publications of societies regularly by exchange. As in former years, these have been catalogued at the General Library of the University and the titles are printed in the University Bulletin. The total additions during the year are 40 volumes, 57 pamphlets, 158 serials and publications of societies, 255 additions from 103 individuals, societies and journals.

During the year fifty-one volumes of journals and transactions of societies have been bound.

As the University Library purchases about every anthropological work of importance which is not received by the Museum, we are seldom called upon to expend any of our limited income in this direction, and the system of duplicate catalogue cards printed by the University Library and issued under the direction of Mr. Winsor to the branch libraries to which the titles pertain, enables us to keep in our library catalogue a reference to all works upon anthropology added to the General University Library or any of the departmental libraries. This system is a most important help to students and is a great saving of time and money to the several departments of the University, for which we can not be too thankful to Mr. Winsor for inaugurating.

Writing this report, as I am now, in a tent pitched close to the cliff overlooking the beautiful Brush Creek valley, upon the recently acquired property of the Museum in Adams Co., Ohio, I must, in closing, say a few words about the great earthwork known as the Serpent Mound, which it has become the duty of the Trustees of the Museum to preserve with the same care given to objects of smaller size within the walls of the Museum. This great relic of an ancient people is rapidly attaining the appearance it had a quarter of a century ago, before the plough of the white man had denuded its surface of the protecting sod. In a few years more the thick blue-grass will again close over its surface and protect it from rain and wind and the ice of winter. Its smooth banks will then cease to
be grooved and cut away, while the provisions made for draining off the water, which necessarily accumulates in several of the turns and coils during heavy storms, will prevent the banks from being flooded. A gravelled walk around the earthwork adds to its protection and allows the many visitors to walk about without trampling upon it. A fence, in which there is a single turnstile, surrounds three sides of the elevated portion of the park upon which are situated the serpent and the oval work in front of its jaws; the fourth side is a precipitous cliff nearly a hundred feet in height. The rest of the upland portion of the park, over sixty acres, has been cleared of briars and underbrush, and native trees and bushes have been planted here and there. The grass-seed sown last year is already showing good results in forming a sod. The winding road through the park is gravelled and hard, and a gravelled path extends from the serpent to the spring and the picnic grove at the opposite corner of the park, along which many trees have been planted. A fence made of locust posts and oak boards has been put up along the pike and on portions of the other boundaries of the park, and the owners of the adjoining land have both promised to build their portions of the fence at an early day. The whole place is thus in good condition and well cared for, and is highly appreciated by the hundreds who visit it weekly during the pleasant season.

It was with great pleasure that I noticed that, with the exception of writing names upon every available sign or board, no damage of any kind had been done since my leaving the place a year ago, and this speaks well for the appreciation of the people, for since that time several thousands have been on the grounds, and large gatherings have been held here. In itself it has proved to have had a remarkable influence, and to my mind it is a splendid illustration of the use of such public places in educating and adding refinement of thought to a community. Not a tree nor a sapling has been cut, nor a shot fired on the premises since the notices were put up a year ago, and all who visit the place are charmed with it and ready to do their part to protect it. Mr. William Wal-

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1For the information of visitors from a distance I will state that the best way to reach the Park is from Cincinnati, thence by rail over the Ohio and Northwestern road to Peebles, where carriages can be had at a moderate price, and a pleasant drive of about an hour over a good pike brings one to the Park; or from Cincinnati by rail to Hillsboro, and an equally pleasant drive of about three hours to the Park. Within sight of the Serpent Mound, Mr. F. M. Stultz has fitted up a house for the reception of visitors, where good meals and clean rooms can be had.
lace has been employed for the past year to care for the park and has been faithful and earnest in his duties. It is now in such order that a good crop of hay will probably be had next season, which will go far towards paying for the care of the place. As the park is exempt from taxation by the special law passed by the legislature of Ohio last March, thanks to the interest taken by Mr. M. C. Read of Hudson, Ohio, we have every reason to believe that our efforts to preserve this unique ancient monument will be no drain upon our resources. The purchase and preservation of this important monument of another race already has been the means of securing a far-reaching interest in the works of those who preceded the white race in the occupation of America, and is also having an effect in elevating and cultivating the people. What more can we, and those who so generously aided us, ask as the results of our efforts?

But we have more; for we have discovered many facts pointing conclusively to considerable antiquity in the occupation of the region about the Serpent Mound. We know, historically, that a hundred years ago the region was inhabited by Indians, and we have found graves that probably belong to that, or immediately preceding, time and we have also found another class of burials having every indication of far greater antiquity. Here upon the Serpent Mound Park, the property of the Museum, and not far from the Serpent, are three burial-mounds with two entirely different methods of burial. Here are a village-site and a burial-place occupying the same area. A recent and an early period are everywhere evident as the exploration goes on. Everything relating to the construction of the great earthwork points to antiquity. The signs of the later occupation of the region about it have nothing remarkable, simple ash-beds where the dwellings stood; burials in the black soil, with or without protecting stones about the graves; no elaborate structures or indications of special ceremonies in connection with the burial of the dead, intumacive burials in a conical burial mound. Everything on the one hand pointing to a recent and not long continued abode upon the spot; on the other hand, antiquity and special ceremonies. A conical mound of considerable size, erected as a monument over the body of a single person buried after some great ceremony in connection with fire, another mound under which were four graves, one deep down in the clay under many large stones, three others over this with large stones about the graves and over them, and a mound of earth over all, in another instance
a grave deep in the clay, with flat stones at the bottom upon which the body was placed, and over the body many large stones, covered by the black soil of recent formation, and in this black soil, over the stones, a grave of the later period; in another place under the black and recent soil, stones irregularly placed upon the clay, marking graves, or places where fires were made; two and three feet under these once surface-piles of stones, the graves, with skeletons so far decayed that only fragments could be secured, in several instances only the outlines of the bones could be traced in the clay; in some cases the bones in part were preserved by the infiltration of iron, and the crevices in the clay about the bones were filled with limonite, all showing great antiquity in contrast to the more recent burials; and these older burials made in connection with ceremonies during which fire played an important part, as shown by the burial of ashes and burnt materials with the bodies, and also by the stone fireplaces near the graves. In several of these ancient graves, objects were found similar to those which we have obtained in the ancient mounds of other parts of the state. In the recent graves, with the skeletons just under the recent black soil, only now and then an arrowpoint of flint or a stone celt, with fragments of rude pottery such as are distributed over the surface of the village-site. In the ancient graves not a fragment of pottery was found. In one of the oldest graves containing two skeletons were nearly fifty stone implements and several ornaments, among them one cut out of a crystal of galena.

Of the two periods, our explorations have shown that it can hardly be questioned but that the Serpent Mound was built by the people of the first, that it was connected with their beliefs and their ceremonies, and that in its sacred precincts some of their dead were buried.

This seems to be the legitimate conclusion reached by our work to this time. I shall still have time for further explorations before leaving this interesting spot, and there is much to be done in the immediate vicinity another year.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. Putnam, Curator.

Serpent Mound Park,
Adams Co., Ohio,
Sept. 27, 1868.
TO THE FRIENDS OF AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY.

The remarkable success of the explorations which have been carried on under the auspices of the Museum, resulting in the accumulation of a large amount of material and of information relating to the prehistoric times of our country of far-reaching importance, justifies the solicitation of further aid that the work in the Ohio valley may be carried to completion. Attention to the following brief statement is therefore earnestly requested.

For over seven years the explorations in the Ohio valley have been prosecuted by the aid of contributions received from friends from time to time. At an average cost of about a thousand dollars a year, material has been secured which has made the Museum collection more important than any other for the comparative study of the peoples who formerly inhabited the great Ohio valley; a collection already beyond price and one that never can be duplicated, and which as time goes on will greatly increase in importance.

The glacial gravels have been searched in the Little Miami valley, and the implements lost by preglacial man have been found, as in the Delaware valley, buried in the gravel. This would seem to give a minimum antiquity of man's existence in the Ohio valley, and presumably to the south of it, from eight to ten thousand years, as recently determined by geologists. From that time, when man was the contemporary of the mastodon and the mammoth, to the settlement of the region by our own race, successive peoples have inhabited the valley.

Our explorations have brought to light considerable evidence to show that after the rivers cut their way through the glacial gravels and formed their present channels, leaving great alluvial plains upon which the primeval forests had not yet encroached, a race of men with short, broad heads reached the valley from the southwest and established their towns, often surrounded by great earth embankments, upon these alluvial plains. Here they cultivated the land and raised crops of corn and vegetables, became skilled artisans in stone and the native metals, in shell and terracotta, making weapons and ornaments and utensils of various kinds. Here were their places of worship, their fixed places for burning certain of their dead, whose ashes were buried in elaborately made graves.
sometimes in cemeteries where the bodies of others of their dead, not burnt, were placed in similar graves, or, in some instances, over the remains of their distinguished dead erected monuments of earth, often elaborately constructed. Here we have found upon altars of clay, where cremation had probably taken place, offerings of the most precious possessions of the people, ornaments by the thousands thrown upon the fire. Over the altars were strangely constructed mounds of earth, which must have taken an immense amount of labor. Upon the hills near by we have explored their places of refuge, or fortified towns.

In the same valleys we have found the village sites and burial places of another race; the long, narrow-headed people from the north, who can be traced from the Pacific to the Atlantic, extending down both coasts and sending their branches towards the interior, meeting the short-headed southern race here and there. In the great Ohio valley we have found places of contact and mixture of the two races, and have made out much of interest telling of conflict and of defeat, of the conquered and the conquerors.

Points to which comparatively little importance was attached at the beginning of our explorations have now become fraught with meaning, and experience has been a wonderful teacher. We feel that we are upon the threshold of greater discoveries. We have found, after years of careful search, a great burial place of the mound-building people of the Ohio valley, the exploration of which we are confident will yield important results, but the graves are deep in the gravel, under the black soil and clay, and it is expensive and laborious work to carry on the explorations. We have also discovered extensive sites of former settlements, sites which should be examined foot by foot before the plough and the hog obliterate further surface indications. We have found so much which has told the story of the past that it is most desirable to fill in the missing portions, which our experience tells us can be largely accomplished by patient search.

The material now in the Museum, resulting from these explorations in Ohio, will show, when arranged in the addition to the building now in progress of construction, how fruitful have been the researches; and the remarkable works of art and the great collection of objects illustrating the life, condition, and customs of the ancient peoples of the Ohio valley will prove of the first importance in the comparative study of the races of America.
From time to time, in the Annual Reports, brief statements of progress of the explorations have been made to show to those who have aided in the work what has been accomplished by their assistance. A full report is in progress which will be published with several hundred illustrations, but it is of the first scientific importance that the report should contain the results of the completed work in the Little Miami valley, if it is possible to accomplish that desirable end.

The Museum, in connection with its explorations, has been the means of exciting an interest in the preservation of important ancient monuments in the country, and, thanks to the aid of the ladies and gentlemen of Boston, one of the most important of all, the great Serpent Mound, has been secured and now, in a beautiful park of over sixty acres, is preserved for the benefit of future generations. This act of preservation has been far reaching in its results, and has brought about a change throughout the country in regard to the ancient works, which will lead to many others being preserved. The legislature of Ohio, in acknowledgment of what has been done for the state, has passed a law exempting the land in the park from taxation, with severe penalties in case of vandalism. The law will also apply to all other ancient monuments in the state that may be similarly preserved. Thus the Museum has been the means of bringing about the first law enacted for the protection of the ancient monuments of this country.

Our methods of thorough exploration have set an example which others are following, so that American archaeology can no longer be regarded as consisting of an indiscriminate collection of relics of the past.

From this brief statement of what the Museum has been able to accomplish by means of the aid which has heretofore been given for the work in Ohio, it is hoped that the importance and the worth of the investigations will be appreciated and will lead to further contributions in aid of continuing the work, now suspended for lack of funds, at a time when every week's delay will make it more difficult to resume. Delay now will also deprive the Museum of its well-earned right of completing an important work in a thorough manner, in a field where others not so well qualified, or with selfish ends alone in view, are waiting the chance to slip in and take advantage of what we have discovered.
Five thousand dollars are needed for the expenses of this year and next. Will it not be contributed in part at once that the work may go on during the present season?

Respectfully presented,

F. W. Putnam,
Curator of the Museum and Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology in Harvard University.

The Trustees of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, in connection with Harvard University, cordially concur in commending the foregoing appeal of their Curator to the liberal consideration of the friends of American Archaeology.

Robert C. Winthrop, Chairman,
Henry Wheatland,
Francis C. Lowell,
Stephen Salisbury,
Samuel H. Scudder,
Joseph Lovering,

Trustees.

Cambridge, Mass., July 12, 1888.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Francis C. Lowell, Treasurer of the Museum, 50 State St., Boston, or by the Curator at Cambridge.

Immediate answers to this appeal, which was sent to those friends who had before contributed in aid of the explorations, were received from several ladies and gentlemen, and explorations were carried on from the last of August to the first part of October, in the Serpent Mound Park, with the results referred to in the preceding Report. The sums given by the generous donors, who
thus again responded to our call for assistance, are mentioned in
the cash account of the Curator, printed in this Report.

It is most earnestly hoped that further contributions will be sent
in at an early day, in order that arrangements may be made for
taking the field early in the spring and carrying on the work in
several places in the Ohio valley without interruption. Without
farther aid this important work will have to be suspended, as it is
impossible to apply any of the very limited income of the Museum
to this purpose. It is sincerely hoped that this statement will
induce all friends of American archaeological research, who are
willing to give their aid to the work, to send their much needed con-
tributions to the Treasurer or the Curator.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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

The Treasurer respectfully presents the following Report —

### Income Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Dec 3 Received int $200 U. S. coupon 4's (Oct coupon)</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Jan 1</td>
<td>$40,000 Pueblo and Arik Valley R R 7's</td>
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<td>Jan 1</td>
<td>$200 U S coupon 4's (Jan. coupon)</td>
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<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>$62,000 Chic., Buil and Quincy R R 4's</td>
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<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>$54,000 Kansas and Missouri R R 5's</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>$43,000 Pueblo and Aik Valley R R 7's</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug 1</td>
<td>$62,000 Chic., Buil and Quincy R R 4's</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Aug 1</td>
<td>$54,000 Kansas and Missouri R R 5's</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sept 25</td>
<td>$200 United States coupon 4's (April and July coupons)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
<td>On deposit in New England Trust Co</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Building Fund)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$8,311.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Dec 3. Pald F W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Museum Fund</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>F W. Putnam, Curator, on account of</td>
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<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>F W Putnam, Curator, on account of</td>
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<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>F W. Putnam, Curator, on account of</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feb 1 Deposited in New England Trust Co, on account of Building Fund</td>
<td>690.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>July 1. Pald F W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Museum Fund</td>
<td>1,248.29</td>
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<td>July 1.</td>
<td>F W Putnam, Curator, on account of</td>
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<td>July 1.</td>
<td>for Safe in Union Safe Deposit Vaults</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Aug 1.</td>
<td>F W. Putnam, Curator, on account of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Aug 1.</td>
<td>F W Putnam, Curator, on account of</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sept 25</td>
<td>F W. Putnam, Curator, on account of</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oct 1. Interest allowed to accumulate in New England Trust Co (Building Fund)</td>
<td>43.43</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>$8,311.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Building Fund

Amount as per last account $61,741 77
Interest on deposit in N E Trust Co 699.00
Cash rec'd for $16,000 Pueblo and Aik Valley R R 18,919.09

Sold $16,000 Pueblo and Aik Valley R R 7's 38,129.81
Paid for addition, mason's work 8,904.00
" " " carpenter's work 7,125.00
" " " plumber's work 347.00
" " " copper 100# 1,000.00
" " " heating 1,200.00
" " " sundries 69.18

$27,571.99

Balance $43,819.30

The Building Fund now amounts to $43,819.30
" Professor 45,241.13
" Museum 45,241.13

$134,301.55

FRANCIS C. LOWELL,
Treasurer.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 1, 1888.

The undersigned has examined the securities of the Museum and the accounts of the Treasurer, and finds the condition of the Institution to be correctly stated above.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Auditor.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 21, 1888.
CASH ACCOUNT OF THE CURATOR.

1867-8.

Dr.

Balance on hand from last account .......... $1,336 94
Received from Francis C Lowell, Treasurer .......... 7,542 00
" " Express refunded ............... 60
" " " In Memoriam" ...... 500 00
" " Robert C Winthrop, Boston .......... 100 00
" " Stephen Salisbury, Worcester .......... 500 09
" " Miss Esther Hartman, New York ...... 100 00
" " Wm Lilly, Manch Chunk .......... 50 00
" " James B Rogers, Boston .......... 5 40
" " J H Wolcott, " ................ 25 00
" " Mrs J H Wolcott, " ........ 25 00
" " Miss M A Wales, " ........ 50 00
" " Miss A C Lowell, " ........ 100 00
" " Geo O Shattuck, " ........ 25 00
" " Mrs N E Bayles, New York .......... 25 00
" " N E Telephone & Telegraph Co. .......... 25 00

--- $10,446 69

Cr

Paid as per vouchers numbered

1 Cases, stock and labor, .................... $580 00
2 Wooden trays ................................ 49 63
3 Special explorations and collections ........ $1,586 15
4 Publications, including 2nd report ........ 115 14
5 Photographic materials and printing photographs ........ 20 16
6 Drawing and engraving ................... 28 95
7 Library, cards, subscriptions, binding .... 53 63
8 Water tax ....... 25 00
9 Fuel and gas ....................... 197 05
10 Repairs on building and incidentals .... 40 02
11 Postage, express, telephone, telegraph .... 297 87
12 Extra assistance ..................... 30 50
13 Incidents, Museum ................ 72 25
14 Salaries ..................... 4,475 55

Balance, cash on hand to new account .......... 2,475 30

--- $10,445 69

The undersigned, Auditor, has examined the vouchers of Professor Putnam's account, and finds the foregoing statement to agree therewith.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Auditor

Cambridge, Oct. 23, 1868.
TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE

PEABODY MUSEUM

OF

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

IN CONNECTION WITH
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF
HARVARD COLLEGE, 1889 AND 1890.

Vol. IV. Nos. 3, 4.

CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
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VOL. IV. NOS. 3, 4.

CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
1891.
To the President and Fellows of Harvard College —

The Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University, here-with respectfully communicate to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, as their Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Reports, the reports of their Curator and Treasurer covering the college years, 1888–90, accompanied by an abstract from the Records of the Board. Abstracts of these reports were sent to President Eliot on Nov. 19, 1889, and Dec. 2, 1890.

ROBERT C WINTHROP,
HENRY WHEATLAND,
FRANCIS C. LOWELL,
FREDERICK W PUTNAM,
STEPHEN SALISBURY,
SAMUEL H SCUDDER,
JOSEPH LOVERING

Cambridge, Mass
April 16, 1891.
PEABODY MUSEUM

OF

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

IN CONNECTION WITH

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

FOUNDED BY GEORGE PEABODY, OCTOBER 8, 1866

TRUSTEES.

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP, Boston, 1866 Chairman

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Quincy, 1866, resigned, 1881, deceased, 1886

FRANCIS PEABODY, Salem, 1866, deceased, 1867

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester, 1866, deceased, 1884 Treasurer, 1866-81

ASA GRAY, Cambridge, 1866, deceased, 1888 Pro tempore Curator of the Museum, 1874

JEFFRIES WYMAN, Cambridge, 1866, deceased, 1874 Curator of the Museum, 1875

GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, Salem, 1866, resigned, 1876 Secretary, 1866-73

HENRY WHITELAND, Salem, 1867 Successor to Francis Peabody, as President of the Essex Institute. Secretary, 1873-

THOMAS T BOUVÉ, Boston, 1874-80 Successor to Jeffries Wyman, as President of the Boston Society of Natural History

THEODORE LYMAN, Brookline, 1876, resigned, 1887 Successor to George Peabody Russell, by election Treasurer, 1881-82

SAMUEL HUBBARD SCudder, Cambridge, 1880-87 Successor to Thomas T Bouvé, as President of the Boston Society of Natural History.

JOHN C PHILLIPS, Boston, 1881, deceased, 1885 Successor to Charles F Adams, by election Treasurer, 1882-85

GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, Worcester, 1884-87 Successor to Stephen Salisbury, as President of the American Antiquarian Society

FRANCIS CABOT LOWELL, Boston, 1885 Successor to John C Phillips by election Treasurer, 1885-

FREDERICK WARD PUTNAM, Cambridge, 1887 Successor to Samuel H Scudder, as President of the Boston Society of Natural History Curator of the Museum, 1875-

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Worcester, 1887 Successor to George F Hoar, as President of the American Antiquarian Society

SAMUEL HUBBARD SCudder, Cambridge, 1887 Successor to Theodore Lyman, by election

JOSEPH LOVERING, Cambridge, 1888 Successor to Asa Gray, as President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences

(65)
OFFICERS OF THE MUSEUM AND
SPECIAL ASSISTANTS.

FREDERICK WARD PUTNAM, Peabody Professor of American Archeology
and Ethnology in Harvard University, Curator, 1875–
LUCIEN CARR, Assistant, 1875, Assistant Curator, 1877–
CHARLES C ABBOTT, Trenton, N. J, Assistant in the Field, 1875–89
MISS JANE SMITH, Assistant in the Museum, 1878–
EDWARD E CHICK, Assistant in charge of the Building, 1878–
EARL FLINT, Rivas, Nicaragua, Assistant in the Field, 1879–
CHARLES L MEYER, Madisonville, Ohio, Assistant in the Field, 1890–
MISS ALICE C FLETCHER, Special Assistant in American Ethnology, 1882–
Holder of the THAW FELLOWSHIP, 1890–
MISS CORDELIA ADELAIDE STUDLEY, Student Assistant 1882–86, deceased, 1887
JOHN CONE KIMBALL, Student Assistant, 1883–87
MRS ZELIA NUTTALL, Special Assistant in Mexican Archeology, 1886–
MISS ALICE E PUTNAM, Assistant in the Museum, 1886–
HILBORNE T CRESSON, Philadelphia, Pa, Assistant in the Field, 1887–
MISS FRANCES H. MEAD, Assistant in the Museum, 1889–
MARSHALL H SAVILLE, Assistant in the Museum, 1889– Holder of the
VISITING COMMITTEE FELLOWSHIP, 1890–
ERNEST VOLK, Trenton, N J, Assistant in the Field, 1889–
JACOB WEAVER, Superintendent Serpent Mound Park, Adams Co, Ohio, 1890–

STUDENTS

GEORGE AMOS DORSEY, A B, Granville, Ohio In the Graduate School, 1890–
JOHN GUNDY OWENS, A M, Lewistown, Pa In the Graduate School, 1890–
FRANCOIS GERRODTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y, Class of ’91. Private Student, 1890–
TWENTY-THIRD REPORT.

ABSTRACT FROM THE RECORDS.

A MEETING of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum was held in the Museum at 11 30 A. M. on May 31, 1889.


The Chairman, the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, made the following statements.

The last meeting of the Trustees was held here, in the Museum, on the twenty-third of October last. It was our annual meeting, when the Reports of the Curator and of the Treasurer for the previous year were received and accepted and were accordingly printed and communicated to the President and Fellows of Harvard College. The President's Annual Report to the Overseers thereafter included an appropriate notice of the Institution and Reports.

Another annual meeting of our Board will be held next October and the Reports of the Curator and Treasurer will then be submitted for our consideration and action and be communicated in due course to the President and Fellows of the College.

Meantime, the addition to the Museum Building has been virtually completed, and it has been thought important that the Trustees should examine it without further delay and should receive from the Building Committee a full statement of its cost. It is for this purpose that the present special meeting has been called and the Report of the Building Committee is now in order.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Lowell as Chairman of the Building Committee for a statement in relation to the Building.

In reply, Mr. Lowell gave an account of the addition to the Building and presented a full statement of the Building Fund and expenditures on the addition to date, saying that there were probably bills of a few hundred dollars not yet in.

(67)
Amount of Building Fund when the new section of the building was begun, $62,431.77
Received from interest, profit on bonds sold, etc., 1,674.12

Paid for mason's work, $14,390.44
  "  carpenter's work, 8,550.00
  "  plumbing, 347.00
  "  copper roof, 2,300.00
  "  plastering, 1,950.00
  "  asphalt floor, 717.00
  "  steam heating, 3,294.00
  "  painting and sundries, 341.64
  "  architect's commission, 681.00

Balance, $32,521.08

Mr. Lowell, in his Report from the Building Committee, having alluded specially to the valuable services of Mr. Chick, the Assistant in charge of the Building, it was

Voted, unanimously, that the thanks of the Trustees be presented to Mr. Edward E. Chick for his vigilance in superintending the addition to the Museum Building and for the important assistance he has rendered to the Building Committee.

A general discussion on the future of the Museum followed and Mr. Winthrop made the following statement.—

At the last meeting but one of our Board held on March 29, 1888, at which the Building Committee was authorized to proceed at once with the erection of the addition now completed, there was a discussion in regard to the relations of the Museum to the University and to the condition of our finances. And it is entered on the printed record of that meeting, and as the result of that discussion that "It was the general opinion of the Trustees that the College should at least acknowledge the property which it had in the Peabody Museum by providing for the care and maintenance of the Building."

Mr. Peabody, in his Instrument of Donation, provided that the sum of sixty thousand dollars should be invested and accumulated as a Building Fund, until it should amount to at least one hundred thousand dollars, when (says the instrument) "it may be employed in the erection of a suitable fire-proof Museum, upon land to be given for that purpose, free of cost or rental, by the President and
Fellows of Harvard College, the building, when completed, to become the property of the College, for the uses of this Trust and none other.” In other words, as I have repeatedly said, he presented the Museum Building, when thus erected, to Harvard College, just as other buildings have been presented from time to time, to be held and cared for by the College, for the uses to which they were limited. He made no provision for the building to be maintained, kept in repair, and cared for by the Trustees. Nor have the Trustees any funds which are justly applicable to such an object. No benefactor of the University within my knowledge has ever provided a reserve fund for repairing the building which he has presented, or for any contingent expenses connected with its occupation and use. The University is accustomed, as I believe, to take care of its own property and to provide for all such contingent expenses as that property may involve. I do not forget that for many of the College buildings, which have been the gifts of benefactors, there are large incomes from the rent of rooms, out of which contingent expenses are paid. Our building is not one of those, and there are others from which no income is derived. But the principle must certainly be the same for all. The College must take care of its own property, or in the end it must be left uncared for. As Trustees, I think we are bound to use the three funds into which Mr. Peabody divided the $150,000 which he placed in our hands, exclusively for the purposes which he prescribed: the Collection Fund for collections, the Professor’s Fund for the salary of the professor, and the Building Fund for the erection of a Museum, to be the property of the College. If we had already exhausted this fund and its accumulations in completing our building as we have a right to do and as we are bound to do ultimately, no other course could be adopted than to surrender the building to the College to be cared for and maintained as all its other buildings are cared for and maintained.

During the years which have elapsed since our original Museum building was completed, considerable sums have been paid by the Trustees for the contingent expenses of the building which, I think, should justly have been paid by the College and which have materially diminished our means for carrying on the institution. But, without looking at the past, it seems to me that the time has come for entering into such an arrangement with the College as shall relieve us from further liabilities of this sort, and I hope that a com-
mittee may be appointed without further delay to consider the whole subject and to confer with the President and Fellows accordingly.

It was then Voted, that a committee consisting of Messrs. Lowell, Salisbury and Scudder be appointed to confer with the Corporation in relation to definitely allotting the land for the future additions to the building and to make such other arrangements as might prove advisable between the Corporation and the Museum.

The meeting then adjourned to call of the President, and the Trustees made an examination of the addition to the building

HENRY WHEATLAND,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Board of Trustees was held by call of the President, at the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston, at noon on Tuesday, November 19, 1889.

Present, Messrs. Winthrop, Lowell, Putnam, Salisbury, Scudder and Lovering In the absence of Dr Wheatland, the Secretary of the Board, Mr Putnam, was appointed secretary pro tempore.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer, Mr Lowell, presented his account for the year ending October 1, 1889.

Mr Salisbury, the Auditor, stated that he had audited the account of the Treasurer and found it correct. The report was accepted and ordered to be printed.

After discussion as to the desirability of making a slight change in the investments of a portion of the fund, Mr. Lowell and Mr. Salisbury were by vote of the Board given full power to make such changes as seem to them desirable.

Mr. Putnam read his cash account, as Curator, which, after being audited by Mr. Salisbury, was accepted and ordered to be printed.

The Curator read an abstract of his Report, which was accepted and ordered to be sent to the President of the University.

Mr. Lowell, as Chairman of the Committee to confer with the Corporation of the University, announced as a result of the conference that the Corporation had secured to the Trustees, for twenty years, the land required for extending the building one hundred feet to the westward, and that the Corporation had caused the grounds on the north and south side of the Museum building to be graded.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the vote of the
Corporation was ordered to be entered on the records of the Trustees, as follows.—

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College in Boston, June 18, 1889

Voted, at the request of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, to assign to the said Trustees the space between the west end of the present Peabody Museum building and the easterly wall of the proposed southwest corner of the University Museum, said space being about one hundred and one feet in length, to be used for the erection thereon within twenty years, of an addition or additions to the present Peabody Museum — provided, however, that in case the land is not so used at the end of twenty years from this date, the said Trustees shall lose all right to the part of the land then unoccupied — and provided, further, that no building is to be erected thereon until the complete plans of the proposed building shall have been submitted to, and formally approved by the President and Fellows, and in case the Peabody Trustees shall build within forty feet of the easterly wall of the corner of the University Museum, they shall build to said wall, and contribute to the cost thereof equitably as a party wall.

A true copy of Record,

Attest

E W. HOOPER,

Secretary.

FRANCIS C LOWELL, Esq

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Esq

Trustees.

Mr. Lowell called attention to the efficient aid which the Building Committee had received from Mr. Edward E. Chick, during the construction of the new portion of the building now completed, and on motion of Mr. Salisbury, it was unanimously voted that the sum of $250 be presented to Mr. Chick, as a slight testimonial from the Trustees, in appreciation of his efficient and faithful services as superintendent of construction of the building.

On motion of Mr. Putnam the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Trustees be given to Dr. Charles C. Abbott of Trenton, New Jersey, for the many and valuable additions he has made to the collections, during the fourteen years he has been connected with the Museum as a special assistant in the field.

Resolved, That the collection of nearly 30,000 specimens, illustrating the archaeology of the Delaware valley, which has been
brought together by Dr. Abbott and now arranged in the Museum, shall be known as the Abbott Collection.

Resolved, That we extend to Dr. Abbott our sincere congratulations on his appointment to the Curatorship of American Archaeology in the new Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, a position to which we consider him fully entitled, not only as the discoverer of Palæolithic man in the Delaware valley, but also by his many and important contributions to American archæology.

And that in recognition of his long and valuable services rendered to the Peabody Museum, his name shall continue to hold a place on our roll with the dates of his official connection with the Museum.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Peabody Museum send greeting to the President of the University of Pennsylvania on the formation of a Museum of American Archaeology; and their congratulations on securing Dr. Abbott as Curator of the Museum.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to Dr. Abbott, and to Dr. Pepper, the President of the University of Pennsylvania.

All officers subject to annual election were reelected, and the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

F. W. Putnam,
Secretary of the Meeting.
REPORT OF THE CURATOR.

To the Trustees of the Peabody Museum.

Gentlemen,—In the last report mention was made of the addition to the Museum building then in process of construction. The addition is sixty feet square and five stories high, including the two galleries, and while it is sufficient for the arrangement of collections now stored in the Museum, it does not provide for future wants. It is already evident that before the several halls and galleries are supplied with cases and the specimens arranged, the demand for room will be as great as ever. Fortunately the building, which is one hundred feet long, is only one-half of the contemplated structure, and as the land required for its extension has been secured for a reasonable length of time, we can hope that before the twenty years have expired means will be obtained for the completion of this wing of the great University Museum.

The sum given by Mr. Peabody in 1866 for a building fund was $60,000. There has now been expended:

Cost of first section of the building, 87 x 44 feet, external measurement, including steam heating, plumbing, elevator, gas, cases, and furniture, and all repairs to date  . $80,638 96
Cost of new section, 64 x 61½ feet, external measurement, including two boilers and steam heating throughout, gas, plumbing, and incidentals to date . . . . . . 34,228 00
Cases in Curator's office and laboratory . . . . . . 654 76

Total expended to date . . . . . . $115,521 72

There is still remaining $29,258.91 of the original fund of $60,000. Depending on the income of this fund of $29,000, it will be at least eight years before all the new halls can be provided with cases. This long delay in the arrangement of the collections, which should be exhibited at once, is greatly to be regretted, but it is inevitable unless aid is received both for cases and for assistants to help in the work. This state of affairs naturally
leads to suggestions for hastening the complete exhibition of the important collections now in the Museum, and their presentation as a whole in the method of arrangement which, although only partially carried out in the present exhibition rooms, has already given to the Museum a leading position among similar institutions. To this end it is suggested that special endowments be solicited for the several departments of the Museum. Should these be secured, the income of each endowment fund could be expended first for cases and afterward in the care and increase of the department, and in the publication of memoirs upon the collections belonging to that department. In this way the care and growth of the Museum would be assured for all time. This would also secure a corps of special students and assistants, who would receive systematic training in museum work, in field exploration, and in original research.

As it is now, every detail in the arrangement of specimens falls to the Curator, and it is impossible for one man to do this work unassisted and at the same time keep up with all the demands on him in the administration of the Museum and the direction of field explorations. It is also important that assistants should be trained in the methods of the Museum in order that its future should be one of continuous development.

The work-rooms in the basement of the new part of the building are now in use and furnish the long-desired facility for the unpacking and preliminary arrangement of collections as they are received.

The rooms on the first floor of the addition are also in use, and the Curator's office and laboratory have been provided with cases and proper furniture. This gives the opportunity of spreading out and cataloguing the material, which for several years has been accumulating in the stacks of trays wherever they could be stored in the old rooms. The rest of this floor has been fitted up for a lecture hall; but in this room will be exhibited the Synoptic Collection, which will be so arranged as to illustrate the principal characteristics and the arts and customs of the several races of man. Owing to the difficulty and expense of obtaining much of the material required for this particular collection, it will undoubtedly be a long time before it will be as complete as it is hoped to make it. However, as the Curator has for some time contemplated the arrangement of such a collection, sufficient material has
been gathered to make a creditable beginning as soon as the new cases are ready.

The several explorations made in various parts of America during the past year have resulted in a large amount of interesting material for the Museum, and in adding considerably to our knowledge of the ancient peoples of our continent. Of explorations still in progress it will be best to defer mention until the results can be presented in a satisfactory manner. It is gratifying to state, however, that at no previous time has so much interest been taken in the American work, nor has more liberality been shown on the part of patrons of American exploration, both in regard to expeditions in connection with the Museum and under other auspices. It is evident that there is now a widely-spread interest in American archaeology and ethnology, and it is greatly to be hoped that the Museum will continue to receive the means for doing its full share in this direction.

Among the results which may be mentioned now are the additional discoveries of palaeolithic implements in the Trenton gravel by Dr. Abbott, and of those from the older or Columbia gravel by Mr. Cresson. The latter field assistant has shown that man existed in the Delaware valley at a time long preceding the deposit of the glacial gravels at Trenton, where Dr. Abbott first discovered these rude implements of early man in America. Mr Ernest Volk, a gentleman who was appointed field assistant this year, has also made several discoveries of great interest in relation to the early people of the Delaware valley, and has sent an important collection to the Museum as the result of his year's work.

The exploration, by the Curator, of a burial-place of Massachusetts Indians at Winthrop has furnished much of interest in relation to this tribe at the time of first contact with the Colonists. This, together with his exploration of a burial-place of the Seneca Indians in the Genesee valley, and also of the time of early contact with the whites, has greatly increased the means of illustrating this period, both as to skeletons of the Indians and also in relation to their native art and their burial customs. To these may be added the results of his brief examination of several village sites of the Indians of the Potomac valley and a collection of chipped stones and implements in various stages of manufacture from a singular ancient workshop of great extent on the hillside at Piney Branch, in the suburbs of the city of Washington.

The Curator passed nine weeks at the Serpent Mound Park and
has completed the explorations in the immediate vicinity of the Serpent Mound, although by no means of the adjoining region, where he hopes to continue the work. From the Serpent Mound Park the camp was removed to the Little Miami valley, and explorations under the immediate charge of Dr. Metz and Mr. Saville were renewed at the Turner group of earthworks, where so much of interest has been discovered in former years. Several facts of importance in connection with previous discoveries were obtained; but there is still much work to be done in this vicinity, and it is hoped that means will be secured for the completion of the exploration next year.

As the work at the Serpent Mound is now virtually completed, it is an appropriate time to state the receipts and expenditures, as they have not been included in previous reports, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In 1887-Received from the Committee of Boston Ladies (the subscriptions from about seventy ladies and gentlemen of Boston and vicinity)</td>
<td>$5,880.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From a lady of New York</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Teachers' School of Science, Boston</td>
<td>48.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 1888-From the Akron (Ohio) Scientific Society</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; gentleman of Cleveland, Ohio</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; lady of Concord, Mass</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; lady of Boston</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; lady of Boston</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; gentleman of Boston</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant by American Association for the Advancement of Science</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In 1889.-From a friend</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; lady of Concord, Mass</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; gentleman of Boston</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; gentleman of Boston</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; lady of New York</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expended, 1887-89</td>
<td>$8,738.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of land now enclosed as a free park</td>
<td>$3,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey and legal expenses</td>
<td>82.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of the Serpent Mound, exploration, building fences, making roads and paths, planting native trees, and in otherwise beautifying the Park as an appropriate surrounding for the archaeological treasure which it contains</td>
<td>4,887.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand</td>
<td>168.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$8,738.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As the Park is exempted from taxation by a special law of the State of Ohio, the annual hay crop and, in future years, the discontinuate cutting of timber from certain portions will probably prevent it from becoming a source of expense. It should always be remembered, however, that we have in this unique monument of an ancient race an object as important, and as much within our province to preserve, as any within the walls of the Museum.

A full account of the Serpent Mound and the explorations around it will soon appear in the Century Magazine. This article, with the aid of many illustrations, will enable all who have not seen this ancient earthwork to understand its significance and its importance in American archaeology.1

The accessions to the Museum, other than those received from the special explorations, are from nearly a hundred sources and amount to several thousand specimens, principally the gifts of friends in various parts of the country and a few from foreign lands. Many of these are of particular interest and will be mentioned in a future list. Nearly 1200 entries have been made in the catalogue during the year, and an effort is now being made to bring the catalogue up to date, although, as can be readily understood, this is difficult to accomplish with the limited assistance now at the Curator's command. This is no reason, however, for lack of effort in collecting specimens, as all additions can be well cared for, and each lot kept intact until finally arranged. It must be constantly borne in mind that now is the time to collect the fast vanishing remains of the past, and that the Museum owes it to future students of American archaeology to secure this material while it is yet possible.

The additions to the library of the Museum have been catalogued at the General Library. They consist of forty-seven volumes and eighty-eight pamphlets, received from forty-nine persons and from forty-one societies, museums and journals. Forty-five photographs have been received from three persons.

Since the last report the first number of the new publication of the Museum has been issued, and the proposed plan of publication by subscription bids fair to be successful. Dr. Francis M. Weld, of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Overseers, has given special encouragement to this undertaking, and by his own contri-

1 This has since been published in the Century Magazine for March and April, 1890.
butons and by interesting others he has greatly aided the pubheca-
tion of future "Archeological and Ethnological Papers of the
Museum," a second number of which is now in press.

It would be greatly to the benefit of the Museum should the Over-
seers assign to it a special visiting committee.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. Putnam,

Peabody Professor of American Archæology
and Ethnology and Curator of the Museum

Cambridge, Nov. 19, 1889.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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

The Treasurer respectfully presents the following Report —

Income Account.

1889.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>Received int. $22,000 Pueblo and Ark. Valley R. R. 7's</td>
<td>$770.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 2</td>
<td>200 U. S. coupon 4's (Out coupon)</td>
<td>4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>62,000 Chic. Burbl. and Quincy R. R. 4's</td>
<td>1,246.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 2</td>
<td>54,000 Kansas and Missouri R. R. 5's</td>
<td>1,690.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>20,000 Pueblo and Ark. Valley R. R. 7's</td>
<td>700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1</td>
<td>58,000 Chic. Burbl. and Quincy R. R. 4's</td>
<td>1,260.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 2</td>
<td>54,000 Kansas and Missouri R. R. 5's</td>
<td>1,350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
<td>On deposit in New England Trust Co. (Building Fund)</td>
<td>48.31</td>
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--- $6,622.31

1889.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>Paid insurance (Insurance Fund)</td>
<td>$81.00</td>
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<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Professor Fund</td>
<td>659.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 2</td>
<td>F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Professor Fund</td>
<td>557.20</td>
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<td>Feb. 3</td>
<td>F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Building Fund</td>
<td>759.20</td>
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<td>July 1</td>
<td>F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Museum Fund</td>
<td>1,277.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 2</td>
<td>for Safe in Union Safe Deposit Vaults</td>
<td>30.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 1</td>
<td>F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Professor Fund</td>
<td>1,286.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 2</td>
<td>F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Building Fund</td>
<td>800.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept. 25</td>
<td>F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Museum Fund</td>
<td>463.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
<td>Interest allowed to accumulate in New England Trust Co. (Building Fund)</td>
<td>48.31</td>
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--- $6,622.31

Building Fund

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Amount as per last account</td>
<td>$42,819.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on deposit in N. E. Trust Co</td>
<td>48.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash rec'd for $9000 Pueblo and Ark Valley R. R. 7's</td>
<td>10,237.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 U. S. 4's</td>
<td>3,730.69</td>
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<tr>
<td>4000 Den Ex 4's</td>
<td>258.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on bonds sold</td>
<td>284.13</td>
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--- $458,475.12

(79)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sold 5000 Pueblo and Ark. Valley R. R. 7's</td>
<td>$9000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000 Den Ex. 4's</td>
<td>3200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 17 S. 4's</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid for addition, mason’s work*</td>
<td>5884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000 Den Ex. 4's</td>
<td>3907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 17 S. 4's</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copper roof</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heating*</td>
<td>2094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plastering</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asphalt floor</td>
<td>717</td>
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<tr>
<td>architect's commission</td>
<td>631</td>
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<tr>
<td>painting</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sundries</td>
<td>2543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$29,219.21</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td><strong>$29,258.91</strong></td>
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The Building Fund now amounts to **$29,258.91**

Professor 45,241.13
Museum 45,241.13

**$119,741.16**

FRANCIS C. LOWELL,
Treasurer.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 1, 1869.

The undersigned has examined the securities of the Museum and the accounts of the Treasurer, and finds the condition of the Institution to be correctly stated above.

STEPHEN SALISBURY,
Auditor.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 19, 1869

*These items also include alterations and repairs on the old building.
CASH ACCOUNT OF THE CURATOR.

F. W. PUTNAM, Curator, in Account with Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology

1888-9.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand from last account</td>
<td>$2,475 30</td>
<td>$2,475 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Francis C. Lowell, Treasurer</td>
<td>$6,467 00</td>
<td>$6,467 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift of Stephen Salisbury, Esq</td>
<td>$500 00</td>
<td>$500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; New England Telephone &amp; Telegraph Co</td>
<td>$9 00</td>
<td>$9 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports sold</td>
<td>$2 00</td>
<td>$2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$9,473 30</td>
<td>$9,473 30</td>
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Subscribers to Publications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Zelia Nuttall</td>
<td>100 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Francis M. Weld</td>
<td>90 00</td>
<td>$90 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Francis C. Lowell</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Stephen M. Weld</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Joger Wolcott</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Solomon Lincoln</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Wm. G. Russell</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. R. M. Hodges</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. C. P. Bowditch</td>
<td>95 00</td>
<td>$95 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Kennedy</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. H. W. Haynes</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. A. H. Thompson</td>
<td>6 00</td>
<td>$6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$9,723 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paid as per vouchers numbered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Repairs on building and incidentals</td>
<td>$1,077 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Cases (new rooms)</td>
<td>654 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Explorations</td>
<td>$1,072 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Fuel, gas and water</td>
<td>404 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Publications, drawing, photographing</td>
<td>638 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Library</td>
<td>$59 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Incidents, Museum</td>
<td>168 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Postage, express, telephone, telegraph</td>
<td>278 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Salaries</td>
<td>3,930 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, cash on hand to new account</td>
<td>$9,150 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>543 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$9,723 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., SEPT. 30, 1889.

The undersigned, Auditor, has examined the vouchers of Professor Putnam's account, and finds the foregoing statement to agree therewith.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, Auditor.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 19, 1889.
TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT.

ABSTRACT FROM THE RECORDS.

By call of the Chairman of the Board a meeting of the Trustees was held at the Museum on June 20, 1890.


The Curator read a letter from Mrs. Susan C. Warren, written on the eve of her departure for Europe and dated March 10, 1890, in which she enclosed her check for $7000 with the request that $5000 should be used toward building cases in the new halls and $2000 for explorations in America.

Mr. Putnam stated that he had written to Mrs. Warren before she started for Europe, thanking her for her generous gift, the largest gift of money that had ever been received since the foundation of the Museum.

Mr. Winthrop stated that he had also written to Mrs. Warren a personal letter of thanks and that official notice should be taken of this generous gift at the next annual meeting of the Board.

The Curator spoke of the great interest taken in the Museum and its work by the special Visiting Committee appointed by the Overseers since our last meeting, and how much this Committee had already accomplished in behalf of the Museum.

After a general conversation relating to the Museum and the plans for its further advancement, the meeting adjourned and the Trustees examined the several collections recently placed in the rooms of the Museum.

Henry Wheatland,
Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Trustees was held, by call of the Chairman, in the hall of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, at 11.30 o'clock on Tuesday, December 2, 1890 (88)
Present, Messrs Winthrop, Wheatland, Scudder, Putnam and Lovering.

The records of the last two meetings were read and approved.

Mr. Lowell, the Treasurer, having been called out of town, his report was read by the Curator and was accepted and ordered to be printed after examination by the auditor, Mr. Salisbury, on his return from Yucatan.

The Curator read his cash account which was accepted and ordered to be printed after being audited by Mr. Salisbury.

Mr. Putnam then read an abstract of his report as Peabody Professor and Curator of the Museum, which was accepted to be transmitted to the President of the University, and the full report was ordered to be printed with the cash account and Treasurer's report as the Twenty-fourth Report of the Trustees.

The Chairman, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, then made the following remarks:

In looking back over the rise and progress of the Peabody Museum from the time when its illustrious founder first submitted his plans of beneficence to my confidential consideration, and committed this institution to my own care, I have been impressed by the deep debt of gratitude which we owe to liberal and benevolent ladies. To them we are mainly indebted for the means of securing and preserving, as our own property, the great "Serpent Mound" in Ohio. More recently, and within a few months past, we have received the generous and most timely contribution of seven thousand dollars from Mrs. Samuel D. Warren of this city for continuing the work of the Museum and supplying the cases for one of our new rooms.

To Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ware we were indebted, in April last, for the very kind addition of a thousand dollars to help our Curator in his explorations.

From Mrs. Mary Hemenway, who, as well as the other ladies whom I have mentioned, has given repeated and liberal proofs of interest in the Museum, we have had a most welcome and encouraging offer of ten thousand dollars for a scholarship, on terms which we hope soon to see accepted and ratified by the corporation of Harvard University, with which the Museum is connected.

And now, within the past month, a munificent donation has reached us from a lady in a distant city, well known for generous contributions to institutions in her own neighborhood, but hitherto
a stranger to us. You have heard the announcement of this last and largest gift in the excellent report which Professor Putnam has just read to us.

At his request, as well as from grateful impulses of my own, I have prepared resolutions of acknowledgment for the several successive gifts to which I have alluded, and I now submit them to the consideration and adoption of the Trustees.

The resolutions, having been presented and read by the Chairman, were, on motion of Professor Joseph Lovering, seconded by Mr. S H Scudder, unanimously adopted as follows —

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology present their best thanks to Mrs. S. D. Warren for her frequent manifestations of interest in the work of the Museum, and especially for her great liberality in contributing the sum of seven thousand dollars to our treasury, at a moment of its special need, in March last.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology are hereby returned to Miss E C Ware for her liberal and most welcome contribution of a thousand dollars, in aid of the work of Professor Putnam, in April last.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology desire to express to Mrs Mary Hemenway their sincere thanks for the interest she has repeatedly manifested in the work of the Museum, and especially for her generous offer of ten thousand dollars for the foundation of a fellowship, which they hope may soon be accepted, on the terms on which it has been offered, by the Corporation of Harvard University.

Resolved, That the Trustees have received with the deepest gratitude from Mrs Mary Copley Thaw, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, her munificent donation to the Museum of thirty thousand dollars for the support of Miss Alice C Fletcher in the prosecution of her interesting and valuable work for the advancement of the North American Indians and the illustration of their lives and customs,—the income to be applied for the benefit of Miss Fletcher as long as she lives, and after her death for the continuance of the same work, or for other Ethnological and Archaeological investigations.

Resolved, That "The Thaw Fellowship Fund" will take its place on our records as the largest and most important gift to the Mu-
since it was founded and endowed by George Peabody in 1866, and that we gladly and gratefully accept it on the terms of the Letter of Trust.

Resolved, That the warm and heartfelt thanks of the Trustees be communicated to Mrs. Thaw, by the Chairman and Secretary, with the respects of the Trustees, and with an attested copy of these Resolutions.

The attention of the Board having been called by the report of the Curator to the favorable action and influence of the Visiting Committee, the following Resolution, prepared by the Chairman, was unanimously adopted —

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Peabody Museum are deeply sensible of the advantages which have accrued to the Museum from the appointment, by the Overseers of the University, of a separate Committee for the visitation of the Museum, and that the Trustees desire to express to Mr. Augustus Hemenway, the Chairman of that Committee, and to the gentlemen associated with him, their hearty thanks for the interest they have taken in the Museum during the past year, and in the promotion of its substantial advancement.

All officers subject to annual election were reelected and the Board then adjourned.

Henry Wheatland,
Secretary.
REPORT OF THE CURATOR.

To the Trustees of the Peabody Museum.

GENTLEMEN — The results of the past year prove a great and growing interest in the Museum and its special line of work. Never before has so much encouragement been given or more interest been manifested. The value of the Museum is beginning to be understood and its importance as a school for anthropology acknowledged. The peculiar conditions attending its foundation as an independent institution which at the same time should form a constituent part of the University, have both helped and hindered its advancement. But the time has now come when the requirements of advanced education demand a closer connection between this and other departments of the University.

The Building. — A year ago mention was made of the addition of sixty feet to our building which more than doubled the space for the exhibition of collections. It was then stated that if we were to depend on the income of the small building fund now remaining for casing these new halls, there would be a delay of several years before the rooms could be arranged and opened to students and visitors. It therefore gives me much pleasure to state that this great loss of time has been reduced by the generous gift of Mrs. Susan D. Warren of Boston, who, on the eve of her departure for Europe last summer, sent me her check for $7,000 with the request that $5,000 should be expended in cases for one of the new halls. This liberality on the part of one who has before shown a practical interest in the Museum, has furnished the means of carrying on this work during the year; so that by spring we shall be able to begin the arrangement of the specimens in one of the new galleries and in the cases in the Lecture Hall. The cases are also being made for the first gallery, which is given up temporarily to the Semitic Collection of the University, founded by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff of New York. The understanding in this
matter is that the University shall pay the cost of the work, and that on the removal of the Semitic Collection to its permanent home we are to refund the cost of the cases so far as they are made as permanent cases in the gallery, and under our direction. This assistance on our part enables the Semitic Department to make immediate use of the liberal gift of Mr. Schiff and to display during the present winter the instructive collection of casts of Assyrian slabs and such other objects as have already been secured. The establishment of this new department, so much in common with our own, can but suggest the possibility of the addition of others, including Indian, Egyptian and Classical archaeology, forming a great Archeological Museum worthy of the University.

In relation to our part of the building it must be remembered that we have one hundred feet to cover by an addition to our present building before the corner structure is reached, and that we cannot be in too great haste to secure the necessary funds for this purpose. Our new rooms will be filled with important collections, which for several years have been stored, or with specimens which our now active work in the field will bring in before the cases are ready to receive them. Moreover, until our building is completed and we know the full amount of room available for the purpose, the perfect arrangement of the Museum, in which all the collections are to be exhibited in their natural sequence and order, is impossible. Of the original building fund of $60,000 given by Mr. Peabody, there is still nearly one-half remaining, and this it seems most desirable to keep as a permanent fund, using the interest for cases and incidentals as occasions arise. The other half of the fund is represented by a building which with its cases and equipment has cost over $116,000. Thus the original purpose of the founder has already been more than fulfilled. What is needed now is $100,000 for the completion of our part of the University Museum building.

The Collections. — Many important additions have been made to the Museum during the year not only from the special explorations but also by purchase and by gifts. Of the latter special mention must be made of an extremely interesting collection secured by Mr. Charles P. Bowditch while in Mexico. This was brought together by a gentleman who had been living in the state of Oaxaca for some time, and had obtained the specimens in part from the Mexicans and in part by his own collecting. Many were taken from graves, while others were ploughed up on culti-
vated fields or gathered from other sources. The collection contains a number of objects made of jadeite, including several carved pieces among which is a large bead carved to represent a human face. There are many human heads in pottery of a general character differing from the smaller heads so common about the pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan, and also a lot of unquestionably ancient pottery vessels of many forms. Among them is one large vase in the form of a human figure having the peculiar features, and particularly the curved and greatly exaggerated nose, the wide mouth and the singular ornament over the head so closely resembling the representations of the human face and head-ornaments in some of the carvings in stone found on the ancient buildings of Yucatan, as to strongly suggest the identity of their origin. There are several other vases of human form, three of which have open spaces through the eyes and mouth. Around the neck of each a string of large beads is represented, showing that the perforated stones of various kinds, which have been found about the ancient cities of Mexico, were worn as ornaments. There are also several carved stones which are believed to be representations of ancient Mexican gods.

The Mexican collection has also been increased by gifts from Mrs. Warden, comprising numerous objects of interest purchased while travelling in that country. Among the most important is a large red jar of ancient pottery from Cholula, and several of the "gods," both in pottery and stone.

Mr. Stephen Salisbury, who in many ways is continually showing his interest in the Museum, has recently given the moulds,—made at his expense by Mr. Edward Thompson several years ago,—of the lower portion of the western face of the ancient building at Labná known as the Palace. From these moulds we shall be able to represent, by a cast, this remarkable structure with its strange carvings in stone. In this connection I may add that during his visit to this country, last summer, Mr. Thompson made several casts for the Museum from moulds of carved stone-slabs which he had taken in Yucatan. For these he kindly provided the material and did the work with his own hands that we might have perfect reproductions of the original carvings.

To Capt. Nathan Appleton of Boston, who has for several years past sent such objects of interest to the Museum as he has secured during his travels, we are again indebted for a collection from San
Domingo of particular interest at this time: In this lot is a "dug out" or canoe with its paddle. This is of ancient type, and probably like those used by the natives of the island at the time of Columbus.

It is with pleasure that I also mention a collection of human crania from the ruins near Zani, collected by the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition, and kindly presented by Miss Mary Hemenway. They are of particular interest for comparison with a collection we have from Colorado, and show that there was a certain amount of artificial deformation in the latter which does not exist in the former. We await with interest Dr. Washington Matthews' paper on the crania collected by the Hemenway expedition under the direction of Mr. Cushing.

An important contribution to the collection of crania is the skull of a Fuegian. This was found in the interior of Tierra del Fuego, by a party of Chileans exploring the country, and was kindly given to the Museum by Mr. Hector Beeche, of the house of Browne, Beeche & Co., Valparaiso.

Very few crania of Fuegians have been described, and I believe this to be the only one in any American collection. Dr. Garson, in his paper on the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego, published in 1885, describes thirteen skulls and refers to two others in Paris. Our specimen agrees very closely with Dr. Garson's measurements of the "male, 1025, D.,” catalogue of the London College of Surgeons.

From Miss Fletcher we have received many objects obtained during her long visits to the Omaha, Ponca, Winnebago, Sioux and Nez Perce Indians, all of which illustrate customs of the past which are fast giving way before the changes now rapidly taking place among the Indian tribes. The most remarkable among the recent gifts and one showing, in an impressive manner, the high esteem in which she is held by her friends, the Omahas, is that of the Sacred Pole with the scalps of noted enemies of the tribe, the sacred pipe, arrows and other objects connected with the ceremonies of this emblem of power and authority. These most sacred of all held dear to the tribe, and probably never before seen by the eyes of another race, together with the contents of the Sacred Tent,—of which mention has been made in a former report,—were given to Miss Fletcher and her particular Omaha friend and associate in much of her work, Mr. Francis La Flesche. These
relics were given by their last guardians in the tribe to be cared for as a sacred trust in this Museum. Since, largely through her efforts, the people have become citizens and been brought to civilized ways, these objects can no longer form part in the ceremonies of the tribe, and they were given up to her keeping as an acknowledgment of the adoption of the new life the people are to lead. There is probably no other group of objects which can ever be obtained telling so much of the past customs of the Indians as these strange, mysterious emblems which for centuries have ruled the acts of a united people, and their ethnological value is greatly enhanced by the information collected by Miss Fletcher, during her residence among the Omahas, relating to the superstitions and ceremonies connected with these sacred emblems of the tribe, which she is now preparing for publication.

By purchase we have made a small addition to our Peruvian collection of pottery, and also obtained a number of pottery vessels, stone implements and carved stones from Chiriquí from the well-known collector, Mr. J. A. McNiel. Unfortunately a large part of this collection was in a badly damaged condition, probably owing in great measure to carelessness in the examination and repacking at the New York Custom House.

Another important collection, obtained by purchase, consists of a large number of implements, weapons, masks and other objects from New Guinea and from several islands of the Pacific, adding very much of interest to our collections from the natives of these islands, who are now so rapidly changing their mode of life and giving up their aboriginal weapons and implements for those of European manufacture, that it would be almost impossible to secure such a collection at the present time.

We have also received a number of casts, and many others are on their way, from Paris. These comprise all the most important casts made from moulds taken by M. Désiré Charnay during the Lorrillard Expedition to Yucatan and other parts of Mexico. They have been offered to the Museum on the most liberal terms, and are so important in illustrating the singular art and hieroglyphic writing of the ancient builders of the great stone structures of Yucatan, as to make it essential that we should have them to fill out our already important collection relating to ancient Mexico. It will be a difficult matter so to economize our resources as to pay for these very important casts, even under the liberal terms at
which we can obtain them; but it is one of the instances when we must take advantage of an opportunity that is not likely to occur again, the loss of which would be an ever-increasing regret.

Another collection has been placed in the Museum, subject to purchase, which should be secured if possible. It consists of a lot of copper implements accidentally found by a sailor some years ago while in the Province of Tabasco, Mexico. These implements form an important link in the chain of evidence upon the working of stone in Mexico and Central America. They are mostly tools of rather large size and some show by their battered edges that they were used in cutting hard substances. Very few copper implements of any kind have been found in this region, and none to my knowledge like several specimens in this lot, while it has always been supposed from the evidence of the ancient pictographs that copper implements, and probably bronze also, were common in ancient times. The fact that these implements were found together adds much to their importance. Toward the purchase of this collection, a friend offers $250. It is hoped that the $500 still required for their purchase may be obtained.

Explorations — Thanks to the assistance of several friends, particularly Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Ware, Mr. C. P. Bowditch and Mr. Stephen Salisbury, the field work has been carried on during the year in various parts of the continent. Several explorations are still unfinished and will be better undescribed until another season’s work. Of others, mention will now be made.

Mr. Hilborne T. Cresson devoted the early part of the season to a further examination of the gravels of Pennsylvania and Delaware, and in connection with Mr. Charles Ottey of Claymont, Delaware, explored a rock-shelter near Chelsea, Pennsylvania, where an instructive collection was obtained, and for which we are largely indebted to Mr. Ottey. Later in the season, Mr. Cresson and Mr. Ernest Volk joined the party in Ohio, and during the examination of the gravels along the Little Miami Valley and the banks of the river, discovered five ancient hearths, half a mile down the river from the Turner group of earthworks. These hearths were exposed by the river cutting away its bank. The lowest of the five, which is called the “Cresson hearth” in our field notes, is thirteen feet below the surface of the bottom land and rests upon a layer of gravel. Covering the hearth is a fine alluvial deposit, three feet thick, over which is a layer of gravel seven
inches thick, upon which rest ten feet of alluvial deposits. This is by far the lowest and most ancient of the many hearths which from time to time have been exposed by the action of the river, as first noticed several years ago by Dr. C. L Metz, who has examined a number of these ancient fire-places, and on one found fragments of pottery which he sent to the Museum last year. These hearths are made of small boulders, in each case covering an area of several square feet. These stones are burnt and many are splintered by heat. Upon the stones forming this oldest hearth was a considerable quantity of ashes and charcoal, but no other evidence of the work of man. These hearths furnish evidence of the occupation of the bottom land at different intervals during the formation of this deep deposit filling the valley for miles in extent. That in this lowest hearth we have a considerable antiquity is self-evident; but how long after the formation of the glacial moraine, from which the gravel overlying it was derived, will only be determined by a careful study of the geology of the whole valley. In this connection it is well to mention that Mr. Frank Leverett of the U.S. Geological Survey is making a special study of the gravel deposits along the valley, and his attention has been called to some special points which our archaeological work had brought to notice. The singular stratification of the gravel in one portion of the Turner earthwork, overlying an unquestionably artificial embankment, is a puzzling matter and may help to solve the question of how the clay, to a depth of twelve or more inches, was so evenly deposited over the stones making some of the graves within the Turner embankment,—graves which are evidently of the same people who made the earthworks, as the objects found in the ancient graves and in the mounds within the enclosure are of the same character.

As it is the greatest importance for future explorations that others should be trained to carry on the work after the methods by which we have already secured such important results, I this year established two camps in the valley of the Little Miami river. The first was at the Turner group, where I have been exploring nearly every season during the last ten years, with the valuable co-operation of Dr. Metz who has had charge of the work when I was not on the ground, and who continues to give all the time he can take from his professional duties. This camp was placed in charge of Mr. Marshall H. Saville on the first of June; later Mr. Ernest
Volk joined him, and for a short time Mr. H. T. Cresson and Mr. George Dorsey were at this camp. Soon after my arrival in July, I left Mr. Saville and Mr. Volk to continue the work here until the close of the season. During this time a portion of the area enclosed by the embankment, which had not been previously dug over under the direction of Dr. Metz and myself, was examined, and, as in previous years, several deep pits and a number of graves were found in the gravel under the clay. These graves were marked by stones placed on the gravel, as already described, and photographs were taken by Mr. Saville showing them in an undisturbed condition with their relation to the clay above them. Many objects of interest, together with several skeletons, were found in these graves. An examination was also made of the surrounding embankment of the work, and much to our surprise portions of it were found to cover large areas of burnt stones. Several of these old fireplaces were explored inch by inch with the trowel, and in the ashes and among the charcoal were found numerous pieces of the bones of various animals, many potsherds, flint chips, broken and perfect implements, ornaments of several kinds, pieces of mica, etc., all similar to what has been found in previous years at other places in this interesting group of earthworks. In the earth of the embankment itself were many similar articles and one large copper bead two inches in diameter. In this embankment were found the badly decayed bones of several persons buried there. Unfortunately the embankment had been so reduced by ploughing over it for many years, that the skeletons had been brought near the surface, and thus their decay had been hastened and all evidence which would show an ancient or more recent and intrusive burial had been destroyed. In favor of the latter theory is the entire absence of objects buried with the bodies, and the fact that there were no stones about or over the skeletons as in the burials within the enclosure. In the embankment surrounding the centre of the hill forming the western portion of the work, a child's skeleton was found, during the previous season, with which was a stone pipe having a bowl standing up from a broad base. No two of the few pipes found at this group of mounds and graves are alike, and one found by Dr. Metz, a few years ago, in a grave under one of the mounds, is remarkable for having two bowls connected by one tube passing through the broad and curved base.

We now feel that this ancient work has been pretty thoroughly
explored and that hardly anything more needs to be done, although we might possibly obtain further details by turning over the earth in the vicinity of the embankment, and in one small part where the conditions have as yet prevented our digging. It is certain that no other earthwork in the country has been so thoroughly explored, and never has careful work of the kind been better rewarded.

The season’s work was closed by completing the examination of the mound near the river, a small portion of which in the road was not dug over during the early work here eight years ago. This resulted in finding a deposit of several large flint points of peculiar shape, unlike any we had found before, and with these a number of handles made of antler, and a dozen of the so-called gogets with projecting corners and two holes through the central portion. These are remarkable in being all alike and made from a fibrous or stalagmitic gypsum. Thus another lot of unique objects has been added to the remarkable collection obtained from this group of mounds and graves.

Mr. Volk, previous to and following his work in Ohio, has been engaged in explorations in the Delaware Valley where he has obtained interesting results which will be mentioned in a future report.

About twenty miles up the little Miami from the Turner group, at the town of Foster, the river flows south for a short distance through a deep gorge. On the west side of the river a steep ascent leads to a high, narrow plateau. This plateau is bounded on the west by a tributary known as Clune’s Run, which flows southward and eastward to the river. The plateau is thus surrounded by the river and creek on all but its northern portion. Around the steep sides of this hill and cutting across the northern and part of the southern portions, there is a singular structure of burnt clay and stones which has long been an object of interest in the neighborhood. For several years it has been our wish to explore this place, and finally, through the assistance of Dr. Metz, with whom I have several times visited the spot, Mr. Clemence Schummel and Mr. George Clarke, owners of the property upon which the larger part of this ancient work is situated, kindly consented to our exploring that portion of their land. Taking Mr. Cresson and Mr. Dorsey we established a camp within the enclosure, under the oaks, maples and other trees of an apparently primeval forest. These trees had
been preserved by the forethought of Mr. Clarke's father and are guarded by their present owner with a care quite unusual in our forest-destroying race.

Mr. Cresson, having been placed in charge of the exploration with Mr. Dorsey as chief assistant, the work was carried on until the end of September with interesting results as to the formation of this singular structure. It proved to be a circumvallation over half a mile in extent. Where it was carried across the northern portion it was nine to twelve feet high above the level of the field, and was about fifty-five feet in average width. Across the southeastern portion the bank, though partly destroyed, was still several feet high. Around the edge west of the hill the rise above the level of the enclosed portion was hardly perceptible, but the structure extended into the sides of the hill about fifty feet, and from ten to twenty feet down the sides. The whole circumvallation was made up of a carefully laid wall of flat stones along the outer side several feet in height; behind this were loose stones, both large and small, making nearly half the structure, and behind and over these stones was a mass of clay burnt to all degrees of hardness, from that only slightly burnt to great masses of slag showing that the clay had been subjected to very great heat, in places forming a vitreous surface over the slag which resembles that from a blast furnace. In many places the limestone had been burnt in varying degree, and here and there large quantities of pure lime were found. Large pieces of charcoal and beds of ashes were discovered in many parts of the structure. At one place on the north side, where the burnt material runs out in the form of a low mound nearly one hundred feet long and eighty feet wide, there was a larger quantity of charcoal and ashes than in other parts of the work explored. Here was also uncovered a singular wall of small stones about six feet long and two feet high. At every part of the work through which a trench was dug the same story was told, burnt stones and clay, ashes and charcoal, and the mass of stones, faced on the outer side by a good stone wall. In the northern portion a few potsherds, two flint points and a few flint flakes were found, and this was the only evidence discovered of the works of man, except the singular structure itself. Several trenches were made within the enclosure and the ploughed portion was carefully examined for traces of former habitation and for burials. But with the exception of a few arrowpoints found on the surface, not a thing was
discovered to indicate that the place had ever been inhabited. And yet this stupendous work must have been the labor of many persons working for a long time, and it is probable that their habitations were inside of the enclosure while their burial-places must be in the vicinity. Mr. Clessoni made numerous sketches and notes of the singular structure, and Mr. Saville took a number of photographs as the work of exploration progressed, so that we have a good record of the exploration so far as carried on.

This is one of the most remarkable structures I have ever seen, and should be much more thoroughly examined before we can hope to get at its meaning, or find the additional evidence of occupation which will lead to a knowledge of the people who did this strange work. Its singular construction and the manner in which the extensive burning was accomplished, as well as the uses of the work itself make one of the greatest puzzles for the archaeologists. Should it prove possible, further exploration will be made here in order to clear up the mystery in which it is involved. It is locally known as “the Fort,” but although well situated it does not seem at all to answer the requirements of a fortification, and, moreover, if such was intended, a wall could have been made of ordinary clay with a sustaining stone wall that would have answered the purpose as well without all this labor of burning.

*Lectures and Instruction* — As in former years, the Curator has given occasional lectures in the Museum, and several social gatherings have been held in our halls, on which occasions he has had the pleasure of making addresses on special topics of anthropology. In this connection reference may be made to the meeting of the American Academy of Dental Science when a series of skulls was exhibited showing diseases of the teeth and jaws and peculiar conditions of growth and wear of teeth among the various prehistoric peoples and Indian tribes of America. Much interest was awakened in the profession by calling attention to many troubles which are generally supposed to be due to the effects of civilization. The Harvard Historical Society also held a meeting in our rooms at which time an account was given of the different prehistoric peoples of America, illustrated by specimens of their crafts and works of art. The Saturday Club has met at the Museum when some special topic of archaeology or ethnology has been offered for discussion. At the opening of the present term, by the request of Professor Channing, a lecture was given to his class in early Ameri-
ican history on the Peoples of this Continent before and at the time of Columbus. Several schools and classes have visited the Museum and when possible the Curator has given talks explanatory of the collections. In this way much has been done toward making known the objects and resources of the Museum.

During the present year, three private students have been in attendance for laboratory instruction, and two from the Graduate School of the University have entered for a three years' course preparatory for the degree of Ph D. As this department has not heretofore been included among those open for this higher degree, no regular course of study had been planned, and therefore the following outline of a course was presented to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and is that upon which the studies of graduate students, selecting this department, will be based. It must be remembered that this course is in American Archaeology and Ethnology, and not in general anthropology, although the course is a good foundation for anthropological research.

**Outline of a Course in American Archaeology and Ethnology for Advanced Students**

*Laboratory Work* — A study of implements, utensils, and ornaments made of stone, and the methods of their manufacture. The student thus learning to identify the many kinds of stone used by primitive man for various purposes, and the different methods by which desired results were obtained.

A similar study of objects made of bone, horn, ivory, shell, and other parts of animals, including identification of these parts and of the animals to which they belong, thus requiring of the student a knowledge of the principal groups of animals, and particularly of comparative osteology. Also the study of various objects made of wood.

A study of textile fabrics of prehistoric times, the methods of plaiting, braiding and weaving, the identification of animal and vegetable substances used for these purposes. The student thus learning to use the lens and microscope, and acquiring some knowledge of the tissues of animals and plants.

The methods of the manufacture of pottery, including a study of the different clays and their combination with various materials, and the several ways of forming vessels and other pottery objects.

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1 At the meeting of the University Faculty of Arts and Sciences on December 9, 1890, it was voted to establish the Department of American Archaeology and Ethnology for the purpose of giving instruction in those subjects preparatory for the degrees of A M and Ph D.
The determination of ores and metals, the manner of working them, and the methods of manufacture into implements, ornaments, etc.

The study of decoration, plastic work, cutting, carving, painting and plating the methods and material used, etc.

The physical characteristics of man as determined by a comparative study of his bones - Craniology, anthropometry, and the determination of races and varieties of man so far as possible from his bony structure, etc.

Museum Work - How to handle and use specimens - Plan of the arrangement of the Museum - Labeling, numbering, cataloguing, etc., thus teaching the student how to make use of the Museum, and enabling him to find and properly use specimens required for the next part of his work.

Comparative Archaeology - The student is required to make a comparative study of objects from various parts of America and of other countries, thus leading to a study of the migrations of peoples as indicated by the remains of their handiwork.

The Evidence of the Antiquity of Man - Including instruction in geology with particular reference to the formation of gravel-beds, peat-bogs, the cutting of river valleys, the formation of caves, etc.

Field Work - Comparing surface geology, the exploration of shell-heaps and other refuse-piles, old village sites, burial-places, mounds, earthworks, etc., and, when possible, of the ruins of cliff-dwellings and pueblos of the southwest, and of the ancient stone structures of Mexico and Peru. This is supplemented by the study of photographs, drawings, and casts of such structures as the student may be unable to visit, all leading to a study of the conditions under which man has lived in America, his home life, and also the development of architecture.

Ethnology - A study of the native peoples of the American Continent, their skeletons, customs, manner of life, dwellings, arts, traditions, myths, religions, pictographs, languages, etc. This part of the course, excepting the study of weapons and other implements, utensils, ornaments, costumes and skeletons, in the Museum, is largely confined to special reading of some of the early writers relating to America and of works on the customs, myths, religions, and languages of the American peoples.

Instruction in the Museum is supplemented by lectures and talks to the students, and the work is guided and directed both in the Museum and in the field. Students are required to make drawings of specimens studied, also to write descriptions of objects, and to draw to scale and report in full upon earthworks, etc., observed in the field.

The course here briefly outlined is intended to give the graduate student as thorough training in American Archaeology and Ethnology as is possible in a three years' course of study, and to prepare him for carrying on independent research.

F W Putnam,

Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology

October 3, 1890.
The Visiting Committee.—The re-organization of the Visiting Committees appointed by the Board of Overseers, by which a Special Committee was assigned to this department, has proved of great importance in advancing the diversified interests of the Museum. The Committee, consisting of Mr. Augustus Hemenway, Dr. Francis M. Weld, Mr. Charles P. Bowditch, Prof. Henry W. Haynes, Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, and Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, has held regular meetings at the Museum and in Boston, at which the welfare of the Museum has been discussed and various plans for the advancement of this department of the University have been considered. As this Committee is the authorized medium between this department and the Overseers as well as the public, these gentlemen are in a position to make known such matters as their investigations lead them to think advisable and thus awaken in others an interest in the Museum and its work. In full sympathy with my hopes that assistants may be trained to aid in the care of the Museum, which is fast increasing its demands and growing beyond what I can accomplish with the few assistants now employed,—faithful and efficient as they are in the performance of their special duties,—Mr. Bowditch and Dr. Weld have agreed to furnish $500 a year for three years as a fellowship for a student-assistant. This fellowship is now held by Mr. Marshall H. Saville, who has been a special student with me for nearly two years.

Through the influence of the Visiting Committee, Miss Mary Hemenway has also made an offer of $10,000 for the foundation of another fellowship to be held by a graduate student in this department. The Committee have other plans in contemplation which will still further advance this department of the University; and we cannot be too grateful for their cordial support in our undertakings.

At the first meeting of the Committee held at the Museum, the following remarks were made by the Curator.

To the Visiting Committee of the Peabody Museum—

Gentlemen.—When Mr. Peabody, in 1866, gave $150,000 for the purpose of establishing a Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology as a department of the University, it was thought that a foundation was laid which would prove ample for the purpose named. It was then supposed that a building costing $100,000, such as he provided for, would be sufficient for all time, and that the income of $15,000 would secure the proper care of the Museum and provide for its prospective increase; while the income of another $45,000 would pay the salary of the Professor in charge
Those were the days of small beginnings, archaeology and ethnology were hardly known as departments of science at that time; and the formation of a Museum devoted to the collection and preservation of objects relating to those branches in America, while a conception worthy of all praise, was at that time believed to be well defined and of narrow limits, so narrow, indeed, that it seemed for some years that the provision for its growth and care would be ample, the Trustees for several years even paying rent to the College for the temporary quarters in Boylston Hall.

Of late years, however, the wonderful advance made in all departments of science has changed all former ideas. With this advance, anthropology has kept well to the front, and this development of the science has led scores of earnest workers to pursue investigations in its various departments thus giving rise to many specialties. Our Museum, starting when little was expected, has thus been forced into a wider scope than could then have been thought of, and, as a consequence, what was at the foundation a liberal endowment is now lamentably insufficient in every particular.

The Museum in its growth has expanded far beyond what was thought possible, until it now contains all the elements of general anthropology. In fact, it is the foundation of just such a department as the advanced science of the times demands and such as a great University should have. Yet with all this increase, this widening in scope and consequently in materials, involving tenfold care and large additional expense, our funds have not been increased, and it has been only by the most rigid economy and painstaking on the part of all connected with it that so much has been accomplished. The high position which the Museum has thus secured, now makes it worthy of your consideration as to its future.

That you may know the exact condition of its finances, and the sums at present available for its maintenance, I present the following brief summary —

Nearly $116,000 has been expended in the present building, including cases, furniture, heating, etc., etc., and there is still left $29,000 of the original $60,000 given by Mr. Peabody for a building. Since 1881, when the first gifts of money were received for special purposes, $5,070 has been contributed by friends for explorations in America, $550 in aid of Miss Fletcher’s researches among the Indians, $500 for purchase of a South American collection, $372 33 towards paying salaries of assistants and sundry Museum expenses, and $300 towards the new series of publications.

$8,738 has also been given for the special purpose of preserving the Serpent Mound and for explorations in connection with it. We have also received several collections which were bought by friends for presentation to the Museum.

We now have remaining of the building fund the sum of $29,000, the income of which can be used for repairs on the building and for furnishing the new part with cases. With this sum alone, it will take at least eight years to provide the cases, and yet they are needed at once to exhibit specimens now on hand.

REPORT OF PEABODY MUSEUM IV.
The income of $45,000 amounting to little over $2,000 a year is reserved as the salary of the Peabody Professor and is all he receives, both for his University Professorship and as Curator of the Museum. The income of the other $45,000 of Mr. Peabody's gift, also a little over $2,000, is all we have for expenses of the Museum, including salaries of assistants, heating, lighting, water rates, expressage, postage, printing and all the incidentals relating to the care and maintenance of the building and the valuable collections forming the Museum.

Thus, to use a common phrase, the Museum is run on $2,000 a year. It is open to the public and every facility offered for study and research, and although one of the most popular and instructive departments of the University, and visited by thousands annually, it has only this pittance for its support.

That aid will come, when the facts I present to you are made known, we have every reason to expect, as it has always followed a well-deserved appeal made in behalf of the University. Has not the time come to secure the aid required for the continued development of a department which has grown far beyond what was originally contemplated?

As the Museum of Anthropology of the University it can take within its fold many departments and special foundations. Here is the opportunity for the erection of the remaining portions of the University Museum building, of which the departments of zoology, geology, botany and mineralogy, each form part, anthropology, the study and the science of man, will appropriately fill the gap in the great edifice.

This, it seems to me, is worthy of consideration by the body you represent and by the public you can approach.

There are several special points in this scheme which are of such vital importance that I wish to call your attention to them in detail. They are:

1. The endowments of special departments of the Museum. By this means perpetual care and increase would be secured to such departments, and research would be fostered.

2. The establishment of fellowships or student-assistantships, by means of which students wishing to pursue anthropological studies could be aided and the Museum receive their labors. In this way a corps of assistants would be trained for work in the Museum. This I regard as of the utmost importance for the future of the Museum, as you can easily realize that it is now impossible for the Curator, with the slight aid he can procure with the means at his command, to do all that is required.

3. Funds for the continuation of explorations. It is particularly by its explorations that the Museum has taken such a prominent position; and on the careful prosecution of field work depends the increase of our knowledge of the past. A few thousand dollars a year for this purpose would secure results of great importance and keep the Museum well in the advanced position it now holds.

4. A publication fund, by which the researches conducted by the Museum could be made known.

Other matters of importance will doubtless occur to you; but providing
means for casing the new halls, for the employment of assistants, for exploration and for publication are now the special problems requiring solution. I, therefore, most earnestly beg you to give them your consideration, that the work may go on, uninterruptedly, in the development of this department of the University, to which you have kindly consented to give your attention, and upon the needs and condition of which you are expected to make a report both for the information of the Board of Overseers and of the public which is so largely interested in the University.

F W Putnam,
Chairman.

Cambridge, Mass., January 10, 1890

The Thaw Fellowship—Another most gratifying incident of the year is the recent gift of $30,000 for a fellowship fund, by Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. While this foundation is primarily due to her appreciation of the important labors of Miss Alice C. Fletcher among the Indians, yet the Museum would not have been selected as the medium for carrying out her generous intentions, nor would the gift have been made a perpetual fellowship, had not Mrs. Thaw been fully convinced of the importance of the work done under the direction of this Museum. It is all the more gratifying to us that the gift comes from a distant source, and also from the fact that Miss Fletcher has been associated with the Museum as a special assistant during all her noble work among the Indians. We can only express our satisfaction that the first recipient of this fellowship is to be one whose past labors in connection with the Museum have been so important that we know it is most worthily bestowed.

The following is a copy of the letter of trust, which it is for us to accept, officially, to-day—

Pittsburgh, Pa., October 1, 1890


Gentlemen—It is my wish to aid and further the philanthropic and scientific work of Miss Alice C. Fletcher among the North American Indians.

This work has been successfully carried on by Miss Fletcher for many years, as well for the advancement of the Indians as for the enlightenment of the American people.

I, therefore, herewith give to Robert C. Winthrop, Henry W. Willett, Francis C. Lowell, Stephen Salisbury, Samuel H. Scudder, Joseph Lovering and Frederick W. Putnam, all of Massachusetts and their successors, "Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology in Connection with Harvard University," thirty...
(30) bonds of the Grand Point Storage Company of Philadelphia, Pa., Nos. 335 to 364 inclusive, each for the sum of one thousand ($1000) Dollars, principal dated April 1, 1890, and payable fifty years after the date thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, being in the aggregate the sum of thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars principal, to be held as a trust for the following purposes:

The full income of the fund to be paid regularly as a salary to Miss Alice C. Fletcher during her life, or so long as she may continue to carry on such work as I have here indicated in a manner satisfactory to the Trustees of the Museum, it being understood that in case of her inability to carry on the work, whether by cause of sickness or from old age, the income of the fund shall continue to be paid to her.

In the event of the death of Alice C. Fletcher, I hereby direct that the income of the fund shall be thereafter devoted to the payment of the salary of such person as shall be appointed by the Trustees of the Museum to succeed Alice C. Fletcher to carry on the same line of work and research relating to the Indian race of America, or other ethnological and archaeological investigations.

It is my wish that in memory of my late husband, William Thaw, who was so much interested in the philanthropic and scientific labors of Miss Fletcher, this Trust Fund should be invested and known as "The Thaw Fellowship Fund."

The said Trustees do hereby accept the trust hereinafter set forth and defined, and do hereby acknowledge to have received the bonds hereinafore mentioned.

Witness the hands and seals of the parties the day and year first aforesaid.

MARY COPELEY THAW

Attest

As to Mrs. MARY C. THAW, WM. THAW, JR.

Library and Publications — As the scope of our library is necessarily limited, and we seldom purchase a book, its growth is slow. This is of less importance, however, than would be the case if the General Library of the University did not furnish us with catalogue cards of all volumes and papers pertaining to ethnology, and kindred subjects received at the General Library. Six hundred and twenty-four catalogue cards, including books and pamphlets received by our own library and catalogued by the General Library, have been added during the year. We have received seventy volumes and sixty-nine pamphlets, as gifts from thirty-seven persons and fifty-eight institutions in various parts of the world, and have purchased eight other volumes. Thirty photographs have been given by ten persons.
The library is open for consultation to any member of the University and volumes are often loaned for special purposes.

Of the Special Papers, the 2nd and 3rd numbers are now in press and will soon be issued. The 2nd is a Memoir and Vocabulary of the Karankawa Indians by Mr. Albert S. Gatschet and others. The 3rd comprises a valuable Memoir by Miss Zelia Nuttal on the Atlatl or Spear-thrower of the Ancient Mexicans, illustrated by three plates.

Gifts of Money — In no former years have the friends of the Museum been so generous in giving their aid. Gifts for current expenses have been received which, in the sum total, exceed the regular income from our funds, while the endowment of the Thaw Fellowship has added $30,000 to the amount held in trust. In addition to several thousand dollars given by Mr. Charles P. Bowditch and a few friends for a special exploration under the auspices of the Museum, but not entered on our accounts, the gifts for various purposes during the year have been as follows:

From Miss Susan C. Warren, Boston, for cases, $5,000.00
" " " for explorations, 2,000 00
" " Miss Elizabeth C Ware, Boston, for explorations, 1,000 00
" Capt Nathan Appleton, Boston, for explorations, 100 00
" Hon. Robert C Winthrop, for salary of assistants, 100 00
" Dr. Francis M. Weld, Jamaica Plain, salary of assistants, 25 00
" " Miss N E Baylies, New York, for salary of assistants, 25 00
" New England Telephone Co., Boston, for Museum expenses, 28.00

$8,278 00

Although in earlier years a few gifts were made to the Museum in the form of collections purchased and presented,—notably the Nicolucci collection from Italy, by the Hon. Theodore Lyman,—and many gifts of collections of great pecuniary value have been received from time to time, yet the first gift of money to be expended in carrying on the work of the Museum was

In 1881, when Dr. William Mack of Salem aided a special exploration by the gift of

$75.00
In 1882, in response to a circular letter asking assistance for the explorations in Ohio and Tennessee, and by the personal interest of Mr. Theodore Lyman and the late John C. Phillips, both trustees at the time, there was received from eleven ladies and gentlemen $3,360 00.

There was also received toward the salary of an assistant, 225 00.

In aid of Miss Fletcher's researches among the Indians, 550 00.

In 1883, there was received for explorations 720 00.

Towards an assistant's salary 33 00.

In 1884, for explorations 16 33.

In 1885, for explorations 5 00.

For current expenses of Museum 28 00.

In 1886, for explorations 2,725 00.

For Museum expenses 28 00.

In 1887, for explorations, including $500 in memory of a friend who had contributed generously to this work, 635 00.

For Museum expenses 14 00.

In 1887-9, the Serpent Mound Fund for the purchase and exploration of the Serpent Mound and its surrounding 8,738 00.

In 1888, for explorations 1,065 00.

For publications 125 00.

For Museum expenses 28 00.

In 1889, for purchase of S. American collection 500 00.

For Museum expenses 21 00.

For publications (subscriptions) 175 00.

In 1890 (as above stated in detail) 150 00.

Making a total received for current expenses $27,801 33.

When we recall that the permanent fund for the support of the Museum gives an income of only $2376 a year, for all expenses of heating and care of the building,—which is open to the public throughout the year with the exception of Sundays and holidays,—as well as all incidental expenses relating to the increase and care of the collections, we can realize how little we could have accomplished, had it not been for the generosity of friends who have given us, on an average, $3089 a year during the past nine years. Moreover, until some benefactor adds largely to our permanent funds, we shall be entirely dependent on continuous aid of this kind for the means of keeping the Museum in the advanced position it now holds.
I am glad to add that the contributions have already begun for the new year by the receipt of $500 on account of the Visiting Committee fellowship, and $100 for explorations. Neither of these sums appears in the statement made above.

Respectfully submitted,

F W. Putnam,

Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology, and Curator of the Museum

Cambridge, Dec 2, 1890
REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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

The TREASURER respectfully presents the following Report

Income Account

1890.

Jan. 1. Received Interest $20,000 Atchison 4's . . . . $400.00
Feb. 1. " " $58,000 Denver Ex. 4's . . . . . 1,160.00
" 1 " " $54,000 Kansas and Missouri 5's . . . . . 1,350.00
March 19 " " Atchison Scrip sold . . . . . 156.93
July 1 " " $20,000 Atchison 4's . . . . . 400.00
Aug. 1. " " $58,000 Denver Ex 4's . . . . . 1,160.00
" 1. " " $54,000 Kansas and Missouri 5's . . . . . 1,350.00
Sept 1 " " $12,000 Atchison Income 5's . . . . . 330.00

$6,306 93

1890.

Jan 1. Paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Museum Fund . . . . . $400.00
Feb 1. Paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Museum Fund . . . . . 1,076.40
“ “ Paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Professor Fund . . . . . 333.00
May 19. Paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Professor Fund . . . . . 156.00
July 1. Paid for Safe in Deposit Vaults . . . . . 30.00
“ “ Paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Professor Fund . . . . . 370.00
Aug 1. Paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Professor Fund . . . . . 1,315.87
“ “ Paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Building Fund . . . . . 1,194.13
Sept 1. Paid F. W. Putnam, Curator, on account of Building Fund . . . . . 330.00

$6,306 93

Building Fund

Balance from last year’s account . . . . . $23,258.91
Interest on deposit in N. E. Trust Co . . . . . 7.12
Total . . . . . $23,366.03
Paid E. E. Chuck . . . . . 230.69

Balance to new account . . . . $23,035.34

(108)
The Building Fund now amounts to

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>$29,016 03</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>$45,241 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$30,451 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$119,498 28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Invested as follows

- $84,000 Kansas & Missouri R R 5's
- $58,000 C B & Q R R 5's, Denver Extension
- $20,000 Atchison, T and Santa Fé 4's
- $12,000 " " " " 5's
- Deposit in N E Trust Co

Total: $119,498 28

FRANCIS C. LOWELL,
Treasurer.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 2, 1880

The undersigned has examined the securities of the Museum and the accounts of the Treasurer, and finds the condition of the Institution to be correctly stated above.

STEPHEN SALISBURY,
Auditor.

BOSTON, APRIL 9, 1891
CASH ACCOUNT OF THE CURATOR

F. W. Putnam, Curator, in Account with Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology

1880-90

Dr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand from last account</td>
<td>$542.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Francis C. Lowell, Treasurer</td>
<td>$5,776.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mrs. Susan C. Warner, for cases</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received for explorations —</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from Mrs. Susan C. Warner</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ware</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Capt. Nathan Appleton</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received for publications, subscriptions by Dr. F. M. Weld</td>
<td>$3,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from Mr. Charles C. Beaman</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mr. Abbott Lawrence</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mr. Robert S. Peabody</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mr. James A. Rumlull</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Mr. George J. Marsh</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Received from publications sold</td>
<td>$4.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Received for salaries of assistants —</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Dr. Francis M. Weld</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mrs. N. D. Brace</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Received from New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.</td>
<td>$28.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Edward H. Thompson, for cases from Yucatan</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$15,160.71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cr.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Paid as per vouchers numbered</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Building, repairs, furniture and incidentals</td>
<td>$1,145.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Cases, stock and labor</td>
<td>$2,361.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Fuel, gas and water</td>
<td>$411.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Incidents, museum</td>
<td>$63.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Postage, express, telephone, telegraph</td>
<td>$378.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Drawing, photographing and materials</td>
<td>$194.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Library and publications</td>
<td>$35.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Explorations and collections</td>
<td>$3,188.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Salaries</td>
<td>$4,107.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$11,094.68</td>
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</table>

Balance, cash on hand to new account | $3,256.03 |

$15,160.71

CAMBRIDGE, NOVEMBER 1, 1890

The undersigned, Auditor, has examined the vouchers of Professor Putnam's account, and finds the foregoing statement to agree therewith.

STEPHEN SALISBURY Auditor

WORCESTER, APRIL 9, 1891
THE FOLLOWING WORKS RELATING TO
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

are offered in exchange for archaeological and ethnological specimens, and for sale.

FRESH-WATER SHELL MOUNDS OF THE ST JOHN'S RIVER, FLORIDA. Large 8vo, 34 pages, and 9 plates, 1875, by Dr. JeFfries Wyman. This work is based upon the "Wyman collection" on exhibition in the Museum. Price $2.00.

PRIMITIVE INDUSTRY, by Dr. C. C. Abbott. 8vo, cloth, 560 pages, 428 illustrations, 1881. This volume contains an account of the archaeological remains of the North Atlantic seaboard of America, including a special chapter on the paleolithic implements of the Trenton gravels. The work is based upon the "Abbott collection" now arranged in the Museum. Price $3.00.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MISSOURI.—ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, by Prof W. B. Potter, ANCIENT POTTERY by Dr. Edward Evers 4to, 30 pages, 5 plans, and 24 plates containing 148 figures of ancient Missouri Pottery, 1880. The Missouri pottery on exhibition in the Museum is well illustrated in this work. Price, $1.00.


REMARKS ON CHIPPED STONE IMPLEMENTS, by F. W. Putnam. 8vo, 8 pages, 21 illustrations, 1885. Price 25 cts.


LAND IN SEVERALTY TO INDIANS; ILLUSTRATED BY EXPERIENCES WITH THE OMAHA TRIBE, by Alice C. Fletcher. 8vo, 14 pages, 1885. Price 25 cts.

PALEOLITHIC MAN IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA:


Address F. W. Putnam,
Curator of Peabody Museum,
Cambridge, Mass.
PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PEABODY MUSEUM AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

ANNUAL REPORTS, 8vo.

VOLUME I contains the first nine Reports (1868-1876) with index. 309 pages. Price, bound in cloth, $5.00.

VOLUME II contains the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Reports (1877-1880) with many illustrations and index 782 pages. Price, bound in cloth, $6.00.

VOLUME III contains the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th Reports (1881-1887), 586 pages with illustrations and index. Price, bound in cloth $3.00.

VOLUME IV, No. 1, 21st Report, 1887; No. 2, 22nd Report, 1888; Nos. 3 and 4, 23rd and 24th Reports, 1889, 1890.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 14th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23d and 24th Reports can be furnished separately at 25 cents each, the 15th at 50 cents; the 18th and 19th (under one cover) at 50 cents; the 10th at $1.50; 12th and 13th (under one cover) at $1.50; the four for $1.00. The 8th, 11th, 16th and 17th Reports can only be supplied in the full volumes.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL PAPERS, 8vo.

VOLUME I. NUMBER 1. Standard or Head-dress? An historical essay on a relic of Ancient Mexico. By Zelia Nuttall. 52 pages and 3 colored plates. $1.00.

NUMBER 2. The Karankawa Indians, the coast people of Texas. By Albert S. Gatschet with notes by C A. Hammond and Alice W. Oliver, and a Vocabulary obtained from Alice W. Oliver. 104 pages, with map, 1891 $1.00.

NUMBER 3. The Atlatl or Spear-thrower of the Ancient Mexicans. By Zelia Nuttall. 36 pages and 3 plates. 1891. 50 cts.

Subscriptions for the Museum Papers will be received in sums of $10.00 or more. Subscribers will receive the numbers as issued at 20% less than specified prices.