

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH
IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DURING the past decade, and particularly since the great incentive of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, interest in investigations pertaining to American Archaeology and Ethnology has been increasing from year to year. The designation of one of the buildings at the Exposition as the "Anthropological Building," with the instructive collections therein exhibited, arrested the attention of thousands of visitors and impressed them with the objects and methods of this branch of science. At that time a larger number of persons were actively engaged in anthropological investigations than ever before; and since then new institutions either partly or wholly devoted to anthropology have arisen, and the older ones have greatly increased their resources and collections. This has brought about the necessity of educating students for expert research in the various divisions of the science. Many special investigations are now being carried on, and there is an increasing demand for trained anthropologists in the field, in the museums, and in the universities.

A brief review of what has been done in American research during the past year and what is now in progress, so far as my personal knowledge extends, will exemplify this great activity.

In many of the universities and colleges courses in some division of Anthropology are given. Several universities, including Harvard, Columbia and Chicago, have regular departments with professors and instructors and provision for graduate work.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, by the annual meetings of its Section of Anthropology, brings together an increasing number of workers in Anthropology. The meetings of the Anthropological Section at Detroit and at Denver were well attended. At Denver, Section H was one of special interest, notwithstanding the fact that many of the active members of the section were not present owing to their being engaged in field work in distant parts of the country. The winter meetings of the section, which are held in various cities, are also important reunions of anthropologists for the discussion of current topics.

The Anthropological Society of Washington has a large and active membership, and by its frequent meetings anthropologists are kept in touch with the researches conducted under the auspices of the Government.

The American Ethnological Society, founded in 1842, has recently been stimulated into renewed activity, and is now again taking its position designed by its founders, as a national society.

The Archaeological Institute of America, which has done but little during its history for the encouragement of research in America, while it has done valuable and most creditable work in classic lands, has this year established a fellowship for research in Central America. This is an indication of increasing interest in American research, and we may hope it will lead to further work in America on the part of the Institute.

The United States Government, through the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution and the Bureau of Ethnology, regularly employs at least twenty persons in museum and field work, and many others are engaged in the preparation of papers in connection with the voluminous publications of this department. It has carried on Archaeological work in the field during the year, in New Mexico, in Arizona, in the Indian Territory, and in Missouri; while

the gathering of linguistic material is constantly going on, and several of the Indian tribes have been visited during the year by the assistants of the Bureau of Ethnology. Three of the imperial octavo volumes of the Bureau, known as the Annual Reports, have been issued within the year, and two others are nearly ready for distribution. These will soon be followed by other volumes, one of which will contain the translation from the German of valuable memoirs pertaining to the study of the "Maya" hieroglyphs; another, a dictionary of the Maya language; and another, the Natick Dictionary, in which the American Antiquarian Society is especially interested. The Bureau has also renewed the publication of its Bulletins in enlarged form, a volume of which is nearly ready for issue.

The Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum have issued Annual Reports during the year, which, while devoted in large part to valuable papers on anthropology, mainly the results of the work of officers of the institutions, contain also important reprints and translations.

It will thus be seen that the government is doing much, although not all that we may wish. As large as the annual appropriations are, they are probably less than one-quarter of what is now being annually expended for anthropological work by several institutions in the country, principally through the generous contributions of individuals.

The Field Columbian Museum in Chicago, a direct result of the Exposition of 1893, receiving at the close of the Fair the principal collections from the Department of Ethnology and many special exhibits, has been very active in adding to its collections. It now stands in the front rank of anthropological museums, although anthropology is only one of its departments. This Museum issues an anthropological series of its publications containing the reports of special archaeological and ethnological researches. During the past year the Museum has had expeditions in Arizona, where large collections have been made in the ancient Hopi

country. It has also had several assistants, under the personal supervision of the Curator of Anthropology, engaged in making collections among the Indian tribes of the interior and of the Pacific Coast; and it has secured several important private collections by purchase. The recent collections of the greatest interest to the ethnologist and archaeologist are those relating to the Hopi, and illustrative of the ancient arts of the people and also of their native life, particularly the present ceremonials of the people now living in the Hopi pueblos. The researches carried on by this Museum have been entirely through the aid of a few generous patrons.

The University of Chicago, by the active work in Mexico of its Professor of Anthropology, has secured many valuable archaeological and ethnological specimens. The principal research has been among the little-known tribes of Southern Mexico. Important collections have also been added to the Walker Museum of the University, and several Papers and an Album relating to the Mexican tribes have been published by the Professor in connection with his researches.

The Museum of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania, which has been established for a few years only in the first section of its building, has been active in its researches in this country during the past year. It has also continued its work in Assyria and in Egypt, from which countries it has important collections. During the year its curator has been engaged personally in researches among the Indian tribes of the United States, from which he has obtained material illustrative of Indian ceremonies and particularly of the various native games, thus adding to the famous collection for which this Museum is particularly noted. A special impetus was given to this collection by the exhibition of games at the World's Fair in 1893. The Curator has recently returned from a trip to Cuba where he obtained many important specimens. This Museum is also doing much in connection

with the ceremonials of the Chinese, and is forming a collection of great importance for comparative ethnology. In all this work the Museum is dependent upon the help of its patrons. A Bulletin containing papers on special subjects and giving information in relation to the collections, is published by the Museum.

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has published in its quarto Journal a series of papers giving the results of the personal explorations of one of its members—Mr. Clarence B. Moore—on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of Florida and Alabama. A few months since, Mr. Moore's latest work in Alabama was issued, and, like his previous papers, it has made known a mass of material obtained from mounds, ancient burial-places and village sites, and shows how thoroughly the work of this explorer and author has been done. The Moore Collection is exhibited in the Museum of the Academy, which also has the Vaux and other archaeological and ethnological collections.

The American Museum of Natural History of New York has, through several of its patrons, accomplished an unprecedented amount of research during the year. It has also secured several collections of American archaeology and ethnology of great importance and value, a large sum of money having been received from private sources for the purchase of collections and for the expenses of many expeditions in the field. Of the latter, the Jesup Expedition has continued its work with success in the northwestern portions of America and in Northeastern Siberia. During the past year seven expeditions have been, or still are, in the field, and of these three are in Siberia. The Museum has recently sent out a new expedition which is organized for extended research in China, and is to be maintained by a special committee on Asiatic research. Other patrons have provided for special expeditions and researches: as the Loubat expedition to Mexico; the Huntington expedition to the western Indian tribes; the Mrs. Jesup expedition to

the Arapahoes; the F. E. Hyde research in connection with the antiquity of man in the Delaware Valley; the Museum exploration of the ancient Indian sites in the vicinity of the City of New York; and the Hyde expedition to New Mexico and westward to Mexico. The Museum is publishing a series of Memoirs giving the results of these expeditions. Three numbers have appeared during the year and three more will soon be issued. It also publishes a Bulletin, of which one volume containing anthropological papers has been issued during the year. Since these Memoirs and Bulletins contain the results of original archaeological and ethnological research in the field, and describe and illustrate the specimens secured, they show how much is being done by this Museum, and the importance of the collections exhibited in its extensive halls. The Museum has made a special effort to collect all possible data relating to the physical characters of the various American peoples, and it has a very extensive series of life masks with the photographs and measurements of many individuals in a number of Indian tribes. This work is constantly progressing, so that in time all the tribes of America will have been visited and a full series of somatological data obtained from each. At the same time a study is being made of the arts, customs, ceremonials, myths and language of the various tribes.

The Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology of Harvard University has, by the assistance of a few patrons of science, done its part during the past year in accumulating a large amount of original material for study, and in the increase and diffusion of knowledge by its explorations and publications. During the year the Museum has had expeditions in Yucatan, in southern Mexico and in Guatemala. It has also carried on a few explorations of Indian sites in New England. Its Curator has been able, by the income of the Wolcott and Warren Funds, to direct one of his students in an archaeo-

logical exploration in New Mexico, and personally to make an examination of the gravel deposits of California in connection with the evidence of the antiquity of man upon the Pacific coast. By the contribution of a generous patron and strong friend of the Museum, the Curator was able to start another student in the study of the language and myths of the Navajo Indians, preparatory to research among the Mayas of Yucatan, and other Central American tribes. At the personal expense of a graduate student of the department, an exploration was made by this gentleman, assisted by another student of the department, of a mound and burial-place in Mississippi. The expense of the Museum field work in Yucatan, Chiapas and Guatemala, as well as of the Museum publications during several years, has been met by the Fund for Mexican and Central American Research. This is an annual subscription fund largely maintained by two members of the Museum Faculty who have taken a prominent part in Mexican and Central American research. Our fellow member, Mr. Edward H. Thompson, has continued his researches, particularly in the ruins of Chacmultun and of Chichen Itza. Moulds, photographs and copies of mural paintings have been received from him. At Quirigua, the expedition under Mr. Gordon made moulds of the sculptures and monoliths of which moulds had not been taken on previous expeditions. In the Usumacinta Valley, Mr. Teobert Maler has made extensive explorations, taking many beautiful photographs and a number of moulds of sculptures. Reports on his work for the Museum are received and are in course of publication. The first report is of special interest from his account of the "Lacantuns of Lake Petha" and from his description, with illustrations, of the important group of hitherto unknown ruins of "Piedras Negras." The Museum has recently published Volume II. of its *Archaeological and Ethnological Papers*. It has also been able to reproduce in facsimile a long lost Mexican Codex. The reproduction

has been named Codex Nuttall in honor of Mrs. Zelia Nuttall through whose researches it was brought to light, and under whose immediate supervision it has been reproduced. This will soon be issued, and will be the tenth of the old Mexican codices now known to students. In addition to what has been done by the expeditions, the Museum has received a considerable number of specimens from various sources. It is unfortunate that all its treasures cannot be exhibited at present, as the halls of the Museum are already overcrowded and an addition to the building is very much needed.

Among the several museums and societies in the country that are paying particular attention to local archaeology are:

The New York State Museum at Albany, which has a collection of special value relating to the Indians of New York. During the past year it has made large and important additions, and has issued several publications based on its collections.

The Buffalo Society of Natural History has taken advantage of the Ethnological Department of the Pan-American Exposition to do considerable local work, the results of which with many other interesting collections have been on exhibition at the Buffalo Exposition.

The Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh has begun a collection of archaeology and ethnology, and is making rapid strides in that direction.

The Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences has for a number of years given special attention to the archaeology of the Mississippi Valley, and has important collections from mounds and burial-places. It publishes Proceedings containing papers on local archaeology.

The Peabody Academy of Science in Salem, well known from its important ethnological collections, is increasing its typical exhibit of local archaeology.

The recent foundation of a Museum of Archaeology at the

Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, is another indication of the spreading interest in this subject.

The most recent foundation, and one that bids fair to be far-reaching in its results, is that of the Department of Anthropology at the University of California. A patron of the University will contribute the sum of \$50,000 a year for five years to be expended in expeditions and research. The same patron has given to the University large collections of archaeological and ethnological specimens; and these collections are now stored in a specially constructed fire-proof building waiting the establishment of a university museum and the inauguration of regular courses of instruction in anthropology.

At the coming Exposition at St. Louis, ten years after that at Chicago, the managers propose a Department of Anthropology. The plans for the Department have not yet been determined, but with the great incentive before the managers we cannot doubt that the result will prove to be worthy of the occasion and of the present demands of the science.

As an encouragement of the study of the ancient Mexican picture-writing, the Duke of Loubat has, at his personal expense, reproduced in facsimile six ancient Mexican codices and two previously unedited Mexican manuscripts, namely: Codex Vaticanus, No. 3773; Codex Borgia (ex-Velletri); Codex de Bologne (Cospiano); Codex Telleriano-Remensis; Codex Vaticanus, No. 3738 (de los Rios); Codex Fejérváry-Mayer; the Tonalamatl Aubin; and Don Ignacio Borunda's "Clave general de Jeroglificos Americanos." The originals of these invaluable codices are in widely separated cities of Europe and heretofore they have not been available for comparative study.

Among other means for the diffusion of knowledge in the science of anthropology in this country, mention should be made of "The American Anthropologist," a journal which is doing much to extend the interest in the subject to which it

is devoted ; also to the Journal of The American Folk-Lore Society, which is a valuable medium for the record of our rapidly disappearing native lore ; and to the " American Antiquarian " which has been established for a number of years.

NOTE. Since this paper was read at the annual meeting of the Society in October, 1901, the Carnegie Institution has been founded, at Washington, by Andrew Carnegie, who has won the lasting gratitude of all students of science. The scope of this foundation embraces all the sciences, and its purpose is the encouragement and patronage of research. I can only add, in this brief note, that such an institution will have the power to render incalculable service to American Archaeology and Ethnology, where so much needs to be done without loss of time.

It should also be stated that since this paper was presented at the meeting, many of the important memoirs, papers, bulletins and reports, and the Mexican Codex alluded to as in preparation, have been issued ; and that there has been an unprecedented amount of original research published during the six months following the meeting of the Society.

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