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Report for 1895

R E P O R T O F
T H E D E P A R T M E N T O F
P R E H I S T O R I C A N T H R O P O L O G Y
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895.

T H O M A S W I L S O N,
CURATOR.

Ed + Aa

Report for 1895

(1)

1. HOW HAS THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895 COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR, AS FAR AS (1) THE NUMBER OF ACCESSIONS AND (2) THEIR SCIENTIFIC VALUE ARE CONCERNED.
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The operations of the Department of Prehistoric Anthropology, during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1895, have exceeded those of all other years since its establishment, in the number and size of accessions and of their scientific value, and the amount and value of Museum and Library labor and scientific investigation done by the Curator and his assistants.

2. NAME, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE, THE ACCESSIONS OF THE YEAR WHICH DESERVE SPECIAL NOTICE, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, AND STATE IN EACH CASE WHETHER GIVEN, LENT, RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE, OR PURCHASED.
-

Order of Importance:-

1. Steiner Collection, (Deposited).
2. Pottery Collection, Bureau of Ethnology,
3. Bureau of Ethnology, Stone Implements,
4. Nicaraguan Govt. Collection. (28422, J.D.Mitchel, Texas).
5. John C. Mayer Collection, Texas.
6. Argentine Republic - Pottery.
7. Mrs. Magruder's Etruscan & Roman Collection.

Alphabetically:-

CROUSE, C. M. (Syracuse, N. Y.) One polished stone hatchet in original wooden handle. Deposit.

ETHNOLOGY, BUREAU OF. (Washington, D.C.) 17,105 objects. Gift. Collections made by its officers during the years 1891-2-3-4.

From July 1, 1891 to June 30, 1892 -

Pottery -----	1817	specimens,
Stone objects -----	4630	"
Shell and bone -----	532	"
Metal & Misc. objts. -----	50	7029

From July 1, 1892 to June 30, 1893 -

Pottery -----	889	
Stone objects -----	7112	
Shell and bone -----	147	
Metal & Misc. objts. -----	132	8280

From July 1, 1893 to June 30, 1894.

Pottery -----	99	
Stone objects --	1670	
Shell and bone -----	11	
Metal & misc. objts. -----	16	1796
		17,105

FISH COMMISSION, U.S. C. H. Townsend, Collector. Eight objects from Kitchen Midden, Aggattii Island, Alaska. Gift. 29074

FURMAN, C. Jr. - C. M. (Clemson College, S.C.) One stone tube from South Carolina, showing process of manufacture. Purchased for Ten Dollars. 28809.

GANNAWAY, C.B. (520 Garrison Ave., Fort Smith, Arkansas.) One ceremonial object of hard yellow quartz from Scott County, Arkansas. Purchased for Five Dollars. 29408.

GREENWOOD, G.B.G (Minerva, Ohio.) Twenty-nine rude chipped implements from Carroll County, Ohio. Exchanges. 28819 and 29108.

HALES, HENRY (Ridgewood, N.J.) Two hundred and twenty-six objects from Prehistoric Ruins, Tule Rosa Canyon, New Mexico. Purchased at the World's Columbian Exposition by the Bureau of Ethnology. 26917.

JOHNSON, J.L. (Duffield, Va.) Two hundred and twenty-eight objects - contents of cave occupied by prehistoric man near Duffield, Va. Gift on payment of boxing and transport, - Five Dollars. 29105.

LA PLATA MUSEUM (Buenos Ayres, S.A.) ⁰FF. P. Moreno, Curator: Eleven large pottery vases from Argentina. Gift and Exchange. 29409.

MAGRUDER. MRS. E. ^{A.}H. (Washington, D.C.) One hundred and twenty Roman and Etruscan Antiquities. Deposit. 28776.

MAYER, JOHN C. (Texas) Two arrow-heads from Texas, ~~Gift~~. 28662. Three jasper chipped implements. 29001. Four hundred and seventy-seven rude chipped implements, workshop (?) 29390. Gift.

McWILLIAMS, H. B. (West Charlton, N.Y.) Seventy-eight objects. Cache of leaf-shaped implements from Saratoga, N.Y. Gift. 28706 and 28884.

MITCHELL, J.D. (Goliad, Texas) Seven Hundred and ten chipped stone objects from prehistoric workshop. Gift. 28422.

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT. Four hundred and fifty-seven pottery and stone objects from Madrid Exposition (including fragments of pottery which are given one number). Gift on payment of certain expenses. 29404.

POUTJATINE, PRINCE PAUL. (Russia). Seventy-seven fragments of pottery - 28 with basketry-decoration and 49 with imprints. Exchanged at Paris for specimens the property of Thomas Wilson. 28477.

SHERMAN, C.A. (Wyoming). Seventy-nine miscellaneous chipped stone implements. Manville, Converse County, Wyoming. Gift. 29002.

STEINER, DR. ROLAND (Grovettown, Ga.) 32478 Specimens; Collection of objects from Etowah Mounds, and from Burke, and Columbia Counties, Georgia. Deposits. 28826, 29048 and 29338. Deposit.

This is one of the most important collections the Museum has ever received, giving, as it does, a greater opportunity to discover the industries of the aborigines of the United States as manifested by, or obtained from, a study of their dwelling and burial places, series of their implements and utensils in all stages of manufacture and use, together with the material from which they were made.

SWEET, DR. WILLIAM. (Shelbyville, Ill.) Twelve objects - collection of stone implements from Ontario, Canada. Gift. 29031.

TRUE, F. W. (U.S. National Museum) Three hundred and sixty-two objects; collection of aboriginal objects from shell-heaps of Maine. Gift. 29020.

VAN EPPS, PERCY. (Ohio) Three specimens - part of a cache of leaf-shaped implements from New York. Gift. 28523.

3. WHAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN CARING FOR THE COLLECTIONS UNDER YOUR CUSTODY, i.e., IN THEIR PRESERVATION AND INSTALLATION.

"In order to effect this task, it was ~~became~~ necessary to re-arrange, geographically,

~~Re-arrangement of the position of all cases in Exhibition Hall, according to Dr. Goode's order of July 21, 1894.~~

~~Following this, and complementary to it, was the necessary geographical re-arrangement of all objects in cases (52), according to the various States of the United States and of foreign countries.~~ ^{the 52} ~~Pre-arrangement of cases (12), containing objects made by or belonging to Prehistoric Man, (placed) arranged in two syn-~~ ^{There have been} ~~optical series, chronologically and geographically - one representing Europe, Asia and Africa, and the other North America;~~

~~The installation in wall-cases on the north and west sides of the hall, of objects from Mexico, West Indies, Central America and South America.~~ ~~The segregation and installation of all objects from the Pacific Coast in wall-cases on the south (west) side of the hall;~~ ^{? ?} ~~and the installation of mummies in long wall-cases on the south side of the hall.~~ ^{which is OK?}

^{have been made} ~~Making~~ ^{have been installed.} ~~Two new upper shelves for each alcove-case, and the installation thereon of 900 (new to my Department) specimens of Mound Pottery, the extremely large specimens being placed on top of the alcove cases fronting the aisles, giving them a decorative, as well as utilitarian, effect.~~ ^{thus}

~~The Removal of Prehistoric Pottery from National Museum building, and installation in the foyer of the hall of the large glass cases of pottery from Peru, Brazil, and Arkansas Mounds.~~ ^{The} ~~installation of large glass case containing group of Indian fig-~~

ures representing Quarry Workshop (?) from Piney Branch, D.C.)

The decoration of walls, above the cases, with 195 paintings, drawings, lithographs and photographs of prehistoric objects, monuments and localities.

Framing and hanging on ^{the} west wall (above the cases) ^a large painting representing Ruins of Spruce Tree House, Mancos Canyon, Colorado; on ^{the} south wall, Major Powell's Map of Linguistic Stocks of North America; ^{and the} on east wall, ^a Chronological ^m map, adapted to show ^{the} distribution of ^a Aboriginal ^m Mound-districts in the United States.

Two ^hundred and ^forty drawers were ^{constructed} made by Barber & Ross (on a bid of \$350., to be paid July 1, 1895 and not later than July 20th) and put in eight sloping table-top cases, with frosted glass doors; ^{this was} completed March 19, 1895, in which since then, we have placed 3,500 objects belonging to the collection.))

Packing boxes for storage with Registrar as follows:

(a) Seventy-two (72) boxes, Nos. 29 to 100 inclusive, of Aboriginal stone implements and domestic utensils - heavy and somewhat broken - scarcely fit for display, though good for study, such as mortars and pestles, metates and rubbing-stones, hammers, mauls, grooved and notched axes, &c., &c., miscellaneous articles chiefly from Pueblos of the West and intended for disposal by gift or exchange. Transferred to Annex Building July 19th, 1894.

(b) Twenty-four (24) boxes, Nos. 101 to 125 inclusive, containing moulds for plaster casts of stone implements and carvings, made by Mr. Palmer in 1876 and after. Stored for many years in small rooms in basement under North Tower of Smithsonian Institution. Packed January 15 & 16, 1895 and sent to storage.

(c) Ten (10) boxes, Nos 126 to 135 inclusive, containing mound pottery - incomplete vessels and fragments. Received from the

National Museum Building January 30th, 1895. Packed for storage
February 5 & 6, 1895.

(d) One box, No. 136, containing moulds for plaster casts.

Sent to storage February 25, 1895.

4. INDICATE BRIEFLY THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE EXHIBITION
SERIES AND THE STUDY SERIES, IN YOUR DEPARTMENT.

The Exhibition Series is so installed as that every specimen intended to be seen can be seen, except in those portions of the hall roped off from the public and used for storage- and working-purposes. Many labels have been placed on objects, using principally those prepared or printed for Madrid and Columbian Expositions.

This Department has no Study Series in contra-distinction from that on exhibition. There has never been any demand for such a series, and its necessity is not apparent.

5. WHAT SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS HAVE YOU COMMENCED, CONTINUED OR COMPLETED, UPON MATERIAL UNDER YOUR CARE, DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.
-

Commenced -

Prehistoric Pipes and Smoking Apparatus.

Aboriginal Musical Instruments, in connection with Mr. Upham.

Continued -

1. Paleolithic Implements,
2. Rude Notched Axes,
3. Prehistoric Copper Implements,
4. Prehistoric Jade Implements,
5. Prehistoric Cache Implements,
6. Currents of Pacific Ocean (with large model) and their possible influence on Prehistoric Migrations,
7. Prehistoric Etruscan Objects,
8. Lace History & Catalogue.

Completed -

1. Prehistoric Swastika, ~~Antiquity of Animal Bones,~~
2. Fluorine Test for Antiquity of Animal Bones,
3. Grooved Axes,
4. Polished Stone Hatchets,
5. Monogeny or Polygeny,
6. The Rules of Evidence in Prehistoric Archaeology,
7. Antiquity of Man in North America,
8. Probable Prehistoric Migrations of Tools, Implements and Industries Between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

9. Museums-building, Windows, Light and Lighting, Cases,
Rooms or Sub-divisions.

6. WHAT EXPLORATIONS (1) BY THE MUSEUM AND (2) UNDER OTHER
AUSPICES, HAVE RESULTED IN ENRICHING THE COLLECTIONS
UNDER YOUR CARE.

None, unless it be those made in former years by the
Bureau of Ethnology.

7. WHAT MATERIAL FROM YOUR DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN LENT TO INVESTIGATORS DURING THE YEAR, IN CONNECTION WITH WHAT SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS WAS THE MATERIAL NEEDED. PLEASE ARRANGE ANSWER, ALPHABETICALLY, UNDER NAME OF PERSON TO WHOM SUCH MATERIAL WAS LENT.

Mr. William Dinwiddie of the Bureau of Ethnology, (1)-Certain rude implements and objects for use by Prof. W. H. Holmes.

(2) Pottery and potters' tools; in connection with his address before the Anthropological Society of Washington, illustrating the art of pottery-making among the Papago Indians.

Mr. Dunbar (?) Certain aboriginal objects and material for use in his lessons before the public school of which he is teacher.

J. D. McGuire, Esq., Series of prehistoric drills and specimens of drilled stone, in connection with his investigations into the art of drilling in stone. Done in Prof. Mason's Department.

8. GIVE THE NAMES OF ANY STUDENTS WHO HAVE HAD ACCESS TO THE MATERIAL UNDER YOUR CARE DURING THE YEAR EITHER IN WASHINGTON OR ELSEWHERE, AND STATE THE SPECIAL AIM OF THEIR STUDIES.

No person has visited this Department during the year with any expressed desire to consult a study series, except those persons mentioned in No. 7 and Miss Virginia Blunt of Georgetown, D.C.

The Curator has given informal instruction in the Exhibition hall to sundry persons and educational organizations, some of whom have come by previous appointment, but the majority were accidental visitors:- Annacostia School, Tenallytown School, Garrett or Phelps School, Vermont Avenue; Dr. Roland Steiner, Masters Winlock and Harrington, Renè Bache, Mrs. Wrenshall of Baltimore, Md., Mr. and Mrs. Herron of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Chas. Cramp and Mrs. Stevenson of Philadelphia Pa., Governor Mrs. Woolcott and Wife. Misses Stansbury and Kauffmann, Miss Eva M. Pitts of Central High School, and Mr. Gallatin, Mrs. Summer's School.

The Curator continued, during the Winter, his course of lectures of Prehistoric Anthropology before the National University Medical School. He read a paper before the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the "Fluorine Test of the Antiquity of Animal Bones"; and one on "Ideal Museums"; One before the American Folk Lore Association at Washington on "The Swastika in Prehistoric Times." One before the Anthropological Society of Washington on the "Quarry Workshop at Piney Branch, D. C." (?), and an Address at the Baptist Church in Anacostia on "Prehistoric Man."

9. GIVE A LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS WHOSE CO-OPERATION HAS RESULTED IN ENRICHING THE COLLECTION UNDER YOUR CARE, AND STATE BRIEFLY THE MANNER AND EXTENT OF SUCH CO-OPERATION DURING THE YEAR.
-

MAYER, John C. (Round Top, Texas).

Rude chipped implements, scrapers, worked flakes, broken spear-heads, etc., from Aboriginal Workshops near Round Top, Fayette County, Texas. (482 specimens).

McWILLIAMS, (West Charleton, N.Y.)

Leaf-shaped implements of hornstone, found en cache in Saratoga County, N.Y. (78 specimens).

MITCHELL, (J.D. (Victoria, Texas).

Collection of rude chipped implements, worked flakes, chips, etc., of flint, from Aboriginal Workshop near Goliad, Texas. (710 specimens).

SHERMAN, C.A. (Manyville, Wyoming).

Large and small rude chipped implements of fine-grained quartzite, also rounded end scrapers and worked flakes of jasper and chalcedony. All from Converse County, Wyoming. (79 specimens).

STEINER, DR. Roland, (Grovetown, Georgia).

Large collection of prehistoric objects from Georgia. The localities represented are the Etowah Mounds, Bartow County, - the Old Evans Place, Burke County, and various localities in Columbia, Jefferson, Floyd and Lincoln Counties. In the collection will be found typical specimens of almost every kind known to aboriginal art, and some which are rare. Also a cache of 63 arrow-heads (rhyolite) from North Augusta, on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River.

SWEET, Dr. William, (Shelbyville, Illinois).

Polished hatchets and flint arrow-heads from Ontario, Canada. These are a valuable addition to the series of objects from Canada, which is rather small.

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10. GIVE A LIST OF PAPERS PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR BY YOURSELF, YOUR OFFICIAL ASSOCIATES AND COLLABORATORS, SO FAR AS THE SAME ARE BASED UPON MUSEUM MATERIAL, EACH NOTICE FOR THE BIBLIOGRAPHY SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A BRIEF ABSTRACT OF THE PAPER.
-

THOMAS WILSON. (The Archaeologist).

Primitive Industry. Vol. II, No. 7, July, 1894, pp. 200-204; No. 8, August, 1894, pp. 238-246. (Also printed in Smithsonian Report for 1892, pp. 521-534.)

to below

Describes earliest objects of primitive industry found in Europe, and compares them with those found in America. Examines Dr. Abbott's finds of similar implements in the gravels of the river-terrace at Trenton, N.J. and compares them with the infructuous searches of other persons in the same terrace. Shows that by reason of the scarcity of the implements, the failure of an observer to find them in one locality is no evidence that another observer may not have found them in another locality. Cites similar experiences of the best observers in France and England. Many implements of similar form and manufacture have been found in nearly every State of the United States, though practically all on the surface. This does not, however, prove the existence of Paleolithic Man in America but, as says M. Boule, is "an argument in favor of their antiquity which will greatly impress prehistoric archaeologists of experience." It will serve a good purpose in stimulating further investigation and prevent the formation of conclusions until the search has been exhausted and the evidence all in.

2 Polished Stone Hatchets. Vol. III, No. 1, January, 1895, pp. 8-14; No. 2, February, 1895, pp. 43-50.

The Polished Stone Hatchet is, more than any other implement or tool, the representative of man's culture during the Neolithic or Polished Stone Age. Man in this stage spread himself by migration practically over the world, and in so doing carried with him this, more than any other, implement. While the Paleolithic Age of the prehistoric man is called the Chipped Stone Age, yet the art of chipping stone cutting-implements did not cease with it, but was to some extent carried into the Neolithic or Polished Stone Age. Some implements though chipped were ground to a sharp edge or point, while others were left unground. The tools used were ham-

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mer-stones and grinding-stones. The processes are shown in six figures forming a series, from the rude chipped to the finely polished, hatchets. In the Paleolithic Age the material used was such as could be chipped, while in the Neolithic Age many stone implements of non-chippable material, like granite, diorite, &c., which had to be reduced to the required form by hammering or pecking, called by the French, martelage. The hatchet was inserted in a handle made of wood, with the cutting edge perpendicular to the handle. Many specimens, mostly from France and Switzerland, have been found which indicate this as its general use. The National Museum is the fortunate possessor of two specimens, one the property of Mr. Byron E. Dodge from Wisconsin, the other of C. M. Crouse, Esq., Syracuse, N. Y. The universality of the polished stone hatchet during the Neolithic Period, is shown by the universality of the material used. On the sea-coast and in the Islands, the fossil shells were not infrequently employed. While no two polished stone hatchets may be exactly alike, each having been the handiwork of an individual man who apparently worked for himself and without pattern, yet they are all capable of being reduced to a few general types, and a series taken from almost any locality in the United States would represent a similar series from almost any other locality, either in the United States, and, practically so, anywhere in the world.

3 Grooved Stone Axes. Vol. III, No. 5, May, 1895, pp. 155-157.

While the Polished Stone Hatchet was almost universal among prehistoric peoples, the Grooved Stone Axe is confined to the United States. When the prehistoric man of Europe desired a heavier cutting implement than his Polished Stone Hatchet, he drilled a hole through the axe and inserted a handle, sledge-fashion. When the prehistoric man of America wanted a similar implement, he made a groove around the implement and bound it with a withe which served as a handle.

Some of these implements have the edge placed transversely to the handle and so they became adzes, and where the bitt is convex instead of straight they became gouges. The same distinctiveness and difference of detail in size, shape, form and material, remarked among Polished Stone Hatchets, have been found among Grooved Stone Axes.

4 Stone Cutting Implements. Vol. III, No. 6, June, 1895, pp. 179-185.

Rude Notched Axes resemble the grooved axe. A notch has been prepared by chipping for a withe or handle, the edges of which notch have been hammered or pecked so as to destroy their sharpness and permit the use of the withe; but they are rudely chipped and beyond this show no traces of pecking, and never of smoothing or grinding. They are pecu-

liar in their shape and cannot have been grooved stone axes in process of manufacture. They may have been the evolutionary ancestor of the polished stone hatchet. They are always made of chipable material, like flint, quartzite, ryollite, &c., and seem never to have been made of non-chipable material as granite, diorite, &c. They are found in the neighborhood of Mount Vernon, Va.

THOMAS WILSON. (American Naturalist.)

5, On The Presence of Fluorine as a Test for the Fossilization of Animal Bones. Vol. xxix, No. 340, April, 1895, pp. 301-317; No. 341, May, 1895, pp. 439-456.

It is greatly to be desired that some test should be discovered by which the antiquity of animal, and especially human, bones might be determined. This test is believed to have been found in Fluorine. It may not be certain nor always equal; but if it furnishes, or promises to furnish, an aid in this direction, it is to be studied, examined, experimented with, and proved. Modern animal bones have but a small percentage of fluorine, less than 2/10 of one per cent., while it appears to increase in quantity and proportion until in those of the earlier geological ages the proportion reaches 3 and even 4 per cent. This increase may be different in different localities, but from analyses of a large number of specimens, it seems as steadily increasing ratio and, therefore, affords a means of approximate determination.

THOMAS WILSON. (The Great Divide.) (vide).

6 General Skobeleff. Vol. xi, No. 10, October, 1894, pp. 247-248.

A description of the life, character, services and death of General Skobeleff, the Russian General. He learned the art of war under General Kauffmann in Central Asia. He was in the Caucasus under the Grand Duke Michael. His expeditions in Turkestan attracted the attentions of his Government, and at the outbreak of the war with Turkey he was given every opportunity to win fame for himself and victory for his army. He was eminently successful, especially at Schipka Pass and the siege of Plevna, insomuch that he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies in Central Asia, and his last military exploit was the capture of the strong-hold, Geok Tepe, and the advance of the Russian frontier to Afghanistan. He was a born warrior. Whether he would have succeeded in statesmanship and diplomacy at the head of a great

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military establishment like Russia, cannot now be determined; but in the management of an army and of his own conduct on the field of battle, he was beyond criticism. Clad in his snow-white uniform, mounted on his snow-white horse, at the head of his charging squadrons amid the exhilaration and excitement of battle, he became to the superstitious admiration, alike, of Russian and Turk, a God, invulnerable and invincible. He was ambitious. He continually posed for the admiration of the world. Under the appearance of an incoherent frankness, he deeply hid and secretly nursed an ambitious egotism and a selfish vanity. When in supreme command he was careful, attentive, and could be conservative, but when surrounded by officers whom he might consider his rivals, he became dangerous and was capable of risking all for the sake of impressing them. His character and ability partook largely of the characteristics of his mother. He will be cited in history as another example of great men who derived their greatness from their mothers.

THOMAS WILSON. (Public Opinion).

7 Character-building in our Public Schools. Vol. xvii,
No. 37, Thursday, December 13th, 1894, p. 890.

This paper urges the necessity of an education fitted to the station of life of the individual to be educated, and criticises a system by which men are taught a mass of information which will be of no benefit to them when they are grown to manhood. A merely intellectual education, neglecting the moral and ethical qualities of man, instead of decreasing vice and crime, may even prepare the individual for such a life. Children should be educated in the Public Schools in those branches which, when they are grown, as will come nearest making them good citizens and good men and women.

THOMAS WILSON. *

*Report of the United States Commission
to the Columbian Historical Exposition at
Madrid, 1892-93 (1895), pp. 1-67.*

and Description

8 *Pub. Aug. 195.* Catalogue of the Display from the Department of Prehistoric Anthropology, United States National Museum at the Columbian Historical Exhibition in Madrid. pp. 93-142, *figs. 1-67.*

The Department of Prehistoric Anthropology of the National Museum was represented at the Exposicion Historico-Americana, Madrid, 1892, by about 5,000 objects, selected from the Department, and intended to present a synopsis of

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aboriginal industry. The objects were exposed in nineteen double slope-topped ~~cases~~, which were distributed throughout the main hall assigned to the United States ~~at the Exposition~~. They ~~objects~~ were classified, so far as possible, in such way as to show a series of implements and objects in each case or in each portion of a case. General labels descriptive of the series were printed in Spanish and distributed in their appropriate places. A description of the objects displayed, together with the names assigned to them, the material used, the mode of manufacture and probable purpose, are ~~attempted to be~~ set forth in the Catalogue.

11. PLEASE PRESENT ANY PLANS WHICH YOU MAY HAVE IN VIEW FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR DEPARTMENT.

I could fill pages ^{with} in schemes for the development of my plans for the advancement of my Department and could elaborate several things which are important, but I confine myself to a statement of what I deem necessities.

1. No amount of labor can ever make my hall present an attractive appearance until the walls shall have been painted. This has been a pressing necessity for many years. I believe there is none more so in the entire Museum, nor is there any which would so well repay the expenditure.

2. We are absolutely without place in which to store the current accessions, except on the floor, in cases, or in drawers under the cases. One third the floor-space is now roped off from the public and used for deposit of specimens, pending their examination and installation. I ask for drawers under the single cases with glass doors.

3. ((The collection in this Department has now increased to 203,420 objects; ~~I have always been in favor of this increase.~~ The benefit to science of such a collection is by enabling the Archaeologist and Anthropologist to write a history of the Pre-historic man. In ^e Ethnological collections and objects relating to primitive peoples of modern times, the study of the people's habits and customs, and the writing of their history, can be done by the historian personally visiting the tribes and obtaining his information at first hand. But in collections relating to pre-historic peoples this cannot be done, and we are driven, ~~the world~~ ~~is driven~~, to a study of the implements, objects, monuments, &c.,

left by them. The student, historian, archaeologist and anthropologist, compare these objects (1) with each other, in localities where they have been associated together, (2) he does the same with the implement from other localities, (3) he compares one locality with another, and (4) all of them together with each other.

That is, he first establishes, as well as he is able, a unit of civilization or culture within a given tribe, group or family; then, by extending his observations, he establishes other units of culture or civilization in other tribes, groups or families, and these units he respectively compares together, first, in a general way and, second, in the details of the implements and objects which go to make them up.

I propose to make, from the specimens in my Department, such a segregation by localities; a division, if possible, by time; ^{also} an establishment of units of civilization, and thus make the comparison mentioned, or rather, to afford material for students either now or hereafter to make this comparison of civilizations. This will require the services of a draftsman. As no person can, by mere words, describe the form of an object, and as the differences of form are, or may be, but slight and yet mean much, there is greater necessity for graphic delineation than there would otherwise be. The objects have all been made by hand, there never was any special pattern for the workman to follow; each man, to a large extent, made every kind of object, so the differences became more important, and the necessity for drawing, greater than it would be under other circumstances. It would not be true to say there were no types specimens of the objects made by the aboriginal man, because, if he made each one by hazard, as there are a hundred times more implements than styles, some of them must pattern after the others, and thus some implements have

come to be considered types. But this, I think, is entirely arbitrary, and is the decision of the modern student rather than the action or intention of the aboriginal workman. In the endeavor to discover his intention, it is necessary to make drawings enough of the implements to show these types and the differences in their details. // Sir John Evans, in his "Stone Implements of Great Britain," has 476 figures, (usually three views to each specimen showing, flat, edge, and section, but counting as one figure); Dr. Abbott, in the "Stone Age of New Jersey," has 429 figures; Dr. Rau's book, "Archaeological Collection of the U. S. National Museum," has 338 figures; Wilde's "Catalogue of Dublin Museum," has 523 text figures; Kellar's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," has 46 text figures and 206 full-page plates; De Mortillet, in plates, has 1269 figures.

The conclusion of this matter is, that I recommend the employment of a good Draftsman for the purpose of doing this work, or of some arrangement by which the drawings can be made.

12. INDICATE THE PRESENT STATE OF THE COLLECTION UNDER YOUR CARE,
INCLUDING A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SPECIMENS IN THE
EXHIBITION, RESERVE AND DUPLICATE SERIES ON JUNE 30,
1895.

Number of specimens in the collection as indicated in
the Report for the year ending June 30, 1894, ----- 153,324⁴

Number of specimens received in the Department during
the year ending June 30, 1895, and entered in
Vol. xxxvi, ----- 50,096

203,420⁵

----- 0 -----

Specimens distributed during the year as gifts,
and in Exchange, ----- 660

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Jan. 8th. To Prof. Henry W. Haynes, #239 Beacon
Street, Boston, Mass., ----- 20

Jan. 9th. To T.H.Powell, #116 Denmark Hill, Lon-
don, S.E., England, ----- 212

" " To S.G.Hewlitt, Westwell, Moat Croft
Road, Eastbourne, Sussex, England, 200

" 12th. To G.G.B.Greenwood, Minerva, Ohio, -- 16

Feb. 12th. To E.G.Holcomb, Helena, N.Y., ----- 43

May 22nd. To Prof. H.B.Giglioli, Museum of Zoö-
logy, Florence, Italy, ----- 4

May 7th. To Dr. Franz Ritter von Hauer, K.K.
Naturhistorisches Hofmuseums,
Vienna, Austria, ----- 143

June 27th. To S.G.Hewlitt, Westwell, Moat Croft
Road, Eastbourne, Sussex, England, 22
660

----- 0 -----

Number of Accessions received during the year for examination and
examination and report, ----- 38, - or 552 specs.

13. GIVE THE NUMBERS OF THE LAST ENTRIES IN YOUR CATALOGUE ON
JUNE 30, 1894, AND ON JUNE 30, 1895.
-

Catalogue number of last entry in June, 1894 ----- 169,540

Catalogue number of last entry in June, 1895 ----- 172,315.

-----0-----

Memorandum of office and clerical work done during the year.

Entries of specimens in regular catalogue -----	50,096
Entries of specimens in loan catalogue -----	38
Comprising number of specimens -----	552
Letters written and sent -----	631
Reports on papers -----	164
Number of pages typewritten - about -----	5,787

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
REPORT OF CURATORS FOR THE YEAR 1898.

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Report of Division of Prehistoric Archaeology,
Thomas Wilson, Curator.

W.D. Holmes
Head Curator A