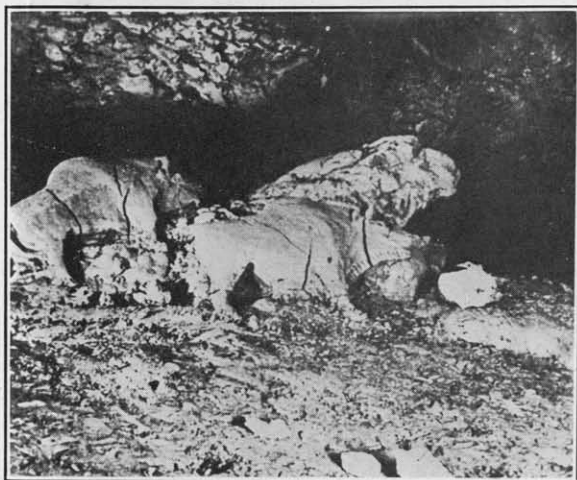


10

THE Logan Museum



Bison

PAUL H. NESBITT
Curator

Beloit College
BELOIT, WISCONSIN



DR. & MRS. FRANK G. LOGAN
Founders of Logan Museum, 1892

THE Logan Museum of Beloit College ranks among the well-known institutions exhibiting archaeological material ranging in age from our early ancestors of a million years ago to the American Indian of today. The Museum is named for its founders who have endowed it, financed its educational work and its expeditions. The nucleus of the collection is the Rust Archaeological material which won both prize and bronze medal at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Since this date the Logan Museum has grown steadily and today it ranks as the American leader in European and African prehistoric remains.

P. H. NESBITT, Curator.

RECENT EXPEDITIONS CARRIED ON BY THE LOGAN MUSEUM,
BELOIT COLLEGE:

THE LOGAN-AFRICAN EXPEDITIONS IN SEARCH OF EARLY MAN—
1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1930.

THE LOGAN-SOUTHWEST EXPEDITIONS EXCAVATING IN THE MIMBRES VALLEY,
NEW MEXICO—1929, 1930, 1931.

THE LOGAN-DAKOTA EXPEDITIONS EXCAVATING MANDAN AND ARIKARA
SITES IN NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA—1929, 1930, 1931.

THE LOGAN-EUROPEAN EXPEDITIONS IN SEARCH OF EARLY MAN—
1925, 1926 AND 1927.



ONE OF THE EXHIBITION HALLS AT LOGAN MUSEUM

VISIT THE LOGAN MUSEUM AT BELOIT COLLEGE,
BELOIT, WISCONSIN AND VIEW ITS OUTSTANDING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

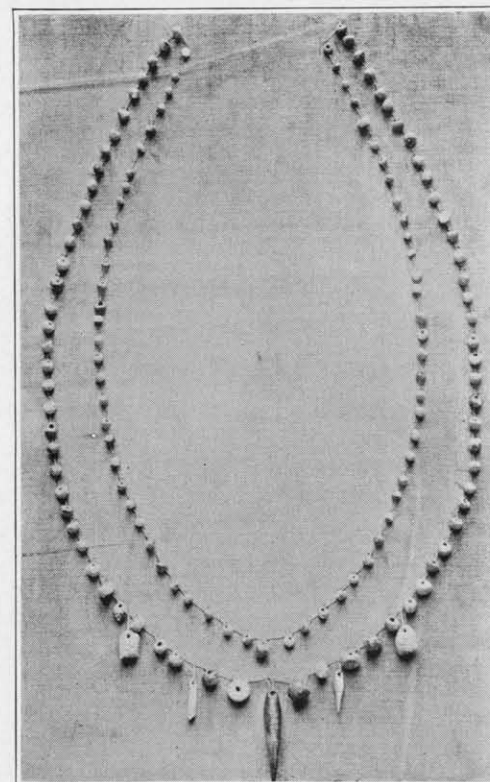
Here among other exhibits you will find:

1.—The greatest collection of North African archaeology in America. Stone, bone and shell tools depict the rise of mankind from 200,000 B. C. to the present day. Approximate number of specimens 300,000.

2.—Twelve mural paintings by John Norton of the Chicago Art Institute which portray the development of the human race along with something of their environment and cultural attainment. In order they depict the following: The Anthropoid, The Chellean Period, The Mousterian Period, The Aurignacian Period, The Lake Dwellers, The Neolithic Period, The Eskimo,



THE MOUSTERIAN MURAL
(This is one of twelve murals in the Logan Museum illustrating the rise of mankind.)



THE
"AURIGNACIAN
NECKLACE".

The oldest Necklace
in existence. Made
by the Cromagnon
race over 20,000
years ago.

(Loaned in 1933
to the
Century of Progress
at Chicago.)

The Algonquian, The Winnebago, The Cliff Dwellers, The Maya
and The Inca.

Costing \$10,000 they were presented as a gift to Beloit College
by Dr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan.

(Loaned from June to November, 1933 to The Century of
Progress at Chicago.)

3.—More than 200,000 stone tools, bone tools, ornaments,
and rock and bone carvings of early man in Europe. Age: 300,000
B. C. to 2,000 B. C.

4.—The most complete skeleton of early man in any museum.
Found in 1928 by the Logan-African Expedition near Tebessa,
Algeria. Approximate age 16,000 B. C. In racial makeup this
individual was much like the mediterranean people of today.
(Loaned from June to November, 1933 to the Century of Progress
at Chicago.)

5.—The “Aurignacian necklace”, the oldest necklace in existence. It is made from stone, shell, bone and teeth and was made by people, known as the “Cromagnon”, who lived in Western Europe about 20,000 years ago. (Loaned in 1933 to the Century of Progress at Chicago.)

6.—A cave exhibit containing a cast of the Clay Bison found in the Cave of Tuc d’audebert, France. These bison were modeled from clay by Magdalenian artists 15,000 to 20,000 years ago. (See cover.)

7.—The Rust Archaeological Collection, winner of prize and bronze medal at the World’s Columbian Exposition 1893. More than 3,000 specimens illustrating the evolution of domestic arts and agriculture.

8.—Japanese water color charts illustrative of Japanese archaeology, with specimens of stone, pottery and bronze implements and much material from the shell heaps of Nishigahara, Japan.

9.—Twenty-three busts of Mexican Indians made from casts and data collected by Professor Frederic Starr of the University of Chicago.

10.—The most complete collections of Mimbres (New Mexico), Mandan, and Arikara archaeology in the Middle West. Over 50,000 pieces. (A portion of this material loaned to the Century of Progress at Chicago, 1933.)

11.—Several cases of material illustrating the life and habits of American Indian Tribes—The Pueblo, the Sioux, Winnebago, etc.

12.—A remarkable display portraying the life of the Touareg, the veiled people of the Sahara Desert. Collected by the Logan-African Expedition.

Students interested in pursuing the study of Anthropology will find that the Logan Museum of Beloit College offers:

1.—Six courses that treat with the general and technical phases of Anthropology.

2.—Summer field courses for major students. Explorations in which students participate have been carried on in North Africa, New Mexico, Arizona, South Dakota and North Dakota.

3.—A Museum containing archaeological and ethnological collections from all parts of the world, facilitating and encouraging student research.

4.—Research prizes and scholarships totaling \$500.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT BELOIT COLLEGE

Beloit College has:

An Endowment of almost \$3,000,000.

A Faculty of over 40, including 23 full professors.

An Enrollment of over 500 students.

The Morse-Ingersoll Recitation Hall.

The last word in design and equipment for recitation, lecture, and conference purposes.

The Theodore Lyman Wright Art Hall.

A fitting memorial to Professor T. L. Wright whose life at Beloit made the college known the world around as a center of art interest. It houses the famous Fisher Collection of Greek casts, art treasures of the college, and traveling exhibits of artists and galleries from all over the country.

The Logan Museum.

An internationally recognized center in the field of anthropology. There is no more complete story of prehistoric man in a single collection than in this museum.

Unusual Library Facilities:

Over 90,000 volumes and an equal number of pamphlets are available to students. The Carnegie Foundation has selected Beloit as one of ten colleges in the country that merits further investment, and has given \$21,000 in books to the college in the last three years. It is the second largest college library in the Middle West.

New Scientific Laboratory Equipment:

Beloit’s science laboratories through the generosity of James M. Todd, New York, offer superlative facilities for pre-medic, pre-engineering, and research work in the sciences.

A Prophetic Athletic Policy:

Beloit is building strong athletic teams from men who seek the best in education. The policy is bringing results. Intercollegiate contests are carried on in football, basketball, track, tennis, and golf. There is a full program of intramural competition in all sports.

Beloit College possesses one of the finest stadiums in the Middle West, the gift of Mrs. Walter Strong in 1933.



SPECIAL HEALTH SUPERVISION

Infirmaries for men and women under college nurses. Treatments are given for all minor ailments, and cases requiring more than 24 hours' care are taken to the City Hospital without charge, beyond that of the doctor chosen by the student. The Deans are in constant touch with all such students.

A RICH CURRICULUM

It would take thirty-one years to cover the work offered in the catalogue at 16 hours per semester. Such a wealth of material provides a vast field of liberal arts culture from which to make selection.

A SYSTEM OF ADVISERS

Under the Dean of men each student has a faculty adviser to whom he must report when selecting his courses, and to whom he may go for advice, or counsel at any time. In addition there are Deans of Freshman men and of Freshman women as well as faculty head residents in the dormitories. There is a close and friendly relationship between students and faculty members.

THE FRESHMAN YEAR

For the first year all freshmen live in the dormitories, unless working for room and board, and eat together at the college commons, which insures wide friendships and strong class spirit. The girls live in the dormitories all four years. After the first year the men live in fraternity houses or dormitories as they may choose.

FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

Seven National Fraternities and Four National Sororities

In order of granting of Charters, these are: Beta Theta Pi, 1860; Phi Kappa Psi, 1881; Sigma Chi, 1882; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1915; Pi Kappa Alpha, 1917; Tau Kappa Epsilon, 1917; Sigma Pi, 1931. Sororities: Pi Beta Phi, 1919; Kappa Delta, 1920; Delta Gamma, 1922; Delta Delta Delta, 1925.

What is known as the Beloit Spirit is a cherished inheritance from the characters of the great teachers of Beloit. Dr. Chapin, the first president, gathered about him a small group of New England scholars, the influence of whose strong Christian conviction, evidenced in thoroughness in all things, is still felt and revered on the campus. It is a good family inheritance which one looks back upon later with deep appreciation.

For Further Information on Beloit College, Address the
SECRETARY FOR NEW STUDENTS,
BELOIT COLLEGE
BELOIT, WISCONSIN