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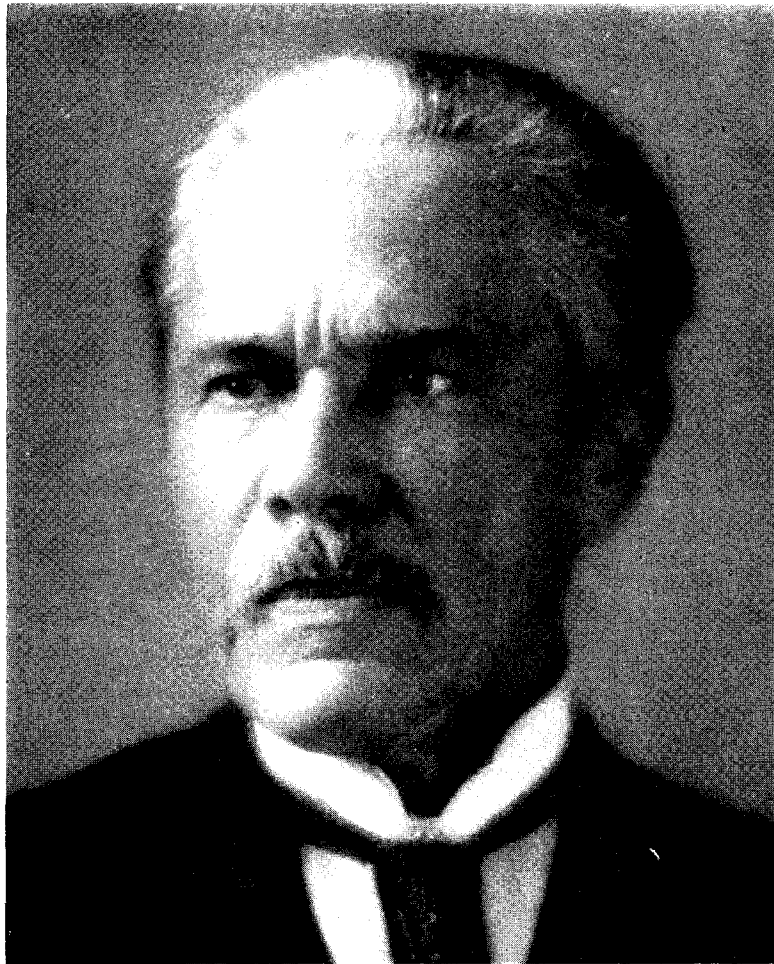
ALEŠ HRDLÍČKA

1869–1943

BY

ADOLPH H. SCHULTZ

PRESENTED TO THE ACADEMY AT THE AUTUMN MEETING, 1944



Alex. K. Adlić

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Aleš Hrdlička was born on March 29th, 1869 in the town of Humpolec in Bohemia where his parents and grandparents on both sides had been born and reared. The paternal grandfather was by profession a cloth-maker. Maximilian Hrdlička, the father of Aleš, was a cabinet-maker. He married Karolina Wagner, the daughter of a cabinet-maker, in 1870 and they had five sons and two daughters, Aleš being the first-born.

Aleš entered the local school in his seventh year and passed to the public highschool in his twelfth. Soon afterwards (1882) he emigrated with his father to America to found a new home in New York to which the other members of the family followed later. For the next six years Aleš worked in a cigar factory and attended nightschool. At the age of nineteen he contracted typhoid fever and was attended during his long illness by Doctor M. Rosenbleuth, a former rabbi who took a great interest in his young patient and urged him to obtain a medical education. As a trustee of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, Dr. Rosenbleuth gained Aleš' admittance to this institution and also acted as his preceptor. From this school Aleš graduated in 1892 with the highest grades in his class. Immediately he began to practice medicine and quickly became physician to several organizations on the East Side. At this time he also enrolled as a student in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, attending classes and clinics in the daytime and taking care of his practice largely at night. In 1894 he graduated from this Homeopathic College, again leading his class, and shortly thereafter passed a State Board examination (Allopathic) in Baltimore, intending to apply for a position in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. At this time,

¹The writer is indebted to Dr. T. D. Stewart, the successor of Dr. Hrdlička at the U. S. National Museum, for much of the information contained in this biography and, particularly, for having completed the accompanying bibliography. The latter had already been collected to 1939 in a paper by Dr. Stewart which had appeared in the American Journal of Physical Anthropology, volume 26, 1940.

however, he was offered an internship at the new State Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, New York, which he accepted. Hrdlička's anthropometric interests can be traced to this decisive stage of his development. In one of his earliest publications, dated 1895, he had already introduced bodily measurements on one thousand individuals, grouped according to sex and form of insanity.

In 1895 Hrdlička was offered the position of Associate in Anthropology at the newly organized Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospitals. This appointment he accepted with the condition that he be permitted first to visit European laboratories to become better acquainted with certain fields of science. At his own expense he went to Paris early in 1896 and for four months he studied anthropology under Manouvrier, physiology under Bouchard and medico-legal subjects under Brouardel, besides attending clinics at various hospitals. He also travelled to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, and England to inspect medical and anthropological institutions. In September of 1896 he returned to New York to begin his work at the Pathological Institute. This is also the date of his marriage to Marie Strickler Dieudonnee, a young French woman who had earlier attended some of his lectures. With her he had a happy and devoted, though childless, married life until her death in 1918. In 1920 he married Mina Mansfield, who survives him.

Undoubtedly influenced by his recent European contacts, Hrdlička developed in his new position at the Pathological Institute an ambitious program for detailed bodily measurements in large series of inmates of state institutions and for the systematic collection of human skeletons and autopsy material. Through his energetic efforts and with the aid of collaborators, he had specially trained, records rapidly accumulated, especially those appertaining to the body form of largely abnormal individuals. These data, unfortunately, were later lost through fire. As early as 1897 Hrdlička began to realize the lack of adequate comparable data on the body build of normal persons and the great need of such information. The subsequent search

for opportunities to collect accurate records on the proportions of the outer body and the skeleton of normal man became a great influence in his career. Professor G. S. Huntington had started a collection of human skeletons at the anatomy department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York which at that time was unique in this country. Hrdlička not only studied this material in detail, but assisted in augmenting it and began in 1898 to use it as a standard for his later comparisons with skeletons of other races. In the latter year he received an invitation to accompany Carl Lumholtz to Mexico to be in charge of medical and anthropometric work among the Indians to be studied on that expedition and in order to have an opportunity to investigate a "normal" population. This was Hrdlička's initiation into field-work and the first of his many later trips for the collection of material and data appertaining to the races of man. Upon his return from Mexico in 1899 he resigned from the Pathological Institute, which was having great administrative and financial difficulties, and accepted an offer to carry on his work in medical and physical anthropology on expeditions for the American Museum of Natural History under the general direction of Professor F. W. Putnam. Thus, until 1902, he visited yearly the Indians of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico and managed to issue an already very imposing list of publications, dealing now chiefly with anatomical and anthropological observations. During this period Hrdlička had become acquainted with Professor W. H. Holmes, then head curator of anthropology in the National Museum at Washington and soon after chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology. In those days all human skeletal material received by the Smithsonian Institution was stored in the Army Medical Museum, where it could not be adequately cared for nor readily studied. To Professor Holmes and others it seemed most desirable to transfer these collections to the National Museum and to place an expert in charge of them. In the spring of 1903 there was established at the National Museum a division of physical anthropology and on May 1st of that year Hrdlička was appointed "Assistant Curator in Charge" of this new section which

then occupied a small space in one of the galleries of the old Museum building. With Hrdlička's prodigious energy and rare talents for collecting and utilizing new material his division developed at a rapid rate and in 1910 he was advanced to a full curatorship. The history of the first forty years of this division, which to-day is one of the world's few great collections and laboratories of physical anthropology, represents the life-work of Aleš Hrdlička.

In 1905 Hrdlička resumed his field-work on the Indians of the Southwest and Mexico and the following year visited Florida to examine the newly-found remains of supposedly ancient man. In 1909 he was called to Egypt to investigate and collect the numerous skeletons in an early Egyptian cemetery. He used this opportunity also for measuring the predynastic remains, stored in Cairo, and a series of living natives at the Kharga Oasis. On his return he visited Turkey, Greece, Hungary, Russia, and other European countries to become acquainted with the types of humanity to be found there. In 1910 Hrdlička travelled in South American countries, attending the International Congress of Americanists in Buenos Aires and Mexico City, examining remains of alleged ancient man in Argentina, and collecting well over 3000 skulls of Indians in Peru, activities which, as always, led to a large number of publications. In 1912 he was requested to prepare an exhibit in physical anthropology for the Panama-California Exposition, to be held in San Diego in 1915, a commission which was accompanied by a very substantial grant of money. In this way he was enabled to organize a series of expeditions for the collection of new material and data. He himself went by way of Europe to Siberia and Mongolia in 1912, using this opportunity also for a thorough examination of sites and remains of ancient man in the Old World. In 1913 Hrdlička made his second trip to Peru and in 1916 to Florida, again collecting new material and information on American aboriginals. During all these years he persisted in measuring samples of the white population of the United States, limiting his selection to individuals whose ancestors on both sides had been born in the United States for at least two generations.

This enormous undertaking, comprising complete records on nearly a thousand individuals, resulted finally (1925) in his book *The Old Americans*, which supplies standard measurements for normal whites and thus forms a basis for comparative work.

In 1920 Hrdlička accepted an invitation by the Rockefeller Foundation to give a series of lectures at the Peking Union Medical College. Thus he was enabled to visit Hawaii, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, and northern China, countries teeming with anthropological interest. In 1922 he went to Rio de Janeiro as chairman of the American delegation to the International Congress of Americanists, after which he travelled extensively in Europe to study the latest discoveries of early man. The following year he returned to Europe as director of the American School of Prehistoric Studies, in which capacity he could re-examine a great many of the important finds of fossil man. During the greater part of 1925 he visited India, Ceylon, Java, Australia, South Africa, and Europe, collecting data on the skulls of Negroes, Australian aborigines and the extinct Tasmanians. He also investigated the site of the find of Rhodesian man.

In 1926 Hrdlička began his anthropological surveys in Alaska, which became his foremost interest for the remainder of his life. The series of his many trips to the far North was interrupted in 1927 by an invitation to deliver the Huxley Memorial Lecture before the Royal Anthropological Society of Great Britain. On this occasion he again visited various countries on the European continent to complete preparations for his comprehensive work on *The Skeletal Remains of Early Man*. Between 1929 and 1938 Hrdlička went for nine summers to Alaskan rivers, the Aleutian Islands and Kodiak and Commander Islands. He measured the living Aleutians, Indians and Eskimos encountered and excavated and collected enormous skeletal series of these races. Among the inhabitants he became known as the "skull doctor" and he readily gained local cooperation in most cases. With these pioneering activities he successfully developed his broad thesis of the Asiatic origin of the American aborigines. For further support of the latter sound view he had long planned

a special trip to Siberia. In 1939, at the age of seventy years, he was finally enabled to realize this culminating chapter of his great program. Upon reaching London in April he suffered an attack of coronary thrombosis from which he made a remarkable recovery, whereupon he delivered two lectures and examined the ancient human remains from Palestine at the Royal College of Surgeons. Later that year he courageously continued his trip to Russia and even to Siberia. He visited all important museums where he measured large series of skulls of many Siberian tribes and investigated newly unearthed remains of a Neanderthal child as well as many neolithic skulls in various collections. This was the last of Hrdlička's many trips to nearly all parts of the world. His remaining years he spent in Washington in the midst of his enormous collections, fully occupied with recording and publishing experiences and observations from a lifetime filled with ceaseless work. Early in 1943, feeling perfectly strong again, he began plans for a trip to the highland Maya of Guatemala, but late in August he became ill. On September 5th, 1943, when in his 75th year, he died of a heart attack at his home in Washington.

The growth of physical anthropology during the past half century and, particularly, its rise in the United States has greatly benefited by the labors of Aleš Hrdlička. He has published a larger number of contributions to this science than has anyone else. He lived for his chosen field to which he gave all of his time and exceptional energy. His work was his hobby and his only and absorbing ambition was to advance the young science of physical anthropology. This he did accomplish admirably and in many ways. He not only added constantly to the stock of our knowledge with the great mass of his publications, but created one of the world's largest collections of research material for physical anthropology, containing at his death well over 15,000 human skulls or skeletons besides large series of other specimens. He improved and helped to unify the methods of investigation and promoted directly and indirectly the needed clarification of the aims and scope of physical anthropology. Last, but not least, he founded and managed a special journal

and organized, and for some years presided over, a society of physical anthropologists, thus vitally helping and stimulating his fellow scientists in this country.

Hrdlička's outstanding and lasting contributions to anthropological knowledge are centered around his following three general interests: 1. The detailed investigation and tabulation of the ranges of normal variations in features of the outer body, the skeleton and the teeth among the different races of man, in the two sexes and, to a lesser extent, at different ages. 2. The collection and publication of reliable and adequate data on the somatic characters of the three large divisions of mankind in America, White, Indian-Eskimo and Negro, to provide basic standards for comparisons. 3. The compilation of precise information on all discoveries attributed to early man and critical examination of all evidence of the real nature and antiquity of these findings. The publications belonging to these main categories are all in close accord with Hrdlička's definition and interpretation of physical anthropology as "the study of man's variation" (*Physical Anthropology: Its Scope and Aims*. 1918). In this work he concerned himself properly and exclusively with the primary question: *What* are the variations of man? He left the secondary, though more fascinating, questions, beginning with *how* and *why*, to his successors. As readily seen by the accompanying bibliography, Hrdlička's creative activities embraced a great variety of additional interests which appear to be of lesser magnitude only against the background of his main professional program. Thus he wrote repeatedly on the history of physical anthropology, especially that of America. He paid much attention to some physiological conditions in, particularly, Indians and Eskimos. Anthropometric techniques he discussed in numerous articles and in a book which appeared in two editions. He observed the quadrupedal mode of locomotion in children and published many detailed accounts thereof. He recorded metrically the body build of eminent scientists. Many of his articles deal in part or wholly with ethnological and archaeological objects. Observations on skeletal material of non-human primates play an extensive role in a considerable

number of his publications. This enumeration is quite incomplete, but suffices to indicate the wide range of Hrdlička's scientific interests and the diversity of his studies. As an author he contributed much to the popularization of his science and wrote many non-technical and generalizing articles on man's evolution, human races, racial migrations, the relations between anthropology and other sciences, etc.

When Hrdlička began his full-time work in physical anthropology this science could boast of comparatively few sound observations and facts, derived from really representative series, but of many theories often advanced by inexperienced outsiders. Hrdlička quickly sensed the crying need for far more facts and he seems to have acquired a healthy aversion to unsupported hypotheses and rash speculation. His publications, with few exceptions, are of a purely descriptive nature; indeed, a large share consists of little besides tabulations and catalogues of new data. This was precisely what was most useful during that recent epoch in the history of his still young science and has gone far in helping to lay a solid foundation, on which to build in days to come. In his later years he gradually permitted himself to draw more extensive deductions than in his earlier studies which mostly contain very scanty conclusions. His attitude, when at the height of his career, is indicated by the following quotation from the introduction to his volume of collected data on *The Skeletal Remains of Early Man*: "The accounts to be given are intended to be fairly impersonal. There will be no theory to defend, no side to be taken in any controversy, though there may be suggestions where justified by the general acquaintance with the field and perhaps by the better perspective of one who is not involved in any individual finds or opinions."

In regard to his own conclusions Hrdlička seems to have been rarely plagued by doubts. As he was always loyal to his friends so was he loyal to his own ideas. Painstaking and often hesitant in reaching deductions, he would elaborate them on later occasions, but never contradict them. Thus, once having become convinced that man's arrival in America was of comparatively

recent date, he steadfastly clung to and passionately fought for this conclusion to the end of his life, even in view of evidence demanding a reconsideration of the problem of the antiquity of man in the New World.

Hrdlička was largely a self-taught anthropologist and it is remarkable that he succeeded in learning so much of ethnology, archaeology, geology, etc. while busily engaged in developing his comprehensive research program in physical anthropology. He had a medical education which gave him much, yet lacked much else that would have formed an ideal preparation for his future work in a philosophical science. He had no special training in biology and his schooling in mathematics had not gone beyond elementary instruction. It is probably for these reasons that he paid almost no attention to genetics or to those other old and new branches of biology and comparative anatomy which have acquired great significance for physical anthropology of to-day, and that he would never admit that modern statistical methods have vastly increased our powers for discovering and analyzing the laws of human nature. In conversation with the writer he expressed nothing but scorn for the aims of all recent work on human constitution. Hrdlička lacked the time in his busy life for familiarizing himself with all new developments in his science and his own investigations did not necessarily require all the specialized training, expected of the present generation of physical anthropologists. It was only by his persistent intolerance of certain innovations and advances that Hrdlička may have retarded to a slight extent the more recent development of American physical anthropology which he had always guided with genuine devotion and much effect. In his capacity as editor of the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, Hrdlička persisted in discouraging studies of a statistical nature and under his management morphological papers left very little space for contributions from other fields. It is, nevertheless, this journal which represents in general the most valuable service among the many Hrdlička rendered to physical anthropology, and this in spite of the frequent claim that the journal should and could have been even more influential, had it included all

new interests as fast as they developed. It was Hrdlička who had the vision and courage to found an American journal, devoted exclusively to physical anthropology, in the difficult war-time of 1918. He personally managed all affairs of this journal until 1927, when he turned it over to the Wistar Institute together with a substantial endowment from his private means, and he edited the journal to the completion of the 29th volume in December 1942. The splendid series of these volumes forms a great and lasting monument to the disinterested and faithful labors of its founder and editor.

Hrdlička was a tireless worker all his life; he was never really hurried, yet never idle. To him the world contained so much that should be observed and recorded, that he could feel no temptation to relax. The six weeks in a hospital, following his heart attack in 1939, he called "the first vacation of my life" (*An Anthropologist in Modern Russia*. 1942). He was endowed with great bodily strength and exceptional physical endurance. Even in his advanced years he could still use a shovel most effectively for his Alaskan excavations. He walked a great deal and could easily overtake many a younger man. He scorned overcoats. He once told the writer that at home he kept a board under his bed-sheet, so that he could readily sleep on the ground while on expeditions. He never used tobacco or alcohol and led a rather frugal existence, granting himself no luxuries. Yet few men enjoyed life more intensely than he did. Everywhere and at all times he indulged in his absorbing passion for collecting knowledge and potential new data in form of specimens. To the very last of his field-trips he derived the keenest happiness from every new skull which he could carry back to his boat to be added to the thousands of others he had already amassed at home. Hrdlička's own attitudes and qualities are clearly reflected in his characteristic and touching advice to students contemplating a career in physical anthropology. After recommending a medical education and stressing the need for a good reading knowledge of foreign languages, he demands of the "worker-to-be" that:

"He must have good, enduring eyesight; and large capacity for work both in the field and in the laboratory. Last but not least, he should possess those mental qualities which will enable him to follow his work with undimmed enthusiasm and vigor under smaller material compensation and perhaps other advantages than those of his friends who have remained in medical practice or chosen other vocations; for anthropology is not an industrial necessity. The compensations for this lie in the high grade of his work. He deals intimately with the highest organisms, he contributes to the knowledge of what is most worth while. His studies of human evolution and antiquity, of the developing child and youth, of the infinite variation of full-blown manhood and womanhood, of the laws that control all this, and of the means by which these laws may consciously and effectively be directed for future advance in humanity—all these will provide him with mental food of such an order that he will easily forget the regrets of not having chosen a more remunerative vocation." (*Anthropometry*. 1920.)

Hrdlička made friends easily and could quickly win the confidence of natives. His personality radiated kindness combined with a charming naïveté. In appearance he was essentially serious, dignified and somewhat picturesque. In conversation he tended to avoid arguments, but loved to bestow well-meant advice in a rather paternal fashion. Hrdlička was a very generous man who not only gave freely of his time to all of his numerous visitors, but also of his slender private means to the cause of his science. Thus he sent vital funds for anthropological research to his native country, particularly to the Charles University in Prague, and thereby greatly helped the splendid work of his colleagues in Czechoslovakia. He contributed financial aid to his own journal and in his will left a large part of his estate for the benefit of physical anthropology.

Hrdlička's work had constantly been encouraged and approved not only by his professional appointments and frequent invitations for foreign travel, but also by many honors which spoke for the high appreciation of his labors. He was elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society in 1918, in the National Academy of Sciences in 1921 and in numerous other eminent societies here and abroad. In 1918 he was chair-

man of section *H* of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a president of the American Anthropological Association (1925-26), of the Washington Academy of Sciences (1928-29) and of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists (1928-32). He was chosen as Huxley Medal lecturer in London in 1927 and as Kober Foundation lecturer of Georgetown University in 1932. He was appointed secretary or delegate to several international congresses and served on the National Research Council as secretary of the committee on anthropology (1917) as well as on a great many committees of learned societies. He received honorary degrees from the universities of Prague and of Brno and for his sixtieth birthday celebration his Czech colleagues issued a Hrdlička Anniversary Volume of their journal *Anthropologie*. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday the American Association of Physical Anthropologists gave him a well-attended testimonial dinner and prepared in his honor an anniversary volume to which 24 of his colleagues from many countries contributed papers.

Aleš Hrdlička has a permanent and honored place in the history of physical anthropology, a science to which he devoted his life with never-failing enthusiasm and energy and with enduring results.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS USED IN BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Albany Med. Ann. = Albany Medical Annals.
 Am. Anthropol. = American Anthropologist.
 Am. Foreign Ser. J. = American Foreign Service Journal.
 Am. J. Anat. = American Journal of Anatomy.
 Am. J. Insan. = American Journal of Insanity.
 Am. J. Phys. Anthropol. = American Journal of Physical Anthropology.
 Am. J. Sci. = American Journal of Science.
 Am. Mag. = American Magazine.
 Am. Nat. = American Naturalist.
 Am. Philos. Soc. = American Philosophical Society.
 Am. Scholar = American Scholar.
 An. Mus. Nac. Mexico = Anales Museo Nacional Mexico.
 Anat. Rec. = Anatomical Record.
 Anat. Anz. = Anatomischer Anzeiger.
 Ann. Rep. Bur. Am. Ethnol. = Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.
 Ann. Rep. Middletown State Homoeop. Hosp. = Annual Report, Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.
 Anthropol. Anz. = Anthropologischer Anzeiger.
 Anthropol. Papers Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y. = Anthropological Papers, American Museum of Natural History, New York.
 Arch. Neurol. Psychopath. = Archives of Neurology and Psychopathology.
 Art and Arch. = Art and Archaeology.
 Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y. = Bulletin, American Museum of Natural History, New York.
 Bull. Bur. Am. Ethnol. = Bulletin, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.
 Bull. N. Y. Acad. Med. = Bulletin, New York Academy of Medicine.
 Bull. et Mém. Soc. d'Anthropol. Paris = Bulletin et Mémoires, Société d'Anthropologie de Paris.
 Bull. Texas Arch. Pal. Soc. = Bulletin, Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society.
 Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. = Bulletin, United States National Museum.
 Bull. Wagner Free Inst. Sci. Phila. = Bulletin, Wagner Free Institute of Science, Philadelphia.
 China Med. J. = China Medical Journal.
 Contr. Mus. Am. Indian N. Y. = Contributions, Museum of the American Indian, New York.
 Contr. Path. Inst. N. Y. State Hosp. = Contributions, Pathological Institute, New York State Hospital.
 Crón. Med. Mexicana = Crónica Medica Mexicana.
 Czech. Rev. = Czechoslovak Review.
 Dominion Dent. J. = Dominion Dental Journal.

- Evol. = Evolution
- Explor. Field-Work, Smith. Inst. = Explorations and Field-Work, Smithsonian Institution
- Intern. J. Orthod. Dent. Child. = International Journal of Orthodontics and Dentistry for Children
- J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. = Journal, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia
- J. Am. Med. Assoc. = Journal, American Medical Association
- J. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y. = Journal, American Museum of Natural History, New York
- J. Dent. Res. = Journal of Dental Research
- J. Geol. = Journal of Geology
- J. Hered. = Journal of Heredity
- J. Nerv. Ment. Dis. = Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases
- J. Roy. Anthropol. Inst. = Journal, Royal Anthropological Institute
- Lit. Dig. = Literary Digest
- Mag. Daughters Am. Rev. = Magazine, Daughters of the American Revolution
- Md. State Dent. Assoc. = Maryland State Dental Association
- Med. Rec. = Medical Record
- Mem. Nat. Acad. Sci. = Memoirs, National Academy of Sciences
- Nat. Acad. Sci. Biogr. Mem. = National Academy of Sciences Biographical Memoirs
- Nat. Geogr. Mag. = National Geographic Magazine
- N. Y. Med. J. = New York Medical Journal
- N. Y. Times Mag. = New York Times Magazine
- N. Am. J. Homoeop. = North American Journal of Homoeopathy
- Oriental Inst. Publ. = Oriental Institute Publications
- Outlook and Indep. = Outlook and Independent
- Papers, Peabody Mus. Am. Arch. Ethnol. Harvard Univ. = Papers, Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology, Harvard University
- Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. = Proceedings, American Philosophical Society
- Proc. Am. Med. Psych. Assoc. = Proceedings, American Medico-Psychological Association
- Proc. Assoc. Am. Anat. = Proceedings, Association of American Anatomists
- Proc. Intern. Cong. Amer. = Proceedings, International Congress of Americanists
- Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. = Proceedings, National Academy of Sciences
- Proc. Pan-Amer. Sci. Cong. = Proceedings, Pan-American Scientific Congress
- Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. = Proceedings, United States National Museum
- Prog. Educ. = Progressive Education

Publ. Eclectic Med. Coll. City N. Y. = Publications, Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York
 Publ. Florida State Hist. Soc. = Publications, Florida State Historical Society
 Publ. Res. Com. Am. Dental Assoc. = Publications, Research Committee, American Dental Association
 Sci. = Science
 Sci. Am. = Scientific American
 Sci. Am. Suppl. = Scientific American Supplement
 Sci. and Invent. = Science and Invention
 Sci. Month. = Scientific Monthly
 Smith. Misc. Coll. = Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections
 Smith. Rep. = Annual Report, Smithsonian Institution
 Smith. Sci. Ser. = Smithsonian Scientific Series
 Soc. Res. Child Develop. = Society for Research on Child Development
 State Hosp. Bull., N. Y. = State Hospital Bulletin, New York
 Trans. Homoeop. Med. Soc. State N. Y. = Transactions, Homoeopathic Medical Society, State of New York
 Trans. Intern. Cong. Amer. = Transactions, International Congress of Americanists
 Univ. Calif. Publ. Am. Arch. Ethnol. = University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology
 Wash. Med. Ann. = Washington Medical Annals

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