THE

Fifth and Sixth

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

AMERICAN MUSEUM

OF

NATURAL HISTORY.

DECEMBER 1st, 1874.

New York:

PRINTED FOR THE MUSEUM.

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American Museum of Natural History.

TRUSTEES.

ROBERT L. STUART.
WILLIAM A. HAINES.
HOWARD POTTER.
ROBERT COLGATE.
BENJAMIN H. FIELD.
ADRIAN ISELIN.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT.
ANDREW H. GREEN.
MORRIS K. JESUP.
D. JACKSON STEWARD.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
PERCY R. PYNE.
JOHN B. TREVOR
JAMES M. CONSTABLE.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr.
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.
FREDERICK W. STEVENS.
ABRAM S. HEWITT.
CHARLES LANIER.

PRESIDENT.

ROBERT L. STUART.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

WILLIAM A. HAINES. | THEO. ROOSEVELT.

SECRETARY.

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT.

TREASURER,

HOWARD POTTER.

Executive Committee.

WILLIAM A. HAINES. | ANDREW H. GREEN.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT. | D. JACKSON STEWARD.
MORRIS K. JESUP.

Finance Committee.

HOWARD POTTER. | J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
FREDERICK W. STEVENS.

Auditing Committee.

ROBERT COLGATE. | THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Prof. ALBERT S. BICKMORE, *Superintendent.*
Dr. J. B. HOLDER, *Assistant.*

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE past year has been rendered one of the most eventful in the history of the Museum, by the laying of the corner stone of the new fire-proof building provided for our Collections by the liberality of the People of this City. It has also been a most prosperous year, from the fact that the Institution has been placed on a more permanent basis by the increase of Annual Members, paying ten dollars yearly. Thus the current expenses of the Museum will be defrayed, and subscriptions of $100 and upwards be reserved for increasing and improving its Collections. The responses to invitations for such membership have been most gratifying, and the list of members, which is appended to this Report, has been increased during the past eleven months from 350 on the first day of January to 1100, and promises soon to be sufficiently large to enable the Museum to secure the additional aid of gentlemen of high scientific attainments, who are much needed to classify properly the many specimens it is constantly receiving, as well as to render it an efficient institution, not only for popularizing the study of Natural History, but for promoting original scientific research.

The maintenance of the Museum in this manner has not only increased its number of active supporters, but has opened the way for large gifts of new and interesting collections. The largest of these do-

nations has been made by Miss Catharine L. Wolfe, the daughter of our late esteemed President, and will be known as the "Wolfe Memorial Gift." It consists of a collection of shells numbering 50,000 specimens, and a valuable library of rare conchological and scientific works, of about one thousand volumes, both formed by Dr. John C. Jay, of Rye. The shells are on exhibition in ten table cases, 4½ feet wide by 16 feet long, on the second floor, and the carefully selected library may be used at any time by original investigators in conchology.

The Department of Entomology has received an important addition in the gift from Mr. R. A. Witthaus, Jr., of 8,000 specimens of American Coleoptera, representing 2,000 species.

The Smithsonian Institution has presented a complete suite of all its publications, and a collection of birds' nests. Many friends have also kindly remembered us, and presented valuable specimens, among which are a finely mounted skin and skeleton of the Manatee, from Mr. D. G. Elliot.

Since February, $13,000 have been subscribed, chiefly by the Trustees, for the purchase of new and attractive collections during 1874, and the Museum has secured a complete series of sixteen skeletons of the Moas, or Gigantic Fossil Birds of New Zealand, the largest of which is over ten feet high.

The Department of Anthropology has been increased by the purchase of Dr. E. H. Davis's collection of Indian Antiquities, which contains many typical and rare forms of pre-historic workmanship.

A Department of Mineralogy has been added to the attractions of the Museum by the purchase from

Mr. S. C. H. Bailey of his collection of minerals, numbering 7,000 cabinet specimens, and many duplicates suitable for exchange.

A small but choice series of preparations, illustrating the habits and development of various European insects, has been purchased, and is on exhibition on the walls of the middle hall. Over the windows have been placed a part of the specimens received in previous donations. Two more cases of finely mounted birds and rare mammals have been received from Madame Verreaux, completing the purchase begun three years ago.

On the 2d of June, the Corner Stone of the New Building was laid, in that part of Central Park west of Eighth Avenue. In view of the widely-extended interest manifested in the occasion, and of its importance as a public movement in the cause of science and scientific education, the Trustees extended an invitation to all who felt interested, to be present, and especially invited their Excellencies, the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New York, His Honor the Mayor of the City, and Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to assist in the ceremonies. These invitations were accepted with emphatic expressions of sympathy with the objects of the Museum.

General Grant, accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy was present, and by laying the corner stone signified the national importance of the undertaking, and General Dix's remarks also attested the favor with which the establishment and rapid growth of the Museum is regarded by the people of the State,

At the hour appointed for the ceremony, a large concourse of invited guests and citizens had gathered at the site of the new edifice. The addresses delivered on that occasion are appended to this Report.

The Trustees would express their thanks to the Department of Public Parks, its architects and executive officers on the Park, for their uniform courtesy and the personal interest they have displayed in the success of the Museum.

The number of visitors has been steadily increasing, and has frequently amounted to 10,000 in a single day. Teachers have brought their pupils in large numbers to our halls, and by means of our rare collections have been enabled to impart much valuable instruction. The Museum is also attracting scientific men and advanced scholars, by the advantage it can afford them for scientific investigation.

The privileges which subscribers will enjoy are stated in the first By-Law; and as the importance of the Museum in instructing the public and promoting the study of Natural History throughout our land, is manifest, we confidently appeal to all our public-spirited citizens for the means to enable it to extend yet more widely its sphere of influence.

R. L. STUART,
President.

WM. T. BLODGETT,
Secretary.

All communications should be addressed, AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.

At a Special Meeting of the Trustees, held March 10th, 1874, the following letter was received :

To the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN—My father's official connection with your Board, and his warm interest in the original inception and foundation of the Museum of Natural History, have enlisted in it my own interest and led me to desire, if I might, to contribute in some way to its enlargement and improvement.

An opportunity to do this has presented itself in connection with the collection of works on Conchology and of specimens illustrating those works, amounting in all to some fifty thousand in number, collected by Dr. JOHN C. JAY, and worthy, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, of a place among the other objects of interest in Natural History, already assembled within the walls of the Museum.

Having purchased this Library and the collection of shells connected with it, I beg to ask from your Board, the acceptance of both as a contribution to the Museum of Natural History, and as a gift by which I am anxious to perpetuate the memory of one who was its earliest President, and one of its warmest friends.

So soon as I may be apprised of the acceptance of this gift, I shall take measures for its delivery to the Curator of the Museum, and meantime I am, with sincere wishes for the prosperity of the important enterprise committed to you,

Gentlemen,

Very Truly Yours,

[Signed.] CATHARINE L. WOLFE.

New York, March 6, 1874.

The following Resolutions were unamimously adopted :

RESOLVED—That the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History acknowledge with feelings of the warmest satisfaction the note of Miss Catharine L. Wolfe, of March 6th, 1874, proposing to present to the Museum the collection of works on Conchology and of specimens illustrating those works, amounting to fifty thousand, collected by Dr. JOHN C. JAY, and they accept the same in grateful remembrance of its first President, JOHN DAVID WOLFE, and as a gratifying evidence of the continued interest in the Museum of the donor herself.

RESOLVED—That the Collection be accordingly named the Wolfe Memorial Gift, and be as such, separately placed and preserved in the Museum.

RESOLVED—That these Resolutions be engrossed, and signed by the President, and be presented by him in person in the name and on behalf of the Board of Trustees.

To the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN—I desire to offer for your acceptance, a collection of North American Coleoptera, consisting of about 2000 species, represented by some 8000 specimens.

As my esteemed friend, Baron OSTEN-SACKEN, has already presented your Museum with an exceedingly full and well arranged collection of Coleoptera for public inspection, I desire that my donation may form the nucleus of a cabinet, to be devoted exclusively to the use of persons specially interested in the study of Entomology, and to this end I beg to impose the condition that the specimens shall be preserved either in boxes such as those in which they now are, or in drawers such as are in use in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge.

I will state here that my collection contains a large amount of unnamed material, and a number of duplicates. It will require some labor to arrange the former; the latter will be useful for exchanges.

The Collection will be ready for delivery as soon as you will be ready to receive it in your new building, which I trust may be soon completed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours Respectfully,

R. A. WITTHAUS, JR.

November 10th, 1873.

PURCHASES.

Dr. **The American Museum of Natural History** *in account with* HOWARD POTTER, TREASURER. **Cr.**

1874.

March	24.	To paid acc't to Dr. J. Haast, New Zealand, £100.8/3, @ 54.6		$548 25
April	8.	" Freight, charges, storage, &c. Mdse. Ex. Deutchland		62 65
"	24.	" S. C. H. Bailey, acc't Coll. of Minerals		1500 00
May	7.	" E. H. Davis, Cash 13th April		500 00
June	10.	" Tiffany & Co., bal. due on Hayti Collection		150 00
"	13.	" S. C. H. Bailey, bal. due on Coll. of Minerals		2,500 00
"	"	" Acc't Verreaux Coll. fcs. 1202.60, f5, f240.52, gold 112.7-16		270 43
"	30.	" Charles Drake		175 00
Sept.	22.	" Draft of Andrews & Co., Paris, acc't Verraux Coll., fcs. 334.60, gold 109½	$366 49	
		Cartage on do	2 00	
		Freight on do. per Rhein	9 83—	378 32
Oct.	17.	" Bill of Exch. for Dr. G. Brischke, to pay for Coll. of Insects, thalers 200@72, f144, gold 111⅛		158 58
		Balance		$1,775 60
				$8,018 83

1874.

Feb.	10.	By Cash from P. R. Pyne		$500 00
Mar	11.	" " S. W. Phoenix		500 00
April	1.	" " F. W. Stevens		1,000 00
May	2.	" " R. L. Stuart		1,000 00
"	7.	" " G. W. Cass	$500	1,000 00
"	"	" " H. M. Schieffelin	500	
June	9.	" " Theo. Roosevelt	250	500 00
"	"	" " W. A. Haines	250	
"	12.	" " J. B. Trevor	250	500 00
"	"	" " A. Iselin	250	
"	17.	" " J. M. Constable	500	1,000 00
"	"	" " J. P. Morgan	250	
"	"	" " M. K. Jesup	250	
"	30.	" " D. J. Steward		250 00
Aug.	29.	" " J. W. Drexel		250 00
Nov.	7.	" " Howard Potter	500	1,500 00
"	"	" " J. P. Morgan	250	
"	"	" " A. Iselin	250	
"	"	" " J. B. Trevor	250	
"	"	" " W. A. Haines	250	
"	9.	Interest to 1st Nov.		18 33
				$8,018 83
Nov. 9.		By Balance Cash, 1st Nov. 1874		$1,775 60

Examined and approved, { ROBERT COLGATE, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, } *Auditing Committee.*

[E. & O. E.] NEW YORK, *November 9th*, 1874.

HOWARD POTTER, *Treasurer.*

MAINTENANCE.

Dr. **The American Museum of Natural History** *in account with* HOWARD POTTER, TREASURER. **Cr.**

Due Treasurer Nov. 1st, 1873	$3,394 88	By Subscriptions to cover deficiency	$3,400 00
Circulars and Receptions	2,955 60	" " of $100	1,800 00
Salaries	4,600 00	" " to cover small purchases	2,000 00
Labor	750 00	" Annual Subscription, with interest and moneys to cover insurance	10,422 60
Insurance	1,600 00		
Small Purchases	2,100 00		
Invested	1,800 00		
Balance Nov. 9th, 1874	622 12		
	$17,622 60		$17,622 60

NEW YORK, *November* 9th, 1874.

HOWARD POTTER, *Treasurer.*

Examined and approved, { ROBERT COLGATE, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, } *Auditing Committee.*

INCORPORATION.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Passed April 6, 1869.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. John David Wolfe, Robert Colgate, Benjamin H. Field, Robert L. Stuart, Adrian Iselin, Benjamin B. Sherman, William A. Haines, Theodore Roosevelt, Howard Potter, William T. Blodgett, Morris K. Jesup, D. Jackson Steward, J. Pierpont Morgan, A. G. P. Dodge, Charles A. Dana, Joseph H. Choate, and Henry Parish, and such persons as may hereafter become members of the corporation hereby created, are hereby created 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.

SEC. 2. Said Corporation shall have power to make and adopt a Constitution and By-Laws, and to make rules and regulations for the admission, suspension, and expulsion of its members, and their government, the number and election of its officers, and to define their duties, and for the safe keeping of its property, and, from time to time, to alter and modify such Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations. Until an election shall be held pursuant to such Constitution and By-Laws, the persons named in the first section of this Act, shall be, and are hereby declared to be the Trustees and Managers of said Corporation and its property.

SEC. 3. Said Corporation may purchase and hold, or lease any real and personal estate necessary and proper for the purposes of its incorporation, provided they shall not hold real estate which shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars in value.

SEC. 4. Said Corporation shall possess the general powers, and be subject to the restrictions and liabilities prescribed in the Third Title of the Eighteenth Chapter of the First Part of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, } ss.

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

{ SEAL. } Given under my hand and seal of office at the city of Albany, this fourteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

D. WILLERS, JR.,
Deputy Secretary of State.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held at the residence of Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., April 8th, 1869, the above charter was unanimously accepted by a majority of the Trustees.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

American Museum of Natural History,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ARTICLE I.

THIS Corporation shall be styled the AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

ARTICLE II.

The several persons named in the Charter, and such others as they may add to their number, which shall not exceed twenty-five in all at one time, shall be the Trustees to manage the affairs, property and business of the Corporation, and in case of the death, accepted resignation, or removal from the State of any Trustee, a new Trustee shall be elected to fill his place by the remaining Trustees; but no election of a Trustee shall be held except at a quarterly meeting of the Trustees, on written notice of not less than one week, specifying that such election is to be held, and the vacancy which is to be filled; and every election of Trustees shall be by ballot, and no person shall be deemed to be elected a Trustee unless he shall receive the votes of at least three-fourths of the Trustees present.

ARTICLE III.

The Trustees shall meet quarterly on the second Monday of every February, May, August and November, at an hour and place to be designated on at least one week's written notice from the Secretary, and shall, annually, at the quarterly meeting in November, elect the officers and committees for the ensuing year. They shall also meet at any other time to transact special business on a call of the Secretary, who shall issue such call whenever requested so to do, in writing, by five Trustees or by the President, and give written notice to each Trustee of such special meeting, and of the object thereof, at least three days before the meeting is held.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the said Corporation shall be a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, an Executive Committee, an Auditing Committee, and a Finance Committee, all to be elected from the Trustees. All these officers shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors shall be elected.

The election of officers shall be by ballot, and the persons having a majority of the votes cast, shall be deemed duly elected.

ARTICLE V.

The President, and in his absence, the First or Second Vice-President, shall preside at all the meetings of the Museum and of the Trustees.

The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Trustees, of the Executive Committee, and of the Auditing Committee, and shall preserve the seal, archives and correspondence of the Museum, shall issue notices for all meetings of the Trustees, and attend the same.

The Treasurer shall receive and disburse the funds of the Museum. He shall keep the accounts of the Museum in books belonging to it, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Trustees. He shall report in writing, at each quarterly meeting of the Trustees, the balance of money on hand, and the outstanding obligations of the Museum, as far as practicable; and shall make a full report, at the annual meeting, of the receipts and disbursements of the past year, with such suggestions, as to the financial management of the Museum, as he may deem proper.

ARTICLE VI.

The Executive Committee shall consist of five, who shall have the control and regulation of the Collections, Library and other property of the Museum; and shall have power to purchase, sell and exchange specimens and books, to employ agents, to regulate the manner and terms of exhibiting the Museum to the public, and generally to carry out in detail the directions of the Trustees; but the Executive Committee shall not incur any expense or liability for the Museum exceeding two thousand dollars at one time, or exceeding, in all, ten thousand dollars, in the interval between the quarterly meetings of the Trustees, without the express sanction of the Trustees.

ARTICLE VII.

The Auditing Committee shall consist of three, and it shall be their duty to examine and certify all bills presented against the Corporation; and no bills shall be paid unless first approved in writing by at least two members of this Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Finance Committee shall consist of three, including the Treasurer, and it shall be their duty to take charge of and invest the funds of the Museum in its name, and to take all proper measures to provide means for its support.

ARTICLE IX.

A majority of the Trustees for the time being shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but five Trustees meeting may adjourn and transact current business, subject to the subsequent approval of a meeting at which a quorum shall be present.

ARTICLE X.

By-Laws may, from time to time, be made by the Trustees, providing for the care and management of the property of the Corporation, and for the government of its affairs.

Such By-Laws, when once adopted, may be amended at any meeting of the Trustees by a vote of a majority of those present, after a month's notice in writing of such proposed amendment.

ARTICLE XI.

The contribution of two thousand five hundred dollars to the funds of the Museum at one time, shall entitle the person giving the same to be a Patron of the Museum.

The contribution of one thousand dollars, at one time, shall entitle the person giving the same to be a Fellow in Perpetuity.

The contribution of five hundred dollars, at one time, shall entitle the person giving the same to be a Fellow for Life.

Any person may be elected by the Trustees to either of the above degrees, who shall have donated to the Museum Books or Specimens to the value of twice the amount in money requisite to his admission to the same degree, and the President and Secretary shall issue Diplomas accordingly, under the seal of the Museum. The Trustees may also elect Honorary Fellows of the Museum in their discretion.

All persons receiving such degrees and diplomas shall be entitled, at all times, to free admission to the Museum and its Exhibitions, but shall not, by virtue of such degrees or diplomas, become members of the Corporation.

ARTICLE XII.

No alterations shall be made in this Constitution, unless at a regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees; nor by the votes of less than two-thirds of all the Trustees; nor without notice in writing of the proposed alteration, embodying the amendment proposed to be made, having been given at a regular meeting.

BY-LAWS.

I.

Patrons giving $2500 are each entitled to 10 Complimentary Season Tickets, 1 Subscriber's Ticket, and 10 Tickets for a single admission.

Fellows in Perpetuity giving $1000 are each entitled to 5 Complimentary Season Tickets, 1 Subscriber's Ticket, and 10 Tickets for a single admission.

Fellows for Life giving $500 are each entitled to 4 Complimentary Season Tickets, 1 Subscriber's Ticket, and 10 Tickets for a single admission.

Members giving $250 are each entitled to 3 Complimentary Season Tickets, 1 Subscriber's Ticket, and 10 Tickets for a single admission.

Associate Members giving $100 are each entitled to 2 Complimentary Season Tickets, 1 Subscriber's Ticket, and 10 Tickets for a single admission.

Annual Subscribers of $10 yearly are each entitled to 1 Subscriber's Ticket, and 10 Complimentary Tickets for a single admission.

II.

Any Trustee who shall fail to attend three consecutive Regular Quarterly Meetings of the Board, shall cease to be a Trustee, unless excused by the Board.

III.

No gentleman shall hereafter be eligible to the position of a Trustee who shall not be a "Fellow in Perpetuity" of the Museum, unless by a unanimous vote of a quorum of the Board—excepting Trustees *ex-officio.*

DONATIONS.

1873.

January 1—ANTHONY PECK, Jr., Clinton, N. Y.
Iron Ore.

" 1—CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.
Zenick (*Suricata Zenick*).

" 1—J. D. CHEEVER, New York.
Nest of Humming-Bird.

" 10—WILLIAM A. HAINES, Irvington, N. Y.
Three Fresh-Water Shells.

" 11—WILLIAM MITCHELL, New York.
Two Indian Stone Arrow-heads.

" 20—J. B. HOLDER, American Museum.
Three Indian Stone Arrow-heads.
One Indian Stone Gauge, Massachusetts.

" " A. R. REED, Hot Springs, Arkansas.
One Albino Mole.

" " FRANK CARRYL, New Jersey.
Specimen of Petrified Wood.

" " WILLIAM LINTZ, New York.
Specimen of Bark Cloth, South America.

" " ROBERT LAWRENCE, New York.
Thirty-eight specimens (tweuty species) of Birds Eggs.

" " F. MARQUAND, New York.
Very fine specimen of Pelican—Mounted.

" " GEORGE S. PAGE, New York.
Brook Trout (24 inches in length), 2 lbs. weight.

" " Prof. F. S. HOLMES, Charleston, S. C.
Block of Phosphate Rock, Ashley River.

" " JOSEPH BATTY, Bath, N. Y.
Twenty-five specimens (fifteen species) of Birds' Eggs.

" " Through SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Fourteen volumes of "Transactions," Foreign Societies.

" " Through E. STEIGER, Esq., New York.
Proceedings Historical Society, Stiermark, 1871. 2 vols.

" " Two volumes of Bergman's Memoir of Ludovicius Capanus Valckenarius, and Bandet's Life and Works of W. J. Blaen.

" " JUDGE McCURDY, Lyme, Conn.
Block of Red Granite.

" " WILLIAM DEANS.
Scales of Sturgeon.

February 5—Mrs. EMILY BEAUTEGEAT, New York.
Lantern-Fly (*Falcon*), and 14 jars of Reptiles.

" " JOHN B. PERRY, Cambridge, Mass.
Review of Lyell's Elements of Geology. 1 vol.

" " DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Hayden's Reports, Geological Survey of Wyoming, Montana and Nebraska. 3 vols. and 1 pamphlet.

" 15—HAROLD HERRICK, New York.
Eight Birds' Nests (four species).

" 17—Dr. J. E. MANIGAULT, Charleston, S. C.
Skeleton of Domestic Turkey.

" 24—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
One vol. Ninth Census, 1870.

" " J. W. WEBSTER, Troy, N. Y.
Mounted specimen of Red Fox.

" " ROBERT BROWN, New York.
Craw-fish, Squilla, and one specimen Limax.

March 10—WM. A. CONKLIN, Central Park Managerie.
Night Heron's Egg.

" " CHARLES DRAKE, New York.
Ball of Hair from Cow's Stomach.

" " ROBERT L. STUART, New York.
Organ-pipe Coral, very large and fine.

" 31—Mrs. JACOB F. WYCKOFF.
Specimens of Lapis lazuli, Malachite, and Lead.

" " DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Two volumes Census.

" " WM. A. CONKLIN, Central Park Managerie.
Two Heron's Eggs.
Specimens of Iron Pyrites.

" " C. J. MAYNARD, Ipswich, Mass.
Catalogue of Mammals of Florida.

April 11—Dr. CHARLES MILLER, New York.
Pelvis of Elephant.

" " WILLIAM A. HAINES, Irvington, N. Y.
Albino Crow, and Woodchuck (*Arctomys*).

" 15—GEORGE N. LAWRENCE, New York.
Sixty Pamphlets on Ornithology.

" " MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, New York.
Scorpion (living specimen), Cuba.

" 17—SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington.
Skeletons of seven species of Birds.

" 22—PROGRAMME of the Royal High School, Chemnitz. 1 vol. pamph.

" 23—J. LACY UNDERHILL, New York.
Eight Stone Arrow-heads, Columbia River.

May 12—J. CARSON BREVOORT, New York.
Insect Architecture.

" " MRS. CHARLES H. ROGERS.
Specimen of the Lace-bark Tree, Cuba.

June 14—PROF. R. DEMCKER, Central Park.
Tanagra Cyanoptera.

" " WM. A. CONKLIN, Central Park.
Turkeys' Eggs and Swan's Eggs.

July 2—Through the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
Memoir Acad. Real das Scien. Lisbon. 17 vols.
Annual Report Free Library, Manchester, England. 1 vol.
Catalogue of a series of Photographs in the British Museum. 1 vol.
Nas vereins für Naturkunde.
Jahrbücher Weisbaden. 1 vol.
S. Hohr. Naturfonschender Gesellschaft. 4 vols. Zurich.
W. Koch. Phys. Ökons Gesellschaft. 3 vols. Königsberg.
K. K. Geol. Reichsanstalt-Wien. 2 vols.

August 25—CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.
American Hound-Fish (*Mustellus Canis*).

September 3—F. S. WEBSTER, Troy, N. Y.
Two Mounted Pigeons.

" " HERMANN MULLER, New York.
Two hundred and sixty-eight specimens of insects, with glass cases.

" " L. J. SMITH, N. Y.
Basaltic Rock, from Giant's Cave.

" " REV. J. W. SHACKELFORD, New York.
Euplectella—" Glass Sponge."

" " DR. J. MORROW, New York.
Specimen of Rattlesnake.

" " DR. J. W. FRANCIS, Newport, R. I.
Skeleton of Sword-Fish.

" " PROF. DEMCKER, Central Park.
One South American Creeper.

" " CLIMATE, GEOLOGY, FAUNA, &c., of Brazil.
Government of Brazil. 1 vol.

" " FRANCIS CHEEVER, New York.
Sixty-two species Marine Shells, and Echini.

" 26—WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, New York.
Fifty specimens of Corals from Bermuda.
Lot of Stalactites, " "
Four specimens Corallines, " "
Twenty-two Gorgonias, " "
Lot of Shells and Dried Fruit, "

October 11—ANTHONY PECK, JR., Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y.
Trilobite, from Clinton Rock.

" " C. H. ATKINS, Coram, N. Y.
Hornet's Nest.

October 11—D. G. ELLIOT, New York.
Splendid mounted specimen of Bengal Tiger, and two cases of mounted Lemurs.

" " PROF. DEMCKER, Central Park.
Whiddah Bird.

" " E. O. DUNNING, New Haven, Conn.
Lower Jaw of "Mound Builder."

" " D. JACKSON STEWARD, New York.
Tooth of Mammoth (*Elephas primigenias*).

" " Through the U. S FISHERY COMMISSION.
One hundred and fifty species of Invertebrates, and twenty species of Fishes, from Casco Bay, Portland, Me.

" " CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.
Capybara, South America.

" " CHARLES DRAKE, New York.
One large Echinoderm.

November 18—DR. THEO. HILGARD, Washington, D. C.
Collection of Lichens.

" " ROBERT L. STUART, New York.
Twenty specimens of East Indian Coral.

" 20—MRS. JOHN B. EATON, U. S. Army.
Six specimens Carolina Bat.

" " MISS MARY GELSTON, Fort Hamilton.
Local Lepidoptera.

" 26—WILLIAM L. BREESE, New York.
Three eggs of Gannet; one of Razor-billed Auk ; one of Arctic Puffin ; Two of Arctic Tern.

" " WILLIAM A. CONKLIN, Central Park.
Quill of Condor.

" " FRED. LACY UNDERHILL, Central Park.
Specimen of "Satin-earth."

" 29—DR. J. W. FRANCIS, Newport, R. I.
Sixteen specimens (seven species) of Fishes.

" " F. S. PERKINS, Burlington, Ill.
Two Copper Implements (pre-historic).

" " F. S. OSBORN, New York.
Eggs of four species of Birds.

" " FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, New York.
Portrait of Prince Maximilian.

" " MARTIN GOLDSMITH, Camden, N. J.
Cuttle-Fish (very large), from Cape May.

" " PEABODY MUSEUM OF ARCHÆOLOGY.
Six pamphlets Annual Reports, 1 to 6 inclusive.

" " J. B. ANDREWS, New York.
Trap-door Spiders and Nests, from Mentone, France, and one vol. on "Harvesting Ants and Trap-door Spiders."

November 29—THEO. ROOSEVELT, Jr., New York.
Sixteen Skins of Birds from Africa.

" " A. L. RAWSON.
Geological specimens from Arabia and Syria.

" " ATTI DELLA REALE AC. LUC. DI SCIENZE. Lettre et Arti.
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1874.

January 6—F. S. OSBORN, New York.
Twenty-five specimens (eight species) of Bird's eggs.

" " B. H. WILLIAMS.
Echinoderm, from Mendocino, Cal.

April 20—J. E. SERRANO.
Wasp's Nest, and Skin of Snake.

" " PROF. DEMCKER, Central Park.
Three Skins of Paroquets.

May 22—J. C. HEATON.
Skin of Snake, from Victoria, Texas.

" 29—A. C. VAN NOSTRAND.
Limestone from White-Deer Mountain, Pa.

" 30—DR. E. H. DAVIS, New York.
Papers relating to Archæology.
Suite of Fresh-Water Shells, Mississippi Valley.
One Box Minerals, from South America.

June 15—JOHN SEMCHEN, N. Y.
Orange File-fish (*Monocanthus auranticus*).

" 18—H. LAMB, Norwalk, Conn.
Petrified Wood.

" " J. H. McCULLOUGH.
One pair Fossil Horns from Buffalo Swamp, Georgia.
One pair Deer's Antlers.

" " WILLIAM HILL.
One specimen of Moth.

July 3—ANDREW J. COLEMAN, Red Bank, N. J.
Three Nests; Eggs of Turtle.

" 16—PEABODY MUSEUM.
Seventh Annual Report.

" 25—WARREN DRUMMOND, New Jersey.
Samples of Porcelain Clay, from Woodbridge, N. J.

September 2—WM. A. CONKLIN, Central Park.
Egg of Box-Turtle.

" " DR. SAMUEL A. FRANCIS, Newport, R. I.
Scales of the Tarpon.

" " MR. BISHOP, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
Large specimen of Organ-pipe Coral.

October 28—ALFRED R. YOUNG, New York.
Collections of Pressed Algæ.

October 30—CAPT. BENDIRE, U. S. Army.
Collection of Insects and Reptiles from Arizona.

" 30—SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
"Contributions to Knowledge," vols. II. to XVIII. inclusive.
Set of "Reports of Smithsonian Institution," 9 vols., and Misc. Pub., vols. 3 to 10.

" " D. G. ELLIOT, New York.
Collection of Insects, and Insect Architecture.

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Fifty specimens of Bird's Nests.

" " DR. JOHN J. MASON, New York.
Collections of Brains of Mammals and Birds.

" " VAN AMBURG & CO.
Specimen of Eland.

November 7—PROCEEDINGS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Steinmark, for 1872–3. 2 vols.

" " D. G. ELLIOT, New York.
Mounted specimen of *Manatus Americanus*, and mounted skeleton of same.

" " FERNDSZETTUDOÁNYI, KÖSLÖNG, Pesth. Nos. 29, 32 to 40.

" " Through SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
Trans. Royal Society of Hungary. 1 vol.
Bulletin of Royal Society, Copenhagen, 1872. No. 2, April and September.
Pub. Royal Inst. Grand Ducal, of Luxembourg. Vol. XIII. 1873.
Eloge de Jean. Theo. Lacordaire from University of Lege. 1870.
Mittheilungen des Nat. Vereines, fur Steinmark. Gratz, 1872. 1 vol.
Paper and Proceedings of Royal Society of Tasmania, for 1871. 1 vol.
Met. Observations, Hobart Town, Tasmania. 1 pamphlet.
Verhandlungen der K. K. Geol. Reich. April, 1873. 2 pamphlets.
Schriften des Nat. Vereines for Schl. Holstein. 1873. 1 uol.
Schriften der Koniglichen Phys. Okonom. Ges. Konigsberg, 1872. 1 pamphlet.

" 9—JOHN P. HAINES.
Trap-column from Giant's Causeway.

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Hunt, M. Furman
Hunt, Samuel I.
Hunt, Seth B.
Hurd, S. H.
Hutchins, Hon. Waldo
Hyde, E. Francis
Hyde, Samuel T.
Hyllested, Charles
Iddings, W. P.
Irwin, A. P.
Irwin, Richard
Iselin, Adrian, Jr.
Iselin, Mrs. Adrian
Iselin, John H.
Iselin, Oliver
Iselin, Wm. E.
Isham, W. B.
Ivison, Henry
Jackson, W. H., M. D.
Jacobi, A., M. D.
Jacobson, Frederick
Jaffray, E. S.
Jaffray, Robert
Jarvis, Nathaniel
Jarvis, Nathaniel, Jr.
Jenkins, Augustus
Jenkins, S. F.
Jenkins, Wm. L.
Jesup, Charles M.
Jesup, Maria V. A.
Jesup, Morris K.
Johnson, Jeremiah, Jr.
Johnson, John E.
Jones, George
Jones, Walter R. T.
Jordan, C. N.
Journeay, A.
Judson, Curtis
Kane, J. Grenville
Kelly, Horace A.
Kelly, Stephen, M. D.
Kemp, John H.
Kemp, Wm.
Kennedy, John S.
Kerner, Charles H.
Ketchum, A. P.
Ketchum, D. P.
Ketchum, Edgar
Ketchum, Edgar, Jr.,
Keyes, George
Kidd, Geo. W.
Kidder, Jerome, M. D.
Kimball, E. H.
King, Edward J.
King, George
King, Wm. H.
Kingsland, A. C., Jr.
Kingsland, Wm. M.
Kitchen, William K.
Knapp, H., M. D.
Knight, James, M. D.
Knox, Henry E.
Kobbé, P. F.
Koehler, Hermann
Kohn, Adolf
Krackowizer, E.
Kuhlke, Jacob
Kuhne, Frederick
Lambert, T. S.
Lane, Jonas H.
Lanier, J. F. D.
Lansing, A. B.
Larremore, Hon. R. L.
Lauterbach, Edward
Lawrence, Rev. F. E., D.D.
Lawrence, George N.
Lawrence, Newbold
Lawson, L. D.
Lawton, Walter E.
Leale, Chas. A., M. D.
Lee, William H.
Lefferts, M. C., M. D.
Lehmaier, M. H.
Le Roy, Daniel
Lesher, Stephen R.
Leslie, Frank
Leverich, Henry S.
Leveridge, J. W. C.
Levy, L. L.
Lewis, Charlton T.
Liautard, A. F., M.D. V. S.
Lindgens, Henry A.
Littaner, N.
Livermore, E. R.
Livingston, Edward
Livingston, John A.
Livingston, Com. J. W.
Livingston, L. M.
Livingston, Robt. E.
Livingston, Robt. J.
Livingston, Wm. S.
Livingston, Wm. S., Jr.
Lockwood, B.
Loew, Edward V.
Lord, Charles
Lord, G. D. F.
Lorsch, Albert
Lothrop, W. K.
Lottimer, William
Lowrey, Joseph S.
Lowry, John
Ludington, C. H.
Ludlow, E. H.
Ludlow, E. Livingston
Lusk, Wm. T., M. D.
Lyle, John S.
Maas, Adolphus H.
Maas, Gustavus
Mack, Adolph
Mackey, Joseph
Macy, Chas. A.
Macy, Wm. H.
Maddux, Lewis
Major, W. K.
Mali, Charles
Mali, W. W.
Man, A. P.
Marcotte, L.
Marquand, F.
Marquez, F.
Marshall, C. S.
Marshall, D. D. T.
Martin, Bradley
Martin, W. A.
Martin, Wm. C.
Mason, John J., M. D.
Mason, Lowell
Matthews, John
Maxwell, Alexander
McCloskey, Lawrence
McCollom, Geo. W.
McCurdy, R. H.
McFarland, W. W.
McGill, G. W.
McGinnis, John, Jr.
McGuire, Joseph
McKee, Russell W.
McMullen, Thomas
McVicker, J. A.
Mead, Ralph, Jr.
Meeker, W. B.
Melcher, John
Menzies, William

Merriam, Henry E.
Merritt, Mrs. Julia
Merwin, Geo. A.
Middleton, John
Milbank, J.
Mildeberger, J.
Miles, W. A.
Milhan, J.
Miller, Edmund H.
Miller, George Mc.
Mills, James M.
Mills, Topham
Minot, Geo. R.
Minturn, Mrs. A. M.
Minturn, Edward
Mitchell, James L.
Moir, James
Moller, Chas. G.
Moller, Peter
Moller, Wm. F.
Monell, Hon. C. S.
Moon, John H.
Moore, John P.
Moore, W. H. H.
Morgan, D. P.
Morgan, George H.
Morgan, Henry
Morgan, Matthew
Morgan, Wm. F.
Morris, Henry Lewis
Morrison, E.
Morrison, Geo. A.
Mortimer, W. Y.
Moses, M. H.
Mosle, George
Motley, James M.
Mott, Alex. B., M. D.
Mott, William F.
Moulton, Clarence F.
Moulton, Gilman S.
Mount, Richard E.
Mowry, A. L.
Mowton, Charles C.
Muller, Adrian H.
Munoz, J. M.
Murphy, John
Myers, John K., Jr.
Nash, Henry
Navarro, Juan N.
Negus, T. S.
Newell, Clarence D.
Newton, Rev. R. Heber
Nicoll, Henry
Nicoll, H. D., M. D.
Norrie, Adam
Norwood, A. G.
Notman, Peter
Noyes, Henry D., M. D.
Oakley, H. A.
Oakley, M.
Obarrio, Gabriel
O'Connor, Chas.
O'Connor, Thos. H.
Odell, Jonathan
Odell, Mrs. Jonathan
O'Hara, Charles E.
Olcott, F. P.
Olin, S. H.
Olmsted, Dwight H.
Olmsted, Fred. Law
Olyphant, R. M.
Onativia, J. V.
Orton, William
Osborn, Frederic S.
Osgood, S. S.
Osgood, Mrs. S. S.
Otis, F. N., M. D.
Ottendorfer, Dr. Oswald
Owen, E. H.
Owen, Joshua T.
Palmer, Cortland, Jr.
Pancoast, George
Parish, Henry
Parsons, Arthur W.
Parsons, Geo. W.
Parsons, John E.
Patterson, Joseph W.
Payne, Wm. H.
Peabody, Arthur J.
Pearson, Isaac Green
Peck, Norman
Peckham, Walton H., M. D
Peet, William E.
Pell, Robt. L.
Pelton, Guy R.
Penfold, Edward
Penfold, Wm. Hall
Perkins, C. L.
Perkins, James D.
Perley, Joseph L.
Perry, John G.
Perry, Myron
Peters, Geo. A.
Pfeiffer, Carl
Phelps, Benj. K.
Phelps, Geo. D.
Phelps, Mrs. J. J.
Phelps, Royal
Phelps, Wm.
Phillips, L. J.
Pinkney, J. H.
Pinkus, F. S.
Pirsson, John W
Platt, John R.
Platt, Sam'l R.
Pondir, John
Popham, Wm. H.
Poppenhusen, Adolph
Porter, Hon. John K.
Post, Alfred C., M. D.
Post, E. A.
Potter, Miss Grace H.
Potter, Rev. H. C., D. D.
Potter, Howard
Potter, James Neilson
Potter, Miss Lizzie
Potter, Miss M. M.
Powell, William
Powers, Geo. W.
Powers, Wm. P.
Prime, Frederick
Prime, Rufus
Prince, Genl. Henry
Prince, J. D.
Purdon, James
Purdy, J. F.
Purdy, Wm. Macneven
Pyne, M. Taylor.
Pyne, Percy R.
Pyne, Percy R., Jr.
Quintard, E. A.
Rader, Louis B.
Rader, Max
Ramsay, C. S.
Ray, Robert
Raymond, Chas. H.
Raynolds, C. T.
Raynor, Samuel
Rees, Norman I.
Reid, Whitelaw
Remsen, Robert G.
Renwick, W. R.
Requa, J. M.
Ribon, J. J.
Rice, E. T.
Richards, J. W., M. D.
Riker, John L.
Riker, Wm. J.
Riley, Chas. V.
Riley, H. Chauncey
Ripley, George
Ritter, John Peter
Robb, J. Hampden
Robbins, George A.
Roberts, A. W.
Robinson, Geo. B.
Robinson, John R.
Robinson, R. A.
Roelker, Bernard
Rogers, Chas. H.
Rogers, John
Rogers, Marvin N.
Rollins, Daniel, Jr.
Rollis, T. W.
Roosevelt, Miss A. L.
Roosevelt, Elliott
Roosevelt, Jas. A.
Roosevelt, Theodore
Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore
Roosevelt, Theodore, Jr.

Roosevelt, W. E.
Rosenbaum, A. S.
Rosenblatt, M. G.
Rosenfeld, Isaac
Rosenfeld, L.
Ross, William B.
Rothschild, Victor H.
Rusch, Adolph
Russell, Charles H.
Rubino, Jacob
Ruppel, George
Rütten, August
Rylance, J. H., D. D.
Sanborn, F. G.
Sandford, Charles F.
Sandford, Rollin
Sands, Joseph
Sands, Samuel S.
Satterlee, F. Le Roy, M.D.
Satterlee, S. R.
Sattig, John
Sayre, Lewis A., M. D.
Schafer, Samuel M.
Schafer, Simon
Schaus, Wm.
Schell, Edward
Schermerhorn, C. A.
Schermerhorn, J. E.
Schieffelin, Chas. M.
Schlessinger, B.
Schmidt, Oscar E.
Scholle, A.
Schroeder, Robert
Schumacher, Fred'k
Schuyler, P. C.
Schwendler, Fred.
Scudder, Linus
Selleck, A. D.
Sexton, Samuel, M. D.
Shaler, Alexander
Shaw, James M.
Shea, Hon. George
Sheafe, J. F.
Shearman, Wm. Pitt
Shethar, Samuel
Shoals, F. P.
Shoards, Rev. Joseph F.
Sinclair, John
Sistare, George K.
Skidmore, Jeremiah
Skidmore, Samuel T.
Skidmore, William L.
Skinker, E. H.
Slawson, J. B.
Sloan, Samuel
Sloane, William
Sloane, Wm. D.
Slocovich, G.
Smillie, James D.
Smith, Augustus F.
Smith, Charles S.
Smith, Edward F.
Smith, Elliot
Smith, Geo. W.
Smith, Hanbury
Smith, H. Erskine
Smith, James J.
Smith, Rev. Cornelius B.
Smith, Sam'l M.
Smith, S. S.
Smith, U. J.
Smith, Wm. Alex.
Smith, Wm. Henry
Smyth, B. L.
Snead, Thomas L.
Solomon, B. L.
Southworth, Henry C.
Spaulding, Henry F.
Speir, Gilbert M.
Spies, A. W.
Spencer, Chas. J.
Spencer, Hon. James C.
Squires, Robert
Starin, John H.
Stengel, Prof. Frederick
Stephenson, John
Sterling, A. F.
Stetson, C. A.
Stevens, John A.
Stevens, John W.
Stevenson, V. K.
Steward, Campbell
Steward, D. Jackson
Steward, Mrs. D. Jackson
Stewart, David
Stewart, Mrs. Lispenard
Stone, David M.
Stone, Geo. E.
Stone, Geo. F.
Storer, Albert
Storm, Thomas
Stoughton, Hon. E. W.
Stout, Richard
Strange, A. B.
Strong, Charles E.
Strong, Geo. T.
Strong, W. L.
Stuart, Alexander
Stuart, Mrs. Mary
Stuart, Robert L.
Stuart, Homer H.
Sturges, Thomas T., Jr.
Sturgis, Appleton
Sturgis, Frederick R., M.D.
Sturgis, Miss Margaret B.
Sturgis, Mrs. Russell
Stuyvesant, A. V. H.
Stymus, W. Pierre
Sutherland, John
Sutherland, John L.
Sutherland, Josiah
Sutton, E. B.
Suydam, D. Lydig
Swan, Otis D.
Swan, Saml., M. D.
Swan, Wm. H.
Swords, Henry C.
Taber, Henry M.
Tailer, Edward N. Jr.
Taintor, Chas. M.
Talcott, F. L.
Talcott, James
Tappan, J. N.
Taylor, Aug. C.
Tefft, Charles G.
Terbell, H. S.
Terry, Frederic P.
Therasson, L. F.
Thompson, F. F.
Thompson, S. C.
Thompson, W. Prall
Thomson, Wm. H., M. D.
Thurber, H. K.
Tieman, Peter C.
Tilford, John M.
Tillotson, L. G.
Titus, James H.
Tobias, Samuel I.
Todd, A. J.
Todd, Wm. James
Tomes, Francis
Tompkins, Wm. G.
Tousey, Sinclair
Townsend, Effingham
Townsend, J. L.
Townsend, John P.
Townsend, R. W.
Tracey, William
Tracy, Chas.
Tracy, J. Evarts
Trevor, H. G.
Trevor, John B.
Trevor, Mrs. John B.
Trotter, George
Troup, Miss Louisa
Trowbridge, Edwin L.
Tuck, Edward
Turney, P. W.
Valentine, Lawson
Van Amringe, J. H.
Van Buren, Wm. H.
Van Dusen, Samuel B.
Van Rensselaer, K.
Van Nostrand, David
Van Winkle, E. S.
Vanderpoel, Jacob
Vanwoert, J. V.
Vermilye, W. R.
Vermilye, Wm. M.
Von Post, Herman C.

Von Volkenburgh, P.
Waite, Chas. C.
Walker, Evan T.
Walker, Francis T.
Walker, G. L.
Walker, H. W.
Walker, Mrs. Isabella
Wall, Charles
Wallach, Adolph
Wallack, Lester
Walz, Isidor, M. D.
Ward, John E.
Ward, Mrs. M. H.
Warren, J. Kearney
Watson, Col. B. F.
Watson, John H.
Watson, Wm.
Webb, Gen. Alex. S.
Webb, Mrs. Gen. A. S.
Webster, David, M. D.
Webster, Sidney
Weed, Thurlow
Weeks, Francis H.
Weeks, John A.
Welch, Uriah
Weld, Francis, M. D.
Welling, Chas. H.
Wells, Dr. Samuel R.
Wenman, James F.
Westermann, B.
Weston, Theodore
Wetherbee, Gardner
Wheeler, De Witt C.
Wheeler, J. W.
Wheelock, Geo. G., M. D.
Wheelock, W. A.
Wheelwright, B. F.
White, Norman
Whitlock, Thomas
Whitlock, William, Jr.
Whitney, Alfred R.
Whybrew, Chas. T., M. D.
Wiley, Franklin
Wiley, W. H.
Williams, John S.
Williams, P. H., Jr.
Williamson, David B
Wilson, John
Wilson, John S.
Winslow, James
Winston, F S.
Winthrop, Robert
Witherbee, S. H.
Witthaus, R. A.
Witthaus, Mrs. R. A.
Wolf, Simon A.
Wood, Isaac F.
Wood, J. S. R.
Wood, John D.
Wood, Mrs. John D.
Woodlet, Sidney
Woodruff, Hon. L. B.
Woodward, Thomas
Work, John C.
Wotherspoon, Henry H.
Wright, Charles L.
Wright, Samuel V.
Wright, William P.
Wright, Wm. Woolsey
Wyckoff, Jacob
Young, Mason

ADDRESSES

AT THE

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE,

JUNE 2d, 1874.

PRAYER BY REV. S. H. TYNG, D. D.

O LORD, our God! blessed be Thy great and glorious name, which is exalted above all blessing and praise! Thou, even Thou, art Lord alone. Thou hast made heaven, the heaven of heavens, with all their host,—the earth, and all that is therein,—the seas, and all that therein is, and Thou preservest them all. The host of heaven worshipeth Thee!

Whither shall we go from Thy Spirit, and whither shall we flee from Thy presence? If we ascend into heaven, Thou art there; if we make our bed in hell, behold Thou art there. If we take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall Thy hand lead us, and Thy right hand shall hold us. Such knowledge is too wonderful for us; it is high, we cannot attain unto it.

O Lord, our Lord! how excellent is Thy name in all the earth! who hath set Thy glory above the heavens. When we consider the heavens, the work of Thy hands; the moon and the stars which Thou hast ordained—what is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that Thou visitest him? Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels; Thou hast crowned him with glory and honour. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of Thy hands. Thou hast put all things under his feet.

O Lord, how manifold are Thy works! in wisdom hast Thou made them all. The earth is full of Thy riches. This great and wide sea also, wherein are creatures innumerable, both small and great; these all wait upon Thee, and Thou givest them their meat in due season. Thou makest the grass to grow upon the mountains, and herbs for the service of man. Before Thee the mountains break forth in singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands, from the cedar that dwelleth in Lebanon, even unto the hyssop which springeth out of the wall. Thou hast commanded us to commemorate Thy wisdom and Thy power; to teach unto those who come after us the glory of Thy works—as wonderful in the least of the beings that breathes in Thy mercy, as in the mightiest that displays and magnifies Thy power. Thou hast manifested Thyself and Thy wisdom, as truly in the lilies of the field as they grow as in the leviathan, who is the king over all children of pride.

To honor Thee in all these works of Thy hand, would we erect the building over the foundation of which we now ask Thy protection and Thy blessing. May it perpetuate the remembrance and the study of Thy wisdom and goodness, as all Thy works declare them, and as the knowledge and thankfulness of men thus combine to make them known. Great and marvellous are Thy works, Lord God Almighty! just and true are all Thy ways, thou King of Saints!

We would humbly, gratefully praise Thee, in all the works of Thy hands and in the wonders of Thy pardoning love to the children of men. May Thy gracious blessing rest upon our beloved country—upon the land which Thou gavest us to inhabit—upon the President of these United States—upon all whom thou hast established in authority among this people. Prosper, we beseech Thee, all our institutions and efforts for the advancement of human learning. Give habits of righteousness and truth to all our people. Uphold and edify every plan for the advancement of public and private virtue, and every effort to reform and rescue the outcast and the neglected among our people.

And above all give peace to our nation—prosperity to Thy Gospel of Salvation—and the maintenance of Thine own supreme authority, in the name and person of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. In whose words we would gratefuly say,—

Our Father, who art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heaven. Give us this day, our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever and ever. AMEN.

ADDRESS *by* Robert L. Stuart, Esq., *President of the Museum, in behalf of the Trustees.*

We have assembled on this occasion by the invitation of the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, to lay the Corner Stone of the generous edifice which, by the wise liberality of the State of New York, has been provided for the perpetual use of the Museum, and, in the appropriate presence of the Chief Magistrates of the City, the State, and the Nation, to dedicate the structure to the public service for which it is designed.

In this view it may not be unbecoming for the Trustees briefly to relate the course of events which have brought this undertaking to its present advancement, and to declare the purposes which have actuated

them in the efforts they have made to establish, on a permanent foundation, a Museum which, as they hope, will be worthy of recognition as a National Institution.

It had long been a subject of regret to many citizens interested in the cause of education and culture, that this great city, the most prominent seat of American civilization, should remain entirely destitute of any adequate means for the study of Natural History, while all the other principal branches of science and knowledge found within it their professors and their colleges, which invited students from all parts of the land, and furnished them with suitable facilities for acquiring the special education which they sought. It was also considered that a department of knowledge which has in recent years assumed so large a share of attention and so marked a place in every scheme of Liberal Education, should have in this city a grand collection of specimens, free to the inspection of its own citizens as a source of public amusement, and open to the use of the teachers and scholars of its public and private schools as a means of general instruction.

It was for these purposes that the Legislature of the State of New York, by an Act passed on the 6th of April, 1869, created the Trustees and their successors 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. Under this Charter the Trustees immediately organized, and have, during the five years which have since elapsed, devoted no inconsiderable amount of time and thought, as well as of money, to carrying into practical operation its useful provisions. Having by their own contributions, and those of many public-spirited citizens who evinced a substantial interest in the project, obtained the necessary means, they purchased the extensive collection of Mammals, Birds, Fishes, etc. belonging to the late Prince Maximilian of Neuwied, the Elliott collection of Birds, besides a large part of the celebrated Verreaux and other collections of specimens of Natural History, and thus found themselves in possession of a suitable nucleus for a complete collection, but without any proper building or place of deposit, where the specimens might be at the same time safely preserved and made available for the popular use and enjoyment. At

this stage in their enterprise, the Trustees, being thus able to furnish a substantial guarantee of their earnest determination to accomplish what they had taken in hand, turned in their hour of need to the Commissioners of the Central Park, who by their uniform devotion to the trusts committed to their care had done so much to advance the welfare and the pleasure of their fellow citizens, and proposed to deposit their collections, for safe keeping and exhibition, within the limits of the Park itself, and add the Museum to the already great attractions of this favorite place of resort. The Trustees were met by the Commissioners with the most enlightened and liberal sympathy, and the proposition was accepted by them with the declaration on the part of the Commissioners, which the event has justified, that the proposed plan of co-operation, which insured and combined in the enterprise the interests and means of the private citizen with those of the public, would probably be made an example and incentive for uniting the energies of those interested in other branches of Science and Art in similar undertakings.

Thus by the favor of the Park Commissioners, at the close of the year in which the Charter of the Museum was granted, its valuable treasures first acquired were deposited and arranged under the protection of the People, in the Arsenal building in the Park, according to written articles of agreement, by which, although remaining the inviolable property of this private corporation, they were secured and preserved for the free instruction and enjoyment of all who chose to visit them.

From that time to the present the Trustees acknowledge with gratitude the untiring sympathy and co-operation of the Commissioners and their successors in the Department of Public Parks, by means of which the public has been enabled to enjoy the full benefit of all which the Trustees have succeeded in acquiring. The fact that the rooms which were allotted to the use of the Museum have been visited daily by thousands of all ages and classes, and that the public interest in its success has steadily and rapidly increased, is a satisfactory proof of the wisdom of that joint arrangement.

It very soon however became evident by the rapid growth of the Museum, and the constant additions which accrued to its collections, that the temporary accommodations which were the best that the Park Commissioners have thus far been able to afford, were altogether inadequate for the purpose to which they were devoted, and accordingly

the Legislature, in response to the Petition of a large number of influential Citizens interested in the cause, by an Act in 1871 relative to the Department of Public Parks, authorized the Commissioners to erect upon Manhattan Square, a suitable fire-proof building for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the Museum therein, under rules and regulations to be prescribed from time to time by the Commissioners, and in the same connection and by the same act the like provision was made for a similar building for the use of "The Metropolitan Museum of Art," the foundations of which are already being prepared by the Commissioners on the opposite side of the Park.

By this double act of munificence on the part of the people of the State, the City of New York has been endowed with two institutions of education and ornament which, though now in their infancy, will at no distant day be recognized as of great and permanent public advantage, and whatever jealousy may justly pertain to appropriations of public money to private uses can in no way apply to this Museum of Natural History. Its Trustees have no personal objects to serve—no private ends to accomplish. They can gain nothing for themselves from this or from any future endowments which the wise policy of the Legislature may furnish to carry out and perfect this undertaking. Their aims will be all attained, if the people of the City shall justly appreciate its value, and if its accumulating treasures shall be freely and wisely used by all who seek them.

We should not do entire justice to this occasion if we failed to record the gratitude of the Trustees and the community, to one eminent citizen whose memory is still fresh with us, and will long be kept green by the perennial growth of the charities which he founded and sustained.

To John David Wolfe, the first President of this Museum, we are much indebted for its successful establishment. He entered with zeal into the project of its creation, believing that it would prove an honor to his native City, and an important means of education to its citizens and their children, and dying at a ripe old age, he commended its care and support to those who have the means and the disposition to do something for the public welfare.

In recalling, with pride, the progress that has already been made towards the realization of their plans, the Trustees desire to place on record their high appreciation of the services of Professor Albert S. Bickmore, whose zealous devotion to the interests of the Institution,

and untiring industry in carrying out the wishes of the Executive Committee, have done much to advance the prosperity of the Museum.

We lay here to-day the Corner Stone of an edifice which shall be dedicated forever to the study and the culture of Natural History. These massive foundations already securely laid give promise of the most solid permanence in the superstructure. The wise forethought of the Park Commission, in reserving for the future use of the Museum the remainder of Manhattan Square, has provided amply for its continued growth.

The presence on this occasion of the President of the United States, who has kindly consented to assist us in these ceremonies, assures us of that public interest which is necessary to sustain the undertaking.

The cheering words of the Governor will doubtless lend the countenance of the State to support this institution which has been founded by its bounty, and finally, the Trustees, in pledging once more their own efforts for its success, would bespeak for it that popular favor without which it must surely languish and decay.

The Hon. H. G. Stebbins, *President of the Department of Parks, spoke as follows:*

When the arrangements for the celebration of the ceremony which has brought us here to-day were made, the duty was assigned to the Hon. Salem H. Wales, then President of the Park Commission, to represent the Department on this important occasion. He has since then resigned his office as Commissioner and gone abroad. It devolves upon me to perform the duty which he had expected to fulfill.

As he had prepared an Address for this occasion I shall take the liberty of reading it, and of expressing my sincere regret that he is not here to carry out the programme we had agreed upon. Mr. Wales, in that case, would have said—

The Legislature of the State of New York, at its session of 1864, placed Manhattan Square, a piece of property belonging to the City, situate between 77th and 81st streets and 8th and 9th avenues, consisting of about 19 acres, under the control and management of the Commissioners of the Central Park; and it was made the duty of the Board to enclose, lay out, grade, regulate, drain and improve the same; and by subsequent enactment in 1868 the Board was authorized

to erect, establish, conduct and maintain on the Central Park, a Meteorological and Astronomical Observatory, a Museum of Natural History and a Gallery of Art, and the buildings therefor, and to accept gifts, devises and bequests upon suitable conditions.

Although the Board of Commissioners was thus early clothed with ample authority to establish within the Park a variety of museums that would afford the means of popular cultivation and innocent recreation, yet they have felt that, to insure the proper management of such institutions, it would be better to leave them to the care of private associations than for the Board to expend public money in the purchase of specimens of Natural History or works of Art; and in giving encouragement to private organizations, the Board made known at its outset that not only the object of the Association must be approved, but its sound organization and undoubted ability to command the means necessary to accomplish its purposes according to a high standard of excellence, must be first demonstrated. It was, therefore, with feelings of great satisfaction, that the Commissioners, on the 30th of December, 1868, received a letter from a number of well-known citizens, inquiring if the Board was disposed to provide for the reception and development of a Museum of Natural History.

In reply to this letter the Comptroller of the Park wrote, that "the Commissioners will very gladly receive the Collection to which you allude, and will use their best exertions toward the establishment of a Museum of Natural History of an extent and excellence in all its departments that will be creditable to the City; and in their efforts toward the development of such an institution, the Commissioners of the Park will highly esteem your valuable co-operation."

In pursuance of the authority vested in the Commissioners of the Central Park, and in accordance with suitable rules and regulations, the building known as the Arsenal, situate on the east side of the Park, was carefully fitted up and arranged for the temporary reception and proper exhibition of a rare and most valuable collection of objects of Natural History, which had been gathered under the patronage of the American Museum of Natural History—a society composed of some of our most public-spirited citizens, and offering every guarantee of the successful accomplishment of the object for which they were incorporated.

Such has been the zeal and earnestness displayed by this Society in the prosecution of its work, that the space already allotted in the

Arsenal building is now wholly inadequate for the proper display of their precious Collections, and the Department of Public Parks has determined to construct a much more extensive edifice, which in its general design and purpose should equal the largest museums of the Old World. We are here to-day to lay the Corner Stone of such an edifice, and as the representative on this occasion of the Department of Public Parks, I take great pleasure in assuring the Trustees and the friends of the Society of the great interest felt by the Commissioners in the success of this worthy enterprise. To the stranger who comes here to-day these rugged foundation walls and these rough surroundings are not well calculated to make a pleasant impression; but to us who have watched the rapid growth northward of this city, and who were familiar with the barren and rocky ground upon which the Central Park has been created, it requires but little strain upon the imagination to conceive of the speedy occupation of all these vacant lots by substantial dwellings, and to picture to ourselves the spot upon which we now stand, known as Manhattan Square, as covered by the proposed Museum of Natural History, costing, ere its final completion, not less than $6,000,000, and embracing a collection of objects of scientific interest second to none other in the world. As a people we are sometimes accused of excessive practical and money-making characteristics; and it cannot be denied that in all the varied arts and appliances which minister to the material progress of mankind we have shown remarkable energy. The Patent Office at Washington is a stately monument that bears witness to the patient genius which has wrought out the wonderful inventions now so largely employed in all the busy affairs of the country; and while it is true that mechanical and agricultural fairs and exhibitions have extended their good influences throughout every State and county in the land, it must be acknowledged that the same attention has not been given to the collection of objects of Natural History, of which our country has almost an infinite variety.

With the acquisition of wealth and the introduction of ease and luxury in the homes of the rich, there comes most naturally the enlarged and more noble thought of doing something not only to amuse, but also to instruct the people.

The subject of museums is beginning to assume new importance in the estimation of the people.

Hitherto, small and comparatively worthless collections have been

gathered by private enterprise, and employed chiefly for purposes of speculation. That which is temporary and speculative must now give way to something more enduring and instructive, and it seems to me that our thanks are especially due to the Society of Natural History for acting the part of pioneers in this great field of science, and for the zeal which they have shown in the prosecution of the work. So far as the Department which I now represent is concerned, I do not hesitate to promise all the assistance it can lawfully render. We encourage it as not only an object of public interest which shall serve to attract hitherward strangers from all parts of the land, but also as a means of intellectual pleasure, profit and relief to our over-burdened people, and as affording a school where the children of the rich and poor alike can come to study the wonders of nature which are here to be gathered together, and freely exposed for the common benefit of all. It is believed that the museums on the Park will become valuable auxiliaries of that great free public educational system which is already the pride of our city, as well as the source of useful practical information to agriculturists, merchants and manufacturers throughout the land. In this country we popularize knowledge, and give to science a holiday air, and instead of putting our collections, as some have proposed, "into cold catacombs of science, and long gloomy galleries in which nature is classified, ticketed, stuffed and covered with dust in a manner well adapted to create weariness rather than to attract people to the study of natural objects," it is our purpose to provide such structures as shall furnish agreeable entertainment to the general visitor, while at the same time offering valuable aid to common school education.

With the hearty co-operation of the Natural History Society, sustained by the genius of Olmsted and the architectural skill of Vaux, and certain of the sympathy of an enlightened people, the Department of Public Parks looks confidently forward to the successful completion of the magnificent scheme, the commencement of which may now be pronounced as fully inaugurated.

What Mr. Wales has said, and I have just read, will convey a full conception of the purposes of the structure which is formally begun to-day. I feel it to be a great honor to assist in the commencement of a work which will, I trust, be hastened to completion before the Centennial of our Independence; here to stand as a magnificent memorial of what our City has been able to accomplish under free

institutions, and to become a part of the material resources that will ultimately go to the creation, around this Park, of the home of a National University.

What nobler exhibitions could be given of the crowning achievements of this municipality than those which this Museum and its sister institution, the Art Gallery, will afford? This peerless pleasure ground for the people, which will proudly boast of these twin jewels as its legitimate offspring, will contain within itself in miniature the records of the progress of the country. Its wilderness spots remain as souvenirs of what the whole tract was a few short years ago—when a prophetic SAMUEL B. RUGGLES saw the possibilities that are now accomplished facts. Its artistic decorations and its Museums of Art and Natural History will show the best results of a high civilization, and of a liberality directed by the wisest forethought and the most cultured taste.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR DIX.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I did not come here with the expectation of addressing you. You may find it difficult to believe what I say when you see me present, and my name in the published order of exercises as a speaker. But, I can assure you, that I had no intimation from any quarter that such a service was expected of me, and no knowledge that such a notice had been given to the public until I saw the programme a day or two ago, by pure accident. I only say this to exonerate myself from the possible imputation of having made an engagement and failed to perform it; and to tender to you an apology which I am sure you will, under the circumstances, deem a valid one, for responding in the most summary manner to your kindness and courtesy.

I am very much gratified to be with you on an occasion of so much interest. It is pleasant to stand amid this brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion, and of those solid qualities, by which the welfare and prosperity of cities and communities are wrought out. It is pleasant to see a great metropolitan city like this, casting aside for the moment the habiliments of its industry, to lay the foundation of a Museum in which the dead past is to be linked to the living present; to be followed as we trust, at no distant day, by a repository of art, where the ages that have gone by may be kept in our remembrance, by gathering together the memorials of their achievements; where

the stately march of Empires may be chronicled to some extent, by the exhibition of what they have done for social embellishment, and where the gorgeousness and profusion of Nature may be emulated by the creative genius of Art.

I know no locality so suitable as this, for such a Museum of artistic treasure; no locality in which Art has already done so much for Nature. Most of us remember when, but a few years ago, this whole district, which now forms the Central Park, was an unsightly and shapely mass—"*rudis indigestaque moles.*" Now it is a very miracle of rural beauty, where the most unpromising and stubborn natural feature has been made to blend and harmonize with the general aspect of order and grace.

But, ladies and gentlemen, I am forgetting that I only arose to apologise to you for sitting down again; and if I go on, you may impute to me the common frailty which Horace ascribes to singers—that they can never be induced to sing when they are asked, and never stop when nobody wants to hear them. But I cannot sit down without saying, it is appropriate that the foundation of this Cosmopolitan Museum should be laid by the foremost man of our time, who in the field did so much by his calm, unconquerable and unconscious valor, to save the life of the nation, and who in the Cabinet stands forth as its fearless champion, to maintain its honor and its plighted faith.

ADDRESS OF PROF. JOSEPH HENRY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentleman:

My address will have one element which I doubt not will elicit your approbation. I was requested to limit it to ten minutes, and therefore it will of necessity have the merit especially appreciated on a warm day, that of shortness. Being thus instructed as to time, I trust I shall be excused if I do not as fully develop as could be wished the several propositions which I intend to present in connection with the interesting occasion on which we are assembled. The first of these propositions is that modern civilization tends to congregate the population of countries into large cities, that cities tend to increase

more rapidly than the general population. These effects may be referred to two causes, first, the education of the working classes, and secondly, to the introduction of labor-saving machines. These causes are notably illustrated in New England, where the masses are more highly educated than in any other part of the world. No sooner does the young New-Englander approach manhood, after having enjoyed the benefits of a common school education, than he abandons the plow and the spade and hurries to the city or the manufacturing village to obtain more intellectual and less toilsome employment. The vacuum which is thus produced is, however, more than filled by the invention, it may be by the same individual, of patent machines actuated by steam or horse-power, which will do, in many cases, a hundred fold more work in a given time than the man himself could accomplish. Another proposition to which I would call your attention is that cities in proportion to their extent and rapidity of growth engender habits of thought and of action of a character the reverse of progress, and which, if unrestrained, would tend to disintegrate society and resolve it into its primitive barbarous elements; that these principles are eminently applicable in New York, which, including the whole population at the mouth of the Hudson, is now a vast city, and is destined to become, I say it without hesitation, the largest city in the world; no other city having so large a country tributary to it in the richest productions of the soil and mine, and no other city so favorably situated in regard to geography and topography to secure these tributaries perpetually to itself. There are in fact but two outlets for water communication from the immense region of the basin of the Mississippi, namely, that along the river itself into the Gulf of Mexico near New-Orleans and that along the great lakes and the Hudson, terminating at New-York in the Atlantic Ocean.

It is therefore of the first importance that those who possess the intelligence, the influence, and the power, who from the experience of the past are impressed with the tendencies as to the future, should endeavor to provide all the means possible to avert evils similar to those with which this city has been afflicted, and which tend to afflict it in a still greater degree in the future.

Among these means I would of course place in the first rank a liberal support of the Christian minister and the Christian missionary, but the labors of these may be greatly aided by whatever tends to neutralize the intensified selfishness engendered by the struggle in a

large city for supremacy, and the unfavorable effort of extreme exclusion from intercourse with nature, and above all, the ready indulgence of degrading passions. This is especially the province of museums of art and nature. They not only offer a substitute for immoral gratifications by supplying intellectual pleasures, but may also be rendered sources of moral and even religious instruction. The establishment, the beginning of which we are about to inaugurate is, in accordance with the views we have presented, worthy of the enterprise and intelligence of those who conceived and who have thus far developed it. It is to be a temple of nature in which the productions of the inorganic and organic world, together with the remnants of the past ages of the human family are to be collected, classified, and properly exhibited. It is to be rendered an attractive exhibition which shall arrest the attention of the most unobserving of those who, having been confined all their lives to the city, have come to consider edifices of brick and of stone as the most prominent objects of the physical world.

We have learned from the interesting address of the President of the Museum, that already large collections of specimens in natural history and ethnology have been secured. But such a collection, however well arranged and interestingly displayed, is still wanting in an essential element of higher usefulness. I allude to the spiritual part of its constitution, to the controlling, intellectual, and moral soul which shall direct its operations and instruct the multitudes who may flock to the exhibition for amusement or the gratification of mere curiosity, in a craving for novelties. How incomparably greater would the importance of this museum be were there connected with it a professor, who at stated periods of the year would give courses of free lectures on the objects which it contains, who would expound the laws of the phenomena of nature, who would point out the operations of that mysterious principle called life, who would discourse upon the changes the world has undergone during geological periods, and who would reconstruct the history of man in primitive times from the remnants of his previous existence which have been gathered in this institution.

For example, what an effect would be produced on thousands of the inhabitants of this vast city if it were announced that an Agassiz, filled with enthusiastic sympathy with his subject and his audience, and capable of mingling moral considerations with scientific principles, of directing attention from nature to nature's God, of not only enlightening the heads, but of warming the hearts of his audience, were to give free courses of instruction.

Such an announcement would be hailed with intense interest by thousands, and the amphitheater of the museum would be crowded to overflowing with receptive and admiring auditors. I need only suggest such an arrangement to find, I doubt not, an appreciation of its importance in every one of my hearers, and the hope felt or expressed that the directors of this establishment will endeavor to provide an endowment for the support of such a feature of the museum. But I have not yet done. The development of the institution would not yet be complete were it even furnished with all the appliances I have mentioned. There is still another duty which this city owes to itself and to the civilized world; I allude to an endowment for the support of a college of discoverers, of a series of men capable not only of expounding established truths but of interrogating nature and of discovering new facts, new phenomena, and new principles. The blindness of the public to the value of abstract science and to the importance of endowments for its advancement is truly remarkable. No country in the world is so much indebted for its progress in power and intelligence to science than ours, and yet no country does so little to encourage or advance it. Nearly all that is done in this line, is by professors in colleges, badly paid, and generally overworked. It is not every one, however well educated, that is capable of becoming a first-class scientist; like the poet, the discoverer is born, not made, and when one of this class has been found he should be cherished, liberally provided with the means of subsistence, fully supplied with all the implements of investigation, and his life consecrated to the high and holy office of penetrating the mysteries of nature. What has been achieved in the knowledge of the forces and operations of nature and the use to which this knowledge has been applied in controlling and directing these forces to useful purposes, constitutes the highest claim to glory of our race. Yet it is a melancholy fact that, notwithstanding the reputation for wealth and intelligence possessed by our people, for the only institution intended especially for the advancement of science in this country we are indebted to a foreigner, James Smithson, and that a very large portion of the income of this has wrongfully been devoted to the erection of a costly edifice and the embellishment of grounds, and expenditures on other local objects unnecessary for the realization of the intentions of the founder. I am happy, however, to say that after 25 years of incessant efforts in one line by the directors, Congress has at length been induced to indicate an intention of redressing

the evil, and enabling the establishment to devote its whole energies to the advance of science, the evident design of the testator. New York at present is the wealthiest, most powerful, and influential city of the Union, and is destined in the future to be more so. But do not be offended with me if I say in perfect candor and with the desire of doing good, that it has done less than any other city, in proportion to its means, to advance science. More than 75 years ago, Boston established the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, which, annually ever since, has given to the world the result of original labors in the way of new discoveries.

Philadelphia before the revolution, under the auspices of Franklin, established the American Philosophical Society, which has still a vigorous existence, and continues to annually send its transactions to foreign societies in exchange for theirs. New-York, also, more than 50 years ago, commenced to establish a Philosophical Society, which expired, however, in giving birth to a single memoir by De Witt Clinton on the importance and value of such an establishment. It is also true that among so many people there have been some who have been zealously devoted to science, and have done honor to it and the world, such as a Redfield (I speak only of the dead), who established the laws of storms, and a Torrey, who devoted an unobtrusive, industrious and productive life, to the advance of chemistry, mineralogy, and botany. Boast not of wealth, nor of refinement, while original powers of intellect, the choicest gift of heaven to man, is at a discount among you. I appeal to the millionaires of this city, if any one of them is desirous of perpetuating his name and of living in the memory of mankind long after he has departed this life, to endow, connected with the Park Museum, a College of Discoveries, with the additional means of printing and disseminating over the world the results of its labors. I refer him to the effects which are being produced in regard to the name of James Smithson, a scion of one of the noble houses of England, who rightfully anticipated that through the endowment of his institution his name would live in the history of mankind when the titles of his proud ancestors were extinct or forgotten. Every year a publication is issued from this institution, filled with an account of new discoveries made under its auspices, which is distributed to more than 2,000 foreign institutions. This publication, bearing the name of Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, thus renders the name of the founder ubiquitous with continual repetitions, until now, it has become

as familiar as a household word in every part of the civilized world. What, in comparison to this, are local monuments, pyramids of flint, statues of brass, or obelisks of marble? These are seen but by the few and are constantly subjected to the slow but sure destroyer, time; while the other is everywhere present, and is as enduring as civilization itself. The operations of the universe are unlimited, and in the great book of nature, man has scarcely read more than the title-page or the preface. It was the saying of La Place, "What we know is nothing; what we do not know is immense; indeed every advance of knowledge but enlarges the sphere of our ignorance." How many problems of the highest interest are pressing upon us even in the line of biology. What is vitality? Is it an unintelligent force of nature, like that of attraction, producing crystallization, or an intelligent principle operating by the ordinary forces of nature, producing results indicating design and consequent intention? Can dead matter be made alive under the influence of certain conditions without propagation from parents—this is a question which cannot be solved *a priori*, and must wait the decision of refined experiments. It has been reduced to a fact that either every breath of air we inhale, that every portion of the earth's atmosphere, is teeming with the germs of living organisms, or that dead matter may spring into life in accordance with the process of what is called spontaneous generation. In science every advance in the way of discovery gives us a higher point of view for making excursions into the regions of the unknown, and the man of science, however extended his vision, however multiplied his resources, can never want for worlds to conquer.

God has created man in his own intellectual image, and graciously permitted him to study His modes of operation, and rewards his industry in this line by giving him powers and instruments which affect in the highest degree his material welfare. It was the recognition of the importance of original science that rendered France a few years ago the center of civilization of the world. The celebrated Museum, called the Garden of Plants, was not a museum, as it were, of dead specimens for the gratification of ordinary curiosity, but the theatre of the labors of a Cuvier, a St. Hilaire, and of the many distinguished men which have rendered the scientific annals of that country immortal.

Germany owes her ascendency at the present day not only to the general education of her people, but to the means which she has provided for the discovery of new truths.

England is becoming awakened to the importance of the same object, and a portion of the immense income of her universities is now devoted to the support of original investigators.

With the hope that you will excuse the plainness of some of my remarks, and attribute them to my ardor for the advancement of knowledge, and a desire to stimulate the inhabitants of this city to efforts in the line in which I am most interested, rather than to a tendency to indulge in depreciation or cynical criticism, I must close my address and throw myself upon your indulgence for having involuntarily, as it were, exceeded the limit of my time.

At the conclusion of Professor HENRY's address, the Superintendent of the Museum read the following list of articles in the box to be placed in the corner stone:

1. Reports and Circulars of the Museum.
2. Reports of the Department of Public Parks for 1870, 1871 and 1872.
3. Manual of the State Legislature.
4. Congressional Directory.
5. Daily Papers—the "New York Tribune," "Times," "World," "Herald," "Sun," "Evening Post," "Mail," "Express," "Commercial Advertiser," "Journal of Commerce," "Staats-Zeitung," and the "Courier de Etats-Unis," "Appleton's Journal," "Harper's Weekly Illustrated Paper," and "Frank Leslie's Weekly Illustrated Paper."
6. One Dollar and fractional parts in currency.
   One Dollar and fractional parts in coin.

The Treasurer deposited the Box in the CORNER STONE, which was then laid by

HIS EXCELLENCY
GEN'L U. S. GRANT,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The exercises closed with a Benediction pronounced by the Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

APPENDIX.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1873.

THE increase of our collections for public exhibition has required seven new upright cases, which have been promptly built by the Department of Public Parks in the lower hall. Two new ones have also been placed in the upper hall, and the remaining space available for exhibition on that floor will soon be occupied.

Contracts have been made by the Department for the granite, mason and iron-work of the new fire-proof edifice on Manhattan Square, between 8th and 9th Avenues, and 77th and 81st Streets, and the walls, floors and roof are to be completed by next November. The foundations and basement story are already finished, and the extraordinary thickness and careful construction of their walls give an assurance that the structure, when completed, will be of the most enduring character.

The birds have been re-arranged by Professor BICKMORE and Dr. HOLDER; the South American collection having been transferred from the second floor to the new cases in the lower hall, and the fine series of skeletons purchased of Verreaux substituted in their place. The birds of Australia and the Pacific Islands have been separated from those of Europe and Asia, and placed in a faunal collection by themselves, thus completing the geographical arrangement commenced when the Museum was first opened to the public. Manuscript has also been prepared for a popular guide-book for visitors.

A Department of Anthropology has been formed, and a collection of rare implements made by the aborigines of Porto Rico has been presented by the Trustees. A number of valuable contributions of such specimens have been received, and this new department promises to be one of the largest and most interesting features of the Museum.

An important collection of fossils has been purchased of Prof. Francis S. Holmes, of Charleston, S. C., containing the types of the species figured in the "Pliocene Fossils of South Carolina," by Tuomey and Holmes, and Holmes' "Fossils of the Post-pliocene;" also a very choice and full collection of sharks' teeth, from the Eocene beds of the same region.

Many valuable donations have been received. Among the most important are the gifts of Mr. D. G. Elliot and Wm. B. DeGarmo.