

# A Guide to Early African Collections in the Smithsonian Institution

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This is a biographical guide to African ethnology collections acquired by the Smithsonian Institution and its predecessors — John Varden's Washington City Museum and the National Institute — between 1828 and 1943. The guide focuses on collectors of African material culture, rather than on the objects themselves. As such, it includes entries for many individuals whose collections are no longer held by the Smithsonian Institution. It also includes entries for collectors of relatively minor accessions while it sometimes ignores, for want of information, those responsible for the most important. Users should note that the length of a collector's biography bears no relationship to the size, significance or quality of his or her collection.

The guide is arranged alphabetically by collector's name, followed by the donor's name, where different. As a rule, only the donor's first accession and its date of receipt are recorded. Many entries include a bibliography of publications by or about the collectors and donors, but these are seldom comprehensive. They usually include the subject's most important writings, publications of the National Museum of Natural History's staff, and lesser-known sources included as guides to further biographical research. Most biographies were assembled from published sources, accession records, catalog cards and accompanying notes. The Smithsonian Institution Archives and the National Anthropological Archives maintain additional records and correspondence from donors and collectors. Users may also consult Mary Jo Arnoldi (1992) and Gordon Gibson (n.d.) for descriptions of other early African collections in the Smithsonian Institution.

Arnoldi, Mary Jo

1992 A Distorted Mirror: The Exhibition of the Herbert Ward Collection of Africa. In *Museums and Communities: the Politics of Public Culture*, edited by Ivan Karp, Christine Mullen Kreamer and Steven D. Lavine, pp. 428- 457. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press.

Gibson, Gordon D.

n.d. Early African Collections in the Smithsonian and their Collectors. Ms. Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

National Institute for the Promotion of Science (Washington, D.C.)

1857 A Popular Catalog of the Extraordinary Curiosities in the National Institute, Arranged in the Building Belonging to the Patent Office. Second Edition. Washington: Published by Alfred Hunter.

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Table: Early African Collections in the Smithsonian  
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**DR. CYRUS ADLER**

(1863-1940)

Accession No. 25,565

Received 1892

Cyrus Adler — Semitic scholar, Smithsonian curator and administrator, college president, diplomat and champion of American Jewry — developed the Smithsonian's Judaica collection and collected objects from northern Africa. Born in 1863 in Van Buren, Arkansas, Adler attended the University of Pennsylvania (B.A., 1883) and the Johns Hopkins University (Ph.D., 1887), becoming the first American student to receive a Doctorate in Semitics. In 1890, Adler began teaching in Johns Hopkins's Department of Semitics Seminary.

Adler's association with the Smithsonian was a long and fruitful one. In 1887, he was appointed Honorary Curator of the National Museum's newly founded Section of Oriental Antiquities; two years later he became Custodian of the museum's newly added Section of Religious Ceremonial institutions. From 1893 to 1905, Adler was Librarian of the Institution. When Adler was appointed assistant secretary of the Institution in 1902, he assumed one of the highest political offices in America to be held by a Jew. Adler served as Acting Secretary in 1908, his last year at the Smithsonian, at which time he directed the construction of the new National Museum (Adler 1941: 275). Upon his retirement from government service, Adler was appointed founding president of Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning in Philadelphia. He helped establish the American Jewish Historical Society and served as its founding secretary (1892-1898?) and president (1898-1921). He also served as the acting president (1915-1924) and president (1924-?) of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Adler was responsible for several important government exhibits. In 1888, he arranged an exhibit of Biblical Archaeology and Palestinian Objects at the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley in Cincinnati (Neuman 1942: 35). In November 1890, in preparation for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the president of the United States sent Adler to Turkey, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, Egypt and Syria "to persuade the merchants and manufacturers of those lands to participate in the forthcoming exhibition and to subsidize the costs of the exhibits of their cultural and industrial products" (Finkelstein in Adler 1985: xix). Adler spent fifteen months in Africa and the Mideast. Adler later raised funds for Roosevelt's African Expedition in 1909 (with the understanding that any specimens collected would be donated to the National Museum) and recommended that Roosevelt take along medical doctor and naturalist Major Edgar A. Mearns (q.v.) (Adler 1941: 272ff).

Adler, Cyrus

- 1906 Jews in the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, being the Address Delivered by Cyrus Adler, President of the American Jewish Historical Society, at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting held in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 27th, 1905. [Baltimore: The Society.]
- 1907 The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.
- c1941 I Have Considered the Days. [Adler's autobiography] Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.
- c1985 Selected Letters. Edited by Ira Robinson; Preface by Louis Finkelstein; Introduction by Naomi W. Cohen. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America; New York: Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Adler, Cyrus and Isidore Singer (eds.)

1901 The Jewish Encyclopedia; a Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day; Prepared Under the Direction of Cyrus Adler [and others]; Isidore Singer, managing editor. 12 Vols. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls, 1901-06.

Dalin, David G.

1989 Cyrus Adler and the Rescue of Jewish Refugee Scholars, with Discussion. *American Jewish History* 78: 351-362, 395-398.

Neuman, Abraham Aaron

1942 Cyrus Adler, a biographical sketch. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

Robinson, Ira

1989 Cyrus Adler and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America: Image and Reality; with Discussion. *American Jewish History* 78: 363-381, 395-988.

Smithsonian Institution

1904 An Account of the Smithsonian Institution: Its Origin, History, Objects and Achievements. City of Washington. ["For distribution at the Louisiana purchase exposition." "This publication is intended to serve as a descriptive label to accompany the collective exhibit of the Smithsonian institution and its dependencies. It is based upon a pamphlet prepared in 1895 by the late George Brown Goode, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which has been revised and brought to date by Cyrus Adler, librarian of the Institution."]

### **CHARLES R. ASCHEMEIER**

Collins-Garner Expedition to the Congo

Accession No. 64,018

Received 1919

Charles R. Aschemeier, a U.S. National Museum taxidermist, visited the French Congo as a member of the Collins-Garner Expedition, so named for Guy N. Collins (q.v.) and Richard Lynch Garner (q.v.). Museum collection records indicate that the objects he donated were collected (and not merely received) in 1919, evidently during the last of Garner's four excursions to the Congo (the earlier visits were in 1892, 1894 and 1911). A photograph of Aschemeier appears in Yochelson (1985: 146).

Yochelson, Ellis Leon

1985 The National Museum of Natural History: 75 Years in the Natural History Building; edited by Mary Jarrett. Washington and London: Smithsonian Institution Press.

**ALICE PIKE BARNEY**

(1857-1931)

Donors: The Daughters of Alice Pike Barney

Accession No. 124,063 Received 1933

Alice Pike Barney, an artist and writer, was born in Cincinnati and made her home in Hollywood, California and Washington, D.C. Her work was exhibited in the United States and Europe, with special exhibitions at the Paris Salon and London Academy. She is noted for her sketch of Whistler and her portraits of Alice Roosevelt and Bernard Shaw. She died October 12, 1931. In 1933, Barney's daughters donated some hundred and forty ethnological specimens in memory of their mother. The collection included a small coiled basket (Catalog No. 366,263) called African by the donors, although it was ultimately catalogued as West African. It is possible that this otherwise undocumented piece was among the gifts sent to Barney from Zanzibar by the explorer and reporter Henry Morton Stanley, with whom the seventeen-year old "Lady Alice" had once made a secret marriage pact (Kling 1994: 49-63).

Barney, Alice Pike

1951 Memorial Exhibition of Oil Paintings and Pastels by Alice Pike Barney (1860-1931): March 8 to 28, 1951, National Collection of Fine Arts, Natural History Building, U.S. National Museum. [Washington, D.C.: National Collection of Fine Arts.]

Kling, Jean L.

1994 Alice Pike Barney: Her Life and Art. Introduction by Wanda Corn. Washington: National Museum of American Art in association with Smithsonian Institution Press.

Smithsonian Institution. National Collection of Fine Arts

1965 Catalogue of the Alice Pike Barney Memorial Lending Collection, by Delight Hall. Washington.

1978 Where Shadows Live: Alice Pike Barney and her Friends: [Exhibition] January 20-May 21, 1978, National Collection of Fine Arts, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. / [text, Donald R. McClelland]. Washington, D.C.: National Collection of Fine Arts.

Who's Who in America

1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 1: 1897-1942. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

**OWEN B. BARTLETT, USN**

Accession No. 334,576

Received 1978

Commodore Owen Bartlett was governor of Guam from 1916 to 1929. His collection of basketry, Tapa cloth, musical instruments and utilitarian objects (mostly from Guam), and basketry hats, matting and textiles from Angola and Zaire, were donated to the museum by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Bradford Bartlett, in April 1976.

**EDWARD BARTLETT**

(d. 1908)

Accession No. 20,093

Received 1886

Edward Bartlett, curator of the Maidstone Museum, Kent, England, exchanged bird specimens with Spencer Baird on several occasions. This accession included spoons, combs, beads and tweezers from Madagascar.

Bartlett, Edward

1888 A Monograph of the Weaver-birds, Ploceida, and Arboreal and Terrestrial Finches, Fringillida / by Edward Bartlett, Curator of the Maidstone Museum. Maidstone: Published by the Author, 1888-[1889].

Bartlett, A. D. [Abraham Dee]

1899 Wild Animals in Captivity; Being an Account of the Habits, Food, Management and Treatment of the Beasts and Birds at the 'Zoo' with Reminiscences and Anecdotes, by A. D. Bartlett . . . Comp. and ed. by Edward Bartlett. London: Chapman and Hall.

**R. L. BEARD**

Accession No. 52,340

Received 1911

Mrs. R. L. Beard loaned the museum a set of elephant tusks collected near Ojo on the Anambra creek and a set of hippopotamus tusks collected on the Niger River by her husband, described on U.S. National Museum collection cards as "the African traveler." A note from R. L. Beard reads: "The above objects were secured by me at different places while traveling over Northern and Southern Nigeria during the years 1903-1906. This is a part of Africa seldom visited by Americans and by very few people of other nationalities. Until 1900 it was under the control of the Royal Niger Co., chartered and Ltd. The country is just now being opened up by the British Govt." Both of these specimens were withdrawn in 1931. The National Anthropological Archives has a photograph by Beard taken in Nigeria.

Beard, R. L.

1906 Photograph: Two Boys with Dead Primate (Chimpanzee?) Killed at Asaba 1906. DOE Africa: Nigeria: Ibo (Igbo) 06026300, Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives.

**COL. PAUL EDMOND BECKWITH**

(1848-1907)

Accession No. 39,211; 42,969

Received 1902; 1904

Beckwith — an authority on coins, medals and arms — was an officer in the Pontifical Zouaves, Corp of Pius IX (1867-68), a U.S. Indian Agent (1875-76), and an anthropologist at the United States National Museum.



A silver nose-ring (Cat. No. E-215,663-4) in the first accession was purchased by Beckwith from a Swede who served in the Boer Army, who claimed to have secured it from a Zulu in South Africa. The second accession, a bracelet from South Africa, was collected by Beckwith at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Beckwith, Paul Edmond

1889 Notes on customs of the Dakotahs. Washington.

1891 The Beckwiths. Albany, N.Y.: J. Munsell, 1891.

1893 Creoles of St. Louis. St. Louis: Nixon-Jones Print. Co. [A genealogy of the descendants of Rene Auguste Chouteau of Bearn, France, who came to New Orleans in the 18th century.] Microfilm. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1985.

1907 American Indian Peace Medals. Washington: [s.n.].

Who's Who in America

1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 1: 1897-1942. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

### **HON. SOLOMON BERLINER**

Accession No. 36,695; 38,270

Received 1900; 1901

Solomon Berliner, formerly U.S. consul at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, donated 113 volcanic formations and several ethnological objects upon his return to America. The latter included "a cake or bread that was formerly eaten by the natives (Gauncha)," seemingly made of corn, discovered in a grave with a mummy (not sent) and a girl's straw hat from South La Palma, Canary Islands.

### **DR. WILLIAM STURGIS BIGELOW**

(1850-1926)

Donor: Mrs. George Cabot Lodge

Accession No. 152,516

Received 1939

Bigelow, a physician and Asian art collector, was born April 4, 1850, in Boston. After graduation from Harvard University (A.B., 1871) and Harvard Medical School (M.D. 1874), Bigelow travelled and studied abroad for five years and attended the lectures of Louis Pasteur. When he returned to Boston in 1879 he practiced medicine for two years at Massachusetts General Hospital and was assistant in surgery in the Harvard Medical School. In 1881 he quit his practice and went to Japan to study art, customs, philosophy and religion. There he began his collection of Japanese and Chinese art, some 14,000 pieces and 45,000 prints and sketches, which he ultimately presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Art. In 1908, Bigelow gave lectures on Buddhism at Harvard. He was a close friend of Henry Cabot Lodge, who donated an Egyptian piece that Bigelow had collected. Bigelow died October 6, 1926 in Boston.

Bigelow, William Sturgis

1908 Buddhism and Immortality. Boston, New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

**BISHOP TAYLOR MISSION (LUANDA, ANGOLA)**

Accession No. 23,667

Received 1890

See the entries for Heli Chaterlain and Rev. William Dodson.

**MAJ. GEN. JOHN RUTTER BROOKE**

(1838-?)

Accession No. 63,760

Received 1919

A Moor dagger from Algiers was part of a collection of history books and miscellaneous photographs donated to the museum in 1919 by Major General Brooks, Military Governor of Cuba

Cuba. Military Governor, 1899 (John R. Brooke)

1900 Civil Report of Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, Military Governor, Island of Cuba. Washington: Government Printing Office.

United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Relations with Cuba.

1900 Hearing before the Committee on Relations with Cuba. Washington: Government Printing Office.

**D. A. BROWN**

Accession No. 100,441

Received 1928

Brown, from Moffetts, Skamania County, Washington, donated what he called "an unusual and rare" Abyssinian wooden rosary which he had received from a source in Palestine.

Brown, David Alexander

1952 The Tertiary Cheilostomatous Polyzoa of New Zealand. London: Printed by order of the Trustees of the British Museum.

Brown, David Alexander, K. S. W. Campbell and K. A. W. Crook

1968 The geological evolution of Australia & New Zealand. [1st ed.] Oxford, New York: Pergamon Press.

**JOHN CROSBY BROWN**

(1838-1909)

Donor: Mrs. John Crosby [M. E.] Brown

Accession No. 19,847; 23,272

Received 1887; 1890

John Crosby Brown was born in New York on May 22nd, 1838. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1859, was a banker with Brown Bros. & Company, and eventually headed the firm. A trustee of Columbia College and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Brown was also president and trustee of Union Theological Seminary and the director of

Presbyterian Hospital. Brown's wife, M. E. Brown, exchanged musical instruments from Morocco, Senegambia and Egypt for other instruments in our collection.

Brown, John Crosby

1909 A Hundred Years of Merchant Banking, a History of Brown Brothers and Company. New York: Priv. Print.

Who's Who in America

1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 1: 1897-1942. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

## **WILLIAM HARVEY BROWN**

(1862-1913)

Accession No. 23,272; 27184

Received 1890

William Harvey "Curio" Brown was a member of the United States "Eclipse Expedition" which sailed to southern Africa aboard the *Pensacola* in October 1889 to view a total eclipse of the sun. The expedition returned with hundreds of ethnological objects from Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Zaire, Angola, and South Africa. Members of the Eclipse Expedition included Professor David P. Todd, its director; missionary and linguist Heli Chaterlain (q.v.); anthropologist C. A. Orr of Chicago; the expedition's assistant naturalist Arthur Houston Brown (William's brother); Capt. A. R. Yates; and Lt. F. Hanford (Brown 1899: ix, x).

Brown provides an account of the expedition and the conditions under which he secured objects for the museum's collections in *On the South African Frontier* (1899), a narrative devoted mainly to hunting and other exploits among "burly savages." Thus in Angola: "I now turned my attention toward obtaining some native looms and other ethnological specimens. The negroes who had just arrived [from the interior] possessed many interesting articles, but they were loath to part with them at any price. Finally, however, Rebella ordered them to take the objects to our house and accept fair compensation, and this they did" (*ibid.*: 36).

On January 5th, one month after landing in Angola, the *Pensacola* set sail for Cape Town. There, Brown met members of an exploring party that had been organized by the British South Africa Company to exploit the Rudd-Rhodes Concession (land obtained from the Shona king Lo Bengula by Cecil Rhodes and sanctioned by a Royal Charter). Excited by the prospect of staying abroad longer, Brown asked the Director of the Eclipse Expedition for permission to accompany the expedition and was told he might do so, on condition he use his own resources until permission could be obtained from the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Thus when the *Pensacola* debarked on February 6th, it left behind Brown, Orr, and a professor named L. H. Jacoby who, Brown wrote, would pursue work at the Royal Observatory.

Brown signed a six-month contract with Messrs. Johnson, Heany & Borrow to accompany the expedition as a "trooper" in the Pioneer Corps, the military advance team that would cut a road through Mashonaland. For the next two months, he remained in Cape Town reading and perfecting his marksmanship. On April 15th, the Pioneers embarked by rail from Cape Town to Kimberley (4/17); thence by ox-wagon to Mafeking (5/7-5/17); crossing the Crocodile River (5/30); the Tuli River (7/6); the Umzingwani River (7/10); the Tukwe River (8/11); and on September 6th, the Umfuli River. Brown wrote that on September 12, 1890 "we held a grand parade, and in the name of the Queen, formally took possession of all the unpossessed land in South Central Africa, and as much more as from

time to time it should be found desirable to add. . . . The place was named Fort Salisbury. . . ." (ibid.: 111-112).

When the Pioneers were disbanded on October 1st, many purchased licenses to prospect for gold in the area. There Brown remained, hunting, prospecting, and collecting. "I had now given a full month to the collecting of specimens for the museum, so I decided to let this work rest until the rainy season should be over, and turn my attention to laying in a supply of food" (ibid.: 131).

"On November 5th I went with the wagon north from Hartley to a river called the Sarua. . . . The next morning we arrived at the home village of the guides. Our driver, who had had some experience at trading, announced to the people that we wished to exchange meat for grain and other products. Crowds of men and women came with Kafir corn, beans, rice, meal, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. John carried on a lively business, and we procured several bags of produce. . . . I succeeded likewise in trading for a valuable collection of ethnological specimens such as spears, battle-axes, musical instruments, and domestic utensils" (pp. 132-133).

When Brown next mentions collecting, it is June 1892: "On my way into Salisbury I spent some time at Machia-ngombe's villages, purchasing ethnological specimens. The natives seemed to have many varieties of musical instruments — primitive flutes, banjos, and pianos" (ibid.: 207). Later: "At Umjojo's I obtained from a native practitioner samples of all his medicines and medical instruments. I tried hard to purchase his original stock, but with these he would not part under any consideration, as they had belonged to his father" (ibid.: 215).

Today, the museum's online collection catalog attributes 27 objects to Brown, although it seems certain that he collected a great deal more. Brown quotes a letter from Assistant Secretary Goode acknowledging receipt of a letter of July 6, 1890 and the ethnological specimens he had sent earlier (ibid.: 77). Further along in his account (303-304), Brown writes that he was actively collecting for the museum — "our museum" — until the middle of June 1894, by which date he "learned that Mr. C. A. Moore, of California, who had long been a resident of South Africa, had generously offered to supply our National Museum gratuitously with such zoological specimens from Rhodesia as might be desired. Thus, as my services in that direction were no longer needed . . . I resolved to discontinue my favorite occupation."

The National Museum received one portion of the Brown Collection (Accession No. 23,272) in 1890, just after the return of the Eclipse Expedition. The second (Accession No. 27,184), received July 1893, originally comprised 93 specimens, all of which are cataloged as Shona. At the time, these specimens would have represented one of the museum's largest collections from a single African ethnic group.

Brown, William Harvey

1899 On the South African Frontier: the Adventures and Observations of an American in Mashonaland and Matabeleland. New York: C. Scribner's Sons.

1889 Photograph: Group of Men in Costume, Some with Decorated Rifles; and Non-Native Men, Expedition Members, Some in Uniform, Near Basket, Snakes? and Bundles; Dog Nearby Dec 1889. [Forms part of: Photographs Smithsonian Institution, Division of Ethnology 1860s-1960s] Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives. DOE Africa: Angola/Portg West Africa: Gen/Unid NM 152750.

1889 Photograph: Non-Native Man with Group, Women in Costume, on Beach; Boat Nearby Dec 1889. [Forms part of: Photographs Smithsonian Institution, Division of Ethnology 1860s-1960s]. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives. DOE Africa: Angola/Portg West Africa: Gen/Unid NM 152750.

Davis, Herman S.

1889 [U.S. Navy Expedition to observe the 1889 solar eclipse from Africa . . .] 181 photos in album 11 x 14 in., with pamphlet "A seven months cruise . . . 1889-90." Gift, Helen E. Davis, 1956. Library of Congress Divisional Catalog, Africa, No. 7360.

Gibson, Gordon

n.d. W. H. "Curio" Brown and the Eclipse Expedition of 1889. In Early African Collections in the Smithsonian and their Collectors. Ms. Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

Smithsonian Institution Archives

n.d. Assistant Secretary in Charge of the United States National Museum, 1860-1908. Incoming Correspondence. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 189.

Todd, David Peck (1855-1939)

1881 On the Use of the Electric Telegraph during Total Solar Eclipses. Boston.

1888 Instructions for Observing the Total Eclipse of the Sun, January 1, 1889. Amherst, Mass.: The Observatory.

1889 Photographs of the Corona Taken during the Total Eclipse of the Sun, January 1, 1889. Washington: Smithsonian institution.

### **CAPT. JOSEPH GOLDSBOROUGH BRUFF**

(1804-1889)

Accession No. 22,308

Received 1889

Joseph Goldsborough Bruff — draftsman, diarist and adventurer — was born on October 2, 1804, in Washington, D.C. He entered the U.S. Military Academy in 1820, but was forced to resign two years later after fighting a duel. After serving three years in the U.S. Navy, he worked as a draftsman in Washington (1827-49), then organized and led the Washington City Co. expedition to California. Bruff's illustrated journal, recounting his experiences on the California gold fields (1849-51), was published posthumously as *Gold Rush*. After Bruff returned to Washington he worked as a draftsman for the U.S. Treasury (1853- 78). He died April 14, 1889.

The Bruff Collection included a Hottentot pipe-case; a scabbard from Tripoli; a West African shell mask; and a West African Palaver stick "presented by Capt. Alexander V. Frasier, U.S.R.M. in 1846. Used by the wild Africans as an aid to the memory in an [sic] negotiation of importance. . . ." (from Catalog Card No. 130,825).

Bruff, Joseph Goldsborough

1949 Gold Rush; the Journals, Drawing, and other Papers of J. Goldsborough Bruff, Captain, Washington City and California Mining Association, April 2, 1849-July 20, 1851. Ed. by Georgia Willis Read and Ruth Gaines. With a foreword by F. W. Hodge. California Centennial ed. New York: Columbia University Press.

Dawdy, Doris Ostrander

1974 Artists of the American West: A Biographical Dictionary. Chicago: Sage.

**REV. ELLEN I. BURK**

Accession No. 104,409; 119,570;

124,136; 132,438; 144,281

Received 1929-1937

Ellen Burk was a translator and missionary with the Evangelization Society African Mission in Shabunda, Kivu District, Belgian Congo, from 1922 to 1939. Born in Edina, Missouri, Burk studied anthropology and geography at Minnesota University and worked toward a masters degree at Harvard and Columbia. Later she was employed as a supervisor in several Wisconsin state normal schools. When her health failed she decided to take up Christian missionary work in Africa. She and four others were sent to the Belgian Congo by the Pittsburgh Bible Institute in July 1922. Burk returned to the United States on a furlough in July 1926. She visited relatives in Missouri, Colorado and Montana, where she exhibited African artifacts and spoke to community and radio audiences about her experiences as the first white woman missionary among the Lega people, who called her Nyafikili, "Mama Thinker." She returned to the Belgian Congo in July 1929 and remained another ten years. In September 1939, Rev. Burk broadcast a message in English, French and Kilega to her former mission field from a shortwave radio in Pittsburgh, where she planned to continue her Bible translations.

In a letter to the anthropologist Ales Hrdlicka on January 30, 1929, Burk described a collection of objects that she had recently sent to the museum. She wrote that she was constructing a list of the ethnic groups from which the objects derived and mentions that she had given other items collected in the field to friends, relatives and high schools in Denver, Colorado. Today the Burk Collection comprises some 461 specimens. All were collected within the mission's territory that lay between Lakes Kivu and Tanganyika (which Burk gives as 0-4 degrees north latitude and 26 to nearly 29 degrees east longitude). Rev. Burk also donated several photographs.

Burk, Rev. Ellen I.

1923 African Language Study, Learning from the Natives -- Compiling a Dictionary -- By Miss Ellen Burk of Edina, a Missionary. Edina (Missouri) Sentinel, 22 November 1923.

1924 Two Women Carrying Burden Baskets with Tumplines and Three Women, One with Keloids, and Children; All in Costume Nov 1924. [Forms part of: Photographs Smithsonian Institution, Division of Ethnology.] DOE Africa: Zaire/Belgian Congo: Gen/Unid; NM 342100 06067700, Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives

- 1924 Zalina Winnowing Rice with Basket; Two Girls Pounding Rice In Mortars with Pestles; All in Costume Outside Pole and Thatch House Nov 1924. [Forms part of: Photographs Smithsonian Institution, Division of Ethnology 1860s- 1960s] DOE Africa: Zaire/Belgian Congo: Gen/Unid; NM 342100 06067800, Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives
- 1925 At "An Elephant Feast." Edina (Missouri) Sentinel, 7 May 1925 (Part One) and 14 May 1925 (Part Two).
- 1927 Cannibals in Africa Want Our Religion, Says Miss Ellen Burk, Returned Missionary of Edina, Who Has Seen Them in Their Native Homes. Edina (Missouri) Sentinel, 28 April 1927.
- Collier, Annabelle
- 1942 Life Among Natives of Belgian Congo Interesting and Adventuresome, Missionary Visiting Here Reports. Bozeman Daily Chronicle, 21 May 1942.
- Kirksville (Missouri) Daily Express & News
- 1928 African Curios Show Life of Cannibals, Bracelets Buy Goats or Women, As One Prefers. Kirksville (Missouri) Daily Express & News, Wednesday, 18 April 1928.
- 1928 Missionary to Talk Over Radio Tonight. Kirksville (Missouri) Daily Express & News, 23 April 1928.

**DAVID IVES BUSHNELL, JR.**

(1875-1941)

Accession No. 61,775

Received 1917

David Bushnell, a Smithsonian Institution anthropologist, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on April 28, 1875. Bushnell began his career as an assistant in archaeology at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University (1901-04), and later studied museum collections and conducted field research in Italy and Switzerland (1904-07).

**CAPTAIN JOHN H. CAMP**

Accession Nos. 22,376; 27,389; 28,914; 29,304

Received Nov. 1889 - May 1895

Captain John H. Camp sailed for the American Baptist Missionary Union aboard the S. S. Henry Reed on the Upper Congo River and its tributaries from 1885 to 1894. He collected several hundred geological, biological and ethnological specimens for the National Museum, beginning with a handful of fossils and bones and ending with over three hundred objects of material culture from the Bangi, Mbala, Ngala, Nsakkara, Teke and Yanzi peoples.

In December 1891, Camp asked the Secretary of the Institution to recommend him for the position left vacant in June by the death of Lt. Emory Taunt, the United States Commercial Agent in the Congo Free State. "The Congo government wishes me to accept a position as general scientist & wishes me to go to exploring as soon as my time can be engaged. I may accept their position in about 1 years time if my own country does not want my services.

But as you are at the Capital + know that my interests in scientific matters are not personal, but for the general welfare of my people, as I have been contributing to the Smithsonian Institute [sic] for the last 7 years as often as my searches justified I trust that you will feel justified if you will kindly take a step for me by proposing my name as a proper person for commercial agent to Boma Congo S. W. Africa" (J. H. Camp to Hon. Secy. of National Museum, 29 December 1891). The position Camp inquired about was ultimately given to Richard Dorsey Mohun (q.v.), who later collected an enormous number of ethnological objects for the National Museum.

Camp returned to Lima, Ohio, with "Congo fever" on October 16, 1894. He soon notified Assistant Secretary George Brown Goode that he had shipped seventeen cases of specimens from the Congo which he planned to send to the National Museum (letter, J. H. Camp to G. B. Goode, 6 Nov 1894). This collection was accessioned in two lots (28,914 and 29,304) comprising 375 objects.

Camp occasionally sought the Institution's financial and diplomatic support after his return from the Congo. In 1901, for example, Camp asked Assistant Secretary Richard Rathbun for funds to open several Indian mounds he knew of in his former home of Owego, New York. Camp further requested that Rathbun use his influence with the Secretary of State to help Representative Robert Bryarly Gordon (D-Ohio) "push my African Bill through this Congress." This legislation, Camp wrote, "will be the means of my being able to add verry [sic] greatly to your line of specimens from that region [...] I can get + send you many fine pieces of animal + geological goods if my bill is passed. I will only ask you to bear expenses. As this will no doubt be the largest line of collections that you will have, it really is worthy of an effort in this direction + I will do what I can for you" (letter, J. H. Camp to the Hon. Secy. of U.S.N.M., 16 Feb 1901). Camp posted his final letter to the Smithsonian from Kingfisher, Oklahoma on November 18, 1925.

The four Camp ethnology accessions comprised 445 specimens; today only 242 items are noted in the NMNH online catalog. A portion of the Camp Collection was later exchanged for other items, such as a war knife from Molangi that the museum exchanged with E. W. Keyser (q.v.).

Mabie, Catharine Louise Roe (1872-1963)

1917 Our Work on the Congo: a Book for Mission Study Classes and for General Information; Prepared for the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

Merriam, Edmund Franklin (1847-1930)

1897 The American Baptist Missionary Union and its Missions. Boston: American Baptist Missionary Union.

1900 A History of American Baptist missions. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

Smith, Samuel Francis (1808-1895)

1885 Missionary Sketches: A Concise History of the Work of the American Baptist Missionary Union, by S. F. Smith; brought up to date by E. F. Merriam. Fourth edition. Boston: W. G. Coerthell.



Smithsonian Institution Archives

- n.d. Assistant Secretary in Charge of the United States National Museum, 1860-1908. Incoming Correspondence. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 189, Box 17. n.d. Assistant Secretary in Charge of the United States National Museum (Richard Rathbun), 1897-1918. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 55.
- n.d. Austin H. Clark Papers, 1883-1954. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 7183, Box 3.

**WILBUR JOHN CARR**

(1870-1942)

Accession No. 65,605

Received 1920

Carr was born near Taylorsville, Ohio, in 1870. A graduate of Commercial College of Kentucky, Lexington (1889), Carr joined the Department of State as a civil service clerk (1892), took classes at Georgetown (LL.B., 1894) and Columbian University (later George Washington) (LL.M., 1899), and passed the bar exam in 1900. A career foreign service officer, Carr is best known for his administrative reforms of the selection and promotion criteria for foreign service personnel, such as the Rogers Act of 1924, and for the unification of the consular and diplomatic services. Carr served as Assistant Secretary of State under Presidents Coolidge and Hoover. He retired as Minister to Czechoslovakia in 1939.

In 1920, Carr sent the Smithsonian Institution "an old Moorish musket and three South African native spears" that had been brought to him by a foreign service officer in Morocco (Carr to Ravenel, 20 Oct. 1920). The spears are attributed to the Zulu in museum accession records.

Carr, Wilbur J.

1920 Letter to W. deC. Ravenel, Administrative Assistant to the Smithsonian Institution, 20 Oct. 1920. Registrar's Office, Smithsonian Institution.

Crane, Katharine Elizabeth

1960 Mr. Carr of State; Forty-seven Years in the Department of State. New York: St. Martin's Press.

**BENJAH HARVEY CARROLL**

(1873-1922)

Accession No. 61,755

Received 1917

Benjah Harvey Carroll, American consul and author, was born on March 3, 1873, in Waco, Texas. He attended Baylor College (B.A., 1892), the University of Texas (LL.B., 1894), Southern Baptist Theological Seminary (Th.D., 1900), the University of Chicago and the University of Berlin (Ph.D., 1902). After serving in the Baptist Ministry (1895-1905) and as head of the department of history and political economy at Baylor (1902-04), Carroll pursued a journalism career at the Houston Chronicle (1906-14) and Stylus (1912). He was appointed American Consul at Venice (1914), Naples (1918-20) and Cadiz, Spain. Carroll died March 30, 1922. Carroll donated several items from the Belgian Congo.

Carroll, B. H. (Benjah Harvey)

1917 Bead Making at Murano and Venice: Report Made in Compliance with the Department's Instruction without Serial Number, dated June 14, 1917. [Venice, Italy]: American Consular Service, Consulate at Venice.

Carroll, Benjah Harvey

1921 The High Priest of the Lost Temple. Art and Archaeology (July).

Carroll, Benjah Harvey (ed.)

1912 Standard History of Houston, Texas, from a Study of the Original Sources. Knoxville, Tenn.: H. W. Crew & Co.

### **COL. THOMAS LINCOLN CASEY**

(1857-1925)

Accession No. 94,515; 113,200; 160,631

Received 1926, 1931, 1941

Thomas Lincoln Casey, army officer and entomologist, was born February 19, 1857, at West Point, New York. He graduated from Yale (1877) and the U.S. Military Academy (1879), then entered the Corps of Engineers. In 1882, Casey served as an assistant astronomer under Professor Simon Newcomb on an expedition to the Cape of Good Hope to observe the Transit of Venus. His interests later turned from astronomy to entomology and he became a student of the Coleoptera. Casey retired from active service in March 1912; he died February 3, 1925. Casey's library and specimens were later given to the Smithsonian Institution, along with notes on his observations during the Transit of Venus Expedition.

Mrs. Laura Welsh Casey donated several objects from her husband's collection over several years. These include a Zulu assagai (1926), basket (1931) and a carved wooden headrest (1941) "originally presented by zulu chief to Col. T. L. Casey, 1882."

Lambelet, Napoleon

1898 The Transit of Venus. London: E. Ascherberg & Co.

Smithsonian Institution Archives

1870 Thomas Lincoln Casey Papers, 1870-1871, 1873, 1881-1897. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 7134.

Who's Who in America

1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 1: 1897-1942. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

### **JOHN CASSIN**

(1813-1869)

Transaction No. 67A00017

Catalog Nos. 4803, 4804, 4807-4808

Received National Institute: 2 May 1843

Received Smithsonian: 7 Mar 1867

John Cassin — businessman, curator of ornithology and vice president of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences — was born September 6, 1813 in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He moved to Philadelphia at the age of twenty-one to engage in business, later worked at the U.S. Custom-House, and eventually managed an engraving and lithographing business.

After moving to Philadelphia, Cassin joined the Academy of Natural Sciences and developed an interest in ornithology. He helped identify and catalog the enormous collection of birds assembled by Thomas B. Wilson, the academy's patron and, later, president. Cassin eventually gained a reputation for having an unparalleled knowledge of ornithology. In 1851, he began to prepare plates for an atlas of Mammalogy and Ornithology (Cassin 1858), a record of the work of the United States Exploring Expedition under the direction of Charles Wilkes.

Cassin presented a collection of Liberian artifacts to John Varden's Washington City Museum on May 2nd, 1843 (Gibson n.d.: 3, citing Hunter Catalog 1859: 21; see also National Institute 1857: 40-41); but it is uncertain whether Cassin collected them or ever visited Africa. Sir Harry Johnston mentions an African bird that Cassin was "supposed to have collected" in Africa "in the early part of the nineteenth century," but then remarks that "the specimen sent to America by Cassin, and marked Sierra Leone, must have been labelled in error, and really have been obtained from the regions of Lower Guinea" (Johnston 1906, Vol II: 780). Cassin may simply have arranged to have African specimens sent by another party, as he did in the 1850s when he made such an arrangement with the Central African explorer Paul Du Chaillu (Cassin 1855:410).

The original Cassin Collection included a Kru mariner's provision box; a chief's war cap made from the skin of a fish; an elephant tail scepter; and a diagonal weave tubular raphia bag (Catalog #4811), of a type illustrated in Adams and Holdcraft 1992. A similar raphia bag was collected by Orator F. Cook (Cat. No. 168,082).

Adams, Monni and T. Rose Holdcraft  
1992 Dida Woven Raphia Cloth from Cote d'Ivoire. *African Arts* 25(3): 42-51, 100-101.

Baird, Spencer Fullerton, John Cassin and George N. Lawrence  
1860 *The Birds of North America*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

- Cassin, John  
1855 [Proceedings for October 16th.] *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 7: 409-410.
- 1956 *Catalogue of Birds Collected at Cape Lopez, Western Africa, by Mr. P. B. DuChaillu in 1856, with notes and descriptions of new species. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 8: 1-7. 1857 *Catalogue of Birds Collected on the River Muni, Western Africa, by Mr. P. B. DuChaillu in 1856, with notes and descriptions of new species. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 9: 1-7.
- 1858 *Mammalogy and Ornithology. United States Exploring Expedition during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, under the command of Charles Wilkes, U.S.N.* Philadelphia: Printed by C. Sherman & Son.
- 1859 *Catalogue of Birds Collected on the Rivers Camma and Ogobai, Western Africa, by Mr. P. B. DuChaillu, in 1858, with notes and descriptions of new species. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 11: 133-144.

1859 Descriptions of New Birds of Western Africa, in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 4: 321-325.

Du Chaillu, Paul Belloni

1862 Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa. New York: Harper and Brothers.

Johnston, Sir Harry H.

1906 Liberia. Two Volumes. London: Hutchinson & Co.

Mearns, Barbara and Richard

1988 Biographies for Birdwatchers. London: Academic Press.

National Institute for the Promotion of Science (Washington, D.C.)

1857 A Popular Catalog of the Extraordinary Curiosities in the National Institute, Arranged in the Building Belonging to the Patent Office. Second Edition. Washington: Published by Alfred Hunter.

Smithsonian Institution Archives

n.d. Photograph Collection, 1950-. Record Unit No: SIA 95, CD1/P.

n.d. Field Notes and Reports. Collected Notes, Lists, and Catalogs on Birds, 1839, 1849-1851, 1855-1965. Record Unit No. 7215.

1843 List of Articles Presented to the National Institute, by John Cassin of Philadelphia. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit No 7058. Records of the National Institute, 1839-1863.

### **DR. LEANDER TROWBRIDGE CHAMBERLAIN**

(1837-1913)

Accession No. 28,242

Received 1894

Chamberlain, a clergyman, was born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts on September 26, 1837. After graduating from Yale in 1863, he served in the South Pacific Squadron, U.S. Navy, from 1863-67. He studied at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1869 and received the Doctor of Divinity degree from the University of Vermont in 1879.

Chamberlain served as a pastor in various churches in Chicago, Norwich, Connecticut and Brooklyn, New York. He was custodian and patron of the national collection of gems, United States National Museum, and curator of eocene mollusca and patron of the Academy of Sciences in Philadelphia.

Chamberlain, Leander Trowbridge

1889? The Colonial Policy of the United States. New York.

1904 Government Not Founded in Force. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

1912 A Chapter of National Dishonor. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Who's Who in America

1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 1: 1897-1942. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

**W. H. CHANDLEE**

Accession No. 27,839

Received 1894

Chandlee, W. H.

1891 Drawing: Gateway in Machame, Kilimanjaro Drawing 1891 Smithsonian Institution Illustrations 1875-1929. Manuscript Photo Lot 133: Miscellany 1890-1920: Habitations, Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives.

**WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER**

(1867-1934)

Accession No. 26,939

Received 1893

William Aster Chanler — explorer, soldier and Congressman — was born June 11, 1867 in Newport, Rhode Island. Educated at St. John's, Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard, he left before graduation to explore the region around Mount Kilimanjaro, spending some ten months in east Africa (1888-89). Chanler returned in 1892 for another twenty-three months with the Austrian scientist Lt. von Hoehnel. He is credited with having discovered Chanler Falls and the Chanler antelope. He recorded his East African adventures in *Through Jungle and Desert* (1896) and in a series of articles. He was an honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society (Vienna) and a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (London).

Chanler served in the Spanish-American War, holding the rank of captain, and participated in the Battle of Santiago. A Democrat, Chanler was a member of the New York Assembly (1897) and the 56th Congress (1899-1901). In 1910, with a Turkish commission, Chanler fought against Italy in Tripoli. Later he bred and raced horses in Paris. Chanler died March 4, 1934.

Chanler's accession file includes a letter to Secretary S. P. Langley, offering ethnological specimens and describing his itinerary, and a letter of acceptance from G. Brown Goode. The Chanler Collection includes ethnological objects from the Meru and Kamba.

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography

1900 Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, edited by James Grant Wilson. Vol. VII. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

Chanler, William Astor

1896 *Through Jungle and Desert; Travels in Eastern Africa*, by William Astor Chanler ... with illustrations from photographs taken by the author and maps. New York: Macmillan and Co.; London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd.; Detroit, Mich.: Negro History Press [1971].

Holland, William Jacob

1895 1. List of the Lepidoptera collected in eastern Africa by Dr. W. L. Abbott, with descriptions of some apparently new species. 2. List of the Lepidoptera collected in Somaliland, East Africa, by Mr. William Astor Chanler and Lieut. von Hoehnel. 3. List of the Lepidoptera from Aldabra, Seychelles, and other East African islands, collected by Dr. W. L. Abbott. 4. List of the Lepidoptera collected in Kashmir by Dr. W. L. Abbott. Washington: Gov't Print. Off.

**DR. T. M. CHATARD**

[Thomas Marean Chatard ?]

(1848-1927)

Accession No. 304,151

Received 1884

T. M. Chatard, a U.S. Geological Survey mining engineer, was born on December 15, 1848, in Baltimore. He attended Mount St. Mary's College (A.B., 1867), Harvard University (S.B., 1871) and Heidelberg (Ph.D., 1876). In 1884, Chatard donated eighteen objects to the museum; these were mistakenly attributed to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition until 1972 (see "History of the Collection" on the original catalog card). Further information on the collection appears in Correspondence File #67,853.

Chatard, Thomas Marean

1892 Phosphate Chemistry as It Concerns the Miner. Author's ed. [Philadelphia].

Chatard, Thomas M. and Charles Edward Munroe

1902 Chemicals and Allied Products. (Census Bulletin No. 210.) Washington: [Government Printing Office].

United States National Museum

1884 Report of the United States National Museum. Pp. 119 and 425.

Who's Who in America

1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 4: 1961-1968. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

**HELI CHATELAIN**

(1851-1908)

Accession No. 23,435; 24,070; 24,190; 24,258; 26,802 Received 1890-93

Rev. Heli Chatelain — author, linguist and missionary in Angola — collected several hundred objects of material culture in Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire (Grebo), Ghana (Ashanti), Nigeria (Yoruba, Nupe), Cameroon (Bamileke), Zaire, and Angola, as well as among Navaho, Zuni and Mission Indians in the United States. Chatelain appears to have collected many of the African objects in 1899 during his stint with the U.S. Scientific Expedition to Africa, also known as the Eclipse Expedition (see entries under Bishop Taylor Mission and William Harvey Brown).

Bible. N. T. John. Kimbundu.

1896 O njimbu ia mbote ia ngana Jizu kua Nzua, iojimbulule mu Kimbundu. Translated by Heli Chatelain. London: British and Foreign Bible Society.

Brown, William Harvey

1899 On the South African Frontier: the Adventures and Observations of an American in Mashonaland and Matabeleland. New York: C. Scribner's Sons.

Chatelain, Alida and Amy Roch

1918 Heli Chatelain, 1851-1908, l'ami de l'Angola, fondateur de la Mission philafricaine d'apres sa correspondance, avec la collaboration de Amy Roch. Pref. de Charles Rochedieu. Lausanne: Secretariat de la Mission Philafricaine.

- Chatelain, Heli  
 n.d. Bantu Notes and Vocabularies. No. 1. The Language of the Bashi-lange and Baluba. [n.p., n.d.]
- 1888-9 Kimbundu grammar; grammatica elementar do kimbundu ou lingua de Angola  
 Genebra: Typ. de C. Schuchard.
- 1893? Geographic Names of Angola, West Africa. By Heli Chatelain . . . [n.p.].
- 1894 Folk-tales of Angola. Fifty tales, with Ki-mbundu text, literal English translation, introduction, and notes. Collected and ed. by Heli Chatelain. (Memoirs of the American Folklore Society 1). Boston and New York: Published for the American Folklore Society by Houghton Mifflin and company.
- 1964 Contos populares de Angola: cinquenta contos em quimbundo // coligidos e anotados por Heli Chatelain; edicao portuguesa dirigida e orientada pelo Dr. Fernando de Castro Pires de Lima. Lisboa: Agencia-Geral do Ultramar.
- Smithsonian Institution Archives  
 n.d. Assistant Secretary in Charge of the United States National Museum, 1860-1908. Incoming Correspondence. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 189.

**DR. STEPHEN CHAUVET**

(1885-1950)

Accession No. 110,884

Received ?

Chauvet, a French ethnographer and collector, was a specialist in the arts of Africa and New Guinea. In 1930, he offered to sell several large photographs of objects in his personal collection to the National Museum. The museum purchased two photographs of "the Royal Seat of the Oirona," Belgian Congo.

Chauvet, Stephen

1921 Coutances et ses environs. Paris: E. Chapon.

c1921 La Normandie ancestrale; ethnologie, vie, coutumes, meubles, ustensiles, costumes, patois. Paris: Boivin et cie. 1929 Musique negre. Paris: Societe d'editions geographiques, maritimes et coloniales.

1930 Les arts indigenes en Nouvelle-Guinee. Paris: Societe d'editions geographiques, maritimes et coloniales.

1935 L'isle de Paques et ses mysteres; la premiere etude reunissant tous les documents connus sur cette ile mysterieuse; preface du dr E. Loppe. Paris: Editions "Tel".

1965 La isla de Pascua y sus misterios; version espanola, completa, por Jose Maria Souviron. L'ile de Paques et ses mysteres. Spanish 2da ed. (Coleccion historia y documentos.) [Santiago de Chile] Zig-Zag.

**J. H. CLARK**

[John H. Clark ?]

Accession No. 4159

Received 1875

Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian (U.S.)

1874 Report upon the determination of the astronomical co-ordinates of the primary stations at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and Colorado Springs, Colorado Territory, made during the years 1872 and 1873, Geographical and geological explorations and surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, First Lieut. George M. Wheeler, Corps of engineers, in charge. Dr. F. Kampf and J. H. Clark, civilian astronomical assistants. Washington: Gov't Print. Off.

**GUY N. COLLINS**

(1872-1938)

Accession No. 33,145

Received 1898

Guy N. Collins, plant geneticist, maize expert and explorer, was born in Mertensia, New York on August 9, 1872. He attended Syracuse University (1890-91), but left after one year to join an agricultural survey of Liberia organized by Orator F. Cook (q.v.), a botanist with the U.S. National Arboretum. He returned to Liberia in 1896. Later, Collins worked for the U.S. Department of Agriculture as assistant botanist with the Bureau of Plant Industry (1901-1910), botanist (1910-20) and botanist in charge of biophysical investigations (1920-38). Collins had a lifelong interest in the application of biometrics to experimental work in agriculture. He devoted most of his career to the study of Indian corn and is credited with having coined the name "avocado" as a replacement for the Spanish aguacate (Schuyler and James 1958). Collins died August 14, 1938.

In Liberia, Collins photographed and collected household items which were made, in all likelihood, by the Gola, Vai and/or Dei. One photograph of two Gola men playing kboo (i.e. mancala, a popular African board game) is now in the collection of the National Anthropological Archives (F.P.1984). In 1986, Perez H. Collins of Woodstown, New Jersey donated an additional eleven objects collected by his father in Liberia, including the mancala game board noted above, as well as thirty-three photographs (Acc. No. 374,065).

Collins, Guy N.

1910 A Primitive Gyroscope in Liberia. *National Geographic Magazine* 21(6): 531-535.

1910 Kboo, A Liberian Game. *National Geographic Magazine* 21: 944-948.

1911 Dumboy, The National Dish of Liberia. *National Geographic Magazine* 22(1): 84-88.

Fairchild, David Grandison

1938 Guy N. Collins, Plant Explorer and Geneticist [Obituary]. *Journal of Heredity* 29(11): 403-408.

Fairchild, David Grandison and Guy N. Collins

1909 The South African Pipe Calabash. Washington: Government Printing Office



Schuyler, Robert L. and Edward T. James (eds.)  
1958 Dictionary of American Biography. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.  
Supplement Two. Vol. 22. S.v. "Guy N. Collins" by J. H. Kempton.

S.I. Archives

n.d. Collected Notes, Lists, and Catalogs on Plants 1825-1966, and Undated, with  
Related Material to 1977. Record Unit No: SIA 1010014.

Who's Who in America

1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 1: 1897-1942. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

**ORATOR FULLER COOK, JR.**

(1867-1949)

Accession No. 27,475

Received 28 Oct 1893

Orator Fuller Cook, botanist and amateur ethnologist, was born on May 28, 1867, in Clyde, New York. He attended Syracuse University (A.B., 1890; hon. D.Sci. 1930) and was in charge of its department of biology from 1890-91. In December 1891, Cook organized and led an agricultural survey of Liberia, accompanied by his former Syracuse student (later his museum assistant), Guy N. Collins (q.v.). The survey was financed by the New York Colonization Society, a sponsor and advocate of the resettlement of African Americans in Africa.

Cook remained in West Africa as professor of natural sciences at Liberia College (1891-97) and college president (1896-97). During this time he made the extensive collection of plants, animals and ethnology now in the National Museum. He was also a special agent of the New York State Colonization Society, to which he submitted three reports. In 1895, Cook was appointed an honorary Custodian of the Section of Myriopoda of the Department of Insects at the National Museum. He was appointed to a salaried position as Assistant Curator in the Division of Plants in 1898, but left the following year to join the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Plant Industry. From 1900-1903, Cook was botanist in charge of investigations in tropical agriculture. He maintained an association with the National Museum during his tenure at the Department of Agriculture and also briefly held a post at George Washington University, in 1904. Cook retired in 1937. As a botanist, Cook is best known for his work with cotton, rubber and oil palms. He published 396 articles on topics in evolution, genetics, biological nomenclature, sociology and human colonization (Archer 1950; National Cyclopedia 1953).

Cook was an advocate of the resettlement of African Americans to Africa. He wrote several ethnographic articles based upon firsthand but limited knowledge of Liberia and Guatemala. In one article he proposed "two types of social organization distinguished by reference to the contacts between parents and children" (1912: 126). In a later development of that theme he suggested that the "system of living in compact villages is a form of social organization that provides only limited contacts between children and the parents, and little opportunity for experience to accumulate through successive generations, thus explaining the generally backward state of civilization among the natives of Africa" (1942: 1). Happily, Cook's skills as a collector were more keenly developed than his powers of observation. The Cook Collection includes 143 examples of Gola and Kpelle material culture, including many textiles, collected in settlements along the St. Paul River. Cook died April 23, 1949 in Lanham, Maryland.

Archer, W. Andrew

1950 A Bibliography of O. F. Cook. Beltsville, MD: U.S. National Arboretum.

Cook, O.F.

n.d. Manuscripts, Bibliography, and Photographs. MS 7131. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution.

1892 Report to the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society upon the Present Needs of Liberia. New York, J. Bingham, Printer.

1894 Second Report to the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society. NY: The Society.

1896 Memorial to the People and Government of Liberia. Monrovia, Liberia: Printer for the NY State Colonization Society.

1896 Third Report to the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society. NY: The Society.

1896 Who Should Go to Liberia? Liberia Bulletin 9: 1-7.

1898 The American Negro in Liberia. Liberia Bulletin 13: 21- 29.

1898 What Should Emigrants Carry to Liberia? Liberia Bulletin 12: 32-37.

1899 The Negro and African Colonization. The Forum 27: 114- 119.

1901 (Memorandum to Otis Tufton Mason, April 5, 1901). Folder 260, Habitations, Manuscript and Pamphlet File, Department of Anthropology, United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives.

1912 Definitions of Two Primitive Social States. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 2: 125-129.

1942 A Scientific Approach to African Colonization. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 32: 1-17.

National Anthropological Archives

n.d. Subject and Geographic File ca. 1870s-1930s. Photo Lot 14. National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography

1953 National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Vol. 38. Clifton, NJ: J. T. White.

Smithsonian Institution Archives

n.d. Orator Fuller Cook Papers, 1894-1905, 1933, 1948. Record Unit No: SIA 7255.

n.d. Collected Notes, Lists, and Catalogs on Plants. Record Unit No: SIA 1010014.

**LT.-COL. ANTHONY CHARLES COOKE, C.B., R.E.**

(1826-1905)

Accession No. 25,980

Received 1892

A. C. Cooke was executive officer in the topological branch of the war department (1859-69) and director general of ordnance surveys (1878-83). He donated a hippopotamus tooth that is no longer in the collection.

Cooke, Anthony Charles (compiler)

1867 Routes in Abyssinia. London: Printed for H.M.S.O. by Harrison and Sons.

Great Britain. Corps of Royal Engineers

1878 Aide-memoire for the Use of Officers of Royal Engineers / compiled by Colonel  
A. C. Cooke. London: H.M.S.O., 1878- 83

**NEWMAN H. D. COX**

Accession No. 37,614

Received 1901

Dr. Newman Cox, of Baltimore, Maryland, was a medical missionary in Batanga, Cameroon, under the Presbyterian Board (U.S.) from 1896-1900.

**MRS. JOHN CROPPER**

Accession No. 44,347

Received 1905

Mrs. John Cropper of Washington, D.C. donated a doll collected by some of her friends at Wady Halfa, Khartoum in January 1904, and brought down the Nile and given to her at Luxor.

**OSCAR TERRY CROSBY**

(1861-1947)

Accession No. 37,009

Received 1900

Crosby, an engineer, explorer, writer and speaker on political and financial subjects, was born in Ponchatoula, Louisiana in April 1861. Upon his graduation from the U.S. Military Academy (Class of 1882), Crosby entered the Corps of Engineers, resigning his commission as first lieutenant in 1887. He later worked in management of private electric and public utility companies in Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Washington, D.C. He helped organize the Potomac Electric Power Company (PEPCO) and served as its first president. After his retirement from business in 1913, Crosby directed the Commission for Relief in Belgium (1915), was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Fiscal Bureaus (1917), and was president of the Inter-Ally Council on War Purchases and Finance (1917-19). A Commander de la Legion d'Honneur, Crosby also received the Order of the Crown (Italy) and Order of the Crown (Belgium).

Crosby explored portions of Abyssinia and the Sudan (1899 or 1900), Turkestan and Tibet (1903), Borneo (1912, 1914 or 1915) and Southwest Africa (1927). He also traveled to Haiti, East Africa and South Africa. A member of the Royal Geographical Society, Crosby occasionally contributed to the society's journal and to the Journal of the African Society. Crosby was also a member of the Cosmos Club (Washington, D.C.). He died in Warrenton, Virginia, on January 2, 1947.

Crosby, Oscar Terry

n.d. [Central and South Africa, ca. 1920. Bushman Village, Native Families, Dances; Zebra and Other Game, Zulu Headmen, etc.] 52 photos. Mainly uncaptioned. With Clipping Describing Cameron-Cadle Kalahari Desert Expedition. Transfer, Manuscripts Division, 1958. Library of Congress Divisional Catalog, Africa, No. 7950.

1901 Notes on a Journey from Zeila to Khartoum. Geographical Journal 18: 46-61.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography

1949 National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Vol. 35. Clifton, NJ: J. T. White.

Who's Who in America

1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 1: 1897-1942. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

### **ROLLA PATTERSON CURRIE**

(1875-?)

Accession No. 30,601

Received 21 Sept 1897

Rolla Currie worked for the Department of Insects of the U.S. National Museum (c.1897) and was in charge of editorial work in the U.S. Bureau of Entomology beginning in 1904. He collected insects in the United States, Liberia and British Columbia, specializing in Odonata and Neuroptera (Osborn 1937:257). Currie visited Liberia between February 1 and May 10, 1897 to collect insects for the museum. He also collected a small series of birds which he identified in his fieldnotes by their Liberian English and Gola names (Oberholser 1900). Currie's ethnological donations include bows and arrows and a knife, all from Mount Coffee, Liberia.

Currie, Rolla P.

1900 A New Bird of Paradise. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum 22(1204): 497-500.

1901 The Odonata. Washington, D.C.: The Academy.

1905 Catalogue of the Exhibit of Economic Entomology at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland Oregon, 1905 . . . (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology. Bulletin, new series, 53) Washington: Government Printing Office.

Oberholser, Harry C.

1900 A List of the Birds Collected by Mr. R. P. Currie in Liberia. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum 22(1182): 25-38.

Osborn, Herbert

1937 Fragments of Entomological History, Including Some Personal Recollections of Men and Events. Columbus, Ohio: Published by the Author.

**JOSEPH S. CURTIS**

Donor: Miss Katherine Miles

Accession No. 44,116

Received 1905

Katherine Miles of Brattleboro, Vermont received an Ndebele beaded kaross from Joseph S. Curtis (probably Joseph Story Curtis of the U.S. Geological Survey), who had purchased it from a Capetown dealer named Benjamin.

**WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS**

(1850-1911)

Accession No. 56,080

Received 1913

William Eleroy Curtis, a journalist, was born November 5, 1850 in Akron, Ohio. After attending Western Reserve College (A.B. 1871, D.Litt. 1901), Curtis began reporting for the Chicago Inter-Ocean (1872-87), ultimately becoming its editor-in-chief. At one point he was held captive by the James and Younger brothers, from whom he obtained an exclusive story. In 1874, he accompanied George Custer on his campaign against the Sioux and he also published the discovery of gold in the Black Hills. In 1884, President Arthur sent him on a mission to South America to promote inter- American commercial and political relations. In 1887, Curtis became manager of the Washington Bureau of the Chicago Record. In 1889, he founded the Bureau of American Republics (later called the Pan-American Union), becoming its director in 1890, resigning in 1893 when he assumed leadership of the Latin- American and Historical Departments of the World's Colombian Exposition (Chicago, 1893). In that capacity, Curtis went as special commissioner to Madrid, acting as special envoy to the Queen Regent of Spain and, in 1892, to Pope Leo XIII.

Curtis, William Eleroy

1883 Children of the Sun. Chicago: The Inter-Ocean Publishing Co.

1905 Modern India. Chicago and New York: F.H. Revell Company.

1905 Egypt, Burma and British Malaysia. Chicago, [New York etc.]: F. H. Revell Company.

c1911 Turkestan: "the Heart of Asia." New York: Hodder & Stoughton, George H. Doran Company.

Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans.

1904 Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, edited by Rossiter Johnson. Volume 3. Boston: Biographical Society.

**EPHRAIM DEINARD**

(1846-1930)

Accession No. 94,763

Received 1927

Ephraim Deinard of Kearney, New Jersey, donated a collection of Jewish ceremonial objects that he had purchased in Tunis. His accession includes a letter to assistant secretary Cyrus Adler (q.v.) requesting that the agreed payment of \$200 be sent to him in Turkey "as I have scarcely any work to do here and would like to go to Palaestine [sic] as soon as possible" (undated letter, E. Deinard to C. Adler).

Deinard, Ephraim

- 1878 Masa Krim: korot bene Yisra'el ba-hatsi ha-i Krim bi- khelal ve-toldot ha-Kuzarim, ha-Kara'im veba-Krimtsakim bi-ferat. Warsaw: Bi-defus Y. Goldman, 638, 1878.
- 1879 Masa` ba-hatsi ha-i Krim. Warsaw: Druk fon A. Ginz, 639- 346, 1879-80.
- 1885 Masa` be-Eropa: . . . hashkafah . . . `al darkhe vene Yisra'el be-'Eropa = Reise durch Europa. Pressburg: Bi- defus D. Lavi ve-A.D. Alkala'i, 645 [1884 or 1885]
- 1926 Prospectus of the Library of Ephraim Deinard at New Orleans, La., also a List of Jewish Antiquities Depicting the "History of Religion" [with an introduction by Dr. Mendel Silber]. St. Louis: Moinester Printing Co.

**PICKERING DODGE**

Accession No. 49,341

Received 1908

Pickering Dodge of the United States Engineer Office donated a modern Egyptian water jar that was purchased by his father from a woman on the Nile about eighty years earlier (c.1828).

**REV. WILLIAM P. DODSON**

Bishop Taylor Mission (Luanda, Angola)

Accession No. 23,667; 36,436

Received 1890-1900

Rev. William Dodson of Maryland was a missionary associated with the Bishop Taylor Mission, so named for William Taylor, an American who sailed from New York on January 22, 1885, with fifty-two missionaries bound for Loanda, Angola. There the Governor gave Taylor land on which to build five mission stations, including those at Loanda, Dondo and Luluaburg. All of Bishop Taylor's missions were self-supporting (Gospel in All Lands 1888:218).

The National Museum's association with Rev. Dodson appears to have been arranged by Prof. Cleveland Abbe of Washington, D.C. In a letter to Asst. Secretary George Brown Goode, Abbe writes that "Dodson . . . will gladly send you all they can collect if you will give proper instructions" (C. Abbe to G. B. Goode, 15 Oct. 1890).

During the 1890s, Prof. Abbe put Secretary Goode in touch with several others in Africa from whom the National Museum would secure ethnological specimens, among them William Frye of Cape Town (q.v.). Another Bishop Taylor missionary who collected specimens for the National Museum was Heli Chatelain (q.v.). William Harvey Brown (q.v.) refers to the Bishop Taylor Mission in his account of the Eclipse Expedition (1899: 11).

Christian [London]

1888 Letter from H. Chatelain. Christian. March 9, 1888.

The Gospel in All Lands [Methodist Episcopal Church, New York]

1888 Bishop Taylor's Missions in Angola, pp. 216-218.

Brown, William Harvey

1899 On the South African Frontier: the Adventures and Observations of an American in Mashonaland and Matabeleland. New York: C. Scribner's Sons.

### **EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND**

Accession No. 41,749; 55,827

Received 1903; 1913

The Egypt Exploration Fund (later Egypt Exploration Society) was founded in 1882 by amateur and professional Egyptologists who shared a concern for the preservation of Egyptian monuments. The fund counted among its founding members the numismatist Reginald Stuart Poole of the Department of Antiquities at the British Museum and the popular novelist and journalist Amelia Blandford Edwards, the fund's Joint Honorary Secretaries. Contributions from members and from institutions such as the British Academy financed the work of archaeologist Sir William Matthew Flinders Petrie, one of the fund's first field excavators (more recently, excavations at Qasr Ibrim were co-financed by the Smithsonian Institution's Foreign Currency Program). The fund's most important beneficiaries included the British Museum, followed by the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and other museums in the United States and England (Drower in James 1982: 34).

Flint implements excavated at the Temple of Osiris at Abydos, Egypt, were donated to the National Museum in 1903, along with gaming dice from 7th or 8th century Behnesa. In 1913, the museum received an Ibis egg-shell from Abydos. On the Fund's excavations at Abydos, see Petrie (1900, 1902, 1903); for a summary, see Kemp (1982).

Darling, Charles William

1898 Egypt, its monuments, and work of the Egypt exploration fund. 2d ed. [n.p.].

Drower, Margaret S.

1982 The Early Years. In Excavating in Egypt, edited by T. G. H. James, pp. 9-36. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Egypt Exploration Fund

1914- The Journal of Egyptian archaeology. London: Egypt Exploration fund.

Egypt Exploration Society

1885- Memoirs of the Egypt Exploration Society. London.

1899 List of officers; Constitution; The Exploration fund; the Archaeological survey; the Graeco-Roman branch; Publications; Subscriptions. London.

James, T. G. H. [Thomas Garnet Henry], (editor)

1982 Excavating in Egypt: the Egypt Exploration Society 1882- 1982. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Kemp, B. J.

1982 Abydos. In Excavating in Egypt, edited by T. G. H. James, pp. 71-88. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Petrie, W. M. F.

1900 Royal Tombs of the First Dynasty. London: Egypt Exploration Fund.

1902 Abydos I. London: Egypt Exploration Fund.

1903 Abydos II. London: Egypt Exploration Fund.

### **GEORGE WASHINGTON ELLIS, JR.**

(1875-1919)

Accession No. 51814

Received 1906, 1910

George W. Ellis, lawyer, sociologist, and diplomat, was born May 4, 1875 in Weston, Missouri. He studied law at the University of Kansas (LL.B., 1893) and earned a bachelor's degree four years later while practicing his trade in Kansas. After graduation, Ellis studied at the Gunton Institute of Economics and Sociology in New York. In 1899, he was appointed to the Census Division of the Department of the Interior. Meanwhile, Ellis had enrolled in postgraduate courses in psychology and philosophy at Howard University. In 1902, President Roosevelt nominated Ellis to serve as Secretary of the United States Legation in Liberia, a position he held from 1902 to 1910. In 1907, Ellis married Clavender L. Sherman (d. 1916), a daughter of the late Hon. Robert Sherman, Secretary of War and Navy of Liberia. Ellis was decorated Knight Commander of the Order of African Redemption just before leaving Liberia, on April 17, 1910.

Ellis soon opened a successful law practice in Chicago and began writing about Liberia. *Negro Culture in West Africa* (1914), the first published ethnography of a Liberian ethnic group, introduced Americans to the Vai script. It included photographs of many of the several hundred objects of material culture that Ellis had loaned to the National Museum between 1906 and 1910, then one of the museum's largest collections of material culture from any one African people. The Ellis loan is recorded in the original loan ledger book, *Museum Catalog Book A*, with numbers in the 4200 range. The collection was re-recorded as Accession 51814 when these ledgers were later typed onto index cards. The Ellis collection also appears in the museum's online collections reference catalog, although the Ellis loans were withdrawn in 1905, 1911 and 1941 (on the final occasion by Mrs. M. E. Clark Lane, the administrator of Ellis's estate. Ellis had died on November 26, 1919). In 1952, the Ellis Collection was given to Fisk University.

Chicago Historical Society.

n.d. George Washington Ellis Papers.



- Childs, John Brown  
 1989 Leadership, Conflict, and Cooperation in Afro-American Social Thought. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.
- Drake, St. Clair  
 1980 Anthropology and the Black Experience. *The Black Scholar: Journal of Black Studies and Research* (Sept/Oct 1980): 2.
- Du Bois, W. E. B.  
 1915 G. W. Ellis, Negro Culture in West Africa. *The Crisis* 2: 200.
- Ellis, George Washington  
 1905 Education in Liberia. U.S. Bureau of Education.
- 1911 Political Institutions in Liberia. *American Political Science Review* 5: 213-223.
- 1911 Islam as a Factor in West African Culture. *Journal of Race Development* 2: 105-130.
- 1911/2 Liberia in the Political Psychology of West Africa. *Journal of the African Society* 12: 52-70.
- 1912 Political Importance of the International Loan in Liberia. *Journal of Race Development* 3(1).
- 1913 Negro Social Institutions in West Africa. *Journal of Race Development* 4: 168-188.
- 1914 Negro Culture in West Africa; a Social Study of the Negro Group of Vai-speaking People, with its Own Invented Alphabet and Written Language Shown in Two Charts and Six Engravings of Vai Script, Twenty-six Illustrations of their Arts and Life, Fifty Folklore Stories, One Hundred and Fourteen Proverbs and One Map. Introd. by Frederick Starr. New York: Neale Pub. Co. [Reprinted NY: Johnson Reprint Corp. 1970].
- 1915 Sociological Appraisal of Liberian Resources. *Journal of Race Development* 5(4).
- 1915 Political and Economic Factors in Liberian Development. *Journal of Race Development* 5(7).
- 1915 The Psychology of American Race Prejudice. *Journal of Race Development*.
- 1917 The Leopard's Claw: a Thrilling Story of Love and Adventure from a European Castle through the West African Jungle. New York: International Authors' Association.
- 1917 The Psychic Factors in the New American Race Situation. *Journal of Race Development*.
- 1918 The Negro and the War for Democracy. *Journal of Race Development*.
- 1919 Liberia in the New Partition of Africa. *Journal of Race Development* 9(3).

Fleming, John E.  
1972 George Washington Ellis and Africa, 1902-1910. M.A. thesis, Howard University.

Fleming, John E. and Rayford W. Logan  
1982 Ellis, George Washington. In Dictionary of American Negro Biography, edited by Rayford Logan and Michael Winston, pp. 211-212. New York: W. W. Norton.

Johnson, Allen and Dumas Malone (eds.)  
1931 Dictionary of American Biography. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. S.v. "Ellis, George Washington," by H. W. Howard Knott.

### **LT. GEORGE THORNTON EMMONS**

(1874-1945)

Accession No. 45,092

Received 1905

G. T. Emmons of Princeton, New Jersey graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1874 and was later commissioned ensign (1875); master (1881); lieutenant j.g. (1883); and lieutenant (1887). A member of the National Geographical Society, Emmons was stationed at the World's Columbian Exposition (1892-93).

Who's Who in America

1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 1: 1897-1942. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

### **HENRY GARDINER FERGUSON**

(1882-1966)

Accession No. 69,594

Received 1923

A geologist, Ferguson was born June 21, 1882 in San Raphael, California. Educated at Harvard University (B.A., 1904; M.A., 1906) and Yale University (Ph.D., 1923), he worked for various firms before joining the U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, in 1911.

Ferguson, Henry Gardiner

1918 Tin Deposits near Irish Creek, Virginia. Charlottesville: University of Virginia.

1924 Geology and Ore Deposits of the Manhattan District, Nevada. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Ferguson, Henry Gardiner and Alice Leczinska (Lowe) Ferguson

1960 The Piscataway Indians of Southern Maryland. Accokeek, Md.: Alice Ferguson Foundation.

### **JEAN LEON GEROME FERRIS**

(1863-1930)

Stephen James Ferris

(1835-1915)

Accession No. 151,937

Received 1939

Jean Leon Gerome Ferris, an historical painter, was born in Philadelphia in 1863. He studied with his father, Stephen James Ferris, a well-known artist, and later with Christian Schuessle (at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts), with Bouguereau (Academie Julian, Paris), and at South Kensington School (London). He signed some of his works as G. Ferris. In 1900, Ferris began a series of paintings on American history covering the period 1492-1865. Over seventy of his pictures hang in a specially built gallery in Congress Hall, Philadelphia. In 1917, Ferris donated over 3,000 16th-19th century etchings, line engravings, mezzotints and lithographs to the National Museum. Jean Ferris died March 18, 1930.

The Ferris Collection includes an assortment of textiles and housewares from North Africa. Johnson and Malone (1931) note that J. L. G. Ferris traveled to Morocco; a letter from Mrs. J.L.G. Ferris (27 March 1939) states that these items were collected by her husband and his father about 1890.

Ferris, Jean Leon Gerome  
c1932 The pageant of a nation. Cleveland, Ohio: The Foundation Press.

Johnson, Allen and Dumas Malone (eds.)  
1931 Dictionary of American Biography. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. S.v. "Jean Leon Gerome Ferris," by H.S.M.

Mitnick, Barbara J  
1985 Jean Leon Gerome Ferris, 1863-1930: American Painter historian. Laurel, Miss.: Lauren Rogers Museum of Art.

Who's Who in America  
1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 1: 1897-1942. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

**DR. DANIEL FOLKMAR**  
(1861-1932)  
Donor: Mrs. Etta F. Winter  
Accession No. 126,010  
Received 1933

Daniel Folkmar, professor of social sciences, was born in Roxbury, Wisconsin, on October 28, 1861. A graduate of Western College, Iowa (1884), he worked as a public school principal (1883-84) and as a writer, editor and publisher (1884-88) before entering Harvard Divinity School (1888-89). After a stint as a fellow at Clark University (1889-90), Folkmar was appointed president and professor of political science and psychology at Normal University in Evansville, Indiana (1890-92). He was professor of social science at Western Michigan College (1892- 93); college president (1893); lecturer in sociology at the University of Chicago (1893-95); and professor of psychology and pedagogy at the State Normal School, Milwaukee (1895-98). In 1898, Folkmar was named professor of anthropology at l'Universite Nouvelle, Brussels, Belgium. Folkmar was appointed assistant in the Philippine civil service in 1903. He died in 1932. The following year, Mrs. Etta F. Winter donated 48 Philippine objects collected by Folkmar, along with a wooden bowl from West Africa (Cat. No. E-367,896).

Folkmar, Daniel

c1893 A Chart Devised to Accompany Lectures on Social Science under the Auspices of Western Michigan College. [Grand Rapids?]

1894? Instruction in Sociology in Institutions of Learning. [n.p.]

1900 Lecons d'anthropologie philosophique; ses applications a la morale positive. Paris: Schleicher freres.

1904 Album of Philippine Types (found in Bilibid Prison in 1903) Christians and Moros (including a few non- Christians) Eighty plates, Representing Thirty-seven Provinces and Islands, Prepared and Pub. under the Auspices of the Philippine Exposition Board, by Daniel Folkmar, D.U. Paris. Manila: Bureau of Public Printing.

Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans

1904 Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, edited by Rossiter Johnson. Volume 4. Boston: Biographical Society..

United States. Immigration Commission (1907-1910)

1911 Dictionary of Races or Peoples. [Prepared for the Commission by Dr. Daniel Folkmar, assisted by Dr. Elnora C. Folkmar.] (Reports of the Immigration Commission 5.) Washington: Government Printing Office

### **PROF. ROBERT HUMPHREY FORBES**

(1867-1968)

Accession No. 118,775

Received 1932

Robert Forbes, an agronomist and environmentalist, was born near Cobden, Illinois in 1867. He studied chemistry as an undergraduate at the University of Illinois, was graduated in 1892 with the highest honors, then won a Thayer Scholarship to Harvard University. After receiving the Master of Science degree in 1893, Forbes was appointed professor of chemistry at the University of Arizona. There Forbes became interested in the comparative study of desert environments and in the years following his arrival in the southwest he conducted agricultural experiments for the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the production of imported date palms, corn, sorghum, wheat, Egyptian cotton, goats and donkeys (Colley 1977: 20).

In 1916, Forbes received the Ph.D. degree from the University of California and was promoted to the deanship of the College of Agriculture. But he was disenchanted when his teaching responsibilities were increased and his research opportunities reduced. He requested a leave of absence to accept a one-year appointment as a scientific adviser to the Societe Sultanienne d'Agriculture in Cairo, Egypt. He arrived in Cairo in 1918 and did not return to Tucson for seven years.

After four years in Cairo, Forbes accepted a position as Ingenieur en chef d'Etudes Agronomiques with the Campagne Generale de Colonies, French Sudan. From his headquarters in Segou, Forbes was responsible for the organization and administration of cotton production in the upper Niger valley. When the company encountered financial troubles four years later, Forbes accepted a post in Haiti, but returned to Segou after just one year to continue his cotton experiments, which now included sites in Upper Volta and

Ivory Coast. Forbes returned to Tucson in September 1931. The following April, Forbes was visited by Walter Hough (head curator of the Anthropology Department at the U.S. National Museum), to whom Forbes gave the Tuareg stone arm ring in the museum's ethnology collection.

In 1939, at the age of 72, Forbes was elected to the Arizona House of Representatives. He served seven consecutive terms before his defeat in 1952.

Colley, Charles C.

1977 The Century of Robert H. Forbes: the Career of a Pioneer Agriculturist, Agronomist, Environmentalist, Conservationist, and Water Specialist in Arizona and Abroad. (Historical monograph 6.) Tucson: Arizona Historical Society.

Forbes, Robert Humphrey

1933 The Black Man's Industries. *Geographical Review* 23: 230- 247.

1958 The Expanding Sahara. (University of Arizona Physical Science Bulletin 3.) Tucson: University of Arizona Press.

### **MRS. JANE AHLBORN FRIEDENWALD**

(1847-1923)

Accession No. 45,514

Received 1906

Jane Friedenwald, a philanthropist, was born in Manchester, England and educated in Ireland. She and her family emigrated to America around 1863. In 1906, Friedenwald donated a collection of ethnological objects from the Egyptian Sudan, including musical instruments, iron work and leather work. Otis Mason's memorandum to the Smithsonian Institution Registrar notes that the gift was acquired "thru Dr. Cyrus Adler" (then Librarian and Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution). Adler had married Racie Friedenwald (apparently Jane's daughter or niece) a year earlier.

### **DR. HERBERT FRIEDMANN**

(1900-1987)

Accession No.

Received 4 May 1934

Herbert Friedmann was a curator in the Division of Birds from 1929-1961 and later, director of the Los Angeles County Museum (Yochelson 1985: 74 and passim; photo, page 144). In 1934, Friedmann donated 91 negatives of people whom he had photographed in 1924 and 1925, whom he identified as Bantu and Zulu from East and Southeast Africa. Today the National Anthropological Archives retains 64 negatives and 72 positives.

Friedmann, Herbert

1930 Birds Collected in the Belgian Congo. In *The African Republic and the Belgian Congo, Vol. I*, edited by Richard P. Strong, pp. 749ff. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

- 1966 A Contribution to the Ornithology of Uganda; Scientific Results of the 1963 Knudsen-Machris Expedition to Kenya and Uganda. Los Angeles: Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. 1967 Results of the 1966 Cheney Expedition to the Samburu District, Kenya: ornithology. Los Angeles: Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.
- 1969 Results of the 1968 Avil Expedition to Mt. Nyiru, Samburu District, Kenya. Ornithology, Los Angeles: Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.
- 1969 The Birds of the Sango Bay Forests, Buddu County, Masaka District, Uganda, Los Angeles: Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.
- 1970 The Birds of the Kalinzu Forest, Southwestern Ankole, Uganda, Los Angeles: Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.
- 1970 Additions to the Known Avifauna of the Bugoma, Kibale, and Impenetrable Forests, West Uganda. Los Angeles: Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.
- 1971 The Birds of the Lowlands of Bwamba, Toro Province, Uganda. Los Angeles: Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.
- 1975 Results of the Taylor South West African Expedition 1972 ornithology. Los Angeles: Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.
- 1978 Results of the Lathrop Central African Republic Expedition 1976, ornithology. Los Angeles: Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

S.I. Archives n.d. Division of Birds  
1960-73 Correspondence. Record Unit No: SIA 270.

Yochelson, Ellis Leon

- 1985 The National Museum of Natural History: 75 Years in the Natural History Building; edited by Mary Jarrett. Washington and London: Smithsonian Institution Press.

**WILLIAM W. FRYE**

Accession No. 23,670

Received 1890

William Frye of the Royal Observatory, Cape Town sent several specimens to the Smithsonian Institution through Professor Cleveland Abbe, a Washington writer and collector. During the 1890s, Abbe put Secretary Goode in touch with individuals in Africa from whom the National Museum would secure ethnological specimens, among them Rev. William Dodson (q.v.).

Hunter, George William, William W. Frye, John Clyde Swartzwelder.

- 1966 A Manual of Tropical Medicine. 4th ed. Philadelphia: Saunders.

## **RICHARD LYNCH GARNER**

(1848-1920)

Accession No. 36,893

Received 1900

Richard Lynch Garner, a naturalist who studied the speech of chimpanzees and apes, was born on February 19, 1848, in Abingdon, Virginia. Educated at Jefferson Institute, Tennessee, Garner served in the Civil War and taught school for fourteen years before turning his attention to business. Garner heard the vocalizations of monkeys on a trip to the zoo and believed that their sounds were speech. He set about studying its meaning by recording the chattering of monkeys and apes on phonograph records and playing back the sounds for their companions, first in various zoological gardens in the United States, later in the French Congo.

Garner's first excursion to the Congo in 1892 took him to the Ogawai River, where he established himself in a large steel cage of his own design that he had carried from the States. There, "On the south side of this lake, not quite two degrees below the equator, and within some twenty miles of the ocean, I selected a place in the heart of the primeval forest, erected my little fortress, and gave it the name of Fort Gorilla. In the latter part of April 1893, I took up my abode in this desolate spot, and began my long and solitary vigil. My sole companion was a young chimpanzee, that I named Moses, and, from time to time, a native boy, as a servant" (Garner 1896: 20). Garner tried to teach the chimpanzees to speak English and was convinced of their ability to recognize English words. The photographs that accompany his publications reveal that Garner also taught the chimps to wear clothes and smoke pipes.

In 1900, Garner donated a collection of ethnological specimens "from the far interior of the Mpahouins or Pfan [i.e. Fang] tribe of W. Central Africa. These articles came from some point far to the east of the pass of the Crystal Mountains through which the head waters of the Como River flows— This river and the south branch commonly known as the Remboe, together form the Gaboon— I secured this collection at Nenge Nenge, a group of small islands in the Gaboon River about 75 miles from the coast—They were in fine condition when I secured them in 1893—but they have seen rough usage since" (Memorandum from R. L. Garner, Accession 36893, Registrar's File, Smithsonian Institution Archives). Garner made a total of four trips to the Congo: in 1892, 1894, 1911 and 1919 (the last date is noted on Accession No. 64,018 from Charles Aschemeier, who accompanied Garner). Robert Whitney Imbrie (q.v.) accompanied Garner on his 1911 expedition.

John Peabody Harrington collected material on Garner in anticipation of writing his biography, and the Harrington Papers in the Smithsonian Institution Archives retain papers by and concerning Garner. Ales Hrdlicka relates that Garner died in 1920 "on his way back to Africa by way of Cuba . . . ." (Garner 1930: Introduction). In 1923, Harry E. Garner of Washington, D.C. donated three boxes of his father's lantern slides to the National Museum. The 49 slides depict views of West African life, settlements, and the cage in which Garner ensconced himself for several months. Several charts comparing the mental capabilities of apes and men suggest that the slides were used for lectures (Report of the National Museum, 1923, p. 35).

Garner, Richard Lynch

1892 The Speech of Monkeys. New York: C. L. Webster and Company.

1896 Gorillas & Chimpanzees. London: Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.

- c1900 Apes and Monkeys; Their Life and Language. Boston and London: Ginn & Company. [Includes parts of Gorillas and Chimpanzees]
- c1930 Autobiography of a Boy; from the Letters of Richard Lynch Garner. An Introduction by Ales Hrdlicka. Washington: Printed by Huff Duplicating Co.
- n.d. Notes on Dance and Divination among the Nkomi Tribes and on Miscellaneous Other Matters. 32 pages. Box 1, folder 2, Africa, Manuscript and Pamphlet File, Records of the Division of Ethnology, Records of the Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives.
- n.d. Lantern Slides. Photo Lot 81-58A, Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives.
- Harrington, John Peabody
- n.d. Papers of John Peabody Harrington. Smithsonian Institution Archives. Record Unit 189.

### **GEORGE ROBINS GLIDDON**

(1809-1857)

Catalog Numbers E-4797, E-5454

Received 1867

Two of the Smithsonian's earliest pieces of African ethnology were donated by George Robins Gliddon, a physical anthropologist who collected them in Egypt. The first piece, an earthenware water jug, was "received with two Ethnological specimens from Egypt and Persia, in March, 1867" (History note for Catalog No. 4797). The second piece, a Nubian basketry "tree-server," is recorded as a gift from O. R. Gliddon [sic] to J. Varden in 1812 (according to a collection card note for Catalog No. 5454), although Gliddon would have been three years old at that time and John Varden's Washington City Museum museum was not established until 1829. The Nubian specimen was cataloged under Varden's name as Transaction No. 67A00002.

Gliddon, George R. (George Robins)

1841 A Memoir of the Cotton of Egypt. London.

1842 Appendix to the American in Egypt. Philadelphia.

1843 Ancient Egypt: Her Monuments, Hieroglyphics, History, and Archaeology. New York: Winchester. National Institute 1842 Second Bulletin of the National Institute. Washington, D.C.: The National Institute. [Gliddon, page 232].

Nott, Josiah Clark (editor)

1857 Indigenous Races of the Earth; or, New Chapters of Ethnological Inquiry; Including Monographs on Special Departments Contributed by Alfred Maury, Francis Pulszky, and J. Aitken Meigs. Presenting Fresh Investigations, Documents, and Materials: by J. C. Nott and Geo. R. Gliddon. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott.



- Nott, J. C. and J. R. Gliddon  
1854 Types of Mankind, or Ethnological Researches Based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, and Crania of Races, and upon their Natural, Geographical, Philological, and Biblical History. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo and Co.

**TOWNEND GLOVER**

(1813-1883)

Catalog No. 7323

Received December 1868

Townend Glover, the first federal entomologist, worked for the United States Patent Office (1854-59); then as professor of natural sciences at Maryland Agricultural College (1859-63); and finally as United States Entomologist, Department of Agriculture (1863-78). He was one of the finest illustrators of insects in the United States, but was not well known (Mallis 1971:61). Except for those few reports of his published for the government, the lion's share of Glover's work — 6,179 figures of insects on 273 copper plates — remained unpublished in his lifetime. In 1879, Professor Baird appeared before Senate Committee on Agriculture to recommend that the government purchase the entire series of Glover's plates; the following year the House Committee on Agriculture included \$7,500 for the purchase of the plates in a civil appropriations bill that was passed by both houses.

Glover's biographers note his travel to British Guiana and Venezuela (1856-57) but not Africa. Perhaps the tweezers and tataroo implement that Glover donated to the Smithsonian were found in the Patent Office, an early repository of the nation's collections and in whose basement the Department of Agriculture was then located.

Dodge, Charles Richards

- 1888 The Life and Entomological Work of the Late Townend Glover. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Bulletin No. 18. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Glover, Townend

- 1874 Manuscript Notes from my Journal, or Illustrations of Insects, Native and Foreign. Diptera or two-winged flies. Washington, D.C., Written by Townend Glover, Transferred & Printed from Stone by Jas. F. Gedney. 1876 Manuscript Notes from My Journal, Washington, Written & Etched by Townend Glover, Transferred to & Printed from Stone by J. C. Entwisle.
- 1877 Manuscript Notes from My Journal, or, Entomological index, to Names, &c. in Agricultural Reports, with List of Vegetable and Animal Substances Injured or Destroyed by Insects, &c . . . Washington, Written by Townend Glover, Transferred to and Printed from Stone by J. C. Entwisle.
- 1878 Manuscript Notes from My Journal. Cotton, and the Principal Insects, &c., Frequenting or Injuring the Plant, in the United States. Washington, D.C.
- 1878 Illustrations of North American Entomology, in the Orders of Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Neuroptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Hemiptera and Diptera. Washington, D.C.

Mallis, Arnold  
1971 American Entomologists. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press.

**DR. FREDERIC WEBSTER GODING**

(1858-?)

Accession No. 52,171

Received 1910

Frederic W. Goding — teacher, physician, inventor, entomologist, mayor and diplomat — presented a wooden penis cap to W. de C. Ravenel in November 1910, relating that he received the item from an English Captain who had collected it among the Zulu.

Anon.

1907 A Biographical Sketch of Frederic Webster Goding. New York: J. T. White & Company.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography

1907 National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Clifton, NJ: J. T. White.

Osborn, Herbert

1937 Fragments of Entomological History, Including Some Personal Recollections of Men and Events. Columbus, Ohio: Published by the Author.

**REV. A. C. GOOD, PH.D. (1856-1894)**

Accession No. 25,654

Received 1892

Adolphus Clemens Good, an American Presbyterian missionary in Equatorial West Africa (now Gabon) from 1882 to 1894, was born December 19, 1856, in West Mahoning, Pennsylvania. After completing his education at Washington and Jefferson College (Washington, Pa.) and then Western Theological Seminary (Allegheny, Pa.), Good set sail for Africa in September 1882, just three months after his ordination as an evangelist.

He settled first at the mission's station at Baraka, established forty years earlier. On June 21, 1883, he married fellow missionary Lydia B. Walker. Good conducted his first sermon in the Mpongwe language after merely ten months in Gabon. In February 1885, Good and his family settled at Kangwe, on the Ogowe River, close by the Galwa, Fang, Akele, and Pangwe peoples.

In 1890, Good began an eleven-month furlough in America. While on leave, he received an honorary doctorate from Washington and Jefferson College. In 1891, Trinity Church of Montclair, New Jersey, wrote to the Board of Foreign Missions volunteering to assume the salary it paid Dr. Good, who would thenceforth become their special representative in Africa (Parsons 1900: 148). The church had hoped that Good's example would inspire others to the cause and was therefore delighted to receive his frequent letters describing his life and work in Africa.

The following January, the church sent Good on a tour of inspection to Liberia, whose black-run church had aroused the concern of the Board of Foreign Missions. In 1893, fearing impending expulsion from Gabon, the American mission relinquished its church

operations in Kangwe to the French, so that its work should not fall into rival Roman Catholic hands. Good turned his attention to founding a new mission station among the Bulu, a linguistically related ethnic group located to the north and east. With the town of Batanga as his base, Good made two excursions in search of a suitable site for the mission. Ultimately Good and his family settled at Batanga, from which he supervised the mission's plans for opening the interior outstation.

In 1894, Good secured two missionaries to succeed him and retired. He died at the age of 38 as he was leaving the field for home.

The Good Collection, originally comprising 125 specimens, is unusually well documented. Good often provided the indigenous terms for objects along with notes on their material construction and use.

Bible. N.T. Gospels.

1896 Mbaba foi ya Jisu Krais mone Zambe. Nkobo ya Bulu, Matiu, Mak, Luk, Jon. The four gospels in Bulu, Translated by A. C. Good. New York: American Bible Society.

Bible. N. T. Gospels. Bulu.

1916 Mbamba foe Mateus, Markus, Lukas ba Yohanes be nga tili. Translated by A. C. Good, et. al. New York: American Bible society.

Bible. N. T. Mpongwe.

1893 Testament Nyonla nli Mpongwe. Translated by A. C. Good. New York: American Bible Society.

Good, A. C.

1893 Appendix B: Superstitions and Religious Ideas of Equatorial West Africa, Especially of the Galwa Tribe. In *A Life for Africa*, by Ellen C. Parsons, pp. 299-316. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

Parsons, Ellen C.

1900 *A Life for Africa: A Biography of A. C. Good*. Second Edition. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

## **DR. GEORGE BROWN GOODE**

(1851-1896)

Accession No. 25,355

Received 1892

George Brown Goode, an ichthyologist, was born in New Albany, Indiana. After graduating from Wesleyan University (1870), he studied at Harvard under Louis Agassiz and was a close friend of S. F. Baird. Goode served as assistant director of the National Museum (1881); director; and assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (1887).

Goode represented the Smithsonian at each of the American exhibitions held during his tenure — the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition (1876), Louisville (1884), New Orleans (1885), Cincinnati (1888), Chicago (1893), and Atlanta (1895) — and was commissioner and (for a time) acting commissioner general to the Colombian Exposition in Madrid (1892).

Samuel P. Langley writes: "While never claiming the title of anthropologist, he was yet a close student of the anthropological and ethnological work in this country and abroad, and it is not too much to say that no professional anthropologist had a higher ideal of what his science might come to be or exercised a more discriminating criticism on its present methods and conditions than did Dr. Goode" (Langley 1902:163-164).

Goode, G. Brown

1891 The Genesis of the U. S. National Museum. U.S. National Museum, Annual Report for 1891: 273-380.

1893 First Draft of a System of Classification for the World's Columbian Exposition. (Reprint) Washington: Gov't Print. Off.

1895 An Account of the Smithsonian Institution, its Origin, History, Objects and Achievements. Washington.

Langley, S. P. (Samuel Pierpont), 1834-1906

1897 Memoir of George Brown Goode, 1851-1896 / by S.P. Langley. [Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.].

1902 Biographical Memoir of George Brown Goode. Biographical Memoirs, Vol. 4, pp. 147-174. Washington: National Academy of Sciences.

Lodge, Edmund, 1756-1839

1823 Portraits of illustrious personages of Great Britain: engraved from authentic pictures in the galleries of the nobility and the public collections of the country: with biographical and historical memoirs of their lives and actions / by Edmund Lodge. London: Printed for Harding, Mavor and Lepard, 1823-1834.

### **ALFRED LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK**

(1873-1918)

Accession No. 65,571

Received 1920

A.L.M. Gottschalk, U.S. general consul at large, was described by his colleague William Wesley Masterson as "the best linguist in the [foreign] Service" (Crane 1960: 185). Gottschalk was returning from his diplomatic post in Rio de Janeiro in 1918 when his ship, the U.S.S. Cyclops, was sunk by a German submarine (Crane 1960: 172). Gottschalk's accession includes photographs taken in the Belgian Congo.

Crane, Katharine Elizabeth

1960 Mr. Carr of State; forty-seven years in the Department of State. New York: St. Martin's Press.

Gottschalk, A. L. M.?

1908 Photograph: Dr U. Zerbin, Italian Bacteriologist, in Kongo China or Chaise Congolaise, Pulled by Two Men in Costume; Wood Frame House In Background 1908. [Forms part of: Photographs Smithsonian Institution, Division of Ethnology 1860s-1960s.] Zaire Boma? Kongo Free State. DOE Africa: Zaire/Belgian Congo: Gen/Unid 06068202, Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives.

1908 Photograph: Row of Unicycles Called "Chaise Congolese or Kongo Chair," Outside Red Cross Station 1908. [Forms part of: Photographs Smithsonian Institution, Division of Ethnology 1860s-1960s.] DOE Africa: Zaire/Belgian Congo: Gen/Unid 06068201, Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives.

State Department. Diplomatic Correspondence.

1909 To the President of the United States: A Report on the Republic of Liberia (West Africa), by A.L.M. Gottschalk, Consul General at Large. Mailed from Aden, Arabia, February, 1909. National Archives. Record Group 59. Vol. 794, Numerical File 1906-1910.

### **LOUIS B. GRANT**

Accession No. 25,998

Received 1892

Louis Grant, the acting consul general in Cairo, purchased a collection of Egyptian musical instruments for the National Museum at the request by Secretary Langley

### **RALPH RANDOLPH GURLEY**

(1797-1872)

Transaction No. 67A00010

Accession No. 25,397

Received 1840, 1869, 1874, 1892

The Reverend Ralph Randolph Gurley of Baltimore was a prominent American promoter of Liberia and an agent for the American Colonization Society. Gurley was responsible for bestowing the name Liberia on the new colony and for drafting its provisional constitution (with Jehudi Ashmun). He visited Liberia in 1824 and returned for a month in September 1849 to prepare a report for the Liberian government and the ACS on Liberia's conditions since independence.

Gurley presented a miscellaneous collection of material culture from Liberia to the Washington City Museum in March or April 1840 (John Varden Papers, Smithsonian Institution Archives, RU 7063). In October 1874, Gurley donated additional Liberian objects to the Smithsonian, including a Gola fiber hat with brim (Catalog No, 15,073).

Noble, Mason

1872 A discourse commemorative of the life and character of Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley. Washington City: M'Gill & Witherow, Printres.

United States. Dept. of State.

1850 Report of the Secretary of State, Communicating the Report of the Rev. R. R. Gurley. Washington.

**PROF. SAMUEL STEDMAN HALDEMAN**

(1812-1880)

Accession No. 10,125

Received 1881

Samuel Stedman Haldeman, an educator, naturalist and philologist, was born in Locust Grove, Pennsylvania, in 1812. At sixteen he entered Dickinson College, where he studied classics and geology, but returned home after two years to run his father's sawmill on the Chikiswalungo creek. Haldeman soon developed an interest in animal and human sounds, especially the German-English of his native Lancaster County (see Haldeman 1872), and in 1836 he tried unsuccessfully for a place on an expedition to the Dead Sea, where he hoped to study Semitic philology. Frustrated and without funds, he spent the next several years working as a field geologist for the State of Pennsylvania, for which he prepared geological survey maps of mineral resources (Lesley 1886: 141- 154). Beginning about 1839, Haldeman frequently contributed articles on marine biology, entomology, and zoological classification to such learned societies as the Academy of Natural Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. He soon began writing on the phonology of Native American languages, making special visits to Washington to listen to and record the languages of visiting Indian delegations. In 1849, "On Some Points of Linguistic Ethnology" appeared in the Proceedings of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, a topic on which he also lectured to the American Association and the American Academy in Boston. "[T]hose who heard his wonderful mimicry of the extraordinary sounds of the savages will remember the curiosity and amusement they excited and the conviction which the hearers felt in his exceptional ability as an original investigator of this branch of science . . ." (ibid.: 160).

In 1851 Haldeman was appointed professor of natural history at the University of Pennsylvania and in the same year joined the United States Exploring Expedition, under Stansbury, with responsibility for insects. In 1855, he joined the faculty of Delaware College, where he lectured on comparative philology and simultaneously acted as professor of geology and chemistry at the State Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

Haldeman traveled to Europe in 1859, 1861, 1866 and 1875. According to his wife, "These journeys were chiefly undertaken for the study of dialects and languages, in order to verify his theories of the sounds of the human voice" (quoted in Lesley, ibid.: 166). "He passed a great deal of his time in the British Museum and in the Bibliotheque Nationale and Mazarin and with men who had been corresponding with him by letter for years — Pitman, Ellis, Latham, Prince Bonaparte, in London; De Chenu, De Menerville, Biot, Humbert, in Paris; De Saussure, at Geneva; Belardi, at Turin; Metzel, in Leipsig" (ibid.: 166). There, too, he first became acquainted with the sounds of languages from Hawaii, Tonga, and South Africa, although there is no evidence that Haldeman ever visited Africa.

Appleton's Cyclopaedia notes that Haldeman also published under the pseudonym "Felix Ago."

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography

1894 Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske. Vol. III. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

Haldeman, Samuel Stehman

1872 Pennsylvania Dutch: a Dialect of South German with an Infusion of English. London: Trubner.

1881 Catalogue of the Library of Prof. S. S. Haldeman. New York: C. C. Shelley, Printer.

Hart, Charles Henry

1881 Memoir of Samuel Stehman Haldeman, LL.D., professor of comparative philology in the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: Press of E. Stern & Co.

Lesley, J. P.

1886 Biographical Memoir of S. S. Haldeman, 1812-1880. Biographical Memoirs, Vol. 2, pp. 139-172. Washington: National Academy of Sciences.

Osborn, Herbert

1937 Fragments of Entomological History, Including Some Personal Recollections of Men and Events. Columbus, Ohio: Published by the Author.

Putnam, Frederic Ward, 1839-1915

1879 Reports upon Archaeological and Ethnological Collections from Vicinity of Santa Barbara, California, and from Ruined Pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico, and certain interior tribes. By Frederick W. Putnam . . . assisted by C. C. Abbott, M.D., S. S. Haldeman, LL. D., H. C. Yarrow, M.D., H. W. Henshaw, and Lucien Carr . . . With appendix of Indian vocabularies, revised and prepared by Albert S. Gatschet . . . [Washington: Government Printing Office..]

United States. Army. Corps of Topographical Engineers

1852 Appendix C: Zoology by S. F. Baird, C. Girard and S. Haldeman. In An Expedition to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah; Including a Description of its Geography, Natural History and Minerals, and an Analysis of its Waters; with an Authentic Account of the Mormon Settlement; Illustrated by Numerous Beautiful Plates, from Drawings Taken on the Spot, also a Reconnoissance [sic] of a New Route through the Rocky Mountains and Two Large and Accurate Maps of that Region, by Howard Stansbury, Captain, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo. [Note:

### **GEN. JOHN A. HALDERMAN**

(1832-1908)

Accession No. 27,737

Received 1894

John Acoming (or Adams) Halderman — soldier, judge and diplomat — was born on April 15, 1832, in Kentucky. In 1855, after reading law and passing the bar, he moved to Kansas where he worked as private secretary for the first governor of the territory. He was a probate court judge in Leavenworth, a two-term mayor, a member of both houses of the state legislature, and a regent of the state university. After distinguished service in the civil war, he traveled in Western Europe, Greece, Turkey, Egypt and the Holy Land. In 1880, President Hayes appointed Halderman consul at Bangkok, Siam; later he was promoted to consul-general and minister-resident (1882). Halderman donated a ceramic Egyptian pipe-bowl (Cat. No. E-168,512) which was presumably collected on his travels through Egypt. He died September 21, 1908.

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography

1894 Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske. Vol. 3. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

Halderman, Annie

1942 Letter to J. E. Graf, Associate Director, U. S. National Museum, 14 April 1942.  
Registrar's Files.

Malone, Dumas (ed.)

1932 Dictionary of American Biography. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. S.v. "John A. Halerman," by A.E.I. Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans 1904 Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, edited by Rossiter Johnson. Volume 5. Boston: Biographical Society.

### **RICHARD N. HARVEY**

Accession No. 141,283

Received 1936

Richard N. Harvey, a manufacturers' representative in Johannesburg, South Africa, presented the museum with a papier mache sculpture of a Xhosa man that was sculpted by Mrs. C. S. Marais of Transvaal, South Africa. Harvey describes her as a "veritable 'boerevrou' — a woman who, I think, sees a town rarely, and who certainly has never had an hour's tuition in art of any description in any of its spheres. Her sole tool is a knitting-needle and her own two hands. She spends many hours patiently modelling these figures, purely as a hobby" (Harvey to Lionel, 28 July 1936?). The paper mache head, mounted on a teak pedestal, was carried to the museum by the collector's brother, O. L. Harvey of the National Youth Association.

### **E. H. HAWLEY**

Accession No. 14,440

Received 1893

E. H. Hawley, a preparer in the Department of Arts and Industries of the National Museum of History and Technology, collected these Moroccan specimens at the Foreign Exhibition, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1884.

### **REV. THOMAS R. HAZZARD**

Accession No. 129,935

Received 12 July 1934.

In 1922, Rev. Thomas R. Hazzard of Wrightstown, Pennsylvania, served as official photographer for an expedition through northwestern Liberia "for the purpose of determining the advisability and possibility of establishing a Christian Industrial Mission in the Interior of Liberia" (Holy Cross Liberia Mission, Daily Log, p. 1). Hazzard was accompanied by the Rev. Fr. Barnett of St. Mark's Church, Manayunk, Philadelphia and the Rev. H. Hawkins, O.H.C., of West Park, New York.

Arriving in Freetown, Sierra Leone on February 4, the three Americans traveled east to the town of Bo, where they were joined by their local guides, Fr. Haines and Fr. James Dwalu of the Episcopal Church at Cape Mount, Liberia. On February 17, the group traveled by rail to Pendembu then hiked a short way to the Liberian border with a caravan consisting of



24 carriers, a coast messenger and a cook. Father Hawkin's journal records their itinerary through the following Mende, Bandi, Loma and Belle towns in Liberia:

TOWN: ETHNIC GROUP:

Kabawana  
Vahun Mende  
Dougalahun  
Papolahun G'bandi [i.e. Bandi] Masambolahun Kolahun Vaysala Vanjema  
Pandemai  
Bakeomai Buzi [Loma]  
Baomai  
Zigeta  
Boue  
Borussa  
Buliyala G'bellis [Belle] Bougat Totoquelli Bamboo Town Bouji  
Muhlenberg Mission

"In every place up to Zigeta," wrote Hawkins, "we held services and spoke to the people through an interpreter or interpreters telling them of the purpose of our coming and trying to find out from them what support they would give such an enterprise." On March 22, some 34 days after entering Liberia, the expedition reached Monrovia, the Liberian capital. At a conference with Bishop Overs two days later, Fr. Haines recommended that the Episcopal Church establish mission stations in Masambolahun, Kpandemai and Borkeza. Father Dwalu was then dispatched to Kpandemai to await the return of Father Barnett (whose congregation had pledged to support a Liberian mission), while Father Hawkins returned to Masambolahun (where the Order of the Holy Cross would begin operations the following year). On April 5, Rev. Hazzard returned to America aboard the S.S. Aba.

The six lengths of iron that Rev. Hazzard collected in Liberia are called Kissi pennies in Liberian English, guinzÇ or gweze in Kissi and French, and koli in Loma and Bandi (Germann 1933: 47). The Loma forged koli from locally smelted iron ore and exchanged them for salt, cloth and other imported goods. Early this century, Loma also exchanged quantities of koli as bridewealth. Although British and French silver and then Liberian and American coins gradually replaced iron as the principle medium of exchange, koli still circulate in northwestern Liberia and can occasionally be seen in local markets. When Rev. Hazzard visited northwestern Liberia in 1923, ten koli were exchanged for one British shilling (letter, T. R. Hazzard to A. Wetmore, n.d.); today, one koli is equal in value to one U.S. or Liberian cent.

Among the Loma, koli have several nonmonetary uses which make them virtually indispensable. At musical performances and dances audience members may place one or more koli on an entertainer's shoulder to show their admiration for his or her performance. Loma also place koli atop their ancestors' graves to serve as a medium for communicating with their spirits. Finally, koli are occasionally used to transport ancestral spirits to their natal villages when a death occurs far from home; on those occasions, the spirit of the deceased is asked to jump "into" a koli, which is ultimately lodged in a descendant's home or placed within a new grave. An illustration of koli placed atop and inside graves can be found in Germann (1933, plate between pages 94 and 95). Other examples of koli include Catalog No. E-325,062 (donated by Riley D. Moore, 1923); Catalog No. E-417,861 (donated by Sally M. Ruffino, 1976) and Catalog No. E-425,167 (eighty pieces, Philip Abrams Collection).

Bunot, R. P. R. [Pere Raoul]

1939 Une monnaie guineenne, le guinze. *Annales des Peres du Saint Esprit* 55(6): 163-165.

1943 Une monnaie d'OAF, le guinze. *Notes Africaines* 18: 2-3.

Dunn, D. Elwood

1992 *A History of the Episcopal Church in Liberia 1821-1980*. (ATLA Monograph Series 30). Metuchen, NJ and London: The American Theological Library Association and The Scarecrow Press.

Germann, Paul

1933 *Die Volkerstamme im Norden von Liberia*. Leipzig: R. Voigtlanders Verlag.

Hazzard, Rev. Thomas R.

n.d. Letter to Secretary Alexander Wetmore, accompanying Accession 129,935.

Holy Cross Liberian Mission (Order of the Holy Cross)

n.d. Daily Log [1922-1930]. Masambolahun, Liberia.

Paulme, Denise

1954 *Les Gens du Riz, Kissi de Haute-Guinee Francaise*. Paris: Librairie Plon.

Porteres, Roland

1938 A propos de l'industrie de fer en Afrique occidentale dans la zone forestiere. *Bulletin du Comite d'etudes historique et scientifiques de l'Afrique occidentale francaise* (1938): 463-466.

1960 La monnaie de fer dans l'Ouest-Africain au Vingtieme Siecle. *Journal d'Agriculture tropical et de Botanique Appliquee [Paris]* 7(1-3): 97-109.

1960 La monnaie de fer dans l'Ouest-Africain au XXe siecle. *Recherches Africaines (Etudes Guineenes) (Nouvelle Serie)* 4: 3-13.

1960 La monnaie de fer et Culte des Morts au XXe siecle (Guinee). *Science et Nature (Museum, Paris)* 39.

Siegmann, William C., with Cynthia Schmidt

1977 *Rock of the Ancestors: Ngamoa k ni*. Suakoko, Liberia: Cuttington University College.

Suret-Canale, Jean

1963a A propos des Guinze en Guinee. *Recherches Africaines: Etudes Guineenes (Nouvelle Serie)* 2-3: 32-33.

### **VIRGIL M. HILLYER**

(1875-1931)

Donor: Mrs. Virginia White Hillyer

Accession No. 136,485

Received 1935

Virgil Mores Hillyer was born on September 2, 1875, in Weymouth, Massachusetts. A graduate of Harvard University (B.A., 1897), Hillyer taught at the Browning School in

New York for two years, then moved to Baltimore in 1899 to become the the first headmaster of the Calvert School. Hillyer developed a system of primary education by correspondence, called the Calvert School System, that was used by the children of government employees, consuls, military officers and missionaries throughout the world. The author of several textbooks, Hillyer was defended by the American Civil Liberties Union in 1931 after *A Child's History of the World* was banned by schools in Perth Amboy, New Jersey because it taught evolution.

Hillyer was an avid collector of antique candlesticks, lamps and lanterns. In 1919, he wrote that his collection of about 500 pieces was probably the most complete in the country (with the possible exception of the collection in the National Museum) and he announced that he planned to leave the collection to his alma mater (Hillyer 1919: 782). Hillyer died of appendicitis on December 21, 1931. In 1935, Hillyer's widow presented over seven hundred items from his collection to the Smithsonian Institution, adding to an already sizable collection of fire-making apparatuses developed by Walter Hough (q.v.). Today, there are 248 of his specimens in the NMNH collection, including two fire- making outfits from Nigeria.

Hillyer, Virgil Mores

1911 *Kindergarten at Home: a Kindergarten Course for the Individual Child at Home.* New York: The Baker & Taylor Company.

1913 *Common Trees: How to Know Them by their Leaves.* Baltimore: Calvert School.

1915 *Child Training.* New York: The Century Co.

1919 *Aladdin's Lamp and Some Others.* Harvard Alumni Bulletin, 19 June 1919, pp. 782-785.

1924 *A Child's History of the World.* New York and London: The Century Co.

1929 *A Child's Geography of the World.* New York and London: The Century Co.

1929 *French Conversation Lessons for Children.* Baltimore: Calvert School.

1931 *The Dark Secret.* New York and London: The Century Co.

The New York Times

1931 *Virgil M. Hillyer, Educator, is Dead.* The New York Times, 22 December 1931, page 23.

## **HANS HIMMELHEBER**

(1908-)

Accession No. 137,182

Received 1935

Hans Himmelheber, an anthropologist and physician, made ten expeditions to the Dan and neighboring peoples of Liberia and the Ivory Coast between 1949 and 1976. He was usually accompanied by his wife, Ulrike Himmelheber, or his son, Eberhard Fischer, with whom he has published extensively on Dan woodcarving and masking traditions. Himmelheber also conducted fieldwork in Alaska and the Belgian Congo. In 1935, Himmelheber presented several objects he collected among the Baule and Atutu of the

Ivory Coast "in gratitude for the friendship and hospitality" afforded by the Institution during his visit that year.

Fischer, Eberhard

c1975 Gold aus Westafrika: [Ausstellung] Museum für Volkerkunde, in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Museum Rietberg: [Katalog] / Eberhard Fischer, Hans Himmelheber. Frankfurt [am Main]: Museum für Volkerkunde.

1976 Die Kunst der Dan: [Ausstellung, Helmhaus Zürich, Oktober- November 1976: Katalog] / Eberhard Fischer und Hans Himmelheber; Feldforschung in Zusarb. mit George W. Tahmen und Tiemoko Gba; Fotos der Kunstwerke von Isabelle Wettstein und Brigitte Kauf. (Maskenwesen in Westafrika 1.) Zürich: Museum Rietberg.

1984 The Arts of the Dan in West Africa / Eberhard Fischer and Hans Himmelheber; fieldwork in collaboration with George Wowoa W. Tahmen and Tiemoko Gba; photographs of objects by Isabelle Wettstein and Brigitte Kauf. (Maskenwesen in Westafrika 1.) Zürich: Museum Rietberg; New York: Oceanic Primitive Arts [distributor].

Himmelheber, Hans

1935 Negerkünstler; ethnographische Studien über den Schnitzkünstler bei den Stämmen der Atutu und Guro im Innern der Elfenbeinküste. (Ergebnisse einer Forschungs Expedition.) Stuttgart: Strecker und Schroder.

1960 Afrikanische Masken; ein Brevier. Braunschweig: Klinkhardt & Biermann.

1953 Eskimokünstler; Ergebnisse einer Reise in Alaska. [2. Aufl.] (Bücher der Brücke.) Eisenach, E. Roth.

1960 Les masques africains Traduction de Simone Wallon. Afrikanische Masken, ein Brevier. (Mementos illustres.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.

1960 Negerkunst und Negerkünstler. Mit Ergebnissen von sechs Afrika-Expeditionen des Verfassers. (Bibliothek für Kunst- und Antiquitätenfreunde 40.) Braunschweig: Klinkhardt & Biermann.

1972 Masken, Tänzer und Musiker der Elfenbeinküste. (Institut für den Wissenschaftlichen Film, Göttingen. Publikationen zu wissenschaftlichen Filmen. Sektion B: Volkerkunde- Volkskunde. Ergänzungsband 2.) Göttingen: Institut für den Wissenschaftlichen Film.

1979 Masken und Beschneidung: ein Feldbericht über das Initiationslager der Knaben im Dorf Nyor Diaple der liberianischen Dan. (Maskenwesen in Westafrika 2.) Zürich: Museum Rietberg.

Himmelheber, Hans (editor)

1951 Aura Poku, Volksdichtung aus Westafrika; Mythen, Tiergeschichten und Sagen, Sprichwörter, Fabeln und Rätsel. Auf einer volkerkundlichen Forschungsreise an der Elfenbeinküste aufgenommen und in Auswahl herausgegeben. (Das Gesicht der Völker.) Eisenach: E. Roth.

Himmelheber, Hans and Ulrike Himmelheber

1958 Die Dan, ein Bauernvolk im westafrikanischen Urwald; Ergebnis dreier volkerkundlicher Expeditionen im Hinterlande Liberias, 1949/50, 1952/53, 1955/56. [Stuttgart]: Kohlhammer.

1970 Negerschicksale: Berichte der Dan in Liberia. Heidelberg [Germany]: Eigendruck.

**MAJ. HENRY HORAN**

Accession No. 21,146

Received 1888

Henry Horan was the first superintendent of buildings for the Smithsonian Institution.

**DR. WALTER HOUGH**

(1859-1935)

Accession No. 43,653

Received 1904

Walter Hough, curator of ethnology at the U.S. National Museum, succeeded William Henry Holmes as head of the department in 1920. Hough had a special interest in fire-making instruments.

Hough, Walter

1890 Fire-making Apparatus in the United States National Museum. Washington: Government Printing Office.

1926 Fire as an Agent in Human Culture. Washington: Government Printing Office.

1928 Collection of Heating and Lighting Utensils in the United States National Museum. (Smithsonian Institution. United States National Museum. Bulletin 141.) Washington: Government Printing Office.

1928 The Story of Fire. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

U.S. Commission to the Madrid Exposition, 1892

1895 Catalogue of the Ethnological Exhibit from the United States National Museum. Washington [D.C.]: Government Printing Office.

Yochelson, Ellis Leon

1985 The National Museum of Natural History: 75 Years in the Natural History Building; edited by Mary Jarrett. Washington and London: Smithsonian Institution Press.

**DEWITT HOUSE**

Accession No. 118,214

Received 1932

Dewitt House, president of Palmetto Nurseries of Florence, South Carolina, donated a turtle-skull fetish found on the beach near his winter home in Malabar, Florida. Curator Henry Collins identified the object as "a fetish, used in conjunction with religious worship by the negroes of the West Indies, probably Haiti" (A. Wetmore to D. House, 21 Mar. 1932). Collins identified the object based upon a taxonomic identification of the turtle skull by Dr. Leonard Stejneger. Nonetheless, the object was originally accessioned as a West African "fetish." Today the object is housed with the Caribbean general collection.

**LELAND OSSIAN HOWARD, PH.D.**

Department of Agriculture

(1857-1950)

Accession No. 36,991; 100,154

Received 1900, 1928

Howard was chief of the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture (1894-?) and honorary curator in the Department of Biology, U.S. National Museum (Yochelson 1985: 50, 51 [photo], 139, 209). Accession No. 36,991 appears to be identical to Accession No. 100,154, a Zulu anklet rattle that Howard received from Mr. Claude Fuller, government entomologist at Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

Graf, John Enos

n.d. Leland Ossian Howard, June 11, 1857-May 1, 1950. (National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C., Biographical Memoirs, V. 33, 4th memoir.) New York. pp.[87]-124.

Howard, L. O.

1933 *Fighting the Insects; the Story of an Entomologist, Telling of the Life and Experiences of the Writer*, by L.O. Howard. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Mallis, Arnold

1971 *American Entomologists*. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press.

Osborn, Herbert

1937 *Fragments of Entomological History, Including Some Personal Recollections of Men and Events*. Columbus, Ohio: Published by the Author.

Yochelson, Ellis Leon

1985 *The National Museum of Natural History: 75 Years in the Natural History Building*; edited by Mary Jarrett. Washington and London: Smithsonian Institution Press.

**ROBERT WHITNEY IMBRIE**

(1884-1924)

Donor: Mrs. Katherine Helen Gillespie Imbrie

Accession No. 98,532 Received 1927

Robert Whitney Imbrie, diplomat, was born April 23, 1883, in Washington, D.C. After graduation from George Washington University (A.B., 1902; LL.B., 1905) and Yale University (LL.M., 1906), Imbrie studied admiralty law for a year at New York Nautical College. He worked as an attorney with the Legal Aid Society (1907-08) before beginning an association with Harold McCormick, Baltimore, as a proctor in admiralty matters (1908- 1915). In 1911, Imbrie accompanied Richard L. Garner (q.v.) on an expedition to the Congo. In 1915, he enlisted in the American Ambulance Service, serving in France just before the United States entered the war. He was next sent to the Eastern Front, then reassigned to Petrograd as national surety and defense representative. The departure of the American ambassador led to his being placed in charge of U.S. affairs in Russia until 1919. He served his country in various capacities in Viborg, Finland (1919-22), Ankara, Turkey (1922-23) and Teheran, Persia (1923- 24), where he was named representative of the U.S. Department of State in Teheran in the absence of the consul on leave. Imbrie was assassinated on July 18, 1924. In 1927, his widow presented the Smithsonian with a chief's ceremonial staff, rattle and paddle from the Congo.

Imbrie, Katherine (Gillespie), Mrs.

c1938 Memorandum, relating to the assassination of United States consular officer Robert Whitney Imbrie by "the military and police," in Teheran, Persia, July 18, 1924. Frederick, Maryland.

c1939 Data relating to the assassination of United States consular officer Robert Whitney Imbrie "by the military and police of Persia" in Teheran, Persia, July 18, 1924. Frederick, Maryland.

Imbrie, Robert Whitney

1918 Behind the Wheel of a War Ambulance. New York: R. M. McBride & Co.

Imbrie, Robert Whitney and Richard L. Garner

1911 The Garner Expedition to the Congo.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography

1971 National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Vol. 53. Clifton, NJ: J. T. White.

**F. J. KALDENBERG & CO.**

(New York)

Catalog No. 106,203

Received 1893

In March 1893, the Kaldenberg Company donated a collection of objects illustrating the utilization of ivory and horn, variously reported to have come from "Borele M. Congo" and Congoland. Kaldenberg also seems to have collected specimens for the World's Columbian Exposition (see, e.g., Accession Number 27,205).

Kaldenberg & Son

1869? Illustrated catalogue of pipes. [n.p.]

Kaldenberg, F. J. Co.  
1889 Manufacturers of genuine meerschaum pipes and amber goods . . . [n.p.].

**REV. FRANK C. LEA**

Accession No. 39,444  
Received 1902

Rev. Frank C. Lea of Ashton, Maryland, was a missionary in the Congo and in Angola with Heli Chatelain (q.v.), according to a "History of Collection" note in the ethnology card catalog file. He was probably one of Bishop Taylor's missionaries. The bow and arrows he presented to the National Museum in 1902 were made by the Lankundu people and collected during his residence "on the Congo at Equatorville."

**EDWARD LOVETT**

Accession No. 22,452  
Received 1889

Edward Lovett of Croydon, England, was a collector of archaeology and folklore and a correspondent of the museum. He donated objects from Algeria, South Africa, the French Congo and Egypt.

Lovett, Edward

1887 Notice of the Gun Flint Manufactory at Brandon. [n.p.].

1925 Magic in Modern London. Croydon: Printed at the Advertiser Offices.

1991 Folklore and Legend of the Surrey Hills and of the Sussex Downs and Forests.  
(Folklore Society Library Publication 8.) London: Folklore Society.

**DR. JAMES W. LUGENBEEL**

(1818-1857)  
Transaction No. 67A00022  
Received 1846

James Washington Lugenbeel of Maryland, an American Colonization Society physician and a U.S. government agent, arrived in Liberia in 1843. He was appointed U.S. commercial agent in 1848, one year after Liberian independence. His personal journal is said to contain an important account of the Liberian constitutional convention of 1847 (Dunn and Holsoe 1985: 120-121; cf. Huberich 1947: 848). He left Liberia in 1848 but continued to work for the American Colonization Society. In 1850, he published Sketches of Liberia, one of the earliest accounts of the young African nation. Lugenbeel died September 22, 1857 in Alexandria, Virginia.

Anonymous

1851 Africa Redeemed: Or, The Means of Her Relief, Illustrated by the Growth and Prospects of Liberia. London: James Nisbet & Co.



Lugenbeel, James Washington

1850 Sketches of Liberia: comprising a brief account of the geography, climate, productions, and diseases, of the republic of Liberia. Washington: C. Alexander, Printer.

1852 Native Africans in Liberia — Their Customs and Superstitions. African Repository and Colonial Journal 28: 13-17, 53-55, 171-174, 212-214, 311-315.

Stockwell, G. S. (Comp.)

1868 The Republic of Liberia: its Geography, Climate, Soil, and Productions, with a History of its Early Settlement. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

Sawtell, Rev. Eli N.

1860 Treasured moments: being a Compilation of Letters on Various Topics, Written at Different Times, and in Different Countries. Together with Notes, Incidents of Travel and Reminiscences of Men and Things. London: R.K. Burt.

### **GEORGE MACLEAN**

(1801-1847)

Donor: Miss Cornelia P. Randolph

Accession No. 25,968

Received 1892

George Maclean, Scottish soldier and governor of the Gold Coast, was born February 24, 1801. Commissioned in the Royal African Corps, Maclean's first assignment was to Freetown, Sierra Leone, in 1826. He spent two years in Freetown and the Gold Coast before illness forced him to return to England. In 1830, Maclean returned as president of the Council of Government in the Gold Coast (a British-subsidized committee of merchants) with direct responsibility for the internal affairs of the forts. Ignoring the strict parameters of his office, Maclean negotiated a treaty with the Ashanti government in 1831 (Brenner 1973). Although the volume of legitimate trade increased dramatically over the next decade, so too did illegal local slave-trading activities. A parliamentary select committee investigated Maclean in 1843 and recommended that Britain assume direct responsibility for the Gold Coast. Maclean was relieved of his duties the following year. Capitalizing on Maclean's achievements in the interior, his successor signed a bond with twenty African states that provided for the extension of British standards of law into their territories (Brenner 1973). Maclean remained on the Gold Coast as judicial assessor for another three years to help enforce the bond. He died in 1847.

In 1892, Cornelia P. Randolph gave the museum "a ring of gold, wrought by the Ashantee negroes, a gift to her from George Maclean, Governor of Gold Coast Castle, Africa, in 1844. Also [a] letter of Mr. MacLean (whose wife was Letitia E. Landon). Governor MacLean states that much of the gold work of the Ashantees was wrought by the teeth" (Memorandum, George Brown Goode to S. C. Brown, 23 July 1892). A remark on the accession card notes that the initials C.P.R. (presumably for Cornelia P. Randolph) appear on the outside. The ring is no longer in the museum's collection.

Metcalf, George Edgar

1962 Maclean of the Gold Coast; the Life and Times of George Maclean, 1801-1847. London: Oxford University Press.

The McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of World Biography  
1973 The McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of World Biography. Vol. 7. New York:  
McGraw-Hill. S.v. "Maclean," by Louis Brenner.

**JO MALLONEY**

Donor: Hon. Richard Rush  
(1780-1859)  
Catalog No. E-2712  
Received 1828

A pouch of palmetto leaves from Tangier is the first recorded accession from Africa. The catalog card reads: "Collector: Jo Malloney. Remarks: This is called an Acrab. It is made, rope and all, of the [sic] Palmetto leaves. It is useable [sic] to make rope of any size, or use. Sent to the honorable Richard Rush." Rush described himself as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, from 1817 to 1825 (Rush 1845).

Anthony M. Brescia (editor)

1980 The Letters and Papers of Richard Rush. Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources.

Rush, Richard

1842 From Richard Rush: on the Smithson Bequest. Washington, D.C.: Gales and Seaton.

1845 Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of London, Comprising Incidents Official and Personal from 1819-1825. Including Negotiations on the Oregon Question, and Other Unsettled Questions between the United States and Great Britain. By Richard Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, from 1817 to 1825. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard. 1857 Washington in Domestic Life. From Original Letters and Manuscripts. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott and Co.

1860 Occasional Productions, Political, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous: Including, Among Others, a Glance at the Court and Government of Louis Philippe and the French Revolution of 1848 . . . / by the late Richard Rush; edited by his executors, with a copious index. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co.

**MISS MARY E. MAXWELL**

Accession No. 107,929  
Received 1934

The Maxwell collection includes jewelry, medals and musical instruments from Egypt, Sudan, Uganda and Algeria.

Smithsonian Institution. United States National Museum. Department of Anthropology  
1929 Documents Concerning Donations from Mary E. Maxwell, 1929- 1943.  
Manuscript 7212, Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives.

## **HOMER LYCURGUS LAW**

(1846-1909)

Donor: Mrs. Alexius McGlannan (nee Sally Porter Law)

Accession No.

134,628 Received 1935

Naval surgeon Homer Lycurgus Law was born on January 7, 1846, in Waterbury, Connecticut. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College (M.D., 1869), interned at Charity Hospital in Philadelphia, and was commissioned assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy in 1870. Law was stationed mostly in the North Atlantic (Greenland, London and Portsmouth, New Hampshire) and served on several Arctic expeditions. He was commissioned surgeon in 1884, retired in December 1886, but was recalled to active duty during the Spanish-American War, when he was assigned recruiting duties in Providence, Hartford and Boston. Law retired from duty again after contracting Chagres Fever in Panama. He died July 17, 1909. The objects that Law collected in Egypt in 1872 were donated to the museum by his daughter in 1935.

McGlannan, Alexius, 1872-1940

1940 Collected Papers of Alexius McGlannan, M. D., 1905-1939. Baltimore.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography

1941 National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Vol. 29. Clifton, NJ: J. T. White.

## **MR. MAUVE**

Catalog Nos. 4941-4966

Transaction No. 67A00020

Received March 1867

Mr. Mauve, described only as "Master Carpenter, U.S.N." on U.S. National Museum collection cards, presented a collection of cloth, leather goods, weaving implements, amulets, weapons and other household goods to the National Institute (some of these items appear in Alfred Hunter's catalog; see National Institute 1857: 38-41). Most of the items are from Liberia. The catalog numbers assigned to Mauve's collection when it was transferred to the Smithsonian (4941-4966) are those which immediately precede the Liberian objects collected by Commodore Matthew Perry (4967-4969), a coincidence that may suggest that Mauve was a member of Perry's African Squadron. On Commodore Perry's adventures in Liberia, see Gibson (n.d.).

Gibson, Gordon D.

n.d. Early African Collections in the Smithsonian and their Collectors. Ms., Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

National Institute for the Promotion of Science (Washington, D.C.)

1857 A Popular Catalog of the Extraordinary Curiosities in the National Institute, Arranged in the Building Belonging to the Patent Office. Second Edition. Washington: Published by Alfred Hunter.

**MRS. WILLIAM DUNCAN McKIM**

Accession No. 161,740

Received 1941

Mrs. McKim (nee Leonora Jackson), an eminent violinist, was the third wife of the physician and author William D. McKim (1855- 1935), a Washington resident. Mrs. McKim donated several hundred art and folk art objects to the Smithsonian Institution between 1941 and 1956, among them several pieces from Egypt and the Sudan.

McKim, William Duncan

1900 Heredity and Human Progress. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

1920 A Study for the Times; An Inquiry into Thought and Motive. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Who's Who in America

1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 1: 1897-1942. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

**LT. COL. DR. EDGAR ALEXANDER MEARN'S**

(1856-1916)

Accession No. 33,829

Received 1898

Edgar Alexander Mearns, an army surgeon and field naturalist, was educated at Donald Highland Institute, Highland Falls, New York, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1881. In 1883, he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army Medical Corps and assigned to duty at Fort Verde, Arizona. In 1891, Mearns served as medical officer with the survey conducted by the United States-Mexican International Boundary Commission. From 1892 to 1894, he explored the boundary line from El Paso, Texas, to San Clemente Island and collected 30,000 specimens of flora and fauna, which were deposited in the U.S. National Museum. From 1894 to 1903, Mearns continued his natural history investigations while stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia; Fort Clark, Texas; Fort Adams, Rhode Island; and Fort Yellowstone. He also conducted field research in the Catskill Mountains and Florida during this period. Between 1903 and 1907, Mearns served two separate tours of duty in the Philippine Islands. Mearns retired from the Army on January 1, 1909. Later that year, on the recommendation of Cyrus Adler (q.v.), Mearns accompanied Theodore Roosevelt on the Smithsonian-Roosevelt African Expedition as naturalist. From 1909 to 1910, Mearns explored parts of British East Africa from Mount Kenya to the White Nile. His last expedition was in 1911, when he served as a naturalist with the Childs Frick Expedition to Africa. His donations to the U.S. National Museum include Soga pieces from Uganda. (Excerpted from the SI Archives catalog.)

**MISS GERTRUDE H. MERRILL**

Accession No. 142,072

Received 1936

Gertrude Merrill of Arlington, Virginia, was a missionary with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. She donated ethnological objects collected during her work among the Ndaus of Portuguese East Africa (now Mozambique) and southeastern Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). These objects are now identified as Shona.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions 1886 Historical Sketch of the Missions of the American Board in Africa. Boston: The Board.

**KIRKOR MINASSIAN**

Accession No. 65,300

Received 1920

Minassian, an importer and collector of antique works of art, donated an Egyptian manuscript identified as a fragment of the Koran. His catalog, below, contains no biographical information.

Minassian, Kirkor

1927 The Oriental Collection of Kirkor Minassian . . . Coptic Tapestries; Persian Pottery, Antique Rugs & Rare Textiles, Roman Glass from Syria, Indo-Persian & Rajput Miniature Paintings, Persian & Indian Jewelry, etc. New York: The Anderson Galleries.

**RICHARD DORSEY MOHUN**

Accession No. 29,024

Received March 1895

Richard Dorsey Mohun, a soldier of fortune, succeeded Lt. Emory Taunt as U.S. Commercial Agent at Boma, Congo Free State, when Taunt died in June 1891 (see Gordon Gibson's biography of Taunt in Gibson, n.d.). The Mohun Collection includes 672 specimens from the Congo, one of the largest collections of African ethnology ever presented to the museum.

Gibson, Gordon D.

n.d. Early African Collections in the Smithsonian and their Collectors. Ms. Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

Mohun, R. Dorsey

1894/5 The Death of Emin Pasha. Century Magazine 49: 591-598.

1959 Papers . . . 1892-1913. [Washington, D.C., 1959]. [Microfilm copy (positive) of manuscripts made by the National Archives, available at Northwestern University.]

**RILEY D. MOORE, M.D.**

(1883-?)

Accession No. 70,006

Received 21 May 1923

Riley Dunning Moore worked as an aid to Ales Hrdlicka, a physical anthropologist at the U.S. National Museum, from March 2, 1912 to June 20, 1918. On Hrdlicka's behalf (but with his own funds), Moore conducted four months of ethnographic research on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska in 1912. The following year, the museum purchased 1,159 of the ethnological specimens that Moore had collected in Alaska. Despite Moore's apparent skills as a collector, Hrdlicka was dissatisfied with him and hoped to find "a better prepared man" (Hrdlicka to Holmes, 25 March 1913). Moore ultimately developed a private practice in osteopathy (Hrdlicka to Holmes, 15 May 1918) and resigned from the department in June 1918.

In 1923, the museum received through exchange two lengths of iron currency from French Guinea (now Guinea). The museum no longer has a record of the exchange, nor is it clear how Moore came to possess the iron currency, called koli by the Loma people who made them. Notes on the use of koli and a bibliography appear under the entry for Rev. Thomas R. Hazzard.

Moore, Riley Dunning

1923 Social Life of the Eskimo of St. Lawrence Island, Menasha, Wis. Manuscript 7069, Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives.

Smithsonian Institution Archives

n.d. Data Concerning Employees, 1912-1965. Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Department of Anthropology.

n.d. T. Dale Stewart Interviews, 1975. Record Unit No: SIA 9521.

**GEN. JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER**

(1821-1907)

Accession No. 42,730

Received 1904

John Watts de Peyster was one of the first military critics and a prolific author on the art of war. Noted for his histories of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, he also published works of drama, poetry, military history, military biography and military criticism. He attended Columbia College and was a reformer of the New York fire department. He visited Algiers in 1851 and Tunis sometime before then (Allaben 1907: 247-248). In 1901, he donated several thousand books and maps to the Smithsonian Institution, along with a Moorish Yataghan he collected in 1851. De Peyster's biographer devotes six chapters to de Peyster's "benefactions," but does not mention his ethnological collections (Allaben 1907: 211-258).

Allaben, Frank

c1908 John Watts de Peyster. New York: Frank Allaben Genealogical Company.

De Peyster, John Watts

1887 Gypsies; Some Curious Investigations . . . [n. p.].

New York Historical Society. Library  
1868 The de Peyster Collection. New York: The Society.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections  
1904 Watts de Peyster Collection-Napolean Buonaparte.

**HON. HOFFMAN PHILIP**

(1872-1951)

Accession No. 51,876

Received 1910

"The objects comprising this collection," wrote Walter Hough, "were gathered in Abyssinia [i.e. Ethiopia] in the year 1909 by the Honorable Hoffman Philip, U.S. minister and consul-general at Addis Ababa, the capital of Emperor Manelek. Material from Abyssinia is exceedingly rare, and the collection of Mr. Philip [is] probably the first that has been brought to this country. . . ." (Hough 1911: 265).

Hough, Walter

1911 The Hoffman Philip Abyssinian Ethnological Collection. Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum 40(1819): 265-276, and plates 12-34.

Philip, Hoffman

1945 Tangier Holiday. Drawings by Patricia Gill, F. Burrall Hoffman and W. J. Goodacre. Santa Barbara, Calif.

1948 Abyssinian Memories. Santa Barbara, Calif. [c1944].

**CHARLES PICKERING, M.D.**

(1805-1878)

Donor: Frederick Ward Putnam (1839-1915)

Accession 135

Received ?

Charles Pickering, a physician and naturalist, was born November 10, 1805, in Starrucca, Pennsylvania. He studied the arts at Harvard and earned a medical degree from Boston Medical College in 1826. Pickering practiced medicine in Philadelphia for about eleven years. He developed an interest in natural history and became an active member of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia. Pickering served as naturalist to the United States Exploring Expedition under the command of Charles Wilkes, U.S. Navy (1838-1842). He later traveled to Egypt, Arabia, Zanzibar, East Africa and India (1843-45). Pickering died March 17, 1878.

Cassin, John

1858 Mammalogy and Ornithology. United States Exploring Expedition during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, Under the Command of Charles Wilkes, U.S.N. Philadelphia: Printed by C. Sherman & Son.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography

1906 National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Vol. 13. Clifton, NJ: J. T. White.

Osborn, Herbert

1937 Fragments of Entomological History, Including Some Personal Recollections of Men and Events. Columbus, Ohio: Published by the Author.

Pickering, Charles

1848 Races of Mankind and their Geographical Distribution. Reports of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, Vol. 10.

1854 Geographical Distribution of Animals and Plants. Reports of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, Vol. 15.

1861 Geographical Distribution of Plants.

1879 Chronological History of Plants: Man's Record of his Own Existence Illustrated through their Names, Uses and Companionship.

Smithsonian Institution Archives

1838 United States Exploring Expedition Collection, 1838-1885. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 7186.

Stanton, William

1975 The Great United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-1842. Berkeley: University of California Press.

United States Exploring Expedition

1844 United States Exploring Expedition. During the Year 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Under the command of Charles Wilkes, U.S.N. Philadelphia: Printed by C. Sherman, 1844-74.

## **NICHOLAS PIKE**

(1818-1905)

Accession No. 22,690

Received 1871

Nicholas Pike, a naturalist, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, on January 26, 1818. He made one of the earliest collections of marine flora of the North American coast and later, with John William Draper, he helped introduce photography in America. From 1852-59 he was U.S. consul general to Portugal. After serving in the Civil War and as a member of a commission appointed to examine electric lighting in the U.S. Capitol, he was appointed U.S. Consul to Mauritius (1866-72), where he made an extensive collection of marine botany and Indian Ocean fishes.

Pike, Nicholas, United States. Consul, Port Louis, Mauritius

1873 Sub-tropical Rambles in the Land of the Aphanapteryx. Personal Experiences, Adventures, and Wanderings in and around the Island of Mauritius. New York: Harper & Brothers.

1886 Notes on the Hermit Spadefoot. New York.

1886 Notes on the Life History of *Amblystoma opacum*. New York.



**MRS. HENRY KIRKE PORTER**

Donor: Miss Annie-May Hegeman  
Accession No. 161,345  
Received 1941

Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter, the wife of Congressman Henry Kirke Porter (a member of the 58th Congress from the 31st Pennsylvania District), collected these objects during a visit to Egypt (letter, A. Hegeman to H. W. Krieger, 10 Oct. 1941). Porter was associated with various American missionary societies, although not necessarily those with connections to Africa.

Who's Who in America

1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 1: 1897-1942. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

**REV. E. H. RICHARDS**

(1851-1928)  
Accession No. 22,262; 23,602; 50,066  
Received 1889; 1890; 1909

Rev. Erwin Hart Richards of Elyria, Ohio, collected these objects while working as a missionary in Mozambique. The National Museum acquired part of his collection (Accession 22262) through an exchange with Oberlin College (arranged through Albert A. Wright in 1889), and part as a direct purchase from the collector in 1909 (Accession 23,602). The Richards Collection includes over two hundred specimens from the Chopi-Tonga peoples of Inhambane, Mozambique.

Bible. N. T. Tonga (Inhambane district)

1905 Itestamente lipya nya pfumu yatu Jesu Kristu. Kanga ku lobidwego ki gitonga.  
Translated by Erwin H. Richards. New York: American Bible Society.

Bible. Sheetswa.

1910 A Biblia go basa gi ku a Testamenta gokale ni giswa gi klamuselwa hi lirime la xitswa. Translated by Erwin H. Richards. New York: American Bible Society.

Richards, Erwin Hart

1905 "The Religion of the African." In Religions of Mission Fields as Viewed by Protestant Missionaries. [S.l.]: Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

1908 Grammatica elementar da lingua Sheetswa - Portuguesa. Inhambane.

1908 Tisimu ta ivangeli. [United States?]: Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Inhambane District of the East Central Africa Mission Conference. [Hymns in Sheetswa.]

Richards, Erwin Hart, et al.

1904 The African, European and Latin American Fields. New York: Eaton & Mains; Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye.

## **CHARLES CHURCH ROBERTS**

Accession No. 108,044

Received 1929

Charles Church Roberts was general agent for the American West African Line. During a visit to Washington (sometime before 1927), Assistant Secretary Alexander Wetmore showed the Herbert Ward Collection to Roberts, who offered to procure other objects for the museum. Wetmore later sought Roberts's assistance in finding Hausa weaving equipment, carved images in metal, ivory or stone, masks, throwing sticks or beadwork (Wetmore to Roberts, 25 Oct. 1927). Roberts shipped scores of ethnological objects to the museum on at least a dozen occasions between 1929 and 1940.

## **WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL**

(1854-1914)

Accession No. 23,372

Received 1890

W. W. Rockhill, a diplomat and East Asian scholar, was born in Philadelphia. He was educated at the Lycee Bonaparte and attended lectures on Sanskrit, Chinese, Tibetan and comparative philology at the College de France from 1868-70. In 1871, he entered the Ecole Speciale Militaire de St. Cyr. Upon graduation in 1873, he was commissioned a sub-lieutenant in the Legion Etrangere in Algeria (Province of Oran). He served in various parts of the south of the province until his return to America in 1876. President Arthur appointed Rockhill second secretary of the U.S. Legation to China in 1884; he was promoted to secretary of legation to Peking the following year, serving until 1888. He explored Mongolia and Tibet from 1888-89 and again from 1891-92. In 1893, Rockhill was appointed as a representative of the Department of State on the Government Board of Control of the World's Colombian Exposition, and was later commissioned chairman of the board by the president of the United States. In 1894, he was appointed third assistant secretary of state and, two years later, assistant secretary of state. He was minister and consul general to Greece, Rumania and Servia from 1897 to 1899, at which time he became director of the International Bureau of the American Republics. Later he served as minister to China (1905- 09), ambassador to Russia (1909-11) and ambassador to Turkey (1911-13). Rockhill donated over 6,000 volumes of rare Chinese works to the Library of Congress. He died in Honolulu in 1914.

Johnson, Allen and Dumas Malone (eds.)

1935 Dictionary of American Biography. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. S.v. "Rockhill, William Woodville," by E.M.G.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography

1898 National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Clifton, NJ: J. T. White.

Rockhill, William Woodville

1891 Tibet: a Geographical, Ethnological, and Historical Sketch Derived from Chinese Sources. [S.l.: s.n., not before 1891.] 1891 The Land of the Lamas; Notes of a Journey through China, Mongolia and Tibet. New York: The Century Co.

1894 Diary of a Journey through Mongolia and Tibet in 1891 and 1892. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.

- 1895 Notes on the Ethnology of Tibet: Based on the Collections in the U. S. National Museum. Washington: Government Printing Office.
- 1910 The Dalai Lamas of Lhasa and their Relations with the Manchu Emperors of China, 1644-
1908. Reprinted from the T'oung-Pao, series III, vol. I, no. 1. Leyden: Oriental Printing-Office, late E.J. Brill.
- United States. Dept. of State
- 1901 Message from the President of the United States, Transmitting Report of William W. Rockhill, Late Commissioner to China, with Accompanying Documents. Washington.

**COMMODORE KARL ROHRER**

(1848-1913)

Donor: Josephine A. Rohrer

Accession No. 61,914

Received 1917

Karl Rohrer was born in Baden, Germany, and emigrated to America in 1857. A graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy (1869), Rohrer was appointed midshipman in 1869 and retired as commodore on June 30, 1906. His home was Washington, D.C. Josephine Rohrer donated six objects identified as Mandingo.

**ALBANY MUSEUM**

Through Dr. Selmar Schonland (1860-?)

Accession No. 43,544

Received 1904

Schonland, S. (Selmar)

- 1919 Phanerogamic Flora of the Divisions of Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth: with a sketch map. Pretoria: Government Printer and Stationery Office.

**JOHN SCOFIELD**

Accession No. 100,616

Received 1928

John Scofield, a boy ornithologist and acquaintance of curator Walter Hough, offered to exchange ethnological materials in his possession for warbler and thrush specimens at the National Museum (Hough to Wetmore, 31 January 1928). Wetmore evidently approved the exchange and in return the museum acquired a Zulu ceremonial ax. In May 1966, Curator Gordon Gibson showed the ax to N. J. Van Warmelo, who declared that the item was "not Zulu."

**REV. WILLIAM HENRY SHEPPARD**

(1865-1927)

Donor: Mariah Pendleton Duvall

Accession No. 143,959

Received 1937

William Henry Sheppard, Presbyterian missionary in the Congo, was born in Waynesboro, Virginia, in 1865, a child of former slaves. In 1880, he enrolled in the Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute (today Hampton College) and was graduated from the Theological Institute (now Stillman College) in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in 1884. Sheppard then took charge of a church in Montgomery, Alabama. In 1887 he was ordained pastor of the Harrison Street Presbyterian Church.

Sheppard's boyhood dream to proselytize in Africa was realized in 1890 when the Southern Presbyterian Mission Board sent him to the Congo Independent State with the Reverend Samuel N. Lapsley, a white minister from Anniston, Alabama. By the following April, they had set up a mission station among the Bakete people at Luebo, a village on the bank of the Lulua River. From there they preached the gospel to neighboring ethnic groups including the Lulua, Luba, and Kuba. Lapsley died in March 1892, leaving Sheppard in charge of the mission. Weeks later, Sheppard visited the royal palace of the Kuba king Lukenga, who mistook Sheppard for a reincarnation of his royal predecessor, Bope Mekabe, perhaps on account of Sheppard's black skin and his fluency in Bakuba (Sheppard 1917: 101-118; Bradford and Blume 1992: 44-46). Sheppard's thoughtful and sympathetic account of the Kuba — "dignified, graceful, courageous, honest" — may be one of the earliest written accounts of the Kuba kingdom.

Sheppard returned to America several times to lecture on African customs and recruit missionaries to the Congo, among them Samuel P. Verner (q.v.), who joined the Luebo Mission in 1896. In 1899, Sheppard witnessed King Leopold's atrocities in the Congo Free State. His firsthand report to the American mission made its way to the British journalist Edmund Morel, a crusader of the Congo Reform Movement, who in turn encouraged the involvement of Arthur Conan Doyle. Doyle referred to Sheppard in his expose of those events, *The Crime of the Congo* (1909). Mark Twain, too, quoted Sheppard in his popular pamphlet *King Leopold's Soliloquy* (Clemens 1905). In September 1912, Sheppard was installed pastor of the Hancock Street Presbyterian Church in Louisville, Kentucky.

In the 1890s, Sheppard began to donate and sell his Kuba objects to the museum at Hampton Institute, whose "acquisition of Sheppard's Congo artifacts gave the museum some of the earliest and finest African materials in American collections" (Ruffins 1992: 519). A cut-pile cloth collected by Sheppard was donated to the Smithsonian by Mariah Pendleton Duvall, Principal of St. Hilda's Hall, Old Charles Town, West Virginia. The cloth was on permanent exhibit in the Hall of African Cultures from 1967 to 1993.

Bradford, Phillips Verner and Harvey Blume

1992 *Ota Benga: The Pygmy in the Zoo*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne

1905 *King Leopold's Soliloquy; a Defense of his Congo Rule*. Boston: P. R. Warren Co.

Cureau, Harold G.

1982 William H. Sheppard: Missionary to the Congo, and Collector of African art. *Journal of Negro History* 67: 340-52.

Perry, Regenia

1979 Art of the Kuba: selected works from the William H. Sheppard Collection, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, November 20-December 20, 1979 / catalogue by Regenia A. Perry; biographical essay by Carolyn El-Amin. Richmond, Va.: Anderson Gallery, Virginia Commonwealth University.

Ruffins, Fath

1992 Mythos, Memory, and History: African American Preservation Efforts, 1820-1990. In *Museums and Communities: The Politics of Public Culture*, edited by Ivan Karp, Christine Mullen Kreamer and Steven D. Lavine, pp. 506-611. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press.

Sheppard, William Henry

1875 Light in Darkest Africa. *Southern Workman* 4/05: 218-227.

1896 An African's Work for Africa. *Missionary Review of the World* 19 10/06: 770-774.

1902 *Pioneers in Congo*. Louisville: Pentecostal Publishing Company.

1917 *Presbyterian Pioneers in Congo*. Richmond, Va.: Presbyterian Committee of Publication.

Torday, Emil

1910 Notes ethnographiques sur les peuples communement appeles Bakuba, ainsi que sur les peuplades apparentees, Les Bushongo. Bruxelles: Ministere des colonies: en vente chez Falk fils.

### **T. W. SMILLIE**

Accession No. 15,604

Received 1885

Thomas William Smillie prepared forty-eight photographs of Africa and Madagascar that were taken by Admiral Mason Schufeldt.

### **DR. HUGH MCCORMICK SMITH**

(1865-1941)

Accession No. 44,800

Received 1905

Smith, an ichthyologist, was born in Washington on November 21, 1865. He graduated from Georgetown University (M.D., 1888) and served on its medical faculty from 1888-1902 (as professor of normal histology from 1895-1902), but never practiced medicine. In 1886, two years before gaining his medical degree, Smith was appointed an assistant in the U.S. Fish Commission (later, Bureau of Fisheries) and from 1897-1903 he was in charge of scientific inquiry. Later he directed the commission's biology laboratory in Woods Hole, Massachusetts (1901-02) and was appointed deputy director of fisheries (1903). In 1913, President Wilson appointed Smith commissioner of fisheries. In 1922, Smith resigned as commissioner and traveled and consulted abroad — in Uruguay, Siam, China, Japan and a dozen other countries. Smith returned to the U.S. in 1931 to join the Smithsonian Institution as associate curator of zoology. He remained at the museum until his death on

September 28, 1941. The African materials that Smith donated to the museum are from the Sudan.

Who's Who in America

1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 1: 1897-1942. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

**HON. JOHN H. SMYTH**

(1844-1908)

Catalog No. 43,071

Received May 1880

John Henry Smyth, an African-American lawyer, educator and diplomat, was born July 14, 1844, in Richmond, Virginia. At fourteen he entered the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts, the first African-American to do so, where he studied landscape and figure painting; he later became a member of the Academy. He entered the Institute for Colored Youth in 1859 and was graduated in 1862, after which he taught in public schools in Philadelphia, Wilkes Barre and Pottsville. Later he went to London to study acting, but returned to study law at Howard University, graduating in 1872.

Smyth served as a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1875; briefly practiced law in Washington; and was appointed clerk in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury in 1876. Smyth then worked for the nomination and election of Rutherford Hayes, who appointed him minister resident and consul general in Liberia, in May 1878, on the recommendation of Frederick Douglass, B. K. Bruce and M. W. Ransom. He served in that position until March 25, 1885, with one short break between Garfield and Arthur's terms of office. Malone (1935) refers to Smyth as a thoroughly competent diplomat and the author of excellent dispatches on conditions in Liberia. Smyth received an honorary LL.D. degree from Liberia College and was appointed Knight Commander of the Liberian Humane Order of African Redemption by President Hilery R. W. Johnson in December 1885. Smyth later sold real estate in Washington, D.C.; edited the Richmond Reformer; and helped establish the Virginia Manual Labor School at Hanover, which he ran from 1899 until his death in 1908. Smyth donated a xylophone to the National Museum in 1880.

Malone, Dumas (ed.)

1935 Dictionary of American Biography. Vol. 17. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.  
S.v. "John Henry Smyth," by H.G.V.

Simmons, W. J.

1887 Hon. John H. Smyth, LL.B., LL.D. In Men of Mark: Eminent, Progressive and Rising, pp. 872-877. New York: Arno Press and the New York Times.

**EDWARD ANTHONY SPITZKA**

(1876-1922)

Accession No. 66,609

Received 1921

Edward Spitzka, a physician, was born June 17, 1876, in New York. He was educated at City College of New York and the College of Physicians and Surgeons (M.D., 1902). He taught at Jefferson Medical College (demonstrator, 1904-06; professor of general anatomy, 1906-14) and directed the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy in Philadelphia (1911-14).

He entered private practice in New York in 1914. Spitzka specialized in death by electrocution and anatomical variation in criminals. He conducted comparative studies of the brains of ordinary and extraordinary individuals and he performed the autopsy and examined the brain of President McKinley's assassin. Spitzka edited the 18th American edition of Gray's Anatomy (1913) and wrote forty articles on brain anatomy. He served overseas from Sept. 16, 1918 through Jan. 19, 1919.

Spitzka's father founded the American Anthropometric Society. As a member of several anthropological societies, the younger Spitzka was well-acquainted with Smithsonian anthropologists (cf. William H. Dall Papers). Sometime between March and August 1921 — the dates of his employment at the neuro-psychiatric section of the U.S. Veterans Bureau in Washington, D.C. — Spitzka donated his Nubian artifacts to the Smithsonian. He died in New York on September 4, 1922.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography

1926 National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Vol. 19. Clifton, NJ: J. T. White.

Smithsonian Institution Archives

n.d. William H. Dall Papers, circa 1839-1858, 1862-1927. Record Unit 7073, Series/Box/Folder S3.B5.

Who's Who in America

1968 Who Was Who in America. Vol 1: 1897-1942. Chicago: Marquis-Who's Who.

### **JOSEPH STANLEY-BROWN**

(1858-1941)

Donor: Mrs. Joseph Stanley-Brown

Accession No. 165,342

Received 1943

Stanley-Brown was a stenographer and secretary to Major John Wesley Powell on his geological survey of the Rocky Mountains (1877-79); President Garfield's private secretary (1880-81); a member of the U.S. Geological Survey (1882-85); a Yale graduate (Ph.B., 1888); an assistant geologist (1888-89); an expert in the Bering Sea Arbitration (1891-93); and later, a banker and financier. In 1891, Treasury Secretary Charles Foster sent Stanley-Brown to Pribilof Islands to investigate a controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the slaughter of fur-bearing seals in the Bering Sea. He remained until 1898, working for various commercial sealing ventures. During his years at Dutch Harbor, Stanley-Brown collected hundreds of objects made by Aleut and Alaskan tribes. He died on November 2, 1941. Two years later, his widow donated his collection, along with several Hausa pieces, to the National Museum.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography

1947 National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Vol. 33. Clifton, NJ: J. T. White.

**CARL STECKELMANN**

(?-1895)

Accession No. 24,469

Received 1891

Carl Steckelmann of Shelbyville, Indiana was an agent of Tomlinson & Company of Liverpool, England, traders in South Africa, and for several years a special correspondent for the New York Herald. In May 1889, Steckelmann shipped a large collection of ethnological specimens to the Cincinnati Art Museum, which exhibited parts of his loan early that summer. The museum later purchased those items from D. F. Long, Henry and William Brockman, from whom Steckelmann had taken out a chattel mortgage with his Congo collection as collateral. In June 1891, the National Museum acquired thirty-eight Steckelmann pieces (Accession No. 24,469) through an exchange that Otis Mason arranged with J. H. Gest, assistant director of the Cincinnati Museum Association. In 1892, Steckelmann sent another 128 objects (Accession No. 26257) directly to the National Museum through a friend, George G. Webster of Plainfield, Indiana. Indiana newspapers reported that Carl Steckelmann drowned at Mayumba on August 28, 1895; although Richard Lynch Garner (q.v.), who claimed to have witnessed the event, wrote that the drowning occurred in October.

Anon.

1889 Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of African Curiosities Owned by Carl Steckelmann, and Brought by Him from the Dark Continent. Indianapolis: Gilmore and Miller, Printers.

Columbus Republican [Columbus, Indiana]

1895 Drowned: Carl Steckelmann Meets Death in South Africa Last August. Columbus Republican, November 22, 1895.

**MISS WILLIE TEMPLE**

Donor: Frances Pilcher

Accession No. 65,089

Received 1920

Frances Pilcher of Nashville, Tennessee, arranged the sale of a Nubian ceremonial girdle owned by Miss Willie Temple of Galbraith Springs, Tennessee, to whom the Smithsonian Institution sent a \$10 check. Pilcher's correspondence does not note how Temple acquired this specimen.

**ALICE TRACY THAYER**

Accession No. 89,606

Received 1925

Alice Thayer of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium and Clinic, New York, donated a leather hunting bag from North Africa in 1925 (A.T. Thayer to W. Hough, 18 November 1925). The following year, the museum presented the hunting bag as a gift to Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida.



**WILLARD P. TISDEL**

Accession No. 16,168

Received 1885

Willard P. Tisdell, senior partner of a Washington import-export firm, was sent as an agent of the Department of State to introduce and extend United States commerce in the Congo Valley. Tisdell's experiences are recounted by Gibson (n.d.).

Tisdell, W. P.

1886 Kongo; offenes Schreiben an den Staatssekretar in Washington. Deutsche autorisierte Ausg. von A. Helms. Leipzig: P. Froberg. ["Schluss von: Kongo; Berichte an das Staatssekretariat in Washington" "Im Anhang Auszuge aus den Berichten von O. Lenz, Lieutenant Taunt, Leddihn u. s. w."]

1886 Kongo; Berichte an das Staats-Sekretariat in Washington. Deutsche, autorisierte Ausg. ubersetzt von A. Helms. 2. Aufl. Leipzig: P. Froberg.

**REV. SAMUEL PHILLIPS VERNER**

(1873-1943)

Accession No. 35,839

Received 1899

Verner's travels in the Upper Kasai of the Congo are described by Gordon Gibson (n.d.) and by Verner's grandson, Phillips Verner Bradford (Bradford and Blume 1992).

Bradford, Phillips Verner and Harvey Blume

1992 Ota Benga: The Pygmy in the Zoo. New York: St. Martin's Press.

Verner, Samuel Phillips

1899 Mukanda wa Chiluba; mikanda wa cinina ne bwalu bwa fidi mukulo [by] S.P. Verner. London: Printed by Spottiswoode.

Verner, Samuel Phillips

1903 Pioneering in Central Africa. Richmond: Presbyterian Committee of Publication.

**FANNIE WELLS**

Accession No. 115,207

Received 1931

Fannie Wells of Washington, D.C., describes her donation as "A genuine purse from Ashantee brought to London in 1900 by an Engineer sent to the Gold Coast in Africa to survey for a railroad to be constructed by Gr. Britain from the Gulf to the Meditternaum [sic]. This Englishman met the King of Ashantee seated on a throne erected on a table while travelling through that country" (from an undated note in accession files).

**MRS. E. CUYLER WIGHT**

Heir of William Cost Johnson  
(1806-1860)  
Accession No. 62,379  
Received 1918

William Cost Johnson, lawyer and congressman, was born January 14, 1806, near Jefferson, Frederick County, Maryland. Jackson served in the House of Representatives in 1831 and 1832. He was elected as an Anti-Jacksonian to the 23rd Congress (March 4 1833 to March 3, 1835); served as a delegate to the state constitutional convention (1836); and was elected as a Whig to the 25th, 26th and 27th Congresses (March 4, 1837 to March 3, 1843). He died April 14, 1860. In 1918, Johnson's heir, E. Cuyler Wight, donated Egyptian specimens that Johnson had owned but had not personally collected.

United States. Congress.

1989 Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-1989: the Continental Congress, September 5, 1774, to October 21, 1788, and the Congress of the United States, from the First through the One Hundredth Congresses, March 4, 1789, to January 3, 1989, inclusive. Bicentennial ed. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office.

**ROUNSEVELLE WILDMAN**

(1864-1901)  
Accession No. 25,862  
Received 1892

Rounsevelle Wildman, U.S. consul, was born on March 19, 1864, in Batavia, New York. He attended Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and graduated from Syracuse University. He edited the Idaho Statesman and was a member of Congress. From 1890-93, Wildman was consul-general to Singapore and Bremen. On his return he edited The (San Francisco) Overland Monthly. In 1898, he was appointed consul-general at Hong Kong. The specimens that Wildman donated to the Smithsonian were from the lower Congo River.

Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography

1900 Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, edited by James Grant Wilson. Vol. VII. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

Wildman, Rounsevelle

c1899 Tales of the Malayan Coast, from Penang to the Philippines. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

**TALCOTT WILLIAMS**

(1849-1928)  
Accession No. 23,736  
Received 7 November 1890

Talcott Williams, journalist and educator, was born July 20, 1849, at Abeih, Turkey. Educated at Phillips Academy (Andover) and Amherst College, he joined the New York World upon graduation in 1873. From 1876-79, Williams was a Washington correspondent for the New York Sun and the San Francisco Chronicle. In 1879, he began writing

editorials for the Springfield Republican. Two years later he became an associate editor of the Philadelphia Press, for whom he worked for thirty-one years (three of them as managing editor). In March 1912, Williams was appointed director of Columbia University's School of Journalism.

In 1889, Williams wrote to S. P. Langley offering to collect specimens for the National Museum during an upcoming visit to Morocco. "My time is to be of the shortest, but as I have Arabic I can make it count for more than I could otherwise. As I presume you are aware, the region, while not infrequently visited, has been little worked up. I should like to make the trip of as much permanent value as I can and I should be glad, if the plan meets with your approval, to get the loan of some instruments from the Smithsonian and aid in securing from the State Department some semi-official status without pay or expense, of great value to a traveler among orientals" (T. Williams to S. P. Langley, early 1889, as quoted in Dunbar 1936: 203). Langley replied that he "should be glad to see any material you may obtain and to have the use of any portion of it for the Institution that you may be able to send. Photographs of ruins and inscriptions are of much interest to our Department of Antiquities, as well as any squeezes of any inscriptions or sculptures. I shall be glad to have you get for us any native musical instruments and also some good costumes of men and women, sufficiently complete to answer for mounting on mannikins. I can perhaps arrange to advance a small sum for this purpose" (S. P. Langley to T. Williams, as quoted in Dunbar 1936: 204). Williams and his wife reached Tangier on April 13th and stayed until May 28th (for their itinerary, see Dunbar 1936: 206). Williams sent two shipments to the museum and a report that included "every musical instrument in use, native name of each and of all its parts, pitch of each string in stringed instruments and range of each wind, with the air of the native tune; one book in Berber and a leaf or two of an old manuscript on Moslem law; utensils; combs; carpenter's tools; pottery; wooden sword; three costumes; 300 specimens of plants; fossils" (Dunbar 1936: 211). The museum's collection records report that Williams purchased some 150 items in Fez, Rabat, Tangier, Tetouan, Sheshouan and El Outed. Manuscripts and photographs relating to the entire collection are located in the Manuscript and Pamphlet File of the Department of Anthropology, U.S. National Museum, in the National Anthropological Archives. Williams returned to Morocco in 1897. Dunbar reports (*ibid.*: 250-251) that Williams sent twenty-eight cases of ethnological materials from his second trip to the Archaeological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania .

Dunbar, Elizabeth

c1936 Talcott Williams, Gentleman of the Fourth Estate. Brooklyn: Printed by R.E. Simpson & Son, Inc., G.E. Stechert & Company, Selling Agents.

Williams, Talcott

1891 The Memory of Man. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

1917 The Disposition of Constantinople. Philadelphia.

1921 Turkey, a World Problem of To-day. Garden City, N.Y. and Toronto: Doubleday, Page & Company.

1922 The Newspaperman. New York: C. Scribner's Sons.

**MRS. ROSS WILSON**

Accession No. 158,685

Received 18 Jan 1941

In 1941, Mrs. Ross Wilson of Harbel, Liberia, donated two Glebo baby carriers to William Mann of the National Zoo, who was then directing the Smithsonian-Firestone Expedition to Liberia (1940- 1943). Mr. Wilson was a labor recruiter for the Firestone Plantations Company (a subsidiary of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio), which operated a plantation at Harbel (Knoll 1991: 53).

The carrying basket from Cape Palmas is described in the museum's accession report as a "kanjee." Similar words (such as kinja) are used throughout Liberia to refer to carrying baskets worn on a person's back. One of the earliest references to this type of carrier refers to it as a "king's jar" (Anderson 1971).

Anderson, Benjamin

1971 Narrative of a Journey to Musardu, the Capital of the Western Mandingoes (together with) Narrative of the Expedition Dispatched to Musahdu, by the Liberian Government under Benjamin J. K. Anderson, Senior, Esq. in 1874. [New edition, with a new introduction by Dr. Humphrey Fisher.] London: Frank Cass and Co. Ltd. [map]

Mann, Lucille Quarry

1977 Lucille Quarry Mann Interviews, 1977. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit SIA 9513, OHI1-6.

Smithsonian Institution Archives

n.d. Smithsonian Institution. National Zoological Park. Records 1887-1965. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit SIA 74.

**HERBERT EUSTIS WINLOCK**

(1884-1950)

Accession No. 57,418

Received 1914

The archaeologist Herbert Winlock was born February 1, 1884, in Washington, D.C. His father, William Crawford Winlock, was an astronomer associated with the Naval Observatory and an assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1906, Herbert Winlock graduated from Harvard University with great distinction in archaeology and anthropology and joined the staff of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where he remained his entire career. He was named director of the Metropolitan Museum in January 1932. Winlock is perhaps best known for his excavations of the royal tombs at Thebes of the periods preceding and following the Middle Kingdom.

Garraty, John A. and Edward T. James (eds.)

1951 Dictionary of American Biography. Supplement Four. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. S.v. "Herbert Eustis Winlock," by William Kelly Simpson.

Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, N.Y.)

1935 Introduction to: The Private Life of the Ancient Egyptians; Twenty Plates, with an Introduction. New York [The Museum Press].

1937 Introduction to: Egyptian Statues and Statuettes; Twenty Plates with an Introduction. New York.

Metropolitan Museum of Art. Egyptian Expedition.

1938 The Temple of Hibis in El Khargeh oasis. 3 vols. New York: 1938-53 [v. 1, 1941].

Smithsonian Institution Archives

n.d. United States National Museum, 1877-1975. Permanent Administrative Files. Smithsonian Institution Archives, Record Unit 192.

Winlock, Herbert Eustis

1936 Ed Dakhleh Oasis, by H. E. Winlock; Journal of a Camel Trip Made in 1908; with an appendix by Ludlow Bull. New York.

1941 Materials Used at the Embalming of King Tut-'Ankh-Amun. New York: [Metropolitan Museum of Art].

1942 Excavations at Deir el Bahri, 1911-1931, by H. E. Winlock. New York: The Macmillan Company.

1947 The Rise and Fall of the Middle Kingdom in Thebes. New York: Macmillan Co.

1948 The Treasure of Three Egyptian Princesses. (Metropolitan Museum of Art. Dept. of Egyptian Art. Publications 10.) New York.

Winlock, Herbert Eustis [Egyptian Expedition]

1955 Models of Daily Life in Ancient Egypt, from the Tomb of Meket-Re at Thebes. (Publications of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Egyptian Expedition 18.) Cambridge: Published for the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Harvard University Press.

### **MABEL L. WRAY**

Accession No. 93,582

Received 1926

Mabel Wray of Lawrence, Kansas, sent the museum an ibex skin and "a large piece of Boyoda [?] cloth made by pounding the bark of the tree." These specimens were given to her late husband, Dr. George Wray of Yonkers, New York, by a friend who travelled the interior of Africa (letter, M. L. Wray to Curator of National Museum, 18 September 1926). Mrs. Wray reported that her husband had donated other African specimens to the New York Historical Society, the North Dakota Historical Society and Minnesota State University.

### **FREDERIC EUGENE WRIGHT**

(1877-1953)

Accession No. 69,114

Received 1923

Frederic Wright, a geologist, was born October 16, 1877 in Marquette, Michigan. He attended the Real Gymnasium in Weimar, Germany, from 1895-96 and received a

doctorate from the University of Heidelberg in 1900. After returning to the states, he taught at Michigan College of Mining and Technology (1901- 1904), and served as Michigan's assistant state geologist (1902- 04) before joining the U.S. Geological Survey as assistant geologist in 1904. He served as geologist from 1906-1917. Wright was staff petrologist in the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, from 1906 until his retirement in 1944. In that capacity he spent eight months in South Africa in 1922 studying Bushveld igneous complex, Stromberg Plateau basalts and the formation of kimberlite and diamonds. The following year he gave the museum several cakes of snuff and Zulu pipes that he said were "made by the natives for sale to the natives in Cape Colony. The only locality in which I saw the cakes of snuff was in Sekukuniland in Eastern Transvaal" (letter, F. E. Wright to W. Hough, 20 October 1922).

Fleming, John Adam and Charles Snowden Piggot  
n.d. Frederick Eugene Wright, 1877-1953. (Biographical memoirs, v. 29, 12th memoir.) Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography  
1956 National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Vol. 51. Clifton, NJ: J. T. White.

**MRS. J. E. [MARGARET E.] ZIMMERMAN**

Accession No. 59,339

Received 1916

Margaret Zimmerman of New York donated Egyptian jewelry and other items at the request of her late sister, Miss Clementina Furniss, who had inherited them from her sister, Miss Sophia Furniss (letter, Assistant Curator to W.H. Holmes, 5 February 1916).

**EARLY AFRICAN COLLECTIONS IN THE SMITHSONIAN  
ARRANGED BY YEAR OF FIRST ACCESSION**

Hon. Richard Rush (Jo Malloney)	1828	E-2712	Tangier (1)
Major John Hook	1836	E-5492	Liberia
Rev. Ralph R. Gurley	1840	67A00010	Gola, Liberia (2)
Dr. James W. Lugenbeel	1846	67A00022	Mandingo, Liberia
F. W. Putnam (Charles Pickering)	1862?	145	Somalia
Dr. W. Wood	1862	E-6076	Zulu
C. A. Lasgto	1862	E-7629	Egypt
Miss Helen Griggs	1862	E-76,188	Kabyle, Algeria
U. S. Patent Office	1862	E-77,269	Morocco
Unknown Photographer	1862	E-151,464	M'bamba
H. J. Ellicott	1862	E-175,257	Zulu, South Africa
John Cassin	1867	67A00017	Kru, Liberia
Mr. Mauve	1867	67A00020	Mandingo, Liberia
Commodore Matthew Perry	1867	199,043	Krahn, Liberia
George Robins Gliddon	1867	E-4797	East Africa
W. Stewart	1867	E-4810	Zaire
John Varden	1868	68A00002	Mozambique; Sudan; Zaire
Martin Howell	1868	6041	Unknown
J. H. Clark	1875	4159	Congo
Egypt Centennial Comm.	1876?	E-188,035	Egypt?
French Centennial Expo.	1876	5907	Egypt
John H. Smyth	1880	E-43,071-5	Liberia
Prof. Samuel S. Haldeman	1881	10,125	South Africa? Arab?

Geo.Catlin/Sara Harrison	1881	10,638	Zaire
D. P. Kidder	1882	E-54,159	Benguela, Angola
Peter Burger Africa	1882	11,813	West Coast
Capt. Alfred Maloney	1883	14,035	West Coast Africa
Royal Museum of Sweden	1884	E-73226	Unknown
Royal Botanical Gardens	1884	14,044	Central Africa
E. H. Hawley	1884	14,440	Morocco
Dr. T. M. Chatard, USGS	1884	304,151	Unknown
Unknown donor(s)	1889	15,158	North Africa?
Admiral Mason Schufeldt	----	15,575	Gabon, Zanzibar, Madagas.
T. W. Smillie	1885	15,604	Madagascar
Trocadero Museum	1885	15,758	Misc.
W. P. Tisdell	1885	16,168	Congo
Otis Bigelow	1885	16,413	North Africa; Morocco?
U.S. Department of State	1884	16,550	Misc.
Charles Heape	1881	18,898	Liberia; Nubia; Zeze
Mrs. E. S. Brinton	1887	18,908	Egypt
Lt. Emory H. Taunt, USN	1886	19,080	Congo
Pares A. Ferzan	1887	19,191	Egypt
Dr. Jas. Grant Bey	1887	19,601	Egypt
Mrs. John Crosby Brown	1887	19,847	West Coast; Morocco
Edward Bartlett	1886	20,093	Madagascar
Henry Horan	1888	21,146	Morocco



Grover Cleveland	1892	21,722	Madagascar
Rev. Erwin Hart Richards	1889	22,262	Tonga-Chopi, Mozambique
Mrs. Capt. J. G. Bruff	1889	22,308	Libya; So. Africa
Capt. John H. Camp	1889	22,376	Ngala, Zaire
Edward Lovett	1889	22,452	Zulu; Algeria; Congo
Nicholas Pike	1871	22,690	Mozambique
F. Z. S. Peregrino	1890	23,072	Unknown
Berlin Royal Ethnol.Mus.	1890	23,146	Tanzania?
William Harvey Brown	1890	23,272	West Africa
W. W. Rockhill	1890	23,372	Algiers
Rev. Heli Chatelain	1890	23,435	Angola
F. D. Foster (Rev. E. H. Richards)	1890	23,602	Zulu
W. L. Abbott	1890	23,656	Madagascar
Rev. William P. Dodson	1890	23,667	Luanda, Angola
W. W. Frye	1890	23,670	Cape Town, South Africa
Talcott Williams	1890	23,736	Fez, Morocco
British Museum	1890	23,892	South Africa
Prince Roland Bonaparte	1890	24,177	Somalia
Carl Steckelmann	1891	24,469	Mayumba, Congo
Wesleyan University	1891	24,886	Unknown
Dr. George Brown Goode	1892	25,355	Morocco; Egypt; Zanzibar
Dr. Cyrus Adler, USNM	1892	25,565	North Africa; Sudan
Rev. Adolphus C. Good	1892	25,654	Fang, Gabon
Rounseville Wildman	1892	25,862	Lower Congo River

F. Keller	1892	25,911	Arabians
Cornelia Randolph (George Maclean)	1892	25,968	Ashanti
Anthony C. Cooke	1892	25,980	Unknown
Louis B. Grant	1892	25,998	Cairo, Egypt
W. W. Cadle	1892	26,446	West Coast
William Astor Chanler	1893	26,939	East Africa; Kamba
World's Columbian Expo.	1893	27,205	Cairo, Egypt
Orator F. Cook, Jr.	1893	27,475	Kpelle, Gola, Liberia
F. J. Kaldenberg & Co.	1893?	E-106,203	Congoland
Gen. John A. Halderman	1894	27,737	Egypt; S. Africa
W. H. Chandlee	1894	27,839	Morocco
Samuel B. Dean	1894	28,093	Algiers
Lt. Albert P. Niblack	1894	28,095?	Moor; Algeria
Dr. L.T. Chamberlain	1894	28,242	Unknown
Amer.Colonization Soc.	1894	28,346	Liberia
Glen Island Museum of Natural History	1895	28,638	West Africa; Somali
Richard Dorsey Mohun	1895	29,024	Teke, Congo
Wm. Wesley and Sons	1895	29,606	Ethiopia
Tiffany & Co.	1895	29,791	Egypt?
Zoological Museum of Florence	1896	30,742	Berber; Tunis
E. O. Schuyler	1896	30,801	Zulu; Haya
Rev. D. W. Snyder	1896	31,155	Bakete; Kasai
Fairbanks Museum of Natural Science	1896	31,334	Pretoria, Transvaal

D. G. Kebekian	1897	31,915	Abyssinia
Rolla D. Currie	1897	32,601	Gola, Liberia
Guy N. Collins	1898	33,145	Gola, Liberia
Dr. Edgar A. Mearns	1898	33,829	Soga, Uganda
Leo Frobenius	1899	35,240	Ashanti
Rev. Samuel P. Verner	1899	35,839	Upper Kasai, Congo
Mr. M. Samaha	1900	36,211	Bedouin
C. G. Sloan	1900	36,318	Ibibio?
Hon. Solomon Berliner	1900	36,695	Canary Islands
Richard Lynch Garner	1900	36,893	Fang, Gabon
Dept. of Agriculture (L. O. Howard)	1900	36,991	Natal, So. Africa
Oscar T. Crosby	1900	37,009	Abyssinia; Southwest Afr.
Mrs. C. G. Benjamin	1900	37,237	North Africa
Dr. George W. Nash	1900	37,257	Congo River
Royal Museum, Dresden	1901	37,549	Maasai
Dr. Newman H. D. Cox	1901	37,614	Batanga, Cameroon
Col. Paul E. Beckwith	1902	39,211	Zulu, So Africa
Robert Huickley	1902	39,291	Moors; Morocco
Rev. Frank C. Lea	1902	39,444	Congo; Angola
S. S. Howland	1902	39,535	Abyssinia
Charles Luscombe, USNM	1902	39,825	Egyptian [copy]
V. G. Fischer	1902	40,043	Unknown
Blandin Snyder	1902	40,189	Borm, south of Tripoli?
John Watts de Peyster	1904	42,730	Ethiopia
Albany Museum (S. Schonland)	1904	43,544	Hottentot

Dr. Walter Hough, USNM	1904	43,653	Dahomey
Katherine Miles (J. S. Curtis)	1905	44,116	Ndebele
Mrs. John Cropper	1905	44,347	Nubian, Sudan
Dr. Hugh M. Smith	1905	44,800	Sudan
Lt. G. T. Emmons	1905	45,092	Unknown
Mrs. Jane Friedenwald	1906	45,514	Egyptian Sudan
Rev. John Miller	1908	48,396	Congo River: Batcke?
Museum fur Volkerkunde	1908	48,585	Mandingo; Yoruba
Miss Louisiana Durant	1908	48,879	Kaffir
Pickering Dodge	1908	49,341	Egypt
Henry Volkart	1909	49,670	Tunis; Algeria
Mark A. Collins	1909	49,731	"Lagos County"
Ales Hrdlicka, USNM	1925	50,802	Egypt
Smithsonian-Roosevelt African Expedition	1910	51,304	East Africa
Robert C. Nightingale	1910	51,395	Ashanti
George W. Ellis, Jr.	1910	51,814	Vai, Liberia
Hon. Hoffman Philip	1910	51,876	Abyssinia
Dr. Frederic W. Goding	1910	52,171	Zulu
Mrs. R. L. Beard	1911	52,340	Southern Nigeria
Herbert E. Clark	1911	52,953	Abyssinia
Mrs. Julian James	1912	54,372	Morocco; Sudan
George Kennan	1913	55,222	Upper Congo
Egypt Exploration Fund	1913	55,827	Abydos, Egypt
Mrs. Louis C. Fletcher	1913	55,955	West Africa
Mrs. W. E. Curtis	1913	56,080	North Africa
E. W. Keyser	1914	56,500	Kuba; Sudan;

			Nubia
Lucy Hunter Baird	1914	57,117	Moors
Herbert E. Winlock	1914	57,418	Egypt
Mrs. R. G. Hoes	1915	57,073	Liberia; SoAfrica
Capt. Dr. J. R. Harris	1916	59,335	Port Said, Egypt
Margaret E. Zimmerman	1916	59,339	Egypt
Panama-Pacific Expo.	1916	59,732	Zulu
Lt. Col. J. C. Thorpe	1917	60,676	Abyssinia
Mrs. Horatio King	1917	60,786	Tunis
R. W. Reading	1917	61,135	Ghana
J. C. B. Davis	1917	61,283	Thebes, Egypt
Dr. Alelbert Schuck	1917	61,302	South Africa
B. Harvey Carroll, Jr.	1917	61,755	Belgian Congo
David Ives Bushnell	1917	61,775	Congo
Miss Florence Butler	1917	61,818	Egypt
Commodore Karl Rohrer	1917	61,914	Mandingo, Liberia
Mrs. Agnes Newman	1918	62,327	Unknown
Mrs. E. Cuyler Wight	1918	62,379	Egypt
Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke	1919	63,760	Moors, Algiers
Mrs. A. K. McLane	1919	63,786	Egypt; Sudan
Charles R. Aschemeier	1919	64,018	French Congo
Elizabeth S. Stevens	1919	64,443	Morocco; Egypt
Mrs. J. Ryan Devereaux	1920	64,657	Egypt; Morocco
Antonio Palermo	1920	64,786	North Africa
Frances Pilcher (W. Temple)	1920	65,089	Nubia
Miss Elizabeth C. Lee	1920	65,114	Unknown
Victor J. Evans	1920	65,121	Somalia; Egypt

Kirkor Minassian	1920	65,300	Egypt
Alfred L. M. Gottschalk	1920	65,571	Zulu
Wilbur J. Carr	1920	65,605	Zulu; Moors
Swahili Trading Company	1920	66,589	Lega
Edward Anthony Spitzka	1921	66,609	Nubia
George Scott	1921	66,755	Egypt; Uganda; Tanzania
Mrs. F. F. Hilder	1921	66,786	Egypt
Herbert Ward	1921	67,312	Mubangi
Mrs. John Jay White	1921	67,570	Egypt; British E. Africa
Paul K. Hisada	1922	67,808	Uroa, Africa
Major George Place Hill	1922	68,518	Ibibio, Nigeria
Fred E. Wright	1922	69,114	Zulu
Mrs. Henry G. Ferguson	1923	69,594	Egypt
Riley D. Moore, USNM	1923	70,006	Loma or Kissi, Guinea
Carrie S. Tisdell	1923	70,038	Algeria
Mrs. M. H. Pilling	1923	70,194	Khartoum
C. M. & J. H. Hardie	1924	85,435	Arab; Algeria
Chester W. Washburne	1929	85,580	Sudan
Gen. James M. Ashton	1925	86,056	West Africa
Miss A. T. Thayer	1925	89,606	North Africa
Joseph H. B. Hayward Rhodesia	1925	89,780	Northern
Mrs. Emiline Weld Kennan	1926	92,452	Barbary
Mrs. Mabel L. Wray	1926	93,582	Uganda; Zulu, So Africa
Ephraim Deinard	1927	94,763	Ethiopia

R. C. G. Bielinski	1927	95,227	Xhosa, Konde
Miss I. H. Lenman	1927	95,745	Unknown
J. C. Freeman (B. H. Buckingham)	1927	96,010	Somalia
Scottish Rite of Free-Masonry	1927	97,652	Kuba
Mrs. R. W. Imbrie	1927	98,532	Congo
D. A. Brown	1928	100,441	Abyssinia
John Scofield	1928	100,616	Zulu?
Rev. Ellen I. Burk	1929	104,409	Belgian Congo
Miss Mary E. Maxwell	1934	107,929	Alg; Egypt; Sudan; Uganda
Charles Church Roberts	1929	108,044	W Africa General
Dr. Isabel H. Lamb	1930	110,126	Mandingo
Dr. Stephen Chauvet	1930	110,884	Belgian Congo
Miss Fannie Wells	1931	115,207	Ashanti
Dr. Mary Parsons	1932	117,444	Moorish
Dewitt House	1932	118,214	Caribbean
Prof. Robert H. Forbes	1932	118,775	Taureg
Mrs. Alice Pike Barney	1933	124,063	West Africa
Mr. Mirabeau C. Towns	1933	124,584	Abyssinia
Etta F. Winter (Daniel Folkmar)	1933	126,010	West Africa
Joel H. DuBose	1934	129,323	Zulu
Dr. Herbert Friedmann	1934	129,349	Zulu
G. N. Haller	1934	129,704	Songye, Zaire
O. B. Bill of S. Africa	1934	129,827	Zulu
Rev. Thomas R. Hazzard	1934	129,935	Loma, Liberia
Mabel E. Crissey	1934	130,526	North Africa
Dr. Hans Himmelheber	1935	137,182	Baule, Cote d'Ivoire

Alexius McGlannan (Homer L. Law)	1935	134,628	Egypt
Mrs. Virginia W. Hillyer	1935	136,485	Nigeria; Belgian Congo
Miss Katherine Dougal	1936	137,968	Tunis
Bur. American Ethnology	1936	139,472	Congo
Mrs. Charles D. Walcott	1936	141,206	Uganda
Richard N. Harvey	1936	141,283	Xhosa
Miss Gertrude H. Merrill	1936	142,072	Shona
Gertrude Abbott	1937	143,175	Madagascar
Miss Harriet Jane Graham	1937	143,423	Leopoldville, Congo
Mariah Duvall (William H. Sheppard)	1937	143,959	Congo
Mr. F. Shipman	1937	145,560	Zulu
Mrs. Eliot O'Hara	1938	148,292	Egypt
Mrs. Richard W. Redding	1938	148,559	Unknown
Albert Adsit Clemons	1938	148,588	West Africa
Mrs. Maud B. Crawford	1938	148,919	South Africa
H. D. Keiser	1938	149,930	South Africa
Alfred C. Hawley	1938	150,648	West Africa
Pauline Wright Dinwiddie	1939	151,882	Guelma, N. Algeria
Mrs. J. L. Gerome Ferris	1939	151,937	Moor, Arab
Mrs. George Cabot Lodge	1939	152,516	Egypt; Ushabti
General Ulysses S. Grant	----	155,062	Ethiopia
Mrs. Samuel H. Day	1940	155,301	Zulu?
Dr. George W. Samson	1885	156,645	Thebes, Egypt
Mrs. Cole J. Younger	1940	157,706	Somali
Mrs. Ross Wilson	1941	158,685	Grebo, Liberia



Allen R. Cozier	1941	158,859	Morocco?
R. H. Sargent, USGS	1941	159,932	Unknown
Mrs. Laura Welsh Casey	1941	160,631	Zulu
Miss Annie-May Hegeman	1941	161,345	Egypt
Maj. Ennalls Waggaman	1941	161,721	Northern Rhodesia
Mrs. William D. Mckim	1941	161,740	Egypt, Sudan
Mrs. Jos. Stanley-Brown	1943	165,342	Hausa
Miss Flora L. Hendley	1943	165,474	Egypt

NOTES:

(1) Catalog numbers (beginning with the letter E, for ethnology) are provided in the absence of an accession or transaction number.

(2) Transaction numbers (temporary accession numbers) were assigned to collections that were entered in the ledgers with a donor name and a date, but without a corresponding registrar- assigned accession number. Transaction numbers begin with last two digits of the year accessioned, the letter A (for accession) and a unique number; thus 67A00010.