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REPORT OF PROGRESS OF THE NEBRASKA STATE MUSEUM

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REPORT OF PROGRESS OF THE NEBRASKA STATE MUSEUM

By Erwin Hinckley Barbour

The history and development of the Nebraska State Museum since 1891 have been summarized in a preliminary manner up to 1925 in the first number of Volume I of the Bulletin of the Nebraska State Museum.1

Since 1927, the collections of the Nebraska State Museum, The University of Nebraska, have been housed in a new building, Morrill Hall, on the city campus of The University of Nebraska. It now seems fitting to report upon the exceptional progress of the past few years, and to acknowledge the fine cooperation of those who have helped to make it possible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In each successive bulletin, acknowledgments have been made to the many citizens and others who have offered aid, and who have contributed to the State collections. Chief among those most interested in the preservation of the fossils and the various natural resources of Nebraska, and who have contributed most liberally of their means are the late Honorable Charles H. Morrill, Mr. Childs Frick, and the late Mr. Hector Maiben.

The principal donors of various collections are mentioned in the succeeding pages of this report. Especial mention should be made of the exploratory work done, the fossil beds found and reported, and the important specimens secured and donated by Messrs. S. R. Sweet, T. C. Middleswart, and W. F. Chaloupka in the Bridgeport area. Thanks are due Messrs. Russell Langford, L. E. Truscott, A. C. G. Kaempfer, Karl L. Spence, Ex-Governor Keith Neville, A. T. Hill, A. M. Brooking, and E. H. Bell for their cooperation.

The Nebraska State Museum greatly appreciates the continued friendship of citizens of the State who take pains to report the discovery of fossil material in their respective communities. Some of the most important scientific material has been secured in this way.

MORRILL HALL

A site was chosen in 1925 for the new building of the Nebraska State Museum at the intersection of North 14 and U streets, the geographic center of the proposed extension of The University of Nebraska campus. It seems highly appropriate that the Chancellor and the Board of Regents of The University of Nebraska should have named this structure Morrill Hall in recognition of the late Honorable Charles Henry Morrill. Mr. Morrill had served twelve consecutive years on the Board of Regents, had contributed liberally to the support of the State Museum, and had endeavored to influence others to give likewise of their means and time.

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To make room on the extended campus for Morrill Hall, certain residences and a brick business block were wrecked. At this time the houses in the blocks of the extended campus had been razed, but those to the north were built up solidly with cottages. For the sake of future reference, it seems desirable to have on record the following summary of the building operations connected with the erection of Morrill Hall in 1926.

**SUMMARY OF BUILDING OPERATIONS**

For a number of years prior to 1926, the writer had evolved the plans for a building which seemed to be properly adapted to the State, and to the material at hand. These imaginary plans were put into tangible, workable form by the architects, Davis and Wilson, both alumni of The University of Nebraska. In due time the University advertised for bids and let contracts in the customary way.

On March 26, 1926, bids were opened. The contract for general construction was awarded the Bickle Construction Company of Lincoln, on March 29. Ground was broken April 1, 1926, on which date excavation was begun with a medium-sized steam shovel. From April 1, to the completion of the building, photographic records and notes were made daily and preserved by Miss Marjorie Shanafelt. Prints from these negatives, with descriptive notes, were regularly mailed to Mr. Morrill at Stromsburg, whose interest in the museum waxed as keen as ever even though his physical strength had waned to the point where his accustomed pilgrimages to the University campus were restricted to occasional visits.

April 2, construction of the contractor's offices began. On April 6, a large steam shovel moved in beside the smaller one. April 15, the footings for the walls were ready for casting. On this date delivery of the brick and sand for the building was begun. April 19, steel reinforcements were laid, the cement mixers were installed, and cement was first poured in the footings for the inner and outer walls. On this day the first bricks were laid. A large force of men was employed and the walls rose rapidly. May 3, the first window frames were set in position on the west wall. May 4, the steel girders were delivered and, on May 5, were set on their temporary supports.

May 12, 1926, the first shipment of Bedford trim was delivered on the ground, the derrick for the cement elevator and tower was completed, and the first slab of the upper floor cast. May 13, the first blocks of Bedford limestone were laid. The metal moulds for the floor of the second story were placed and the walls began to rise above this level. May 25, the walls of Elephant Hall were mounting rapidly, and on this date the soldier course of brick surrounding the building was laid. The cornerstone was inscribed MORRILL HALL, MCMXXVI. In the bronze box of the cornerstone were inclosed certain publications of possible future interest.

June 4, the forms were removed and the steps to the front door were cleared for use. June 8, the first pilaster was placed and by this date the walls of Elephant Hall were close to completion. June 29, the contractor began pouring cement on the third floor. By July 8, the walls of Elephant Hall were completed, window frames for the third floor set, and the walls partly laid.

August 2, the drums for the pillars were delivered in the railroad yards. August 10, the seal of The University of Nebraska was placed over the Fourteenth Street entrance. The walls were completed to the roof. August 12, carpenters began work on the built-in exhibition cases. August 19, the first of the five-ton girders was hoisted and placed on the walls of Elephant Hall. October 5, the cornice was completed on the east end and the pouring of tar on the roof over Elephant Hall was started. October 29, the last window frames were set.

December 15, the six large porch pillars were in place. Plastering, finishing the woodwork, laying the linoleum carpet, glazing, varnishing, and finishing continued during the winter of 1926 and the early spring of 1927.
February 1, 1927, Professor Paul O. Grummann of the Department of Fine Arts and staff moved into their quarters. April 1, Mr. Frederick G. Collins and Miss Carrie A. Barbour moved into their respective offices. June 1, 1927, the last cottage on the mall north of Morrill Hall was wrecked and grading of the lawn was finished.

MOVING AND REINSTALLING THE EXHIBITS

The accumulation of any museum is naturally so large and varied that to dissemble, pack, and move it is onerous and exacting to the last degree. It should be explained that this made the fourth time that the collections of the Nebraska State Museum had been moved and rearranged throughout. They were first installed (1888-1891) in the museum-hall of Nebraska Hall. Next they were moved (1907-1908) to the first wing of the New Museum. A fire on March 6, 1912, which burned out the heavy oak stairs and destroyed the glass of all windows and all cases made it necessary to remove and to install anew all specimens on all four floors. For the fourth and last time (1927) every object had to be carefully packed, moved, unpacked, and formally installed in Morrill Hall. Moving the specimens from the former museum began in February, 1927, continued during March and April, and was practically finished by June. On August 15, 1927, the last load of museum specimens from the former museum building was delivered and placed in Morrill Hall.

THE PRESENT HOME OF THE NEBRASKA MUSEUM

One of the best tests of a house is to live in it. The first wing of Morrill Hall has now been occupied for a full ten years. Although the museum has enjoyed a measure of success and undoubted prosperity, though prized collections have been donated, and unexpected revenues have accrued, the fly in the ointment is an unfinished, over-crowded building. Under these conditions the Director and his staff can never work to full efficiency. A complete systematic arrangement of the collections is not possible, and temporary rather than permanent installations must be made. For lack of storage space and cases a symmetrical development of the museum is out of the question. As it is, countless objects representing the treasures of the State, which should be exhibited for the pleasure and instruction of the citizens, are packed in boxes and stored, thus benefiting no one.

Architecturally, Morrill Hall is simple, durable, and in harmony with the other buildings of the new, extended University campus. The structure is four stories high with provisions for the addition of a fifth for storage. When completed, the building will cover more than a city block. Morrill Hall is built of brick, trimmed with Bedford limestone. It is an unshaken personal opinion that, above all things, good taste demands that natural history museums, especially those connected with colleges and universities, must not be over-wrought. If too ornate, the mind of those entering is unconsciously prepared for gems, precious stones, and objects of art, and when instead there appear the plain rocks, minerals, fossils, birds, mammals, and resources of a state, it is a psychologic shock. By preference the exterior of Morrill Hall was kept plain while the interior was kept severely so, following the well-established rule of sacred simplicity. Ornamentations, in common with other distractions, have been methodically eliminated in order that the specimens may command the whole attention. This conception has been justified by subsequent trial and ap-
proval. There are certain arches and arched ceilings, but these are structural features rather than ornamentations.

One distinctive interior feature of the plan for the finished building is a display corridor twelve feet wide on each of the four floors, running around the four sides of the building. At present this plan is but half realized. The ceilings of the corridors are arched on a pleasing curve and the plaster is roughened and lightly tinted to produce a neutral effect. The display corridors are lined throughout on both sides with large continuous plate glass cases built flush with the wall, not unlike well-regulated store fronts.

These corridors of Morrill Hall are designed not merely for the passage of people, they are a combination of hallway and exhibition corridor and constitute the most useful and effective part of the museum. Continuously throughout the day and often at night, students and visitors are passing down these well-lighted, case-lined halls. Being in the midst of instructional material, they must absorb something educational from their informative surroundings. In this arrangement one is practically unaware of the presence of cases and is walking amongst the objects as nearly as seems possible by artificial devices.

When the building is done, the corridors on each of the four floors will have a total length of about twelve hundred feet with wall cases two feet deep on one side for the systematic collections, and cases six feet deep on the other for miscellaneous groups. This arrangement, when completed, will afford unusual advantages in displaying long series of objects. For instance, in the zoological series, it is planned that one can start with the Protozoa and follow the entire series to the highest and most specialized mammal. In the stratigraphic set one can start with the pre-Cambrian and follow an unbroken series of fossils to the Present. This offers an unusual opportunity to present these subjects in an unbroken and logical sequence. Both of these basic plans have been followed as closely as present display space will allow.

All cases will be uniform wall cases, and few floor cases are to be admitted when the building is completed. The museum proper is surrounded on the sides by offices, classrooms, and laboratories which are lighted by ordinary sunlight. The corridors and interior rooms and galleries are lighted artificially, making it possible thereby to regulate the color, direction, and intensity of the light. Accordingly those distracting and obliterating reflections, the bane of all museums lighted by windows, are eliminated. Surprisingly little dust finds its way into the museum proper.

The outstanding feature of the museum is Elephant Hall, which occupies the axis of the building, and has a vaulted ceiling twenty-five feet high. Its width is fifty feet and its length is capable of extension. On either side of Elephant Hall run continuous built-in cases ten feet deep and sixteen feet high. In these cases are mounted and displayed
many fine, rare, extinct, and living proboscideans. It is a veritable procession of mastodons and mammoths. In the center of Elephant Hall is a group of two mounted elephants from the large collection of African trophies secured and donated by Mr. Adam Breede and modelled and mounted by Mr. James L. Clark and Mr. Murray Roper of the Clark Studios, New York City.

There are also displayed in Elephant Hall and in adjacent corridors a total of about 600 mammoth and mastodont teeth, 40 tusks, and an indefinite number of skeletal parts, all exclusive of proboscidean material which is boxed and stored awaiting the time when exhibition is possible. Already there are 8 mounted proboscidean skeletons, and the 2 mounted African elephants mentioned above.

Opening out of Elephant Hall are certain galleries featuring mounted skeletons and displays of fossil horses, rhinoceroses, camels, deer, peccaries, entelodonts, and the like. One of these galleries, known as the Founder's Room, provided for by Mr. Morrill, contains the full length portraits of Mr. Charles H. Morrill, Mrs. Morrill, the late Chancellor Emeritus Samuel Avery, and the Director, painted by Miss Elizabeth Dolan.

The fact must not be overlooked that Morrill Hall furnishes the people of a widely extended area with their one and only large museum and art gallery combined, and the public's appreciation is expressed by its attendance and by avowals of approval. The primary object of the Nebraska State Museum is educational. That this end has been attained in a measure, at least, is evidenced by the pilgrimages to the museum of many regularly organized groups, such as clubs, societies, school pupils, Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, and other organizations in this and neighboring states. The modern, flexible modes of transit expedite all such journeys. The large chartered buses, and private automobiles, convey these organized groups in comfort from their homes, and deliver them on the City Campus and back again in comfort and safety. After visiting the Nebraska State Museum, University of Nebraska Art Gallery, and the various buildings of the University on the City Campus, they are carried thence to the Agricultural Campus, the Capitol, the parks, and other points of interest in and around Lincoln.

The Chancellor's staff and that of the Nebraska State Museum cooperate in furnishing information, attendants, and guides. As far as possible, lectures are given whenever requested. To certain organizations, especially men's clubs and women's clubs, which are unable to make personal visits, the museum sends, free of cost, printed matter, illustrated by numerous photographs and drawings of the building and groups of mounted animals. These are accompanied by lecture notes for the aid and convenience of the leader.

Morrill Hall also aids the cause of education by furnishing offices, lecture rooms, and laboratories for the School of Fine Arts, Geology, Palaeontology, and certain classes in Architecture and Literature. The use of
lecture rooms and other facilities is extended to many conventions and organizations, such as the scientific, literary, art, and musical societies, and the Garden Club, Isaac Walton Club, Nebraska Art Association, visiting lecturers, and the like.

MAJOR ACCESSIONS

Certain of the major collections are now large enough to have assumed a measure of importance and deserve special mention here, however brief. Many of the smaller collections, though unmentioned, loom in importance. It is the intention to begin publishing annual lists of accessions, donors, and patrons, and to extend this to cover those of the years past.

Alexis, Dr. Joseph and Carl, Lincoln: a collection of insects, crustaceans, and fish on lithographic limestone quarried in Solenhofen, Bavaria. (Gift)

Barbour, Adeline Hinckley, Oxford, Ohio: a series comprising typical artifacts of Ohio and Indiana presented in her memory by her heirs. (Gift)

Breed, Adam H., Hastings, Nebraska: collection of African trophies comprising the following groups: 4 dik-diks, 3 waterbucks, 1 cheetah, 2 spotted hyaenas, 2 Grey's zebras, 1 adult male rhinoceros with three tick or rhinoceros birds and 1 three-weeks old rhinoceros, 1 lion and 1 lioness, 3 Cape buffalo, 5 hartebeest, 1 reticulated giraffe, 2 African elephants, 13 mounted rugs, and 30 skins to be mounted. (Gift)

Bruner, Lawrence, Lincoln: a series of birds of the State occupying the larger part of the Bruner Bird Gallery on the first floor. Professor Bruner was probably the first citizen to recognize the importance of saving for the State examples of its avian and mammalian fauna and his collections are greatly appreciated by the naturalists of this and neighboring states and by the visiting public. (Gift)

Bryan, Hon. William Jennings, Lincoln: collection comprising relics, bronzes, and objects of art secured by Mr. and Mrs. Bryan in various countries while making a tour of the world; also a collection of the many gavels and other objects presented to Mr. Bryan by his admirers. (Gift)

Cook, Capt. James H., Agate, Nebraska: a series consisting mainly of well-prepared skins of the birds of the northwest. (Gift)

Dales, Hon. James Stuart, Lincoln: memorabilia consisting of several hundred microscopical mounts with corresponding micrographs made by him, and the desk used by Mr. Dales during his sixty consecutive years of service as secretary to The University of Nebraska. (Gift)

Dodd, Howard, Crawford, Nebraska: a set of Yuma-Folsom artifacts from a Sioux County site. The geologic setting of this site may have important bearing on the problem of the first appearance of man in North America. (Gift)

Dunlap, Nelson C., Kearney, Nebraska: a series comprising artifacts typical of the region southward from Nebraska to Texas procured of the Dunlap estate.

Eiche, August, Lincoln: a collection of birds mostly of North America, comprising about 1200 specimens secured and carefully mounted by himself. His groups of ducks and geese are exceptionally complete and noteworthy. This collection occupies the west half of the corridor on the first floor. Among other rare birds in the Eiche Collection should be mentioned three Eskimo Curlew, and three ivory-billed woodpeckers. (Gift)

Engberg, Dr. C. C., Lincoln: a collection varied, representative, and large, occupying eight to ten display cases. It comprises living invertebrates, collected, purchased, and obtained by exchange from various parts of the world by the late Dean of Men, Dr. C. C. Engberg whose interests were centered in the Puget Sound region. His admirable collection is rich in molluscan forms. (Gift)

Everett, Dr. M. H., Lincoln: This collection was made in Illinois and comprises about 1000 objects, mostly artifacts. (Gift)
Frick, Childs, New York City: Field expeditions sponsored for the past seven years by Mr. Frick have brought to the Nebraska State Museum enormous collections of choice remains of fossil mammals. The collections comprise remains of proboscideans, horses, rhinoceroses, camels, deer, carnivores, rodents, and the like. Many students are engaged in cleaning, preparing, numbering, and arranging these important scientific collections which were made mostly in the Bridgeport, Hemingford, and Crawford areas. Among other things the large collections include a number of forms new to science. (Gift)

Gaston, Alvin E., Oxford, Ohio: This collection comprises very select and typical artifacts of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. (Purchase)

Gilder, Dr. Robert F., Omaha, Nebraska: Dr. Gilder has been recognized as the pioneer anthropologist of Nebraska, a distinction fully earned. The major part of his work was done around Omaha, Council Bluffs, and other parts of the State, but extended to the Cliff Dwellers of the Southwest. He served for several years as a member of the Museum staff. His collections were made with reference to house sites, and comprise skulls, bones, artifacts, potsherds, and shell, stone, bone, and other ornaments and implements.

Howell, Miss Alice, Lincoln: A series of relics of the World War exhibited in the west end of the main gallery on the first floor. (Gift)

Jenks, Rev. Ira C. and Hart, Omaha, Nebraska: A set of 568 bird skins collected by Rev. Ira C. Jenks and donated by his son; collected from California to Central America. (Gift)

McKelvie, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R., Woodlake and Lincoln: collection of minerals, rocks, crystals, and cut stones, together with an uncommonly large and select series of cephalopods from the Pierre formation (upper Cretaceous), South Dakota. (Gift)

Maihen, the late Mr. Hector, Palmyra, Nebraska: collection comprising vertebrate fossils from various counties, mainly from the western half of the State. This collection includes the mounted mammoth Archidiskodon imperator maiheni, the largest proboscidian ever found. (Gift)

Morrill, the late Hon. Charles H., Stromsburg, Nebraska: In the collections made possible by the Morrill Paleontological Fund there is a long series of invertebrate fossils
systematically arranged, carefully mounted and displayed, the Palaeozoic forms being well represented. In the vertebrate section the following groups deserve special mention: 30 or 40 Daemodon and associated mammals: 1 young Portheus, heads, fin spines, and vertebrae of two adults; skull and fin spines of the large snout fish, Protostega; casts of famous fishes; a large set of Eocene fishes; a case of 30 fossil tortoises of Nebraska; 1 mounted Tylosaurus 34 feet long, Kansas; 1 Platycorpus 18 feet in length; 1 giant sea turtle Protostea, from Kansas; casts of famous ichthyosaurs, pleiosauras, and pterodactyls; 2 casts of the oldest toothed birds, Archaeopteryx and Archaeornis from originals in the Berlin and the British Museums; 2 mounts of the toothed, giant, diving bird of Kansas, Hesperornis; 1 cast of the giant, Eocene bird, Diatryma; 1 large crocodont, Hyænomodon; 1 Miocene dog, Merycoidodon; 1 fossil cat, Dinictis (mounted with small Leptomeryx); 1 sabre-toothed cat, Hoplophoneus; 2 ancestral beaver, Palaeocastor; 1 Palaeocastor magnum; 1 cast of the giant tortoise-armadillo, Glyptodon; 1 giant hog, Dinohyus; the well-known oreodont, Merycoidodon emberti; 1 Merycynus; 1 Promerycynus group of female and young; 1 Merycynus; 1 Poecaphalodon; 1 Leptocimex; 1 Cyclipidius; 2 mounted camels, Oxydactylus; 5 gazelle camels, Stenomeryx, with a group of 5 in miniature; 1 skeleton of the unique, four-horned, deer-like Syndyoceras (type); 3 antilocaprids, Merycynus warreni johnsoni, male, female, and young; 1 Prountilacrepus platycornea (type); 1 Leptomeryx (mounted with Dinictis); 2 extinct bison, Bison antiquus with artifacts found associated with each; cast of a group of 2 adult Eohippus with colt all restored life-size, and the cast of a slab of an Eohippus skeleton; 1 three-toed horse, Mesohippus; 4 Merychippus; 1 titanother from northwestern Nebraska; 1 small rhinoceros with paired horns, Diacatherium; 2 short-legged rhinoceros, Teleoceras; 1 Monopus; life-sized models of the following earliest elephants: Moeritherium, Phiomia, and Palaeomastodon. Mounted skeletons of: a young mastodont; 1 spoon-billed mastodont, Megabelodon; 1 long-jawed mastodont, Enelodon morrilli (type); 1 Mastodon americanus; 1 adult and 1 young Indian elephant; 1 African elephant. The above mounted groups are exclusive of those which are assembled but packed and stored awaiting the time when they can be mounted and installed for the public. Mounted groups of fossil mammals are being added to the exhibits at the rate of six or more each year. (Gift)

Pershing, Gen. John J., Lincoln: The bird skins in the collection of General Pershing were prepared for him by native Filipinos and subsequently remounted by Mr. John
Todd Zimmer. A large and comprehensive series of weapons, musical instruments, and woven mats of the Philippine Islands collected by General Pershing and presented to the Nebraska State Museum. A part of this large collection is exhibited in the west corridor on the first floor. (Gift)

Spence, Mr. Karl, Crawford, Nebraska: many Oligocene specimens from northwestern Nebraska, and a nest of three peccaries, *Platygonus*, one of which has been mounted, from the Pleistocene of Franklin County. (Gift)

Stipsky, J. E., Hooper, Nebraska: domestic and foreign birds, mammals, and reptiles. (Gift)

Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. S. R., Bridgeport, Nebraska: many Tertiary fossils, of which skeletons of *Cyclopidius* and *Hypisodus* are mounted.

Sweet, S. R., Middleswart, T. C., Chaloupka, W. F., Bridgeport, Nebraska: This ample series of fossils amassed during the past six years, comprises choice vertebrate fossil material stratigraphically collected mostly from the Bridgeport area as an avocation, by Messrs. Sweet, Middleswart, and Chaloupka. This collection has now become a very large one, and includes many specimens new to science. (Gift).

Truscott, L. E., Oshkosh, Nebraska: a great many fossil specimens and a few exceptionally fine Folsom-Yuma artifacts from Sand-Hill sites. (Gift)

**MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS**

Extinct birds: One case has been dedicated to the birds exterminated by civilized man and include the Dodo (restored), Great Auk (restored) with cast of egg, passenger pigeon, a mounted bird and a skeleton, and an Eskimo curlew. As an object lesson in association with these is shown Hornaday's monument to the American birds which have been recently exterminated. (Purchase)

Mexican collection: An exhibition of the industrial arts of Old Mexico, illustrating the textiles, furniture, pottery, glassware, costumes, mode of life, and the like. (Gift)

Angola collection: A large and representative display of objects of the religion and art of Angola, West Africa, collected by Rev. Aaron McMillan of Omaha is exhibited on the first floor. (Loan)

Minerals and rocks: In the geologic section of the museum there are complete sets of rocks, minerals, and crystals, representing, and arranged according to, Dana's system of mineralogy. (Purchase)

Pottery, porcelain, and glassware: Several collections have been arranged to illustrate glassware, pottery, porcelain, Old Satsuma, cloisonnaise, and the like. (Purchase)

Greek vases: One case is devoted to large Greek vases (originals) secured by G. W. Lininger of Omaha, Nebraska. (Purchase)

Model of the old and new campus: In one large case is exhibited the architect's model of the old and new campus of The University of Nebraska with well executed miniature buildings done to scale, and properly colored. This is of particular interest to alumni and alumnae who study it attentively. Nearby is hung and exhibited the old bell of the original main building which is endeared by association to many.

Miscellaneous groups: major miscellaneous groups comprise the following: tiger, mongoose, and cobra; three polar bears and a seal by Carl Akeley; Stellar's sea lion posed and mounted by Charles Livingston Bull; musk ox; bison group comprising two mounts of female bison shot by William Cody (Buffalo Bill) procured and donated by Mr. Morrill; 1 very large, choice, male bison from the herd at the North Platte Agricultural Experiment Station, mounted by Jonas Brothers of Denver; a beaver group of 5 adults and 1 young caught within 2 miles of Lincoln, prepared by Professor Lawrence Bruner, procured and donated by the late Charles H. Morrill; a peacock group, male, 2 females, young, and eggs donated by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Shurtleff; 1 chimpanzee; 2 monkeys; 3 Egyptian mummies and relics of early Egyptian culture: 1 case of Pueblo pottery, implements of Pompeii and Herculanum, originals, and replicas; an industrial collection of the woodcarving of Switzer-
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land, a case of alligators and crocodiles comprising eggs, young, adults, skins, and skeletons, procured and donated by the late Charles H. Morrill; the coral collections procured by the Director mostly in Bermuda and Florida; the archaeological and anthropological collections are mostly packed and stored due to lack of display space; casts of the skulls, skeletal parts, and artifacts of Palaeolithic man; and a considerable collection of the old and modernized musical instruments of various times including the spinet of Mrs. Carrie Bell Raymond, who influenced musical culture in the University and the State for so many years.

OTHER MUSEUMS OF THE STATE

Although the establishment and maintenance of public and private museums in Nebraska may not have made as great advancement as might be desired, steady progress can be reported, and the future outlook is bright. State parks, reservations, and historic sites are being steadily dedicated to the public. In connection therewith, local museums are springing up and receiving support.

Circular letters addressed to the various public and private museums of the State were generally answered. A few, however, met with no response. In a forthcoming chapter on our local museums, it is hoped that any inadvertent omissions may be corrected and that accounts more ample in the description of each may be presented. Certain museum projects are not sufficiently matured to be reported at this writing.

A partial list of the Nebraska museums, historical societies, and the like are alphabetically arranged as follows:

THE ARBOR LODGE MUSEUM, opened to the public April 1, 1924, is really a shrine. Part of the rooms in the colonial mansion of J. Sterling Morton are kept as when occupied. In other rooms are displayed historic documents and relics. It is located in the grounds of Arbor Lodge State Park at Nebraska City, and during the open season, April to November, it is visited by tourists from every state. Its staff comprises superintendent, Mrs. Frank Williams, assistant superintendent, 2 guides, 2 maids, and gardeners. Arbor Lodge being a State Park is under the control of the Game, Forestation, and Park Commission.

THE AURORA MUSEUM sponsored by the Hamilton County Historical Society and Museum established September, 1935, at Aurora, occupies rooms in the basement of the County Court House. Mr. Joe E. Gunnessen, Director and Secretary.

THE BRIDGEPORT MUSEUM is located in the new City Hall. This museum will feature historical and fossil objects of the immediate area surrounding Bridgeport.

THE CHADRON STATE NORMAL MUSEUM, Chadron, Nebraska, is a general museum comprising fossils, rocks, minerals, crystals, reptiles, birds, mammals, and zoological material. It is so located geographically as to serve a wide constituency. New quarters are to be built during the year for the accommodation of this museum. Mrs. Eleanor Cook, Director.

THE GARDEN COUNTY MUSEUM is located at Oshkosh. The Garden County Historical Society has been very active in gathering historical and fossil objects of the county.

THE HASTINGS MUNICIPAL MUSEUM occupies a central location and comprises birds, mammals, fossils, and historical objects. It ranks among the larger museums of the State. This museum has a large annual attendance. The municipality, in recognition of Director Brookings's efforts, recently voted to build a new and commodious building and the Hastings Museum will soon be housed in new fire-proof quarters. Mr. Albert M. Brookings, Director.
Fig. 3.—A pair of three-toed horses, *Merychippus*, in the Morrill Palaeontological collections, showing method of mounting without visible supports.
JENNER'S ZOOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM, Loup City, Nebraska.
A large collection of birds, mammals, curios, mummies, weapons, armour, fossils, and objects of art. The main building is 40 feet wide by 62 feet long and is filled to the ceiling. An extra building houses the Egyptian Collections and in the open are Totem Poles, Bronze Buddhas, and the like. Mr. Henry Jenner, Founder and Director.

JOSLYN MEMORIAL, a large art building of great exterior and interior beauty, is centrally located in Omaha. It was founded by Mrs. Sarah Joslyn in memory of her husband. Though dedicated to art, music has not been neglected. Dr. Paul O. Grummann, Director.

THE KINZLIE MUSEUM, Columbus, has been established for more than 50 years and is owned and maintained by Frank Kinzli and son. This museum, which has a large attendance, comprises historical objects, military accoutrements, foreign and domestic butterflies, mammals, birds, and Badlands fossils.

THE LINCOLN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY has as its director Theodore Lowe, Jr., and its properties and possessions are housed in the Court House of North Platte.

THE NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY under the directorship of Dr. A. E. Sheldon has amassed an extensive historical and anthropological collection at the Capitol. These ample and splendid collections have been effectively arranged and systematized by Mr. A. T. Hill and staff. The attendance at the State Historical Society is the largest of any museum in the State. Director A. T. Hill.

THE NIOBRAARA GAME PRESERVE MUSEUM is located at the Headquarters site on the Federal Big Game Preserve, 5 miles east of Valentine, on State Highway No. 7, and is financed by the Bureau of Biological Survey. This building is of brick, one story high and a full basement in which this museum has collections of local fossils, birds, and mammals, grasses, and insects, taken from the 20,000 acre Game Refuge. The specimens are exhibited in cabinets lighted by electricity. The director, Geno A. Amundson, is United States Management Agent.

THE PERU STATE NORMAL MUSEUM, Peru. A. B. Clayburn, Director.

THE PLATTE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY was organized about 1934 largely through the influence of Mr. Harold Kramer, and is quartered in the basement of the Columbus Public Library. It is historical in scope. Curator, Mr. Francis Dischner.

THE BRYON REED COLLECTION was bequeathed to the city of Omaha under the following conditions: that the city should erect a suitable library building, should set apart space in it for the Bryon Reed Collection, should provide maintenance, and should permit the public to see this collection free of charge. This collection which is rich in American coins contains 6869 coins, 1280 medals, 832 autographs, 5175 books and pamphlets, 615 confederate notes, and 2136 bank notes. It is permanently housed in the Omaha Public Library, Miss Bertha Baumer, Librarian.

THE REPUBLICAN VALLEY MUSEUM is located in the Court House building in Red Cloud. This museum features historic and fossil objects of Webster County and the Republican Valley.

THE SCOTTSBLUFF MUSEUM is in a fine new building in the City Park erected by the City of Scottsbluff. This museum will display historical objects of interest from the immediate vicinity of Scottsbluff.

THE SCOTTSBLUFF OREGON TRAIL MUSEUM is administered by the National Park Service as an educational feature of the Scottsbluff National Monument.

The museum building erected in May, 1935, is built of brick and is 55 feet long by 21 feet wide, consisting of a single story and a full basement. It is located on highway 86, 2½ miles from Gering and 5 miles from Scottsbluff. The annual attendance is large. Director, Mr. Charles E. Randels; Historian, Mr. Merrill J. Mattes.
Fig. 4.—Lion and lioness from the African Trophies collected by the late Mr. Adam Breede, showing type of installation of mammalian groups.
THE SIMMERMAN MUSEUM, Fremont, is a large private collection of historic, anthropologic, geologic, and zoologic specimens brought together and cared for by Mr. L. E. Simmerman of Fremont.

THE NEBRASKA SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE MUSEUM at Curtis comprises many groups of native birds and mammals collected and mounted by Mr. Reese Heaton, Director.

The University of Nebraska, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY has its systematic anthropological collections stored in Social Science Hall and in Bessey Hall. These collections were begun by Dr. W. D. Strong, and the work has been continued under the directorship of Dr. E. H. Bell, professor of anthropology.

All of the State Parks are under the jurisdiction of the State of Nebraska Game, Forestation, and Parks Commission, Mr. Frank B. O'Connell, secretary, with offices in the Capitol. He has charge of all State Park buildings now erected or to be erected for museum purposes.

Beside the private and various growing public museums, it was reported that there are probably 50 counties in the State having County Historical Societies. Many of these have historical museums and are becoming local centers for the preservation of objects of nature as well as facts of history. The increase in the number of museums in this State during the past decade is noteworthy.

Since 1891 strenuous efforts have been made to save for the State of Nebraska examples of its various resources. The Nebraska State Museum is congested with good examples of the State's own products, many of them being unequalled elsewhere. Besides, there is enough good material stored to furnish graduate students with subjects for study, and for theses for advanced degrees for years to come.

It has long been recognized that all paleontological paths lead to Nebraska. It is undoubtedly the richest fossil field of its area, and here gather the collectors of the Old World and the New. In securing the prized objects of this State for its own museum, one must compete with all of these organizations and with the richly endowed institutions.
THE MUSEUM STAFF AND ASSISTANTS

Director, Erwin H. Barbour.
Assistant Director and Senior Field Man, C. Bertrand Schultz.
Preparators, Miss Carrie Adeline Barbour, Henry P. Reider, and Frank V. Bell.
Curator of Visual Education, Miss Marjorie A. Shanafelt.
Graduate Assistants and Junior Field Men, Grayson E. Meade, Thompson M. Stout, and Emery L. Blue.
Honorary Curator of Birds, August Eiche.
Mural Artist, Miss Elizabeth Dolan.
Secretary, Miss Eunice Earhart.
Modeler, Robert Wolfe.
Helpers, numerous undergraduate and graduate students.