

of Rockwood Hoar. After his retirement, he began writing the *Life of George Frisbie Hoar*, using the large collection of family papers preserved in the Hoar home in Worcester and drawing upon his intimate knowledge of the political history of the United States for the last half century. In 1934 the volume appeared and was well received, especially as an analysis of Senator Hoar's long and powerful influence in national legislation. After he had published this book, he began upon a volume of reminiscences, but death intervened before he had made much progress. Mr. Gillett was elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society in 1931, and frequently visited the Library to make use of its resources.

C. S. B.

MARSHALL HOWARD SAVILLE

Marshall Howard Saville, professor of American archæology at Columbia University, died at New York, May 7, 1935. He was born at Rockport, Mass., June 24, 1867, the son of Howard and Mary (Marshall) Saville. After graduation from the local high school, he took courses in anthropology at Harvard from 1889 to 1894. He immediately began to conduct field work under the direction of Professor Frederic W. Putnam. He made important discoveries among the remains of the mound-builders in Southern Ohio; conducted extensive explorations in Yucatan in 1890; worked in the Maya ruins of Copan, Honduras, for the Peabody Museum in 1891-92, and at the ruins of Palenque for the American Museum of Natural History in 1897-98; participated in four expeditions to the ruins of Mitla and Oaxaca from 1899 to 1904; and in succeeding years until 1921 he or-

ganized and directed numerous expeditions to Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico, obtaining extensive collections of archæological material. He also had charge of the Central American exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago. In 1903 he became professor of American archæology at Columbia University, there to remain for many years, although in his later life the position was more or less honorary, as his time was so largely devoted to research. He was honorary curator of Mexican and Central American archæology at the American Museum of Natural History in 1908-10, was associated with the Heye Museum from its inception, was on the staff of the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, from 1918 to 1932, and on the staff of the American Museum of Natural History from 1933 until his death.

Professor Saville was given the honorary degree of Sc.D. by the University of San Marcos at Lima, Peru, and was a member of numerous archæological and scientific societies. He was the founder of the Cortés Society which from 1917 published several translations of important narratives relating to the discovery and conquest of Latin America. He was a founder and vice-president of the Explorers Club, of New York City, and supervised the building of its excellent library of exploration and travel. He contributed many articles to learned publications on archæology and anthropology, but his most important monographs were "Contributions to South American Archæology," printed in two quarto volumes as the results of the George G. Heye expedition; and in "Indian Notes and Monographs" and "Contributions" published by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.

Dr. Saville was elected a member of the Antiquarian Society in 1908. He attended many of the meetings and contributed to the Proceedings a paper on "Some Unpublished Letters of Pedro de la Gasca relating to

the Conquest of Peru" in October 1917, and "Champlain and His Landings at Cape Ann" in October 1933. He was survived by his wife, the former Miss Annie W. Lyon of Salem, Mass., and two sons, Randolph M. and Winthrop L. Saville of New York City.

C. S. B.

EDWARD HERBERT THOMPSON

Edward Herbert Thompson, who spent most of a long life in archaeological researches in Yucatan, died at the home of his son, Edward J. Thompson in Plainfield, N. J., May 11, 1935. He was born in Worcester, September 28, 1857, the son of Josiah A. and Mary E. (Thayer) Thompson. After a preparatory education in Worcester public schools, he entered Worcester Polytechnic Institute with the class of 1879, although not continuing his course to graduation. When a student in college he had published an article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for October 1879, entitled "Atlantis not a Myth," which attempted to connect Maya civilization with the lost continent of Atlantis. Stephen Salisbury, Jr. and Senator George F. Hoar, both prominent in the affairs of the American Antiquarian Society, knew of this article and had kept track of the young man and his interest in archæology. In 1885 they induced him to go to Yucatan, where they procured him the position of American consul, with the main purpose of having him investigate the country's ruins. The next few years of his life were spent in research and exploration, uncovering the hidden Maya ruins and bringing to light the relics of a past civilization. The Peabody Museum of Cambridge was interested in his quest, and it was for that institution that he collected materials for a notable

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