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FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

REPORT

OF

MATERIAL ACQUIRED

AT THE

Panama-Pacific International Exposition

San Francisco, 1915

PRINTED AT THE MUSEUM



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June 1, 1916.

TO THE DIRECTOR.

Field Museum of Natural History.

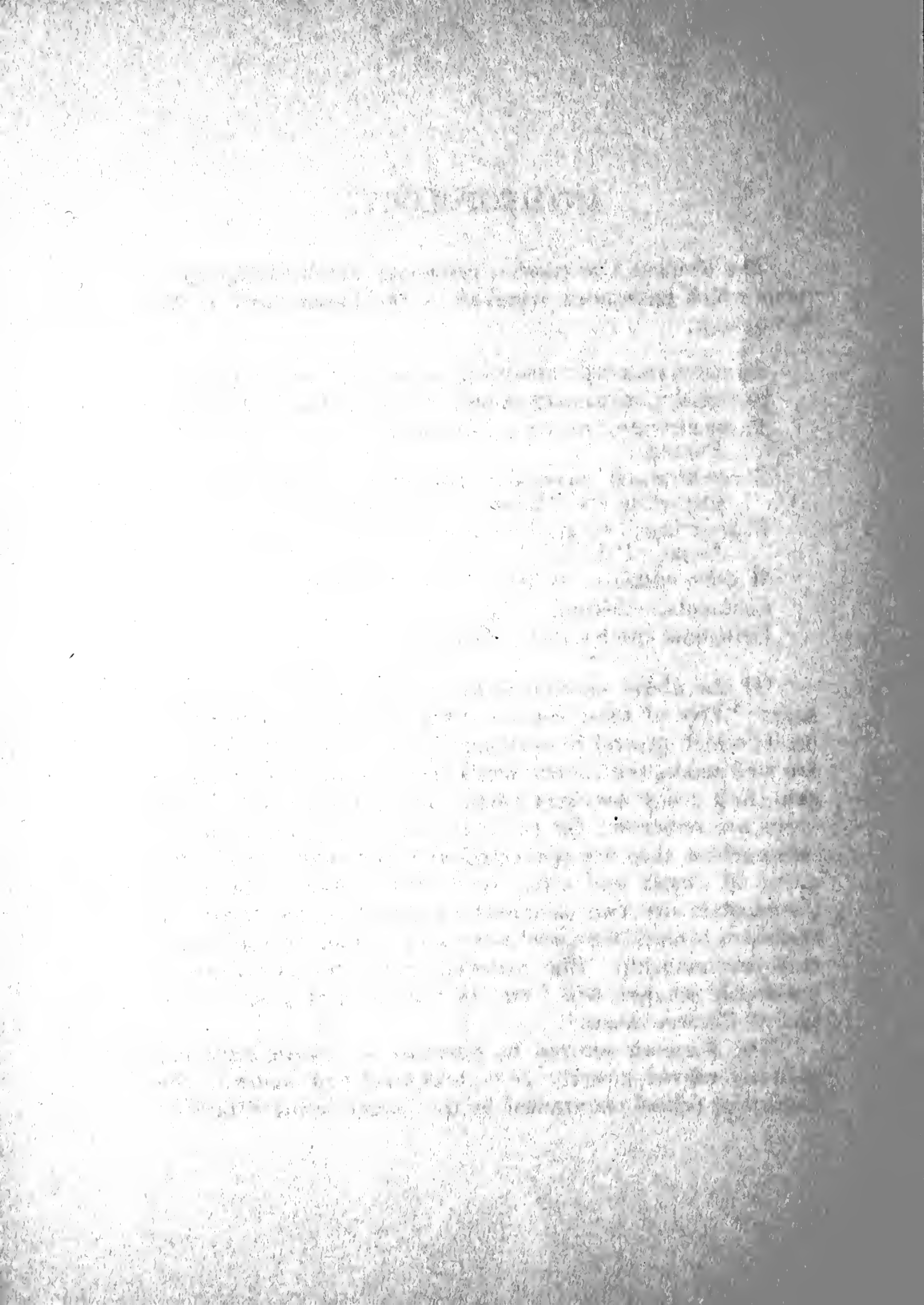
Dear Sir:

I hand you herewith a condensed and general summary of the results of the efforts made at San Francisco to secure material for the Museum from the exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. I have omitted lists and more particular descriptions because I felt that this survey would answer all purposes of the Board of Trustees. The full and complete lists have been deposited with the Recorder. Copies have also been provided the Curators of Departments and the Librarian.

Yours very respectfully,

S. C. SIMMS,

Curator, The N. W. Harris Public School Extension.



ANTHROPOLOGY.

The Chinese Commission presented the following specimens which have been received by the Department of Anthropology:

Stringed musical instrument, called *hu k'in*,—Peking.

Stringed musical instrument, called *erh hien*,—Peking.

Three-stringed musical instrument, called *san hien*,—Peking.

Three-stringed musical instrument of same type as preceding one, though of different kind of wood.

Four-stringed musical instrument, type of guitar, called *hu-po*,—Peking.

Wooden castanet, called *p'ai pan*,—Peking.

Castanets,—Peking.

Octagonal tambourine,—Peking.

Of the above specimens the Curator of Anthropology says: "Five of these represent the typical stringed instruments which prevail in northern China and Turkistan; they are well made, the sound-boards being covered with snake-skin, and ivory carvings being used for inlaying. These types are important for the study of the history of music, inasmuch as they are connected with and influenced by the music of Persia and other western countries. The other instruments are two castanets employed in the theatrical orchestra to mark time, and an octagonal tambourine of elaborate workmanship. The material, with other instruments previously secured, will form the nucleus of a good exhibition of Chinese music."

The Museum secured by purchase a Chinese honorary gateway carved entirely from teakwood and made in the Industrial School maintained by the famed Jesuit Establish-

ment, Sikkawei near Shanghai. This monumental structure is considered by the Curator of Anthropology as "of paramount importance as a fine example of Chinese architecture, and thus far is the first monument of this art in the Museum that is constructed on the size of an original. The magnitude of the composition, the harmony of proportions, the high technical skill, the numerous artistic and beautiful carvings, the wealth of ingenious decorative designs which embody a fine record of Chinese thought, make this monument one of the most striking and prominent acquisitions ever received in the Museum." The gateway has been erected on the east side of the Rotunda, and is provided with two large descriptive labels.

A collection of eighty-four models of Chinese pagodas, made by the above named institution, was also acquired by purchase. Of this collection the Curator of Anthropology says: "It has both a highly scientific and an educational value. The pagodas are the most conspicuous religious buildings of China, veritable landmarks with a detailed recorded history. This collection presents the very first comprehensive attempt to introduce them into a museum and to render their study generally accessible. The models being made according to a uniform scale about $\frac{1}{50}$ of the size of the originals, convey an exact idea of the monuments as they are and allow a minute study, even of details of construction. All provinces of China are represented in the collection; besides, there are two pagodas from Korea and two from Tibet."

According to a report received from Sikkawei, this collection was originally intended for a Museum in Germany, which had appropriated the sum of 250,000 Marks for this purpose. The outbreak of the war ended the negotiations, and the collection was accordingly shipped to San Francisco with other material for exhibition.

BOTANY.

Eighteen specimens of Argentine wood, principally planks, were presented by the Argentine Commission.

The Curator of Botany said of this gift, "The material is not only excellent in size and character but can be installed with little cost in preparation. It will fill two cases of the Dendrological Type and these two cases will just complete the preliminary installation of the DENDROLOGIC HALL, as set apart in my schema of installation in the New Building."

Word has been received that considerable additional material from the Argentine Commission is being prepared for shipment to this department.

GEOLOGY.

Donations of considerable interest and value have been received by the Department of Geology from the following named exhibitor and Foreign Commissions.

1. Gas Light and Coke Company, London, England.
2. Australian Commission.
3. Bolivian Commission.
4. New Zealand Commission.
5. Chinese Commission.
6. Greek Commission.

The material received from the above exhibitors is, in detail, as follows:

1. *Gas Light and Coke Company*, London, England. This Company presented 223 specimens illustrating the by-products of gas manufacture and a mahogany floor case for exhibiting the same. This series is a very complete and beautifully prepared one, showing the various products obtained from the distillation of coal. The specimens include coal, coke, pitch, large masses of crystals of prussiate of potash, various dyes, various hydro-carbons, such as benzol, toluol and varieties of creosote, various forms of naphthaline, pyridine, anthracene, alizarin, ammoniacal liquids, sulphates, nitrates, muriates, carbonates and other compounds of ammonia, sulphur, copperas, sodium and potassium cyanides, various blue coloring matters, other coloring matters, cyanogen, fluorescin and various other products. The whole forms a very complete series illustrating products which may be obtained from coal.

The case presented with this collection has been, with a little alteration, made to harmonize in pattern with the other

cases in the Department and furnishes an excellent means for the exhibition of this series. A full series of bottles and other containers were also presented with the collection and have been used for its installation. The whole makes a very attractive exhibit and one of special interest at this time, since the domestic production of many of these compounds has become desirable in view of the difficulty of obtaining them from abroad.

2. *The Australian Commission.* The series presented by this Commission comprised 61 specimens illustrating many important ores of Australia. Many of the specimens are of large size, and the whole aggregated several hundred pounds in weight. An important feature was a full series of ores and concentrates of lead and zinc from the Broken Hill district. There are also gold ores, tin and copper ores from many localities, and a number of miscellaneous specimens. They are all of excellent quality and will add much to the representation of Australian ores in the Museum.

3 *The Bolivian Commission.* The series presented by this Commission comprised 90 specimens consisting chiefly of ores of tin from various mines of Bolivia. Many of these specimens illustrate ores of remarkable richness, and as Bolivia is one of the world's most important sources of tin and as the Museum had previously no representation from there, the accession is one of much value and interest. The ores presented also included specimens of ores of bismuth, molybdenum and copper. Among the latter specimens some remarkable arborescent aggregate of native copper are of special value.

4. *The New Zealand Commission.* This Commission presented a restoration of the giant extinct bird known as the Moa. This restoration was prepared with great care at the New Zealand Museum, so that its scientific accuracy should be assured. The restoration shows a bird standing over 12

feet in height with a body measuring 8 feet in length. The probable feather covering is shown, also the form and dimensions of the bird. The great size of this creature will make it an object, doubtless, of special interest to the public. It is ready to be placed on exhibition as soon as a case can be provided.

5. *The Chinese Commission.* This Commission gave a series of Chinese ores numbering 291 specimens and a large model of the Shui Kao Shan lead mining works. The ores are chiefly from the Province of Honan. They include specimens of gold ore, sulphur, silver ore, asbestos, copper ore, stream tin, manganese ore, antimony ore, fluorite, coke and coal. Specimens of lead, zinc and iron made from these ores were also included. There were also a number of specimens of mineralogical interest, two specimens of crystalized cinnabar, a large one of calcite and a number of crystalized smoky quartzes being of special value. All of this material is entirely new to the collection, no specimens from this part of China having been previously possessed in the geological collections. The model of the lead mining, milling and smelting works presented is 13 feet square. It represents on a scale of 1 to 135 the topography of the region where the lead mines are located and the various buildings, derricks, pits and tracks by means of which the activities of the mines are carried on. The model has been prepared with care and accuracy and will have geographic as well as economic interest.

6. *The Greek Commission.* The collection presented by this Commission consists of 315 specimens of ores which represent all the important mineral products of Greece except the marbles. They include specimens of zinc, lead, silver, iron, manganese, nickel, copper and chrome ores together with specimens of emery and magnesite. There are also specimens of lead and base bullion made from the ores and of emery powders, calcined magnesite, magnesite cement and magnesite fire brick. The specimens are of large size and

well adapted for museum display. The large blocks of Greek emery are especially satisfactory as the Museum has hitherto been unable to secure display specimens of satisfactory size of this widely used and well-known substance. The zinc ores include a great variety of the brilliantly colored smithsonites for which Laurium is famous. Besides the ores there are two lots of the slags from the silver smelting operations of the Ancient Greeks between 600 B. C. and 400 B. C. which are now being resmelted to save the silver that the ancient smelters could not extract.

ZOOLOGY.

The Argentine Commission, besides presenting specimens of Argentine wood, also presented 76 mounted birds and one mounted mammal.

The Curator of Zoology has stated, "Of the birds about 40 are desirable additions to the Museum's exhibition series (9 species being new to the collection), the others will be useful for the study collection. They form a valuable addition to the Museum's collection. In many cases both male and female being represented."

From the Argentine Commission, notice has been received that it will send within a short time from San Francisco a number of fine specimens of animal skins.

LIBRARY.

The Library has received some 80 books, pamphlets and photographs. Two notable works of special value are:

First, a monumental work, limited to 200 copies, entitled "Japanese Temples and their Treasures, edited by His Imperial Majesty's Commission to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition." This work was especially prepared for the Exposition by order of the Japanese Government for the purpose of acquainting the people of the West with the temples and temple treasures of Japan. It consists of three beautiful volumes in folio comprising all together 529 plates, mostly heliogravures but some excellent colored wood engravings. The first volume is devoted to architecture, giving a good selection of the most prominent temples; volume II and III are concerned with sculpture, painting and allied arts. Many objects are here illustrated for the first time, and on account of the exact reproduction and description this work is a wonderful repository of facts and material, not only for the student of Japanese art, but of Oriental archæology in general.

Second, the Chinese Commission presented a Chinese work in 16 volumes bound in two cloth cases. The work is entitled Kinting shu king t'u shuo, "Illustrations with Explanatory Text to the Shu-king, issued by imperial command" of the late Empress Dowager in 1903. It consists of 556 very finely executed copper engravings which are intended to illustrate historical events described in the Shu-king, the most ancient extant chronicle of the Chinese. This book may be designated as a very fortunate acquisition as it is out of print in China.

Also other works of interest, as follows: "Education in Japan," "Netherlands East Indies," 33 numbers and 15 photographs, "Catalogue of Chinese painting, ancient and modern," "Catalogue of New Zealand Plants," "Catalogue of Articles Exhibited by the Imperial Geological Survey."

