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Human Materials In American Institutions Available For Anthropology Study

W. Montague Cobb

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HUMAN MATERIALS IN AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS
AVAILABLE FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY

W. MONTAGUE COBB

THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND BIOLOGY

PHILADELPHIA

1933

PREFATORY NOTE

At the meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists held at the University of Virginia April 17th to 19th, 1929, the following mandate was given to the newly created Committees on Anthropoid and Human Material.

It was further proposed and agreed upon that committees be appointed to collect information as to all anthropoid and human material in this country available for comparative anatomical and anthropological studies; and to undertake proper steps toward conservation of such material in the future.

The following Committee on Human Material was appointed by Doctor Hrdlička, the President of the Association:

T. W. Todd, Chairman
H. Field
E. A. Hooton
R. J. Terry
A. Hrdlička

When I undertook, as Chairman, with the assistance of Dr. W. Montague Cobb, to secure the necessary information, we found the subject beset with many difficulties. Only a few Institutions could furnish fairly definite and complete records and even these records were being modified by new and sometimes important accessions. Repeated appeals and much correspondence were necessary to bring the data into their present condition. As it is, the records give a fair idea of the anthropological collections of this country and Canada at about the beginning of this year. But every 5 or 10 years these data should be revised and supplemented, for the principal collections at least are steadily growing and may even change their general character.¹

¹The publication of these records has been facilitated by a grant from the Committee on Funds for Publication of Research, National Academy of Sciences.

The data briefly presented in this first section of the Committee's reports will show the student in search of materials where these may be found and in what quantities. They will be of a signal service to the student, and facilitate his utilization of collections which would have a direct bearing on his studies.

These records, if the plans of the Committee can be realized, will be supplemented by other essentials, relating to additional facilities, to methods of preservation of anthropological material both in the field and in the Laboratory and to the values of such materials to anatomy, dentistry, medicine and other branches of science. An illustrative part of this dealing with the procedures employed at Western Reserve University has already been prepared by Doctor Cobb as well as a study of the demographic significance of the collection at that Institution. These studies, as soon as possible, will be supplemented by others on the equally important subjects of field and Museum care and on other practical applications of collected anthropological material. And they will further be supplemented before long, it is expected, by information upon anthropoid and other primate materials.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee,

T. WINGATE TODD, *Chairman.*

HUMAN MATERIALS IN AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY²

W. MONTAGUE COBB

Department of Anatomy, Howard University

CONTENTS

Prefatory note, <i>T. Wingate Todd</i>	iii
I. Introduction	1
II. Human remains	2
1. Skeletal remains	2
2. Mummies	4
3. Brains	4
4. Other viscera	5
5. Skin and hair	5
6. Embryos and foetuses	6
III. Artificial material	6
7. Casts, busts, and reconstructions	6
8. Photographs	7
9. Roentgenograms	7
10. Dermatoglyphics	8
IV. Records of living material	8
V. Opportunities open to anatomical laboratories	10
VI. General summary	12
VII. List of tables	15

I. INTRODUCTION

The preparation of this report was instigated by the American Association of Physical Anthropologists and compiled under the auspices of a Committee on Collections appointed for the purpose by this association. It was inspired by two objectives, first, the desirability of making available to workers in physical anthropology a condensed statement on the location, character, and extent of collections of human

² This report was originally compiled at the request and under the direction of Prof. T. Wingate Todd, Chairman of the Committee on Collections of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, while the writer was a General Education Board Fellow in Anatomy at Western Reserve University. It was amplified at Howard University through the kind offices of Professor Todd and Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, of the United States National Museum.

material in America, and, second, the benefit which might accrue to the science from such a statement in the form of indications of the direction and character which future efforts in the gathering of material might most profitably assume.

The degree of completeness possible in a compilation of this sort is limited by its very nature. Most collections are still growing, some are stable, while a few are deteriorating to some extent. It is believed, however, that the present statement is truly representative and includes all major collections. Certain disadvantages were inherent in the circumstances under which this survey was made. The author makes free acknowledgment of the defects which for these reasons appear in this work, in the hope that it will be possible to remedy them in future amplified revision.

The data here presented have been supplied by fifty-seven institutions listed in table 1, which indicates the kind of material housed by each. Significant information not suited for tabulation was received from thirty-nine institutions, chiefly medical schools, not listed in table 1. Applied to the data presented this information affords additional insight into facts in part made obvious by the data themselves. Most institutions have assembled only 1 or 2 classes of material, but a few are conspicuous for the comprehensiveness as well as the size of their collections. Prominent among these are the Hamann Museum of Western Reserve University, the United States National Museum, the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, and the Museum of Anthropology of the University of California. The following commentary will be as general as possible and is intended to serve as a guide to, rather than as an abstract of, the appended tables.

II. HUMAN REMAINS

1. *Skeletal remains*

That the bulk of collections of human remains consists of skeletal material is by no means surprising, since bones are at once the most enduring, readily preserved, and handily stored parts of the body. The forty-eight skeletal collections re-

ported comprise juvenile and adult material representing 46,505 individuals (table 2). This material has been obtained chiefly from archeological or anthropological expeditions and cadavera used in anatomical laboratories. A study of tables 2 to 4 will reveal that remains derived in major part from the latter source are mainly complete skeletons of modern peoples, such as American White and Negro, while the yield from the former has been more of fragmentary remains, largely skulls, due to the remoteness of either the location or chronological period of the material, and until recent years, to the fact that the gathering of skeletal remains was incidental to other operations of its discoverers, who were farmers and railroad builders as well as members of museum expeditions and archeologists. For the past 10 or 15 years, however, since the anthropological importance of skeletal material has been more generally realized, scientific expeditions have been recovering intact, whenever possible, the complete skeletons of their finds, both in this country and abroad.

The racial composition of the skeletal material as a whole is very striking. Considering all classes of material together, 72 per cent is from peoples of the Yellow-Brown group, 21 per cent is of White origin, and 5 per cent is from Negro groups. The remaining 2 per cent is composed of Melanesians, Australians, and various additional lots. The racial percentages for skeletons with skulls, skulls alone, and partial skeletons, respectively, are given in table 3.

Very significant is the fact that 60 per cent of the skeletal remains are those of American Indians. It is apparent that American collectors have been occupied most with the task of the recovery and preservation for posterity of the physical remains of aboriginal inhabitants of this country, while contemporary races have received relatively little attention.

Eighty-five per cent of the skeletal material in this country is housed in the first eleven institutions of table 2. An investigator planning an itinerary to include these would find his opportunities increased by the fact that many smaller, but valuable collections are located in the same cities as the

first eleven institutions. To show conveniently the location of material of particular racial groups table 4 has been prepared. In this table the Yellow-Brown section may be considered to represent also American Indians.

The amount of informative data which exists on the several collections of skeletal material naturally varies greatly. Exhaustive records are frequently available on material which has been assembled by anatomical laboratories. These may consist of personal data (age, sex, race and nationality, occupation, etc.) clinical history, photographs, measurements, facial masks, notes from dissection, roentgenograms, and skeletal examinations. The three leading collections which have been so documented are those of Western Reserve University, Washington University, and the Huntington Collection in the United States National Museum.

2. Mummies

Table 6 lists the locations of the 105 mummies that have been reported. These are generally desiccated remains of little research value, often on exhibit, so that no additional comment is offered.

3. Brains

In spite of its distinctive importance, the collection of brains, with a few exceptions, has been lamentably neglected. For this there are certain obvious reasons. First, since the brain is a soft viscus which deteriorates rapidly, there are no brains associated with the vast amounts of aboriginal and foreign skeletal remains which have been gathered, and efforts at collection must be limited to contemporary groups. In the next place, the brain of the cadaver is generally dissected in anatomical laboratories. Further, the proper preservation of the brain requires special technical procedure which should be instituted as soon as possible after death. Finally, a valuable source of brains in hospital necropsy material has not been effectively drawn upon.

The small number of human brains of which we have record, 2850, is distributed between six institutions presented in table 7. While other collections may be expected to appear, the possibilities for important contributions from studies on those now existing are by no means exhausted.

4. *Other viscera*

The impossibility of accurate preservation of the condition in life of the thoracic and abdominal viscera has caused other methods to be sought in anthropological studies of these organs. However, value must be attached to the Cornell Medical School (Ithaca) aggregation of 250 sets of thoracic and abdominal viscera from cadavera, used mainly for instruction.

Also to be mentioned in this section is the Rasmussen collection at the University of Minnesota of 200 hypophyses taken from individuals who died of accidental causes only.

5. *Skin and hair*

Collections of skin and hair samples are not abundant. The United States National Museum reports 136 hair samples of various races, not including eight lots, and the University of California mentions nine hair samples from Indians. Washington University and Western Reserve University have collected skin and hair samples from cadavera. At Washington University there are such samples from 299 Whites, 271 Negroes, and 2 Chinese, a total of 572. At Western Reserve University the samples are removed from eleven different sites on the head and body of the cadaver. At present these complete series are available from approximately 1200 individuals of whom 770 were White, 423 Negro, and 7 Yellow-Brown. Pigmentation records have been made of each cadaver.

6. *Embryos and foetuses*

Many factors conspire to produce the rarity of large collections of embryological material. Good specimens are difficult to obtain, even where physicians desire to cooperate. Very careful technique must be followed for satisfactory preservation, and for best results the work should be done under the direction of a trained embryologist.

Especial difficulty is attached to the acquisition of young embryos, because abortion in the first 2 months of pregnancy is relatively infrequent, the specimens are usually abnormal, often damaged in passage, and unless particular care is taken they are irreparably injured before reaching the collector's hands. It is much easier, however, to obtain foetuses. The greater the age the less the difficulty encountered. Most medical schools have miscellaneous collections of foetuses, but these are of dubious value for anthropological work.

The gathering of embryological and foetal material, being a highly specialized undertaking, has been pursued at but few laboratories. Preeminent among these is the Department of Embryology of the Carnegie Institution at Johns Hopkins University which has a total of 12,669 specimens (table 8). The second collection in size is that of Western Reserve University, which has upward of 1100 specimens, including 300 of teratological character.

III. ARTIFICIAL MATERIAL

Four kinds of artificial material have come into general use, a) casts, busts, and reconstructions; b) photographs; c) roentgenograms, and, d) dermatoglyphics. They exist because of demand for permanent copies of important material which was either temporary in character or difficult of access, and because of specialized studies undertaken at particular institutions.

7. *Casts, busts, and reconstructions*

The reproduction of objects by means of molds or casts has been widely adapted to the ends of physical anthropology. No

less than twenty-five institutions report material of this type (table 9). By means of casts, collections have been enriched with replicas of the remains of Early Man and of skulls of racial groups which otherwise would have been unobtainable. Facial masks and busts have been the means of preserving physiognomic appearance which could not have been correctly reproduced by other methods. The largest collection of this class of material is that of the American Museum of Natural History, the finest in quality belongs to the United States National Museum, while the greatest scientific value attaches to that of the San Diego Museum.

8. *Photographs*

Nineteen institutions list photographic collections (table 10). These include several kinds of pictures: groups, portraits, racial type studies (different views), and silhouettes. The subjects vary also, covering groups in their natural surroundings, racial types, students, foetuses, and cadavera. Several museums have sizable photographic collections of which no record is made because cataloguing has not been completed. Where possible, explanatory notes have been inserted in the table.

9. *Roentgenograms*

The value of the roentgenogram to the physical anthropologist has but recently become widely recognized. It has come into use chiefly as an aid in developmental studies of the living, but is as valuable for other purposes. At Loyola University are mentioned 60 normal and 60 abnormal foetuses which have been x-rayed and photographed (table 8). Western Reserve University reports a series of anteroposterior stereoscopic and flat lateral roentgenograms on the entire vertebral column of 300 cadavera adult and child; 700 chest plates of university students; roentgenographic studies of 800 gastrointestinal tracts, and a developmental series consisting of head, hand and wrist, elbow, shoulder, foot and ankle, knee, and hip pictures on 4000 children and adolescents taken for the studies of the Brush Foundation. Other collections of

American Indians taken by Doctor Hrdlička between 1898 and 1910, upward of 300 Eskimos taken more recently, and many Egyptians, more than 3200 in all.

The records of these four institutions covering 120,590 individuals, suggest the size of the figures which would be reached were an attempt made to include the series of all colleges and universities which have large files of carefully prepared records.

V. OPPORTUNITIES OPEN TO ANATOMICAL LABORATORIES

That the day is not far distant when all extant sources of American aboriginal material will have been fully explored and the remains properly preserved, is a tribute to the thoroughness of the scientists whose efforts effected the great expenditure of time, labor, and money necessary for this achievement. It is regrettable, however, that anatomical laboratories, with the exceptions mentioned, have not yet found it practicable to undertake the systematic conservation of the remains of cadavera, for theirs is the opportunity to save for anthropological study the remains of many of the various human stocks which have entered into the synthesis of our nation. These remains could be much better documented than has been possible in the case of the aboriginal material, as the collections of Western Reserve and Washington Universities exemplify.

The peculiarly fortunate position of the anatomical laboratory is due to the facts that economic status is almost the sole determining factor in the selection of dissecting-room material and that the economic order of this country today affords security best to native-born whites of native parents, next to native-born whites of foreign or mixed parentage, then foreign-born whites, and finally Negroes. This means that the bulk of the nation's dissecting-room material is drawn from the latter two classes.

The elements found in a particular locality are, of course, dependent upon the composition of the population of that region. The University of Buffalo states that among its

cadavera are many Polish and Italian individuals. Both of these nationalities are essentially of the 'new immigration' which has not yet attained substantial economic security. It is to be remembered that Buffalo is the third largest Polish city in the world. The University of Utah reports many Mexicans, reflecting conditions in that section of the West. The University of Pittsburgh, and Johns Hopkins and Vanderbilt Universities receive a majority of Negroes, while Emory University in Georgia and the University of Tennessee receive exclusively Negroes. Queen's and McGill Universities in Canada obtain chiefly European immigrants and French-Canadians, largely from neighboring lumber camps. Were it not for the fact that Washington University in St. Louis procures by special arrangement approximately equal proportions of Whites and Negroes, it would undoubtedly receive more of the latter. At Western Reserve University the racial proportions of incoming cadavera have shown the effect of changing economic circumstances in the city. About 15 years ago, the majority of the cadavera received were White, whereas in recent years a greater number have been Negroes.³

These facts are precisely what would have been anticipated from the known distribution and economic level of the several stocks in the population. Studies of immigrant stocks have shown that different groups are concentrated in certain areas, however widely scattered their total distribution may be.⁴ These areas are often the great metropolitan or industrial centers where our finest medical schools are located, but throughout the land it happens that, wherever there is a large representation of a particular human type, a medical school with its anatomical department is situated also.

If at these institutions certain records of cadaver material were taken which would involve no impairment of its value for teaching purposes, and the skeletons and brains preserved, an invaluable service to anatomical and anthropological

³ "A cadaver population as a city mirror," 1932. Author's unpublished study.

⁴ "Immigrants and their children," 1927. Niles Carpenter, Census Monograph VII.

science would be performed. An urge to prompt action is unnecessary, since the effect which national policies of immigration restriction will have in a decade or so are obvious. Evidence that anatomists are aware of the possibilities open to them in this field is furnished by the following statement by Weed,

With new viewpoints anatomists are returning to the great subjects of variation and variability in human structures, subjects of utmost significance in human evolution. American anatomical laboratories, particularly those south of the Mason and Dixon line, offer splendid opportunities for study of the racial anatomy of negroes, as compared with the white; and in other laboratories, representatives of the yellow-brown races may today be investigated with equal advantage. Such racial studies will ultimately be made wherever the material exists; they can be made successfully only by the anatomist of broad training in human and comparative anatomy, using many of the methods of physical anthropology.⁵

In studies not yet published the author has described procedures and techniques which may be followed in the systematic documentation of a cadaver, with their approximate costs, and has shown that the execution of these requires less of time, expense, and technical training than of patience and perseverance.

VI. GENERAL SUMMARY

Human materials available for anthropological study consist of human remains, artificial material, and records of living subjects. The data of this report show that four types of institution have been associated with the gathering of these materials—museums, anatomical laboratories, university departments of anthropology, and institutes for research in child development.

The causes responsible for the existence and content of the numerous collections are quite varied and range from ac-

⁵ "A plan for a department of anatomy," by Lewis H. Weed, Johns Hopkins University, 1930, in "Methods and problems of medical education," 16th series. The Rockefeller Foundation.

cident, as in the case of certain early museum collections, to meticulously planned investigations of human development, as in the materials of the child study centers. Circumstances have acted to limit the scope of most collections. But, very fortunately, the perception of the fundamental biological relationship to anthropological problems of all classes of human material has resulted, in a number of instances where facilities permitted, in the assemblage under one roof of collections embracing all or nearly all of the classes of material. At present, Western Reserve University has the most comprehensive and best documented as well as one of the largest collections of human material.

Exclusive of scientific objectives, the character of collections of human remains is dependent chiefly upon the durability of the parts, the technical considerations involved in preservation, and the material available to the collector. These factors have so operated in this country that skeletons of American Indians form the bulk of most major collections.

As the cadaver intact is necessarily the source of all human remains, the most complete and well-documented collections would be expected to be found at institutions having access to whole cadavera. At present those institutions are the anatomical laboratories of medical schools, of which but three have devoted attention to the gathering of material, Western Reserve University, Washington University, and Columbia University.⁶ The tables attest the completeness of the collections of these institutions. Similar collections are now gradually being assembled by a few other anatomical departments.

Institutions which have not had intact cadavera within their reach, have concentrated very largely on the recovery of the skeletal remains of the American Indian, thus performing a service of inestimable value to physical anthropology. Foremost among such institutions is the United States National Museum which has the largest of all skeletal collections, boast-

⁶The Columbia material forms the Huntington Collection in the U. S. National Museum. It was gathered with the collaboration of Dr. A. Hrdlička.

ing not only the greatest aggregation of American Indian material, but also of Eskimo, Chinese, and many rare racial groups. This collection is also better balanced with brains, hair samples, and records than those of any other of the nation's museums.

Collections of artificial materials have served to make generally available replicas and photographic records of important material which was of temporary character or difficultly accessible and, in the case of roentgenograms and dermatoglyphics, as permanent records for specialized studies of human constitution. The several classes of human remains and artificial materials are discussed separately.

Representative series of records of living subjects are described, with brief additional comment, although this study has included no general survey of such records.

Evidence of the possibilities open to anatomical laboratories as future sources of human materials is cited.

The important features and details of the various collections are presented in a series of ten tables.

The substance of this report may be expressed in the following sentence. The information collated here received from ninety-six institutions affords a close approximation of the resources in human materials of physical anthropology in the United States, gives indications of the character which further efforts at collection may profitably adopt, and emphasizes the value of convenient but little touched sources of additional material.

VII. LIST OF TABLES

General:

1. Location and character of collections of human material.

Skeletal remains:

2. Total skeletal material by individual institutions.
3. Total skeletal material in all institutions according to race.
4. Skeletal material according to race by institutions.
5. Skeletal material in individual institutions according to race.

Other human remains:

6. Mummies.
7. Collections of brains.
8. Collections of embryos and fetuses.

Artificial material:

9. Casts, busts and reconstructions in individual institutions.
10. Photographic collections.

TABLE 1

Location and character of collections of human material

N.B. Numerals appended to names of institutions indicate kind of material housed according to the following key:

1. Skeletal remains	6. Embryos and fetuses
2. Mummies	7. Casts, busts, and reconstructions
3. Brains	8. Photographs
4. Other viscera	9. Roentgenograms
5. Skin and hair	10. Dermatoglyphics

1. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.—1.
2. Alabama Museum of Natural History, University, Ala.—1.
3. American Museum of Natural History, New York, N. Y.—1, 7, 8.
4. Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.—1, 2, 3, 6, 7.
5. Beloit College, Logan Museum, Beloit, Wis.—1, 7.
6. Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii—1.
7. Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, N. Y.—1.
8. Carnegie Institute, Department of Embryology, Baltimore, Md.—6.
9. Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.—1.
10. Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.—1, 7.
11. Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio—8.
12. Columbia University, New York, N. Y.—1.
13. Cornell University Medical College, Ithaca, N. Y.—1, 3, 4.
14. Davenport Public Museum, Davenport, Ia.—1.
15. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.—1, 7, 8.
16. Hamann Museum, Cleveland, Ohio (see *Western Reserve University*).
17. Harvard University:
 - Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.—1, 2, 7, 8.
 - Warren Anatomical Museum, Boston, Mass.—1, 2.
 - Department of Anatomy, Boston, Mass.—6.
18. Heye Foundation, New York, N. Y.—1, 2.
19. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.—1.

TABLE 1—Continued

20. Howard University, Washington, D. C.—1.
21. Kent Scientific Museum, Grand Rapids, Mich.—1.
22. Logan Museum, Beloit, Wis. (see *Beloit College*).
23. Loyola University School of Medicine, Chicago, Ill.—3, 6, 8, 9.
24. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis.—1.
25. Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. Mex.—1, 7, 8.
26. National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Que.—1, 7, 8.
27. New York State Museum, Albany, N. Y.—1, 7, 8.
28. Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio—2, 8.
29. Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio—1, 7.
30. Park Museum, Providence, R. I.—1.
31. Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass. (see *Harvard University*).
32. Peabody Museum, New Haven, Conn. (see *Yale University*).
33. Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, Rochester, N. Y.—1, 8.
34. San Diego Museum, San Diego, Calif.—1, 7, 8.
35. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, Calif.—1.
36. Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, Calif.—1.
37. Stanford University, Stanford University, Calif.—1, 6, 8.
38. State Historical Society of Colorado, Denver, Colo.—1, 2.
39. State Historical Museum, Madison, Wis.—1, 7.
40. Tulane University, New Orleans, La.—10.
41. United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.—1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8.
42. University of California, Museum of Anthropology, Berkeley, Calif.—1, 5, 7, 8.
43. University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.—1, 7.
44. University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.—1, 2.
45. University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.—1.
46. University of Illinois, College of Medicine, Chicago, Ill.—1.
47. University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.—1, 6.
48. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.—1.
49. University of Minnesota:
 - Department of Anatomy, Minneapolis, Minn.—4, 6.
 - Department of Anthropology, Minneapolis, Minn.—1, 7, 8.
50. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.—1, 7, 8.
51. University of Virginia, University, Va.—1, 7, 8.
52. Valentine Museum, Richmond, Va.—1, 7, 8.
53. Warren Anatomical Museum, Boston, Mass. (see *Harvard University*).
54. Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.—1, 5, 7, 8.
55. Washington State Museum, Seattle, Wash.—1, 7, 8.
56. Western Reserve University, Hamann Museum, Cleveland, Ohio—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
57. Frank Wilcox Collection, Cleveland, Ohio—1, 8.
58. Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.—1, 3, 7.
59. Yale University:
 - Peabody Museum, New Haven, Conn.—1.
 - Department of Anatomy, New Haven, Conn.—1.

N.B. Deduct for institutions counted twice 2.

TABLE 2
Total skeletal material by individual institutions¹

INSTITUTION	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
1. United States National Museum	289	2219	656	10539	78	823
2. American Museum of Natural History		948		8216		
3. Harvard University, Peabody Museum	13	1400	30	2128		351
4. Western Reserve University	193	2214		173		3
5. Washington University	17	1057		78		
6. Univ. of Calif., Museum of Anthropology	25	95	84	1356		
7. Field Museum of Natural History		452		977		1159
8. Academy of Natural Sciences of Phila.				1035		
9. University of Chicago		766				
10. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology	7	73	8	749		
11. Heye Foundation		20		700		
12. Bernice P. Bishop Museum		123		522		
13. San Diego Museum		103	29	400		37
14. Univ. of Penn., University Museum	17	83	10	463	2	77
15. Harvard University, Warren Anatomical Museum				500		
16. Yale University, Peabody Museum		29		419		
17. Museum of New Mexico		51		353		
18. National Museum of Canada	45	67	27	211		
19. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History				300		
20. State Historical Society of Colorado		209		83		
21. Stanford University		109		90		700
22. Johns Hopkins University		10		149		
23. Univ. of Illinois, College of Medicine		127		3		
24. Alabama Museum of Natural History		25		115		450
25. Buffalo Museum of Science				132		
26. University of Illinois (Urbana)	9	30	8	89		
27. Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society	11	48	1	53		
28. University of Michigan		12		95		
29. Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences	14	48	12	30		
30. Milwaukee Public Museum		7		81		131
31. Yale University, Department of Anatomy		76				
32. Valentine Museum		8		76		
33. Howard University		66				
34. University of Iowa		52				
35. Army Medical Museum	44	5	28	6		
36. University of Minnesota, Department of Anthropology	2	12	3	50		
37. Beloit College, Logan Museum	1	16	4	48		
38. University of Colorado		20		40		
39. State Historical Museum (Wisconsin)		5	1	56		
40. Carnegie Museum				45		
41. University of Virginia	3	32				
42. Kent Scientific Museum		1		38		1
43. New York State Museum		12	2	20		
44. Washington State Museum				29		
45. Charleston Museum		2		7		1
46. Park Museum				9		
47. Columbia University				2		
48. Frank N. Wilcox Collection			1	1		
Total	690	10632	904	30466	80	3733

Total individuals represented, 46505

¹ Arranged in order of size of collection.

TABLE 3
Total skeletal material in all institutions according to race

RACE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS			SKULLS ALONE			PARTIAL SKELETONS					
	Juvenile	Per cent	Adult	Per cent	Juvenile	Per cent	Adult	Per cent	Juvenile	Per cent	Adult	Per cent
<i>White</i>	164	23.8	2628	24.7	69	7.6	5782	19.0	7	8.8	988	26.5
European	33	4.8	508	4.8	4	0.4	597	2.0	6	7.5	35	0.9
American	80	11.6	905	8.5	6	0.7	97	0.3	0	0.0	129	3.5
Egyptian	8	1.2	297	2.8	27	3.0	1319	4.4	1	1.3	17	0.5
Hindu	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.1	73	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.05
All other ¹	43	6.2	917	8.6	31	3.4	3696	12.1	0	0.0	805	21.6
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	400	58.0	6373	60.0	806	89.2	23368	76.7	73	91.2	2425	65.0
Indian	331	48.0	5275	49.6	688	76.1	19421	63.7	59	73.8	2294	61.5
Eskimo	69	10.0	780	7.3	84	9.3	1726	5.6	14	17.4	87	2.3
Chinese	0	0.0	138	1.2	1	0.1	39	0.1	0	0.0	13	0.4
Japanese	0	0.0	6	0.05	0	0.0	24	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Polynesian	0	0.0	128	2.0	23	2.6	856	2.9	0	0.0	30	0.8
All others ¹	0	0.0	46	0.4	10	1.1	1302	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Black (Negro)</i>	123	17.8	1495	14.1	1	0.1	754	2.5	0	0.0	11	0.3
African	0	0.0	13	0.1	0	0.0	181	0.6	0	0.0	8	0.2
American	121	17.5	1419	13.3	1	0.1	141	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.03
Negrito	0	0.0	3	0.02	0	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
All other ¹	2	0.3	60	0.5	0	0.0	425	1.4	0	0.0	2	0.05
Melanesian	0	0.0	7	0.05	1	0.1	113	0.3	0	0.0	300	8.0
Australian	0	0.0	6	0.05	0	0.0	50	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.12
Additional	3	0.4	123	1.1	27	3.0	115	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.08
Total	690	100.0	10632	100.0	904	100.0	30466	100.0	80	100.0	3733	100.0

¹ Includes chiefly specimens of which the origin was not stated.

TABLE 4
Skeletal material according to race by institutions

RACE AND INSTITUTIONS	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
<i>White</i>	164	2628	69	5782	7	988
1. American Museum of Natural History		102		3933		
2. Western Reserve University, Hamann Museum	88	1452		114		
3. United States National Museum	13	71	26	683	7	164
4. Harvard University, Peabody Museum	9	193		433		
5. Washington University	4	558				
6. Stanford University						700
7. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia				281		
8. University of California, Museum of Anthropology		15	5	164		
9. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum		51		35		62
10. Johns Hopkins University		3		87		
11. Army Medical Museum	42	5	28	3		
12. Yale University, Department of Anatomy		68				
13. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology	7	12	7	25		
14. Field Museum of Natural History		39				62
15. University of Iowa		48				
16. University of Minnesota, Department of Anthropology	1	5	3	8		
17. San Diego Museum				12		
18. Charleston Museum		2		2		
19. Howard University		1				
20. Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society		1				
21. University of Illinois (Urbana)		1				
22. Yale University, Peabody Museum		1				
23. Milwaukee Public Museum				1		
24. State Historical Museum (Wisconsin)				1		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	400	6373	806	23368	73	2425
1. United States National Museum	276	2065	629	9635	71	649
2. American Museum of Natural History		786		3897		
3. Harvard University, Peabody Museum	2	1198	3	1674		351
4. University of California, Museum of Anthropology	25	80	79	1188		
5. Field Museum of Natural History		385		643		787
6. University of Chicago		766				
7. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology		59		687		
8. Heye Foundation		20		700		
9. Bernice P. Bishop Museum		121		497		

TABLE 4—Continued

RACE AND INSTITUTIONS	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>						
10. San Diego Museum		103	29	386		37
11. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum	17	32	10	428	2	15
12. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia				567		
13. Harvard University, Warren Anatomical Museum				500		
14. Yale University, Peabody Museum		27		403		
15. Alabama Museum of Natural History		25		115		450
16. Museum of New Mexico		51		353		
17. National Museum of Canada	45	67	27	209		
18. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History				300		
19. State Historical Society of Colorado		209		83		
20. Stanford University		109		90		
21. University of Illinois (Urbana)	9	29	8	89		
22. Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society	11	47	1	53		
23. Buffalo Museum of Science				113		
24. Milwaukee Public Museum		7		78		131
25. Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences	14	48	12	30		
26. University of Michigan		12		95		
27. Washington University		14		78		
28. Valentine Museum		8		76		
29. Western Reserve University, Hamann Museum		17		56		3
30. Beloit College, Logan Museum		14	4	43		
31. State Historical Museum (Wisconsin)		5	1	55		
32. University of Colorado		20		40		
33. University of Minnesota, Department of Anthropology	1	5		41		
34. Carnegie Museum				44		
35. Kent Scientific Museum		1		38		1
36. University of Illinois, College of Medicine		27		3		
37. New York State Museum		12	2	20		
38. Washington State Museum				29		
39. Johns Hopkins University		3		15		
40. Park Museum				9		
41. Charleston Museum				4		1
42. Army Medical Museum				2		
43. Frank N. Wilcox Collection			1	1		
44. Yale University, Department of Anatomy		1				
45. Columbia University				1		

TABLE 4—Continued

RACE AND INSTITUTIONS	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
<i>Black (Negro)</i>	123	1495	1	754	0	11
1. Western Reserve University, Hamann Museum	105	745				
2. Washington University	13	485				
3. American Museum of Natural History		60		386		
4. United States National Museum		77	1	166		3
5. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia				108		
6. Howard University		65				
7. Johns Hopkins University		4		46		
8. University of Virginia	3	32				
9. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology		2		30		
10. Field Museum of Natural History		14				8
11. Yale University, Department of Anatomy		7				
12. University of Iowa		4				
13. University of California, Museum of Anthropology				4		
14. Harvard University, Peabody Museum				3		
15. Yale University, Peabody Museum				3		
16. Army Medical Museum	2			1		
17. Buffalo Museum of Science				2		
18. Milwaukee Public Museum				2		
19. San Diego Museum				2		
20. Carnegie Museum				1		
<i>Melanesian</i>	0	7	1	397	0	300
1. Field Museum of Natural History		2		315		299
2. United States National Museum		4		30		1
3. Bernice P. Bishop Museum		1		23		
4. Harvard University, Peabody Museum				14		
5. Yale University, Peabody Museum				13		
6. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology			1	1		
7. Columbia University				1		
<i>Australian</i>	0	6	0	50	0	6
1. United States National Museum		2		21		6
2. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia				11		
3. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology				6		
4. Harvard University, Peabody Museum		1		4		
5. Bernice P. Bishop Museum		1		2		
6. Western Reserve University, Hamann Museum				3		
7. National Museum of Canada				2		
8. University of Minnesota, Department of Anthropology		1				
9. Yale University, Peabody Museum		1				
10. Johns Hopkins University				1		
<i>Additional (all institutions)</i>	3	123	27	115	0	3
Total	690	10632	904	30466	80	3733

TABLE 5

Skeletal material in individual institutions according to race

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
1. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia—1						
<i>White</i>						
1. European						281
2. American						106
3. Semitic						8
4. Egyptian						14
5. Gaunche						107
6. Hindu and Burmese						1
						45
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>						
1. North American Indian						567
2. Central American Indian						252
3. South American Indian						3
4. Chinese						248
5. Japanese						11
6. Hyperborean						1
7. Malay						14
8. Polynesian						26
						12
<i>Black (Negro)</i>						
1. American						108
2. African						16
3. Negrito						90
						2
<i>Australian</i>						
						11
<i>Additional</i>						
1. Hybrids (mixed races)						68
2. Insane and idiots (White)						30
3. Otherwise classified						18
						20
<i>Total</i>						1035

N.B. The crania listed comprise the Morton Collection. Further details may be obtained from the "Catalogue of human crania in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia," by J. Aitken Meigs, Philadelphia, 1857, J. B. Lippincott & Co. Also reported are additional specimens making "probably 1800 in all."

2. Alabama Museum of Natural History—1

<i>Yellow-Brown</i>						
1. Mound Indian			25		115	450
			25		115	450

N.B. This material is chiefly from Moundville, Ala. Some is from Northeastern Arkansas. Some pathological material has been sent to Duke University for study.

TABLE 5—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
3. American Museum of Natural History—1, 7						
<i>White</i>		102		3933		
1. Egyptian		89		549		
2. All other ¹		13		3384		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>		786		3897		
1. American Indian		756		2838		
2. Eskimo		6		277		
3. Mongoloid		3		192		
4. Oceania		21		590		
<i>Black (Negro)²</i>		60		386		
<i>Total</i>		948		8216		

¹ Includes "all Americans, Europeans, and such Asiatics as Turks and Armenians."

² Includes "both American and African Negro."

4. Army Medical Museum—1, 2, 3, 6, 7

<i>White</i>	42	5	28	3		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>				2		
1. Mound Indian, Florida				1		
2. South American Indian				1		
<i>Black (Negro)</i>	2			1		
<i>Total</i>	44	5	28	6		

N.B. The juvenile skeletons are mounted in two series; one of 18 foetal skeletons from 4.5 months to term, the other of 16 skeletons between birth and 19 years.

5. Beloit College, Logan Museum—1, 7

<i>Yellow-Brown</i>		14	4	43		
1. Mandan Indian		4		6		
2. Arikara Indian		4		20		
3. Pueblo Indian		5	2	9		
4. Apache Indian			2			
5. Mound Indian, Arkansas and Kentucky		1		5		
6. California Indian				1		
7. Aztec Indian				1		
8. Japanese				1		
<i>Additional (Early Mediterranean Negroid)³</i>	1	2		5		
<i>Total</i>	1	16	4	48		

N.B. All specimens in good condition, except Kentucky Mound Indians.

³ "Associated with Capsian industry in North Africa."

TABLE 5—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
6. Bernice P. Bishop Museum—1						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Polynesian)		121		497		
1. Hawaiian Islands		53		300		
2. Marianas Island (Guam)		65		138		
3. Society Islands (Tahiti)				23		
4. Tonga		3		6		
5. Mangareva				8		
6. Marquesas Islands				11		
7. Samoa				1		
8. Phoenix Islands				1		
9. Tuamotu Islands				6		
10. New Zealand				3		
<i>Melanesian</i>		1		23		
<i>Australian</i>		1		2		
<i>Total</i>		123		522		
N.B. This collection includes also 218 long bones and miscellaneous fragments. Information relative to the material may be found in Bishop Museum Memoirs, vol. 8 to 11, 1921-1930.						
7. Buffalo Museum of Science—1						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>				113		
1. Mound Indian (pre-contact period)				44		
2. Indian, New York (contact period)				69		
<i>Black, Negro</i>				2		
1. Negrito, Philippine Islands				2		
<i>Additional</i> (miscellaneous)				17		
<i>Total</i>				132		
9. Carnegie Museum—1						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>				44		
1. Sioux Indian				5		
2. California Indian				5		
3. Pennsylvania Indian				20		
4. South American Indian				14		
<i>Black, Negro</i>				1		
<i>Total</i>				45		

TABLE 5—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
10. Charleston Museum—1, 7						
<i>White</i>		2		2		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>				4		1
1. Shawnee Indian, Ohio				2		
2. Georgia Indian				1		
3. Flat-Head Indian, British Columbia				1		
4. Caribbean Indian						1
<i>Additional</i> (Cuban graveyard)				1		
<i>Total</i>		2		7		1
12. Columbia University—1						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Kwakiutl)				1		
<i>Melanesian</i> (Easter Island)				1		
<i>Total</i>				2		
14. Davenport Public Museum—1						
“A considerable quantity of mound-builder material, mostly skulls from mounds in our special field, about 50 miles up and down the river, and also from the lower Mississippi valley. There is also a group of Indian skulls from burials of Sioux prisoners after the Minnesota uprising in the 60's.”						
15. Field Museum of Natural History—1, 7, 8					Calvaria	Frag-ments
<i>White</i>		39			62	53
1. American		33				
2. Egyptian		6			3	3
3. European					15	
4. Mesopotamia					42	50
5. Hindu					2	
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>		385		643	787	452
1. North American Indian		313		347	476	256
2. Central American Indian		1		3	41	11
3. South American Indian		68		289	235	187
4. Polynesian		2		4	30	1
5. Chinese		1			5	
<i>Melanesian</i>		2		315	299	42
<i>Black, Negro</i>		14			8	1
1. African					8	1
2. American		14				
<i>Additional</i> (on exhibit)		12		19	3	65
<i>Total</i>		452		977	1159	616

TABLE 5—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
17. Harvard University, Peabody Museum—1, 2, 7, 8						
<i>White</i>	9	193		433		
1. European	9	51		153		
2. Iceland				80		
3. Egyptian		139		35		
4. Siwah				96		
5. Canary Islands				25		
6. Persian				13		
7. Mesopotamia		3		12		
8. Hindu				19		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	2	1198	3	1674		351
1. Indian, North America north of Mexico	2	1092	3	862		351
2. Indian, Mexico and Central America		100		113		
3. Indian, South America and West Indies		2		515		
4. Eskimo, Alaska and vicinity				14		
5. Eskimo, Greenland				49		
6. Eskimo, Labrador		3		38		
7. Siberia				1		
8. Chinese and East Asiatic				5		
9. Polynesian		1		77		
<i>Melanesian</i> (New Guinea and Fiji)				14		
<i>Black</i> , Negro (Cameroon)				3		
<i>Australian</i>		1		4		
<i>Additional</i> (foetal and mounted)	2	8	27			
<i>Total</i>	13	1400	30	2128		351

N.B. "The estimates are well below our totals."—E. A. H.

17. Harvard University, Warren Anatomical Museum—1, 2

<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Indian, Peru)						
					500	

N.B. The estimate is approximate. There are also "certain scattered groups of other skulls."

18. Heye Foundation—1, 2

<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Indian) ⁴						
		20		700		

⁴From "Western regions mainly—Arctic, Central and South America also represented."

19. Johns Hopkins University—1

<i>White</i>		3		87		
1. American		3		20		
2. Swiss Alpines ⁵				67		

⁵Private collection of Dr. Adolph H. Schultz.

TABLE 5—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>						
1. Indian, North America		3		15		
2. Indian, North America ⁵		1		7		
3. Eskimo, Alaska ⁵				3		
4. Chinese		1				
5. Northern Chinese ⁵				1		
6. Polynesian		1		1		
<i>Black, Negro</i>						
1. American		4		46		
2. American ⁵		4		14		
3. Central African				30		
				2		
<i>Australian⁵</i>						
				1		
<i>Total</i>		10		149		

⁵ Private collection of Dr. Adolph H. Schultz.

20. Howard University—1

<i>White</i>		1				
<i>Black, Negro (American)</i>		65				
<i>Total</i>		66				

N.B. Material is from laboratory cadavera documented with photographs, anthropometric data, clinical history where obtainable, and records of vascular patterns and anomalies.

21. Kent Scientific Museum—1

<i>Yellow-Brown (Indian, Michigan)</i>		1		38		1
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N.B. Skulls are "partly mound finds and partly from surface graves."

24. Milwaukee Public Museum—1

<i>White (Sicily)</i>				1		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>						
1. Indian, Wisconsin		7		78		131
2. Other United States Indian		5		56		128
3. Indian, Ancient Mexico		2		8		3
4. Indian, Peru				1		
5. Philippine Islands				12		
				1		
<i>Black (Negro) (Africa)</i>						
				2		
<i>Total</i>		7		81		131

N.B. "All of the Indian material is prehistoric. The collection also includes the fragmentary remains of approximately 200 skulls and a considerable quantity of material from the axial and appendicular skeleton."

TABLE 5—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
25. Museum of New Mexico—1, 7, 8						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Pueblo Indian)		51		353		
N.B. "A collection of 206 ancient Pueblo skeletons has been sent to the Colorado State Historical Society and two collections totaling 101 skeletons have been loaned to the San Diego Museum."						
26. National Museum of Canada—1, 7, 8						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> ⁶	45	67	27	209		
<i>Australian</i>				2		
<i>Total</i>	45	67	27	211		
"Various Indian and Eskimo tribes in Canada and Alaska." "Many skulls are fragmentary."						
27. New York State Museum—1, 7, 8						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Iroquois Indian)		12	2	20		
29. Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society—1, 7						
<i>White</i> (Ohio Pioneer)		1				
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Indian)	11	47	1	53		
<i>Total</i>	11	48	1	53		
30. Park Museum—1						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Rhode Island Indian)				9		
33. Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences—1, 8						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	14	48	12	30		
1. Algonkian Indian	8	16	4	21		
2. Iroquois Indian	6	32	8	9		
34. San Diego Museum—1, 7, 8						
<i>White</i>				12		
1. European				7		
2. Egyptian, XII Dynasty				3		
3. Neolithic, Europe				2		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>		103	29	386		37
1. Pueblo Indian ⁷		74				37
2. Indian, Pacific and Mountain states		29	3	68		
3. Other United States Indian				3		
4. South American Indian (mostly Peru) ⁸			26	305		
5. Eskimo				5		
6. Siamese				1		
7. Uрга (Mongol)				4		
<i>Black</i> (Negro)				2		
<i>Total</i>		103	29	400		37
⁷ Loaned by Museum of New Mexico.						
⁸ Mostly Pre-Columbian.						

TABLE 5—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
35. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History—1						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Indian, Santa Barbara Islands)				300		
36. Southwest Museum—1						
“A number of skulls and a few complete skeletons, mainly from the Channel Islands off the Southern California coast and some from New Mexico and Arizona. There are also a few from Peru and possibly other regions.”						
37. Stanford University—1, 5						
<i>White</i> (laboratory cadavera)						700
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Digger Indian) ⁹		109		90		
<i>Total</i>		109		90		700
⁹ Not all complete.						
38. State Historical Society of Colorado—1, 2						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>		209		83		
1. Indian, New Mexico ¹⁰		206				
2. Indian, Mesa Verde Cliff Dwellers		3		83		
¹⁰ Ancient Pueblo from Jamez area loaned by Museum of New Mexico.						
39. State Historical Museum (Wisconsin)—1, 7						
<i>White</i> (Gettysburg, Pa., battlefield)				1		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>		5	1	55		
1. Mound Indians, Wisconsin		5				
2. Other North American Indian			1	50		
3. South American Indian, Bolivia				5 ¹¹		
<i>Total</i>		5	1	56		
¹¹ Trepined.						
41. United States National Museum—1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8						
<i>White</i>	13	71	26	683	7	164
1. European	6	25	4	178	6	20
2. American		8		51		129 ¹²
3. Mexican				3		
4. Arabian		1		2		
5. Hindu				7		
6. Armenian			22	1		1
7. Ancient Egyptian	7	37		439	1	14
8. Guancho				2		
¹² From the Huntington Collection.						

TABLE 5—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	276	2065	629	9635	71	649
1. Indian, North America north of Mexico	200	1181	262	3565	53	544
2. Indian, Mexico and Central America		4	11	77	1	2
3. Indian, South America and West Indies	7	28	238	4246	3	11
<i>Total Indian</i>	207	1213	511	7888	57	557
4. Eskimo, Alaska	64	706	72	1080	14	74
5. Eskimo, Greenland				98		
6. Eskimo (?), Kodiak Island	5	12	12	37		10
7. Chu Kchi, Siberia				9		
<i>Total Eskimo</i>	69	718	84	1224	14	84
8. Chinese		118	1	16		8
9. Japanese		5		11		
10. Korean			2	2		
11. Ainu				1		
12. Tibetans				2		
13. Mongols			3	200		
14. Other Siberian				42		
15. Polynesian			23	147		
16. Malay				14		
17. Other Oceanic		11	5	88		
<i>Melanesian</i>		4		30		1
<i>Black (Negro)</i>		77	1	166		3
1. African		6		65		
2. American		55	1	51		
3. American (Mulatto)		13		17		1
4. Negrito		3		2		
5. Maori				31		2
<i>Australian</i>		2		21		6
<i>Additional (France, Solutré, pre-historic)</i>				4		
<i>Total</i>	289	2219	656	10539	78	823
42. University of California, Museum of Anthropology—1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8						
<i>White</i>		15	5	164		
1. Modern				3		
2. Egyptian		15	5	161		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	25	80	79	1188		
1. Indian, California	20	50	4	309		
2. South American Indian, Peru		8	55	753		
3. Other American Indian	5	22	20	110		
4. Non-American Yellow-Brown				16		
<i>Black (Negro)</i>				4		
<i>Total</i>	25	95	84	1356		

N.B. "Fragmentary skeletons and skulls have not been counted. The total number of our catalogue entries is about 5200."

TABLE 5—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
43. University of Chicago—1, 2, 7						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>		766				
1. Indian, Illinois (several cultures) ¹³		734				
2. Arikara and Mandan ¹³		32				
¹³ Material being catalogued, final figures for age not available.						
44. University of Colorado—1, 2						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Pueblo and Bask. M. Indian)		20		40		
45. University of Illinois (Urbana)—1						
<i>White</i> (French)		1				
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (American Indian)	9	29	8	89		
<i>Total</i>	9	30	8	89		
46. University of Illinois, College of Medicine—1						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>		27		3		
1. Pueblo Indian, Colorado		24				
2. Indian, California		3		3		
<i>Additional</i> (White and Negro cadavera) ¹⁴		100				
<i>Total</i>		127		3		
¹⁴ Stature and abnormalities recorded. Other laboratory material to be used for collection purposes.						
47. University of Iowa—1, 6						
<i>White</i> (laboratory cadavera)		48				
<i>Black</i> (Negro) (laboratory cadavera)		4				
<i>Total</i>		52				
N.B. Also a large collection of miscellaneous bones from dissecting room material, mostly white.						
48. University of Michigan—1						
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>		12		95		
1. Indian, Michigan		12				
2. Philippine Islands ¹⁵				95		
¹⁵ Also "several hundred unrelated long bones, mandibles and teeth."						

TABLE 5—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
49. University of Minnesota, Department of Anthropology—1, 7, 8						
<i>White</i>	1	5	3	8		
1. European		4				
2. Mechta el Arbi	1 ¹⁶		3	8		
3. Kabyle		1				
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	1	5		41		
1. 'Minnesota Man' ¹⁷	1					
2. Pueblo Indian		3		36		
3. Other American Indian		2		5		
<i>Australian</i>		1				
<i>Additional</i> ¹⁸		1		1		
<i>Total</i>	2	12	3	50		

¹⁶ Foetal specimen.¹⁷ "Late Pleistocene; individual sub-adult, 17 yrs."¹⁸ "Prehistoric 'Mechta el Arbi' (type skull). Shell-heap culture, North Africa."

50. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum—1, 7, 8

<i>White</i>		51		35		62
1. Egyptian, Ancient		7		11		
2. Egyptian, Modern				14		
3. Persia		42		10		62
4. Ur		2				
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	17	32	10	428	2	15
1. Indian, United States	6	11	2	89		4
2. Indian, British Columbia				12		
3. Indian, South America and West Indies	7	7	8	308		7
4. Indian (?), Alaska	4	3		12	2	4
5. Eskimo, Point Barrow		8		7		
6. Borneo		3				
<i>Total</i>	17	83	10	463	2	77

N.B. "We are expecting a shipment of several hundred skeletons from our present expedition in Persia."

51. University of Virginia—1, 8

<i>Black</i> (Negro) (American)	3	32				
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52. Valentine Museum—1, 7, 8

<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Virginia and North Carolina Indian)		8		76		
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TABLE 5—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
54. Washington University—1, 5, 7, 8						
<i>White</i> (American)	4	558				
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>		14		78		
1. American Indian		12		72		
2. Philippine Islands				6		
3. Chinese		2				
<i>Black</i> (Negro)	13	485				
1. American	13	479				
2. African		6				
<i>Total</i>	17	1057		78		

N.B. The White and Negro material is from laboratory cadavera. "All are photographed, measured and have casts of the face made." "Skin samples and hair samples are filed as part of the collection."

55. Washington State Museum—1, 7, 8

<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Indian, Washington)				29		
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N.B. Skulls are mostly imperfect.

56. Western Reserve University, Hamann Museum—1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

<i>White</i>	88	1452		114		
1. European	17	426				
2. American	71	292				
3. European or American		731		114		
4. Egyptian		2				
5. Hindu		1				
<i>Yellow-brown</i>		17		56		3
1. Indian, Ohio				35		
2. Indian, laboratory cadavera		3				
3. Mexican, laboratory cadavera		5				
4. Eskimo, Alaska		3		20		3
5. Chinese, laboratory cadavera		3				
6. Japanese		1				
7. Hawaiian		2		1		
<i>Black</i> (Negro)	105	745				
1. American	105	744				
2. Abyssinian		1				
<i>Australian</i>				3		
1. Australian				2		
2. Tasmanian				1		
<i>Total</i>	193	2214		173		3

N.B. Modern White and Negro material from laboratory cadavera. Photographic, anthropometric, anthroposcopic, and for a large series clinical and roentgenographic records are available. Brains, skin, and hair samples are also preserved.

57. Frank N. Wilcox Collection—1, 8

<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Indian, Ohio)				1	1	
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RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKELETONS WITH SKULLS		SKULLS ALONE		PARTIAL SKELETONS	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
58. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology—1, 3, 7						
<i>White</i>	7	12	7	25		
1. European	1			5		
2. American	5	10	6	17		
3. Egyptian	1	2				
4. Armenian				1		
5. Hindu			1	2		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>		59		687		
1. Indian, North America		1		265		
2. Indian, South America				272		
3. Eskimo		42		85		
4. Chinese		12		5		
5. Japanese				11		
6. Polynesian		1		43		
7. Tibetans				3		
8. Veddahs				3		
9. Malays		3				
<i>Black (Negro)</i>		2		30		
1. American		2		13		
2. Fans				12		
3. Krumans				5		
<i>Melanesian</i>			1	1		
<i>Australian</i>				6		
<i>Total</i>	7	73	8	749		
59. Yale University, Peabody Museum—1						
<i>White (European)</i>		1				
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>		27		403		
1. Indian, Flathead				216		
2. Indian, South America				14		
3. Other American Indian		27		94		
4. Eskimo				3		
5. Chinese				1		
6. Polynesian				74		
7. Malay				1		
<i>Black (Negro)</i>				3		
1. Abyssinian				1		
2. Other African				1		
3. Igorote				1		
<i>Melanesian (New Guinea)</i>				13		
<i>Australian</i>		1				
<i>Total</i>		29		419		
59. Yale University, Department of Anatomy—1						
<i>White</i>				68		
<i>Yellow-Brown (Chinese)</i>				1		
<i>Black (Negro) (American)</i>				7		
<i>Total</i>				76		

N.B. Material is from laboratory cadavera. All available data have been recorded.

TABLE 6
Mummies

INSTITUTION	RACE OR NATIONALITY	NUMBER
1. Army Medical Museum	Indian	4
	Egyptian	1
	<i>Total</i>	<i>5</i>
2. Harvard University, ¹ Peabody Museum	Indian	8
	Eskimo	7
	<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>
3. Heye Foundation	<i>Indian</i>	<i>25</i>
4. Oberlin College	<i>Indian</i>	<i>1</i>
5. National Museum of Canada	<i>Indian</i>	<i>2</i>
6. State Historical Society of Colorado	<i>Indian</i>	<i>16</i>
7. University of California, Museum of Anthropology	<i>Indian</i>	<i>25</i>
8. University of Colorado	<i>Indian</i>	<i>14</i>
9. Western Reserve University, Hamann Museum	<i>Egyptian</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>105</i>

¹ The Warren Anatomical Museum of this institution lists an unspecified number of mummies of Peruvian Indians.

TABLE 7
Collections of brains

MATERIAL	TOTAL NUMBER SPECIMENS
4. Army Medical Museum	
Pathological, White and Negro ¹	700
13. Cornell University Medical College	
Wilder collection	430
Laboratory cadavera	50
Pathological (insane)	150
<i>Total</i>	<i>630</i>

¹ Material is from St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, much of it is well documented. There is also an undetermined additional number of brains.

TABLE 7—Continued

MATERIAL			TOTAL NUMBER SPECIMENS
23. Loyola University School of Medicine			
Brains from various sources, chiefly White			100
41. United States National Museum			
	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Foetal, infant</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>White</i>	94	38	132
European	61		61
American	31	38	69
Arabian	2		2
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	35	16	51
Indian	9		9
Eskimo	3		3
Chinese	1		1
Japanese	1		1
Philippine Islands	19	16	35
Malay	2		2
<i>Black (Negro)</i>	52	38	89
African (Zulu)	2		2
American	44	24	68
American (Mulatto)	5	14	19
Negrito	1		1
<i>Total</i>	181	92	273
56. Western Reserve University, Hamann Museum			
<i>White</i> (adult), laboratory cadavera			597
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (adult), laboratory cadavera			2
Indian			1
Mexican			1
<i>Black</i> (Negro), laboratory cadavera			329
<i>Children</i> , laboratory cadavera			36
<i>Total</i>			964
58. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology			
<i>White</i>			57
European (British)			2
American			55
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>			54
Japanese			3
Filipino			51
<i>Black</i> (Negro) (American)			73
<i>Total</i>			184
<i>Total</i> , all institutions			2850

TABLE 8
Collections of embryos and fetuses

COLLECTION	TOTAL NUMBER SPECIMENS
4. Army Medical Museum	
1. Embryos and fetuses on exhibit ¹	83
8. Carnegie Institute, Department of Embryology	
1. Documented normal embryos and fetuses	7256
2. Documented abnormal embryos and fetuses	3175
Total	10431
3. Embryonic material sectioned for histological study, omnibus collection	1925
4. Selected normal and well preserved embryos, sectioned	
a. Presomite period	10
b. Somite period	18
c. Embryos 3 to 78 mm.	285
Total	313
Total	12669
<p>N.B. "Of the grand total of 10431 whole specimens there are roughly two-fifths Negroes and three-fifths Whites. . . . Of other races, this material contains at least 37 Filipino fetuses, 10 Japanese fetuses, 2 American Indian fetuses, and 2 Chinese fetuses varying in age anywhere from the end of the third to about the beginning of the ninth lunar month."</p> <p>A. H. S.</p>	
17. Harvard University, Department of Anatomy	
1. Embryos in serial section between presomite stage and 79 mm.	96
23. Loyola University School of Medicine	
1. Normal fetuses from less than 1 month to term	60
2. Abnormal fetuses, mostly term	60
Total	120
<p>N.B. "We have recently had the fetuses x-rayed and photographed, also remounted or put into more permanent museum jar condition." R. M. S.</p>	
37. Stanford University	
1. Fetuses and newborn, approximate	600
<p>¹ Includes desiccated remains of a set of quintuplets.</p>	

TABLE 8—Continued

COLLECTION		TOTAL NUMBER SPECIMENS
47. University of Iowa		
. Foetuses and newborn		360
49. University of Minnesota, Department of Anatomy		
. Embryos, sectioned, various stages	100	
. Foetuses and newborn	100	
Total		200
56. Western Reserve University, Hamann Museum		
. Normal embryos and foetuses	800	
. Teratological embryos and foetuses	300	1100
41. United States National Museum		
	<i>Skeletons</i>	<i>Skulls</i>
. Foetuses		
White	159	12
European		7
American	158	5
Egyptian	1	
Yellow-Brown	31	1
Indian	29	1
Eskimo	1	
Filipino	1	
Black (Negro) (American)	103	7
Total	293	20
. Infants		
White (American) (1 German)	32	12
Yellow-Brown (Indian)	16	
Black (Negro)	68	2
Total	116	14
Total individuals represented	409	34
Total embryos and foetuses, all institutions		443
		15671

TABLE 9

Casts, busts, and reconstructions in individual institutions

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKULLS	JAWS	TEETH	SKELE- TONS	ENDO- CRANIAL AND BRAIN CASTS	BUSTS	FACIAL MASKS	ADDI- TIONAL OR UN- SPECIFIED
3. American Museum of Natural History								
White								7
Yellow-Brown								885
Indian								562
Eskimo								218
Mongol								83
Oceania								22
Black (Negro)								118
Total								900
4. Army Medical Museum								
White	22				2	3		
European	21				2	3		
American (Daniel Boone)	1							
Yellow-Brown	19				3	2		
Indian	11					1		
Chinese	1				1			
Mongol	2				1	1		
All other	5				1			
Black (Negro)	6				1	1		
African	4				1			
Negrito	2					1		
Australian	1 ¹				2			
Early Man	11	6		2		4		
Total	63	6		2	8 ²	10		
5. Beloit College, Logan Museum								
Yellow-Brown (Mexican Indian)							23	
Early Man (McGregor)							5	
Total							28	
10. Charleston Museum								
White (Egyptian)	1							
Yellow-Brown	4							
Indian	2							
Chinese	1							
Malay	1							
Black (Negro)	1							
Australian	1							
Total	7							
15. Field Museum of Natural History								
White (Russians and Caucasians)						37		
N.B. "A series of casts of hands and feet of various peoples."								
¹ Tasmanian. ² Two each.								

TABLE 9—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKULLS	JAWS	TEETH	SKELE- TONS	ENDO- CRANIAL AND BRAIN CASTS	BUSTS	FACIAL MASKS	ADDI- TIONAL OR UN- SPECIFIED
17. Harvard University, Peabody Museum								
White (Finns)							30	
Yellow-Brown						73	111	
Indian, North American						70		
Eskimo						3		
India, mixed groups							91	
Oceania							20	
Total						73	141 ³	
³ Listed as 'casts.'								
25. Museum of New Mexico								
White	1							
Yellow-Brown (Pueblo Indian)						5		
26. National Museum of Canada								
Yellow-Brown						13		43
Indian						13		
Eskimo								43
27. New York State Museum								
Yellow-Brown (Indian, New York)						8		39 ⁴
⁴ Casts of figure.								
29. Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society								
Yellow-Brown (Indian)	1					2		2
Early Man	18	1						
Total	19	1				2		2
34. San Diego Museum								
White					2	30		
European					2			
American						28		
Mauri						2		
Yellow-Brown					2	4	64	
Indian							39	
Eskimo							25	
Chinese					2			
Mongol						2		
Malay						2		
Black (Negro)					4	37	38	
African					4	6	38	
American						29		
Negrito						2		
Australian					2			
Total					10	71	102	

TABLE 9—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKULLS	JAWS	TEETH	SKELE- TONS	ENDO- CRANIAL AND BRAIN CASTS	BUSTS	FACIAL MASKS	ADDI- TIONAL OR UN- SPECIFIED
39. State Historical Museum (Wisconsin)								
White								4
European								3
American (Daniel Boone)								1
Yellow-Brown (Eskimo)								1
Black (Negro) (African)								1
Total								6
41. United States National Museum								
White	3	4			5		15	
European	3	3			4		15	
American		1			1			
Yellow-Brown	39	2			1	16	55	
Indian	32	1	1 lot			15	6	
Eskimo	2				1		48	
Siberian	3					1		
Other Asiatic	1	1						
Malay							1	
Black (Negro)				1 foot				
Australian	3	3						
Famous Men					5			
Early Man	35	9	3	6	10	9		
Additional (abnormal or anomalous)					9			
Total	80	18	3	7	30	25	70	
42. University of California, Museum of Anthropology								
Yellow-Brown								57
Indian								43
Mongolian								8
Hawaiian								6
43. University of Chicago								
White								16
Yellow-Brown								152
Indian								101
Indian (Mexico)								33
Malay								18
Black (Negro)								43
Australian								8
Total								219

TABLE 9—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	SKULLS	JAWS	TEETH	SKELE- TONS	ENDO- CRANIAL AND BRAIN CASTS	BUSTS	FACIAL MASKS	ADDI- TIONAL OR UN- SPECIFIED
49. University of Minnesota, Department of Anthropology								
Yellow-Brown								28
Black (Negro)								17
Additional (Black and Yellow)								37
Total								82
50. University of Pennsylvania, University Museum								
Yellow-Brown (Indian Peru)	18							
54. Washington University								
White (American)							229	
Yellow-Brown (Chinese)							2	
Black (Negro) (American)							251	
Early Man	12				3			
Additional (various races)					37			
Total	12				40		482	
55. Washington State Museum								
"Reconstructions of Pithecanthropus Erectus and Neanderthal man according to MacGregor; casts of these skulls and other prominent types of fossil man."								
56. Western Reserve University, Hamann Museum								
White					1			
Black (Negro)					1			
Australian (Tasmanian)	2				2			
Early Man	22	5	4	9	24	3		
Famous Men					3			
Additional (2 abnormal)	1				6			
Total	25	5	4	9	37	3		
58. Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology								
White	14							
European	12							
American	2							
Yellow-Brown							47	
Mongolian							2	
Polynesian							10	
Malay							12	
Micronesian							23	
Black (Negro)							1	
Melanesian							45	
Australian							1	
Total	14						94	
Total, all institutions	239	30	7	18	125	275	889	1348

High artistic as well as scientific value attaches to the collection of 110 bronze replicas of living races, including 27 full length statues, by Malvina Hoffman in the Field Museum, and to the collection of 15 bronze figures of Africans by Herbert Ward in the United States National Museum.

TABLE 10
Photographic collections

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAPHS	REMARKS
11. Cleveland Museum of Natural History		
<i>Black</i> (Negro)	6	
1. Borani, Mt. Marsabit Colony	2	
2. Rendile, Koroli, Northern Kenya Col.	4	
15. Field Museum of Natural History		
<i>Total</i> (approximate)	7000	Racial type photographs
23. Loyola University School of Medicine		
<i>White</i>	120	Photographs of 60 normal and 60 abnormal foetuses. See table 8
25. Museum of New Mexico		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Indian, various tribes)	110	
26. National Museum of Canada		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Indian and Eskimo)	2000	Probably 200 of these are portrait studies, front face and profile
27. New York State Museum		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Indian)	20	Types of 12 tribes
33. Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Indian, N. Y.)	50	
34. San Diego Museum		
<i>White</i> (Ainu)	8	The material in this collection consists of glass-plate transparencies. The views include both family groups and individuals
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	35	
1. Siberian	8	
2. Mongol	8	
3. Malay	2	
4. Veddah	1	
5. Filipino	16	
<i>Black</i> (Negro)	42	
1. Zulu	8	
2. Nubian	8	
3. Jamaican	8	
4. Negrito	17	
5. Pygmy	1	
<i>Total</i>	85	
17. Harvard University, Peabody Museum		
<i>White</i> (European)	50	Figures are approximate, but not excessive
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	5550	
1. Indian, North America	3000	
2. Indian, Mexico and Central America	200	
3. South America	150	
4. Asiatic	200	
5. Polynesian and Melanesian	2000	
<i>Black</i> (Negro) (African, including Madagascar)	400	
<i>Total</i>	6000	

TABLE 10—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAPHS	REMARKS
41. United States National Museum, Division of Physical Anthropology		
<i>White</i>	222	In addition to photographs, the division has a large and valuable slide collection
1. Czech	110	
2. Egyptian (Kharga)	86	
3. Hindu	16	
4. Tattooed	10	There are also over 1000 Alaska (A.H.) photos not yet catalogued; an important series of photos relating to early man; and several hundred of as yet uncatalogued photos of children.
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	1587	A large additional collection of racial photographs exists in the Division of Ethnology of the Museum
1. Indian	1103	
2. Eskimo	159	
3. Chinese	18	
4. Siberian	37	
5. Tibetan	5	
6. Korean	2	
7. Hawaiian	1	
8. Filipino	262	
<i>Black</i> (Negro) (Jamaican)	9	
<i>Melanesian</i>	75	
<i>Additional</i>	44	
1. Dwarfs	40	
2. Artificially reduced heads	4	
<i>Total</i>	1937	
42. University of California, Museum of Anthropology		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Indian, California)	1068	
51. University of Virginia		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (Filipino)	200	The Filipinos are in the form of lantern slides
<i>Black</i> (Negro) (American)	8	
<i>Total</i>	208	
37. Stanford University		
<i>Australian</i>	5	
52. Valentine Museum		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	21	
1. Indian	14	Taken before 1898
2. Malay	7	Taken about 1880
<i>Black</i> (Negro)	8	
1. Kaffir	1	Taken about 1880
2. Zulu	7	Taken about 1880
<i>Total</i>	29	

TABLE 10—Continued

RACE AND NATIONALITY OR TRIBE	NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAPHS	REMARKS
54. Washington University		
<i>White</i> (American)	207	Photographs are of cadavera. Four or five are taken on each cadaver
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	2	
<i>Black</i> (Negro) (American)	233	
<i>Total</i>	442	
56. Western Reserve University, Hamann Museum		
<i>White</i>	1538	The statement refers to number of cadavera photographed. The series on each cadaver is comprised of seven pictures: flat of face, antero-posterior and lateral; stereo of full figure in the Frankfort plane; stereo of each half of the skull divided in the sagittal plane. The actual number of plates, exclusive of additional photographs of anomalies, etc., is thus about 16737
1. European	443	
2. American	363	
3. European or American	731	
4. Hindu	1	
<i>Yellow-Brown</i>	12	
1. Indian	3	
2. Mexican	5	
3. Chinese	3	
4. Japanese	1	
<i>Black</i> (Negro)	851	
1. American	850	
2. Abyssinian	1	
<i>Total</i>	2391	
57. Frank N. Wilcox Collection		
<i>Black</i> (Negro) (African, various tribes)	23	
28. Oberlin College		
<i>White</i> (University students)	1500	"Front, profile, and rear full length photographs have been taken of the individual members of the freshman class for the past ten years. . . . The collection now approximates 1500 such photographs (series). The pictures are taken of nudes, through a screen." R.A.B. Not all of the students are White
Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution		
<i>Yellow-Brown</i> (American Indian)	5000	This is a unique collection of great historical as well as anthropological value. The majority of photographs were taken 40 or 50 years ago and many are of full blood Indians no longer living
<i>Total</i> (all institutions)	27992	