

MR. GALLATIN'S LATE WORK ON MEXICO.

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THE TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Embracing the following Articles—the contributions of its Members:—

ART. I.—NOTES ON THE SEMI-CIVILIZED NATIONS OF MEXICO, YUCATAN, AND CENTRAL AMERICA. By ALBERT GALLATIN.

This article occupies 352 pages; it is illustrated with several folding tables, exhibiting comparative vocabularies of the several languages of Mexico, Guatemala, Yucatan, Guyana, &c., alluded to in it; tables of the Ancient Mexican Almanac, a folding-plate of the celebrated Calendar-Stone of Mexico, and engravings of Mexican paintings, illustrating some important events in her annals.

ART. II.—AN ACCOUNT OF ANCIENT REMAINS IN TENNESSEE. By GERARD TROEST, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, Geology, &c. in the University of Tennessee.

This paper gives an account of some remarkable antiquities found in Tennessee, showing the former existence of an ancient idol-worship, practised by the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and the people of Hindostan; also a description of the ancient burial-places of Tennessee, Kentucky, and adjacent parts, illustrated with four engravings of idols.

ART. III.—OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE GRAVE CREEK MOUND IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. By HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

Observations respecting the Grave-Creek Mound in Western Virginia; the antique inscription discovered in its excavation, and the connected evidences of the occupancy of the Mississippi Valley during the Mound period, and prior to the discovery by Columbus. Illustrated with four engravings.

The Grave-Creek Mound is not only remarkable as being the largest artificial work of the kind in the United States, but for an inscribed tablet found within it, the only instance yet discovered of an inscription having any resemblance to alphabetic characters. A detailed account of the Mound and other remains in the vicinity; of the various relics found within it; the character of the inscription; a comparison of several ancient alphabets with it; and conjectures on its era and origin, form the subjects of this paper.

ART. IV.—ON THE RECENT DISCOVERIES OF HEBRAIC INSCRIPTIONS, AND THE ATTEMPTS MADE TO DECIPHER THEM. By WILLIAM W. TURNER.

The attention of the *savans* of Europe is now turned to the ancient remains and inscriptions recently discovered in Southern Arabia, a better knowledge of which will tend to throw light on a portion of scriptural history of which little was known. Mr. Turner's labors have been highly applauded for their acuteness, both in France and Germany. A folding-plate of comparative alphabets, a map, and eight engravings of inscriptions, illustrate this paper.

ART. V.—ACCOUNT OF THE PUNEO-LIBYAN MONUMENT AT DUGGA, AND THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT STRUCTURE AT BLESS, NEAR THE SITE OF ANCIENT CARTHAGE. By FREDERIC CATHERWOOD.

The monuments and inscriptions described in this paper are the result of a personal examination by Mr. Catherwood (the well-known companion of Mr. Stephens in his travels in Central America). It is one of the most perfect yet discovered in the region, and is as remarkable for its architectural beauty (in which there is a singular combination of the Egyptian and Grecian styles) as for its high antiquity. A view of this monument, its ground-plan, a fac-simile of the inscription, and five engravings of other edifices, accompany this paper.

§ The American Ethnological Society was established for the promotion of the study of the Natural History of Man and the globe he inhabits, including the distinguishing characteristics of the varieties of the Human Race, and the causes of such diversities. Archaeological and philological science are among the most important means for elucidating these subjects, and will receive a sanction from the Society. Original papers on these subjects will be acceptable to the Society, and may be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, JOHN H. BARTLETT, New York.