

Director's Report for 1915

ALTHOUGH the Annual Reports of this Museum are primarily intended to record the activities of the staff and the apparent results of their work during the year, they must also serve as brief chapters in the history of our institution which has now passed the first quarter century of its existence, and in view of the lamented death of its founder on June 7, 1915, it may be permitted me to briefly review the connection of Charles Reed Bishop with the Museum to which he gave the name of his beloved wife, who died October, 1884.

Dr. Charles McEwan Hyde, afterward secretary of the Museum Trustees, should be credited with the earliest suggestion of a museum of Hawaiian material, and Dr. Hyde's proposal was eagerly seconded by Honorable Sanford Ballard Dole, afterwards president of the Museum Trustees, and Mr. Bishop was inclined to follow out a part of the suggestion. When the project took form in Mr. Bishop's mind for the erection of a memorial museum in the midst of the premises of the schools Bernice Pauahi had founded, Mr. Dole wrote to me (then living in Boston), noting the importance of having it a general museum of things Polynesian, and situated in the town, as there were then no easy means of getting to the rather out of the way schools. In reply I urged the former residence of the Bishops, built by Paki, Haleakala, on King Street, as a suitable site for such a museum, and suggested the inclusion of the existing Government Museum in the Judiciary Building, but Mr. Bishop was not then ready to adopt the more elaborate plan, and clung to the idea of a somewhat private and limited museum to preserve the combined Pauahi and Emma treasures (still the most important Hawaiian collection in the

present Museum), the whole to be in the care and custody of the teachers of the Kamehameha Schools.¹

When I transferred my residence to these islands in 1888, I thought little of the school cabinet plan and for two years was busily engaged, with the assistance of Mr. Acland Wansey, in collecting material and especially photographs all over the group for a history of the Hawaiian Islands which Mr. Bishop had engaged me to prepare, and I do not remember visiting the school grounds until the Museum building (the first of *cut* stone on the islands), had been erected, when one afternoon Mr. Bishop came to my house on School Street and asked me to drive out with him and see what had been done. It was my first view of a building in which I took little interest, for I knew what school cabinets of curiosities almost invariably become in untrained and uninterested hands, and the appearance of the bare walls and unfloored interior was not in the least attractive to me, and I did not visit it again until Mr. Bishop showed me the Emerson collections and some other rather unimportant material that he had partly displayed in the basement of his house on Emma Street, and asked me to arrange these in the new building which had by that time been floored, and the kahili cases built into the smaller of the two exhibition rooms. As I remember, none of the Emma collection or the choicer of Mrs. Bishop's treasures were in the basement; indeed it was months before the whole of these came to the Museum.

I had already photographed the kahilis *en masse* in the garden of the Emma Street house, and also groups of other Hawaiian

¹ A chapter in the history of this Museum hitherto unknown to the Director has been called to his attention by a member of the Board of Trustees. It seems that the Princess Pauahi and Queen Emma had discussed the importance of preserving the Hawaiian relics they both had in notable numbers, but no definite plan of a museum was reached when Mrs. Bishop died bequeathing her collection to her husband. The following year the Queen died leaving her collection by a codicil to her will to be joined to that of her old friend in such a museum as might later be decided upon. The codicil was not legally witnessed and could not be probated. A. J. Cartwright, the trustee of the estate, arranged a deed of gift signed by all the heirs or legatees and the intention of Queen Emma so expressed was carried out and her treasures joined those already in Mr. Bishop's hands.

antiquities in the collection, for illustration in my proposed history, and I of course went out to Kalihi to see how it would be possible to arrange the specimens in the two very moderate sized rooms at my disposal before agreeing to Mr. Bishop's proposal: it was a rather uninteresting interruption to my historical studies, and besides, except for the cases in the Kahili Room, there were neither cases nor shelves, nor even tables for the exhibition or even storage of the very miscellaneous collection. The interior walls were all white plaster, and the koa stairway, very ugly architecturally, looked too bright against the plaster walls. Mr. Bishop did not turn the Museum over to the Trustees until it had gathered within its walls all that he had in the way of Hawaiian relics.

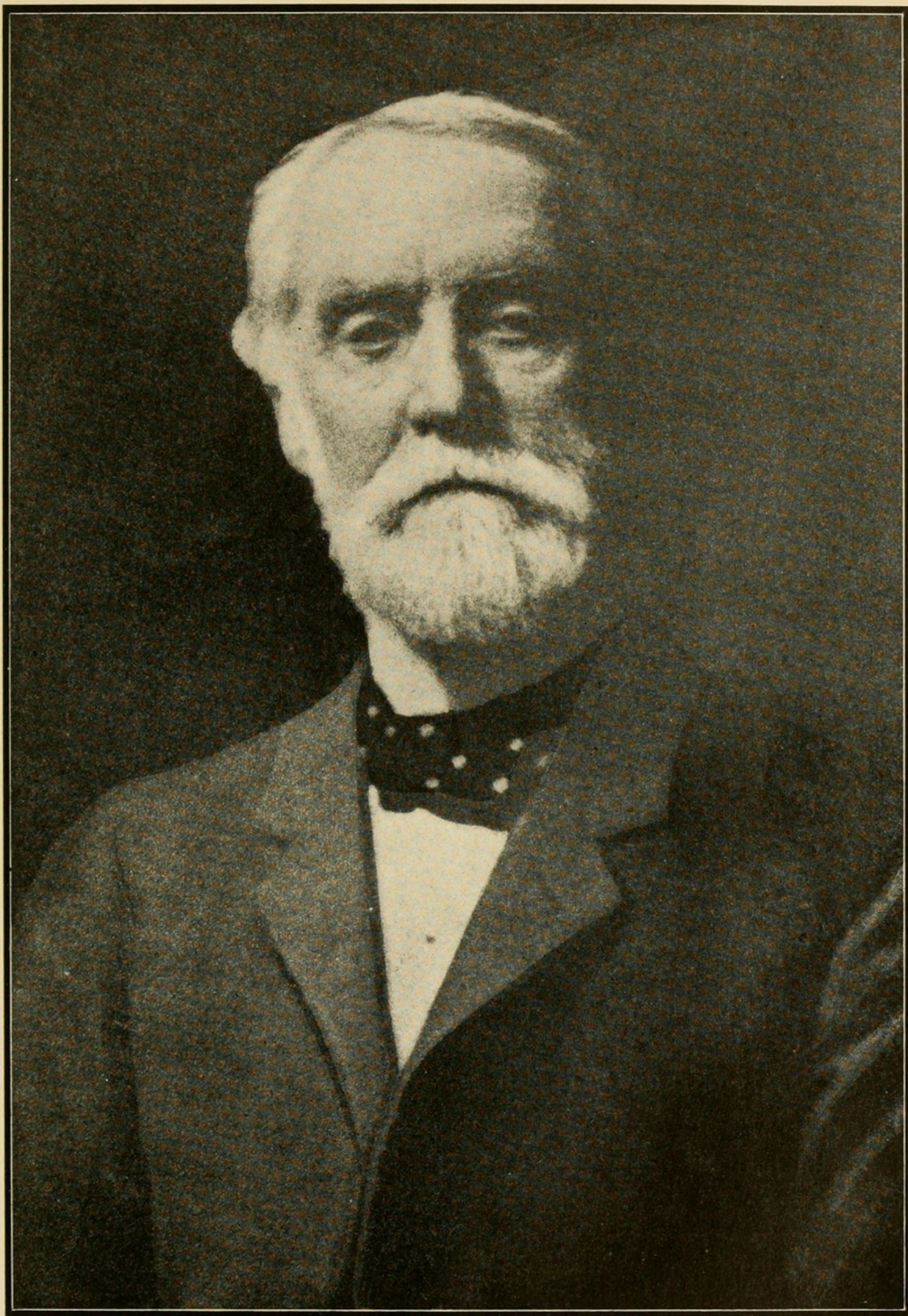
I had at first some difficulty in getting cheap redwood cases with common glass of very poor quality in which to place the more delicate specimens, but I felt that there was the foundation for a good ethnological museum if it could be properly housed and displayed, with such additions as were needed to fill *lacunæ*, and I undertook the not very interesting task. If it had not been for the full note books I had made in my previous visit to these islands in 1864-65, I could have done little in cataloguing the heterogeneous mass spread out on the temporary board tables; but there came another help in the acquisition of the Government Museum collections which contained many much needed specimens, although many were decayed and insect eaten owing to neglect or ignorance of museum methods.

I have mentioned that when I first heard of Mr. Bishop's proposed museum I had suggested the incorporation of this Government collection, but for some time there was considerable opposition on the part of the Government rather than on Mr. Bishop's part, when a chance remark of the Attorney-General, that he needed more room and that the visitors to the Museum disturbed his department, gave me the hint and I urged him to use all his great influence to secure the transfer of the collections to the new Kalihi building and thus putting at the disposal of the law department

the needed adjoining room. I was successful, and was superintending the packing of the specimens for removal when Captain Mist, secretary in the Foreign Office, came hurriedly in and told me that the "Charleston" was signalled with her flag at half-mast, and as Kalakaua was returning on her it was probable that he was dead. I at once went out and got all the help I could, engaged all the express carts to bring me packing cases, and before the end of that eventful day the whole collection was dumped on the floors of the new museum. A change of government might keep the museum in its old place for the present, and I would take no chances.

In those early days the interest of Mr. Bishop centred in the preservation and exhibition of the relics of Mrs. Bishop, and it was some time before I thought best to broach my plan for a general Polynesian museum. At first he did not take kindly to it, but at last consented to build Polynesian Hall, although he finally left the islands before the cases were placed in this first addition to the original edifice. In the meantime he had transferred me together with the building and its collections to a Board of Trustees, and I, finding that Dr. Alexander had plans for writing a more extensive history of the Hawaiian Islands than he had attempted in his brief history of these islands already published, withdrew in favor of one so much more competent, and devoted my time entirely to the installation of the Polynesian exhibits in the new hall and in the preparation of plans for a more extensive Hawaiian Hall, even then needed.

Beyond this I need not follow the history, but I must mention the last connection he had with this Museum when he had passed his ninety-third birthday. On April 14, 1915, I had taken a large photograph of Hawaiian Hall interior to send to him, and this he had framed, and he expressed his pleasure to me in the last note I had from his pen. In May, my secretary, Mr. Dean H. Lake, called on him at his residence in Berkeley, and Mr. Bishop took down the picture and asked Mr. Lake a number of questions as to



CHARLES REED BISHOP
Ninetieth Year

the specimens appearing in the view, showing a vivid interest in the Museum. Mr. Lake asked him: "What shall I tell Dr. Brigham of your health?" He said: "Tell him that I am well, but not very well." Two weeks after this the end came, June 7th, and later we gathered in the old Kawaiahao church at the impressive service over his ashes, and followed in the long procession to the Royal Vault in Nuuanu Valley where he had placed the remains of his wife, and there among the relics of the Kamehamehas his ashes repose, and the vault was permanently sealed. His earthly connection with the Museum he had founded and endowed ended, but his memory has gone over the scientific world where the publications of his museum are known, and will be cherished by the workers in the Museum, and the students who visit it. The people of Honolulu will not forget the benefactor in this and so many other generous gifts.¹

The year at the Museum has not fallen behind its predecessors in work accomplished and in public interest shown in its exhibits. In the latter part of June the Director was sent to represent this Museum at the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums held in San Francisco on the 6th-9th of July; and this he found fruitful in suggestions, pleasant acquaintances made, hospitable entertainments and visits to choice collections, and he availed himself of the opportunity to present our difficulties in obtaining alcohol for specimens, and on the increased postage on our publications, which under the new parcel postal rules cost more for postage to places in the United States than to Europe, the East Indies, Africa and Australia. All of which troubles were referred to suitable committees to present the same to Government officials in charge of such matters. The visit gave also an opportunity to see the expositions at San Diego and San Francisco; on

¹ It is probable that an extended notice of Mr. Bishop may later be issued by the Trustees in separate form; hence the brevity of this memorandum.

all of which matters the Director has reported to the Trustees, and his communications to the Association have been published in its Annual Report lately issued. These reunions of curators and workers in the different museums of the country give the best possible opportunities for exchange of ideas and mutual encouragement, and it is hoped that at some future time the Association may meet here: such was the wish, I believe, of the majority of the members of the Association gathered in San Francisco.

REPORT OF A TRIP TO SAN FRANCISCO AS DELEGATE REPRESENTING THE BISHOP MUSEUM AT THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS, JULY 6-9, 1915.

In rendering a report of my mission as your delegate to the San Francisco meeting of the American Association of Museums, I find it difficult to confine myself strictly to the doings of the four days of the meeting, there were so many interesting matters on the journey and during the days waiting for a steamer passage home; but I will, as briefly as possible, describe the meeting and its results.

I arrived from Vancouver late on July 4th, and although Monday was a holiday it was utilized by first calling to secure my passage home on the Sierra, and then visiting the California Academy of Sciences in its temporary rooms on Sansome Street, to obtain preliminary information of the coming meeting. It was my good fortune to find there Dr. Dickerson, who furnished me with a programme of the expected work, and then showed me the splendid collection of Galapagos secured by the Academy Expedition.

Tuesday morning we assembled in the hall of the Academy, and after the formal organization and reports, I was able to present our difficulties in regard to the duty on alcohol, and also our postal troubles. In both cases committees were appointed to consider the matter and bring it to the attention of the Federal Government.

A description of the new building of the Academy in Golden Gate Park, written by the Director, Dr. B. W. Evermann, then absent in the East, was read by Dr. Roy F. Dickerson. A little later in the day we inspected the single section of this one-storied building which was nearly ready for occupancy. At 1 p.m. we lunched in Golden Gate Park as guests of the City, and at two we visited the Museum of Anthropology of the University of California, at present in one of the buildings of the Affiliated Colleges near the park. This contains the extensive collections purchased by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst at a cost of over a million dollars, and presented to the University, which has at present no suitable building for its proper exhibition. In this vast archaeological collection are a few good specimens from Hawaii and other Pacific Ocean groups. In the lecture room we were comfortably seated, and there listened to a number of papers on museum subjects, among them an interesting one on an inexpensive temporary museum equipment, illustrated by the ingenious methods put in practice by Mr. E. W. Gifford in housing a vast collection for a few hundred dollars. Discussion also arose on the union of science and art in museums, and I was moved to make a rather lengthy address on the need of art in scientific museums. It was not until I saw the many yards of stenographic report writhing on the floor that I was aware of the time I had occupied, but judging by the frequent applause, it was not tedious to my audience.

Later in the afternoon we visited the Memorial Museum in the Park, and in that rather crowded building we enjoyed the description by Prof. George Barron of the "Pioneer Boom". In the evening at the San Francisco Institution of Art, Mr. Oliver P. Farrington gave the presidential address on "The Rise of Natural History Museums", and the Secretary, Mr. Paul M. Rea, spoke on "America's Oldest Museum", but I was too weary with the day's work to attend this interesting meeting.

On Wednesday, July 7, we met at 8:45 a. m. at the Bureau of Mining to take the Key Route to Oakland, and at ten we were at

the Oakland Public Museum. I was especially interested in this for I had been repeatedly consulted by the late Curator Mr. C. P. Wilcomb, and I have been regularly invited to attend public celebrations here. The installation is in a dwelling house not intended for a museum, but it has been very ingeniously adapted to a most pleasing exhibition of what should greatly interest and instruct the public. Especially attractive is the Colonial kitchen and rooms containing furniture and implements of our New England ancestors. I did not expect to see so much on the Pacific Coast or outside of Salem, Plymouth, or Mt. Vernon. A convenient lecture room has been added to the house in which, after an address of welcome, we listened to an interesting account, read by Mrs. D. W. de Veer, of Mr. Wilcomb's work in building up this most creditable museum. The Secretary spoke of the aims of the American Association of Museums, and following this came the election of officers for the ensuing year.

At 12:30 we were the guests of the City at luncheon in the fine new Oakland Hotel, where we were joined by Mr. Wm. H. Hall, formerly taxidermist in the Bishop Museum. After various speeches, cars were provided to take us to the Piedmont Art Gallery in a private park, and then on through an attractive country to the University of California in Berkeley, where we had an interesting inspection of museums and grounds and were treated to an exhibition of fire-making and arrow head chipping by a California Indian, Nishi. Our dinner was at the Faculty Club, famous for its hospitality.

At 7:30, in the Administration Building, we had several interesting papers, one by Prof. Homer R. Dill on "Building an Educational Museum as a Function of the University", and I, in response to a request, explained my views of the great educational value of museum work and how members of a staff could easily be trained in photography and drawing and more generally in the use of eye and hand. I claimed that a museum was not merely to interest and in some measure to educate visitors, but was, in fact, a great

training school for developing faculties of observation and execution to be applied to one or several departments. I explained that the members of the Bishop Museum staff were not, one a botanist, another an ethnologist, another a conchologist, but each was interested in the work of all and ready to help in collecting or preserving for all. If one is a more than usually skilful photographer or draughtsman he puts his activities in use in teaching or helping a colleague who had not acquired as much skill.

Prof. Janius Henderson gave us an illustrated account of "An Early Venture in Habitat Groups". In returning, we crossed the bay conscious of a well-filled day.

Thursday, July 8, we met at the Southern Pacific station to take the nine o'clock train for Palo Alto where automobiles in plenty were waiting to take us on the many pleasant drives through the city and about the University grounds, now greatly improved since the earthquake disaster. At noon we lunched as guests of the Leland Stanford Junior University, and at 1:30 we were in one of the lecture rooms of the museum where the President, Dr. J. C. Branner, gave us a most cordial address of welcome. Mr. H. C. Henderson gave an interesting and instructive account of the "Origin of Moving Pictures". Views shown of the museum immediately after the earthquake were especially instructive. We visited the chapel, which is still in the hands of restorers, but to my taste this building is too gorgeous and over-decorated to be conducive to religious mentality. I have several times visited this University, and rejoice in the great external improvement visible on every side.

On Friday, July 9, there was a business meeting at the Academy; in the afternoon a harbor excursion on the Spreckels's yacht; and in the evening, a reception by Mrs. A. B. Spreckels at her private museum, 2024 Vallejo Street, which I did not attend.

Leaving San Francisco that evening to pass the week-end with a nephew and niece of mine in San Gabriel, I arrived in Los Angeles the following morning, and there had delightful motor

rides through the orchards and by the residences of Pasadena and even to the base of the Sierra Madre mountains. We also visited the City Museum of Los Angeles where I especially desired to see the wonderful skeleton of *Elephas Imperator* which is so large that it makes the skeleton of a mammoth near by almost insignificant. This fine skeleton, together with the remains of the famous sabre-toothed tiger, was found in the asphalt beds and is very perfectly preserved although of a dark color from the preserving medium.

Monday I went to San Diego for the beautiful exhibition there. Apart from the very artistic arrangement of building and grounds, I was much attracted by the United States exhibit of "The History of Man", arranged by Ales Hrdlicka, showing the early skulls from *Pithecanthropos* up. It was, in many ways, the clearest exposition I had seen. There were also excellent casts of the monuments at Quirigua in Guatemala that I had photographed many years ago. Apart from the fruits, the exhibits were good, but neither exhaustive nor remarkable, but later, in viewing the San Francisco exhibition (which I had as yet only seen by night, illumined by the Fourth of July fireworks), I was grateful to the San Diego people for excluding many horrors and monstrosities from their grounds.

On my return to San Francisco I went early in the morning to the exhibition and walked on and on until five in the afternoon, with only a rest for luncheon. I repeated my visit on several days but did not make so long a tramp. The tanks of the United States Fish Commission were well stocked, well kept, and most interesting—a great contrast to the attempted exhibition of fish in the Hawaiian Building near by. In the Canadian Building was perhaps the most attractive exhibit, although the taxidermy of the specimens generally was not good. The Swedish Building had much to attract, and best of all a young gentleman who could give any reasonable information about his country and its exhibits. I never read so good an account of Sweden as was given, well illustrated, in its official catalogue.

I need not extend my description of this great exhibition, for most of you have seen it. I again visited the Museum of Anthropology in the Affiliated Colleges, where Mr. E. W. Gifford spent much time in showing me the treasures in his charge, and on which he lectures Sunday afternoons. By his invitation I met, that evening at a dinner at the Faculty Club, Drs. Waterman and Sapir, and also an old friend of mine, Dr. Setchel, Professor of Botany in the University of California.

I was greatly interested in the railroad up Tamalpais, a mountain that I had climbed fifty-one years ago. Few, alas, of the old redwoods remained, except in the wooded glen named in honor of my departed friend, John Muir.

Just before leaving San Francisco, Dr. B. W. Evermann returned from the East, and renewed his promise to come to this Museum at the earliest possible date.

Greatly refreshed by meeting many old and new friends and by the bracing coolness of the climate, I returned on the China, July 30th.

NEW STEEL STORAGE CASES.

When the Laboratory building was planned it was hoped that in addition to the fire-proof nature of the structure, cases could be found suitable for the protection of perishable specimens such as bird skins, kapa and mats, in this climate abounding in indefatigable indigenous and imported insect pests, but for some time none were found quite satisfactory. For birds especially, of which the Museum has a large and rare collection of the native avifauna, and some good representative specimens from other parts of the Pacific and its shores, this protection was very necessary. The Henshaw collection of Hawaiian birds is very fine, and many of the specimens collected for the Museum by A. Seale in the southeast Pacific and Solomon Islands are of value, and although the curatorship of ornithology has been vacant for some years the collection has been cared for, and this year steel cases have been

installed in the Laboratory that have, so far, given great satisfaction, and the birds have been placed therein.

The unit is of No. 16 enamelled steel 3x3x2 feet outside measurement. The doors open to the full width of the interior and fold back flat as shown in Fig. 4. The doors close on surface of prepared fabric and are secured by Jenks locks with bolts top and bottom. These cases are placed on wooden racks, light but

Falconidæ

Circus hudsonius

Buteo solitarius

Corvidæ

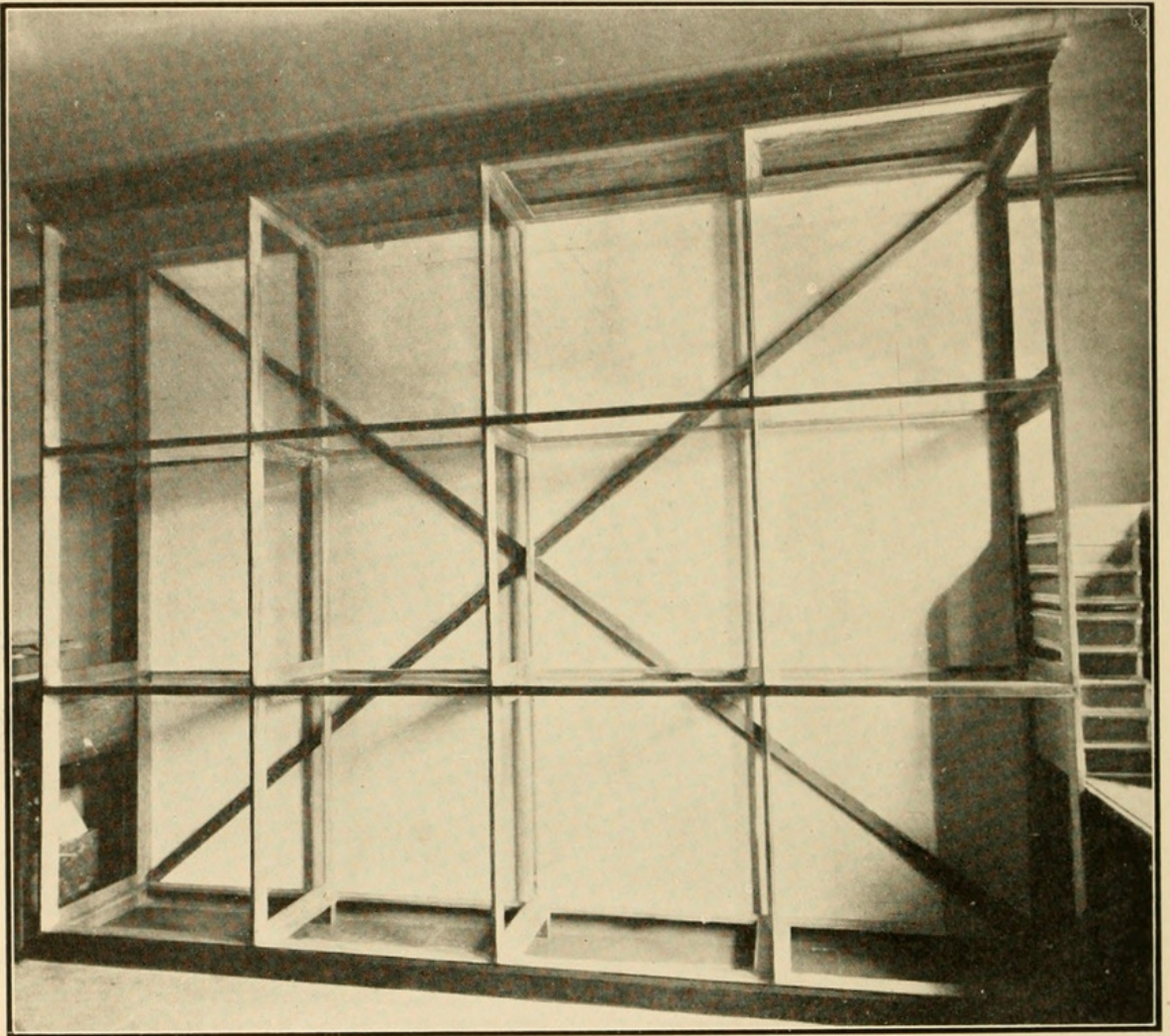
Corvus hawaiiensis

Heterorhynchus
xanthophrys

Corvus
hawaiiensis

exceedingly stiff and strong (Fig. 3), serving to keep the cases from contact with walls or floor and permitting removal of any unit without disturbing its neighbors. The trays are of the same metal in two sizes, supported on triangular runs 2.2 inches apart, welded to sides. For the single cases the dimensions are 22 x 32.7 inches with a depth of 1.7 inch; the smaller size trays for the double cases are 22 x 15.5 inches. The gauge of the larger trays is No. 20; of the smaller, No. 24. The double cases have a partition in the middle, each half with its own door. The bottoms of

the trays are perforated to permit the free circulation of gas in fumigation; each tray has a folding handle with label holder, and on the outside doors are similar but larger holders for the case number and contents (see labels in actual size above). The weight of the empty cases without specimens but with the full



3. RACK FOR STEEL STORAGE CASES.

content of trays is, single unit, 14 trays, 170 pounds; double unit, 28 trays, 210 pounds. To house the kapa specimens and such mounted bird specimens as should be kept in the dark, light shelves of redwood are found satisfactory. The insect cases are all of the double type, of the same exterior size, but the trays do not have perforations but interior rims covered with an upper surface of felt on which the glass cover rests.



4. VIEW OF STORAGE CASES IN BIRD ROOM.

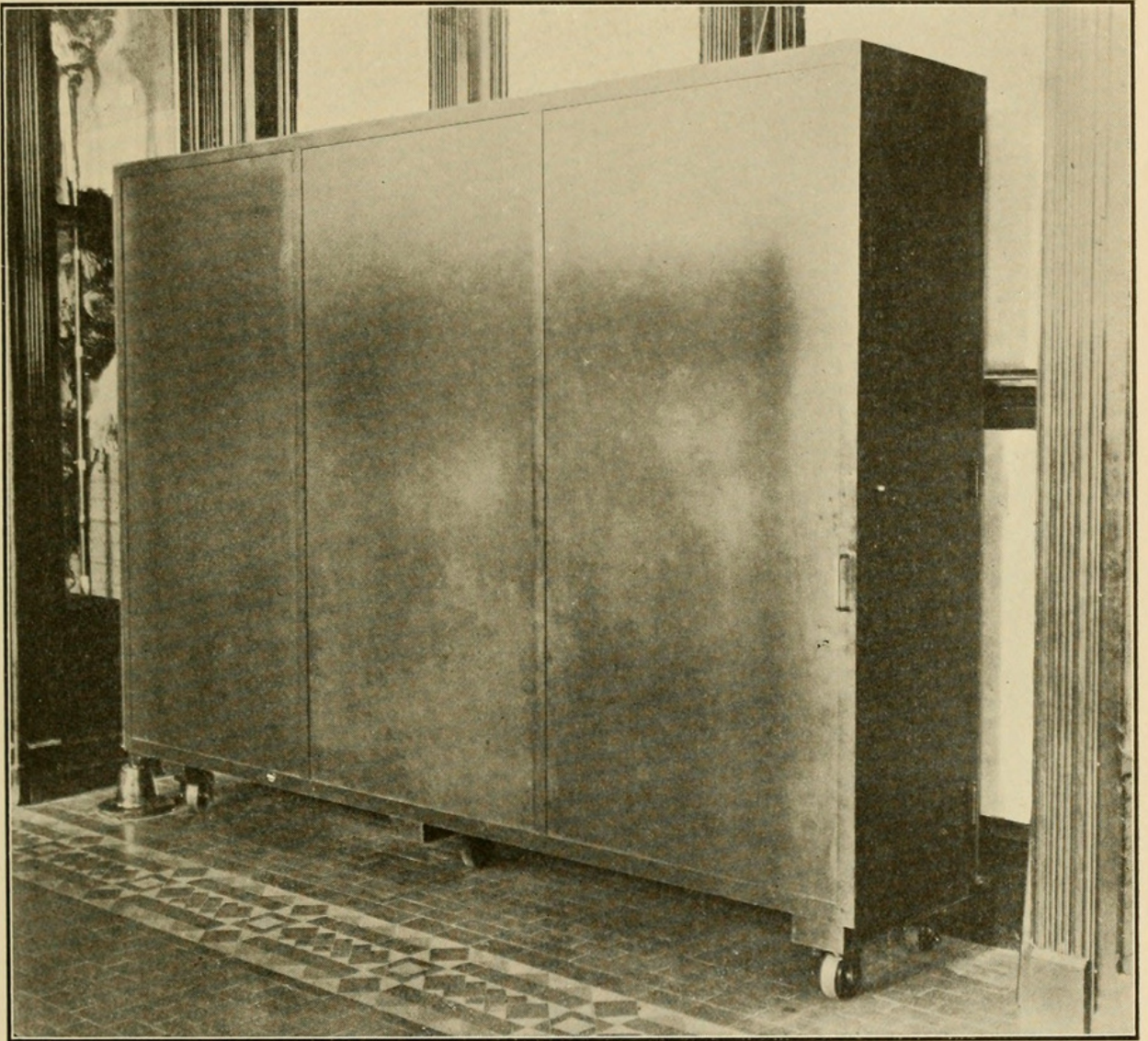
For placing or removing these heavy cases the very convenient hoisting apparatus of the Economy Engineering Company of Chicago has been found of great service, as one man can use it as a truck, or hoist 1000 pounds to a height of 7.7 feet, while the jointed uprights permit it to pass through a door 6.5 feet high or on an ordinary lift.

These steel cases were made by the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, N. Y., and as the feather cloaks—although kept in a room darkened as far as possible while still allowing vision when the visitor's eye became accustomed to the shade—were found to be fading perceptibly, this company was called upon to make a steel case according to the designs of the Director that would keep securely the choice cloaks and capes, while permitting an occasional exhibition. The case idea was suggested by a very good one in the Dresden Museum, but the construction for our own needs was quite different. It is well shown in Fig. 5. Its dimensions are, 10.5 feet in length, 7 feet in height, and 2 feet in depth. Ordinarily it stands against the wall quite out of the way, but at the left hand front corner is a pivot firmly planted in the masonry of the floor on which the whole case readily turns supported on wheels 8 inches from the floor. Within the end door are six frames covered with unbleached cotton cloth, which slide out freely, and when drawn out are supported on a movable trestle. To these frames on both sides are attached by a number of points the cloaks spread to their full extent, but supported in so many places, in all readily detachable, that little strain is brought upon the fabric (Figs. 6, 7).

The opening of the upper gallery of Hawaiian Hall in October made a transfer of the botanical exhibit, including the excellent casts of fruits indigenous to or grown in this Territory, possible, leaving needed room for the increasing series of fish casts. We had already placed in this gallery relics of the ancient chiefs and the thrones and more modern relics of Hawaiian royalty, and also some loan collections of Hawaiian matters. To these have been added temporarily collections of Australian and western Pacific islands for which no space remained in Polynesian Hall. All this

has proved attractive to visitors, and the publication of the new handbook to Hawaiian Hall, has made the entire hall accessible to those who depend on guide books.

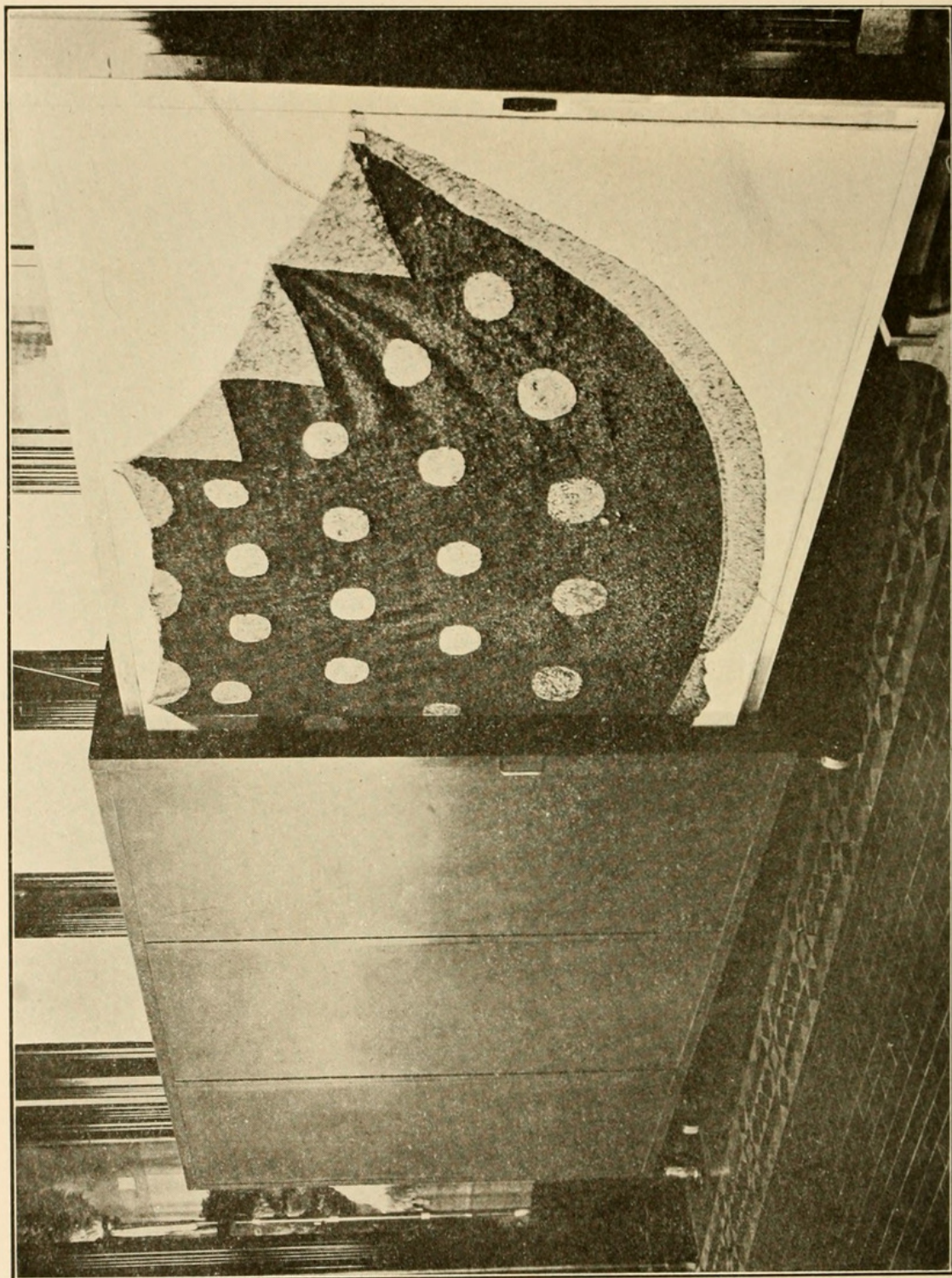
The installation of the steel storage cases on three sides of the room devoted to the birds has put that room in excellent



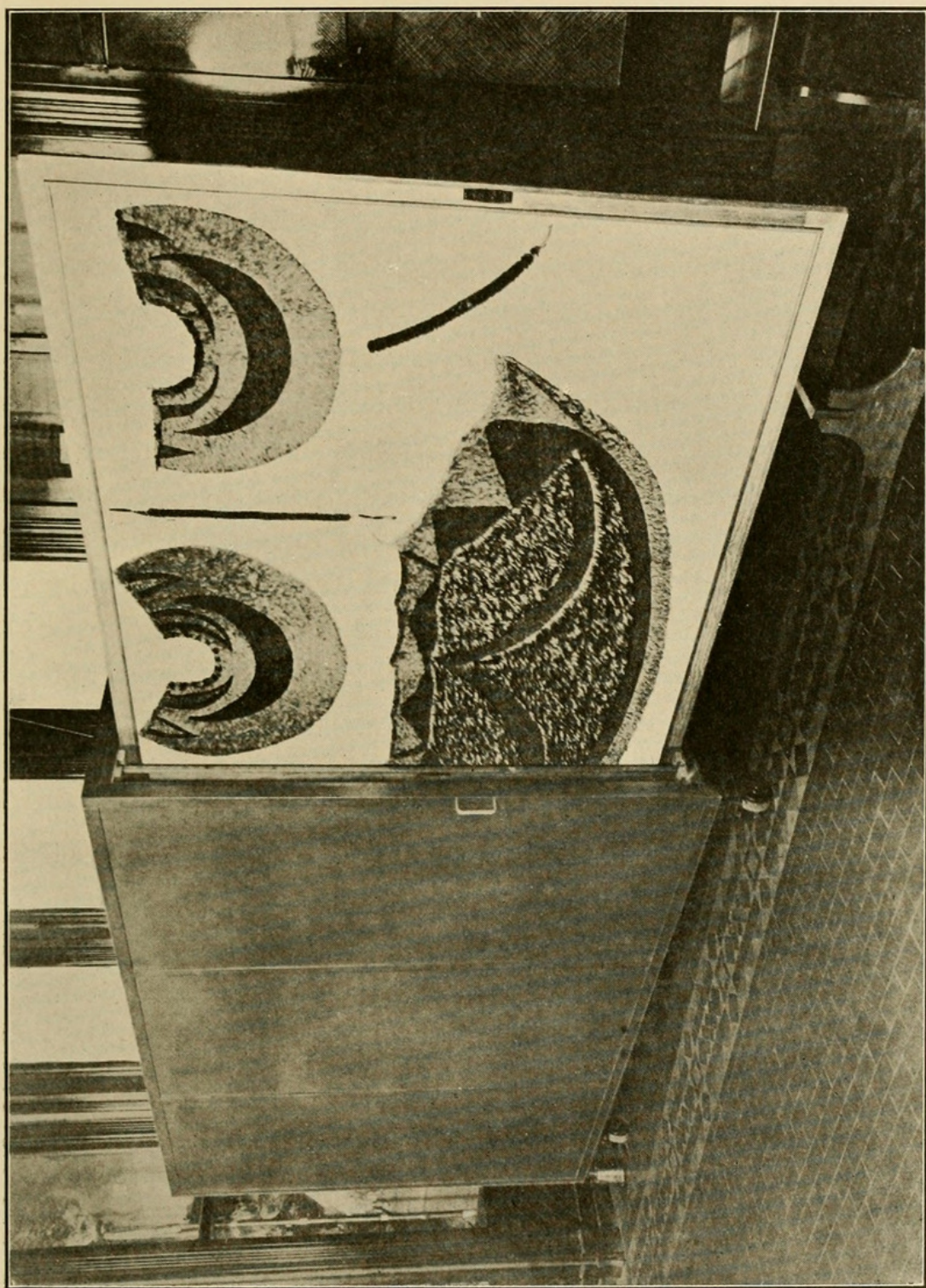
5. CASE FOR THE AHUULA.

order for work, and before long a complete directory of the location of every bird skin in the trays will be completed.

During the year the Fornander Papers, which have been entombed in boxes for many years since their purchase by Mr. Bishop, have at last had a happy resurrection. Mr. Thomas G. Thrum has been selected to edit these very valuable records of the



6. AHUULA CASE OPENED.



7. AHUULA CASE OPENED.

old Hawaiian folk-lore, and the results of his careful work will soon appear in the *Memoirs of the Museum*, of which they will form Volume IV. Perhaps no one could have been selected with more knowledge of the subject, or more genuine love of the subjects of which these papers treat. I believe scholars will owe a debt of gratitude to the Trustees of this Museum for publishing in this way the record of the thoughts of the old Hawaiians, as well as in the preceding volumes the story of their manual dexterity. In these days when the manufacture of old Hawaiian legends keeps pace with the fraudulent idol-making, which, as elsewhere, has been rife on these islands, it is well to preserve records collected by skilled hands and educated brains in the days of comparative primitive innocence.

Of our publications only the Director's Annual Report has been issued, but the printer has been kept busy with a large amount of labels and general work, and the printing of the Fornander papers of Hawaiian folk-lore has progressed so far in Mr. Thrum's editing the original Hawaiian, with translation and notes, that the first part will be issued in the spring of 1916.

Dr. Cooke has ready for the press another of his valuable papers on Hawaiian land shells which will be issued as part of the incomplete Volume III of the *Occasional Papers*, a volume devoted to conchology. Mr. Forbes has prepared, as will be seen later in this report, a description of new Hawaiian plants.

Mr. Stokes has spent a great amount of time and labor on an historical work that was left wholly without references to authorities and quotations.

Work has also been done on another supplement to the *Feather Work of the old Hawaiians*, as a result of considerable discoveries of material in Petrograd, Sydney and elsewhere, during the Director's recent journey to study museums.¹

Another year should add extensively to the published work of the Museum staff.

¹ *Occasional Papers*, Vol. V, 5. [138]

Much photographic work has been done during the year, putting our excellent facilities for that purpose to their full use by Mr. Dean H. Lake, assistant to the Director. His skill and good taste have done much not only for the illustration of the publications, but also for permanent illustrations for the Museum: his skill in coloring has also proved useful.

Mr. Thompson has added many fine specimens both to the collection of fish and also to the fruits. Our collection of eels, already large, was increased by nearly a dozen, and a number of sharks of the more uncommon species was captured and cast. Nearly eighty casts have been finished.

Mr. Reynolds has not only erected the rack work for the steel storage cases, but has made many racks or stands for specimens, frames for labels, notices and herbarium specimens, and has altered a number of cases to such an extent that they were really made over; he has also attended to the occasional repairs needed on our extensive buildings.

Now that the department of Exhibition has been separated from the general work of the staff, I cannot do better than quote the report to me of our very efficient Superintendent of Exhibitions, Mrs. Helen M. Helvie:

“The attendance of visitors to the Museum kept up very well during the summer, but fell away during the closing months of the year, partly on account of the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail steamers, and partly because many of the remaining steamers entered port on Wednesday when the Museum is closed to the public. Much satisfaction has been expressed by many appreciative tourists at the great number and variety of the exhibits, and general satisfaction has been expressed by all visitors at the opening of the second gallery of Hawaiian Hall, which event occurred October 1st. The number of visitors from Honolulu and the outlying districts, and from the other islands has been very good.

“During the year twenty-five classes from the Oahu schools visited the Museum, representing 685 persons. The interest of the school children in the exhibits is very gratifying, and the

order at all times is beyond criticism; and that statement may also be applied to visitors of every nationality.

“The new method of securing the felt covers on the rail cases in Hawaiian Hall galleries by means of a neat leather strap in the centre of each case is a great improvement. The new aluminum checks, and the checking system for hats, sticks and parcels have proved most satisfactory. Individual sanitary drinking cups have been installed and have been well patronized.”

Among distinguished visitors may be mentioned Demetrius Anthony Magula, Director of the Mint, Petrograd; Dr. Lyman C. Newell, Professor of Chemistry in Boston University; Dr. Th. Mortensen of Copenhagen, studying our echinoderms; August Busch, U. S. National Museum, Washington; Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, M.A., Allahabad, India; Dr. L. O. Howard of Washington; Dr. Wm. H. Welch, LL.D.; Dr. Simon Flexner and party, and Miss G. E. Benham.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

1915	Whites.	Hawaiians.	Portuguese.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Others.	Days open.	Average.	Totals.
January	652	91	72	189	299	24	22	60.4	1,327
February	937	184	162	88	140	50	21	74.4	1,561
March	754	112	64	81	164	27	22	54.7	1,202
April	628	80	49	73	178	80	22	49.1	1,088
May	664	144	47	47	172	34	21	52.8	1,108
June	562	100	57	60	214	14	20	50.4	1,007
July	703	340	83	104	250	21	22	68.3	1,501
August	729	86	58	106	172	17	22	53.1	1,168
September	531	127	51	96	264	33	21	52.5	1,102
October	631	109	43	60	170	4	22	46.3	1,017
November	602	106	25	41	120	20	21	43.1	914
December	712	55	25	53	127	18	21	47.1	990
Totals	8,105	1,534	736	998	2,270	342	257	54.5	13,985

Ethnology. I quote from the report to me of Mr. J. F. G. Stokes, the Curator:

“The number of specimens received during the year is satisfactory and well up to the average, but not as large as in the previous year.

“Through an anonymous friend of Mr. Henry Holmes the Museum has been presented with the Helms collections of ethnological and entomological material. The former portion, which concerns my department, consists of a remarkably fine series of Australian and Melanesian specimens, including a few from Micronesia and Polynesia. The main portion of the ethnological collection was gathered by Dr. Richard Helms in western and south Australia where he went as the naturalist of the Elder Exploring Expedition in 1892. It was described and illustrated in Dr. Helms' report on the anthropology of the expedition, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia, and is a valuable acquisition on this account. The majority of the other specimens are well authenticated and bear a locality label or an inscription naming the sources from which Dr. Helms received them. It is a good collection, and has been made with judgment, and the Museum is very grateful to Mr. Holmes' anonymous friend.

“Other friends, to the number of fifteen, gave tangible evidence of their interest, as may be seen in the lists appended. As before, when any of the curators have been in the field, they have gathered in all that they could that was of interest to the Museum, and we have all helped each other's department in this way. The specimens received during the year have been fairly numerous, but do not deserve special mention. No large collections have been purchased during the year. An average number of commoner specimens have been bought at the door, but the curio stores have not offered anything worth securing.

“Mr. Henriques has added forty-three specimens to his collection already on loan, the most important of which is the small breadfruit-wood surf board, found in the cave at Hookena with the sled described last year. The coconut scraper mentioned in the list was made from a large cone shell, and is the first Hawaiian specimen of the kind to be reported.

“Two trips were made in the field, and though not necessarily in connection with my department the trips yielded fruit in the

form of ethnological specimens. The first was for the purpose of securing fresh specimens of the Hawaiian rat, which, it was generally believed, was extinct. Altogether nine were secured in the flesh, with fragments of many skeletons, and all the material on hand, except two live rats, were sent to Dr. Witmer Stone, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, for description. Several petrels, crustaceans and lizards were secured at the same time. The second trip was mainly for the purpose of aiding Mr. T. G. Thrum in the completion of his list of Hawaiian heiau. Mr. Thrum's work has been of great value to us in our own heiau researches.

"Of other work, Dr. W. D. Alexander's unfinished manuscript of "A Critical History of the Hawaiian People" was handed to me for the insertion, if possible, of the names of the authorities quoted. It is highly probable that had Dr. Alexander lived to complete his work, these authorities would have been exactly quoted as a matter of course, and no one would be better able than the doctor. Several months were spent among the books of Dr. Alexander, the Historical Society and the Museum, and the manuscript put in the best possible order for publication. I will prepare an index after the work is in type. As authorized by the Trustees, I engaged Mr. Y. E. Tseu to continue the platting of the heiau from my measurements taken some years ago, and as the platting continues I am writing out the descriptions. The work is progressing, but not so rapidly as I expected, as the lapse of time has necessarily made it difficult to recollect detail."

Entomology. "The Helms collection of insects, purchased from the heirs of the late Dr. Richard Helms, arrived from Australia in June, 1915, and the work of the Honorary Curator since then has been devoted exclusively to it, cleaning and repinning specimens where necessary, repairing those that were broken in transit, and getting the whole in readiness for transferring to the Museum cabinets. The collection was contained in ninety-two insect boxes of several sizes, some of which are very undesirable for insect preservation, and the collection will be transferred to the new steel cabinets as soon as possible.

"All the chief orders of insects are represented in this collection, but by far the greater number of specimens belong to the

Coleoptera. An estimate of the number of specimens of this order is about 22,000, mostly Australian, but about 3000 are from New Zealand, and some also from other islands of the Pacific. Many are of bizarre forms and wonderful morphological structure, and the most beautiful colors and patterns. The families of beetles most abundantly represented are the Carabidæ, Scarabæidæ, Buprestidæ, Carambycidæ, Tenebrionidæ, Chrysomelidæ and Curculionidæ. Many of the specimens are labelled, but there are a good many undetermined species.

“Estimates of the other orders give about 500 specimens of Orthoptera, 1500 Hemiptera, 800 Lepidoptera, 1000 Diptera, 1300 Hymenoptera, and a few Neuroptera: altogether some 27,000 or more specimens. There is much unmounted material besides. There are many specimens of extreme interest to entomologists in all of the orders, and the collection will be of great value for reference when it is installed in the Museum cabinets and convenient for the use of the local entomologists. The Museum is exceedingly fortunate in securing this valuable collection from the Australian region, which is noted for its very peculiar insect fauna, and from which specimens are sought by museums the world over.”

The Director would only add that the excellent and voluntary work done by Mr. Otto H. Swezey is appreciated by Trustees and staff.

Botany. Quoting from the report of the Curator, Charles N. Forbes: “In addition to the usual routine work connected with the Herbarium, which has been much the same as reported on in previous years, an attempt has been made this year to add to the botanical exhibits. This was made possible with the opening of the second gallery in Hawaiian Hall. As a beginning a number of herbarium specimens have been mounted to illustrate the principal families and genera composing the indigenous Hawaiian flora. These have been placed in rail cases and wall frames. In most cases the commonest and most widely distributed species have been selected, but in certain instances rare species are shown to illustrate peculiar distribution or other points of interest connected with our flora. The labels have been written for the lay-

man, and point out briefly some of the interesting points connected with the particular plant and its related species; and in some cases this is supplemented with drawings illustrating the flowers when inconspicuous. To other specimens have been added casts of fruit made by Mr. J. W. Thompson. All of the botanical exhibits have been moved from the first to the second gallery in Hawaiian Hall.

“In addition to the short trips on this island, two longer trips were made to other islands of this group. The first was a trip to the island of Molokai as the guest of Mr. G. P. Cooke, the journey being made both ways in this gentleman's private launch. About two weeks were spent on the island, and plants collected from Keomumu to the western end. It was interesting to note the various changes which have taken place in the flora, since the previous visit in 1912. Perhaps one of the most interesting was the spread of two species of introduced *Atriplex*, one on the western end, the other in the kiawe belt near Kaunakakai. Especial thanks are due Mr. Cooke for his many kindnesses and aid to my department.

“The second long trip was to the island of Hawaii, primarily to continue investigations of the plant invasion on lava flows begun several years ago. For economical and other reasons these trips into regions new to me must cover all lines as much as possible; so a large number of plants were collected, and notes taken on the flora as a whole. While outfitting in Hilo, which was my base, several visits were made to surrounding regions, one especially pleasurable one being made with Mr. D. Thaanum, who very kindly explained how to collect land shells in the particular region.

“The terminal portion of the 1880-1881 lava flow is in Hilo, and on account of the much greater rainfall the vegetation on it is much more luxuriant than on the flows of known date on the dry or Kona side of this island. However, I find that the conclusions arrived at after a field study of the Kona flows, hold true in all important essentials for the flows on this side of the island. At the lower elevations on the Hilo side the place of *Polypodium pellucidum* is taken by *Nephrolepis exaltata*. The amount and luxuriance of vegetation is much greater, as was to be expected, plant societies already being established on the flow of 1880-1881.

So many factors have been suggested during the field and laboratory work on these flows, that it is hoped several more trips may be made before writing a general report. Now that I am personally acquainted with this part of Hawaii, an expensive guide will not be necessary, and this can more readily be done. The only way one can find the water holes is to take a guide, but otherwise I have generally found them wasters of time, money and patience.

"From Hilo my route led up through the central part of the island, the trail following the lava flow of 1855. Three camps were made along this trail as follows: Olaa flume, Hale Loulu and Hale Aloha. At the last the trail leaves the flow, and the next place at which a stop was made was the Shipman ranch at Puu Oo, which is on the slopes of Mauna Kea.

"This place made a convenient centre for exploring a very large portion of the highlands within a day's riding distance. From here the lava flows of 1843, 1899 and the upper portion of the 1855 flow were visited; a large portion of the Humuula Sheep Station, to as far east as territory previously covered, was visited; and through the kindness of Mr. W. A. Shipman, who lent horses especially for the trip, Mauna Kea was ascended to the summit. One night was spent at a station called Lau Maia, which is several miles north of Puu Oo. From here the source of the Wailuku River was visited. The rocky ravines had a most interesting flora, one specimen of "Ahinahina" *Argyroxiphium sandwicense*, or Silver Sword as it is called in Maui, measured nine feet in height; the leafy portion being three feet high, the remainder being the flowering panicle in full blossom.

"From Puu Oo the trail was taken across to Kilauea, stops of several days being made at Kipuka Ahiu, near the flow of 1880-1881; Kipuka Waiakea, not far from the flow of 1852; and at Palakea, visiting the flow of 1823 some distance above Keawe Wai; and finally at the Shipman ranch near Kilauea, from which place the 1880-1881 flow on this side of Mauna Loa was visited. The return to Hilo was by the regular route over the Government road. The disappearance of the native forest and the change of landscape along this road has been so great since my only other visit, which was made with Dr. Brigham in 1908, that old landmarks like Mr. Furneaux' house, were passed before being recognized.

"Of the large number of interesting plants observed or collected on this trip, perhaps the most remarkable was *Viola mauiensis* on the slopes of Mauna Loa. This species is known to occur on three of the islands, but always in open bogs or in swampy places; but here it was growing under the shade of Puu Keawe, *Cyathodes Tameiameiæ*, on a dry *aa* flow at about 7000 feet elevation.

"While the flora is very uniform, the scenery along the trail from Hilo to Puu Oo is most unusual. The river of black pahoe-hoe lava is a garden of small ohia trees, low shrubs, cyperaceæ and coarse ferns, dotted by hundreds of islands a few square yards to several acres in area, which bear dense woods of tall ohia, tree ferns, and other plants, and sometimes large Loulu palms, *Pritchardia* sp., which are often heard before seen, on account of the loud rattle and rubbing of their leaves in the wind. The lava river is bordered by dense virgin forest composed mostly of tall ohia and tree fern. While by no means all of these islands or kipukas could be visited in the time allowed for the trip, as far as observed their flora and fauna are very uniform. Apparently neither time nor isolation has been great enough to produce biological differences in these areas isolated by the lava flow.

"After the return to Hilo, Mr. L. A. Thurston very kindly took me over the Puna section of the Hilo railroad in a power car, allowing me to stop at various places along the route to see the vegetation. The lava flow of 1840 was visited, this being especially interesting as being the first *aa* flow of known date where higher plants are established. This is partly accounted for by the very large rainfall in this section, but this flow will need investigation in other places. This was an unusual eruption in many ways, and there is some indication that much of this slag was old lava borne on top of or mixed with the newer lava. At Kapoho we met Mr. Henry Lyman who took us over other parts of Puna in his automobile, so that I saw a much greater part of this region than I had intended this year.

"As on previous excursions a great deal of kindly help has been received from people whom I have been fortunate in meeting. Especial thanks for help in various ways are due Messrs. L. A. Thurston, W. A. Shipman, Luther Severance and Miss H. Severance, Messrs. C. J. Austin, R. T. Guard, Henry Lyman, D. Thaanum, H. Dent, W. S. Rycroft, A. W. Carter and Walter C. Shields.

"The following list shows the number of specimens received during the year. All except duplicates have been incorporated in the collection.

Rev. J. M. Lydgate, Kauai	2
Mr. G. C. Munro, Lanai	117
Mr. G. C. Munro, Maui	40
Dr. C. M. Cooke, Jr., Molokai	2
Dr. C. M. Cooke, Jr., Oahu	3
Mr. J. F. G. Stokes, Oahu	5
Dr. Wm. T. Brigham, Oahu	2
Mr. C. G. Lloyd (of Cincinnati, Ohio), Hawaii	1
Curator's collection, Oahu	377
Curator's collection, Molokai	329
Curator's collection, Hawaii	2100
Total number of specimens	2979

Pulmonata. From the report of Dr. C. M. Cooke, Jr., I quote:

"For the year 1915 your Curator can report further progress. Many of the 'lots' of fossil shells have been catalogued and not as many new 'lots' have been received. In getting this material sorted and catalogued the Curator has been forced, by lack of time, to place only a small portion of each of the 'lots' in the collection. In some of the deposits the shells are so thickly distributed in the earth that as many as eight hundred whole specimens have been found to be the average in a cubic inch of soil. What has remained (and by far the larger portion of the 'lots') is carefully labeled as to date, locality, and what catalogue numbers have been entered against the 'lot'. It is then stored in the laboratory. Additional specimens may be sorted out at some future date if needed for further study. Undoubtedly from six months to a year's time might be spent in completely sorting and cataloguing all specimens in these fossil 'lots', but most of this time could be spent to more advantage in other ways.

"Forty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight (41,888) specimens were catalogued during the year, being distributed over 2,518 catalogue numbers. The Curator collected 33,807 specimens. Mr. Forbes collected 3,197, and the remainder, 4,884, were gifts from friends of the Museum. Twenty-five thousand one hundred and twelve (25,112), of the specimens might properly be termed fossils.

"Besides short collection trips on Oahu, two visits were made to Molokai during February and March, and one to Maui. Those to Molokai were especially to study the fossil beds along the northern shore of the island and if possible to collect representative series from each of the beds. These occur along almost the whole northern coast line from Puukapele to the extreme northwestern point, a distance of about twelve miles as the crow flies. About two miles of coast line have not been visited up to the present time, and some of the localities will have to be searched over again as the recent heavy rains have undoubtedly uncovered new surfaces of the deposits.

"The trip to Maui was very successful from the collecting standpoint. Of fresh specimens, 7,793 were collected in about three weeks, and in addition 955 fossil shells.

"Three large series of shells came to the Museum from Hawaii during the year, collected by Messrs. Forbes, Thurston and Gouveia.

"A number of the fossil shells have to be specially prepared before they can be studied. Shells that are found in earth are boiled in a solution of Pear's soap and syringed. The result is a clean shell which in numerous instances shows the original color pattern. Specimens found in lime sand and earth deposits have to be carefully cleaned with dental tools before they are fit for study. The labor involved in preparing fit museum specimens of fossil material is usually much more than when the specimens are alive.

"Of the remarkable species turned in during the year I will only mention three or four. Mr. Thurston has discovered a new species of *Amastra* on the island of Hawaii, which is the largest species of this genus recorded from this island. He also obtained two living typical specimens of *Leptachatina tenuicostata* Pse., which, so far as I know, are the only typical living examples of this species taken since it was discovered by Pease.

"Mr. Forbes found a remarkable new species of *Sphyradium* and one of *Kaliella* on the island of Hawaii which are entirely unlike any other species from our islands.

"Mr. Thurston and Mr. Gouveia each found a fragment of a new species of *Amastra*. Both fragments agree rather closely and the species belongs to the group of *Amastra spherica*. The

species of this group are only known, at present, from the island of Kauai and Maui.

"A remarkable species of fossil *Endodonta* was found by your Curator on the Round Top road. In building the road a small pocket of fossil earth was uncovered by the workmen. This *Endodonta* is the only close relative of the extremely rare *Endodonta stellula* Gld. which is not at present represented in our collection.

"The manuscripts prepared by your Curator for the Manual of Conchology, dealing with *Auriculella*, *Elasmias*, *Tornatillina*, *Tornatillides* and *Tornatillaria*, have nearly all appeared during the year. The Memoir on *Endodonta* has received a good deal of attention during the year, and work on one of the groups has been completed. A shorter paper on new species of *Amastra* which have come to the Museum since Dr. Pilsbry's final publication is in preparation, and as soon as all new species have been catalogued will be finished.

"Mr. W. H. Hoogs, Jr., very kindly gave his collection of Hawaiian land shells to the Museum on November 9th. This collection, numbering about two thousand specimens, contains a number of interesting color forms of some of the *Tantulus* and near-by colonies. Gifts of shells have been catalogued from the following: Misses J. Kilbourne, A. and L. von Tempsky, A. T. Cooke and C. A. Cooke; Messrs A. F. Judd, L. A. Thurston, I. Spalding, A. Gouveia, J. S. Emerson, T. C. White, D. T. Fleming, P. Spalding, C. H. Cooke and G. P. Cooke; Masters D. R. and C. Penhallow, E. von Tempsky, M. Desnouee, H. and C. M. Cooke III."

The Museum Library. "The annual reports of the Librarian during the five years since the removal of the Library to the new wing having been lists of accessions only, some details in regard to the nature and progress of the work in this department of the Museum may be of interest.

"*Library Records and Cataloguing.* The records of the Library consist of two accession registers in book form—one for serials, received chiefly by exchange, the other for single books and pamphlets—and an alphabetical or dictionary card catalogue. A card catalogue is kept also of all publications sent to exchanges, and

the returned acknowledgment cards are filed. A set of Concilium Bibliographicum cards for zoology occupies two cabinets, additions coming in from Zurich at irregular intervals. Much time has been given to the Library card catalogue. Although no attempt has been made to rewrite the whole, many new cards have been inserted to replace those which were torn or illegible; guide cards have been prepared, and new accessions as received are furnished with author and subject cards, if needed. Much cross-indexing of important works relating to the Pacific has been and is being done. Some of the subjects chosen for this work are: 'Worship', 'Petroglyphs', 'Volcanoes, Hawaiian Islands', 'Birds, Hawaiian Islands', 'Birds, Australia', 'Russians in Hawaii', 'Burial Customs', 'Tatu'. The value of this work has been felt already and the continuation of it will be of the greatest advantage.

"Pamphlets. The classification and care of pamphlets is always a source of difficulty to a librarian. In this Library 'separates' and other papers are classified and placed in pasteboard pamphlet cases labeled with the general subject. A list of contents is pasted on the outside of all boxes containing papers likely to be called for by the members of the staff. By this means a pamphlet is found as easily as a book.

"Binding. Besides the repairing of torn pages or broken backs, there may be included here work on old volumes to make the material more available, such as the insertion of a table of contents, or pagination of a volume composed of several parts, each complete in itself. Our set of Pacific Voyages is being furnished with a list of the Pacific islands visited, inserted on the fly-leaf of the volume, and a list of illustrations is being placed in the folios of plates. The set of voyages, arranged in chronological order, has been labeled with author or commander's name, and in some cases also the name of the ship. As many of these old volumes are entitled simply 'Voyage round the World', or have no binder's title whatever, it is necessary to have some means of identification. Labels have been used very freely in all parts of the Library, especially on old books. This work has made the Library of much more value for reference purposes, although much more of a similar nature remains to be done.

"Incomplete Serials. Much progress has been made in completing serials published by museums and scientific societies. Ten important sets, each covering a long period of years, have been completed and large additions made to others. One of these, 'Nature', London, 1869 to date, has been completed in 1915; also our set of 'Reports of the Governor of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior.' Among the sets recently completed is the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Australia,' which the Curators of ethnology and entomology have found quite indispensable in connection with work on the Helms collection. Sixteen serials, several of them long ones, now lack from one to five volumes each. If these missing parts are ever obtained, it will probably be one or two at a time from various sources after much search of catalogues and correspondence.

"Some attention has been given to translation, chiefly detached passages from German authors, needed by members of the staff, but also business correspondence in regard to Museum matters. Some longer work, however, has been attempted including a lengthy article by Baessler on the aboriginal sacred enclosures of the Society Islands.

"A number of lists and compilations have been made for library use. For example, from the bibliographies of Jarves, Pease, Martin, Brigham, Griffin and others, of works relating to the Hawaiian Islands, a list has been made of all the Hawaiiana listed by them which it would be desirable to obtain for this Library. A German-English vocabulary of botanical terms with list of abbreviations used has been compiled, typewritten and bound in amateur fashion for the Herbarium, the carbon copy serving for the Library. A finding list has been made to the set of Pacific Voyages, giving names of authors and commanders, names of the ships by which the voyages are generally known, the date of the voyage, and also the section and shelf where the volumes are to be found. Two lists of duplicates have been made: one of Hawaiiana, the other of general scientific publications.

"An effort has been made to increase the number of exchanges, which in 1910 numbered 113. In response to our letters offering exchange of publications, many appreciative replies and some

very valuable sets of publications have been received, including several complete sets, and several that lacked a few volumes only. Several institutions requesting exchanges have been refused on the ground that their publications were not within the field of the museum work. During 1915 the following have been added to our exchange list: American Fern Society, University of the Philippines, National Academy of Science.

“The total number of names now on the exchange list is 133.

“The total number of accessions in the five years since the removal of the Library is approximately 2000 volumes, and about three times as many pamphlets and parts. There are at present on the shelves approximately 7300 volumes and several times as many pamphlets and parts.

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List of Accessions.

ETHNOLOGICAL.

By Gift.

Anonymous friend of Henry Holmes, Esq. (B 674-1094)

Basket for corals. Polynesian Islands.

Three boar tusks. South Pacific.

Three shell adzes. Caroline Islands.

Two necklets, three satchels, hat. Gilbert Islands.

Male festival dress, mat. Ellice Islands.

Kawa bowl and kawa. Samoa.

Necklet of yellow shells. Niuë.

Basket. Tonga.

Wooden figure. Easter Island.

Satchel, plaiting bark, wooden ornament, 5 adzes, grave marker. New Zealand.

Six spears, 2 male dresses, 3 belts, 2 carved baobab nuts, gum cement, 2 axes, 5 wooden bowls, 2 wooden dishes, 4 clubs, 3 womera, 8 billetta womera, 4 adze womera, fire-making outfit, 3 message sticks, hank of hair thread, lumbar plume, 3 head plumes, 18 spear heads, 3 feather ornaments, 2 fur ornaments, 3 fur belts, hair cord, 3 head ornaments, 2 nose sticks, 3 hair pins, 3 etchings on bark, 2 bark troughs (Fig. 8), bark sample, 4 specimens of bark fibre, awl, pituri, neekar, mooler, spindle, graver, spinifex gum, 6 shields, 3 breast ornaments (Fig. 11), 13 bull-roarers, basket. Western Australia.

Message stick, tooth necklet, 2 red necklets, knitted bag. Northern Territory.

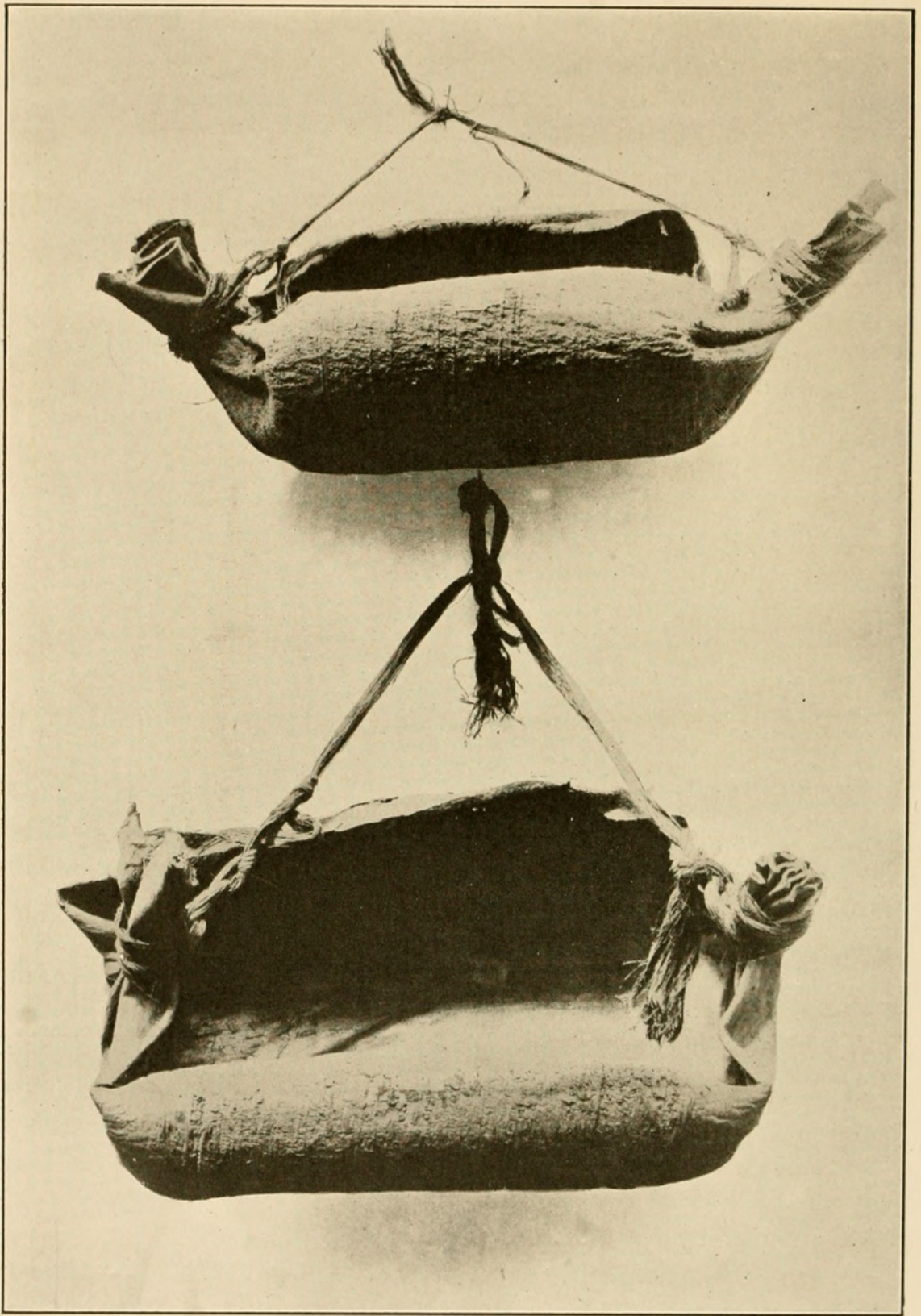
Hair and fur necklet. Central Australia.

Two clubs, adze club, adze womera, 2 spears. South Australia.

Two parrying shields, yechi, 4 clubs, 6 boomerangs, basket, axe handle, chisel, fire sticks, womera, scraper, 51 mill stones, 10 ceremonial stones (Fig. 10), 34 axes. New South Wales.

Sixaxes. Queensland.

Three axes. Victoria. [153]



8. BARK TROUGHS. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Five axes, pulverized bark, kitchenmidden shells. Australia.

Water carrier, hat, 3 lime boxes, 2 spatulas, combs, 10 cone-shell armlets, 5 fibre armlets, 2 knitted bags, fibre dress, 26 arrows, 4 bows, 3 spears, wooden figure, basket. New Guinea.

Five forehead discs (Fig. 12), basket, 35 shell arm rings. Bismarck Archipelago.

Sixty-five arrows, 5 bows, 2 nose sticks, 10 spears, axe model, canoe model, necklet, 2 armlets, fish-hook, chalk figure, 4 shell and tooth ornaments, 2 adzes, club, spear sheath. Solomon Islands.

Twelve arrows, 4 dancing clubs, basket. Santa Cruz Ids.

Two bows, yam knife, basket, pounder, drum. New Hebrides.

Basket. Canada.

Fly switch. South Africa.

Four swords and daggers with carved ivory sheaths. Japan.

Bruce Cartwright, Jr., Honolulu.

(B 1116)

Cannon ball. Oahu.

Geo. P. Cooke, Molokai.

(B 520-522)

Grindstone, adze, shell stopper. Molokai.

C. M. Cooke, III, Honolulu.

(B 1123)

Ulumaika, polishing stone. Oahu.

Mrs. C. N. Forbes, Honolulu.

(B 1102-1105)

Three coral files, ulumaika. Lanai.

Abraham Haili, Hawaii.

(B 524)

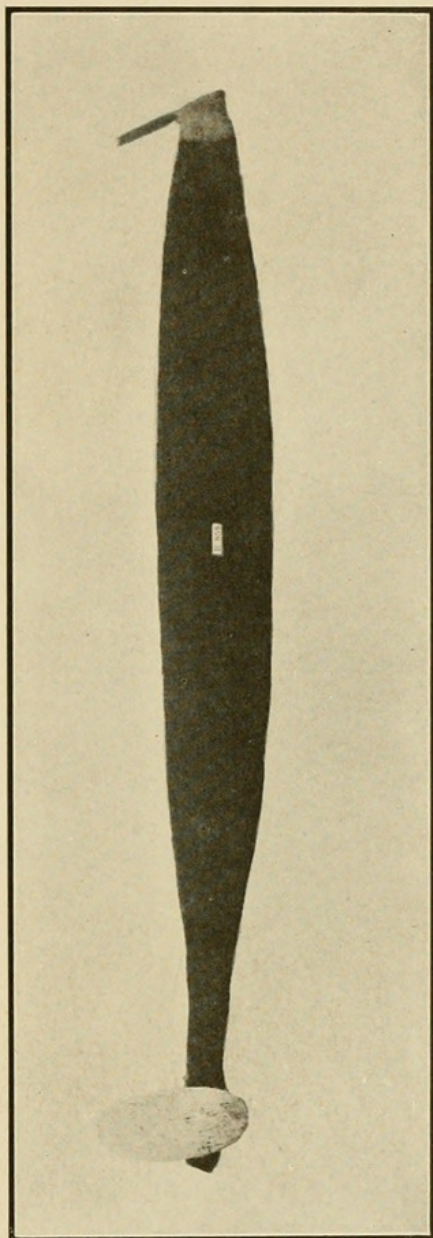
Adze. Hawaii.

F. Muir, Honolulu.

(B 468)

Musical instrument. Formosa.

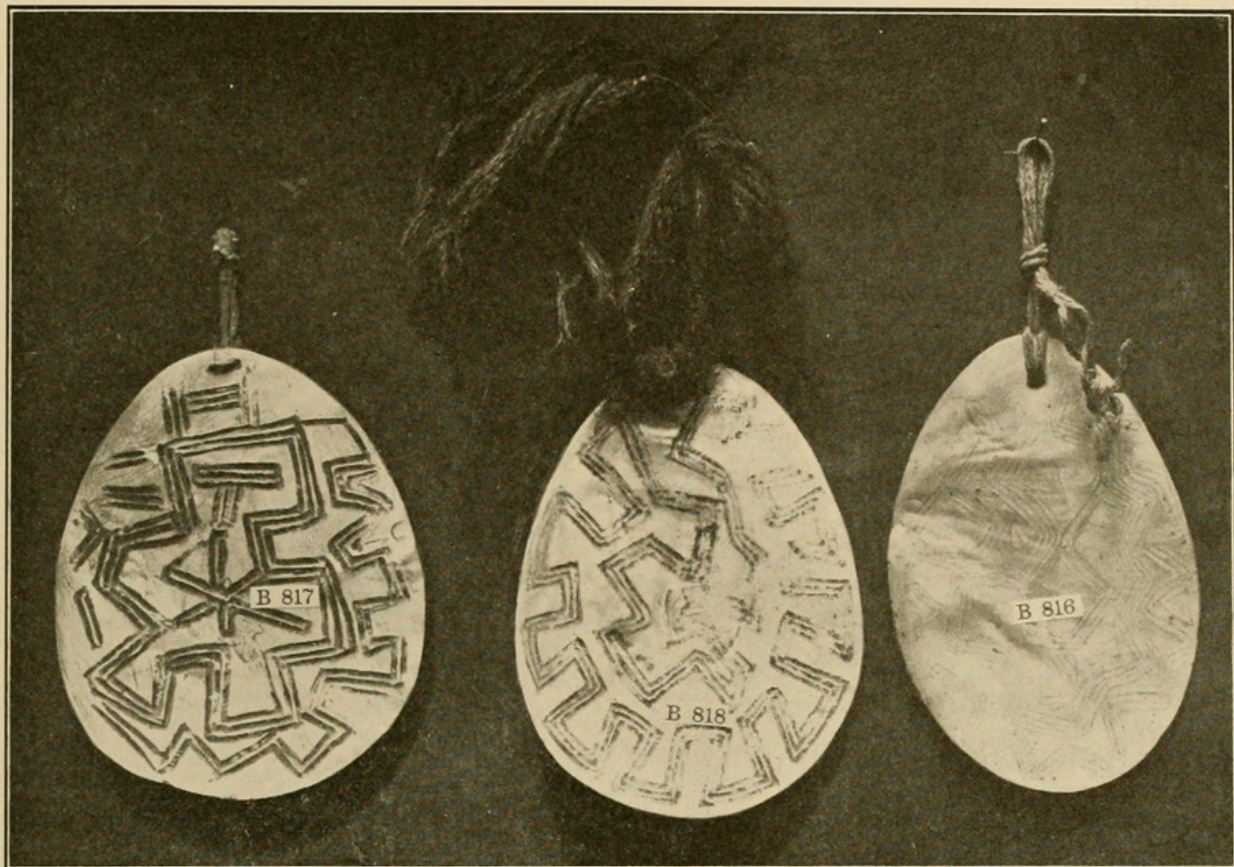
[155]



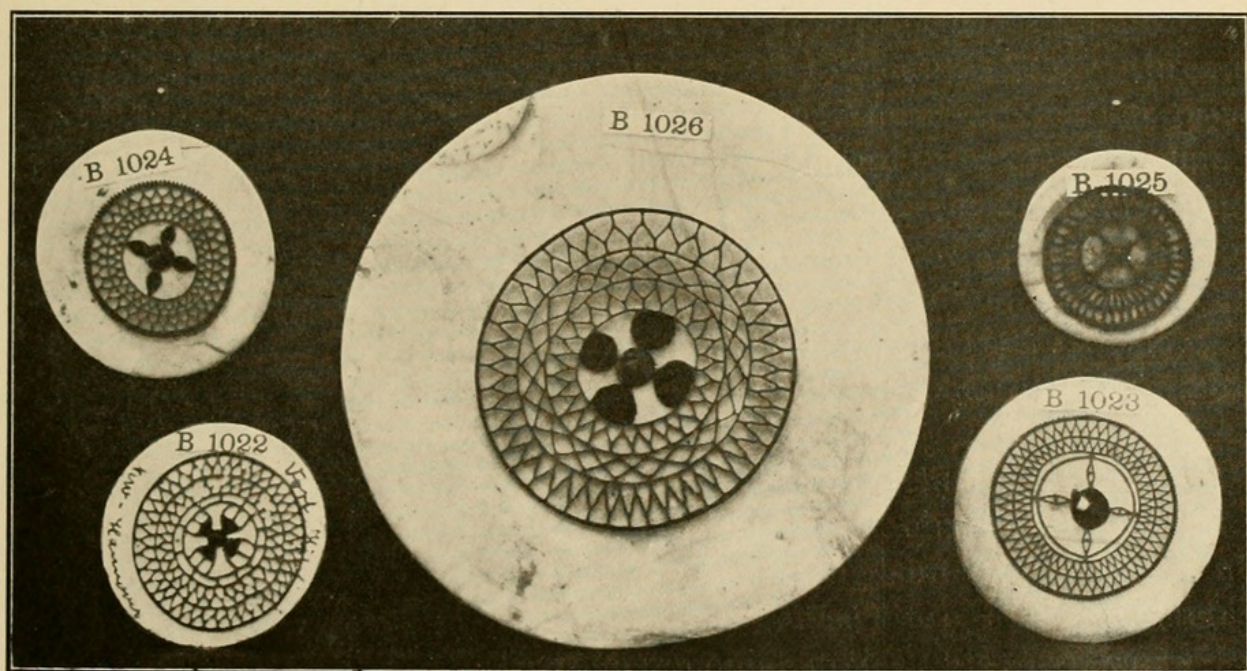
9. WOMERA. QUEENSLAND.



10. CEREMONIAL STONES. NEW SOUTH WALES.



II. BREAST ORNAMENTS. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



12. FOREHEAD ORNAMENTS. BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO.

- Ben C. Oliviera, Honolulu. (B 1120-1122)
 Stone sinker, polishing stone, ulumaika. Hawaii.
- H. B. Penhallow, Maui. (B 661)
 Stone phallus. Maui.
- Sydney Powers, Boston. (B 669-670)
 Polishing stone, artefact. Hawaii.
- Philip Spalding, Honolulu. (B 1125)
 Shell for squid hook. Oahu.
- Patrick Walsh, Honolulu. (B 1127)
 Stone mortar. Oahu.
- Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Honolulu. (B 671)
 Mat. Marshall Islands.
- G. P. Wilder, Honolulu. (B 467)
 Skull. Oahu.
- C. Montague Cooke, Jr., Honolulu. (B 466)
 Ulumaika. Hawaii.
- August Perry, Honolulu. (B 1106)
 Ulumaika. Oahu.

By Collection.

- C. Montague Cooke, Jr. (B 484-519, 523, 525-537, 662, 1126)
 Five adzes, 3 hammers, 7 shells for squid hooks, bracelet shell,
 22 shell beads, polishing stone, 2 coral files, 8 stone sinkers,
 3 ulumaika, 2 shell stoppers, boat spike. Molokai.
 Adze, 2 hammers, 7 shells for squid hooks, splitting stone,
 drill point, 2 ulumaika. Molokai.
 Pestle. Maui.
 Shell for squid hook. Oahu.
- C. N. Forbes. (B 1095-1101)
 Six adzes, kitchenmidden shells. Hawaii.
- J. F. G. Stokes. (B 651-658, 1107-1115, 1119)
 Skeleton, 5 sinkers, sling-stone, 3 shells for squid hooks,
 2 grindstones, 5 abrasive implements. Oahu.

By Purchase.

- Adze chip, 2 sinkers, pounder, 3 ulumaika. Oahu.
 (B 459-465)
- Three sling-stones, noa stone, 4 ulumaika, adze, polisher,
 shell trumpets. Oahu. (B 472-483)

- Adze, 3 ulumaika, 2 sling-stones. Oahu. (B 663-668)
Two ulumaika. Oahu. (B 672-673)
Adze, ulumaika. Oahu. (B 1117, 1118)
Poi board, poi pounder, kukui nut breaker. Hawaiian Ids.
(B 469-471)

By Loan.

- Edgar Henriques, Honolulu. (L 925-967)
Shell coconut scraper, niho palaoa of limestone, oloná board,
Niihau mat, awa mortar, 16 koko, hau rope, kahili handle tool,
2 walrus tusks, 3 gourd bowls, Chinese shell trumpet, 4 gourd
bottles, fish line gourd, gourd syringe, basket, bambu braid, oloná
net, coir net, surf board, shell trumpet, 2 kapa anvils. Hawaiian
Islands.
C. H. Dickey, Honolulu. (L 968)
Kapa dress. Hawaiian Islands.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

By Collection.

- John F. G. Stokes.
(O 4735-4740, 4741, M 9010-9013, 9016, 9017, 9018-9023, 9024)
Priofinus cuneatus, 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Anas wyvilliana, egg; Epimys
sp., 4 ♂, 3 ♀; ditto skeletons; Geograpsis crinipes, ♂ and ♀;
Bythynis grandimanus; Palæmon debilis; Lepidodactylus lugu-
bris, 2 specimens; Peropus mutilatus. Oahu.
Sinclair and Stokes.
Ablepharus boutonii, var. poecilopleurus, 5 specimens. Oahu.
C. M. Cooke, Jr. and III.
Lepidodactylus lugubris; Ablepharus boutonii, var. poecilo-
pleurus, 6 specimens. Oahu.
August Perry.
Hemidactylus garnotii. Oahu.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

[Received by exchange unless otherwise indicated.]

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Royal Society of South Australia. — Transactions and Pro-
ceedings, xxxviii. Also, xvi, 3 by purchase.

Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian
Branch). — Proceedings, xv. [159]

AUBURNDALE, MASSACHUSETTS.

American Fern Society.—American Fern Journal, i-iv; v, 1-4.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Johns Hopkins University.—University Circular, 1915, 1-8.

BARCELONA, SPAIN.

Real Academia de Ciencias y Artes.—Boletín, iii, 6.—Memorias, xi, 12-23.—Nomina del personal Academico, 1914-1915.

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.

University of California.—Publications: American archaeology and ethnology, x, title and index; xi, 3, 4.—Botany, v, 6-8; vi, 6-8.—Pathology, ii, 17.—Physiology, iv, 20, 21.—Zoology, xii, 4, 11, 12; xv, 1; xvi, 1.—Chronicle, xvii, 1-4. Also 8 miscellaneous papers.

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Bern Historisches Museum.—Jahresbericht, 1914.

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Boston Society of Natural History.—Proceedings, xxxv, 2.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—Transactions, 1914, part ii; 1915, part i. Given by Dr. Wm. T. Brigham.

Missionary Herald, xvii, xviii, xxii, xxv-xxviii, xxx-xli, xliii, xlv-xlix, li: purchased. Also xxii, xxiii, xxv, 1, lvi, lxix, lxxvi: given by Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Museum of Fine Arts.—Report, 1914.—Bulletin, xiii.

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BOULDER, COLORADO.

University of Colorado.—Bulletin, xiii, 4. Given by the University.

BREMEN, GERMANY.

Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein.—Abhandlungen, xxii, 2; xxiii, 1. Given by the Association.

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

Queensland Museum.—Memoirs, iii.

Royal Society of Queensland.—Proceedings, 1914; index to vols. i-xxv.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.—*Science Bulletin*, ii, 5.—*Brooklyn Museum Quarterly*, i, 4; ii, 1, 2.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires.—*Anales*, xxvi.—*Indices de los tomos*, i-xx, 1864-1911.

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Jardin Botanique.—*Bulletin*, xvii, xviii.—*Catalogus Herbarii*..... Batavia, 1914.

CALCUTTA, INDIA.

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Museum of Comparative Zoology.—*Bulletin*, lv, 4; lix, 1-8.—*Memoirs*, xxiv, 1, 3; xl, 9; xlii, text and plates.

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South African Museum.—*Annals*, ix, 4; xii, 2, 3; xiii, 4; xiv, 1; xv, 1, 2.—*Annual Report*, 1914.

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Cincinnati Museum Association.—*Annual Report*, 1913, 1914.—*Annual Exhibition of American Art*, 1915. Given by the Association.

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DRESDEN, GERMANY.

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DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.

Otago University Museum.—Annual Report, 1914. Given by the Curator.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Royal Society of Edinburgh.—Proceedings, xxxiv, 3; xxxv, 1 and 2.

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Petermanns Mitteilungen, current numbers. Purchased.

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Crossroads of the Pacific, ii, 36, 39. Given by Dr. Wm. T. Brigham.

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Hawaiian Mission Children's Society.—Annual Report, 1915. Given by Albert F. Judd, Esq.

Mid-Pacific Magazine, ix; x; xi, 1.

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Paradise of the Pacific, xxviii, 1915. Given by the Editor.

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LONDON, ENGLAND.

Hakluyt Society.—Publications, 2d series, xiv, xv, xxxii, xxxiii. Purchased.

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National Museum.—Memoirs, vi.

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Victorian Review, Nos. 44-46, 1883. Purchased.

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Missouri Botanical Garden.—Annals, i, 4, title, index; ii, 1-3.

Washington University.—Studies, series ii, part 11, no. 1. Given by the University.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

California Academy of Sciences.—Proceedings, 3d series.—Geology, ii, title, index.—Mathematics, i, title, index.—Zoology, iv, 4, 5, title, index.—Proceedings, 4th series, i, title, index; iii, title, index; iv, pp. 15-160; v, pp. 1-110.

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- Rouhaud, Hippolyte.—Les régions nouvelles. Paris, 1868.
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- Senfft, A.—Worterverzeichniss der Sprache der Marshall-Insulaner. Berlin, 1900.
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- Smythe, W. J. (Mrs.)—Ten months in the Fiji Islands. Oxford and London, 1864.
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- Wilkinson, Hugh.—Sunny lands and seas. London, 1883.
- Williamson, Robert W.—Ways of the South Sea savage. London, 1914.
- Wood, Harry O.—On the earthquakes of 1868 in Hawaii. San Francisco, 1914. (Separate.)

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY ACCESSIONS FOR 1915.

Volumes received by exchange.....	108
Volumes received by purchase	131
Volumes received by gift	15—254
Parts and pamphlets received by exchange	474
Parts and pamphlets received by purchase.....	137
Parts and pamphlets received by gift.....	101—712
Total.....	966

Engravings: View of Honolulu about 1858, purchased. Portrait of Kamehameha II (colored lithograph), purchased. Portrait of Kamamalu (colored lithograph), purchased.

Drawing.

Maps: Five purchased, 1 (map of Fiji) given by the Fiji Lands Department.

Photograph: Portrait of Alexander II of Russia. Given by C. Hedeman, Esq. [172]



Brigham, William Tufts. 1916. "Director's report for 1915." *Occasional Papers of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History* 6(3), 119–172.

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