

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS

OF THE

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

SHOWING

THE OPERATIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND CONDITION OF
THE INSTITUTION

FOR

THE YEAR 1877.

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even this is a Venetian pattern. Among many varieties of glass beads, the Wheeler Survey has the cornaline d'Aleppo from excavations near Santa Barbara, Cal. (Dos Pueblos, Big Bonanza), also another Venetian variety with the center black instead of white. Both kinds are used by the modern Utes. It deserves mention that Professor Henry has recently procured for the Smithsonian Institution a fine collection of Venetian beads for comparison in this branch of archæology.

COLORED BEAD DUG FROM A MOUND AT THE EXTREME NORTH END OF BLACK HAMMOCK, THREE MILES WEST OF MOSQUITO INLET, EASTERN COAST OF FLORIDA.

By A. M. HARRISON, *Assistant, Coast Survey.*

Imbedded in the roots near one of the skulls was found a small gold bead, and another larger one of such peculiar material and construction that a description of it will not be amiss. (See Fig. 1, in preceding article). It is cylindrical, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 inch in diameter through the center, and one-half inch across the hexagonal ends. When taken from the ground, parts of its surface had a peculiarly pearly or iridescent appearance, due to oxidation. Upon my return home I divided it lengthwise, and gave one-half in its original condition to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey; the other I had polished, and it is still in my possession. It is brilliantly colored around the middle by dark and light blue longitudinal bars, tapering toward the ends of the bead, which are deep red, each bar being defined by a dead white line. Running lengthwise through the center is a variegated cylinder of opaque and semi-transparent enamel, or glass, which has a single perforation. Obviously, a tube arranged in concentric layers of different colors was first made, then cut into sections at intervals, and each section ground to the present shape. It is beautifully tinted, and plainly the work of a skilled artisan.

SHELL-HEAPS AT THE MOUTH OF SAINT JOHN'S RIVER, FLORIDA.

By S. P. MAYBERRY, *Cape Elizabeth, Me.*

Fort George Island lies at the mouth of Saint John's River, Florida. It embraces 1,100 acres of high and dry "hammock" land, surrounded on three sides by 1,800 acres of marsh. On the remaining part is a sandy beach, which also extends along the mouth of the river four miles. The island is very nearly level and covered with a dense growth of many varieties of wood, among which are live and water oak, magnolia, hickory, cedar, and pine. Mount Cornelia is a hill of sand about one-half mile from the shore. It is estimated that there are forty acres covered with large piles of oyster-shells, while many acres are covered with