

ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

The Archeological Congress at Vannes. — The second congress of the Prehistoric Society of France was held August 21–26 in the capital of the Department of Morbihan, the classic land of megalithic monuments, at any rate so far as France is concerned. The attendance exceeded that of the very successful first congress held at Périgueux last year. *Nature* (London, October 4, 1906) gives the following report of the congress :

The inaugural meeting at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, August 21, was graced by the presence of prominent citizens. Speeches were made by the Mayor of Vannes, Senator Riou, Professor Adrien de Mortillet, president of the congress, and by Dr Marcel Baudouin, the secretary, who insisted on the need of providing a special building to house the rich collections of the Société polymathique, and on the desirability of creating a national Megalithic park comparable to the Yellowstone National Park of the United States. The president of the local committee, M. Morio, welcomed the congress in the name of the Société polymathique, the museum of which was much admired by the parties which visited it in the afternoon. It includes collections from the principal tumuli of the neighborhood, excavated by the society during its many years of existence ; there are, for example, the splendid necklaces of callais beads, a fine series of fibrolite axes, curious stone disks, scarcely found outside this area, and huge polished celts. In the evening M. Riou gave a reception at the Mairie, and various toasts were proposed.

The numerous papers and the lively discussions attest the success of the congress. M. Rutot, the curator of the Royal Museum of Brussels, led off with a consideration of the question of the Paleolithic bed of Havre ; he maintained that there was no question of displacement ; what had taken place was a falling in of the superincumbent earth and erosion of the cliff. Dr Jussel then described a new prehistoric bed discovered at La Longère, near Nogent-le-Notrou (Eure-et-Loire), where objects of varying appearance and disputable age have been found, assigned by the author to the Flénusien age of Rutot. M. Hue brought forward a new method of measuring the skulls of *Canidæ*, which M. Baudouin urged all archeologists to apply to the measurement of other animals. Dr Guéhard appealed to the archeologists of the world to bring into existence a

map of prehistoric monuments, the preliminary steps toward which have been made by the Société préhistorique de Paris.

Two long sittings were held on the morning and evening of the second day. The first subject was the Paleolithic age of Brittany, introduced by M. Sageret, of Carnac, who was followed by MM. de Mortillet, Rutot, and Baudouin, who showed why beds of this epoch are rare: the Neolithic period has attracted more attention in Brittany (Mortillet); Brittany is only the central area of Quaternary Brittany, which was united to the British Isles until the Magdalenian period (Rutot), and to a southwestern continent which survives in Bell-Ile, Quiberon, Houat, etc. (Baudouin). Some stones of this period were exhibited by M. Landren, of St Nazaire, under the name of eoliths; the Rennes flints of M. Pavot were not regarded as of prehistoric character. Dordogne, the scene of the last congress, next claimed the attention of the meeting. M. l'Abbé Chastaing offered some remarks on the hammers for use with bones discovered in the cave of Le Moustier, and M. de Ricard directed attention to the new Magdalenian station of Rocheyral, Drôme valley. Finally, M. de Mortillet brought into prominence the Placard cave (Charente), and the various industries there practised; in this connection there arose a discussion on the pre-Solutrian age of M. l'Abbé Breuil, for which M. Rutot and l'Abbé Chastaing took up the cudgels.

M. Rutot spoke on the question of the Micoque beds, on the Vézère, after dealing with the Strépyien of France. He showed that the Chelles-Moustérien of Micoque was in reality Strépyien, and that this stage fell between the Chelléen and the Mesvinien, and not between the Chelléen and the Moustérien. M. Feuvrier (of Dôle) directed attention to a Magdalenian cave in the Jura, and M. J. Dharvent exhibited a sculptured flint of the Moustérien age.

On Wednesday evening Neolithic problems were approached; among the papers were those of Dr Martin, on the false tumulus of La Motte Beudron (Deux-Sèvres); M. Goby, on the tumuli of the districts of St Vallier de Thiay, St Cézaire, and Grasse (Alpes Maritimes); and M. Roerich, of St Petersburg, on sculptured Neolithic flints. M. Rutot then turned to the Flénusien, or lower Neolithic, in France and showed that traces could be found from one end of France to the other. Dr Montelius then gave a summary exposition of the Stockholm collections from the Robenhausen and other periods.

On the morning of Thursday the pottery of the dolmens came up for discussion; M. Fourdrignier, of Paris, showed that the study of fingerprints might be of value, but it was pointed out that the information

could throw little light on questions of race. Other papers were those of M. Goby, on the dolmen pottery of the Grasse district, and the mica-ceous pottery of Camp du Bois-du-Rouret (Alpes Maritimes). After a remarkable paper by Dr Stjerna on the Scandinavian origin of the Burgundians came papers on megalithic monuments, among them those of Dr Jousset, on the Carnacean age of Perche; Dr Coutil, on megalithic monuments in Normandy; M. José Fortès, on megalithic sculptures in Portugal; M. Tavarès de Proença, on the classification of Portuguese dolmens; M. Coutil, on his exploration and restoration of the tumulus of Fontenay-le-Marmion (Calvados) in 1904 and 1906. Important communications were read by Dr Waldemar Schmidt, on megalithic monuments in Denmark; by Dr Montelius, on the same in Sweden; by Dr Baudouin, on five years' excavations and restorations of the megaliths of Vendée. A popular evening lecture on the dolmens of Brittany, illustrated by lantern-slides, had already been given in the theater on the previous evening.

On Thursday evening the subject of prehistoric gold in Brittany and Vendée was treated by Count Costa de Beauregard and Dr Baudouin, and much was said on the significance of menhirs and of the alignments. For M. de Paniagua they are evidence of a phallic cult, for M. Rutot they are sign-posts, for M. Montelius and for Dr Baudouin tombstones, and the last view finds support in the results of the excavations of Dr Baudouin and M. Hue. The views on the alignments were varied; they were *ex-votos*, and they were connected with the Trojan war; but the majority hesitated to express an opinion. M. le Rouzic, Dr Baudouin, and others, subject to more extensive researches in Brittany and elsewhere, were disposed to connect them with a solar cult. Among other papers, Dr Atgier discussed the megalithic enclosures, and M. de Clér-ambant galgals, or cairns, in Indre-et-Loire.

M. de Villemereuil proposed a motion on the State protection of megaliths. Speaking generally, it may be said that both the discussions and the numerous papers were of much interest, and the meetings were attended by more than a hundred members.

The following three days were taken up with excellently organized excursions; weather, vehicles, meals, and speeches, all were of the best, and more than a hundred took part in each excursion. The first day was consecrated to the Gulf of Morbihan, and among the objects visited were the cromlechs of Kergonan, the tumulus of Gavr'inis, and the magnificent dolmens of Locmariaquer, including the largest known menhir. On the second day visits were paid to the little-known alignments of St Pierre, in

Quiberon, and of Erdeven, and to the dolmens of Roch-en-Aud, Crocuno, Rondossec, etc.

The third day was reserved for Carnac and its marvelous alignments, Menec, Kermario, and Kerlescant. Worthy of special mention were the visits to the tumulus of Moustoir-Carnac, and to the Miln Museum, where the secretary of the congress paid a well-deserved tribute to the brilliant efforts of the regretted founder and his enthusiastic and devoted pupil, M. le Rouzic. Finally, a visit was rendered to the splendid tumulus of St Michel-Carnac, so well cared for by M. d'Ault du Mesnil, president of the Megalithic Monuments Commission, who himself acted as guide.

In the course of the three days numerous speeches were made by foreign members, who were roused to enthusiasm alike by the monuments and by the organization of the gathering. Mention must be made of the utterances of M. Rutot, on the Gulf of Morbihan; of Dr Baudouin, on submerged megaliths in Brittany and Vendée, and on the technique of restorations; and of the erudition of M. de Mortillet, as well as of the demonstrations of MM. d'Ault du Mesnil and le Rouzic; the latter also spoke in the Miln Museum on the alignments of Carnac, and on his researches on the spot.

As the scene of the next congress in 1907 Abbeville was suggested by more than one speaker. Before the congress separated, the healths of M. de Mortillet, Dr Baudouin, and M. Giroux were proposed in eulogistic terms. As M. Rutot said, a society that has been able to accomplish so much in its infancy will do much more in its maturer years, and this was equally the opinion of the foreign savants who attended the meeting.

The "Omaha Man."— And now comes another "early man," this time from Nebraska, regarding which Messrs E. H. Barbour and H. B. Ward, of the University of Nebraska, address the following communication to *Science* under date of October 27:

In a circular mound recently opened on a Loess hill north of Florence, near Omaha, Nebraska, various skeletal parts, and eight human skulls of a primitive type were exposed. The credit of the discovery belongs to Mr Robert F. Gilder, of Omaha, who described and figured the skulls in the *World-Herald*, October 21.

That there was intrusive burial in this mound is apparent from the fact that the skulls found below a layer of burned clay are of a much more primitive type than those found above it. Already five skulls have been taken from the lower level, and three from the upper, and others are in evidence and will be dug out later. Those of the upper layer probably belonged to Indians of a later period, and may be left out of account for the present. The skulls of the

lower layer are low-browed and inferior, the superciliary ridges being thick and protruding, the distance through the temples narrow, and the frontal eminences being as feebly developed as in Neanderthal man. The low arch of the skull is not the result of head-binding, but is normal and characteristic as is evidenced by five crania, two of which are fairly complete. Unfortunately the occiput is fragmentary or wanting in the specimens now at hand.

The skulls are brachycephalic, and extremely narrow in transverse diameter through the temples, expanding rapidly at the parietals. Length of skull 182 mm. ; minimum breadth 93 mm. ; maximum breadth 160 mm.

In shape and size the mandible agrees well with that of modern man, although the following marked differences are to be noted : the bone, particularly in the region of the symphysis, is far heavier, the muscular scars more prominent, and the third molar in each case is ground to the very gum, while the second and third are ground in a diminishing ratio. The canines are weak and scarcely distinguishable from the incisors, and the space between the molars and the base of the coronoid is wide.

The limb bones indicate a stature of six feet, the femora being somewhat stronger, and the humeri being somewhat weaker than might be expected. The femora, which are massive, manifest an interior curvature more pronounced than ordinary, and in cross section they appear triangular through the great development of the *linea aspera*, all muscular scars and tuberosities are noticeably prominent, the scar for ligamentum teres being elliptical in outline, deep and nearly twice as long as broad.

The skulls of the Nebraska man seem to be inferior to those of the mound builder, but for the present at least will be viewed as early representatives of that tribe [*size*].

In corroboration are the flint implements or chips found associated with the skulls and bones, and the mode of burial. As work progresses a detailed illustrated report will be made.

Robert C. H. Brock, a generous patron of the science of anthropology, died in Philadelphia, August 8, 1906. Mr Brock was born in Philadelphia, July 26, 1861, and was educated at Dr Ferris' School in Philadelphia, Saint Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and at Worcester College, Oxford, England. He studied law in the office of the Honorable George M. Dallas, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He became a partner in the firm of W. H. Newbold's Son and Company, bankers, in 1888, and retired in 1894. He then traveled in Europe to regain his health, which had become impaired, and on his return devoted himself to scientific and charitable pursuits. As a member of the board of managers of the Department of Archæology of the University of Pennsylvania he took an active interest in the Free Museum of Science and Art, to which he made large gifts — notably his very valuable collection of gold and

silver coins. Mr Brock was vice-president for Pennsylvania of the Archæological Institute of America, a director of the Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia, a manager of the Franklin Institute, and a member of the American Philosophical Society and of many other scientific and literary organizations. In 1904 he was elected colonel of the Second Regiment, N. G. P., which office he held until the time of his death.

Mr Brock was a man of wide culture and warm sympathies, and his early death is deeply mourned by his many friends.

STEWART CULIN.

École d'Anthropologie.—The thirty-first year of the École d'Anthropologie at Paris began November 5, 1906. The courses for the year include the following:

M. L. CAPITAN, professor: The Bases of Prehistory. Industry, Art.

M. GEORGES HERVÉ, professor: (1) The Negro Problem in the United States. (2) History of Ethnology in the 18th Century.

M. P.-G. MAHOUDEAU, professor: Origin of Man. Our Zoological Neighbors: the Simians and the Anthropoids.

M. L. MANOUVRIER, professor: Psychologic Physiology.

M. ADRIEN DE MORTILLET, professor: Comparative Study of Primitive Industries, Ancient and Modern.

M. G. PAPILLAULT, professor: Societies among Primitive Peoples.

M. FRANZ SCHRADER, professor: The Impulse of the Cosmic Medium and the Evolution of Cosmologic Thought.

M. S. ZABOROWSKI, professor: Europe: Origin of Nations, Languages, Manners. The Mediterranean Shore: Pre-Aryans, Euraficans.

M. J. HUGUET, adjunct professor: Religion and Superstitions in Ethiopia, the Eastern Coast of Africa, and the Lake Region.

M. E. RABAUD: adjunct professor: Anatomical Bases of Theories Relative to Criminality.

The following complimentary courses will also be given:

M. LE DR R. VERNEAU: The Quaternary Races of Europe. The Negroid Race of Grimaldi and the Race of Cro-Magnon.

M. LE DR R. ANTHONY: The Morphology of the Brain in Man and the Apes.

M. LE DR A. MARIE: Comparative Psychopathology.

M. R. DUSSAUD: Mycenaean Culture in Rhodes and Cyprus.

Joint Meeting of Anthropologists.—The annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association and of the American Folk-Lore Society will be held at Columbia University, New York City, beginning

December 27, 1906, in affiliation with Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Members are cordially invited to be present and to contribute papers on subjects connected with their respective fields of research. Titles should be sent to Dr George Grant MacCurdy, Secretary of the American Anthropological Association, Yale University Museum, New Haven, Conn.

Exploration of the Station at La Tène. — The Historical Society of the Canton of Neuchâtel has planned a thorough and systematic exploration of the station at La Tène. Work is to be begun in March, 1907, and continued until the entire site has been thoroughly examined. It is expected that several years will be required to complete the work, as it will not be possible to make excavations during the seasons of high water. The last work of any consequence was in 1883, at which time much valuable material was recovered. The estimated cost of the exploration is placed at 20,000 frs., which is to be provided partly by the city of Neuchâtel and the Historical Society, together with a special grant from the Swiss government. All objects discovered during the exploration are to be deposited in the Musée Historique, Neuchâtel.

D. I. B., Jr.

Horatio Nelson Rust. — We regret to record the death, on November 14, 1906, at the age of seventy-eight years, of Horatio Nelson Rust, at his home in South Pasadena, California. Major Rust was the son of Nelson Rust, a Connecticut abolitionist, and was himself the friend and companion of John Brown and a veteran of the Civil War. For many years he had been actively interested in Southwestern archeology and ethnology, and had made important archeological collections, especially in southern California. He was a member of the American Anthropological Association and a contributor to the *American Anthropologist*. His last endeavor of a scientific character is the brief article that appears in the current issue.

Major Rust was born in Amherst, Mass., May 11, 1828, and was educated in the public schools and in Amherst Academy. His early years were spent as a druggist and a farmer in his native state; later he traveled in the interest of several business firms. At the breaking out of the Civil War he offered his services and was assigned to the medical department, serving as acting surgeon in the engagements at City Point and before Petersburg. At the close of the war he settled in Chicago, where he was engaged in commercial pursuits until 1881, when he removed to southern California where he established a ranch that became one of the show places of South Pasadena, being visited by many tourists.

Major Rust was a warm friend of the Mission Indians and did much to alleviate their sufferings. He was interested in educational matters and was largely instrumental in the founding of the Pasadena Public Library, of which he was chosen president. He was twice married — in 1851 to Fidelia Humphrey, who died in 1899, afterward to Miss Hattie S. Elliott. His wife and five children survive him.

George W. H. Stouch, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., retired, was born in Gettysburg, Pa., March 3, 1842, and died in Washington, D. C., November 11, 1906. Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War, when but nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the 11th U. S. Infantry, was promoted for gallant conduct at Chancellorsville, prostrated later by typhoid fever, seriously wounded at Gettysburg, and came out at the close of the war as a commissioned officer in the 3d U. S. Infantry, to be assigned at once to active duty on the Indian frontier, where he spent most of the remaining years of his life up to his final prostration a few months ago, due directly to his old wound.

The passing away of Colonel Stouch loosens another of the few remaining links which bind the present to the past of the great Western Plains. His personal acquaintance included Colonel William Bent, of Bent's Fort, John S. Smith, the old-time Cheyenne trader, Lone Wolf, Little Raven, Roman Nose, Dull Knife, and a score of other famous chiefs and frontiersmen of forty years ago. He commanded a company of regulars at the great treaty of Medicine Lodge in 1867, the first treaty by which the wild Cheyenne, Kiowa, Arapaho, and Comanche recognized the power of the U. S. Government and consented to come upon reservations. This was perhaps the largest Indian gathering in the history of the Plains, there being about 5,000 Indians in attendance, besides some 600 whites, including commissioners, military, and civilians. The Colonel's description of the defiant entry of the Cheyenne on this occasion was graphic — charging down in military order, every man mounted, painted, and stripped to the G-string, swinging his rifle above his head, with a belt of cartridges around his naked waist and another wrapped in bracelet fashion around his arm. Before a year had passed the Colonel's command was fighting these same Cheyenne along the Kansas frontier. In all these dangers and alarms his young wife was always near his side. Incidental to this campaign was the heroic stand on Arickaree Fork by Colonel (General) Forsyth, who also has passed away within a few weeks, fifty men against five hundred for a whole week until help arrived. In 1894-98 Colonel Stouch acted as agent for the Northern Cheyennes and Crows of Montana. On December 15, 1898, he was put on the retired list for disability. From January 1, 1900, until the beginning of his

final illness in the summer of 1906 he served in the same capacity with the Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma, being thus brought into daily friendly contact with the chiefs and warriors whom he had formerly met in battle. His honorable record of forty-five years as a soldier is a matter of official history. In his dealings with Indians, both as military officer and as agent, he was sympathetic and firm in exactly the right proportion to command affection and respect. No man in the service understood better the character and customs of the Indian, or could utilize this knowledge to better advantage to produce results. As a man he was consistent and upright, conscientious and exact, kindly and helpful, in all relations of life. He is survived by his widow, a son, and a daughter.

JAMES MOONEY.

THE COURTS have handed down a decision favorable to the University of Rochester, to which Lewis H. Morgan, who died a quarter of a century ago, bequeathed the sum of \$75,000 for the higher education of women. It would seem natural that Mr Morgan's estate should have been bequeathed for the purpose of perpetuating the notable anthropological work to which he devoted his life, save for the fact, which is not generally known, that he lost a brilliant daughter a few years before his own death, a sad occurrence that no doubt determined the purpose of his generous bequest.

ON THE OCCASION of its recent quatercentenary the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University of Aberdeen on the following, together with many others: J. Deniker, librarian of the Museum of Natural History, Paris; Arthur J. Evans, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Harald Höffding, professor of philosophy, Copenhagen; Commandatore Rudolfo Lanciani, professor of ancient topography, University of Rome; W. M. Flinders Petrie, professor of Egyptology, University College, London; and Salomon Reinach, professor of archeology, Paris.

THE FOLLOWING GRANTS have been made by the general committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for research under the section of Anthropology: Excavations in Crete, £100; Glastonbury lake village, £30; Excavations on Roman sites in Britain, £15; Anthropometric investigations, £17, 17s., 3d.; Age of stone circles, £3; Anthropological photographs, £3, 3s., 6d.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS of the California Branch of the American Folk-Lore Society have been elected for 1906-07: *President*, Charles Keeler; *First Vice-president*, John Fryer; *Second Vice-president*, W. F. Bade; *Treasurer*, S. A. Barrett; *Secretary*, A. L. Kroeber; *Councilors*,

Charles F. Lummis, W. C. Mitchell, Mrs Thomas B. Bishop, John E. Matzke, C. Hart Merriam, E. J. Molera.

A CORRECTION: An unfortunate mistake occurs in the footnote on the first page of Miss Breton's account of the International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archeology, published in the July-September issue of the *American Anthropologist*. The statement that "the mountains rise steeply above the caves," etc., refers to the caves of Baoussé-Roussé near Menton, not to those of Le Moustier.

THE FIRST TWO NUMBERS of Volume I of *The Old North-West Leaflets*, published by Atkinson, Mentzer & Grover, under the auspices of the Chicago History Teachers' Association, consist of "The Last Two Journeys of Father Marquette," by Edwin Erle Sparks, and "Manners and Customs of the Western Indians," by Charles W. Mann.

DR T. MITCHELL PRUDDEN's *On the Great American Plateau: Wanderings among Canyons and Buttes in the Land of the Cliff Dweller and the Indian of To-day* is announced among the fall publications of George P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

DR D. RANDALL-MACIVER, of Oxford, gave a lecture under the auspices of the American Ethnological Society at the American Museum of Natural History, on October 29, on "The Ethnology and Archeology of North and South Africa."

MR LOUIS J. DE MILHAU, A.B. (Harvard, '06), and Mr John W. Hastings, A.B. (Harvard, '05), A.M. (Harvard, '06) have been appointed members of the Peabody Museum staff as ethnologists of the South American Expedition.

MR O. G. LIBBY, secretary of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, at Bismarck, has commenced a preliminary historical survey of the state for the purpose of locating its archeological and historical materials.

THE seventh annual Huxley memorial lecture of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain was given on November 1 by Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., on the subject of "Migrations."

DR ARNOLD JACOBI, professor of zoology in the School of Forestry at Tharandt, has been appointed director of the Zoological and Ethnological Museum at Dresden, in succession to Dr A. B. Meyer.

PROFESSOR ADOLF FURTWÄNGLER has been appointed conservator of the Königliche Antiquarium at Munich, succeeding the late Professor W. von Christ.

DR WILLIAM SEDGWICK, known for his studies of heredity, died in London, October 23, aged eighty-five years.