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General Guide

to the

American Museum

of

Natural History



SUPPLEMENT TO AMERICAN MUSEUM JOURNAL

VOL. IV, No. 1, JANUARY, 1904

Guide Leaflet No. 13

American Museum of Natural History

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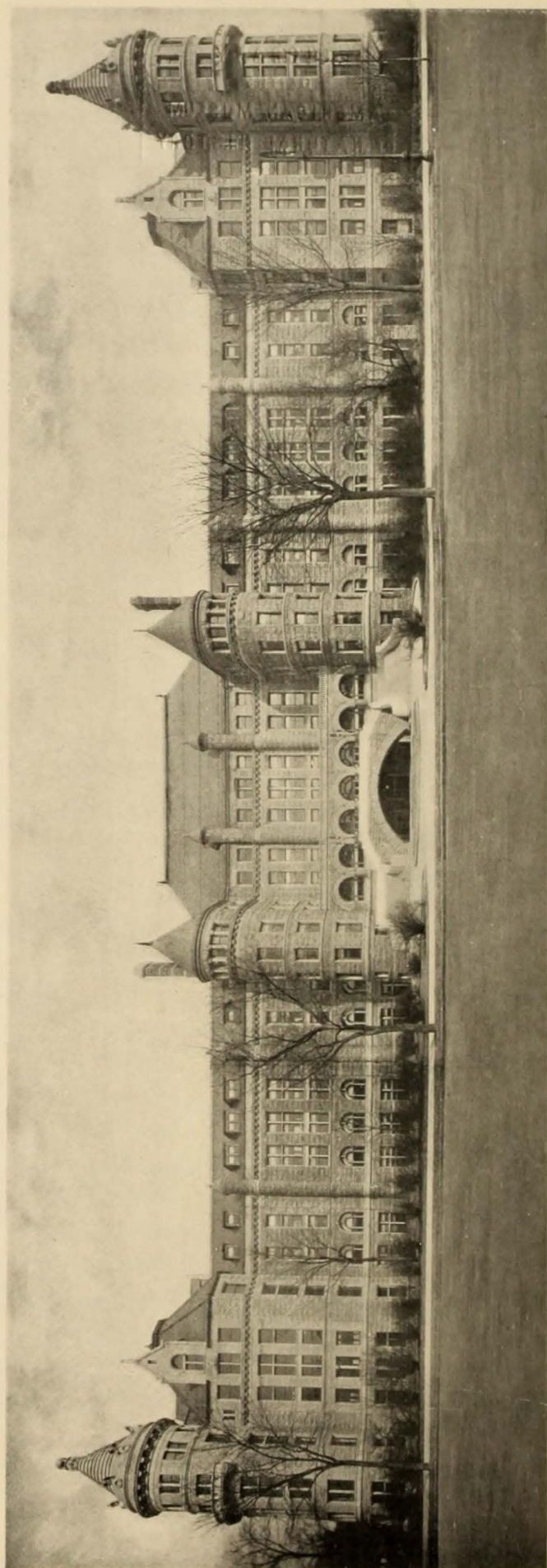
ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES

* Deceased.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY was established in 1869 to promote the Natural Sciences and to diffuse a general knowledge of them among the people, and it is in cordial coöperation with all similar institutions throughout the world. Since the Museum authorities are dependent upon private subscriptions and the dues from the members for procuring needed additions to the collections and for carrying on explorations in America and other parts of the world, the attention of persons interested in such matters is called to the brief statement of deeds and needs on the fourth page of the cover of this Leaflet.

The Museum is open free to the public on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. Admittance is free to Members every day.

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THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY : SOUTH FAÇADE

Frontispiece

A
GENERAL GUIDE
TO THE
AMERICAN MUSEUM
OF
NATURAL HISTORY



NEW YORK
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MUSEUM JOURNAL, VOLUME IV, NO. 1, JANUARY, 1904
Guide Leaflet No. 13

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HISTORICAL NOTE.

THE American Museum of Natural History dates its official history from April 6, 1869, when the State Legislature at Albany passed an act creating "a body corporate, by the name of 'The American Museum of Natural History,' to be located in the city of New York, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in said city a Museum and Library of Natural History; of encouraging and developing the study of Natural Science; of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects, and to that end of furnishing popular instruction and recreation." This legislation was the outgrowth of an agitation which extended over several years and which finally culminated through the opportunity presented the preceding year (1868) of purchasing the Elliot collection of North American birds and the Maximilian and Verreaux collections of birds and mammals. Among other fundamental collections of the Museum may be mentioned those in entomology presented by Baron R. Osten-Sacken and Mr. Coleman T. Robinson.

The first home of the Museum was in the Arsenal building in Central Park near Sixty-fourth Street, but the building was old and entirely unsuited to the purposes of a great museum and steps were taken at once looking to the erection by the city of a fireproof structure, expressly for the housing and proper exhibition of the collections. That part of Central Park known as Manhattan Square was set apart by statute for the accommodation of the building and on June 2, 1874, President Grant laid the corner-stone of the first section of the great structure which is eventually to occupy the whole of the eighteen-acre plot bounded by Central Park West, West Seventy-seventh Street, Columbus Avenue and West Eighty-first Street. Three years later this wing was opened to the public.

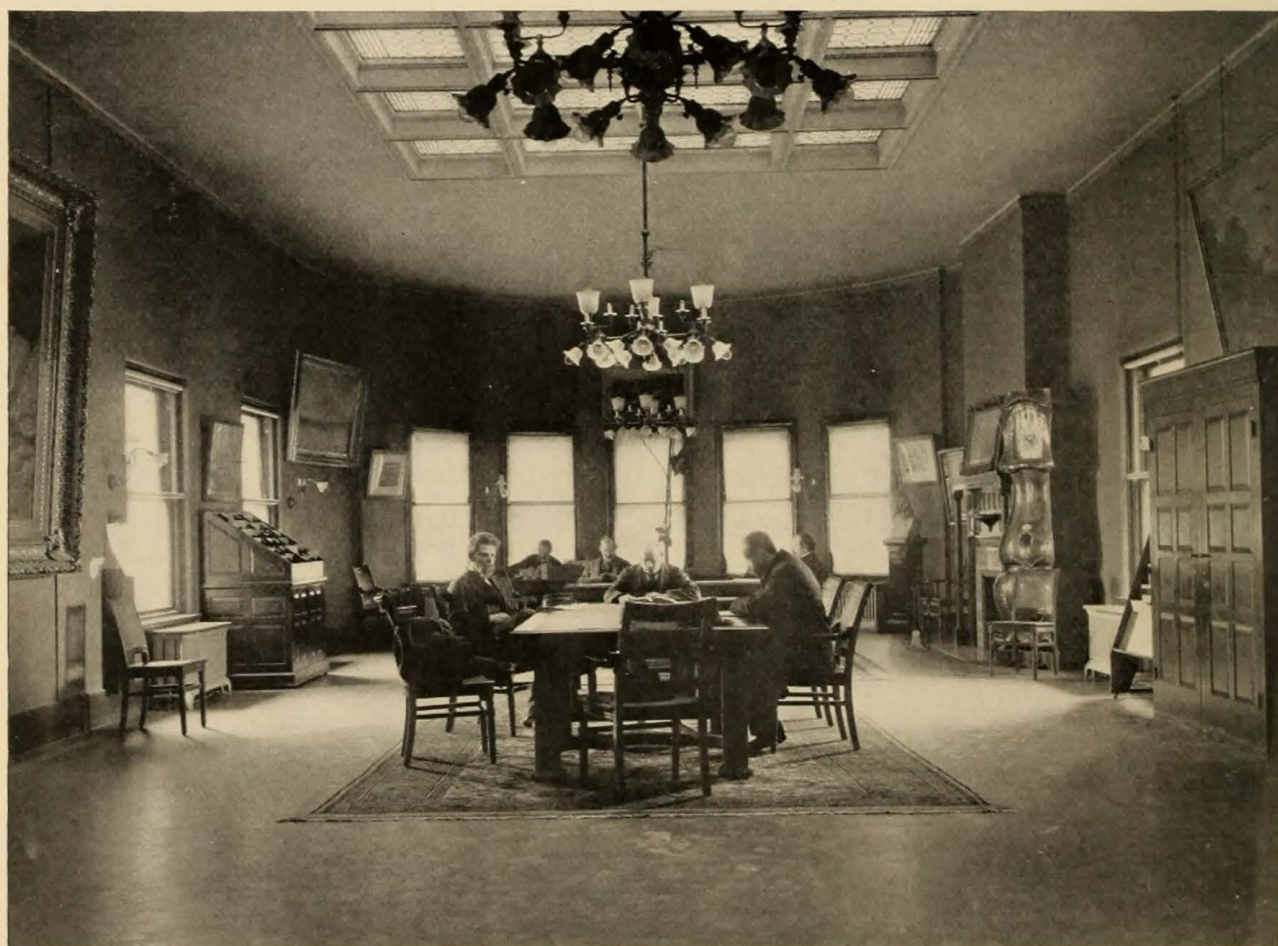
The first president of the institution was Mr. John David Wolfe. His term of office was short, 1869-1871, being terminated by his death only a few months after the opening of the exhibition halls in the old Arsenal building. Mr. Wolfe was succeeded by Mr. Robert L. Stuart, who held the presidency from 1871 to 1881, when failing health compelled him to resign. Two events signalized this period: the occupancy of the first section of the building in Manhattan Square, and the purchase of the James Hall Collection of Geology and Palæontology. The presidency of Mr. Morris K. Jesup began in 1881 and

has seen the Museum develop into an institution of more than national importance and of world-wide influence. During the first year of his incumbency, Mr. Jesup donated the collection of North American Woods and established the Bulletin, a medium for the publication of the scientific work of the institution which is now in its twentieth volume.

Other features of the past twenty-three years have been the establishment of the Department of Public Instruction in 1885 through coöperation with the State; the establishment of the Department of Vertebrate Palæontology in 1891 through Professor Henry F. Osborn; extensive explorations among the ancient ruins of Peru and South America, begun through the generosity of the late Mr. Henry Villard; the presentation by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of the Tiffany gem collections and the Bement Mineral Collection; the provision by the Duke of Loubat of the means for the collection and acquisition of the archæological series from Mexico and Central America, and the inauguration of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition. This period, furthermore, has witnessed the erection by the City of the entire imposing south façade of the building as originally projected.

E. O. HOVEY,
Editor.

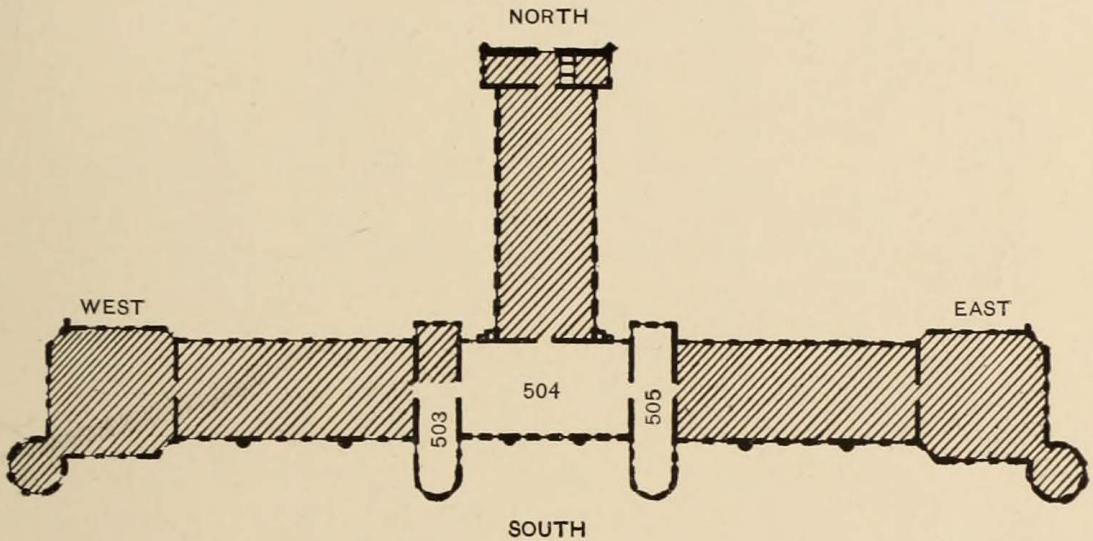
NOTE.—It is suggested that visitors take the elevator to the top (fifth) floor and then descend from floor to floor at their leisure. Frequent reference to the diagrams will prevent confusion.



THE READING-ROOM. NO. 503

GENERAL GUIDE

FIFTH FLOOR

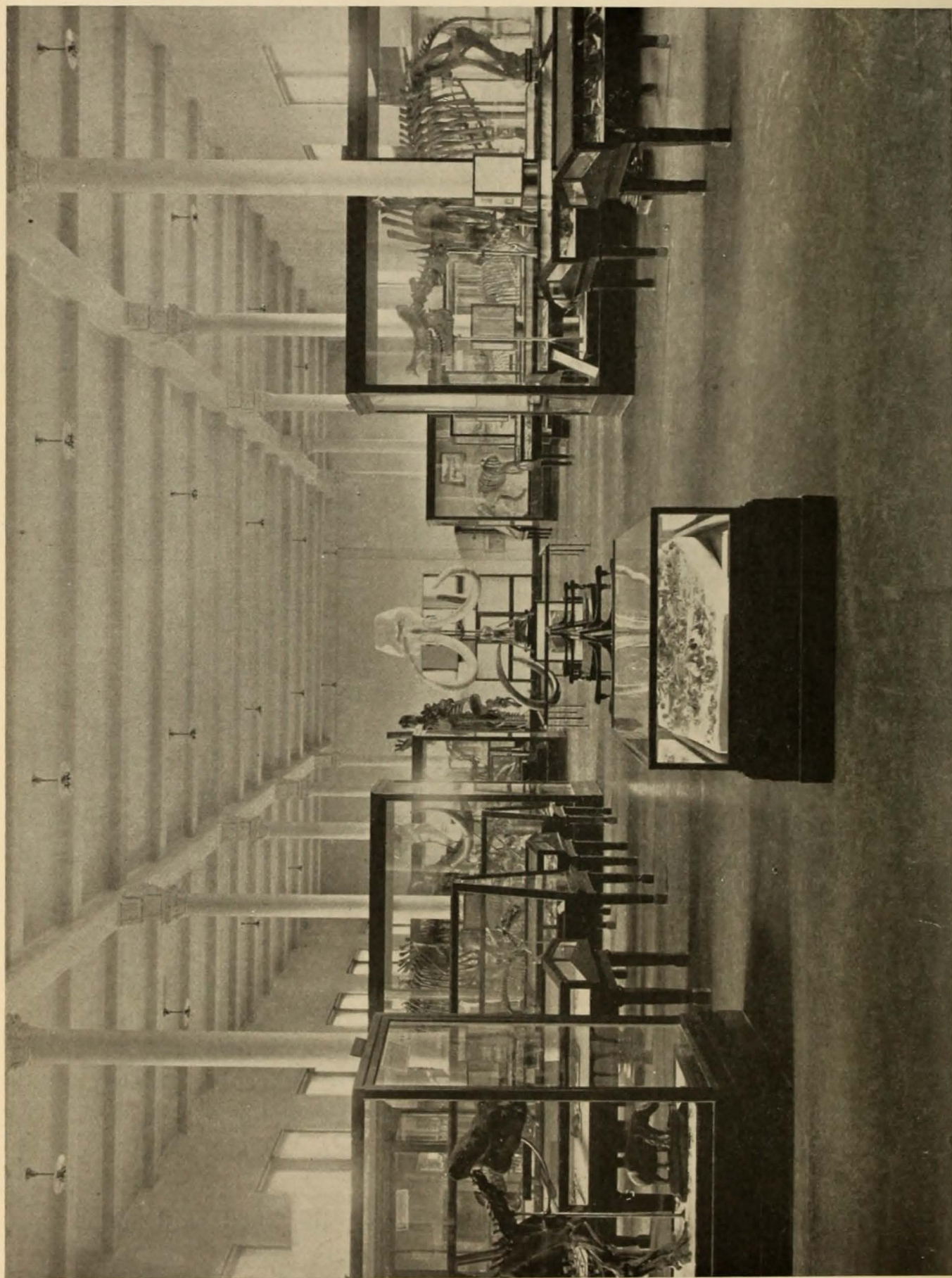


This floor is largely occupied by offices, laboratories etc., in use by the members of the administrative and scientific staff. (In the diagram these rooms are cross-lined.)

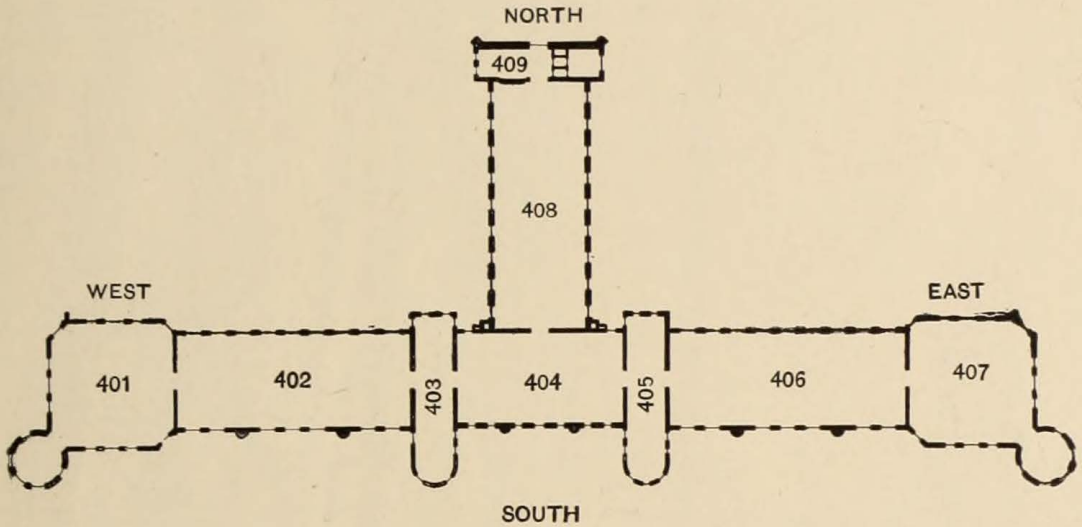
The Shell Hall (No. 504) contains the following collections: A general collection illustrating systematic conchology comprising the combined Jay-Wolfe (1873), Haines (1895) and Crooke (1893) Collections. The D. Jackson Steward Collection, presented in 1890, illustrates the Lamarckian system of classification. The material in this hall is fully labeled.

The Museum Library and Reading-Room (No. 503) is entered from the western end of the Shell Hall. Here will be found about 50,000 volumes on natural history subjects and a comprehensive selection of the current scientific journals. The Library is open to the public.

The visitor should now return through the Shell Hall and descend to the floor below.



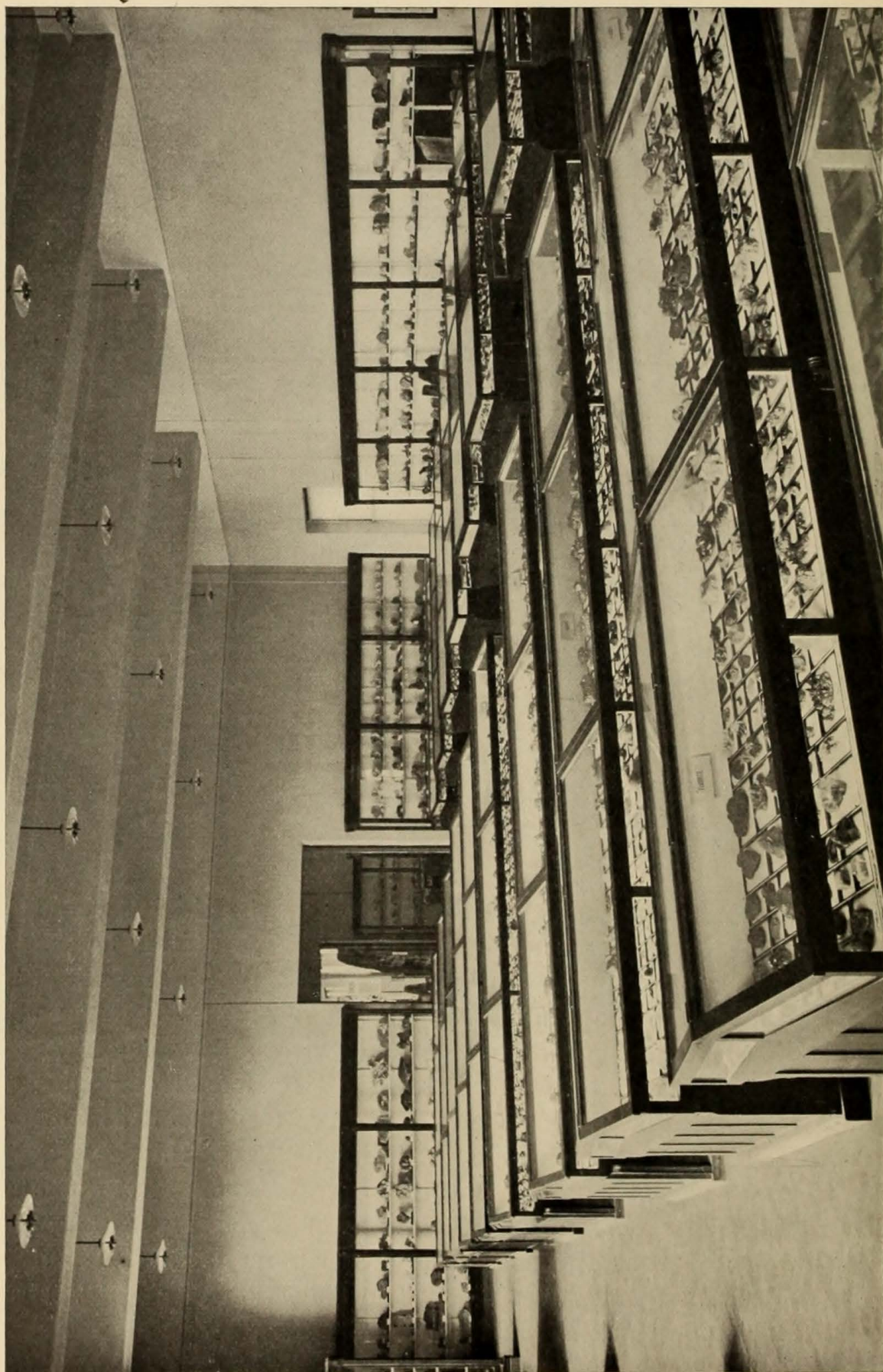
FOURTH FLOOR



The visitor now finds himself in the Marine Reptile Corridor (No. 405) on the walls of which are displayed several remarkable fossils. The largest of these is of a Mosasaur, a huge Fossil Reptiles. marine lizard, 30 feet in length. On the easterly wall are several Ichthyosaurs; one of these will be seen to be accompanied with young.

The Anighito meteorite, weighing more than 6,000 pounds, is temporarily installed in this corridor.

Passing now towards the east, one enters the Hall of Fossil Mammals (No. 406). The general arrangement of this hall is on the "alcove plan." The collections of the de- Fossil Mammals. partment include the famous Cope Collection. Along the north side are groups of fossils illustrating among other forms the origin and development of Primitive Hoofed Mammals, Carnivores, Mastodons, Elephants and Even-toed Hoofed Mammals. Along the south side the Titanotheres, Rhinoceroses and Horses receive special treatment. Watercolor restorations show the supposed appearance in life of some of these remarkable animals. The specimens are elaborately labeled and there are special Guide Leaflets, "The Collection of Fossil Vertebrates" and "The Evolution of the Horse," which may be borrowed or purchased of the attendant.



MORGAN HALL OF MINERALOGY. NO. 404

Turning to the west and again passing through the Reptile Corridor one enters a stately room (No. 404) devoted to minerals and in recognition of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's many gifts to the Museum named the Morgan Hall. Here are the Bement Collection of minerals and meteorites, certain splendid crystal groups from various donors and the cabinet of the New York Mineralogical Club. There is a special guide for this hall. Copies will be found attached to the cases and they may be purchased of the attendant.

The specimens in the table cases have been arranged strictly in accordance with the sixth edition of Dana's *System of Mineralogy*. The beginning of the series is in the southeast corner of the hall. The Sulphur specimens (Cases 1, F and J) arrest attention on account of their beauty and their strikingly perfect crystallization. Particularly choice are the specimens of Gold (Case 1). The mineral is shown here in sheets like rolled metal; in plates with crystalline edges; in matted filaments consisting of minute octahedra; in grouped octahedra with hollow faces, and in twisted plates attached to quartz. Copper is another native element which occurs in fine crystals (see Case 1). Among the sulphides (Cases 1, 2 and A) Stibnite, the sulphide of antimony, Galenite, the sulphide of lead, and Sphalerite, the sulphide of zinc, are valuable ores and at the same time beautifully crystallized minerals. Pyrite (Cases 2 and C), the sulphide of iron, is a very common species which is prized in every exhibition collection on account of its showy brilliant cubes, dodecahedra and other crystal forms. Fluorite (Cases 3 and 4), Quartz (Cases 4, 5, H, P), the Iron Ores (Cases 6 and 7), Calcite, Malachite and Azurite (Cases 8, 9, 10, I, J), Beryl, including Emerald and Aquamarine (Case 12), Tourmaline (Cases 15, 16 and K), Barite (Cases 23, Q) and Crocoite (Case 24) are among the specialties of the collection which should not escape the notice of the visitor.

This collection, which probably forms the best exhibition series of mineral specimens in the country, is almost entirely the gift of Mr. Morgan.

The Museum collection of meteorites, which is one of the largest in the country, has been placed temporarily in Cases 25 and 26. The collection contains many rarities.

**Mineral
Collection.**

Meteorites.

The loan collection of the New York Mineralogical Club, containing a large proportion of the minerals which have been found on Manhattan Island and in the immediate vicinity, occupies Case 27. Case 28 (in the northeast corner of the hall) is devoted to several series introductory to the study of mineralogy, such as models of crystal forms and specimens to illustrate the exact meaning of the various descriptive terms used in the science.

To the west lies the Gem Room (No. 403). The gem collection consists of the exhibits made by the Tiffany Company at the Universal Expositions held at Paris in the years 1889 and 1900. It was given to the Museum by **Gems and Gem Material.** Mr. Morgan, who frequently adds to the collection. Especially noteworthy are the series of Corundums (Sapphires), Topazes, Beryls, Garnets and Tourmalines. These show a variety in color and tone that is not generally familiar to the public. Uncut gem materials and crystals are exhibited in connection with the gems. Observe the assemblage of cut and carved semi-precious stones, such as Rhodonite, Jadeite and Jade, and several forms of Quartz, especially Rock-crystal and Amethyst. Several masses of Amethyst are among the most remarkable that have been found. The Morgan Collection of gold coins of the United States is here, containing a nearly complete series of the issues from the Philadelphia mint.

The Copper Queen case exhibits a wonderful series of specimens donated by the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company from their mines at Bisbee, Arizona. Note especially the large specimens of "velvet" and ordinary Malachite and Azurite, the green and blue carbonates of copper which for many years formed the sole ores of the mine.

Continuing toward the west the visitor next enters the hall of Mexican and Central American Archæology (No. 402), known as the Loubat Hall, on account of the preponderance of material presented to the Museum by the Duke of Loubat.

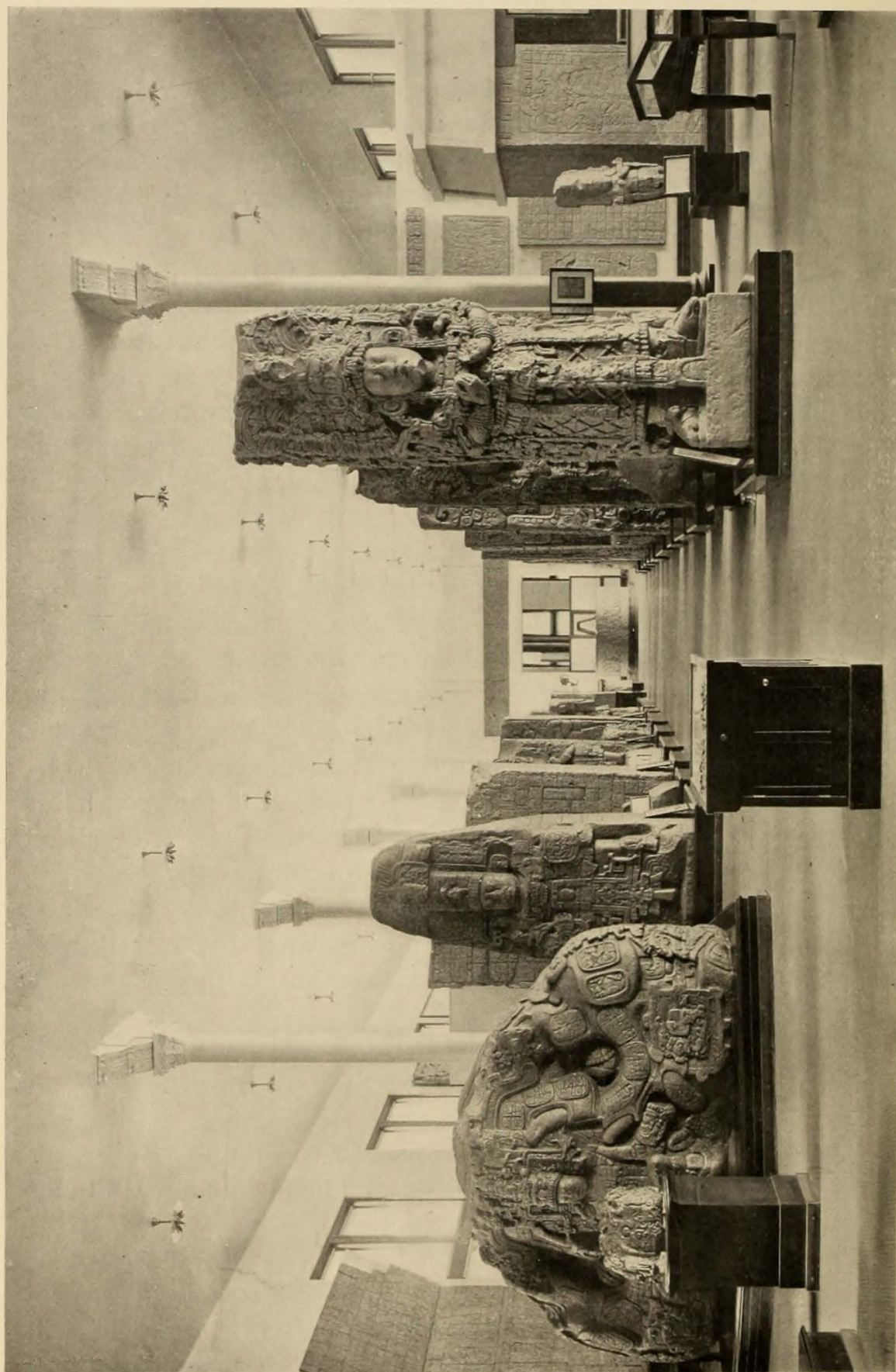
The key-diagram at the east entrance will assist the visitor in orienting himself in regard to the hall.

The collections have been arranged so as to illustrate the several "cultures" of the region. The word "culture" is used to comprise all the items which go to make up the general life of a people or a race. Filling the eastern portion of the hall are casts and collections, partly from Copan, showing many features of the life of the ancient Mayas, while the west central portion of the room is occupied by the collections from the neighborhood of the City of Mexico which show the culture of the ancient Aztec or Nahuatl race. The casts of the so-called Calendar or Sacrificial stones are of popular interest, and the ancient codices, or pre-Columbian charts or books, are worthy of special study. Cases illustrating the old Tarascan, Mixtecan-Zapotecan and Costa Rican cultures are in the northwest, southwest and southeast corners of the room respectively. One of the most remarkable single specimens in the room is a life-size terra cotta human figure which was found in a cave near the city of Texcoco, Mexico, and which seems to be the portrait statue of some great war chief of the prehistoric Alcolhuan tribe. The specimen indicates that this ancient people had carried the art of working in clay to a high degree of perfection. The collection is particularly rich in objects made from jadeite, gold and copper, and in ceramics. The major portion of the exhibits in this room consists of casts of the carved stelæ and other stone monuments found throughout the region. Among the most celebrated of these is the huge Turtle Stone. The meaning of the emblems and inscriptions carved upon this and other stones has been but partly determined.

Casts of two stelæ from the ruins of Quirigua, Guatemala, are in Hall No. 202 (second floor), on account of their height.

Hall No. 401 not yet being open to the public the visitor should retrace his steps, pass to the middle of Morgan Hall and then enter the Hall of Geology (No. 408).

The rocks and fossils displayed in this room illustrate in general the geology of North America and Europe and in particular the geology of New York State. The oldest rocks will be found in the northeast corner and the succession of rocks

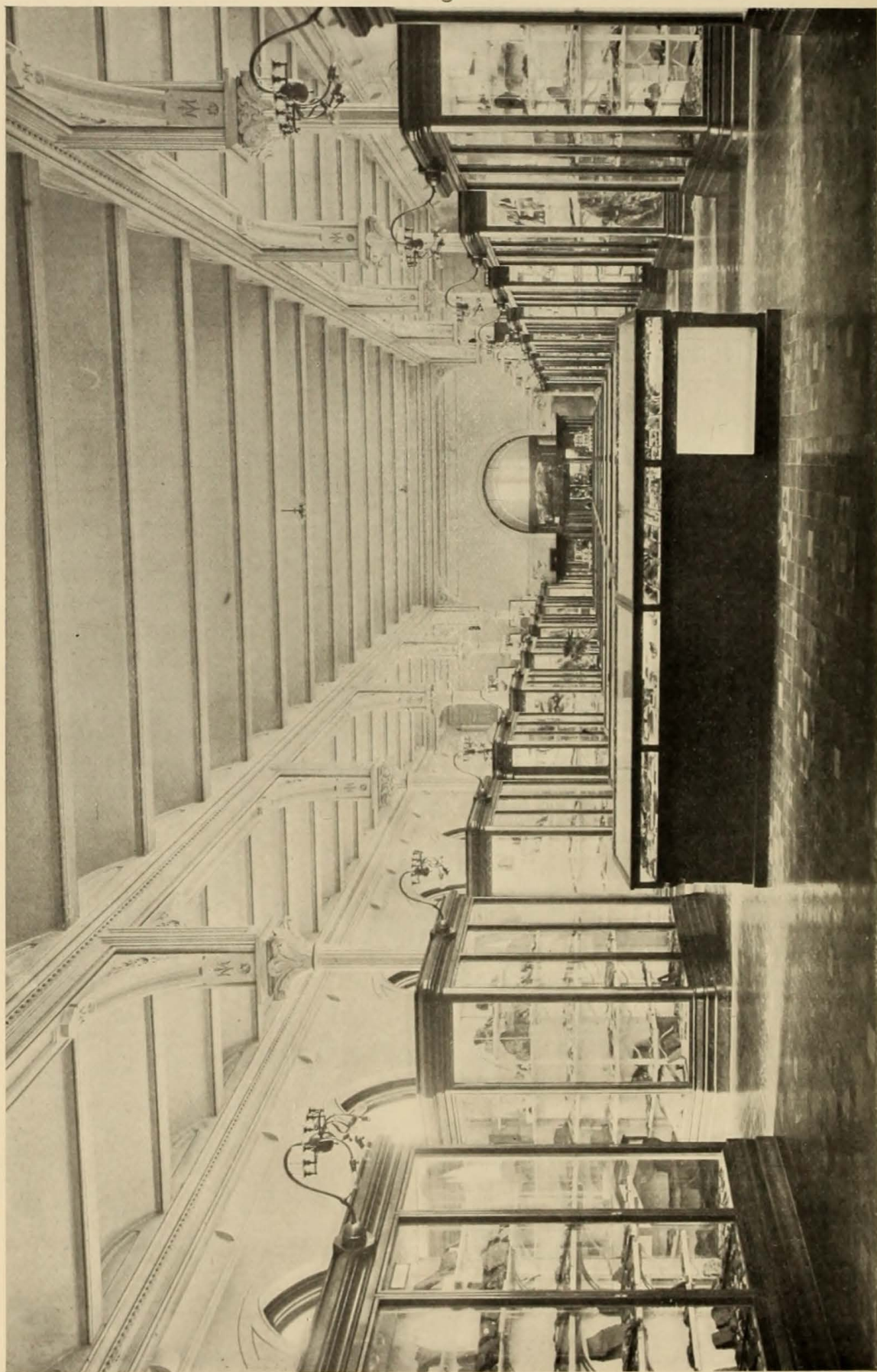


and their contained organic remains ("fossils") may be followed by examining the cases along the east, south and west sides respectively. The specimens in the desk cases along the center of the hall correspond as nearly as practicable to the neighboring alcove cases. The classification of the collection is first according to the great sub-divisions of geologic time, then according to geographic provinces and finally according to the principal biologic groups represented. The European fossils are arranged in the northwestern quarter of the hall.

The prominent feature of the collection is the great series of types and figured specimens which it contains. There are here 8,345 such specimens representing 2,721 species and 190 varieties. Three-fourths of these are from rocks of Palæozoic age. The foundation of the whole exhibit is the famous James Hall Collection of fossils and rocks from New York and corresponding western strata which was purchased by the Museum in 1875.

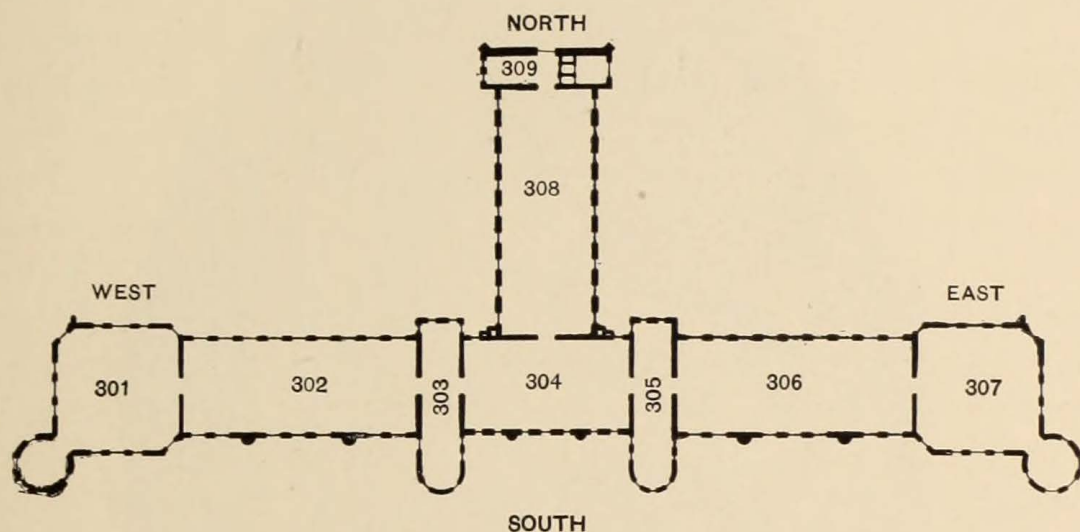
In the northern part of the center of the room the Ward-Coonley Collection of meteorites is temporarily installed. This contains representatives of about 600 falls and finds, and is the largest and most important collection in the country.

Returning through the geological and mineralogical halls to the Reptile Corridor (No. 405) we descend to the floor below.



HALL OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY. NO. 408

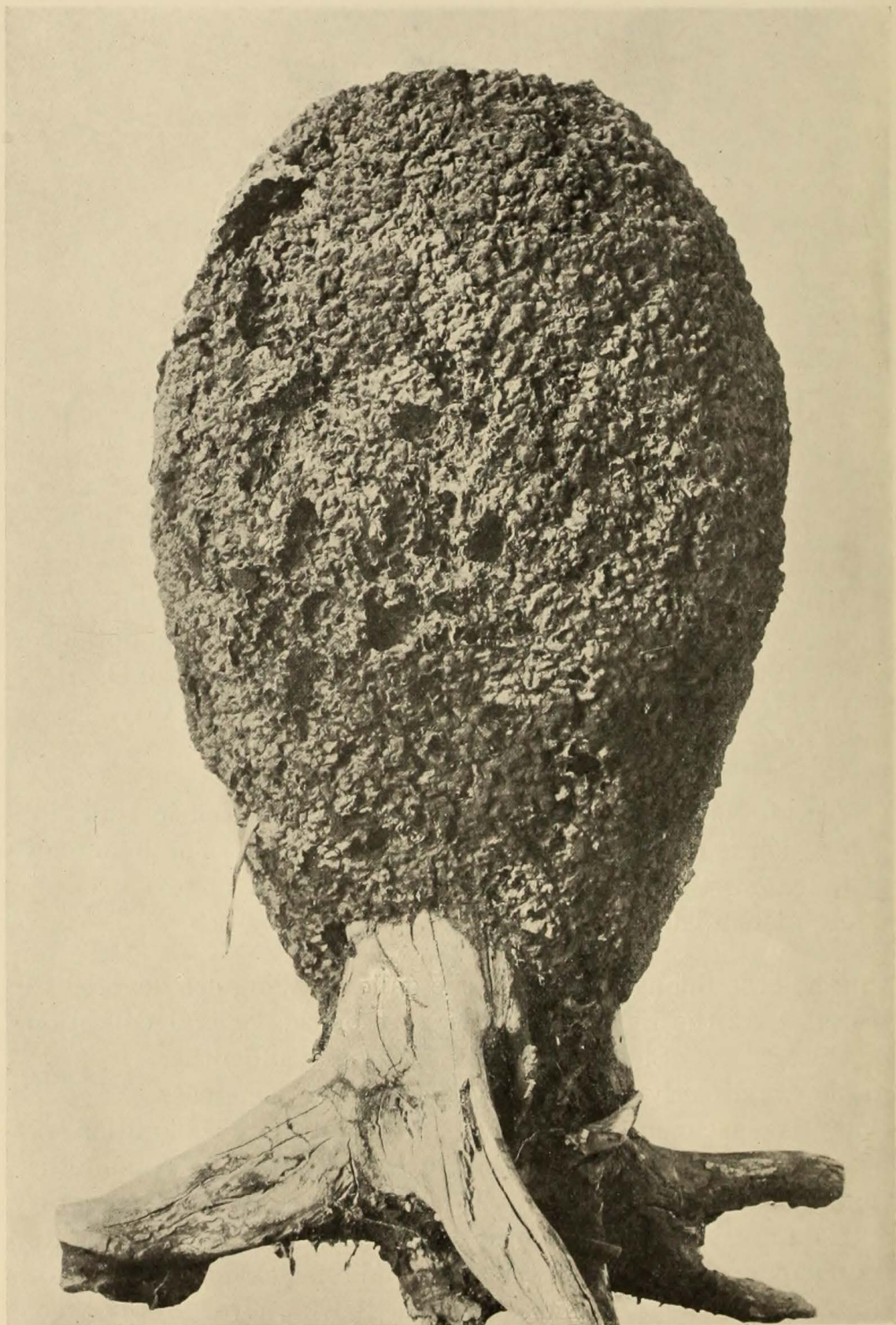
THIRD FLOOR



The corridor (No. 305) contains the Osprey Group. The birds, nest and accessories forming this group were obtained on Gardiner's Island, where exists the largest colony of Ospreys or Fish Hawks known within 100 miles of New York City.

Turning now to the east the visitor finds himself in Hall No. 306 which is devoted to mammals and insects. The mammals installed in this hall are mostly Old World ungulates, marsupials and edentates. **Mammals.**

The cases along the top of the gallery railing are devoted to insects. At the right (south) is part of the general collection of Butterflies. Silkworm Moths, Cecropia and other moths are directly in front of the entrance. One case contains specimens illustrating the protective coloration of insects. The next case shows protective mimicry. Among the Beetles particular attention will be attracted by the Longhorns or Cerambycidae, the Leafhorns or Scarabæidæ (among which are the Hercules Beetles from the West Indies, Mexico and Africa), the Stag horns or Lucanidæ, and the Sawhorns or Buprestidæ. The last have wing-cases which are remarkable for their green iridescent colors. **Insects.**



TERMITE NEST, THREE FEET HIGH. IN HALL NO. 307

The next hall to the east (No. 307) is devoted entirely to Entomology. At the entrance is a large case containing specimens of Termites' nests from Colombia, Jamaica and the Bahamas. Owing to their resemblance in appearance and in habits to ants, Termites are often incorrectly called "White Ants." They are found in the warmer parts of the world and are both useful and injurious. In uninhabited districts they feed mostly on dead wood, and are the means of clearing the forests of decayed trees.

Insects.

At the north of the entrance is the Jesup Collection of Economic Entomology, illustrating the life history of insects injurious to timber and shade trees. Each exhibit consists of the leaves or other affected parts of the tree, together with the chrysalis, the larva and the adult of the species. Each is accompanied by a descriptive label.

Jesup

Collection.

This hall contains the collection of butterflies of America north of Mexico, and from other parts of the world, which was donated to the Museum by the late Very Rev. E. A. Hoffman. It contains about 2,000 species, represented by more than 5,000 specimens from Mexico, Central and South America, India, Malay Islands, Australia, Japan, Africa and Europe. The North American butterflies are installed in four cases along the west side of the hall, and nearly all the species found in this country are represented. Among the most noteworthy species in the general series of the collection are the Brilliant Blue Morphos, Owl-faced Butterflies (*Caligo*), the Swallowtails (*Papilio*) and the Citron, Orange, Lemon and White Butterflies belonging to the family Pieridæ. A beautiful example of *Papilio homerus* from Jamaica, B. W. I., and one of *Dynastor napoléon* from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, as well as many other rarities, are in the collection.

Hoffman

Butterflies.

The railing-cases of the gallery are filled with a collection of insects from New York City and vicinity. Passing to the left from the entrance the visitor sees in sequence the galls and their insects, the Bees (Hymenoptera), the Dragonflies (Neuroptera), the Grasshoppers (Orthoptera), the Beetles (Coleoptera) in extensive series, and the Butterflies and Moths (Lepidoptera). Guide Leaflets to the Butterflies (No. 7)

Local

Insects.

and to the Hawk Moths (No. 10) have been issued, copies of which may be borrowed or purchased from the attendant.

Having now completed his survey of the exhibits in the East Wing the visitor will retrace his steps through Halls No. 307, 306 and 305 and enter the Central Hall (No. 304) where he may continue his study of the collections of mammals and birds.

The main portion of this hall is devoted to the collection of Monkeys, Lemurs, Bats and Rodents. Special popular interest centers around Case C, which is devoted to the group **Mammals.** representing a family of Borneo Orang Utans in the tops of durio trees, and around Case F, which contains the gorilla and the well known chimpanzees which in life went by the names of "Mr. Crowley," "Kitty Banana" and "Chico."

Some small bird groups are here: Scarlet Tanager, Wilson's Phalarope, Red-winged Blackbird, Water Ousel or Dipper.

The case in the southwest corner of this hall contains temporarily specimens of fish and reptiles, including a 24-foot python.

Visitors are recommended now to pass into the North Wing, Hall No. 308, which is devoted to the Birds of North America.

The upright cases in this hall contain the series of specimens illustrating the bird-life of the continent, arranged according to the generally received classification, which is that of **Birds of North America.** the American Ornithologists' Union. Study of this room should begin at the right of the south entrance. The general order of sequence is that the water birds precede the land birds. There are many groups in this hall showing birds in their natural surroundings, as nearly as practicable. At the south entrance is the group of Coot (Mud Hen) and Yellow-headed Blackbird; then at the right is the large Cobb's Island group showing the bird-life of the beaches of the Virginia coast. Six species of beach-breeding birds are represented. In the alcoves along the right (east) side of the hall are eleven small



In each of the cases the specimens have been installed in order corresponding to the following diagram:

Animals.	Warfare.	
Decorative Art.	Amusement.	House Life (three shelves).
Modes of Personal		
Adornment (two shelves).		Industries (two shelves).
Religious and Other		
Ceremonials (two shelves).		Natural Products and Food.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISPOSITION OF SPECIMENS IN EACH OF THE SYSTEMATIC EXHIBITS ILLUSTRATING THE CULTURE OF FOURTEEN LOCALITIES IN ANCIENT SOUTH AMERICA.

Many gaps will be observed in these cases, but it is hoped that these will be filled by future acquisitions. Drawings will be found exhibited in connection with the collection which illustrate the manner of use of obscure objects.

In the remainder of the hall the collections have been arranged so as to bring together all the specimens of the same material or character and thus to aid other lines of comparison. **Objects in Metal.** It should be remembered that these collections illustrate a culture that existed in this continent before the advent of the Europeans. One of the special collections contains a choice series of objects made from gold, silver and bronze, among which special attention will be attracted by the cup of beaten gold from Peru, the ornaments of cast gold from Colombia, images of human beings, llamas and other animals in hammered silver and a sea-shell inlaid with parrots cut from sheet silver. Other cases contain a wealth of copper implements. These comprise agricultural implements, bracelets and other personal ornaments, tweezers, battle axes etc. I-clamps of copper used for

fastening together the stones of a building are here. They were found in the prehistoric ruins of Tiahuanaco, Bolivia.

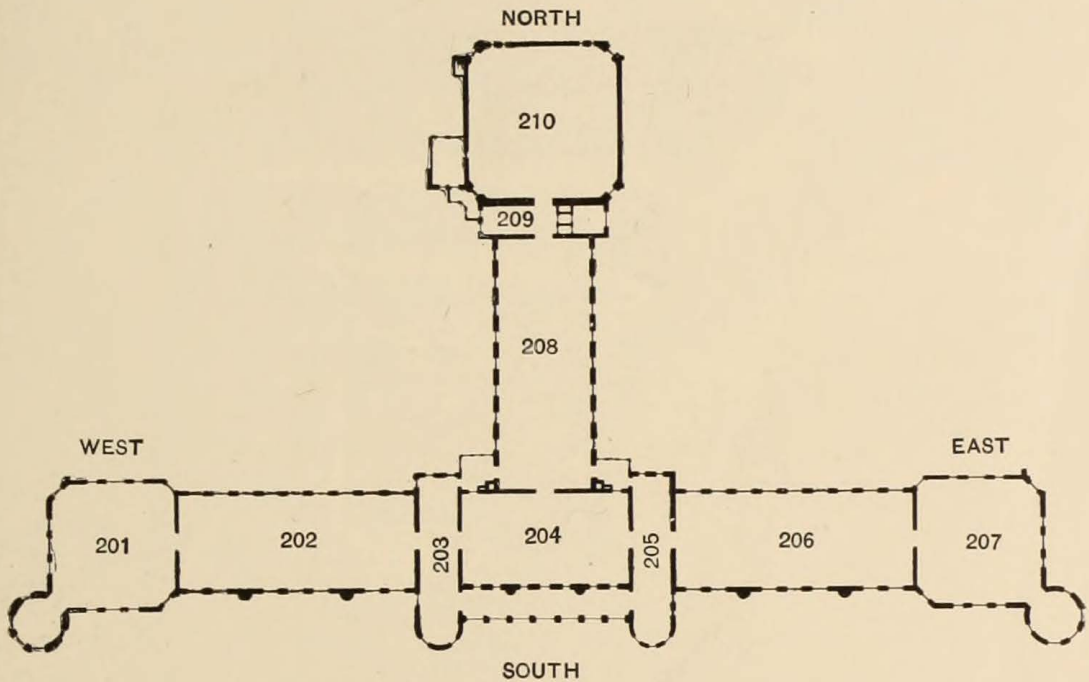
In the large case at the south of the east entrance there is a series of mummies and mummy-bundles illustrating the burial customs of the ancient Peruvians. The next upright **Mummies.** case contains a unique series of skulls showing the various ways of deforming the head practised by the ancient Peruvians, and a still more remarkable series of trepanned skulls from the same region proving a high degree of surgical skill among these ancient people.

Another case displays the collection of musical instruments of the Incas. Guide Leaflet No. 11 describing this remarkable **Musical In-** series is attached to the case for convenience of reference. It may be purchased of the attendant. The **Pottery.** next case contains pottery representations of animals. These were made by the ancient Peruvians and illustrate more than fifty species. The southwest quarter of the hall contains cases illustrating the ethnology of Panama, Brazil and Paraguay. At the west end is a collection of prehistoric pottery in extensive series arranged according to its geographical distribution.

The corner hall (No. 301) of the West Wing contains the extensive collections made in China with the aid of funds provided by the Committee on East Asiatic Research. This hall is in process of arrangement and is not yet open to the public.

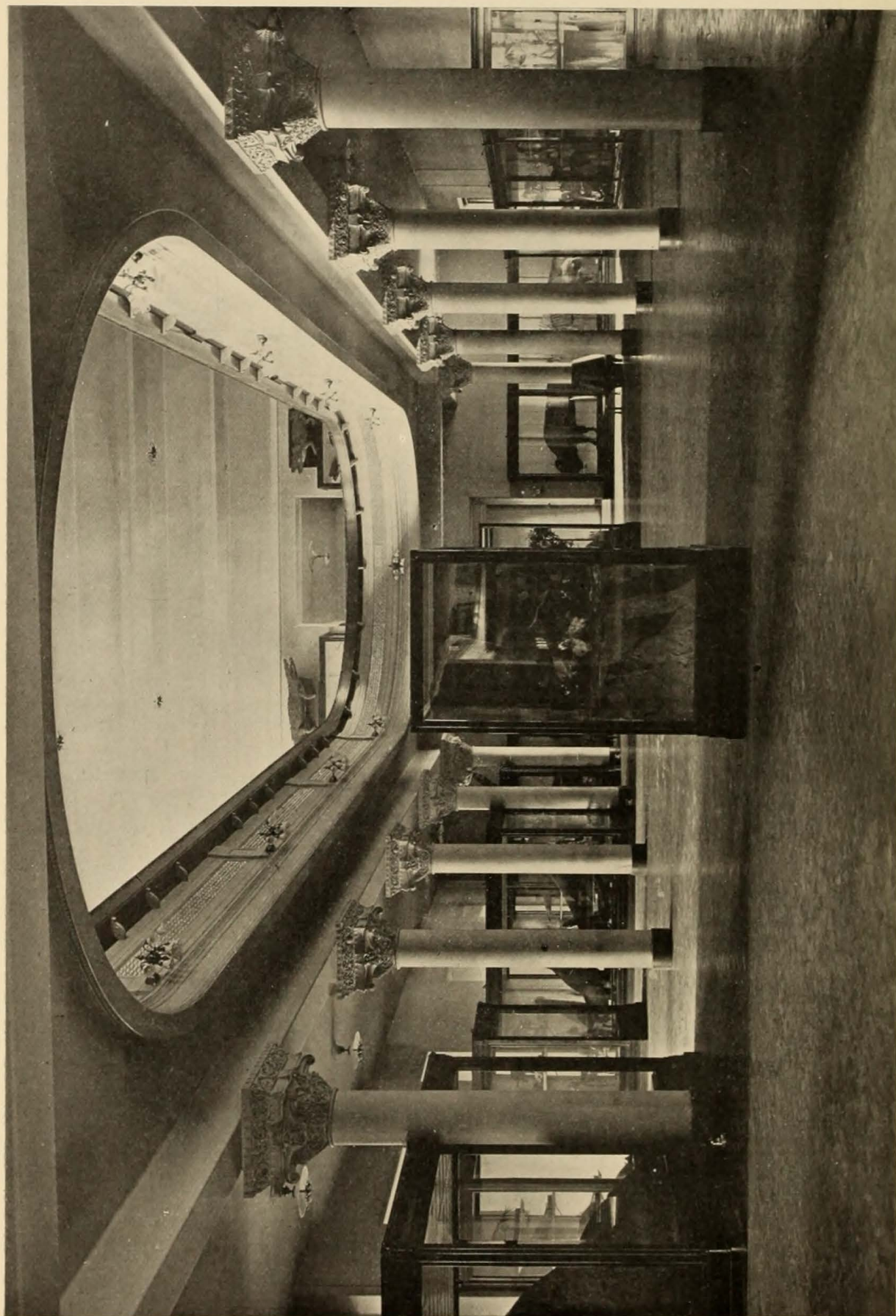
Return to the East Corridor (No. 305) and descend to the floor below. On the walls of the stairway are displayed a series of the antlers of several species of Caribou from the northern portion of the continent. They are typical of four species.

SECOND FLOOR



In the East Corridor (No. 205) of the second or main floor a fine head of the rather rare African Elephant is to be seen on the wall opposite the elevators. Turning to the east, the visitor finds himself in the Hall of North American Mammals (Hall No. 206). The principal exhibits in this room are the large central groups representing the Moose and the Bison or Buffalo. The Moose group pictures the animal as it is found in the forests of New Brunswick. It is the most elaborate group of its kind exhibited in any Museum. As one item of detail, it may be mentioned that twenty-two thousand artificial leaves enter into its composition. The Bison is one of the animals which man has rendered practically extinct within the last thirty years, hence this group is of especial importance.

Some of the single specimens in this hall are particularly noteworthy, such as: the Walrus collected on the Peary Relief Expedition of 1895, showing a fine bull and a cow, the Elk, the Virginia Deer. The last two in particular are considered excellent examples of modeling. Guide Leaflet No. 5, entitled "North American Ruminants" describes in detail a portion of the collection placed in this hall. It may be borrowed or purchased of the attendant.



MAMMALS AND BIRDS. CENTRAL HALL, NO. 204

The visitor will now turn back from this room and continue his studies in the Central Hall (No. 204). The wall cases are devoted to the general collection of Mammals, and in the lobby are exhibited the skeletons of the elephants "Jumbo" and "Samson" and the mounted skin of the Central Park elephant "Tip." The group of the Spotted Hyena is a life-like representation of that beast of prey. The Fur Seal, the animal supplying the fur for sealskin garments, is represented by excellent specimens.

Mammals:
General
Collection.

In this hall there are several bird groups; among them the Brown Pelican, the Duck Hawk, the Red-shouldered Hawk and the Lesser Blue Heron may be mentioned.

The visitor should now pass into the North Wing (Hall No. 208), where he will find the general collection of birds. The series may be studied from the southeast corner as a starting point, where specimens of flightless birds are exhibited.

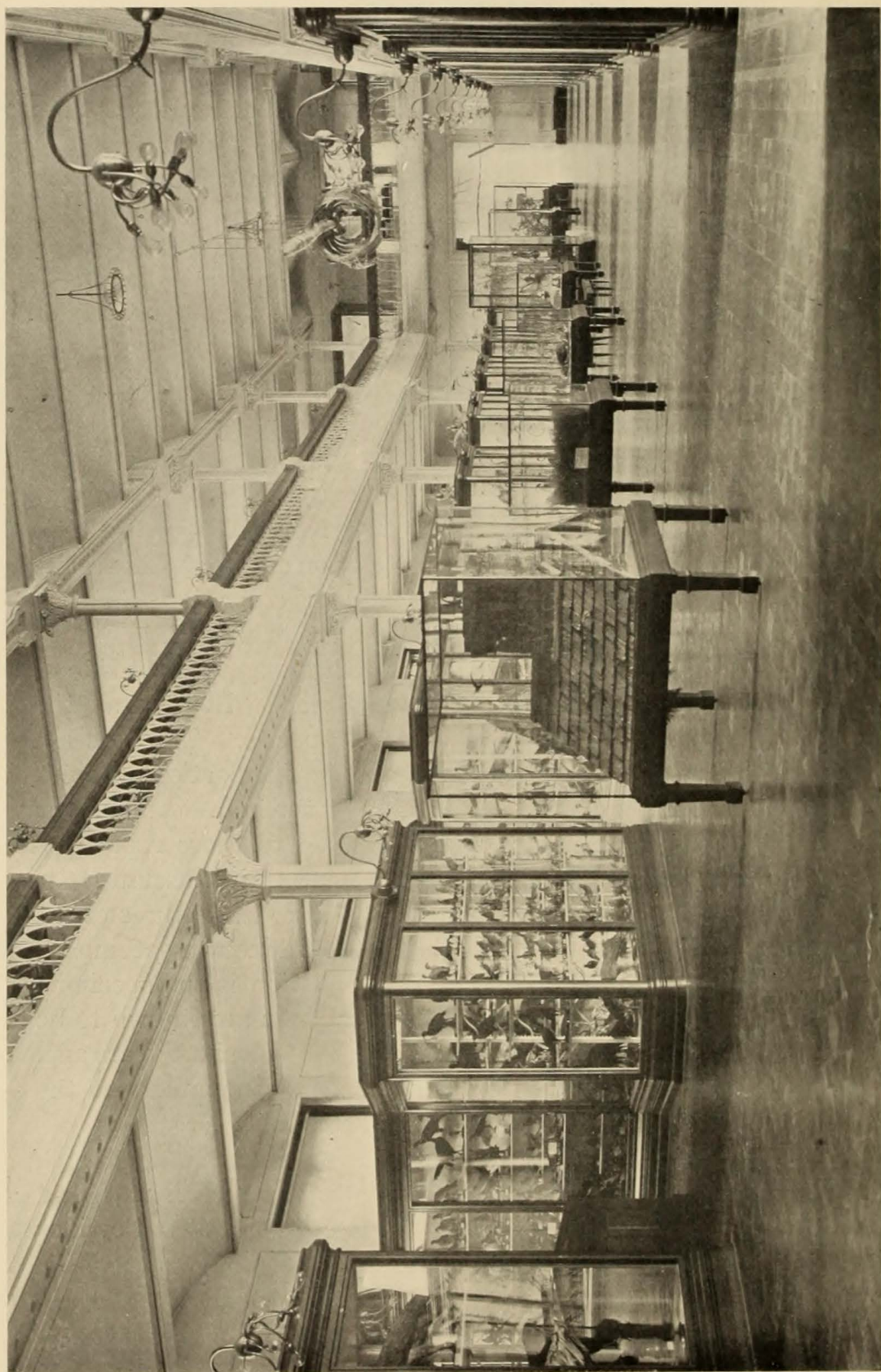
Birds.

The student should pass toward the north along the east side of the room and return along the west side. In general, the water birds come first and then the land species. The Museum collection of birds' eggs is very extensive. The portion on exhibition may be found in the east section of the hall. Among the numerous groups especial attention is called to those representing the Ptarmigan and the Labrador Duck. The Museum series of specimens of the Labrador Duck is one of the features of the collection. It contains seven of the forty-odd known specimens. Among the other great rarities in the collection is the specimen of the Great Auk. Only four such specimens are known to be in this country. The bird became extinct about sixty years ago.

To the north of this hall is the entrance to the gallery of the large Lecture Hall (No. 210).

Retracing his steps through the Central Hall (No. 204), and turning to the west, the visitor finds himself in the West Corridor (No. 203), which contains the collection of mammals found in the vicinity of New York City. These species are represented by groups comprising the Opossum, Raccoon, Red Fox, Woodchuck and fourteen other familiar animals.

Local
Mammals.



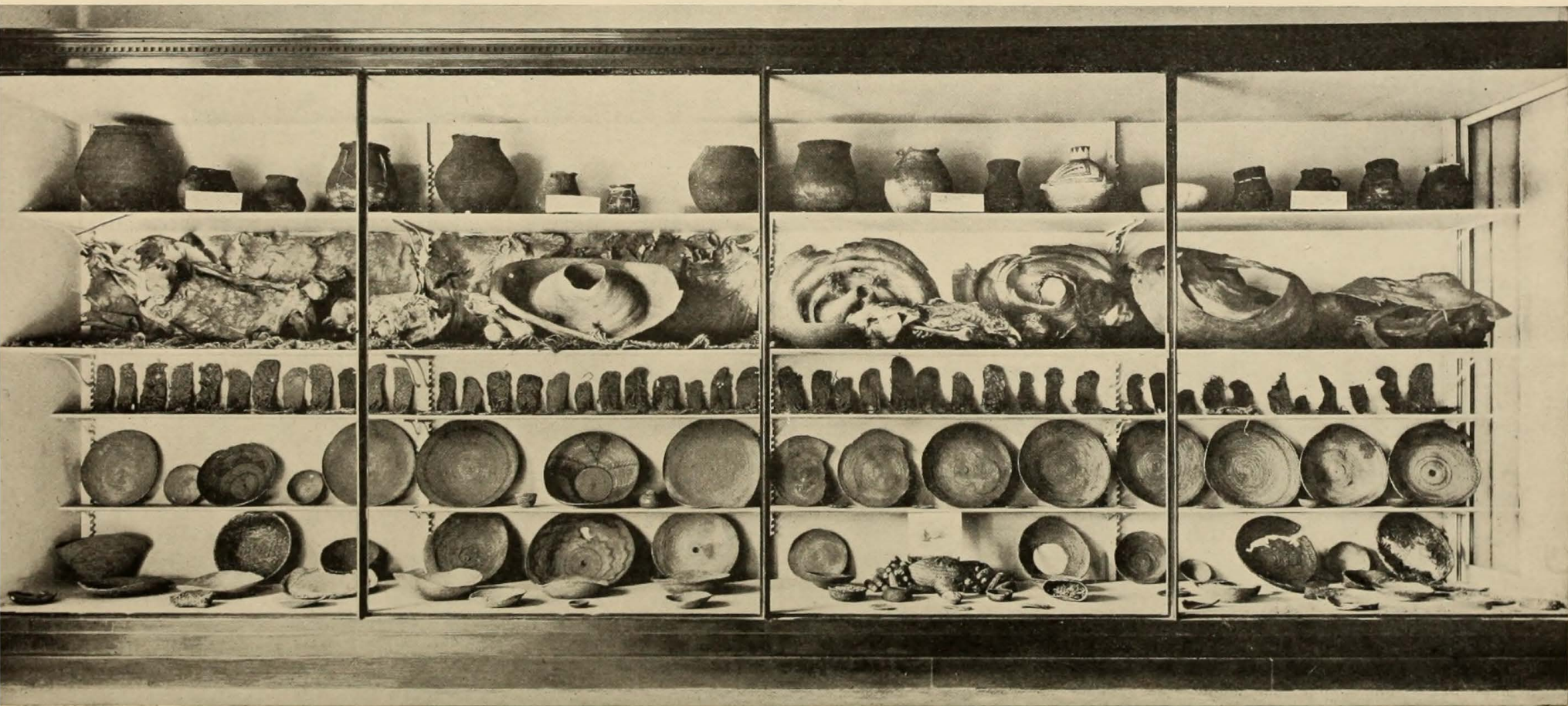
BIRD HALL. NORTH WING, NO. 208

Continuing to the westward, one enters Hall No. 202 of the West Wing. This hall contains the collections illustrating the culture of the Indian tribes of the southwestern part of the United States and of Mexico. The north-
Indians of California.
 eastern portion of the hall is occupied by collections from the Indians of California, tribes particularly interesting on account of their basketry. First come the baskets of the southern and central part of the State. The large wall case beside the entrance contains the larger specimens and also material illustrating the mode of manufacture. The "A" cases contain examples of beautiful weave and design. The Pomo, a tribe living near San Francisco, weave feathers into their baskets; each of the black tufts represents all that is used from a single bird (the Valley Quail). The culture of the Mutsun, the Maidu, the Shasta, the Wintun, the Pit River and the Yurok tribes is shown both by their baskets and by means of their implements of war, hunting and fishing.

Beyond the California exhibit (*i. e.*, towards the west) are the collections showing the cultures of the tribes of Mexico, arranged in the following order: Tepehuane, Tarahumare, Hui-
Indians of Mexico.
 chol, Cora and Tarasco. It will be noted that the northern tribes, the Tepehuane, the Tarahumare and the Huichol, have been affected less than the southern by Spanish influences.

The region inhabited by the Huichol is comparatively arid, hence most of their religious ceremonies are intended to propitiate the gods of rain, and their ceremonial objects
The Huichol.
 are covered with symbols representing rain. A large series of these objects is on exhibition. Elaborate ceremonies pertain to the pilgrimages after the cactus, from which the drink known as "mescal" is made. These ceremonies are illustrated by many specimens. The Huichol are skilful weavers, and the collection shows many samples of their work. A group shows the methods employed by this tribe in making arrows and cloth.

The other tribes of southern Mexico and Guatemala (see the cases in the northwest corner of the hall) show the survival of pre-Columbian culture in their sacrificial jars, masks and other objects, most of which pertain to ceremonial rites.



The south side of the hall is devoted to the collections showing the culture of the tribes of the pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona and the cliff-dwellings of Colorado and Utah. Some of these peoples are now extinct, others still survive. At the entrance (east) is a large series of the various kinds of pottery from the pueblos. Here too is a Navajo blanket in process of weaving. A neighboring case exhibits, by means of raw and prepared materials, tools and photographs, the methods employed by the Pueblo in making pottery and cloth. The manner of preparing native colors and dyes forms a part of this exhibit. In the next upright case, the Hopi "katchinas," or dolls, and "the trousseau of a bride" give further hints as to the life in the modern pueblos.

**The Pueblo
and the
Cliff-
Dwellers.**

Pueblo Bonito, a prehistoric ruin in the Chaco Cañon, New Mexico, has furnished through the Hyde Expedition a wonderful array of choice objects. These have been installed in the center of this side of the hall, and include chalcedony and obsidian arrow points; stone implements of many kinds; bone needles, awls, bodkins and chisels; pottery bowls, pitchers and jars; turquoise beads, pendants and figures, to the number of more than fifty thousand; arrows, spears and axes. A series of flutes shows that these ancient people were cultivated in music. Carved sticks were used in some ceremonies in the same pueblo.

**Pueblo
Bonito.**

Other pueblos and the cliff-dwellings have furnished through the same expedition a wealth of material showing the advanced culture of their prehistoric inhabitants. One case shows all kinds of ancient sandals, and exhibits by means of specimens the mode of manufacture and the manner of wearing. A prehistoric cotton blanket is on exhibition, together with the ancient implements of weaving.

A Guide Leaflet, entitled "The Basket Makers of Southeastern Utah," describes in some detail the unique collection in the large case in the southwestern corner of the hall. This leaflet may be found attached to the case, or the visitor can purchase it from the attendant.

The William Demuth Collection of pipes shows the manner of use of smoking-tobacco in many parts of the world.

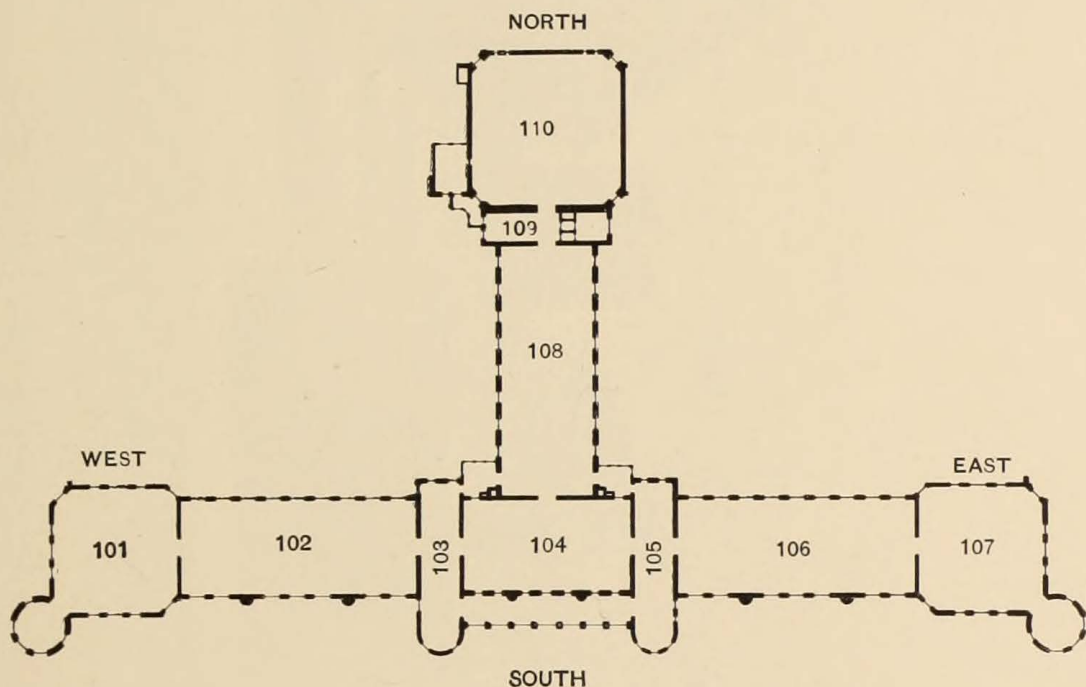
On account of their height, the casts of two stelæ from the ruins of Quirigua, Guatemala, have been installed in this hall instead of in Hall No. 402.

Beyond this hall one passes into the corner hall of the West Wing (No. 201), which contains extensive collections of the antiquities of the central and eastern parts of North America. The specimens are arranged according to the localities where they were found, those from the northern region being on the north side of the hall; from the eastern, on the east side, etc. The antiquities from Manhattan Island and the vicinity of New York City, a model of an Ohio mound and a cache of 4,800 chipped objects from Illinois (probably constituting a prehistoric arsenal) are of special interest. There is an extensive exhibit of the artifacts and human bones which have been found in the terraces along the Delaware River, near Trenton, N. J., in the course of investigations carried on during many years by the Museum. These remains are thought to indicate that man was in existence upon this continent at the close of or during the later stages of the Glacial Epoch. There is a Guide Leaflet to the "Saginaw Valley Collection," which may be borrowed or purchased of the attendant.

In the Tower Room are displayed types of prehistoric implements, forming the Andrew E. Douglass Collection, which was presented to the Museum in 1900.

Going back again to the East Corridor (No. 205), the visitor will descend to the ground floor of the building and there complete his survey of the Museum.

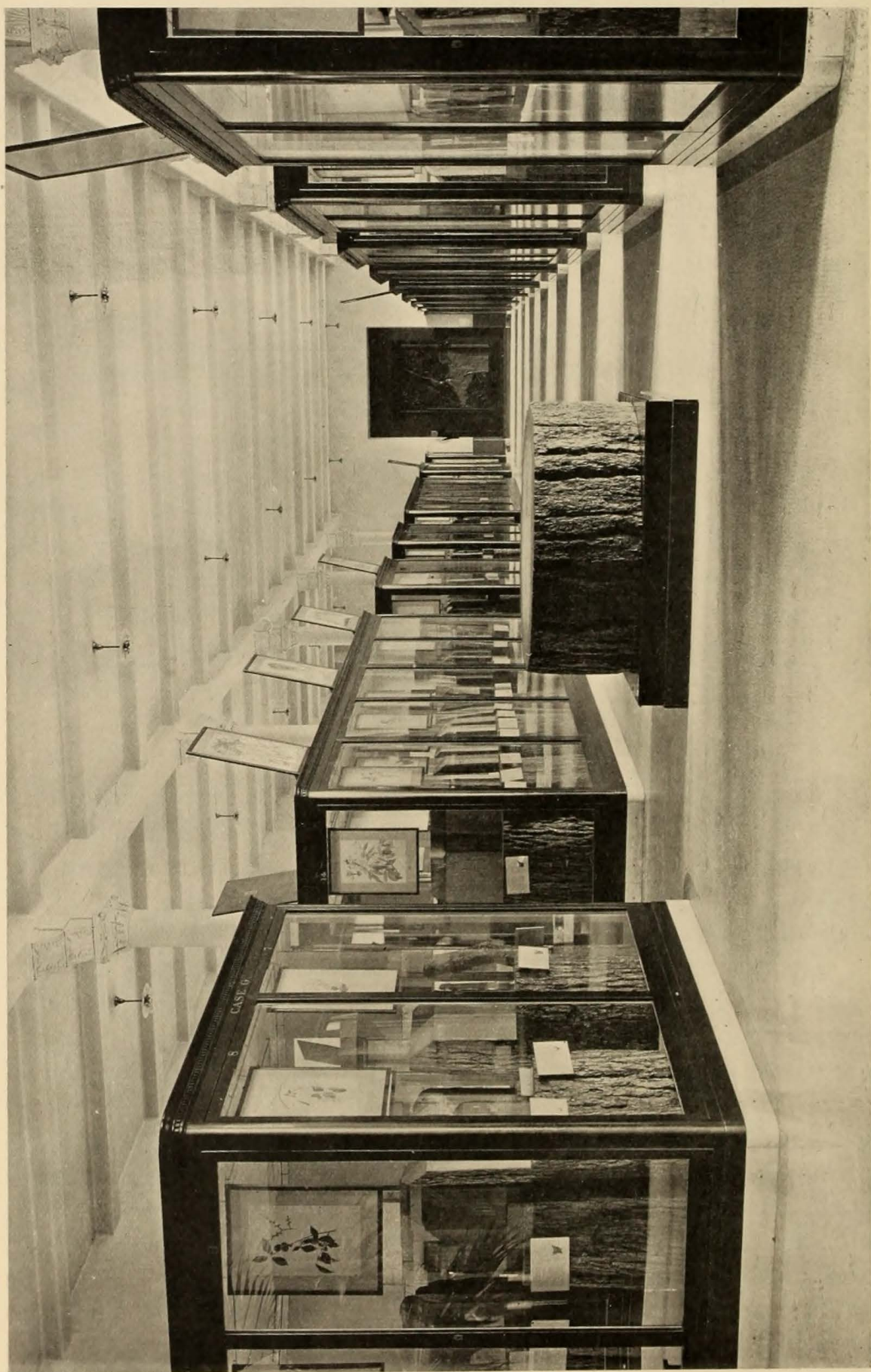
FIRST FLOOR



Turning as before to the east, one enters the first hall of the East Wing (No. 106), which is devoted to the exhibit of North American Forestry. At the entrance of the hall, there has been placed a key-diagram giving the plan of arrangement of the collection, which should be consulted by the student.

The exhibit consists of the Jesup Collection of Trees of North America, which is the most complete collection of the kind in any museum. The specimens are elaborately labeled and are accompanied by water-color sketches of leaves, flowers and fruit. Small maps show the geographical distribution of each species. The general scheme of arrangement is that conifers, chestnuts, oaks etc., are on the north side of the hall, while walnuts, maples, ebony, mahogany etc., are on the south side. The collection was presented to the Museum by its president, Morris K. Jesup, Esq.

For lack of space here, two important wood specimens have been placed in the next hall.

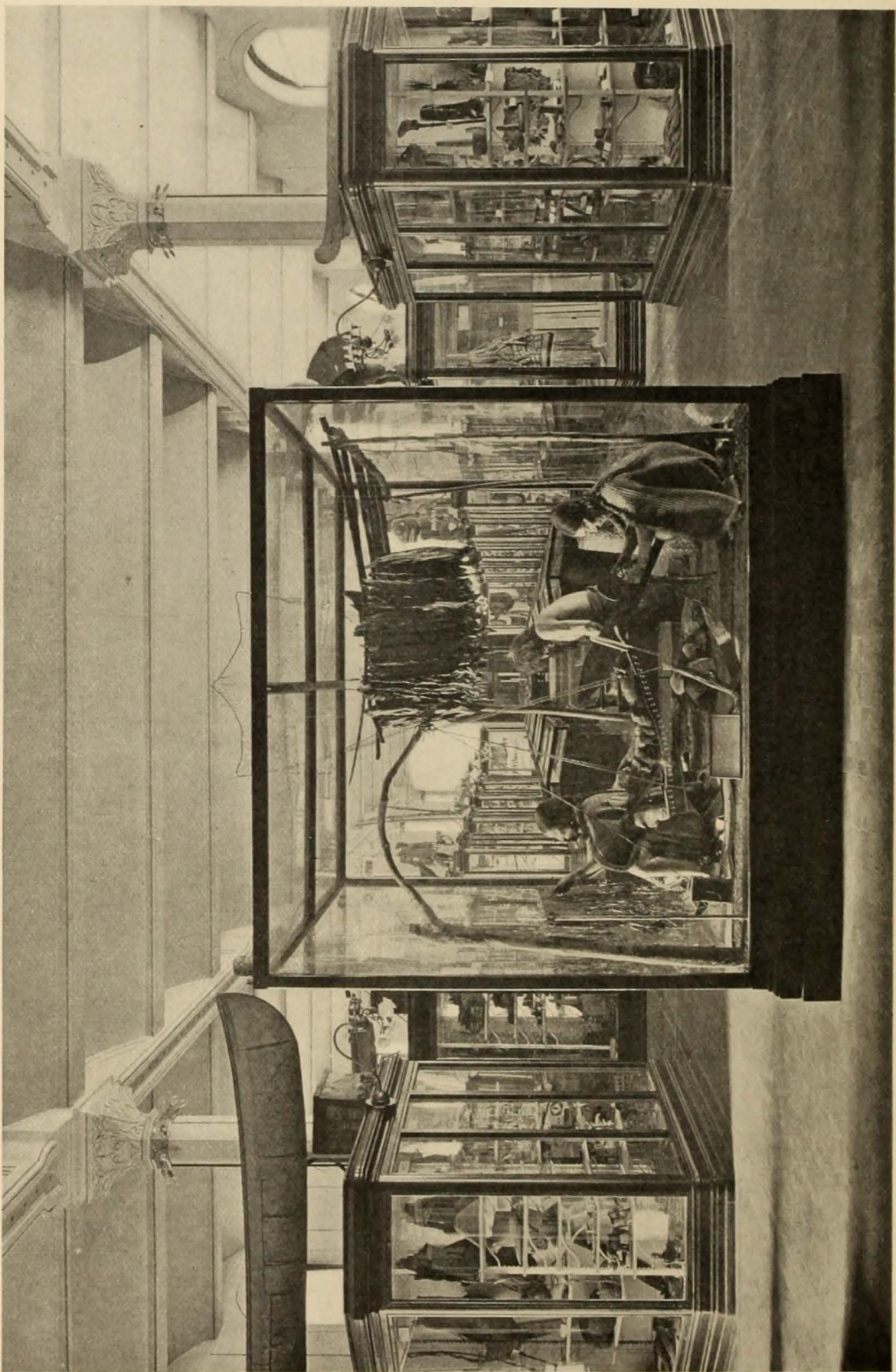


Beyond the Wood Hall is the Hall of Invertebrate Zoölogy (No. 107). On the north of the entrance is a section of California redwood, and on the south a section of the Sequoia or "Big Tree," 16 ft. 8 in. in diameter. A Guide Leaflet entitled "The Sequoia" may be borrowed or purchased from the attendant. Big Tree.

The key-diagram at the entrance of the hall enables the visitor to comprehend at a glance the arrangement of the collections. The "alcove" plan has been followed strictly in the disposition of cases around the outer portion of the hall. These alcoves contain the synoptic collection of invertebrates, and by beginning in the northwest corner and going from left to right around the hall one passes from the lowest to the highest forms of animal life. The exhibition of microscopical animals, in Alcove I, will warrant careful examination. The Sponges in Alcove II have exquisite beauty. In Alcove III are excellent models of living coral-forming animals. Special exhibits have been placed in the center of the hall. Among the most interesting specimens are the models of the Giant Squid and Octopus, two large corals, models of the development of *Crepidula* egg, and an exhibit showing the life history of Mosquitoes and their relation to malaria. On the south wall hangs a specimen of the Giant Spider Crab from Japan. Invertebrate Zoölogy.

The Tower Room, opening out of this hall, contains a special exhibit of stony corals, largely the gift of Mr. Percy R. Pyne.

The visitor will now retrace his steps through the Wood Hall to the East Corridor (No. 105), where he will find displayed the Jesup Collection of Building Stones. The main portion of this series consists of four-inch cubes duplicating the collection made for the United States National Museum in connection with the Tenth Census. The specimens are arranged geographically according to the States from which they came, and under each head they follow the same grouping, granites and other crystalline rocks, sandstones, limestones and marbles being placed together. The eight-inch cubes on the tops of four of the cases form an exhibit of the various building stones occurring in Georgia. Jesup Building Stones.



ETHNOLOGY OF THE NORTHWEST COAST OF AMERICA, HALL NO. 108

From the East Corridor pass to the North Wing (Hall No. 108). The visitor, on entering this hall, should first consult the key-diagram, from the map accompanying which he will note that the hall contains material illustrating the tribes of the northwestern coast of America and the contiguous plateau region. The collections from the coast tribes have been installed in two series:

First. A general or synoptic collection of specimens obtained from the entire area, designed to illustrate the culture of the people as a whole;

Second. Several independent collections, each illustrating the peculiarities of the culture of a single tribe.

The collection forming the first series occupies three alcoves on the north side of the hall. This collection shows:

(a) Natural products that are of economic value: the vegetable kingdom furnishes food and material for manufactures; the multitude of objects made from the cedar, such as blankets, baskets, ropes, boxes, canoes, illustrate the importance of this tree; the animal kingdom provides fish for food, horn for manufacture into spoons, skin for blankets, wool for weaving, shell for ladles, bone for tools, porcupine-quills for purposes of ornament; the mineral kingdom furnishes material for axes, hammers, scrapers and other tools.

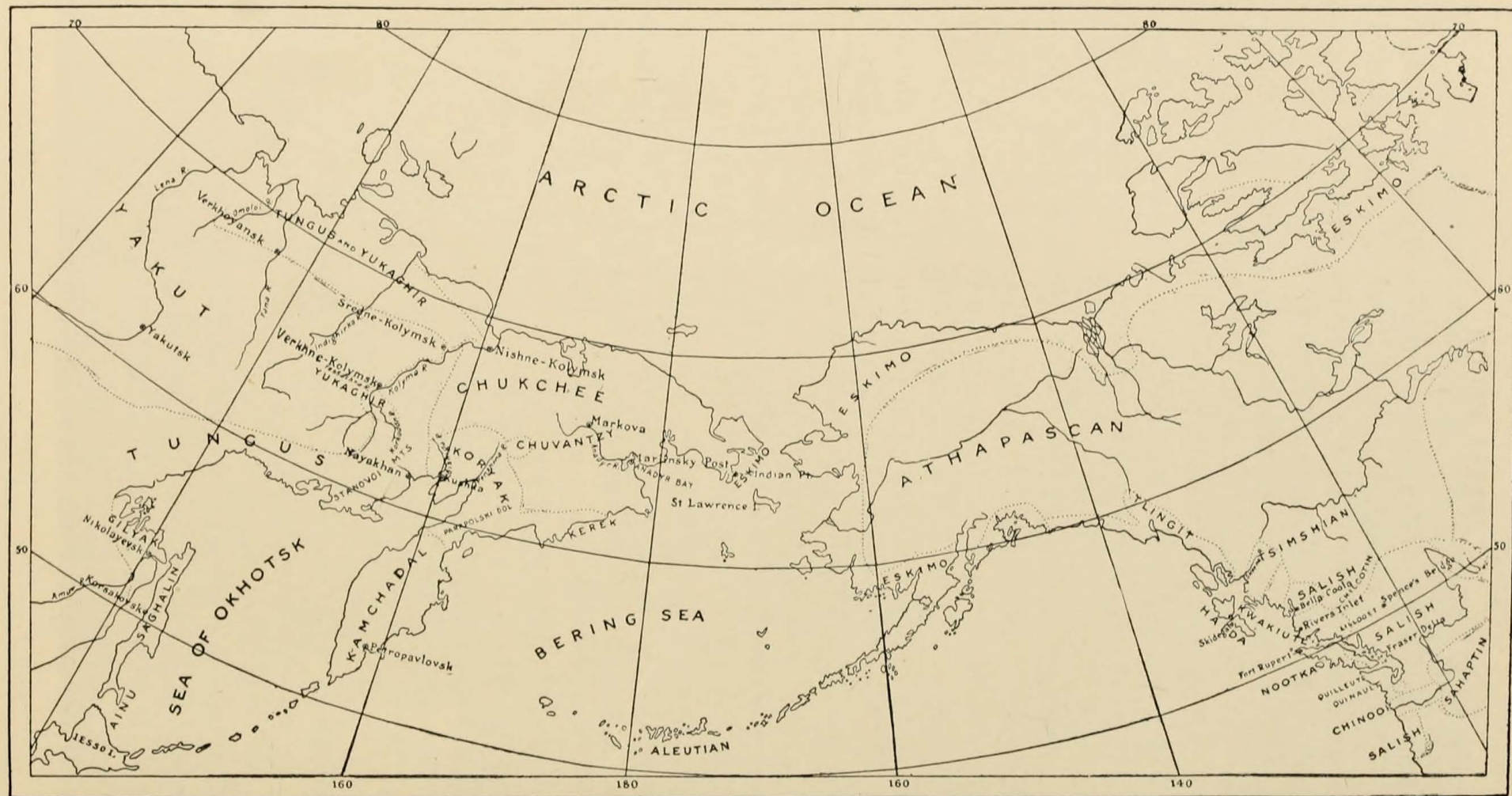
(b) The industries of the people, as illustrated by their work in stone: pecked hammers and mortars and polished knives and ornaments; their work in wood,—splitting and planing, bent-work, carving; their weaving,—baskets, mats and clothing; their painting, rope-making and modern metal-work.

(c) House-furnishings,—principally boxes, dishes and baskets,—of which there are several examples in Alcove 2.

(d) Dress and ornament, illustrated by life-sized figures, some of which show the custom of wearing labrets and nose-rings.

(e) Trade and barter,—copper plates used as standards of value, and articles that have been imported from the tribes of the interior, from the Eskimo and indirectly from more distant countries.

(f) Hunting and fishing,—bows and arrows, spears, fish-hooks,



lines, nets and traps. A special exhibit of traps (in Case S) supplements the material in Alcove 2.

(g) Travel and transportation,—canoes, snow-shoes, climbing-apparatus etc.

(h) Armor and weapons (entrance to Alcove 3),—a number of pieces of armor made of slats and rods which are especially characteristic of these people; bone and iron daggers, stone clubs.

(i) Musical instruments (Alcove 3),—flutes, whistles, rattles and a cedar-box drum.

(j) Decorative art (Alcove 3). The specimens here exhibited show that, in their decorative art, the people employ somewhat realistic animal motives, the form of the animal body being dissected and distorted so as to fit the decorative field.

(l) Clan organization (entrance to Alcove 4),—models of totem poles bearing carvings of the crests and other symbolic designs of the family or clan. These are at the same time illustrative of the art of the people.

The collections of the second series—*i. e.*, the collections illustrating the culture of each individual tribe—commence in Alcove 4 with those from the Tlingit and extend around the northern half of the hall in the order of the geographical succession of the tribes from north to south, thus (consult the map in the key-diagram near the south entrance of the hall; see also page 42):

The TLINGIT (Southern Alaska), Alcoves 4, 5, 6.

The TSIMSHIAN and the HAIDA (Northern British Columbia), Alcoves 6, 7, Center Case 20.

The BELLA COOLA (Central British Columbia), Alcoves 8, 9.

The KWAKIUTL (Northern Vancouver Island), Alcoves 9-12.

The NOOTKA (Southern Vancouver Island), Alcoves 12, 13.

THE COAST SALISH (Vancouver Island and Washington), Alcove 13.

The PLATEAU TRIBES (British Columbia and Washington), Alcoves 14, 15, 16.

Archæological material from the whole region is exhibited in the desk cases along the middle of the hall.

On the whole, the special collections are arranged in the same order as the general synoptic collection illustrating the culture of the coast tribes. The collections from the Tlingit of southern Alaska (Alcoves 4, 5, 6) are remarkable particularly on account of the great number of excellent old pieces of superior workmanship. The numerous masks from this region were used by the shamans in their ceremonies and represent their individual protectors.

In the collections from the Tsimshian and Haida of northern British Columbia (Alcoves 6 and 7 and Center Case 20) paintings and models of totem-poles will be found, which illustrate fully the use of the crest and the representation of family traditions on the carvings of these people. Their masks are also used in festivals celebrated by the various families.

The collections from the Bella Coola of central British Columbia (Alcoves 8 and 9 at north end of hall) contain a full set of ceremonial masks illustrating all the important deities of the tribe, chief of which is the Sun.

A very full collection from the Kwakiutl of Vancouver Island is found in Alcoves 9-12. The peculiarities of their industries are illustrated by numerous specimens. Many of the masks (Alcove 11) are used in pantomimic representations of the traditional history of the families; while others, together with neck-rings and head-rings of cedar-bark, belong to the ceremonials of their secret societies, particularly to those of the Cannibal Society (Alcove 12).

Next in order come the collections from the Nootka (Alcoves 12 and 13), whose industries and customs are similar to those of the Kwakiutl. The masks and carvings which they use, however, are much ruder than those of the northern tribes. This is the only tribe that hunts the whale. Their whaling-harpoons are exhibited in Case S at the south end of the hall.

On the south side of Alcove 13 are found collections from the Coast tribes of the State of Washington (Coast Salish). The culture of this region shows a gradual transition to that of the tribes of the interior. Here we find basketry highly developed.

The material in Alcove 14 is so arranged as to bring out as strongly as possible the contrast between the culture of the coast and that of the interior. The cases contain excellent basketry, and garments made of skin decorated with painted geometrical designs and with pictographic representations. Here we also find specimens illustrating the use of the horse. The clothing exhibited in Alcove 15 shows the close affiliations of this culture with that of the Plains Indians. The garments are made of skin decorated with feathers, painted and embroidered. The similarity of culture with the eastern Indians is still greater among the Plateau tribes near the Columbia River (Alcove 16). Here we notice painted hide bags, embroidered blankets and bead-work quite similar to that of the eastern Indians. The tribes of this district also excel in basketry similar in type to that of the interior of British Columbia.

The contrast between the occupations and the dress of the coast tribes and those of the interior is brought out in three groups in the middle of the hall.

The desk cases along the center of the hall contain archaeological collections. The southern cases exhibit material from the plateau region, while the northern cases contain material from the coast region. It seems that, on the whole, the culture of the prehistoric tribes has been the same as that of the present tribes.

Most of the material in this hall was obtained by the Jesup North Pacific Expedition.

From the north end of Hall No. 108 one passes through the North Corridor (No. 109) into the Lecture Hall (main floor). This is the center of great activity during the fall, winter and spring months. Regular courses of lectures are given on Thursday evenings by members of the scientific staff to Members of the Museum, on Saturday mornings to the teachers in the public schools (in co-operation with the State Department of Public Instruction), on Tuesday and Saturday evenings to the general public (in co-operation with the City Board of Education), and on other occasions as need arises. About ninety lectures are delivered in the course of the season.

The hall is 100 feet square and can seat an audience of 1,500 people. It is provided with two screens, each 25 feet square, and the illustrations for the lectures are projected by means of two double electric stereopticons.

Leaving Hall No. 108 at the south end we pass to the West Corridor (No. 103). Here, extending upward through three stories of the building, is a Haida totem-pole, 52 feet tall, from Queen Charlotte Island.

Continuing toward the west, North American Hall (Hall No. 102) is entered next. The collections in the south side of this hall represent in sequence the cultures of the Indians of the Plains, of the Eastern Woodlands and of part of the Southwest. The visitor is recommended to begin here in continuation of the studies which he has made in the North Wing (No. 108).

The collections from the Plains Indians have largely been made from the point of view of illustrating their decorative art and their ceremonials. The first case on the south side (Case 17) contains material from the Blackfoot. This is followed by collections from the Cheyenne (Case 18), Arapaho (Cases 18-21), Gros Ventre (Cases 21, 22), Sioux (Cases 23-26), Shoshone (Cases 27-28), and Ute (Case 29),—all representatives of the Plains culture.

These tribes originally subsisted on the buffalo, and consequently most of their utensils pertain to the preparation of skins and to the manufacture of implements of bone (Case 19). The present ceremonials of the Plains tribes are much modified by the teachings of recent Indian prophets, which have taken the form of the so-called "Ghost dance," the paraphernalia of which are exhibited in Cases 19 and 20. Bags containing certain sacred objects are much used. Such a sacred bag is in a case in the center of the hall. Among many tribes there exist societies grouped according to ages, which perform ceremonial dances, each with separate paraphernalia; the objects pertaining to four such dances are shown in the wall-case, south side of hall.

The significance of the peculiar geometrical ornamentation employed by the Plains Indians is illustrated (Case 20) as found among the Arapaho. The Gros Ventre (Cases 21, 22) are closely related to the Arapaho. In the collection from the Sioux, a number of war-clubs and bows and arrows will be found (Case 23). Saddles, quirts and saddle-bags illustrate the extended use of the horse, which has so much influenced the life of the Plains Indians since its introduction. The "horse travois" in Case 23 shows a means of transportation. The pictographic symbolism and the decorative art of the Sioux are illustrated by many shields and garments. The industries and decorative art of the Shoshone and of the closely related tribes of the Bannock and Ute are exhibited in Cases 27-29.

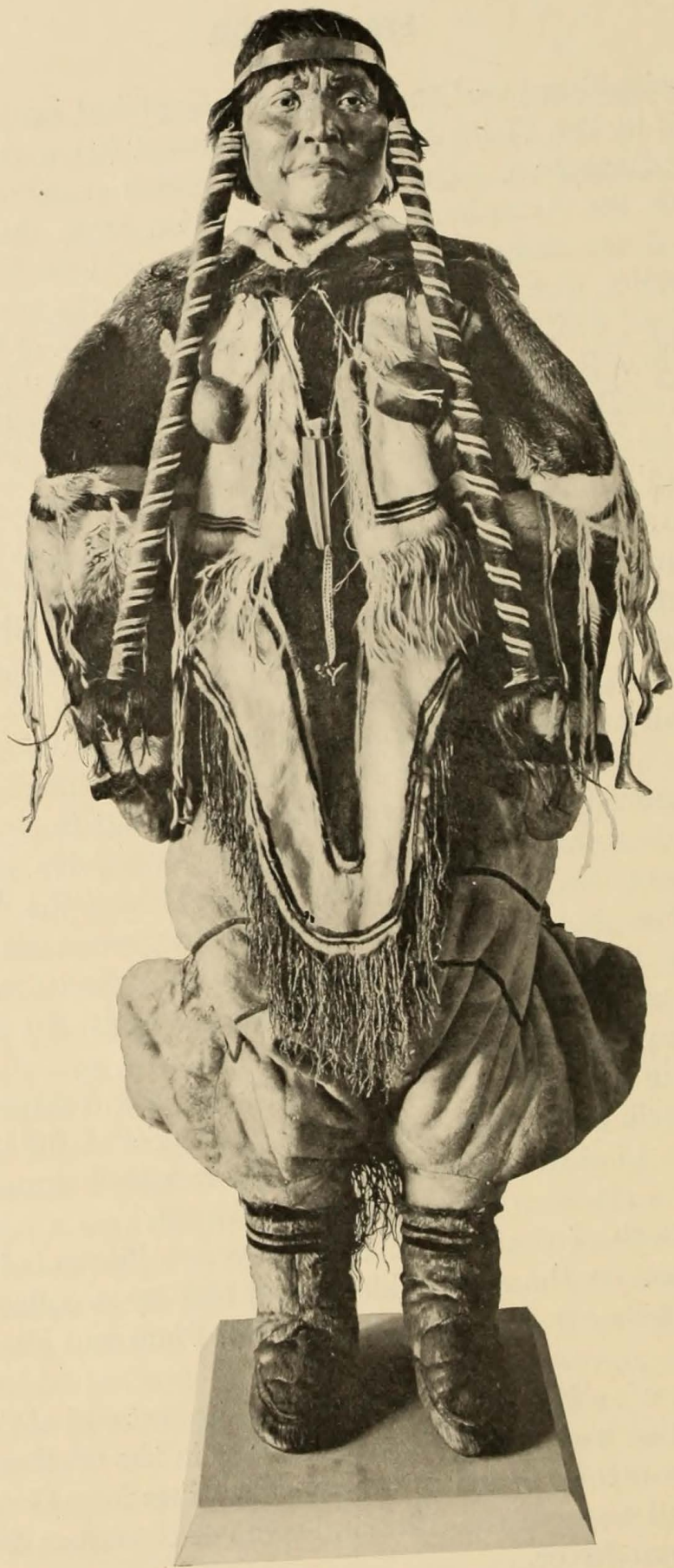
The great ceremonial known as the Sun dance, which is so characteristic of many of the Plains tribes, is illustrated by a group in the center of the hall.

The culture of the Indians of the Eastern Woodlands is shown in Cases 29-31. The life of these tribes has been very much influenced by contact with the whites; but in a few districts some of the old industries still survive. **Indians of the Eastern Woodlands.** The pouches (Case 28) and the mats (Case 29) from the Sauk and Fox probably represent the ancient type of ornamentation of this district. These Indians practise agriculture, and in some regions live on wild rice. Agricultural tools and products are shown in Cases 30 and 31.

Adjoining these people to the north live the Athapascan of the Mackenzie area, who subsist on hunting and fishing, and whose present industries have been highly modified through contact with the Hudson Bay Company (Case 33).

The Indians of part of the Southwest are illustrated in the long wall-case on the south side of the hall by a collection of basketry of tribes in Arizona: the Apache, Pima and Papago.

The visitor is advised to return now to the east end of the hall, and to begin an inspection of the collections in the northern half. These represent the cultures of the Eskimo tribes from Greenland to Siberia and those of the Ainu and some of the tribes dwelling along the Amur River.



ESKIMO WOMAN, WEST COAST OF HUDSON BAY. HALL NO. 102

The wall-case at the entrance and Cases 1 and 2 contain a comparative series illustrating the uniformity of the cultures of the Eskimo of the whole area, extending even to the Chukchee of northeastern Siberia.

The collections from Smith Sound (Cases 1 and 3) show that the objects made by the tribe of Eskimo living here are very rude in form. Along the west coast of Baffin Bay a greater variety of objects and tools is used (Cases 3 and 4), partly owing to the greater abundance of drift-wood. The natives of this region use whaling-lances (Case 4), and have ceremonials in which masks are used.

The Eskimo of Southampton Island have had very little contact with Europeans; consequently we find here (Case 5) stone-tipped arrows and harpoons, toboggans made of whalebone, implements for chipping stone, and other very primitive objects. Wherever steatite, or soapstone, occurs, the Eskimo make lamps and pots out of it, but in the limestone area of Southampton Island, in Hudson Bay, where no steatite is available, lamps and pots are made by cementing together slabs of limestone (Case 4).

The tools and implements of the Eskimo of the west coast of Hudson Bay (Cases 5, 6, 7) are more varied, partly because musk-ox horn and a rather plentiful supply of wood are available for manufactures, partly on account of the influence of the neighboring Indian tribes.

There is a decided change in the type of culture west of Mackenzie River. The implements of the Eskimo of this area, which includes Alaska, are much more complex than those of the other tribes, and there is a strong tendency to decoration which is absent among the eastern Eskimo. We find here highly differentiated forms of harpoons (Case 7), ivory objects with pictographic representations (Case 8), stone implements and stone ornaments of varying form, and harpoons with property-marks (Case 9), coiled and woven basketry and a great variety of masks (Case 10). The culture of the Eskimo of Siberia (Case 11) is practically identical with that of the Eskimo of Alaska.

The remainder of the hall is taken up with collections from southeastern Siberia.

Cases 12 and 13 contain material from the Ainu of Yezo and Saghalin. Many of the objects exhibited in these cases show a strong influence of Japanese culture, while others show that the culture of the Ainu resembles that of other Siberian tribes. We find here simple basketry, clothing woven of nettle-fibre, carved wooden dishes and many objects used in ceremonials connected with the bear-hunt. **The Ainu.**

The tribes of the Amur River region (Cases 13-16) are highly influenced by their neighbors the Chinese. They live principally on salmon, and their garments are largely made of salmon-skins, but elk-hide is also used (Cases 13-15). More recently garments with silk embroidery and appliqué-work have been used. The characteristics of their patterns are scrolls, which are worked out in the forms of roosters and fishes (see particularly turn-stand on wall on north side of hall). Similar work is done in wood-carving and birch-bark (Case 16). Among these tribes the bear-hunt is connected with many ceremonials in connection with which beautiful inlaid lances are used (Case 16). In the treatment of the sick, crude carved amulets representing the spirits of diseases are used (Case 16). Their canoes, which are partly covered on top, have long ends projecting under the water (case in middle of hall). Models of the houses, sledges and boats of the Amur tribes are exhibited in the wall-case at the west end of the hall. **Tribes of the Amur River.**

Leaving the North American Hall at the western end, the visitor finds himself in Hall 101 of the West Wing. This hall is filled with the Siberian collections obtained by the Jesup North Pacific Expedition. These form the most complete exhibit of the culture of that region in existence. **The Siberian Hall.**

The tribes represented in the hall are, beginning at the right of the entrance (consult also the map on page 42):

The CHUKCHEE (Coast of Bering Sea and inland), Cases 1-5;

The KORYAK (Coast of Bering Sea and inland), Cases 6-9;

The KAMCHADAL (Peninsula of Kamchatka), Case 9;

The YUKAGHIR (Basin of Kolyma River), Cases 10, 11;

The TUNGUS (Coast of Sea of Okhotsk), Cases 12-15;

The YAKUT (Basin of the Lena River), Cases 15-18.

One section of the Chukchee and Koryak inhabits maritime villages and subsists by hunting sea-mammals, while another section of the tribes dwells in the interior and lives upon the produce of reindeer-breeding. The customs of these two divisions of the tribes are very much alike.

The clothing worn by the Chukchee is illustrated in Case 1, beside the entrance. The skins of reindeer and of seals are used for both winter and summer garments. Household **The Chuk-** utensils, such as stone lamps, kettles and spoons, and **chee.** implements for various industries, such as skin-dressing and work in bone and wood are shown in Case 2. Snowshoes and snow-sticks indicate the mode of travel.

Harness and other articles (Cases 2 and 3) show the use of dogs and reindeer as draught-animals. On the west side of Case 3 are objects used in hunting the whale and other sea-mammals. Case 4 contains bows and arrows and suits of armor. The armor evidently was made in imitation of that of the Japanese. Amulets and sacred fire-drills are used in the ceremonials of the Chukchee. The adjoining "A" cases contain pictographic representations (many of which are used in prayers), wooden and ivory carvings, ornaments and pipes.

Models of various types of sledges of the Koryak and Chukchee are exhibited in Case 5.

The clothing of the Koryak (Case 6) is much more elaborately decorated than that of the Chukchee. The decoration is partly in embroidery, partly in skin mosaics. Their picto- **The** graphic representations and their carvings in bone, **Koryak.** ivory and horn, are shown in the adjoining "A" cases.

The Koryak are the only tribe of eastern Siberia possessing a well-developed iron industry. Tools and manufactured objects of iron will be found in Case 7, in which there are also objects of pottery quite similar in type to that of Alaska. Among the Koryak industries, basketry deserves particular mention (Case 7). Their weapons and the style of their armor are quite similar to those of the Chukchee (Case 8). In their festivals, many of



CHUKCHEE MAN, EASTERN SIBERIA. HALL NO. 101

which pertain to the hunt of the whale, elaborately decorated garments are worn, and masks made of grass and of wood are used (Case 8). On the north side of Case 9 are shown garments in which the body of a dead person is dressed when it is placed on the pyre to be burned.

The south side of Case 9 contains basketry and birch-bark objects from the Kamchadal, a collection of particular value because the primitive culture of this Kamchatka tribe is practically extinct. The Kamchadal.

The Yukaghir live farther to the west. Specimens from the tribe are contained in Cases 10 and 11 and in the small case near by. The Yukaghir have hardly any reindeer, and subsist on fish; consequently they are poor, and the objects used by them are much simpler than those found among the Koryak. The Yukaghir. Attention is called to the peculiar shaman's drums and the shaman's coat set with numerous tassels (Case 10). Case 11 contains a model of a Yukaghir tent, and models of boats and fish-traps. There are also birch-bark baskets for household use and for berrying and snowshoes for travelling. The "A" case near by contains objects illustrating their industries, and a series of peculiar pictographic birch-bark records, which are characteristic of this tribe.

The Tungus (Cases 12-15) are a tribe which have recently scattered over extensive areas in eastern Siberia. Their cradles (Case 12) and their garments (Cases 13, 14) are quite different in type from those of the more eastern tribes. The Tungus. Their shamans use drums, and they wear coats set with iron ornaments (Case 14). The people use reindeer for riding. Saddles will be found in Case 15. Household furniture, bows and arrows and snowshoes are exhibited in the same case.

The culture of the Yakut, a tribe belonging to the Turkish family, is shown by the specimens in Cases 15 to 18. Until quite recently the religion of the tribe was shamanism. The drums and dresses used by their shamans (Case 15) are similar to those of the Tungus. The Yakut. Hunting and fishing and household life are illustrated by specimens in Case 16. The every-day clothing and the more elaborate dresses of the wealthy Yakut are exhibited in Case 17. The "A" case near by contains silver

ornaments used by this people. Case 18, beside the entrance, contains material illustrating the use of the horse among the Yakut. An important part of the subsistence of the tribe is mare's milk, which is made into kumiss and into butter in large leather churns. Kumiss is also used in ceremonials, when it is served in large carved goblets. Butter-jars and large milk-pails are made of birch-bark. The Yakut canoe (top of Case 17) is similar in type to that of the Amur tribes exhibited in Hall 102.

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- No. 2. **THE SAGINAW VALLEY COLLECTION.** By HARLAN I. SMITH, Assistant Curator of Archæology. December, 1901.
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What the Museum Needs.

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Life Members,.....100.

Fellows,500.

Patrons,.....1,000.

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