

Cameroon in Berlin

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Fig. 1. Aspect of mammal skin collection room in the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (MfN) with pangolins from "Kamerun." Labels show provenance connected with Gerhard Jacob (1878-1914) and Martin Eisentraut (1902-1994). This photo is used in Museum für Naturkunde Berlin's website, for the "Mammals" department webpage:

<https://www.museumfuernaturkunde.berlin/en/science/mammals> (last accessed: 2024.08.09).

Photo: Carola Radke, MfN.

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Summary (EN)

In this document, the colonial geographical unit of German “Kamerun” is used as the entry point to assess both the historical archive, and the type-collections in the mammal department of the holdings of the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (MfN). Research and resulting documents are collated in the sections **I. ARCHIVES AND CATALOGUES**; and **II. TYPE-COLLECTIONS**. This work has been developed within the frame of the project *Colonial Provenances of Nature. The expansion of the mammal collection of the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, around 1900* (Dec.2020–Jan.2024) funded by the [German Lost Art Foundation](#) and hosted at the [Centre for the Humanities of Nature at the MfN](#).

The project *Colonial Provenances of Nature* acknowledges natural history collections, their materiality and their associated documentation, as part of the colonial archive, in order to produce a more detailed understanding of Western relations between nature and culture. In this document, we focus on collections and archives associated to the presence of “Cameroon in Berlin,” in order to provide a different access to collection and archival materials, via the political and geographical unit of German “Kamerun.” In natural history museums, researchers are commonly given access to zoological collections through very specific demands that are usually directed at a specific genus or species. Here, we go against that grain, so as to make visible an arrangement of sources and collection items which are directly connected to Cameroon (and do not follow a query on a specific taxonomic group). We hope to show that it is possible to challenge routines of access both to collections and to their archives.

Cameroon in Berlin consolidates in one open-access source the lists of identified materials which represent the historical traces of authoritative nomenclatural practices and cataloguing systems in use over 120 years ago in the MfN; and which still have consequences today in all discussions of access to museums, collections, and data. The assessment of type-specimens, in part II, contributes to potentiate more interdisciplinary methods that emphasise provenance research as a significant responsibility for biodiversity and conservation studies, as well as for the critically-minded development of digital and accessible databases.

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Übersicht (DE)

In dieser Arbeit wird die koloniale geographische Einheit des deutschen „Kamerun“ als Ausgangspunkt genommen, um sowohl die Bestände des Historischen Archivs als auch die Typensammlungen der Säugetierabteilung des Museums für Naturkunde Berlin (MfN) auszuwerten. Die Recherchen und die daraus resultierenden Dokumente werden in den Abschnitten I. ARCHIVE UND KATALOGE und II. TYPENSAMMLUNGEN. Diese Arbeit wurde im Rahmen des Projektes *Koloniale Provenienzen der Natur. Der Ausbau der Säugetiersammlung am Museum für Naturkunde Berlin um 1900* (Dez.2020-Jan.2024), das von der [Deutsches Zentrum Kulturgutverluste](#) gefördert wird und am [Center for the Humanities of Nature des MfN](#) angesiedelt ist.

Das Projekt *Koloniale Provenienzen der Natur* würdigt naturhistorische Sammlungen, ihre Materialität und ihre Dokumentation als Teil der „kolonialen Archivs.“ Dies geschieht, um ein besseres Verständnis der westlichen Beziehungen zwischen Natur und Kultur zu ermöglichen. In diesem Dokument konzentrieren wir uns auf Sammlungen und Archive, die mit der Präsenz von „Kamerun“ in Berlin verbunden sind, um über die politische und geographische Einheit „Kamerun“ einen anderen Zugangsmodus zu Sammlungs- und Archivmaterialien zu ermöglichen. In Naturkundemuseen erhalten Forscher normalerweise Zugang zu zoologischen Sammlungen durch sehr spezifische Anfragen, die sich meist auf eine bestimmte Gattung oder Art beziehen. Hier gehen wir gegen den Strich, um eine Anordnung von Quellen und Sammlungsobjekten sichtbar zu machen, die direkt mit Kamerun verbunden sind (und nicht einer Anfrage zu einer bestimmten taxonomischen Gruppe folgen). Wir hoffen zu zeigen, dass alternative Zugangswege sowohl zu Sammlungen als auch zu deren Archiven möglich sind.

Cameroon in Berlin vereint in einer frei zugänglichen Quelle die Listen der identifizierten Materialien, die historische Spuren der maßgeblichen Nomenklaturpraktiken und Katalogisierungssysteme darstellen, die vor mehr als 120 Jahren im MfN verwendet wurden und die auch heute noch Auswirkungen auf alle Diskussionen über den Zugang zu Museen, Sammlungen und Daten haben. Die Bewertung von Typusexemplaren in Teil II trägt dazu bei, interdisziplinäre Methoden zu fördern, die die Provenienzforschung als wichtige Aufgabe für die Biodiversitäts- und Naturschutzforschung sowie für die kritische Entwicklung digitaler und zugänglicher Datenbanken hervorheben.

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Sommaire (FR)

Dans ce document, l'unité géographique coloniale allemande « Kamerun » sert de point d'entrée pour évaluer, d'une part les archives historiques et d'autre part les collections de types du département des mammifères du Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (MfN). Les recherches menées et les documents qui en résultent sont rassemblés dans les sections I. ARCHIVES ET CATALOGUES ; et II. COLLECTIONS-TYPES. Ce travail a été développé dans le cadre du projet *Provenances coloniales de la nature. L'expansion de la collection de mammifères du Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, autour de 1900* (déc. 2020-jan. 2024), financée par le [Deutsches Zentrum Kulturgutverluste](#) et hébergée au [Centre for the Humanities of Nature au MfN](#).

Le projet *Provenances coloniales de la nature* reconnaît les collections d'histoire naturelle, leur matérialité et leur documentation associée, comme faisant partie des archives coloniales, afin de contribuer à une compréhension plus fine des relations des sociétés occidentales à la nature et la culture. Dans ce document, nous nous concentrons sur les collections et les archives associées à la présence du « Kamerun » à Berlin, dans le but de fournir un accès différent aux collections et aux documents d'archives, via l'unité politique et géographique. Dans les musées d'histoire naturelle, les chercheurs et chercheuses ont généralement accès aux collections par le biais de demandes très spécifiques concernant un genre ou une espèce. Ici, nous allons à contre-courant pour mettre en lumière un ensemble de sources et de pièces de collection parce qu'elles sont liées au Cameroun (et qui ne répondent pas à une requête plus classique sur un groupe taxonomique spécifique). Nous espérons ainsi montrer qu'il est possible de remettre en question les modalités d'accès aux collections et à leurs archives.

Cameroon in Berlin constitue une ressource en libre accès à un matériel documentaire identifié, qui représente les traces historiques des pratiques nomenclaturales faisant autorité et des systèmes de catalogage utilisés il y a plus de 120 ans au MfN. Ces pratiques qui ont encore aujourd'hui des conséquences sur la question de l'accès aux musées, aux collections et aux données scientifiques. L'évaluation des spécimens types, dans la partie II, contribue à promouvoir des méthodes plus interdisciplinaires qui mettent l'accent sur la recherche de la provenance, comme une dimension essentielle des études sur la biodiversité et la conservation, ainsi que pour le développement critique de bases de données numériques et accessibles.

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Disclaimer

The archival materials identified in the course of this work include discriminatory, racist, paternalistic, and openly violent terms and descriptions. In the selected citations from the document transcripts, we highlighted mentions of collections of Human Remains or mentions of critical wording, that were substituted with identifiers, such as “N*.” Any transcripts gathered in this document should always be confronted with the original documentation to avoid any misconstructions. Some of the materials that were already digitised are available for consultation at any time from *archiv(at)mfn.berlin*. Do not hesitate to contact with any queries and requests for documentation. Please contact directly *humanities(at)mfn.berlin* and/or *archiv(at)mfn.berlin* in case you find any mistakes or uncorrected terms, or if you would like to contribute by improving and enhancing our identification work and transcripts.



Fig. 2. Aspect of recent archival repackaging of photograph set “Kamerun”, associated with the 1903-1904 Tschadsee-Yola expedition, and examined in the article by Alona Dubova: <https://www.museumfuernaturkunde.berlin/de/leerstellen-im-archiv-zur-fotografie-eines-toten-bartfisches>. Photo: Carola Radke, MfN.

Introduction. Natural History and Provenance

Museums, libraries, and archives are “transgenerational enterprises” meant to preserve, and sometimes rescue, *things* that a society considers crucial and potentially generative memory-holders.¹ But these material and visual repositories are “a sliver of a window” in the sense that they are constructed, not naturally assembled, and they are the result of cultural, social, and political ideas that reveal identity-building mechanisms.² Storage rooms in natural history museums, their associated libraries, and archives are indeed part of complex “memory regimes” that bridge past, present, and future research.³ Similarly, the very vocabulary used to describe biological material repositories such as data-, gene-, and seed-“banks” highlights the capitalistic matrix of Western-based modes of thought and of organization of knowledge as valuable and science as profitable. In this sense, natural history specimens are stored and preserved because they offer a *potential* use and worth, issues often discussed in the literature when new technologies arise.⁴

Variations on the statement that “natural history museums have never been more relevant” appear far and wide in museum mission statements, interviews, and editorials about biodiversity loss, climate change research, or on the future of shared knowledge systems anticipated by global online digital repositories. Other public debates, on colonial provenance and difficult heritages, which highlight the unbalance between the power and authority of Global North institutions and the Global South, the source and place of origin of overwhelming percentages of museum collections, also target natural history collections.⁵ And now, reckoning of colonial histories and political contexts of natural history museum collections and appeals

¹ Daston, L. (ed.) (2017) *Science in the Archives. Pasts, Presents, Futures*. Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, p.vii.

² Harris, V. (2002) ‘The Archival Sliver: Power, Memory, and Archives in South Africa’, *Archival Science*, 2, pp. 63–86: 65.

³ Bowker, G.C. (2005) *Memory Practices in the Sciences*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, p. 9.

⁴ Ellis, R. (2008) ‘Rethinking the value of biological specimens: laboratories, museums and the Barcoding of Life Initiative’, *Museum and Society*, 6(2), pp. 172–191.

⁵ Das, S. and Lowe, M. (2018) ‘Nature Read in Black and White: decolonial approaches to interpreting natural history collections’, *Journal of Natural Science Collections*, 6, pp. 4–14; Driver, F., Nesbitt, M. and Cornish, C. (eds) (2021) *Mobile museums: collections in circulation*. London: UCL Press.

for research on “situated nature” have become increasingly part of the literature.⁶ As it was recently put natural history collections have “enormous potential value to society” and specimens are the “physical basis of natural history and cultural knowledge.”⁷ When it comes to the underlying provenance, or how and when and why those specimens are where they are, natural history museums also acknowledge that these “collections hold objects that may have been collected without prior consent, without permission from source communities, or without full recognition of contributors and cultural sensitivities.”⁸

The Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (henceforth, MfN) holds a collection of an estimated 30 million specimens. This represents a challenge in terms of conservation and management, but also a serious responsibility in terms of researching and understanding the history of the collection and its associated data, and to disclose that information to researchers of all fields of study. With a history of over 200 years, the MfN has accessioned specimens which were hunted, picked, and retrieved from mountain tops, ocean depths, and tropical forests, or as the trope goes: “from all over the Globe.” The picture becomes complex as we acknowledge places of origin that include prominent colonial excavation sites as Tendaguru (German expedition 1909-1913) in today’s Tanzania, for example, where labour was coerced and from where considerable amounts of shipments, at once weighing 225 tons of fossil material, and that also contained mammal skulls, alongside Human Remains.⁹

In the MfN, as in other museums, the noticeable expansion of the collection numbers around 1900 was profoundly interwoven with Western modes of possession and extractivist practices in subjugated territories. These were often connected with systems of inequality and military violence, which begs in-depth research into (colonial) provenance and a thorough documentation of collecting practices. The implicated networks of geographically-distributed “collectors” are seen as crucial developers who contributed much more to the growth of collection numbers than any purchase from natural history dealers, or duplicate trade with other museums could have provided. We suggest the usage of “suppliers” instead of “collectors,” as the overarching category of “collector” patently under defines the various labour stages involved in the production and dislocation of collections.¹⁰ This nomenclature of “collector” has serious consequences in the neutralisation of museum labels, as was pointed out by researchers Yann LeGall and Sebastian Sprute.¹¹ Conversely, in her book Kathleen Murphy argues that with her case studies using “collectors” provides her with a more inclusive category,

⁶ Dubald, D. and Madruga, C. (2022) ‘Introduction: Situated Nature: Field Collecting and Local Knowledge in the Nineteenth Century’, *Journal for the History of Knowledge*, 3(1), pp. 1–11.

⁷ Johnson, K.R., Owens, I.F.P., and The Global Collection Group (2023) ‘A global approach for natural history museum collections’, *Science*, 379(6638), pp. 1192–1194, p. 1192.

⁸ Johnson, K.R., Owens, I.F.P., and The Global Collection Group (2023), p.1194.

⁹ Heumann, I. et al. (2018) *Dinosaurierfragmente. Zur Geschichte der Tendaguru Expedition und ihrer Objekte 1906-2018*. Göttingen: Wallstein Verlag, and Heumann, I. *forthcoming*. ‘Taking Nature: Collecting and the Exercise of Colonial Power’.

¹⁰ Madruga, C. (2022) ““Authentic provenance”: Locality and Colonial Collecting for the Lisbon Zoological Museum, 1860s-1880s’, *Journal for the History of Knowledge*, 3(1), pp. 1–13; Kaiser, K. and Madruga, C. (forthcoming, 2024) *Tagging Objects from Colonial Contexts. A Decision Tree for Natural History Collections*. Magdeburg: Deutsches Zentrum Kulturgutverluste (Working Paper, 7).

¹¹ Legall, Y. and Sprute, S. (2021) ‘Steile Thesen. Afrika-Ausstellung - Als „Amateur-Ethnologen“ in Kamerun „sammelten“: Wie das Humboldt-Forum koloniale Gewalt verschleiert’, *der Freitag digital*.

that comprises all types of labour involved in assembling collections.¹² For collections of cultural heritage Gesa Grimme and Larissa Förster propose to describe provenance actors as “previous owners” in order to be “more neutral” and, at the same time, to talk about “custody” instead of “ownership.”¹³ The authors of the *Atlas der Abwesenheit* identified over 40.000 catalogue items from German ethnographic museums which were sent to Germany from occupied “Kamerun.”¹⁴ In their work assessing secret and sacred artefacts and relics of power, and Human Remains, they argued for the use of “subjects” instead of “objects” when describing these collections, offering a clear cut from normalised museum categories.¹⁵ In the framework of Australian collections, for example, there is also an acknowledged need to restructure of language and for natural history collections, herbarium sheets are still plants, which may be considered as “kin” and zoological specimens are still animals that may be considered as “family.”¹⁶ The shift in vocabulary of the recent years has allowed to rethink the overwhelming hierarchisation of knowledge systems that is in place, and how museums can indeed reflect together with their audiences and establish working relationships with communities of interest.

Traditional categories of provenance research to assess the chain of custody that items have gone through, focus on individuals or institutions and the trade and exchange of property. In the case of natural history collections, “ownership” reveals itself to be complicated, even if there are receipts in the archive and if the commodification of nature is a crucial part of the equation. By using the term “suppliers,” we can also expose the underlying relationship of supply and demand, positioning natural history museums as part of a demand system, embedded in capitalistic values of private property. In the nineteenth century, natural history museums often published instructions to collect with accompanying lists of “desiderata,” the “desired” missing items in collections, which marked museums “as a receiving social space to which colonial officers could contribute for a shared goal of “advancement of national science.”¹⁷ Most problematically, museum catalogues have effectively hidden behind a vocabulary of accession via “gift” in order to neutralise their active role in the dispossession of cultures and natures especially salient when we consider the number of targeted missions, expeditions and collecting events that took place in the Global South.¹⁸ Global North museums are, at the core, institutions that actively created a demand for collections and unbridled collecting, which

¹² Murphy, K.S. (2023) *Captivity’s Collections: Science, Natural History, and the British Transatlantic Slave Trade*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

¹³ Grimme, G. and Förster, L. (2024) *Locating Namibian Cultural Heritage in Museums and Universities in German-speaking Countries. A Finding Aid for Provenance Research*. Magdeburg: Deutsches Zentrum Kulturgutverluste (Working Paper, 6).

¹⁴ Meyer, A. and Savoy, B. (coords.) (2023) *Atlas der Abwesenheit. Kameruns Kulturerbe in Deutschland*. Berlin: Reimer.

¹⁵ Meyer and Savoy (coords. (2023), 11

¹⁶ Pierotti, R. (no date) *Indigenous Knowledge, Ecology, and Evolutionary Biology*. New York and London: Routledge.

¹⁷ Madruga (2022), p. 5.

¹⁸ The accession of specimens shipped by Lothar von Trotha (1848-1920) tagged in the historical catalogue and the digital database as a “gift,” is but one example of the attempted neutralization of the acts of collecting and accessioning (entries: ZMB_Mam_21812, ZMB_Mam_35361, ZMB_Mam_35723, ZMB_Mam_35724, ZMB_Mam_35360, ZMB_Mam_35728, ZMB_Mam_35729, ZMB_Mam_82678).

ultimately lead to a successful expansion of large-scale holdings and reinforced discourses of power and superiority of Western science and society.

Museums are not only the recipients and authoritative managers of collections which contributed to enlarge both their catalogues as their position in society, they are also implicated institutions which actively contributed to, and gained from, the development of racist and violent political agenda, particularly when it comes to items collected in the Global South and kept in the Global North.¹⁹ Natural history museums, through the accumulation of specimens extracted, pulled, hunted, and mined from the natural world, other than representing the world in a “single room,” indeed function as sites of entanglement and disruption across species, continents, societies, landscapes, and bodies.²⁰

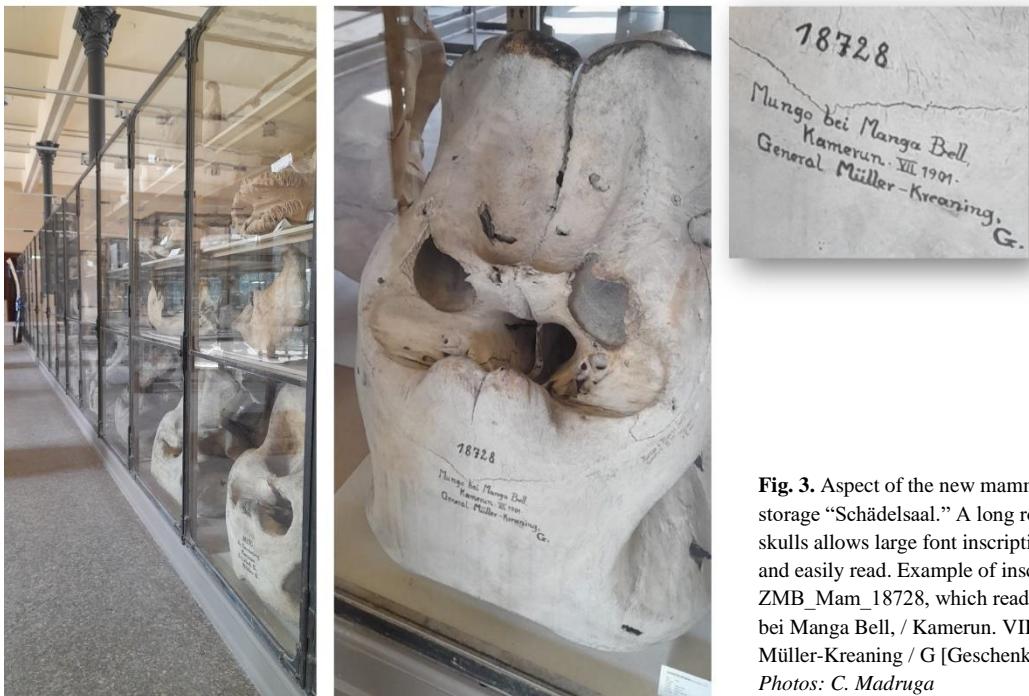


Fig. 3. Aspect of the new mammal large skull storage “Schädelsaal.” A long row of elephant skulls allows large font inscriptions to be quickly and easily read. Example of inscription on ZMB_Mam_18728, which reads “18728 / Mungo bei Manga Bell, Kamerun. VII 1901. / General Müller-Kreaning / G [Geschenk].
Photos: C. Madruga

¹⁹ Mayer, A and B. Savoy (coord.) (2023) *Atlas der Abwesenheit: Kameruns Kulturerbe in Deutschland*. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer Verlag; Sebuliba, S. et al. (2021) ‘Ready for Restitution? Meeting Challenges of Colonial Legacies in Africa’s Collections,’ *BioScience*, 71(4), pp. 322–324.

²⁰ Ashby, J. and Machin, R. (2021) ‘Legacies of colonial violence in natural history collections.’, *Journal of Natural Science Collections*, 8, pp.44-54; Outram, D. (1996) ‘New Spaces in Natural History,’ in N. Jardine, J.A. Secord, and E.C. Spary (eds) *Cultures of Natural History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; Samuel J.M.M. Alberti (2018) ‘Museum nature,’ in Curry, H.A. et al. (eds) *Worlds of Natural History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; Qureshi, S. (2011) *Peoples on Parade. Exhibitions, Empire, and Anthropology in Nineteenth-Century Britain*. Chicago, London: The University of Chicago Press.

Collections and archives

The mammal collection of the MfN is estimated today at 120.000 items, of which around 2.000 is type-material. The collection passed the 10.000 catalogue numbers around 1898.²¹ In 1906, director August Brauer (1863-1917) complained in the year report of the museum that space for new collections had to be improvised on top of cabinets, and that skulls with large antlers were being stored in the rooms dedicated to the bird collections.²² Despite the constant complaints of lack of time and space to arrange and organise the collections, the numbers kept expanding. Regardless of the challenges inherent to the management of such a large collection, which also contains numerous cumbersome pieces like whale skeletons or elephant skins, the curator in charge of the mammal department since 1895, Paul Matschie (1861-1926), was keen to continuously ask the museum's suppliers to keep hunting for more specimens, young, male and female, from more diverse species, from small to large mammals. Natural history collections, as well as most of their archives, libraries, and associated documentation, typically follow a spatial organizational logic dictated by taxonomical usage of the collection items.²³ This means objects are stored and organized primarily by department (mammals, birds, etc); then by object typology (skins, skulls, alcohol); and, finally, by taxonomic rank in alphabetical order, family, genus, and species name (Fig. 4).

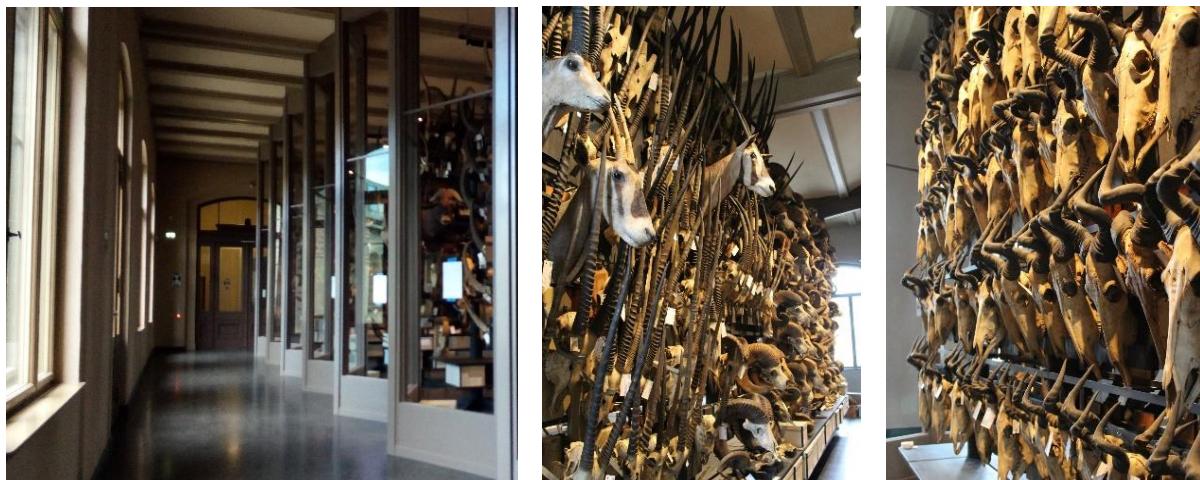


Fig. 4. (left) Aspect of the public corridor of the “open” storage room “Hufttiersaal” installed in 2021 with ca.8.000 items, 10% of the mammal skull collection. (centre and right) Aspect of rows of African antelope skulls, visible from the corridor, with large numbers of specimens of the same species, and from the same continent. *Photos: C. Madruga*

²¹ As registration dates are not systematically included in the general catalogue (General Katalog, GK), it is difficult to precise the exact dates when items were given their GK numbers. The ZMB general catalogue is composed by 11 volumes. Volume 1 started in 1857 and contains over 10,000 entries, while volume 2 starts with entries from the years 1895-1898 and logs another 10,000 entries until approximately 1914. ZMB Säugetierabteilung (1857-) *Catalogus generalis Musei Zoologici Berolinensis. Mammalia*. Volumes 1-11, Berlin.

²² Brauer, A. (1906) ‘Das zoologische Museum’, *Chronik der Königlichen Friedrich-Wilhelm-Universität zu Berlin*, 19, pp.183–208: 183. Original quote: “Säugetiere: Die Sammlung ist so gewachsen, daß die übersichtliche Aufstellung aller neuen Eingänge große Schwierigkeiten machte. Die im vorigen Jahre vorgenommenen Umräumungen genügten nicht mehr, wiederum mußte durch Einlegung neuer Brettlagen, durch Verstauung eines Teils der Skelette in Kästen, die auf den Schrankdecken frei aufgestellt wurden, und durch Anbringung von Gerüsten für Hirschgewehe in einem der für die Vogelsammlung bestimmten Säle weiterer Platz geschafft werden.”

²³ Felfe, R. (2018) ‘Spatial arrangement and systematic order,’ in H.A. Curry et al. (eds) *Worlds of Natural History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 185–204.

Given this context, which is as logistical as it is epistemological, retrieving information on a specific region or from a specific collecting event or agent becomes complex because collection management systems are not necessarily curated for it. Basic and detailed provenance and enhancement of metadata is crucial, but just as crucial is a clear understanding on the institution-specific administration and registry of the collections. Due to the characteristics of zoological cataloguing systems, it is complicated to distinguish between items with problematic origins, which are not restricted to colonial collecting contexts. Only with a close inspection of thousands of entries would it be possible to assess which items are problematic.

Geographical distribution of animals or of their collecting events, two of the main categories that concern the identification and research of colonial provenance, are for the most part obfuscated from view, especially in exhibition displays. There is, therefore, no “African room” and no specific collections of the “African fauna.” However, a closer inspection of storage rooms reveals how suppliers’ names, specific expeditions or institutions, and geographical affinities are implicitly present everywhere. Inside a collection room when there is a significant size or quantity of specimens of one species or genus, geographical (and colonial) appropriation becomes quite conspicuous. Due to the quantity of individuals in the antlers and horns skull room (*Huftiersaal*) for example, different rows of specimens represent, in fact, different geographies (Figure 2). African antelopes constitute the core set within this room and occupy the various central rows even though the room has no intended geographical organization. In the case of collections of large mammal skulls, due to the materiality of the ink inscriptions directly in the skull, it may happen that a specific origin, date, and collector becomes quite visible and obvious (Figure 3). In fact, as most taxonomists point out, large zoological museums from colonial powers are strongly biased towards the territories they colonised and exploited.²⁴ The apparent internal logic of alphabetical and taxonomical organization will necessarily also turn the geographical bias visible.

Items with a geographical origin in Europe, for example, are not necessarily unproblematic. They may still represent forms of violent expropriation and appropriation, such as in the cases of robbed and plundered collections “confiscated” during war times, or collecting events where the locality is registered as “trench” or as “Auschwitz.”²⁵ In the historical archive we identified over 500 folders of documentation (*Schriftgutsammlung*) and several tens of boxes of photographs and illustrations (*Bildsammlung*) of interest to the history of collecting and management practices, with a focus of collections from colonialised and subjugated territories in the African continent. The organisation of the historical archive also followed a logic of separation between the internal institutions, resulting that from the same supplier, archival documentation is separated according to whether they were shipping materials to the zoological museum or the paleontological museum. For example, Werner Janensch (1878-1969) prominent palaeontologist in charge with the Tendaguru expedition who shipped tons of materials from the fossil excavation, simultaneously shipped antelope skulls to the mammal

²⁴ Feeley, K.J., Stroud, J.T. and Perez, T.M. (2017) ‘Most “global” reviews of species’ responses to climate change are not truly global’, *Diversity and Distributions*, 23(3), pp. 231–234; Raja, N.B. et al. (2022) ‘Colonial history and global economics distort our understanding of deep-time biodiversity’, *Nature Ecology and Evolution*, 6(2), pp. 145–154; Mabry, M.E. et al. (2024) ‘Building an inclusive botany: The “radicle” dream’, *Plants, People, Planet*, pp. 1–14.

²⁵ See Ina Heumann (forthcoming).

collections, these records are separated in the archive.²⁶ Until 2023, photographic material was divided into folders and boxes according to the animal depicted, separating elephants from genetta even though the photographs resulting may have been taken by the same photographer, in the course of the same expedition. The provenance of these materials, the original accession details, is often not registered which requires more historical research. The ongoing process of detailed indexation of materials promises new future usages of the historical archive. There still remains a great amount of information on the history of collections and archives that is unknown or heavily codified and that needs more research in order to be unpacked and be made internally and publicly available, so that it is shareable and accessible.

The challenge of assessing thousands of collection items and hundreds of archival folders for large natural history museums can be overcome, in the case of the MfN, by a focus on shipments as units of analysis, in parallel to other common provenance methods that biographize specific specimens or suppliers, for example. Here, shipments are both the physical and material unit of extraction, and an administrative unit inscribed in paper technologies and numbering systems. Between 1900 and 1928, the mammal collection maintained a systematic accession catalogue and the archival sources included most of the evaluation reports that curators, like Matschie, had to fill in in order to justify the accession or deaccession of the incoming shipments. This set of sources was identified and analysed and with the overview now produced (see *Appendix I. Archives*) it is possible to confront lists of numbers, suppliers, and mentioned localities, and use these to establish the missing connections between archival sources, published scientific works, and actual specimens. An even more meaningful outcome of this method, more prosopographic than biographic, is that it renders visible the impact of the extractionist nature of scientific collecting. The overwhelming numbers of individual specimens were never logged in chronologically, whereas the accession catalogue allows to visualise the number of incoming shipments containing “Kamerun’s” nature per year (Fig. 5).

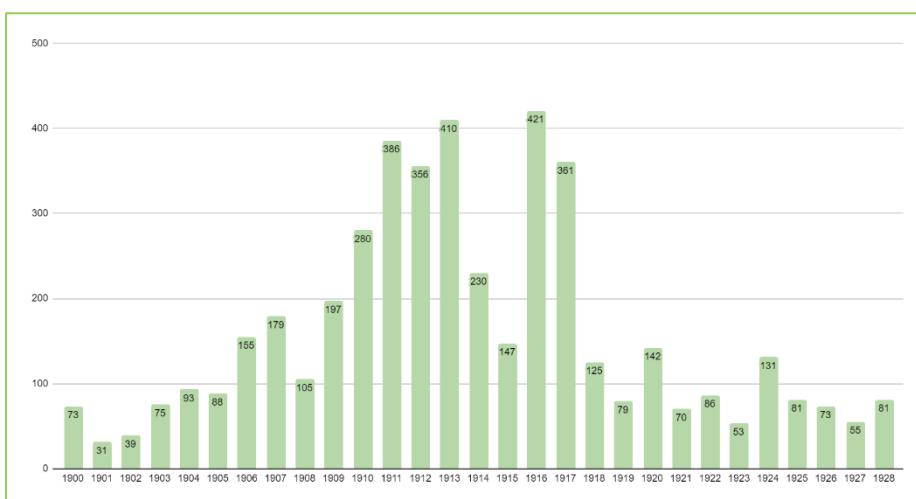


Fig. 5. Number of shipments logged in the mammal accession catalogue (“A-Catalogue”) per year (1900-1928).
Data: Paul Taku Bisong and Catarina Madruga

²⁶ Heumann, I. et al. (2018) *Dinosaurierfragmente. Zur Geschichte der Tendaguru Expedition und ihrer Objekte 1906-2018*. Göttingen: Wallstein Verlag, see also Heumann (forthcoming).

In order to properly assess the MfN's mammal collections and to address the overwhelming number of incoming shipments to the museum in the time frame analysed, we took numbers of shipments instead of specimens as unit of study. We identified a list of shipments related to German "Kamerun" of over 400 shipments, with accession number, supplier, date and locality (see "*Kamerun*" shipments in *Appendix I. Archives*). And because we simultaneously analysed accession numbers mentioned in the shipment reports in the archival folders, we were able to confront information and it is now possible to check back the accession logs to refine the overview provided and improve on the materials in *Appendix I*.

In sum, we have identified for the period between 1888 and 1900, 1149 shipments logged in the accessions catalogue, but without specific dates that allow comparison. Between 1900 and 1928, the mammal collection accessioned 4.602 shipments, and because in this period there are dates to each incoming shipment, we can better visualise the growth of the collection, which received an average of 3 new shipments per week. During this time, only 1902 and 1903 register lower rate of incoming shipments, but still at around 3 per month. It is also clear that the decade of 1910 saw a rapid expansion in collection numbers. Even though each shipment can mean a smaller accession of 2 or 3 mammals, several shipments contained over 50 specimens, and occasionally over 100, representing also an increase growth of the work-load in the collection management. These shipment boxes are, therefore also cataloguing challenges and imposed specific bureaucratic practices. Large scale collections such as the mammal collection of the MfN, imply a set of epistemological and bureaucratic practices that revolve around the use of paper. Lists, indexes, inventories, comparative tables of measurements, labels, and catalogues, all need to be taken as part of the same organisation of knowledge as field notes, scientific correspondence and published articles. Indeed, paper travels with the specimens, by means of notes, labels, and more lists.

In the 1907 instructions to capture and send animal specimens, museum director August Brauer (1863-1917) reinforced the idea that a supplier should never rely on memory, and should write the "details with a sequential number on the label attached to the object and record the details in a diary next to the same number."²⁷ The paper tools necessary for the work of preparing shipments should all be ready beforehand and he recommended to "perforate them before the journey and attach a string and a number written in ink to each one."²⁸ All field numbers, shipment numbers, accession numbers, and general catalogue numbers, are part of the same pursuit to control over the overwhelming size (and weight) of shipments and of the corresponding collections.²⁹

Of all numbering systems used, most contemporary catalogues and databases retain only the sequential catalogue number connected with each specimen (general catalogue, here G.K numbers). This is because catalogues are designed to link certain categories of information perceived as crucial and are always supposed to be read together with other detail inventories,

²⁷ Zoologische Museum in Berlin (1907) *Anleitung zum Sammeln, Konservieren und Verpacken von Tieren für das Zoologische Museum in Berlin*. 3rd edn. Zoologische Museum in Berlin, pp. 10-11.

²⁸ Zoologische Museum in Berlin (1907) *Anleitung zum Sammeln, Konservieren und Verpacken von Tieren für das Zoologische Museum in Berlin*. 3rd edn. Zoologische Museum in Berlin, pp. 10-11.

²⁹ Secord, A. (2018) 'Containers and Collections,' in H.A. Curry et al. (eds) *Worlds of Natural History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 289–303; Müller-Wille, S. and Charmantier, I. (2012) 'Natural history and information overload: The case of Linnaeus,' *Studies in History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical Sciences*, 43, pp. 4–15.

lists of measurements and observations, and labels. When taken on their own, catalogues act as flattening devices that hide and erase much of the metadata, and mistakenly substitute a range of other associated paper tools, which once provided meaning to the mass capture and shipment of specimens.³⁰

Following Shipments and Opening Boxes



Fig 6. Drawer with empty labels.
Photo: C. Madruga

In 1894, a shipment from German “Kamerun” arrived in Berlin weighing an imposing 396 kilograms of ethnographic objects and natural history specimens. It was shipped by Georg August Zenker (1855-1922), the director of the German research station near today’s capital, Yaoundé. This load is but one among many more that were shipped to Germany during the colonial occupation of territories. The large scale of colonial appropriation of landscape, territory, and peoples, resulted in an attempt to manage and control the influx of shipments to Germany.

A centralising office was established following a resolution from the Federal Council in 1889, that gave three Berlin museums the responsibility to manage any shipments from state-funded expeditions.³¹ The Museum für Völkerkunde, the Zoologisches Museum, and the Botanischer Garten und Botanisches Museum in Berlin were officially in charge of centralizing and managing any incoming collections. Shipments arrived in Berlin, mostly via Hamburg, and their contents were divided to the institutions who defined different disciplines using collections of ethnographic,

botanic, and zoological knowledge. Most boxes were not exclusively meant to either centralising museum, and could potentially transport at the same time religious artifacts, Human Remains, and zoological specimens. Zenker’s shipment illustrates well the practices of colonial collecting in this period: on the one hand, the undisciplined and transdisciplinary character of collecting events; on the other, the sheer weight and imposing number of items which evidences the immoderation of the extractive process. Transdisciplinarity and the excesses of accumulation were two salient traits of the translocation of objects from colonial contexts to European museums.

Zoological specimens, the animals that were hunted, killed, and conservated for the long travel, augmented existing collections in the Zoological Museum. There they were accessioned into the museum, and distributed between the various departments, depending on whether the specimens were mammals, birds, amphibian and reptiles, fish, or invertebrates. The mammal

³⁰ Turner, H. (2020) *Cataloguing culture legacies of colonialism in museum documentation*. Vancouver, BC; Toronto: UBC Press.

³¹ Kaiser, K. (2023) ‘Bipindi - Berlin. A Contribution to the History of Science on the Practice and Politics of Collecting in the German Colonial Empire’, *Berliner Schriften zur Museumsforschung*, 39, pp. 81–130; and Kaiser, K. (2021) *Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft und Weltgeltung. Die Botanische Zentralstelle für die deutschen Kolonien am Botanischen Garten und Museum Berlin (1891–1920)*. Berlin: Peter Lang; and, for example, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Deutsche Schutzgebiete, vol. I-VI.

collection, still today one of the most prominently used by researchers even though it is not the largest in number, grew in size during the decades around 1900. In the specific period between 1900 and 1928, the mammal collection accessioned in total (at least) 4,600 shipments, which represents 3 incoming shipments per week, from different parts of the world. While some of these shipments may have consisted of only one or two specimens, others could have as many as hundreds of specimens that need time to be sorted, identified taxonomically, and indexed, then finally receiving a general catalogue number. Documentation shows that there are indeed considerable time differences between collecting events, transport and delivery to a museum (often carried on months or years later), and the final registration step, when individual specimens are numbered in the general catalogue (just as often carried out months or years after the accession event). Following the bureaucracy of shipments allows to better understand times and places, paper tools and their results in scientific publication forms. Collections imply documentation. The more the collection grows, the more associated records are expected to exist.³² The dislocation of the specimens from where they were shipped to where they are today also implies different types of paper technologies, and especially, numbering systems found in most of the collection catalogues and other archival materials.

As each box arrived at the MfN building it was logged in a daily inbound and outbound log, the “Journalbücher” (see Part I. Archives). That shipment box, possibly containing various typologies of specimens, received an entry number registered as a J.N. number, corresponding to a yearly bounded “Journalbuch.” Once received by the zoological museum, the shipment was assessed in order to check how many and which specific animal groups it contained and the secretary to the director put together the list of curators to contact. Other boxes were then filled in with, for example, only the mammal specimens, so that they can be then checked in the mammal department. This new “mammal” box was accompanied by a paper trail, as each curator needed to fill in a “shipment report” which included the justification for accession,

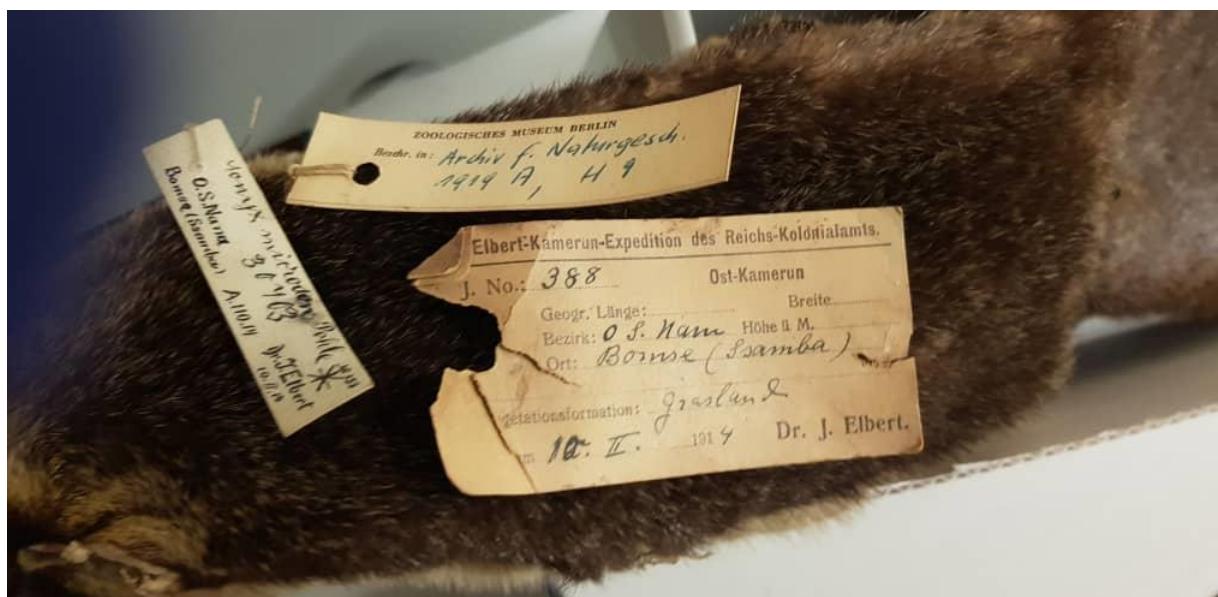


Fig. 7. Different labels in specimen (skin) ZMB_Mam_30703, described as type for *Aonyx capensis microdon* (Pohle, 1920). Specimen accessioned through the “Elbert-Kamerun-Expedition des Reichs-Kolonialamts” in 1914. Photo: C. Madruga

³² Reimers, Y. (2021) ‘Akten über Akten. Eine kleine Bestandsgeschichte der Historischen Bild- und Schriftgutsammlungen des Museums für Naturkunde Berlin’, Berliner Archivrundschau, (1), pp. 68–75, p. 69.

details on eventual costs for the museum, and whether or not the shipment contained duplicates for redistribution among other German natural history collections.³³

Accession information was logged in one line per incoming shipment, and shipments received sequential numbers, which restarted every year. In the mammal collection, this catalogue is called the “A-Catalogue,” and shipments were identified quite systematically and consistently following the structure of one line per shipment, in the period between 1900 and 1928.³⁴ In the case of accession, the entry in the mammal collection was registered in the “A-Catalogue” and received a new number as a lot of mammals. Due to this change in the catalogue and in the cataloguing practices it is possible, for the period 1900-1928, to analyse the information on the provenance of each shipment, even though it is not yet clear whether all shipments were actually logged in this specific book. Only after careful examination of the specimens, which takes time and personnel, will all the specimens in the end receive a general catalogue number, a unique identifier for a discrete specific specimen.³⁵ In the “life” of an animal after dying and being transformed into a scientific specimen, it can receive different attributions, different numbers, and different roles, for example as part of the type-collection.

Taking a concrete example, in the case of the shipment sent by the “Elbert-Kamerun-Expedition”, there was a dried and tanned skin specimen of an otter. Today, it has different labels attached, and distinct numbers produced at different times and places (see **Figure 6**). A pre-printed label, designed for the expedition as was the case for prominent expeditions or systematic suppliers, reads “J.No. 388” and the date 10.II.1914. The registration as J.No. 388 was probably made before this shipment arrived in Berlin, in 1914. As it arrived at the museum building in Invalidenstraße in September 1914, coming from the *Zentralstelle*, it got a number: J.N. 721D. After it is verified that mammals were part of that box, a new box is prepared, with the two specimens a skull and a skin. Curator Matschie filled in a report, justifying the accession of the materials in the mammal collection, and the incoming set of specimens is logged in the A-Catalogue as “A 110.14.” Only several years later will these two specimens receive individual general catalogue numbers: ZMB_Mam_30703 and ZMB_Mam_30704. The specimens were described by Hermann Pohle (1892-1982) in his dissertation work on *Lutrinae* (otters).³⁶ At the time, Pohle was Matschie’s assistant and after Matschie’s passing he became himself curator of the mammal collection. Between 1914, the time of the Elbert expedition, and 1920, the time of the publication of this specimen’s description, the political situation had radically changed, especially when concerning German’s imperial ambitions. Still, the MfN continued receiving, accessioning, and publishing materials with colonial provenance.

³³ Heumann, I., MacKinney, A.G. and Buschmann, R. (2022) ‘Introduction: the issue of duplicates’, *British Journal for the History of Science*, 55(3), pp. 257–278. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007087422000267>.

³⁴ Museum für Naturkunde (1857) *Eingangs-Katalog des Berliner Zoologischen Museums A: Säugetiere*, 1857-1928. Berlin.

³⁵ In some cases, there are shared numbers between skin, skull, etc, of the same biological individual, depending on the practices of collection managers in the early decades of the 20th century, see for example the entry for *Scotonycteris ophiodon* (Pohle 1943), ZMB_Mam_50001 (skull and skin in alcohol), in *Appendix II. Assessment*)

³⁶ Pohle, H. (1919) ‘Die Unterfamilie der Lutrinae. Eine systematisch-tiergeographische Studie an dem Material der Berliner Museen’, *Archiv für Naturgeschichte*, pp. 145–147.

Cataloguing Mammals

Looking into cataloguing practices in the MfN and the everyday routines and backstage organisational efforts of directors and curators over time, we find an almost direct correspondence with the changes in directors. The earliest bounded catalogue dates from 1811, one year after the Zoological Museum was founded as an institute of the University of Berlin and was started by the MfN's second director after 1815, Martin Lichtenstein (1780-1857). The collections of the university were used for research and teaching, and also partially accommodated the previous collections of the Prussian royal cabinet (*Kunstkammer*).³⁷ Lichtenstein was later the rector of the university, and the founder and first director of the Zoological Garden Berlin, opened in 1844. During Lichtenstein's time, another manuscript inventory tallies just the mammal collections, with sequential numbering, species names, and an indication of provenance as “*Geber*” (donor). It opens with a specimen of a zebra from the *Kunstkammer*.³⁸

In 1857, under director Wilhelm Peters (1815-1883), the several different collections were divided into departments representing animal groups.³⁹ In the mammal collection, a general catalogue was created with sequential numbers and one line per specimen. The first bounded volume opens with specimen “1”, a chimpanzee described as “*Troglodytes niger, Geoffr[oy]*” with synonymy added “*Simia Troglodytes, Blumenb[ach]*” and annotations “Westafrica, young, male, purchased 1854.”⁴⁰ The fifth volume of this general catalogue started in November 1927, at 40.000.⁴¹ In the general catalogue individual specimens are given an individual number after they have been identified at genus, and preferably, at species level. This number does not necessarily mean that the collection rooms held 40.000 specimens by the end of 1927, simply that by then, and using this specific inventory system, management of the collection reached around 40.000 numbers by that year. In fact, a system of lists, inventories, and bounded catalogues were used in order to manage the incoming shipments. See *Part II. Archives and Catalogues*.

By the end of 1890, the MfN mammal collection logged 6,399 general catalogue numbers.⁴² During the period of three decades when Matschie managed the mammal department, the collection grew from around 6,000 to over 60,000 catalogue items, conservatively estimated. This exponential growth represents an accession of more than five

³⁷ Becker, M. et al. (eds) (2023) *The Berlin Kunstkammer. Collection History in Object Biographies from the 16th to the 21th Century*. Michael Imhof Verlag: Petersberg. See also <https://berlinerkunstkammer.de/en>

³⁸ These bounded manuscript catalogues were recently digitised: “Mammals_Inventarium 1822 1823 & Nomenclator,” digital identifier NURI: coll.mfn-berlin.de_u_efeb21.

³⁹ Wilhelm Peters was the director of the zoological museum between 1857 and 1883. Peters himself crossed colonial spaces in African continent between 1842 to 1848 in today's Mozambique (independent since 1975), following a permission from the Portuguese Crown. Peters published the results of his collection efforts on the local fauna and flora, in an illustrated book series of several volumes published between 1852 and 1882: Peters, W. (1852-1882) *Naturwissenschaftliche Reise nach Mossambique*. Berlin: Reimer.

⁴⁰ Museum für Naturkunde (1857) ‘Eingangs-Katalog des Berliner Zoologischen Museums A: Säugetiere, 1857-1928’. Berlin.

⁴¹ ZMB, Mammal department: “Catalogus generalis Musei Zoologici Berolinensis. Mammalia 1” (1857); and “Catalogus generalis Musei Zoologici Berolinensis. Mammalia 5” (1927).

⁴² Möbius, Karl August. “Das Museum für Naturkunde. Zoologische Sammlung.” *Chronik der Königlichen Friedrich Wilhelm Universität zu Berlin* 3 (1891), pp. 144-5: 144.

new specimens every day, and an average of around 200 shipments per year. Since Matschie often attributed different catalogue numbers to different specimens from the same (skull and skin, for example), it is complex to provide a realistic number of biological individuals represented in the collections. However, the flow of incoming shipments did not pause after Matschie's time as a curator, and even though the growth spurt of the collections correlates to the most active colonial period, sources do not indicate any real slowdown in accession during the rest of the twentieth century, even during periods of war.

Provenance research is a part of the curatorial responsibility of any collection, museum, archive, or library, and its methods aim to clarify and disambiguate the chain of custody of property of objects, and their original owners and producers. For natural history collections the origin of materials, their "Fundort" or "Fundpunkt" (finding place), is deemed as crucial as it is biased by the geographical, social, and political access to nature.⁴³ Provenance of natural history collections usually conflates geographical point of origin and the supply chain that dislocates samples of nature from the "field" to the museum space.⁴⁴ Recent literature has opened the field to interdisciplinary studies that consider the history of natural history collections as embedded in histories of environmental change, histories of labour, and histories of colonialism and colonial and racial sciences.⁴⁵

General catalogues, and their digital counterparts, function as an inventory of labels and mostly contain only compressed and minimal metadata. They are used to quickly connect a single specimen and its identifier number, with its scientific name (taxonomic information is the most required enquiry by users of the collection), storage location, and minimal provenance information. Given a collection of thousands of animal specimens, it becomes extremely complicated to retrieve detailed provenance of individual specimens, especially when provenance information categories are often absent from the general catalogue, as this paper tool was meant to be used in tandem with other paper tools, such as inventories and accession information. The accession catalogue A proves to be a crucial source for provenance, as it is the place that connected incoming shipments, so it often provides more specific dates, geographical origins, and provenance, even if also using a format of a minimal information format. (See *Part I*)

In 1883, following Peters' death, Karl Möbius (1825-1908) became the director of the museum and took on the responsibility of overseeing collection moves to the building, where the museum is situated today. When it opened to the public, in 1889, the building at the Invalidenstraße housed the zoological, geological-palaeontological and the mineralogical-

⁴³ Feeley, Kenneth J., et al. (2017). Most 'Global' Reviews of Species' Responses to Climate Change Are Not Truly Global. *Diversity and Distributions* 23(3): 231–34; Raja, Nussäibah B., et al. "Colonial History and Global Economics Distort Our Understanding of Deep-Time Biodiversity." *Nature Ecology and Evolution* 6, no. 2 (2022): 145–54; Boakes, Elizabeth H., et al. "Distorted Views of Biodiversity: Spatial and Temporal Bias in Species Occurrence Data." *PLoS Biology* 8, no. 6 (June 1, 2010): e1000385.

⁴⁴ Madruga, Catarina. "'Authentic Provenance': Locality and Colonial Collecting for the Lisbon Zoological Museum, 1860s-1880s." *Journal for the History of Knowledge* 3, no. 1 (November 11, 2022); Dubald, Déborah, and Catarina Madruga. "Introduction: Situated Nature: Field Collecting and Local Knowledge in the Nineteenth Century." *Journal for the History of Knowledge* 3, no. 1 (2022): 1–11.

⁴⁵ Das, Subhadra, and Miranda Lowe. "Nature Read in Black and White: Decolonial Approaches to Interpreting Natural History Collections." *Journal of Natural Science Collections* 6 (2018): 4–14; Ashby, Jack, and Rebecca Machin. "Legacies of Colonial Violence in Natural History Collections." *Journal of Natural Science Collections* 8 (2021): 44-54.

petrographic collections. The occupation of the various parts and floors of the building followed a new museum concept, the “dual arrangement,” developed by Möbius, which separated the public exhibit rooms from the research collection rooms, the latter occupying most of the building.⁴⁶ Throughout this period, the mammal collection had a prominent position in the public exhibition areas of the museum not only occupying the initial grand room of the *Lichthof*, and occupying the most space in the public exhibition area.⁴⁷ Furthermore, also the walls in the imposing staircases displayed the collection of horned skulls of antelopes “especially from the African colonies.”⁴⁸

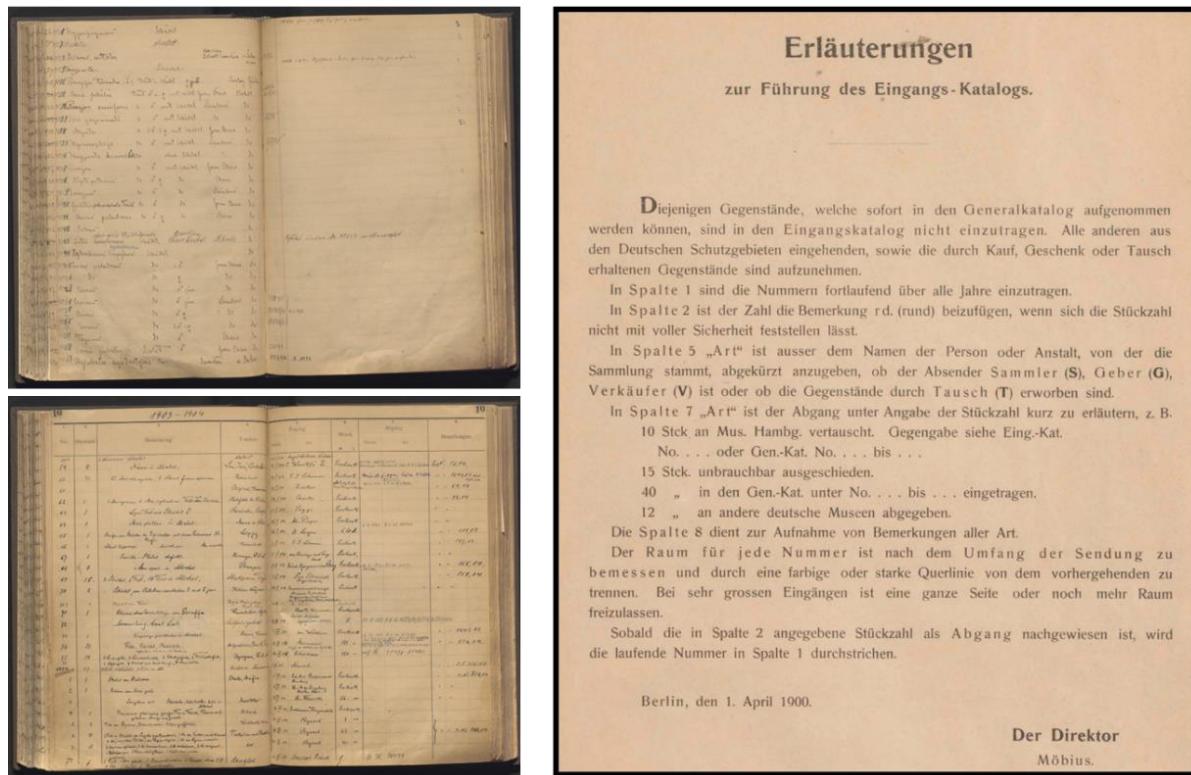


Fig. 8. (left) Aspect of pages before and after the changes introduced in 1900. (right) “Erläuterungen zur Führung des Eingangs-Katalogs” [instructions on how to fill out in the accession catalogues], Möbius, 01 April 1900.
Source: ZM Eingangskatalog Mammalia “A” 1857-1928.

Accession catalogues logged are handwritten in lineated pages, with sometimes one or more specimens per line, and which, even though irregular in the recording, seems to more closely follow accession events, as often specimens in the same page have the same provenance. After 1900, however, under the direction of Möbius, the accession catalogues in the ZMB were

⁴⁶ Nyhart, L.K. (2009) *Modern Nature. The Rise of the Biological Perspective in Germany*. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press; Köstering, Susanne (2010) "Eine "Musteranstalt naturkundlicher Belehrung" – Museumsreform im Berliner Naturkundemuseum 1810 bis 1910." In *Klasse, Ordnung, Art. 200 Jahre Museum für Naturkunde*, edited by Ferdinand Damaschun, Sabine Hackethal, Hannelore Landsberg and Reinhold Leinfelder, 37-45. Berlin; Köstering, Susanne (2023). *Natur zum Anschauen. Das Naturkundemuseum des deutschen Kaiserreichs 1871-1914*. Köln, Weimar, Wien: Böhlau.

⁴⁷ Vennen, M. (2018) ‘Dinosaurier in Berlin. Transformationen im Berliner Museum für Naturkunde. 1909-1937,’ in Heumann et al. (eds.) *Dinosaurierfragmente. Zur Geschichte der Tendaguru-Expedition und ihrer Objekte. 1906-2018*. Göttingen: Wallstein Verlag, pp. 166–191: 173.

⁴⁸ Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (1921) *Führer durch die Zoologische Schausammlung des Museums für Naturkunde in Berlin*. 6th ed., p. 24.

updated to a more formal format with pre-printed columns and headings, which are today still bounded, forming a whole book. Accession of collections, especially in large numbers, meant a different number of steps. All objects are to be registered in the accession catalogue, including those “received from the German protectorates,” however Möbius also says that “objects that can be immediately included in the General Catalogue are not to be entered in the Accession Catalogue” which makes all the results of this analysis conditional to further checks. Indeed, in the materials gathered in *Parts I* and *II*, there are some instances where shipments were not consistently recorded. Results are however trustworthy and give a first glimpse at the increase in collection numbers and cataloguing practices.

Evaluating shipments

Provenance research of large sets of thousands of items, such as the MfN mammal collections, can be assisted by assuming the shipment as the analytical unit. With the materials at hand, the accession catalogue which has consistent and comparable logs between 1900 and 1928, and the identification of shipment reports in the archival folders (see *Appendix I*), we are able to better understand historical management practices and how shipments were evaluated and incorporated in the collections. After the identification of incoming shipments (see *Appendix I. “Kamerun” shipments identified in A-Catalogue (1900-1928)*), all the other materials available including the database can be mined for the correlated information, and it can be improved and complemented in the cases where the information is missing.⁴⁹ Incorporating the accession numbers in the digital database can be taken as preparatory stage for the digital links between specimens and archival information.

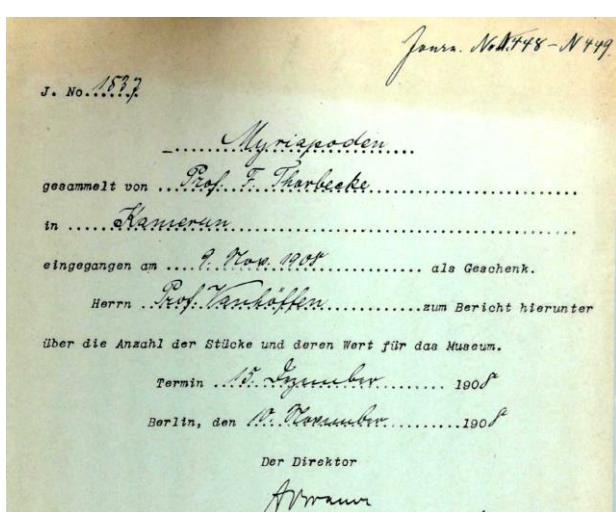


Fig 9. Aspect of Myriapoda curator Vanhoffen's report on shipment J.N. 1537. ZM, S III, Thorbecke, F. „Herrn ... zum Bericht hierunter über die Anzahl der Stücke und deren Wert für das Museum“

Adequately documenting accession in museums is of utmost importance, as it supports and legitimates possession. Still, any accession to a museum implies responsibility and ideally is well justified (to the heads of the institutions, and the university, for example). As natural history specimens are also traded, purchased, and sold, are also commodities they have historically been used as budget contention, auctions of duplicates were an early nineteenth-century practice in the MfN.⁵⁰

Incoming shipments at the MfN were assessed and evaluated by the respective curators. The reports have different appearances throughout time (see Fig. 9). In

⁴⁹ See *Cameroon in Berlin II*. and also Bisong, P.T., Dunlop, J. and Madruga, C. (2023) ‘Mammalian type material from Cameroon in the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin’, *Zoosystematics and Evolution*, 99(2), pp. 503–517. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zse.99.110878>.

⁵⁰ Heumann, I., MacKinney, A.G. and Buschmann, R. (2022) ‘Introduction: the issue of duplicates’, *The British Journal for the History of Science*, 55(3), pp. 257–278.

all of them curators had to comment on the perceived value of adding those specimens (accession) to their collections. In case the specimens were damaged, or destroyed during transport, or deemed of lower quality, then curators had an opportunity to not accession the specimens. In the case of colonial collections, curators should also mention how many, if any, of the specimens were tagged as doubles (*doppelletten*) to distribute to other German museums.⁵¹ In the case of shipments meant for purchase, when monetary values have to be tallied, and the annual budgets needed to be checked, then curators were also invited to justify how much should be paid, Matschie would often compare the cost with the perceived commercial value in order to justify a purchase, for example. Most curators simply described briefly the lot being considered, and confirmed the accession, whereas Matschie usually gives a fairly detailed list of the specimens. More often than not, Matschie refers to the value of specimens because of their geographical origin. A salient justification is obviously to state that the specimens belong to species not previously part of the collection. But specimens representing the same species from different geographical locations, added to the geographical distribution of the species and to the investigation agenda of biogeography. These specimens are valuable because they are “new” in terms of their metadata information. Matschie’s shipment reports, when analysed systematically present an interesting example of accumulation practices, as he will often mention “even though damaged, still valuable.” Shipment reports are significant documentation as they permit to gauge politics of justification of value and the commodification of nature via natural history specimens. In one outstanding example, Matschie wrote:

“The 3 skins arrived still wet and smelled very foul, but it is possible to still tan them, even if bald patches are unavoidable. They will therefore remain useful for our collection. Very welcome because of where they were found.”⁵²

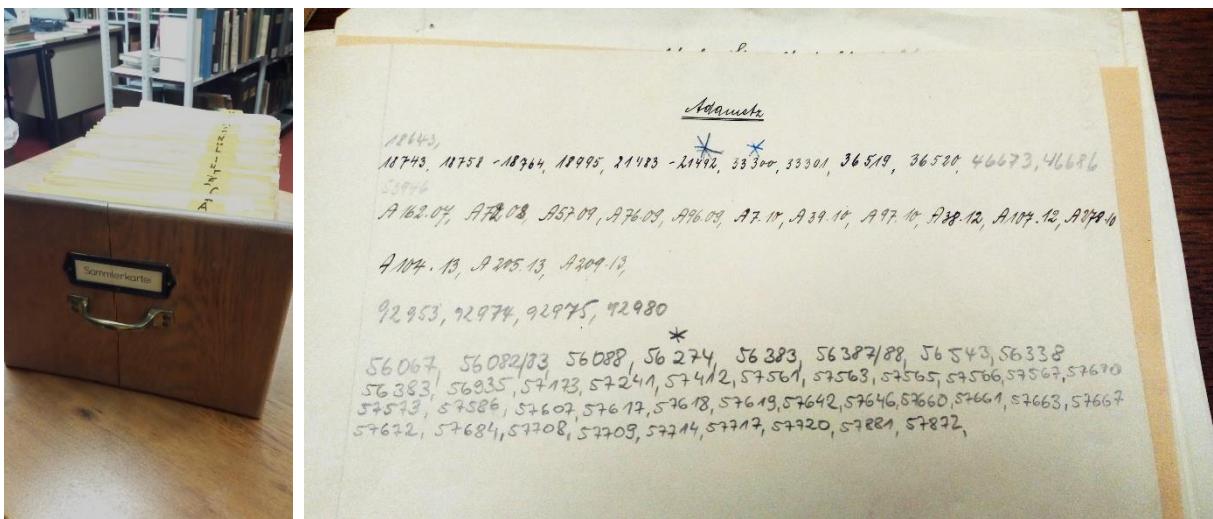


Fig.10. (left) "Sammlerkartei" Paper index files, organised by supplier, in the mammal department library. (right) Index card for supplier Adametz, with indication of general catalogue numbers as well as A-Catalogue numbers. “*” indicates type-material.
Photos: C. Madruga

⁵¹ Kaiser, K. (2021) *Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft: Die Botanische Zentralstelle für die deutschen Kolonien am Botanischen Garten und Museum Berlin (1891-1920)*. Berlin: Peter Lang.

⁵² Matschie’s annotation on shipment accession report JN819, A153.14 (15.08.1914). MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Damköhler, doc. 14.

More paper tools

Libraries and archives usually have card catalogues organized according to different categories, by author, by theme, etc. The mammal department also kept a system of card catalogues that allowed the consultation of items supplied by each collaborator, with the general catalogue numbers (and sometimes of accession catalogue numbers) of the specimens they shipped. Previous to the use of a digital database, this system reorganised information on the specimens and the collections using distinct access points. Although a card catalogue organised according to geographical origin was not identified, the organisation by alphabetical name of supplier, as found in the drawers “Sammlerkartei,” often substitutes localities, as most suppliers shipped collections from tacitly known localities. As in the archival folders organised by name of supplier, the relevance in the management of the collection is often connected with provenance.



Fig. 11. Example of label with indication of A-catalogue number “A 233.13” and date “8.XI.13”.
Photo: C. Madruga

Physical specimens hold in their own materiality quite a great deal of information. According to recent investigation lines, specimens with poor provenance information can be enhanced with data retrieved from animal skins, bone and other organic material.⁵³ Museum specimens are in fact sought out for DNA analysis and other types of sampling.⁵⁴ Studies on chemical signatures on tanned skins can lead to the identification of preparation procedures and help point to specific individuals. Celia Cramer and colleagues proposed that an analysis of the residues from preservatives used in preparation of mammal specimens can “lead to the identification of the field collector and, thereby, provide the necessary viable links to archival and other contextual data to confirm or re-establish provenance.”⁵⁵

Bone surface offers a work surface and some animal skulls still show marks of measurements done. Inscriptions on bone

material are notoriously relevant signs of classificatory epistemologies and scientific ideas.⁵⁶ In an example of nine antelope skulls from the MfN mammal collection, ink inscriptions on bone reveal marks of provenance and chain of custody, as well as they “reflects the bias in the colonial archive towards the role of European actors and the erasure of local agents, like local hunters and traders, who nevertheless had a crucial role in the growth of European collections.”⁵⁷

⁵³ See for example, Hosek, L. (2019) ‘Osteobiography as Microhistory: Writing from the Bones Up’, *Bioarchaeology International*, 3(1), pp. 44–57, and Patchett, M. and Foster, K. (2008) ‘Repair work: surfacing the geographies of dead animals’, *Museum and Society*, 6(2), pp. 98–122.

⁵⁴ McDonough, M.M. et al. (2018) ‘Performance of commonly requested destructive museum samples for mammalian genomic studies’, *Journal of Mammalogy*, 99(4), pp. 789–802.

⁵⁵ Cramer, C. et al. (2023) ‘Pursuing pademelon provenance: a pilot study using portable XRF to trace field-collection of museum mammal specimens,’ *Heritage Science*, 11(151), pp. 1–14, p. 2.

⁵⁶ Roque, R. (2010) *Headhunting and Colonialism. Anthropology and the Circulation of Human Skulls in the Portuguese Empire, 1870–1930*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

⁵⁷ Madruga, C. (2022) ‘Purchased from a Caravan. Animal skulls tell a story’, in I. Heumann and T. Nadim (eds) *Animals as Objects? Zoological Gardens and Natural History Museum in Berlin, 1810 to 2020*. Available at: <https://doi.naturkundemuseum.berlin/data/64y2-m311/58>.

Specimens are often accompanied by labels which contribute for the various layers of collection management and recording systems.⁵⁸ These usually contain reduced information that allows to quickly locate and compare specimens, including their scientific nomenclature, name of supplier and geographical origin. Some specimens still have field labels, or accession labels produced in the museum, on arrival, but which are not the general catalogue numbered labels. These occasionally offer extra levels of information that was not necessarily transferred to the catalogues. Furthermore, the materiality and design of labels can fundamentally assist in the identification of collection sets with poor information, connecting same printed frames, same handwriting or same material. Labels have different shapes and formats, and can be made out of metal, parchment, fabric, and paper, which can be compared, especially if also digitised (transcribed to the database) and photographed/scanned in the course of the digitization process. The new labelling system of the mammal collection includes a QR code, which in the future will presumably allow to connect each specimen to all the available metadata, and the insect digitization project also included digital images of each label.⁵⁹

Alongside the lists of specimens and tables of observations, Matschie utilised many types of illustrations and visual aids in his publications. Particularly relevant was his direct collaboration with Anna Held (dates), whom he married in 1895. Anna Held was a prolific scientific illustrator who “illustrated popular and scientific works for the Berlin zoological garden, collaborating with directors Heinrich Bodinus (1814-1884) and Ludwig Heck (1860-1951) and, and for scientific publications authored by Reichenow and Matschie.⁶⁰ From her direct observations at the Zoological Garden, she published a text on locomotion and hoof development of ungulates (antelopes).⁶¹ Some of her work can be found in the historical archive of the MfN, comprising of animal sketches, aquarelles, and print tests for published work. She drew diagrammatic schemes to illustrate different species and their relevant characteristics, as well as drawings “from nature” depicting live animals in their zoo surroundings.⁶² Another collaborator of Matshie’s was photographer Ottomar Anschütz (1846-1907), and some of his illustrations and photographies are also in the MfN archive (see Appendix 1. *Other relevant MfN Historical Archive (HBSB) folders*). Both Held and Anschütz worked closely with Matschie in order to illustrate his many popular and scientific publications, which means they were also part of the visual support system for the agenda of difference and comparison of

⁵⁸ Vennen, M. and F. Bertoni (2022) ‘Recording Worlds,’ in I. Heumann and T. Nadim (eds) *Animals as Objects? Zoological Gardens and Natural History Museum in Berlin, 1810 to 2020*. Available at <https://doi.naturkundemuseum.berlin/data/64y2-m311/68>.

⁵⁹ Kaiser, K. et al. (2023) ‘Promises of mass digitisation and the colonial realities of natural history collections’, *Journal of Natural Science Collections*, pp. 13–25.

⁶⁰ For details on the biography of Anna Held and her relationship with the MfN collections, see Jahn, I. (1996) ‘Die Ehefrau in der Biographie des Gelehrten’, in C. Meinel and M. Renneberg (eds) *Geschlechterverhältnisse in Medizin, Naturwissenschaft und Technik. Verl. für Geschichte der Naturwiss. und der Technik*, pp. 110–116, p.112; Angermann, R. (1994) ‘Anna Held, Paul Matschie und die Säugetiere des Berliner Zoologischen Gartens’, Bongo, 24, pp. 107–138; Schellhaas, I. (unpublished, 2003) Anna Held, Mutter von sechs Karbe-Töchtern und Tiermalerin. Versuch, den Lebenslauf der Anna Matschie, gesch. Karbe, geb. Held, Tiermalerin, zu rekonstruieren. (document in MfN, (HBSB).

⁶¹ Held, A. (1898) ‘Über die Fussbildungen der Huftiere’, *Natur und Haus*, 6, pp. 166–169.

⁶² Kiourtidis, P. and Wüste, H. (2024) ‘Nach dem Leben gezeichnet. Illustration einer Mendesantilope von Anna Held’, in S. Gräfe and J. Bärnighausen (eds) *Bilder der Natur. Objektgeschichten aus den Bild- und Schriftgutsammlungen der Historischen Arbeitsstelle*. Available at:

<https://www.museumfuernaturkunde.berlin/de/nach-dem-leben-gezeichnet.-illustration-einer-mendesantilope-von-anna-held>.

morphometric observations, visible in both the diagrammatic illustrations and in Matschie's tables of measurements.

Photography was a crucial support of the research done with the museum collections. Several sources hint at the existence of an image collection in the mammal department, and we can assume that a large part of the mammal photography collection was accessioned in the archive directly from the mammal department.⁶³ The photographic collection is extensive and photographs of mammals represent a large set. This is constituted by photographs of specimens in the collections for comparison purposes, registers of the exhibitions, postcards and photos from other museum collections (with a large set from the Powell Cotton collections, possibly from Matschie's trip to the Powell Cotton Museum in the 1920s), and large series of photographs sent by hunters and suppliers that display live animals and dead animals after the hunt, often depicting the white museum suppliers in heroic poses, and the (unknown) local mediators, hunters, and assistants in passive poses.

In the sequence of the work in the historical archive, a set of photographs (Fig. 2) was connected with Arnold Schultze (1875-1948), taken during the German exploration of "Kamerun." An overview was produced by Alona Dubova and further investigations are expected.⁶⁴ The whole of the photograph collections and its sub-set in the newly organised tectonic of the archive, the "Deutsche Kolonialgebiete" contains material that, after indexation and publication of the data, will surely lead to new investigations on the visual representations of Cameroonian landscapes and territories and of how its nature, peoples, and culture were represented and appropriated under colonial rule. There is no longer a question of whether "colonial" content can be found but of how the reorganised archive can actively contribute to new historical research on colonial provenance of collections and on the political meanings of natural history collecting.

⁶³ Angermann, R. (1994).

⁶⁴ Dubova, A. (2024) 'Leerstellen im Archiv: Zur Fotografie eines toten Bartfisches', in S. Gräfe and J. Bärnighausen (eds) *Bilder der Natur. Objektgeschichten aus den Bild- und Schriftgutsammlungen der Historischen Arbeitsstelle*. Available at: <https://www.museumfuernaturkunde.berlin/de/leerstellen-im-archiv-zur-fotografie-eines-toten-bartfisches>.

Extracted Cameroon

Cameroon is a prime example of naming and charting violence of European's advances in the African continent. What today is the Wouri River, was given a descriptive name from a casual interpretation of the surrounding visual markers by Portuguese navigators in the 15th century. Because of a singular observation of an abundance of crustaceans, the Portuguese name *Rio dos Camarões* was recorded in routers and cartography of the Guinean Gulf. Following a sequence of European dominant colonial and commercial powers, that name was over the centuries translated to Spanish, French, English, and German. As the border of subjugated land territories and people was extended in the direction of the Congo forests and Lake Chad, the name Cameroon was used as a place-maker, as a forced identity and a forced unity, to represent the interests of the colonising power. During the so-called German Kamerun period, several "Grenzexpeditionen" were organized in order to compete with the bordering imperial forces, seize control, subjugate, and extend the resource-rich territory.

The idea of "Kamerun" was in this sense, the idea of German occupation, one that used colonial cartography and naming systems to silence and obfuscate any semblance of diversity or variation in local cultural expressions and natural landscapes. Contrarily, the very diversity and variation of "Kamerun" was intensely studied, in German, and with use of spoils from the various military and occupant expeditions shipped back to Berlin. As geographer and sociologist Paul Tchawa examined, even today Cameroon's identity is related to the trope of diversity and variation, as it is often still described as "Africa in miniature," which is a way to say it represents "a synthesis of Africa" because of its history and geographical situation.⁶⁵ In fact, in his discussion of "Kamerun" fauna and the distribution of the various mammal species, Matschie reiterated the idea of a "diverse" territory that within it holds space for multiple landscapes and, therefore, is taken as a conflation of the "influences" from bordering regions.⁶⁶

Extracting Cameroonian nature and culture and translocating it to museums in Germany was justified and eagerly pursued as "Kamerun" was seen as a culturally rich and diverse territory, and it is still today considered an important biodiversity hotspot. The politics of accumulation, plundering and excessive hunting transformed the physical landscape and affected nature and culture.⁶⁷ The collecting sciences laid the ground for multiple forms of colonial appropriations and the accumulation of capital and economic power, rendering both "territories and peoples extractible" within a "matrix of symbolic, physical, and representational violence".⁶⁸ Western institutions and knowledge systems based in European metropolises contributed directly to a system of unequal representation built on mechanisms of "slow violence" against peoples, landscapes, and epistemologies that continue to have effects until

⁶⁵ Tchawa, Paul. "Le Cameroun: une «Afrique en miniature»?" *Les Cahiers d'Outre-Mer. Revue de géographie de Bordeaux* 65, no. 259 (2012): 319–38.

⁶⁶ Matschie, Paul. *Die Verbreitung der Säugetiere*. Deutsche Verlagsanstalt Bong & Co, 1906.

⁶⁷ Kirchberger, U. and Bennett, B.M. (eds) (2020) *Environments of Empire. Networks and Agents of Ecological Change*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press (Flows, Migrations, and Exchanges).

⁶⁸ Gómez-Barris, M. (2017) *The Extractive Zone. Social Ecologies and Decolonial Perspectives*. Durham and London: Duke University Press.

today.⁶⁹ The identification of the numerous translocated objects that were thought to represent Cameroon in Western museums, is crucial to further develop analytical tools to render visible the processes through which a colonized territory was prospected and transformed into an “extractible,” economically profitable and scientifically productive, landscape.⁷⁰

In July 1913, for example, a shipment accessioned by the mammal department (A 104.13), contained materials by German colonial officer Karl Adametz (1877-). It contained over 200 items, 137 skulls, 39 skins, and another 39 “skin parts”.⁷¹ After Matschie inspected this shipment, he produced a list that organises the materials according to their genus or species, with a special remark for their collecting locality.⁷² The list of items as a whole is described as collected in the generic region of “Duala, Nord-Kamerun.” However in the list details, each of the antelope skulls of *Tragelaphus*, for example, refer to different localities between Bamenda and Dundo, and around “Katsena,” very probably referring to the Katsina-Ala river, bordering between present day Nigeria and Cameroon.⁷³ Mentions to “Katsena” and “Katsema” in the digital database today, refer (possibly wrongly) these specific specimens to today’s country of “Cameroon” pointing to the gaps in documentation and to the need for research that integrates the archival materials, which were produced by Matschie and other curators in order to have the most precise information.

Biogeography, places, and localities

During the direction of Möbius, Paul Matschie (1861-1926), joins the work of organisation and transferral of the ornithological collections to the new building. Later, Matschie continues working with the bird and reptile collections, and in 1895, is appointed curator of the mammal department.⁷⁴ Matschie was in very close contact with the work done in the Zoological Garden and a personal friend to Ludwig Heck (1860-1951). Still in 1895, Matschie married artist and zoology illustrator Anna Held, and published with her *Die Säugetiere Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas* with descriptions of mammal species from the colonised territories of today’s Tanzania (independent since 1961), with 75 illustrations of animals and morphological details authored by Held, and often “drawn from nature” from live animals in the Zoological Garden.⁷⁵

Biogeography is the study of the geographical distribution of animals and plants; it is a pursuit to understand and codify the variation of species across the globe. One of the concerns of distribution studies is to understand quantitatively how many different species exist in each

⁶⁹ Nixon, R. (2011) *Slow Violence and the Environmentalism of the Poor*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.

⁷⁰ Kaiser and Madruga (2024, forthcoming)

⁷¹ MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Adametz, p.90.

⁷² MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Adametz, p.91.

⁷³ See also Madruga (forthcoming) *Collecting the Border*.

⁷⁴ Pohle, H. (1926) ‘Paul Matschies Schriften,’ *Zeitschrift für Säugetierkunde*, 1, pp. 90–110; Schwartz, E. (1927) ‘Paul Matschie,’ *Journal of Mammalogy*, 8(4), pp. 292–295; Angermann, R. (1989) ‘Die Säugetierkollektion des Museums für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin,’ *Säugetierkundliche Informationen*, 3(13), pp. 47–68; Angermann, R. (1989) ‘Historische und aktuelle Bedeutung wissenschaftlicher Sammlungen am Beispiel der Säugetiersammlung,’ *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*, 38(4), pp. 359–366.

⁷⁵ Matschie, P. (1895) *Die Säugetiere Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas*. Berlin: Geographische Verlagshandlung Dietrich Reimer.

region and sub-region. The specific origin points where animals were procured, hunted, killed, and prepared are, therefore, crucial to its relevance in the reference collection. The localities inscribed in scientific catalogues can only reflect, as aforementioned, human bias, since access to certain territories or locations was determined by, especially in the colonial context, military advance and the establishment of stations. In the case of localities in German “Kamerun” we observe several instances of localities designated as “Kamerun” in the catalogue which were part of the terrain gains of colonial troops, but which are, today, no longer part of the Republic of Cameroon. Localities logged in the database as “Country = Cameroon” may correspond in fact to origins in the Central African Republic, Gabon, or Nigeria.⁷⁶ Furthermore, the database describes fauna from today’s Cameroon, and the adjacent regions, as having originated from “Cameroun” in 1876, “Kamerun” in 1888, and “Neu-Kamerun” in 1914. In this sense, the scientific collections and their catalogues are remnants of the colonial drawing and re-drawing of borders.⁷⁷

⁷⁶ Bisong, P.T., Dunlop, J. and Madruga, C. (2023) ‘Mammalian type material from Cameroon in the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin’, *Zoosystematics and Evolution*, 99(2), pp. 503–517.

⁷⁷ Madruga (forthcoming) *Collecting the Border*.

Afterthoughts

In 1896, a list of “people to whom the collecting instructions are to be sent” recorded over 80 individuals and institutions who were to receive the recently published booklet of instructions for the collection, conservation, and shipment of animals to the Zoological Museum in Berlin.⁷⁸ The section on “mammals” was authored by Paul Matschie (1861-1926) curator of the mammal collection, who had previously published the same instructions in his 1895 volume *Die Säugetiere Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas*, richly illustrated by Anna Held.⁷⁹ Publishing instructions to collect and, especially distributing them through military and colonial networks, was one of the tools that allowed Western museums to build overwhelmingly large collections, especially after the second half of the nineteenth century. Of the individuals mentioned on this list, the vast majority are military officials stationed in subjugated territories, and seven of the names mentioned received the instructions in German colonial “Kamerun.”⁸⁰

This network of suppliers allowed the museum in Berlin, like many others, to reach out and get access to a larger expanse of cultures and natures. Attracting the attention of potential suppliers of colonial materials through colonial distribution networks and postal system was reinforced by the centralization of incoming colonial collections to Berlin museums after 1890, in a *Zentralstelle*.⁸¹ In this document, by substituting “collectors” or “donors” with “suppliers” we can more appropriately address the semantic use of the “gift” and simultaneously situate the museums as part of a “demand” system, particularly when we consider instruction manuals.⁸²

Most of the suppliers are prominent figures in the spoilage of cultural artefacts and very well known in the literature, other more obscure are nevertheless easily found in sources of colonial publications and periodicals, and in the literature on collections.⁸³

⁷⁸ Humboldt Universität Archiv, MfN, 173, *Acta betreffend die Herausgabe und den Druck einer Sammelanweisung*, Karl Möbius, “Liste derjenigen Personen, an welche die Sammelanweisung gesendet werden soll,” [1896-1899]. The list refers to the publication of Zoologische Museum in Berlin (1896) *Anleitung zum Sammeln, Konservieren und Verpacken von Tieren für das Zoologische Museum in Berlin*. 1st ed. Berlin: Zoologische Museum in Berlin.

⁷⁹ Matschie, P. (1895) *Die Säugetiere Deutsch-Ost-Afrikas*. Berlin: Geographische Verlagshandlung Dietrich Reimer.

⁸⁰ Several dozens of copies mentioned in the list were sold to the bookhandlers Friedländer & Sohn, the same publisher of the first volume of the scientific periodical *Mitteilungen aus der Zoologischen Sammlung des Museums für Naturkunde in Berlin* (Proceedings of the Zoological collections), see Zoologische Museum in Berlin (1898) *Mitteilungen aus der Zoologischen Sammlung des Museums für Naturkunde in Berlin*, Vol.1.

⁸¹ Kaiser, K. (2021) Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft: Die Botanische Zentralstelle für die deutschen Kolonien am Botanischen Garten und Museum Berlin (1891-1920). Berlin: Peter Lang; Moritz, U., Pufelska, A. and Zischler, H. (eds) (2010) *Vorstoß ins Innere. Streifzüge durch das Berliner Museum für Naturkunde*. Berlin: Alpheus Verlag.

⁸² See also, Strauß, A. (2023) ‘Rock value: Scientific and economic conditions for collecting minerals in the early nineteenth century’, *Journal of the History of Collections*, 35(1), pp. 77–90. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1093/jhc/fhac019>; and Andersson Burnett, L. (2023) ‘Collecting humanity in the age of Enlightenment: The Hudson’s Bay Company and Edinburgh University’s natural history museum’, *Global Intellectual History*, 8(4), pp. 387–408.

⁸³ Compare, for example, the names of suppliers identified in this work and the ones mentioned in Geary, C. (1983) ‘Bamum Two-Figure Thrones: Additional Evidence’, *African Arts*, 16(4), pp. 46–87.

The political and economic functions of the translocated artefacts, Human Remains, and natural products was well understood and implicit in the colonial agenda.⁸⁴ The material and epistemological conditions of sourcing, translocating, and displaying museum collections are today the focus of intense public debate.⁸⁵ With this work we want to contribute to historicize and thereby reframe natural history museums as part of the institutions implicated in defining and upholding Western values of nature and property.⁸⁶

Cameroon in Berlin provides context to the collection policies, management practices, and political landscapes that made the mammal collection of the MfN as it stands today, and which are mirrored in the associated data contained in the historical administration archives and in manuscript inventories and catalogues. The goal is to facilitate the access to specific queries and guide provenance research from a geographical perspective, here with a focus set on German “Kamerun,” identifying implicated networks of suppliers and collecting agents, and the geographical collection localities represented in the collection, unpacking collection management practices, and focusing on shipments from Cameroon to Berlin.

The Nagoya protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, despite pertaining to genetic materials and not strictly to collection items, paved the way to a broader understanding of access, and to a more critical reflection on the injustice continuously perpetrated while Global North museums are not prepared to have their catalogues and databanks readily available in digital and online formats.⁸⁷ That museums in general are understaffed and underfunded is a well-known and overwhelming reason for the lack of access to collection catalogues, however priorities for the funding that does exist are not always allocated to permanent staff positions with cataloguing and provenance research assignments, resulting in a continuous loss of information.⁸⁸

⁸⁴ Warburg, O. (1896) *Die aus den deutschen Kolonien exportierten Produkte und deren Verwendung in der Industrie. Nach amtlichen Statistiken und Denkschriften sowie nach Mittheilungen von Importeuren und Fabrikanten*. Berlin; see also Hoppe, B. (1990) ‘Naturwissenschaftliche und zoologische Forschungen in Afrika während der deutschen Kolonialbewegung bis 1914,’ *Berichte zur Wissenschaftsgeschichte*, 13(4), pp. 193–206.

⁸⁵ Koordinierungsstelle bei Decolonize Berlin e.V. (2022) *We want them back. Wissenschaftliches Gutachten zum Bestand menschlicher Überreste/ Human Remains aus kolonialen Kontexten in Berlin*. Berlin: Koordinierungsstelle bei Decolonize Berlin e.V.; Meyer, A. and Savoy, B. (eds) (2023) *Atlas der Abwesenheit. Kameruns Kulturerbe in Deutschland*. Berlin: Reimer.

⁸⁶ Rodriguez, Julia E. “Decolonizing or Recolonizing? The (Mis)Representation of Humanity in Natural History Museums.” *History of Anthropology Review* 44 (2020); Weber-Sinn, Kristin, and Paola Ivanov. “‘Collaborative’ Provenance Research – About the (Im)Possibility of Smashing Colonial Frameworks.” *Museum and Society* 18, no. 1 (March 23, 2020): 66–8; Hicks, Dan. *The British Museums: The Benin Bronzes, Colonial Violence and Cultural Restitution*. London: Pluto Press, 2020; Mabry, M.E. et al. (2024) ‘Building an inclusive botany: The “radicle” dream,’ *Plants, People, Planet*.

⁸⁷ Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2011) *Nagoya protocol on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization to the convention on biological diversity*. Montreal: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Available at: <https://www.cbd.int/abs/doc/protocol/nagoya-protocol-en.pdf>; Douglas, Susan, and Melanie Hayes. 2019. "Giving Diligence Its Due: Accessing Digital Images in Indigenous Repatriation Efforts" *Heritage* 2, no. 2: 1260-1273.

⁸⁸ “The irony of George Osborne, current chair of the British Museum, blaming the thefts on documentation issues, when they are a direct result of his six years of extensive budget cuts as a chancellor of the Exchequer in the name of “austerity,” which left the British culture sector scrambling for funding.” in Smith, Emilie, “The Sun is Setting on the British Museum” Hyperallergic (September 6, 2023: <https://hyperallergic.com/843150/the-sun-is-setting-on-the-british-museum/> (accessed 2023.10.05).



Cameroon in Berlin I. Archives

Guide to archival sources and collection management practices of
zoological collections from German “Kamerun”
Catarina Madruga

Fig. I.1. Aspect of card catalogues.
Source: “ZM, Schriftgutsammlung,”
MfN historical archive.
Photo: C. Madruga

Documentation Overview

Cameroon in Berlin I. Archives presents an overview of the contents of the identified archival folders in the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (MfN) historical archive (Historische Schrift- und Bildgutsammlung Berlin, HBSB) which were connected with shipments from “Kamerun.” The list of folders follows the current record signatures (*Signaturen*) and provides an overview of the geographical and chronological range of the documentation. The central documents analysed are the shipment reports signed by each curator, evaluating and accessioning whole lots of specimens marked with shipment numbers. The list focussed on the extraction of shipment numbers and their associated information on accession dates and collecting agents and localities. For some of the folders we selected a quote that reflects the multiple topics that this documentation touches, verbatim transcripts of the German original. This preliminary overview identifies mentions of active plunder and exchange of Human Remains, networks of trade, purchase, or donations between suppliers and Paul Matschie (1862-1926), curator of the mammal department between 1895 and 1926; and hints at some of the topics present in the documentation. Overarching themes range from the relative prices and cost of specimens and specimen exchanges and trade-offs for “gifted” collections; to military entanglements between collecting and exploiting; and the close connections with other institutions such as the Zoological Garden, the Ethnographic Museum, and colonial governance bodies.

Folders with a larger number of pages indicate the prominence of certain supply chains, but lower numbers do not necessarily mean less relevant collections. Certain collecting expeditions like the Mecklenburg expeditions, for example, are named in various folders. This set of folders does not exhaust all the archival materials that can possibly exist, as other collecting events may have been organised under different folders, and be mentioned across museum publications and other associated literature or archival materials elsewhere. Suppliers of collections are for the most part associated with the militarised German presence in the territories. Often they were or became naturalists with published scientific work, they were nevertheless allowed access to the regions they surveyed only through colonial organisation and infrastructures that were militarily defended and kept by force.

The earliest shipments from the regions of “Kamerun” arrived at the MfN before German active colonial interests in these territories around 1870s following travels in the region led by naturalist Anton Reichenow (1847-1941), who in the 1880s became a curator at the MfN, and then deposited his collected materials. The so-called first German zoological expedition, to establish the scientific and military station of Batanga is also represented in the documentation in the folder created to manage those initial official shipments, “Sammlungen in Kamerun” where the name of Bernhard Weissenborn (1858-1889) appears.¹ When finally the station in Yaoundé / Bipindi is established, Georg A. Zenker (1869-1933) becomes a central node for collection, trade, and shipment of botanical and zoological collections.² Shipments from German “Kamerun” flowed to Berlin steadily with especial importance during the decade of 1910s, not hindered by the WWI efforts. Finally, some of the most recent shipments include collections made in the 1930s, during the French mandate over Cameroon, therefore making this an interesting overall sample of collecting events during different periods of colonial interests and Western authoritarian rule.

¹ Taku Bisong, P. (2022) *The Batanga Expedition in German – ‘Kamerun’ (1887): The Role of the first ‘Kolonialzoologe’ – Bernhard Weissenborn*. Master dissertation. Faculty of Biological Science, Friedrich-Schiller University Jena, Germany.

² Kaiser, K. (2023) ‘Bipindi - Berlin. A Contribution to the History of Science on the Practice and Politics of Collecting in the German Colonial Empire’, *Berliner Schriften zur Museumsforschung*, 39, pp. 81–130.

Numbering systems and abbreviations used in the historical documentation

In the documentation of collections in the MfN, several coexisting numbering systems are found. These are not necessarily related to individual discrete specimens, but rather reflect codification into organisational ledgers used by the administration of the institution and the management of the specific departments. Some of the relevant numbering systems identified in the archival materials relate to:

J.N. numbers, “Journal Bücher Nummern”

Example: “J. N.178 [1891]” = incoming or outgoing shipment number 178 of the year 1891.



Fig. I.2. Aspect of covers and registry pages, Registratur Journal der zoologischen Sammlung and Journal der Allgemeine Verwaltung [Journal Bücher]. Source: Humboldt Universität Archiv. Photos: C. Madruga

Shipments (parcels and boxes) with zoological specimens went through administrative sorting and, as they arrived, they were logged by the registry secretaries with a number in the registry books (*Journal*), today kept at Universitätsarchiv der Humboldt-Universität. After that step, the original “box” was reorganised into new “boxes” or sets, and distributed to the respective departments (mammals, birds, fish, etc.). A specific box containing mammals, for example, included now an administrative form (see following section on *A-catalogue numbers*) that each curator had to fill in and report back to the overall collection management.

Please note that, as part of the management of postal parcels and mail envelopes, J.N. numbers were also used to log incoming correspondence (with no specific connection to shipments) and are often found in the correspondence, usually written in blue or red pencil.

The table on the left page has the following approximate data:

Monat und Tag	Behörde oder Person	Inhalt der eingegangenen Sachen
1. 12. 1898	Rolle	Reisegepäck für Dr. Mansfeld
1. 12. 1898	Homann	Reisegepäck für Dr. Mansfeld
2. 12. 1898	Hamburg	Reisegepäck für Dr. Mansfeld
4. 12. 1898	Homann	Reisegepäck für Dr. Mansfeld
5. 12. 1898	Kellogg	Reisegepäck für Dr. Mansfeld
6. 12. 1898	Braas	Reisegepäck für Dr. Mansfeld
7. 12. 1898	Ad. W.H.	Reisegepäck für Dr. Mansfeld
8. 12. 1898	Woermann	Reisegepäck für Lieutenant Rieck
9. 12. 1898	Hamburg	Reisegepäck für Dr. Mansfeld
4. 1. 1899	Blanchard	Reisegepäck für Dr. Mansfeld

Fig. I.3. Page of the Journalbuch 1898, showing mentions to senders: Rolle, Homann, Hamburg; Woermann Linie Hamburg [shipment Lieutenant Rieck]; Homann, Hamburg [Dr. Mansfeld]; Blanchard, Paris.

Source: HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 021, Journal der zoologischen Sammlung 1898.

“Journal” log books: Sequential numbering system of mail registry logs for the Zoological Museum that are bounded books, organised in annual volumes, with sequential numbering where incoming and outward shipments (boxes) were tallied. Information in the books is handwritten, and organised in columns, some for incoming others for outgoing parcels, with the following printed headings:

1. Laufende N° [sequential number]
2. Monat und Tag der eingegangenen Sachen [month and day of entry]
3. Monat und Tag der Eintragung [month and day of registration]
4. Benennung der Behörde oder Person von welcher das Schriftstück kommt [name of institution or person from whence the parcel comes]
5. davon Journal N° [corresponding Journal Number]
6. Inhalt der eingegangenen Sachen [content of incoming parcel]
7. Benennung der Behörde oder Person an welche das Schriftstück geht [name of institution or person to whom the parcel is sent]
8. Kurzer Inhalt der Angabe [sic] [short description of content]
9. Tag der Angabe [day of statement]
10. Tag des Abgangs [day of dispatch]
11. Aktenzeichen [folder number]

Source: Archive of the Humboldt University, Berlin. Finding Aid: <https://www.archiv-hu-berlin.findbuch.net/php/main.php#4d664e2e3031> Contact: archiv(at)ub.hu-berlin.de

Documentation identified for the period: 1890-1921 (organised chronologically):

- HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 016, Journal der zoologischen Sammlung 1890-1931
- HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 017, Registraturjournal der zoologischen Sammlung 1892-1893
- HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 018, Registraturjournal der zoologischen Sammlung 1893-1895
- HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 019, Registraturjournal der zoologischen Sammlung 1895-1897
- HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 020, Registraturjournal der zoologischen Sammlung 1897
- HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 021, Journal der zoologischen Sammlung 1898
- HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 022, Journal der zoologischen Sammlung 1899
- HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 001, Journal der zoologischen Sammlung 1900
- HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 002, Journal der zoologischen Sammlung 1901
- HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 003, Journal der zoologischen Sammlung 1902
- HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 016a, Journal der allgemeinen Verwaltungs-Angelegenheiten 1896-1903
- HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 026, Journal der allgemeinen Verwaltungs-Angelegenheiten 1904-1912
- HU UA, MfN 01, Nr. 027, Journal der allgemeinen Verwaltung 1913-1921

“A” Numbers. Accession Catalogues “Eingangskatalog” or, “A-catalogue numbers” (A, for the mammal collection)

Number / Amount /		Description / Locality /	Accession: / Date / Type	Value /	Deaccession: / Date / Type	Notes					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.				
No.	Stückzahl	Bezeichnung	Fundort	Zugang	Werth	Abgang	Bemerkungen.				
357	26	Schädel: 11 Tulpes, 6 dandale, 2 warter, 3 schwein, 1 jrouw, 1 Elefanten, 2 Stipan.	Schweiz.	17.14 Dr. Niedermauer G.		Gez. Zeit. 1914 - 1922					
358	11	Schädel Papio spp. brachjanini	Peru von Kamerun	17.14 L. Lukasinsky G.							
359	18	1 Schädel Ag. apocynes, 17 Jagdroschen per 2 Jagdroschen Tiere welche 17 Schädel ausgestellt sind	Peru von Kamerun	17.14 Dr. Pfeiffer G.							
360	67	verschied. Schädel: 54 Gorilla, 10 Schimpanzen	Ossidinge, Kamerun	17.14 Dr. Mansfeld G.		17.14 Dr. Mansfeld G.	17.14 Dr. Mansfeld G.				
67 items		“Ossidinge, Kamerun”		“G” = Geschenk [Gift]		Journal Number: 1216/13					
Line 360, Year 1913 Mammal Shipment Ref: A 360.13				“Dr. Mansfeld” “Mus. f. Völkerkunde”							
“Schädel: 54 Gorilla, 13 Schimpanzen” [Skulls: 54 Gorillas, 13 Chimpanzees]				“22 Gorilla, 13 Schimpanzen, 9 Papio, 1 Leopard 16.IV.14 an Dr. Mansfeld zurückgegeben” [22 Gorillas, 13 Chimpanzees, 9 Papio, 1 Leopard returned to Dr Mansfeld on 16.04.1914]							

Fig. I.4. Annotated page of the accession catalogue of the mammal collection, open on pages for 1913.

Entry **A 360.13**, including reference to **J.N. 1216/13**.

Source: ZM Eingangskatalog Mammalia “A” 1857-1928.

Bounded manuscript books, where each line corresponds to an incoming shipment’s accession to, in this case, the mammal collection. Numbering is sequential and starts from 1 each year.

Format: “A xxx.yy” (where the letter corresponds to a scientific department, „A“ is the letter for the mammals collection (see below); XXX is a sequential number starting in 1; and YY are the two last digits of the corresponding year).

Example: “A360.13” = corresponds to the incoming mammal shipment number 360 of the year 1913.

Notes: Particularly after 01.04.1900, zoology museum director Karl August Möbius directed custodians in the various departments to log in an Accession Registry ledger which was identified as “A” for mammals. These are bounded handwritten logs where roughly each line corresponds to the entry of a shipment in the mammal collection, independently of the number of actual objects in it. In the mammal department the same ledger book that was being thus far used to log in individual specimen numbers was used, after a printed page with the instructions from Möbius for the accession log dated 01.04.1900. Especially in the period 1900-1926, the mammal collection followed a reliable registry of one line to one incoming shipment, whereas the logs in other collections appear to have been used less consistently.

Each alphabet letter referred to a different department (and catalogue), identified are:

A = Säugetiere (Mammals); B = Aves (Birds); C = Reptilien (Reptiles and Amphibians); D = Fisch (Fish); E = Lepidopteren (Butterflies); F = Coleopteren (Beetles); G = Hymenopteren (Ants and Bees); H = Dipteren (Flies); I = Neuropteren (?); J = (?); K = Termiten (Termites); K I = (?); K II Odonaten; K IV = Orthopteren (?); L = Rhynchoten (?); M = Spinnen (spiders); N = Myriapoden (Millipedes); O = Krebse (?); P = (?); Q = Würmer (Worms); R = (?); S = (?); T = Schnecken (Snails).

Source: ZM Eingangskatalog Mammalia “A” 1857-1928. The accession logs have been digitised and are internally available in PDF format, for consultation on the historical archive database, or in care of each curatorial department. Contact: *archiv(at)mfn.berlin*.

General Catalogue Numbers (notes from the mammal collection)

Systematic and continuous numbering system attribute to each discrete specimen. These are the necessary identifier to refer to collection items in any type of publication. In the mammal collection, in some cases, parts of the same biological individual (skull, skeleton, skin, etc) share the same general catalogue number, whereas in other cases they received individual different numbers.

Format: General Katalog = “G.K.” number. G.K.XXXXX, or just XXXXX, or ZMB_Mam_XXXXX

Example: “5047” = “G.K. 5047” = ZMB_Mam_5047

Found in: General Catalogue, specimen labels, accession catalogue, and occasionally in Shipment Reports.

The table lists various mammal species with their corresponding catalog numbers, localities, and notes. Entry 5047 is highlighted with a red box.

Number	Species	Locality	Notes	
5022.	<i>Platypus tridactylus</i> Gray			
5023.	<i>Mus natatorius</i> Smith			
5024.	<i>Cercopithecus troglodytes</i> Gray			
5025.	<i>Cercopithecus cephus</i> L.			
5026.	idem			
5027.	<i>Otaria (Streptophysis) elegans</i> For.	H. Paul	Paris Mus	
5028.	<i>Potomus brevirostris</i> Waterhouse	Mus	Australiens Agaric	
5029.	idem	Tanzania		
5030.	<i>Cervus (Capreolus) davidiensis</i> Audubon	Mus	Peking J. C. Miller	
5031.	<i>Cephalophorus sylvaticus</i> A. Gmelin	Mus	Singapura J. C. Miller	
5032.	<i>Callosciurus lateralis</i> Waterhouse	Tanzania	Ogowe Buchholz	
5033.	# <i>Phyllorhynchus fuligineus</i> Temminck	Hg.	Mungo J.	
5034.	<i>Mus natatorius</i> Smith	Hg.	Bengal J.	
5035.	<i>Mus rattus</i> L.	Hg.	Jap J.	
5036.	<i>Rattus macrourus</i> For.	Tanzania	N.W. Australia J. C. Miller	
5037.	<i>Cricetus (Cricetus) tibetanus</i> For.	Tanzania	Tanzania J. C. Miller	
5038.	<i>Abrocomys Semistriatus</i> Forster	Mus		
5039.	<i>Mus stellatus</i> For.	Mus	Cameroun Reichow	
5040.	<i>Mus rufilatus</i> For.	Tanzania	Lombard Buchholz	
5041.	<i>Mus hypoleucus</i> Forster	pall.	Mungo J.	
5042.	<i>Mus erythrurus</i> Temm.	2 form. sp. pall.	Albertina J.	
5043.	idem	1 form. sp. pall.	Reichow	
5044.	<i>Cephalophorus nigrifrons</i> Gray	Tanzania	Cameroun Buchholz	
5045.	<i>Cercopithecus martini</i> Waterhouse	Tanzania	Ogowe J.	
5046.	<i>Viverra Portmanni</i> Reichow	Tanzania	M. J. G.	
5047.	<i>Mus (Nannomys) setulosus</i> For.	Tanzania	Victoria Buchholz	Ex. orig. ♂
5048.	<i>Mus univittatus</i> For.	Mus	Singapura J.	Ex. orig.
5049.	<i>Rattus javanicus</i> Gray	Mus	Kaisar J. Klug	
5050.	idem	Tanzania	J.	
5051.	<i>Manis longicaudata</i> Brison	Tanzania	Chiawero Afr. Gov.	
5052.	<i>Cercopithecus madagascariensis</i> Leucane	Nova Futa	J. Palla	

Fig. I.5. Page of the first volume of the mammal collection General Catalogue, highlighting entry 5047: “5047 * *Mus (Nannomys) setulosus*, Ptr [Peters]. * *Masc[iline]* / August [1874] / Buchholz / Ex. Origin. / ♂” This entry refers to type specimen ZMB_Mam_5047, see *Cameroon in Berlin II. Type-Collection*.

Source: Zoologisches Museum. Säugetierabteilung (1857-1898?) *Catalogus generalis Musei Zoologici Berolinensis. Mammalia I*.

VS numbers

Correspond to the specific bureaucratic organisation used to manage collections and their associated folders. V.S. means “Verwaltungssache special.” Folders usually contain this number in each page, or at least in the cover page. Example: “V.S.24” or “V.S.spec.42” = “Verwaltungssache special 24”

Found in: Different typologies of documentation, and correspondence, but also in shipment reports. This numbering system possibly allows to reconstruct original administrative organisation of incoming (and outgoing) paper documents. The chronology of usage of the V.S. numbers is not yet clear, but used in the decades around 1900.

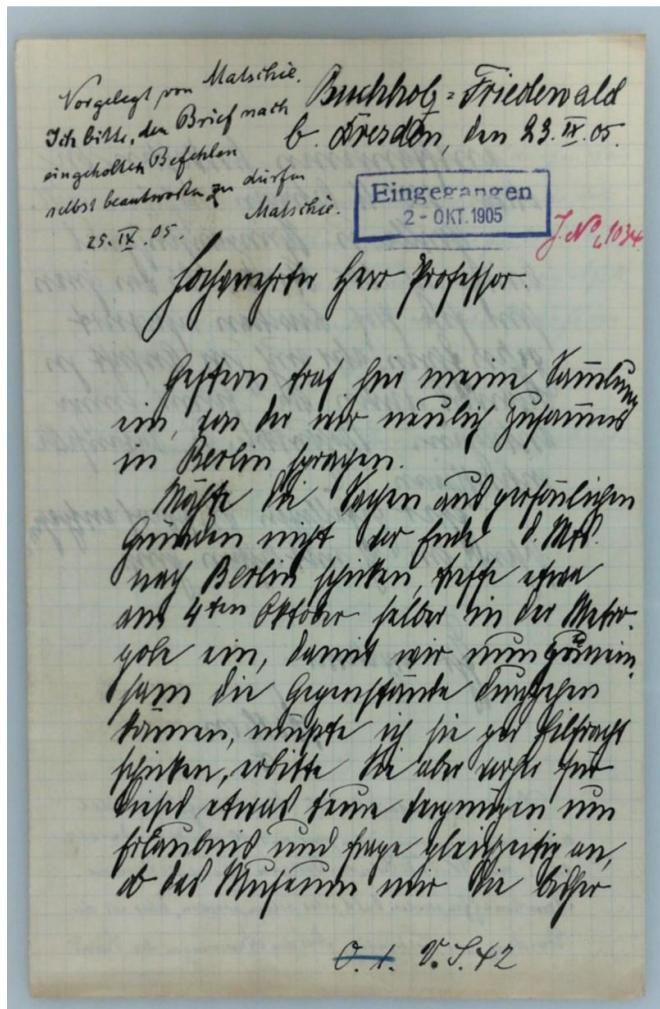


Fig. I.6. Example of superimposed dates and numbers. Correspondence Oertzen to Matschie (23.09.1905). With annotations by Matschie (25.09.1905). Incoming correspondence J.N.:1034/05, stamp “Eingegangen 2 Okt 1905” marking entry in administration services on 02.10.1905. With indication of archiving folder “O.1” stricken out, and substituted with “V.S. 42.”
Source: MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Oertzen, page 4.

Structure and conventions used

Each entry in the list of folders in Appendix I. follows the same structure:

Archival reference numbers or record signatures (*Signaturen*): The archival materials assessed in this document will be soon (2024) indexed and receive a new archive record signature (*Signatur*). For the purposes of this document, however, we use the currently available reference number, in the format of MfN, HBSB ZM (for *Zoologisches Museum*), S (for *Schriftgutsammlung*) I, II, or III (referring to chronological period in the old archival system) and a name of the connected supplier or institution, example: “MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Keilhack, Dr. L.”.

Supplier names: Most of the names of archival records in this list (the *Signaturen*) refer to individual names, however the folders do not necessarily include documents produced by those individuals. In fact, the records correspond to an internal logic of collection management and they were the physical place for the archival and arrangement of receipts, lists, and administrative documents that pertained to collections shipped by the same person. The person’s name is a sort of placeholder for the collections traded with them, using individual and institution names in this manner allowed to aggregate information around a *provenance*. Because of this practice the records will occasionally include also documentation connected with other individuals, such as wives, daughters, and brothers, for example the folder “MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Langheld, Fritz” includes materials related to both Fritz and Wilhelm Langheld.

Whenever known, the name of the supplier was included with the respective dates of birth and death. If available, names are followed by the *Q-number* that corresponds to a permanent link to the Wikidata repository, to help disambiguation issues. The Wikidata links offer the possibility to create and connect multi-language pages for these individuals, and allows for the semantic relation between individuals and source materials in archives (“archives at”, and collected materials in museums (“collection items at”)).³ Wikidata also connects to links in other platforms such as VIAF (Virtual International Authority File) or the Deutsche Biographie (GND).

Record overview: Mention of number of documents, the period of production of the documents, and the different document typologies.

Number of documents: Documentation in folders was not always foliated (with document numbers identifying each page), other times it is foliated but inconsistently (also possibly as a result of scanning process). Whether it is foliated or not, for reference we use the PDF scans page numbers, in order to keep some coherence. In the case of multiple folders under the same reference number, page numbers were identified with notations of “a”, “b”, or “c”.

Period of production: Information from the folder cover was updated whenever discrepancies were found.

³ See Groom, Q. et al. (2022) ‘The disambiguation of people names in biological collections’, *Biodiversity Data Journal*, 10, p. e86089. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.10.e86089>; Mering, S. von et al. (2024) ‘Sharing data, caring for collections. Open data on collection agents affiliated with the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin’, *Research Ideas and Outcomes*, 10, p. e118851. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3897/rio.10.e118851>.

Document typologies: The folders may include materials as diverse as: correspondence; receipts of costs of transportation or equipment; lists of specimens; photographs; maps; drawings; a glued sample of leopard whiskers (MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Adametz, K.); or a bounded travel diary with route measurements (MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Jacob, G.). The core documentation, however, consists of shipment reports (see [Evaluating shipments](#)) produced by the museum's administration. These are reports requested to each curator to appraise and describe the shipment and its perceived value for the respective collection. Every time discriminatory language, racist terms, or collections of Human Remains were mentioned, page numbers are highlighted in red.

Mentioned shipments: This section refers almost exclusively to shipment reports, referring to identifiable conventional J.N. entry numbers for shipments (see below "J.N. numbers"). J.N. shipments are followed, when possible, with the verbatim associated locality, and date of accession in Berlin. Below each J.N. number we added specific department collection numbers, helpful for future identification of shipments in the collections (see below "A-catalogue numbers"). Accession numbers for invertebrate collections were not the focus of this study, and since there were some changes in the organisation of the invertebrate departments since 1857, any invertebrate collection numbers are mentioned together under "Invertebrates."

Mentioned localities, and mentioned individuals or institutions: Under these headings we identified names of places as they are described in colonial terms, always transcribed in *verbatim*; the implicated people, and institutions, mentioned in the documents, that have been identified thus far. We simplified names of individuals and "Dr. Luschan" appears as "Luschan." Names of well-known colonial trading companies such as Woermann or Umlauff were also simplified.

Excerpts and reference to documents: In the frame of this project, and in order to promote sharing and usage of the materials across the internal team and the external partners and current projects working on Cameroonian collections in Germany, the team produced preliminary digital files in PDF format which are cited in this document. Since not all the archival folders are foliated, all the citations and page numbers mentioned herein refer to the digital PDF page number, and not to the document number. Transcripts are verbatim and should be read as extracts of the documents, therefore not including all the information available in the page. Folders are being digitised for public access in the on-going process of digitization of the MfN collections. In the meantime, these scans in PDF format are available for consultation, following a request to *archiv(at)mfn.berlin* with indication of the complete specific record signature.

APPENDIX I

List of records identified and assessed

Excerpted		Table of Contents	production period	number of documents	Type-specimens Mammal Collection
	Sammlungen in Kamerun	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Sammlungen in Kamerun	1888-1890	144	
•	Achenbach	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Achenbach, T.	1907-1908	13	
•	Adametz	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Adametz	1906-1922	113	Type
	Bartsch	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Bartsch	1909	11	
	Bates	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Bates	1919	2	
	Berké	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Berké, T.	1910-1911	16	
	Besser	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Besser, H.	1905-1915	7	
	Bluhm	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Bluhm, E.	1920	2	
•	Brauchitsch	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Brauchitsch	1893-1896	12	
	Bülow	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Bülow	1900-1901	8	
	Carnap	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, v. Carnap, Q.	1895-1900	37	
•	Conradt	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Conradt, L.	1889-1899	144	Type
•	Conrau	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Conrau, G.	1899	35	
•	Damköhler	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Damköhler, P.	1911-1920	25	
•	Diehl	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Diehl, A.	1896-1932	34	Type
•	Elbert	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Elbert, J. und Mildbread	1913-1920	120	Type
•	Escherich	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Escherich, Georg und Karl	1892-1931	199	
	Estberg	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Estberg, C.	1906	4	
	Faber	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Faber, F.C.	1907-1908	13	
	Falkenstein	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S I, Falkenstein, J. v.	1876-1913	8	
	Foerster	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Foerster	1904-1907	12	
•	Freyer	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Freyer	1907-1911	71	Type
	Gast	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Gast	1914	16	
	Gläser	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Gläser	1914	2	
•	Glauning	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Glauning	1895-1908	120 + 135	Type
	Guillemain	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Guillemain	1905-1909	30	
•	Haberer	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Haberer, K.A.	1906-1913	94	
•	Heim	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Heim, W.	1899-1904	44	
	Heims	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Heims, Ernst	1907-1913	8	
	Hintz	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Hintz, E	1901-1918	37	

•	Hösemann	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Hösemann, Dr.	1897-1907	75	
•	Houy	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Houy, R.	1911-1915	32	
	Immel	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Immel	1911-1914	6	
•	Jacob	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Jacob, G.	1903-1922	118	Type
•	Keilhack	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Keilhack, Dr. L.	1908-1915	86	
	Knobloch	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Knobloch	1903	13	
•	Koch	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Koch, C.W.H.	1914-1933	10	
	Konrad	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Konrad, E.	1912	3	
	Krücke	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Krücke	1907-1912	9	Type (Behrens?)
•	Laasch	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Laasch	1901	6	
•	Langheld	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Langheld, Fritz [und Wilhelm]	1892-1909	129	Type
	Mack	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Mack, E.	1911-1914	8	
•	Mansfeld	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Mansfeld	1903-1930	83	
•	Marwitz	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Marwitz, v. d.	1895-1913	70	
	Milbrat	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Milbrat	1913-1914	3	
	Monke	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Monke	1905-1906	9	
	Müller	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Müller	1912	7	
	Naumann	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Naumann	1910-1924	47	
	Nick	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Nick, Rudolf	1914	1	
	Noehring	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Noehring, Bernhard	1909	1	
•	Nolte	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Nolte	1900-1901	7	Type
•	Oertzen	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Oertzen, J.v.	1903-1937	63	Type
	Paschen	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Paschen, H.	1904-1911	69	
	Passarge	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Passarge, S.	1893-1901, 1930	10	
	Planer	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Planer, C.	1901	5	
	Planitz	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Planitz, v.d.	1907-1910	7	
	Plehn	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Plehn, A. Dr.	1894-1896	18	
	Preuß	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Preuß, Paul	1889-1924	274	Type
	Quelle	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Quelle, O.	1913-1914	4	
•	Ramsay	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Ramsay, H.v.	1907-1921	59	
	Reichenow	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Reichenow, E.	1883- 1960?	14	
	Reuter	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Reuter	1908-1909	38	Type
•	Riggenbach	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Riggenbach, F.W.	1903-1923	238	
	Rigler	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Rigler, Dr.	1907	70	
	Ritter	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Ritter, August	1912	18	
•	Rolle	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Rolle, Hermann	1898-1933	121	Type
	Romberg	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Romberg, Richard	1905-1906	9	
•	Roosen	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Roosen, A.	1934-1939	116	
	Rudatis	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Rudatis, H.	1903	11	
•	Schäfer	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schäfer, H.	1905-1930	143	

					44	Type
	Scheunemann	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Scheunemann, H.	1902-1909			
	Schipper	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schipper	1910	28		
	Schröder	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schröder	1913	15		
	Schulz	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schulz	1900	14		
•	Schulz	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schulz, H.	1903	20		
•	Schwartz	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schwartz, W.	1907-1910	11		
	Sjöstedt	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Sjöstedt, B.Y.	1893-1922	94		
	Sommerfeld	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Sommerfeld	1910-1963?	30		
	Stetten	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Stetten, R.	1911-1914	58		
	Stift	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Stift, E.	1904-1907	15		
•	Struempell	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Struempell	1908-1913	12		
	Strunk	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Strunk	1902-1906	61		
•	Tessmann	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Tessmann, G.	1907-1936	251		Type
	Thorbecke	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Thorbecke, F.	1902-1913	86		
	Ulbrich	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Ulbrich, O.	1912	64		
	Umlauff	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Umlauff				
•	Waibel	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Waibel, L.	1911-1922	87		
	Waldow	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Waldow, v.	1899-1904	36		
	Zenker	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Zenker	1892-1928			
	Ziemann	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Ziemann, H.	1899-1939	87		

Quellensammlung, overview of archival sources

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Sammlungen in Kamerun

Number of documents: 1-144

Production period: 1888-1890

Content includes: Correspondence (including Krause, Woermann, Dankelmann, Humbert, Luschan, Kraepelin, Alten, Fürbringer, Blasius, Meyer, Lenz, Grunwedel, Michelsen), Collections from Weissenborn, Zintgraff, François, Braun, Carstensen. Receipts (including Ernst Kraft), Shipment Lists, Description Lists, Supplies and Equipment Lists, Lists of Duplicates, **N*word**

Mentioned Shipments (by date) / Localities / Suppliers / Collection Type:

21.02.1888 / Kamerun Expedition / M. Braun / Fish, Invertebrates
20.04.1888 / Kamerun Expedition / J. Braun, Weißenborn / Fish, Invertebrates
15.09.1888 / Barombi / Zeuner / Birds, Reptiles, Fish, Invertebrates
20.10.1888 / Kamerun / Carstensen / Fish
17.11.1888 / Kamerun Expedition / François / Birds, Invertebrates
19.11.1888 / Martens / „Brief No. 438“ /
05.01.1889 / Kamerun Expedition / Zintgraff / Birds

Mentioned localities:

aus den deutschen Schutzgebieten	im Hinterland von Togo bei seinen Ausflügen von der Station Bismarckburg
Bané	Janado
Banjane (Galaga)	Janguana
Banofo	Jenva
Barbar	Kamerun-Expedition
Barombi im Hinterland von Kamerun	Mabum
Barombi-Station beim Elephanten-See	Pong
Batanga	Rabea
Boulei	Rebu
Calabar	vom rechten Ufer des Sanaga
deutschen westafrikanischen Schutzgebieten	Togoland
Hinterland von Kamerun	Uposso
Iboe	Zintgraffische Expedition aus Barombi

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde Berlin; Braun; Weissenborn; Zintgraff, Carstensen; Freiherr von Soden; Afrikanische Dampfschiffs-Actien Gesellschaft; Woermann Linie; von Brandis; Mittheilung aus den deutschen Schutzgebieten; Auswärtiges Amt; Beyrich; Zeuner; Hauptmann François; Luschan; Preuss; Bastian; Martens; Peters; Botanischer Garten; Urban; Naturalien Kabinett Rudolstadt; Kraepelin; Zoologisches Museum Hamburg; Naturhistorisches Museum Hamburg; Großherzogliches Museum zu Oldenburg; Alten; Anatomische Anstalt der Universität Jena; Fürbringer; Herzoglicher Botanischer Garten Braunschweig; Herzogliches Naturhistorisches Museum Braunschweig; Blasius; Königliches Zoologisches und Anthropologisches und Ethnographisches Museum zu Dresden; Meyer; Naturhistorisches Museum Lübeck; Lenz; Herzogliches Fürstliches Ministerium; Kund, Wolff, Zoologisches Institut Strassburg[sic], Veling, Michelsen, **Sudan-N***

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Achenbach, T.

Tony Achenbach Q115159528

Number of documents: 13

Production period: 1907-1908

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 2062 [pp. 6-13] / Lolodorf (Kamerun) / 04.01.1908

Invertebrates

J.N. 180 [pp. 14-21] / Lolodorf (Kamerun) / 04.02.1908

Mammals

Reptiles **C 294**

Invertebrates

Mentioned Localities:

Lokundje

Lolodorf (Kamerun)

Lolodorf i/ Kamerun (via Kribi)

Station Lolodorf i/Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Königliches Württembergisches Kabinett für Naturkunde, Lamprecht

Excerpt:

Achenbach to Brauer (12.02.1908), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Achenbach, p. 14.

[handwritten Achenbach:]

Station Lolodorf i/ Kamerun

12/2.08

Herrn A. Brauer.

Director des Königl. Zoolog. Museum in Berlin

Aus Ihrem Schreiben vom 6/1.08 habe ich den Schluss gezogen, dass das Königl. Museum auf meine Sammlung sowie beabsichtigte künftige Geschenke aus dem Stationsbezirk Lolodorf keinen Wert legt. Ich ersuche Sie daher ergebenst, die übersandten Stücke dem Königl. Württembergischen Kabinett für Naturkunde, zu Händen des Geheimen Studienrates Professor Dr. Lamprecht, als ein Geschenk von mir zur Verfügung stellen zu wollen; u. habe diesen meinerseits entsprechend orientiert.

Hochachtungsvoll

Frau Oberleutnant

T. Achenbach

[handwritten Brauer:] Die gesamten Objekte sind nach Stuttgart zu senden. Brauer 30/III.08

Am 31./3.08 abgesandt.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Adametz

Karl Moritz Ernst Gustav Wilhelm Adametz (1877-) Q64946788

Number of documents: 1-113 (foliated, inconsistently)

Production period: 1906-1922

Content includes: Correspondence (including Luschan), Shipment Reports, Shipment Lists, Description Lists, Receipts (including Homann, Dresdner Bank), **Reference to Human Remains (p. 4)**

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

A 168.07 [p. 4] / 08.02.1907 **Human Remains**

J.N. 1733 [pp. 12-16] / Bamenda (Kamerun) / 10.02.1908

Birds **B 495**

J.N. 1733 [pp. 12-16] / Kentu und Bascho, Kamerun / 10.02.1908

Mammals **A 162.07**

J.N. 1733 [pp. 12-16] / Bamenda, Bascho (Kamerun) / 10.02.1908

Invertebrates **E 254, F 774**

J.N. 1551 [pp. 24-30] / Kamerun / 09.11.1908

Invertebrates **F 859, G 501, K II 158, K I 494, L 473**

J.N. 252 [pp. 36-41] / Bamenda (Kamerun) / 16.04.1910

Mammals **A 7.10, A 8.10, A 9.10**

Mammals **A 39.10**

Mammals **A 38.12**

Birds **B 644**

Invertebrates **F 1042, L 584**

J.N. 845 [pp. 90-93; 95] / Duala (Kamerun) / 30.07.1913

Mammals **A 104.13**

Reptiles **C 644**

J.N. 936/14 [pp. 97-98] / Kamerun / 06.11.1914

Mammals **A 177.14**

Mentioned Localities:

Assumbo	Etamba-Bascho-Bamenda
Babadju	Galim-Bagam
Babessi	Gonda
Babo	Gonda Danga
Bafum Bam	Jabassi-Bamenda
Bagan	Kamerun
Bagangu	Kentu und Bascho, Kamerun
Bali u. westlich	Kentu
Bamenda	Massai-Steppe
Bamengang	Mbam-Gebirge
Bamum	Nama Donga
Bangola	Nordkamerun
Bascho	Nun Bamum
Cross-Fluss	Nun Bangola
Cross-Gebiet	Nun Mbam
Donga	Soppo bei Buea
Duala	Süd-Bamum
Dumbo Katsena	Tanganjika Gebiet

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde Berlin, Luschan, Homann, Bock, Bartsch, Thorbecke, Zech, Kaiserliches Gouvernement von Kamerun, Landw. Hochschule, Sachs

Excerpts:

Standalone handwritten note (s/d) Matschie, MfN, HBSB, ZM,S III, Adametz, p. 4

[handwritten Matschie:]

1 Skelett **Homo sapiens** 4433

6 Kisten mit **div. Menschenknochen**

von Adametz 8.II.07 A 168.07

21 Wirbel

div. Hand- und Fussknochen

1 Schulterblatt

$\frac{1}{2}$ Becken

ferner: A 168.07

1 Becken

1 Kreuzbein

2 Schulterblätter

2 Schlüsselbeine

17 Rippen

6 Wirbel

div. Knochenstücke

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Bartsch

Georg Maximilian Bartsch (1864-) Q64945785

Number of documents: 1-11 (foliated, inconsistently)

Production period: 1909

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, manuscript map showing landscape between Ossidinge and Takum on a scale of 1:500.000 [p.6]

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 719 [pp. 5-21] / Kamerun nordöstlich vom Cross River / 01.07.1909

Reptiles **C 394**

Invertebrates **E 403/404, N 564-568, F 975, M 472, G 584, J 719, K 588, L554**

Mentioned Localities:

Cross River

Kamerun

Basho

Ossidinge

Katsena-Fluss and Takum

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Bates

George Latimer Bates (1863-1940) Q539650

Number of documents: 1-2 (foliated)

Production period: 1919

Content: List of species “Die im Bezirk Sangmelima vorkommenden bekannten Wirbeltiere von Bates und Schreiner“ (04.09.1914) including local species names in Bulumane [Bulu?], unsigned.

Mentioned Localities:

Sangmelima

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Schreiner, Oficina Central del Cameron (Madrid)

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Berké, T.

Theodor Berké (1870-1949) Q64831088

Number of documents: 1-16 (foliated)

Production period: 1910-1911

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Shipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 436 [pp. 8-21] / Kamerun / 01.04.1911

Reptiles C 482

Invertebrates Q 1625-1626, E 539, F 1175, M 496, G 721, H 50.08, L 695

Mentioned Localities:

Bare an der Manenguba Bahn

Bare Manenguba (Kamerun)

Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Institut für Infektionskrankheiten, Schillings

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Besser, H.

Hans M. M. Besser

Number of documents: 1-7 (foliated, inconsistently)

Production period: 1906-1915

Content includes: Correspondence, lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

Mammals A 90.06 [Matschie's annotation in correspondence sent from "DOA" [03.05.1906]], p.4

Mentioned Localities:

Cross River
Fenda
Fife
Langenburg [DOA]
MaKete [DOA]
Mbongi
Mpim am Sanaga
Mpim
Mwakete
Ndian River
Sanaga 5 Tage von Iden
Station Makete [DOA]

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Bluhm, Emil

Emil Bluhm

Number of documents: 1-2 (foliated)

Production period: 1920

Content includes: Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 356 D [p. 3] / Dume Station / 07.08.1920

Mammals A 59.20

Mentioned Localities:

Station Dume
zwischen dem Dume und dem Cadei
zwischen Ngilla und Jaunde

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Zukowsky

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Brauchitsch

von Brauchitsch

Number of documents: 1-12 (foliated)

Production period: 1893-1896

Content includes: Correspondence (including C. Klein), Shipment Reports, Receipts.

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1128 [p. 7] / Kamerun / 30.11.1893

Mammals 7135

Invertebrates MCXXXVI, MCXXXV

Mentioned Localities:

aus dem Hinterlande von Kamerun

Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Bastian, Klein, Mineral. Petrogr. Sammlung und mineral. Petrogr. Institut Königliche Universität Berlin,
Waldemeyer

Frau von Brauchitsch mentions collections by her son, possibly Eduard von Brauchitsch (1866-1908) Q48556120.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Bülow

Albrecht von Bülow (1864-1892) Q56447925

Number of documents: 1-8 (foliated, inconsistently)

Production period: 1900-1901

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 207 [pp. 2-12] / Süd-Kamerun – Station Ebolovóo / 11.02.1901

Mammals

Invertebrates

Mentioned Localities:

Ebolevóo

Süd-Kamerun – Station Ebolovóo

Süd-Kamerun

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, v. Carnap, Q.

Ernst Karl Georg Hans Leonhard von Carnap Quernheimb (1863-1945) Q19279307

Number of documents: 1-37

Production period: 1895-1900

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Description Lists, Supplies and Equipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1459 [pp. 15-16; 34-38; 40-42] / Yaunde, Kamerun / 16.12.1897

Mammals

Reptiles /Amphibians

Fish

Invertebrates

Mentioned Localities:

Batanga

Lome

Bibundi

Parasa[?]

Bipindi

Sumatra

Jaunde

Togogebiet

Jaunde-Kamerun

Victoria, Kamerun

Jaunde-Station Süd-Kamerun

Victoria-Kamerun

Klein-Popo

West-Africa

Königreich Dagomba[?]

Yaunde Kamerun

Kribi

Yaunde-(Batanga-)Kamerun

Kribi geografisch Yaunde

Yaunde

Libreville

Yaunde-Station

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Woermann, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde Berlin, Maas, Zenker, Randad & Stein, Lutzbach[?]

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Conradt, L.

Leopold Fritz Wilhelm Edmund Conradt (?-?) Q50413889

Number of documents: 1-144

Production period: 1889-1899

Content includes: Correspondence (including Danckelman[?], Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Althoff, Auswärtiges Amt [Foreign Office]), Shipment Reports, Receipts (including Homann), Shipment Lists, Description Lists, Supplies and Equipment Lists, N*Word (p. 10)

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 560 [pp. 30-34; 38-47] / Bismarckburg-Togo / 24.05.1894

Mammals **A 6.94**

Reptiles

Invertebrates

J.N. 811 [pp. 54-59] / Togo / 24.07.1894

Mammals **A 6.94**

Reptiles

Invertebrates

J.N. 404 [pp. 94-105] / Johann-Albrechtshöh (Westafrika) / 08.05.1896

Mammals **A 3.96**

Reptiles

Invertebrates

J.N. 1365/99 [pp. 123; 165-177] / Johann-Albrechtshöh / 15.02.1897

Mammals **A 1.99**

Invertebrates

J.N. 486 [pp. 182-183] / Kamerun / 17.04.1901

Mammals **A 10.01**

Birds **B 74.01**

Reptiles **C 46**

Invertebrates **Q 4, N 23, G 31, E 26, M 48, F 108**

J.N. 177 [pp. 125-133] / Joh. Albrechtshöhe / 10.02.1897

Invertebrates **F 933 – F 935**

Mentioned Localities:

Afrika

Kamerun-Westafrika

Bismarckburg

Kribi

Bismarckburg (Togo)

Lolodorf

Fernando-Po

Misahöhe

Fernando-Poo

Mundame

Forschungsstation Bismarckburg

Nord-Kamerun

Jaunde

Poststation Kribi

Johann-Albrechtshöhe

Station Bismarckburg

Johann Albrechtshöhe (früher Mundame) in

Togo

Lolodorf

Togogebiet

Johann-Albrechtshöh (Westafrika)

Westafrika

Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Danckelman, Redaktion Mittheilungen aus den deutschen Schutzgebieten, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde Berlin, Bastian, Auswärtiges Amt Kolonial Abteilung, Baumann, Ministerium der geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten, Althoff, Stuhlmann, Preuss, Zenker, Heyne, Kratz, Berliner Spediteur-Verein, Hoffmann

Excerpt:

Matschie's annotation (06.01.1893) on Conradt to Möbius (Bismarckburg, 30.09.1892), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Conradt, p. 10

[handwritten Matschie:]

Herr Conradt wird im Laufe des Monat Februar 1893 eine detaillierte Anweisung für das Sammeln von Säugetieren erhalten. Vorläufig möchte ich darauf hinweisen, dass jedes Säugetier aus Togo, von der Hausratte, dem Haushund etc. an bis zum Löwen in Fell, Skelett oder Schädel von unendlichem

Werte für unser Museum ist. Daher sind die drei angesagten Schädel sehr willkommen. Interessant ist zu wissen, wo der schwarze, wo der graue Büffel lebt, höchst wünschenswert sind Felle mit Schädeln und Beinknochen von grösseren Tieren wie Büffel, Antilopen. Herr Conradt soll sich doch N* anlernen. Welcher Pavian kommt dort vor? Wie sieht er aus? - Für das Sammeln von Reptilien möchte ich Herrn Conradt Ratschläge nicht geben, da derselbe bewiesen hat, dass er seltene Arten zu finden, gewöhnliche nicht in Mengen zu sammeln vollkommen versteht.

B[erlin] 6.I.93 [Matschie]

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Conrau, G.

Gustav Conrau (-1899) Q41742707

Number of documents: 1-35 (foliated)

Production period: 1899

Content includes: Correspondence (including Luschan, Bastian, Conrau), Shipment Reports, Receipts (including Woermann), Shipment Lists (including Woermann)

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 525 [pp. 5-15] / Kamerun / 28.04.1899

Mammals **11522-11525**

Birds **34150-51**

Reptiles **9888**

Invertebrates **MDXVIII, MDIV, MDXVII, MDXIII, MDXV, MDXIX**

J.N. 1127 [pp. 18-25] / Bangwelund s.o. von Bani / 23.10.1899

Mammals **11799-11814**

Invertebrates **MDLXXI, MDLXXXIV, MDLXXXII**

J.N. 1127(1269) [p. 27] / Mundame 23.10.1899

Mammals **11793-11813**

J.N. 1269 [pp. 28-37] / Kamerun / 31.10.1899

Mammals **11815**

Reptiles **C 3918**

Fish **C 15066**

Invertebrates **MDLXXV, MDLXXXIII, F. 1749**

Mentioned Localities:

Bangwelund s.o. von Bani

Kamerun

Mundame

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Luschan, Bastian, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde Berlin

Excerpt:

Matschie's annotation (06.06.1899) on shipment report for J.N. 525 (28.04.1899), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Conrau, p. 8
[handwritten Matschie:]

1 Balg und 3 Alcohol-Objekte waren in der Sendung enthalten. Der Balg ist ein defektes Exemplar von Sciurus stangeri, für uns nur werthvoll als Nachweis des Vorkommens dieser Art in einem noch nicht vertretenen Gebiete[sic]; die 3 Alcoholpräparate sind Fledermäuse einer und derselben Art, die bisher überhaupt noch nicht bekannt war und welche ich als Mormopterus spec. nov. beschreiben will.
Ich beantrage für die 4 Stück 20 Mark zu bewilligen.

6.VI.99 Matschie

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Damköhler, P.

Paul Damköhler Q115174897

Number of documents: 1-25 (foliated)

Production period: 1911-1920

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Description Lists, Lists of Duplicates

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 358 [pp. 8-10] / Schutzgebiet Kamerun / 26.03.1912

Reptiles

Invertebrates **0 253, L 743, F 1286, M 638**

J.N. 728.12 [pp. 11-14] / Kamerun / 22.06.1912

Mammals **A 93.12, A 41.20**

Reptiles **C 553**

J.N. 819 D [pp. 15-16] / Duala / 10.08. 1914

Mammals **A 153.14**

Mentioned Localities:

Buea

Dibamba-Gebiet

Duala

Joh. Albr. Höhe

Kamerun

Kamerunberge b. Buea

Manoka (bei Dualla)

Schutzgebiet Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Die Fauna der Deutschen Kolonien, Städtisches Museum für Natur- und Handelskunde, Thienemann, Hydrobiologische Station in Plön, Karl Viels

Excerpt:

Matschie's annotation (15.08.1914) on Damköhler to MfN (07.07.1914), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Damköhler, p. 16

[handwritten Matschie:]

Die 3 Felle kamen nass hier an und rochen sehr faul; es wird aber möglich sein, sie zu gerben, wenn auch kahle Stellen unvermeidlich sind. Für unsere Sammlung werden sie also brauchbar bleiben. Wegen des Fundortes sehr willkommen. Zur Katze ist ein Schädel nicht vorhanden, dagegen zu den beiden anderen. Es sind:

Graukatze, 1 *Felis aff. celidogaster* Temm[inck], vielleicht die echte *neglecta* Gray

Ichneumon, 1 *Ichneumia naso* de Winton

Ginsterkatze, 1 *Genetta aff. aubryana* Puch[eran] A 153.14

Matschie 15.VIII.14

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Diehl, A.

Adolf Diehl (1870-1943) Q108938688

Number of documents: 1-34 (foliated)

Production period: 1896-1932

Content includes: Correspondence (including Bastian, Schultz), Shipment Reports, Shipments related to type-material

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 536 [pp. 4-5] / Togo / 08.05.1900

Mammals

Invertebrates **K 5, L 5**

J.N. 188 [pp. 8-16; 28] / in und um Nssanakang (Kamerun) / 03.02.1904

Reptiles **C 124**

Invertebrates **F 373, K IV.17, L 188, K I 195, N 109**

J.N. 607 [pp. 17-27] / Kamerun Nssanakang / 27.04.1904

Mammals **A 13.04** [possibly shipment related to type-material, see Appendix II. Assessment]

Birds

Invertebrates **E 105, L 198, F 390, J 88, G 179, H 161, K IV.35, N 124, K I 216**

Mentioned Localities:

in und um Nssanakang (Kamerun)

Lome

Nasanakang

nördl. Crossfluss-Gebiet

Nssanakang

Togo

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Zolldirektor Boeder, Wölber & Brohm, Bastian, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde Berlin, Gesellschaft Nord-West Kamerun, Schultz, Woermann

Excerpt:

Diehl to Brauer (15.09.1931), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Diehl, pp. 32-33,
[handwritten Diehl:]

Während meiner langjährigen Tätigkeit in Kamerun als Generalbevollmächtigter der Ges.-Nordwest Kamerun konnte ich, neben einer erfolgreichen ethnologischen und ethnographischen Sammeltätigkeit, den wertvollen Anregungen Ihres damaligen Direktors Herrn Prof. Dr. Matschie folgend, auch Ihrem Museum eine grössere Menge zoologischer Sammelobjekte - insbesondere aus dem damals noch unerforschten nördl. Crossfluss-Gebiet - zuwenden.

Unter einer Sendung des Jahres 1904 befanden sich u.a. zoologischen Stücken diverse Schädel von Affen, darunter jener, den Herr Prof. Dr. Matschie als neue Spezies mir zu Ehren als "Gorilla diehli" bezeichnet hat, dessen Original-Exemplar als Nr. 12789 Ihrer Sammlung angehört.

Ich wäre Ihnen nun sehr dankbar, wenn Sie es ermöglichen könnten, mir von jenem Gorilla diehli-Schädel einen Gips-Abguss zugehen zu lassen, den ich dem naturhistorischen Museum meiner Vaterstadt Mainz als Geschenk zueignen möchte. In der Annahme, dass die Erfüllung meiner Bitte ohne besondere Mühe und Kosten seitens des Museums erfüllt [p.33] werden kann, zeichne ich, mit bestem Dank im voraus hochachtungsvollst u. ergebenst
A. Diehl

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Elbert, J. und Mildbread

Johannes Mildbraed (1879-1954) Q470035

Johannes Eugen Wilhelm Elbert (1878-1915) Q55847491

Number of documents: 1-120 (foliated)

Production period: 1913-1920

Content includes: Correspondence (including Fülleborn, Gleim, Gerstmeyer, Hedwig Elbert, Brauer, Tachmann[?], Haber, Ankermann), Shipment Reports (including shipment related to a type-specimen), Receipts (including Norddeutsche Spritwerke Hamburg), Shipment Lists, Supplies and Equipment Lists, Printed Map "Karte der Südkamerun-Zweigexpedition (Dr. Schultze und Dr. Mildbread)", Lists of Duplicates

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 721 D [pp. 82; 85-97; 99-104] / Neu-Kamerun / 01.07.1914

Mammals (possibly **A 110.14**, Shipment related to a type-specimen)

Birds ["Zahl der Bälge: 137 Stück" p.86]

Reptiles **C 703**

Fish

Invertebrates **F 160i, E 764, M 769, T 277, Q 2625-6, H 722, K II 294, K 918, G 1444, J 463, Ar. 90**

Mammals **A 129.14** [pp. 107-110] / 04.07.1914

J.N. 761 D [pp. 113; 121-122; 161] / Neu-Kamerun / 03.07.1914

Mammals

Birds

Reptiles **C 704**

Invertebrates **E 769, F 1596, G 1040, M 770, K II 247, H 731, K 915, L 908**

A 23.20

A 240.13

Mentioned Localities:

Alt-Kamerun	Kribi
Arimfu-Tal	Logone
Babua	Lomie
Buar	Neu-Kamerun
Dengdeng	Ngaundue
Ebolova	Rei Buba-Gebiet
Edea	Sanaga
Garua (Kamerun)	Wina-Tal
Karnot	Yaunde
Kribi	Yok[?] Hochland

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Expedition Mecklenburg, Rhode, Staatssekretär des Reichs-Kolonialamts, Reichs-Kolonialamt, Institut für Schiffs- und Tropenkrankheiten, Escherich'sche Expedition, Woermann, Staatliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Geologische Landesanstalt, Kaiserliches Hauptmagazin Duala

Excerpt:

Elbert to Brauer (Edea, 30.08.1913), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Elbert, J. u. Mildbread, pp.180-1

[handwritten Elbert:]

Sehr verehrter Herr Professor!

Im Auftrage des Herrn Gouverneurs teile ich Ihnen mit, dass die Erlaubnis zum Abschuss von 2 Gorillas & 2 Schimpansen, sowie das Fischeschiessen mit Dynamit meiner Expedition erteilt ist.

Da der Weg über den Kongo länger und teurer wird, gehen wir durch Alt-Kamerun über Edea, Yaunde, Dendeng, Karnot zum Yok[?] Hochland.

Der Rückweg führt uns vorrausichtlich durch die Dühne[?] über Lomie, Ebolova

[p.181:] nach Kribi. Jagdscheine für kleines Wild haben wir uns gelöst, hoffen aber, dass das Gouvernement nach Schluss der Expedition uns die Beträge zurück erstattet. Gelegenheit zum Schiessen von grossem Wild würde die Expedition auf dem Rückwege durch den Süden haben. Das Kolonialamt hat mir nur einen Praeparator aber keinen Jäger bewilligt. Mein **Malaye** ist jedoch ein guter Schütze. (...)

N.B.: 3.VIII.13 heute habe ich einen mittelgrossen weiblichen Gorilla abbalgen lassen, welcher Ihnen z. Adresse Reichs-Kolonialamt mit nächstem Dampfer zugehen wird. Fundort ca. 5 km SW-lich Edea nach dem Sanaga.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Escherich, Georg und Karl

Karl Escherich

Georg Escherich (1870-1941) Q75872

Number of documents: 1-199 (foliated)

Production period: 1892-1931

Content includes: Correspondence (including Kaiserliches Gouvernement Kamerun, Gleim, Reichsminister für Wiederaufbau, Meyer, Müller), Shipment Reports, Shipment Lists, hand-drawn map, Sketches (ape, hogs, antelopes with measurements and insect house), Lists of Duplicates

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

Mammals A **69.09**

Mammals A **106.09**

J.N. 1238 [pp. 78, 116-121] / Nija-Bezirk, Ekododo / 1913

Mammals A **306.13**

J.N. 1238 [pp. 125-134] / Kamerun 13.12.1913

Invertebrates **K 884, L 878, G 1010, J 450, Ar. 78, H 699, K II 279, E 777, F 1572, T 263**

J.N. 125 [pp. 198-213] / Kamerun / 05.02.1914

Mammals A **363.13**

Birds B **925**

Reptiles

Invertebrates **F 1573, E 778, G 1010, Ar. 78, K 885, L 880, H 700, K II 280**

J.N. 297 [pp. 219-221] / Amam / 16.03.1914

Invertebrates **G 1013, Ar. 80**

J.N. 725 [pp. 232-243] / Kamerun / 03.07.1914

Mammals A **108.14**

Reptiles C **702**

Invertebrates **G 1039, E 767, K 912, M 771, F 1590**

Mentioned Localities:

Abessynien	Abessiniens
Adjabe	Kamerun
Akoafim	Muni-Gebiet
Assam	Neu-Kamerun
Asseng	Ngum
Bidoko	Nija-Bezirk
Bissika	Njemelle
Ceylon	Noja-Becken
Duala	Nsajon
Dume	Ojem
Ekododo	Südkamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Königliches Institut der Forstakademie, Königlicher Forstamtsassessor zu Hofolding, Rabous, Kaiserliches Gouvernement Kamerun, Reichsminister für Wiederaufbau

Excerpt:

Brauer to Kaiserliches Gouvernement von Kamerun (19.02.1913), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Escherich, p. 65.

[typed Brauer:]

An das Kaiserliche Gouvernement erlaube ich mir ganz ergebenst die Bitte zu richten, Herrn Forstmeister Dr. Escherich auf seiner im Auftrage des Reichs-Kolonialamts erfolgenden Expedition nach dem Muni-Gebiet zu erlauben, dass er auch Gorillas [manuscript insert: Elefanten, Büffel und Antilopen] erlegen darf. Da der erste Gorilla, welcher überhaupt der Wissenschaft bekannt geworden ist, aus diesem Gebiete stammt, so wäre es wissenschaftlich und für das Königliche Zoologische Museum von grösstem Wert, Exemplare von dieser Art zu erhalten und mit den in Südkamerun lebenden Gorillas genau vergleichen und eine bessere Beschreibung geben können.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Estberg, C.

Carl Estberg

Number of documents: 1-4 (foliated)

Production period: 1906

Content includes: Correspondence (including Brauer)

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 889 [p. 2] / Kamerun / 31.08.1906

Invertebrates

Mentioned Localities:

Lolodorf

Londji

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Randad & Stein, Hans Paschen

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Faber, F.C.

Friedrich Carl von Faber (1880-1954) Q21512517

Number of documents: 1-13 (foliated)

Production period: 1907-1908

Content includes: Correspondence (including Direktor der Kaiserlichen Biologischen Anstalt für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Moritz), Shipment Reports, Specimen Lists with Localities

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1196 [p. 3] / Kamerun / 20.06.1907

Invertebrates **G 459, L 368, K I 382, H 297**

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Direktor der Kaiserlichen Biologischen Anstalt für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Moritz

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S I, Falkenstein, J. v.

Number of documents: 1-8 (foliated)

Production period: 1876-1913

Content includes: Correspondence (including with Peters), Drawings with local names (also including in Portuguese) of fish, rays, shark and cephalopod, Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. D 1096 [p. 9] / Ruaha / 16.09.1913

Mammals A **173.13**

Mentioned Localities:

Loango-Expedition

Loango-Küste

Ruaha

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Foerster

Oscar Foerster (1871-1910) Q115253444

Number of documents: 1-12 (foliated)

Production period: 1904-1907

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 889 [pp. 3-17] / Nzimulande-Urwaldregion in 400-500m Meereshöhe zwischen dem Ngoko in Sanga, äußerste Südostecke Kameruns zwischen 14° 30' u 16° 4' östl. Greenwich u + 2° 30' südl. / 20.06.1904

Mammals A **31.04**

Birds

Reptiles C **150**

Invertebrates M **170**, F **404**, N **130**, K I **223**, E **111**

J.N. 1514 [p. 18] / Dja-Gebiet Dja / 10.08.1907

Mammals A **64.07**

Mentioned Localities:

Congogebiet

Dja

Dja-Gebiet

Greenwich

Nzimulande

Nzimulande-Urwaldregion

Ostafrika

zwischen dem Ngoko in Sanga

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Deutsche Süd Kamerun-Grenz-Expedition, Auswärtiges Amt

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Freyer

Gottfried Wilhelm Waldemar Freyer (1874-1911) Q64945875

Number of documents: 71 (foliated)

Production period: 1907-1911

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1488 [p. 6] / Tepe (Kamerun) / 06.08.1907

Mammals

Birds **B 443**

Invertebrates **G 390**

J.N. 1205 [pp. 8-19] / (Kamerun) Dikoa u. Kusseri (Tschad-See) / 26.06.1907

Birds **B 443**

Reptiles **C 258**

Invertebrates L 370, K I 383, H 299, G 372, M 306

J.N. 1714 [p. 22] / Kamerun / 27.08.1907

Mammals **A 96.07**

J.N. 705 [pp. 35-56] / Dume (Kamerun) 26.06.1909

Mammals **A 40.09**

Birds **B 586**

Reptiles **C 372**

Fish **D 2451**

Invertebrates **E 373, F 926, G 550, J 246, H 401, K II 175, M 444, K 554, L 523**

J.N. 410 [pp. 61-62; 65-80] / Akonolinga bei Jaunde (Kamerun) / 10.06.1911

Mammals **A 90.11**

Reptiles **C 494**

Fish **D 2508**

Invertebrates **O 227-228, Q 1672, E 550, F 1200, M 503, H 515, K 720**

Mentioned Localities:

(Kamerun) Dikoa u. Kusseri (Tschad-See)

Akonolinga (Kamerun)

Akonolinga Jaunde (Kamerun)

Duala

Dume

Ebolova

Jaunde

Kamerun

Lomie

Tepe (Kamerun)

Tinto

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Zeumann

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Gast

Number of documents: 16 (foliated)

Production period: 1914

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 46 [pp. 2-14; 17-22; 25] / Süd-Kamerun / 22.01.1914

Mammals A 397.13

Invertebrates E 734, F 1534, G 713, H 698, K II 277, K 889, L 881

Mentioned Localities:

Dume Station Molundu

Grenze bei Bakota

Neu-Kamerun

Süd-Kamerun

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Gläser

Number of documents: 1-2 (foliated)

Production period: 1914

Content includes: Correspondence (including Gerstmeyer)

Mentioned Localities:

Buea

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Staatssekretär des Reichs-Kolonialamts, Gerstmeyer

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Glauning

Hans Franz Ludwig Heinrich Wilhelm Glauning (1868-1908) Q1579831

Two folders:

(a) MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Glauning (Ordner 1)

(b) MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Glauning (Ordner 2)

Number of documents: (a) 120 (foliated); (b) 135 (foliated)

Production period: (a) 1895-1900 [“D.O.A.”]; (b) 1900-1908 [“Kamerun”]

Content includes: Correspondence (including sent by Klein, Bastian, Luschan, Hauptzollamt), Shipment Reports, Receipts (including Homann), Shipment Lists, Description Lists, Lists of Duplicates, Supplies and Equipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 889 [pp. 43-46b] / Nssakpe in Kamerun / 24.07.1901

Mammals

Invertebrates

J.N. 1417 [pp. 38a; 70-81b] / Kamerun / 18.12.1902

Invertebrates **K II 12, L 90**

J.N. 516 [pp. 82-89b; 92-94b] / Adamaua – N. O. Kamerun / 13.04.1904

Mammals **A 23.04**

Invertebrates **H 160, K II 46, G 180, K IV 25**

J.N. 1100 [pp. 99-109b] / Yola-Tsadsee Expedition - Duala / 13.08.1904

Mammals **A 58.04**

Invertebrates **K IV 47, N 150, L 222, G 202**

J.N. 1382 [pp. 110-120b] / Kamerun / 28.10.1904

Invertebrates **G 220, L 232, K I 253, K IV 68, K II 60, H 180**

J.N. 832 [pp. 98b; 127b; 132-143b] / Bezirk Bamenda (Nord-Kamerun) / 29.11.1906

Mammals **A 98.06**

Invertebrates **F 625, L 336, K I 349, K IV 155, H 268, K II 100**

J.N. 1548 [pp. 145b; 147-148b/ Bamenda Kamerun / 15.08.1906

Mammals **A 107.07**

J.N. 3/08 [pp. 153-163b] / Bamenda (Kamerun) / 10.02.1908

Mammals **A 12.08, A 161.07**

Birds

Reptiles

Invertebrates **H 335, L 413, E 253, G 434**

Mentioned Localities:

Adamaua – N. O. Kamerun

Bamenda Kamerun

Bezirk Bamenda (Nord-Kamerun)

Duala

Jola-Tsadsee-Grenzexpedition

Kilwa

Madabado-Gebirge

nordwestliches Kamerun

Nssakpe

Ober-Guinea

Station Bamenda

Station Nssakpe, Kamerun

Udjidji

Wilhelmsthal
Yola-Tsadsee Expedition - Duala

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Klein, Mineral. Petrogr. Sammlung und mineral. Petrogr. Institut, Bastian, Luschan, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Woermann

Excerpt:

Matschie's annotation on shipment report J.N. 889 (24.07.1901), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Glauning, p. 46b

[handwritten Matschie:]

Die Sendung ist schon deshalb werthvoll weil aus Nordwest-Kamerun kein einziges
Säugethier bisher bekannt war. (...) Bemerkenswerth ist der durch diese
Sendung erbrachte Nachweis dafür dass das nordwestliche Kamerun in mancher Hinsicht
mehr mit Ober-Guinea als mit dem südlich von Victoria gelegenen Gebieten übereinstimmt.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Guillemain

Constantin Guillemain (1873-1914) Q124563875

Number of documents: 1-30 (foliated)

Production period: 1905-1909

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Receipts (including Homann), Supplies and Equipment Lists, Lists of Duplicates

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1644 [pp. 10-31; 33-36] / Kamerun / 11.09.1907

Mammals

Birds **B 463**

Reptiles **C 276**

Fish **D 2402**

Invertebrates **F 709, J 170, M 319, G 384, L 382, K I 402, H 311, K II 123, E 310**

Mentioned Localities:

Bota

Kamerun

Mbam

Victoria

von Ga am Mbam in Kamerun

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Haberer, K. A.

Karl Albert Haberer (1864-1941) Q115265998

Number of documents: 65-94 (only Kamerun, foliated, inconsistently)

Production period: 1906-1913

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Shipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 416 [pp. 9; 20] / Kribi / 09.03.1907

Mammals **A 08.07**

J.N. 1362 [pp. 10-11] / Lolodorf / 10.07.1907

Birds **B 444**

J.N. 1478 [pp. 12-13; 19-20] / Lolodorf / 02.08.1907

Mammals **A 61.07**

J.N. 314 [p. 20] verbunden mit 2993/07 1362/07 / Lolodorf / 02.09.1907

Mammals **A 178.07**

J.N. 314 [p. 20] verbunden mit 2993/07 1362/07 / Lolodorf / 11.10.1907

Mammals **A 149.07**

J.N. 314 [p. 20] verbunden mit 2993/07 1362/07 / Lolodorf / 06.12.1907

Mammals **A 179.07**

J.N. 314 [p. 21] verbunden mit 2993/07 1362/07 / Lolodorf / 03.01.1908

Mammals **A 66.08**

J.N. 314 [p. 21] verbunden mit 2993/07 1362/07 / Lolodorf / 24.02.1908

Mammals **A 67.08**

J.N. 314 [p. 22] verbunden mit 2993/07 1362/07 / 05.05.1908

Mammals **A 68.08**

Mentioned Localities:

Duala-Kamerun

Jaunde

Kribi

Lolodorf

N'Yrung Gebiet

Olama

Yaunde, Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Waldeyer, Anatomische Anstalt Berlin

Excerpt:

**MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Haberer, Shipment Report J.N. 416 (09.03.1907),
Matschie's annotation, p. 9**

[handwritten Matschie:]

[...] Die genauere Durcharbeitung dieser kleinen Sendung wird lehren, dass sie sehr interessant ist. Ich vermute darin mehrere neue Arten oder vielmehr geographische Formen. Wir müssen Herrn Professor Dr. Haberer in Yaunde, Kamerun sehr dankbar sein für diese seltenen Kleinsäuger. Namentlich sind die Spitzmäuse ausserordentlich willkommen und das Auffinden einer Rennmaus in Kamerun ist wichtig für die Kenntnis der Verbreitung der afrikanischen Steppentiere.

Eingetragen unter No. A 8.07

Berlin 13.IV.07

Matschie

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Heim, W.

Number of documents: 1-44 (foliated)

Production period: 1899-1904

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Supplies and Equipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 335 [p. 3] / Kamerun / 17.03.1900

Mammals **11968**

J.N. 432 [p. 24] / Kamerun / 09.04.1903

Mammals **A 6.03**

Reptiles **C 97**

Invertebrates **F 292, N 61**

J.N. 513 [pp. 26-34] / mittleres Sanagagebiet (Kamerun) 25.04.1903

Mentioned Localities:

Bomana, Station b. Bibindi Kamerun

Halimba-Edea

Longji

Kamerun

mittleres Sanagagebiet (Kamerun)

Pongo-Songo

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Carnap-Quernheimb, Westafrikanische Pflanzungsgesellschaft Bipindi, Besser, Conrau, Zenker, Puttkamer, Kolonialausstellung Karlsruhe, Randad & Stein, Longji, Umlauff

Excerpt:

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Heim, Annotation Matschie (19.03.1900), p. 3

[handwritten Matschie:]

[...] Es ist der Schädel eines weiblichen Elefanten aus Kamerun. Wir besitzen keinen derartigen Schädel. Da der Elefant von Kamerun sicher einer noch nicht beschriebenen Abart angehört, so ist der Ankauf sehr zu wünschen. Ich schlage vor, Herrn Heim die Preisforderung zu überlassen. 60 Mark ist der Elefant ohne Zahn werth.

19. III. 1900 Matschie

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Heim, Annotation Matschie (27.03.1900), p. 6

[handwritten Matschie:]

[...] Bei Umlauff, dem theuersten Naturalienhändler, kostet ein derartiger Schädel höchstens 100 Mark.

27.III.1900 Matschie

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Heim, Annotation Matschie (09.06.1900), p. 9

[handwritten Matschie:]

Mammalia 11968

Ich bitte Herrn Heim nach dem genauen Fundort und der Art der Erlangung / selbst geschossen oder von **Eingeborenen** erhalten? / zu fragen.

9. IV.1900 Matschie

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Heims, Ernst

Ernst Heims (1886–1922) Q37880492

Number of documents: 1-8 (foliated)

Production period: 1907-1913

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1149 [pp. 3-6] / Sanaga und Longji Südkamerun / 04.07.1907

Mammals A **54.07**

Reptiles C **274**

Invertebrates N **315**

Mentioned Localities:

Bakonigebirge

Duala

Manengolege

Mbamfluß

Nyanga

Sanaga und Longji Südkamerun

Sanaga

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Hintz. E.

Eugen Hintz (1886-1932) Q28600665

Number of documents: 7-37 (foliated, refering to „Kamerun“: 7-37)

Production period: 1901-1918

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Description Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 137 [pp. 34-62] / Kamerun / 31.01.1911

Mammals A **205.10**

Reptiles C **469**

Fish D **2495**

Invertebrates T **190**, E **523-525**, M **491**, G **715**, J **320**, F **1155**, Q **1538-1542**, N **677-681**, K **499**, K II **219**

Mentioned Localities:

Kamerunberge

Kamerun-Gebirge

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Mecklenburg

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Hösemann, Dr.

Paul Alfred Hösemann (1868-1922) Q64830870

Number of documents: 1-75 (foliated)

Production period: 1897-1907

Content includes: Correspondence (including sent by Fanny Scholz), Shipment Reports, Receipts (including Homann), Map

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1010 [pp. 2-6] / Deutschostafrika Udjiji / 21.09.1897

Invertebrates

J.N. 455 [pp. 12-28] / Udziji -Ostafrika / 25.04.1898

Mammals

Invertebrates

J.N. 974 [pp. 32-37] / Deutsch-Ost-Afrika / 17.08.1898

Mammals

Invertebrates

J.N. 1132 [pp. 42-46] / Südkamerun-Grenz-Expedition / 16.10.1901

Mammals

Invertebrates

J.N. 597 [pp. 49; 51-55] / Südkamerun – Jengwe u. Umgegend / 25.09.1902

Mammals

Invertebrates

J.N. 1238 [pp. 56-63] / Kamerun / 12.11.1902

Mammals **A 25.02**

Invertebrates **L 83, H 78, K II 10**

Mammals **A 22.03**

J.N. 1069 [pp. 78-93] / Kribi – Kamerun / 04.08.1904

Invertebrates **H 168, K I 242, G 198, L 223**

J.N. 70 [pp. 96-97] / Daressalam (Dt. Ostafrika) / 12.02.1907

Invertebrates **H 283**

***Mentioned Localities:* Duala, Kamerun**

Kamerun

Kirambo am Kivu

Kribi

Ngoko Station

Südkamerun – Jengwe u. Umgegend

Südkamerun-Grenz-Expedition

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Deutsche Pondoland Gesellschaft, von Stein zu Lausnitz, Schulz, Kaiserliches Gouvernement von Deutsch-Ostafrika Medizinalreferat, Kaiserlicher Gouverneur von Deutsch-Ostafrika, Hösemann

Excerpt:

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Hösemann, Report Matschie (08.05.1903), p. 73
[handwritten Matschie:]

[...] Ich kann mich nicht entsinnen, ob Herr Dr. Hösemann diesen Affen unserem Museum schenken wollte oder ob er ihn nur zeigen wollte. Ich bitte deswegen bei Herrn Dr. Hösemann anzuhören, dessen Adresse in dem Oberkommando der Schutztruppen zu erfragen ist. Das Stück besitzt einen hohen Wert für das Museum und für die Wissenschaft, namentlich wenn Herr Dr. Hösemann uns gütigst den genauen Fundort und das Datum der Erlegung mitteilt.

Matschie
8.V.03

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Houy, R.

Reinhard Houy (1881-1913) Q114316067

Number of documents: 1-32 (foliated)

Production period: 1911-1915

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Lists, Lists of Duplicates

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

A 345.11 [pp. 2-9] / Sammlung der Grenzexpedition Logone-Pama / 04.03.1913

Mentioned Localities:

Grenzexpedition Logone-Pama

Süd Usagara

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Institut für Schiffs- und Tropen- Krankheiten Hamburg, Hans Meyer, Bartsch, Kaiserlicher Regierungsarzt Neu-Kamerun, Senkenberg'sches Museum Frankfurt, zur Stassen

Excerpt:

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Houy, R., p. 26,

[handwritten unknown:]

[...] Die zoologische Ausbeute der bevorstehenden Reise des Herrn Dr. Houy wird zwischen dem Frankfurter und dem Berliner Museum in der Weise geteilt, daß von jeder Teilgruppe das eine Museum die erste, das andere die zweite Auswahl hat, danach fällt von jeder Tiergruppe das erste, dritte, fünfte etc. Exemplar dem einen Museum zu, das 2. 4. 6. etc. dem anderen. Wie das Recht der ersten Auswahl im speciellen [sic] verteilt werden soll wird zwischen den Herren Prof Brauer und

Prof. zur Strassen vereinbart werden. Die Verteilung soll dem Geldwerte der von beiden Museen geleisteten Beiträge zu den Kosten der Reise entsprechen. Für diese Berechnung kommen die für einlaufende Sendungen zu zahlende Frachtkosten nicht in Betracht, diese werden vielmehr zwischen den beiden Museen verrechnet. Schon jetzt wird festgelegt, daß das Frankfurter Museum in

Säugetieren und Vögeln die erste Auswahl hat.

Auszug aus dem Vertrag zw. Herrn Dr. Houy und dem Senkenbergischen Museum.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Immel

Number of documents: 6 (foliated)

Production period: 1911-1914

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 696 D. [pp. 3-5; 8-9] / Duala, Kamerun / 25.06.1914

Mammals A **93.14**

Mentioned Localities:

12 Marschstunden von Tibeti nach Ngaundere zu Banduki
bei Gabun

Duala, Kamerun

Ntem (Banjo-Bank)

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Jacob, G.

Oswald Rudolf Johannes Gerhard Jacob (1878-1914) Q64590473

Number of documents: 1-118 (foliated)

Production period: 1903-1922

Content includes: Correspondence (including Randad & Stein), Shipment Reports (including shipment related to a type-specimen), Receipts (including Pagenstecher Hamburg, Woermann, Homann), Supplies and Equipment Lists, Map, Shipment related to type-material

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 260 [pp. 12;14; 19-31] / Lolomündung, S-Kam / 09.06.1905

Mammals **A 28.05** (Shipment related to type-material, see Appendix II Assessment)

Reptiles

Invertebrates **M 217, F 530, J 117, K I 278, K IV 87**

J.N. 1601 [pp. 46-53] / Kamerun / 23.08.1907

Birds

Reptiles **C 277**

Fish **D 2469**

Invertebrates **Q 713-717, G 391**

J.N. 541 [p. 62] / Kamerun / 06.04.1908

Mammals **A 103.07**

J.N. 336 [pp. 11; 15-18; 87] / Lolomündung, Kamerun / 24.03.1905

Mammals

Mentioned Localities:

Bakoko

Bipindi

Ebolovo

Jaunde

Kamerun

Kongo

Kribi

Lobo

Lokundje

Lolodorf

Lolomündung, Süd-Kamerun

Njongufer

Sagmelima

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Tippelskirch, Homann, Randad & Stein – Longji, Bremer Westafrika – Gesellschaft, Minister der geistlichen, Unterrichts- und Medizinal- Angelegenheiten, Firma Dingeldey & Werres, Zenker, Bates, Gleim, Langheld, Hagenbeck, Waldow, Leutnant John, Adler Apotheke

Excerpts:

**MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Jacob, G., Jacob to Möbius on J.N. 1310 (01.10.1903),
p. 10.**

[handwritten Jacob:]

Berlin, 1.10.03
J.N. 1310

Ich verpflichte mich hierdurch, [inserted: für] die mir vom zoologischen Museum überlassenen Sammelgeräte Tiere u. Präparate im gleichen Werte zu liefern.

Jacob

Leutnant

[handwritten Möbius:]

Berlin, den 2. Oktober 1903

Zu den Akten

Der Direktor

Möbius

**MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Jacob, G., Shipment Report J.N. 260 (09.06.1905),
Matschie's annotation, p. 27**

[handwritten Matschie:]

Die Sendung, soweit sie nun dem Museum gehört, umfasst 23 Arten. Die Felle sind vorzüglich conserviert, die meisten Schädel im guten Zustande. Die Sammlung ist schon deshalb sehr willkommen, weil sie aus dem südöstlichen Teil von Kamerun und insbesondere aus den zum Kongo abwässernden Ländern des Schutzgebietes stammt. Ihr besonderer wissenschaftlicher Wert beruht aber darauf, dass in ihr mehrere interessante Arten und sehr schwer zu erhaltende Alterstufen von bekannten Formen vertreten sind.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Keilhack, Dr. L

Ludwig Keilhack (1884-1914/15) Q21395319

Number of documents: 1-86 (foliated)

Production period: 1908-1915

Content includes: Correspondence (including Gerstmeyer, Staatssekretär des Reichs-Kolonialamts, Haber), Shipment Reports, Receipts (including Matthias Rohde), Photographs

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 604 D [pp. 101-112] / Lome (Togo) 13.06.1914

Mammals **A 84.14**

Reptiles **C 692**

Invertebrates **H 711, K 902, L 897, F 1582, G 1930**

Mentioned Localities:

Duala

Loma

Lome

Schutzgebieten Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Königliche Biologische Anstalt auf Helgoland, Müller, Bullemer, Thienemann, Laboratoire de Zoologie der Universität Grenoble, Léger, Rühe, Dt. Landeserziehungsheim Haubinda, Steinemann, Zoologische Anstalt der Universität Basel, Reichskolonialamt, Staatssekretär des Reichs-Kolonialamts, Haber

Excerpt:

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Keilhack, Shipment Report on J.N. 604 D (13.06.1914), Brauer's annotation, p. 109

[handwritten, Brauer:]

Wie das Reich-Kolonialamt jetzt mitteilt, gehört die Sammlung von Dr. Keilhack dem Reich. Es kann erst später bestimmt werden, welcher Teil dem Museum zufällt. Bis dahin ist die Sammlung für Dr. Keilhack aufzubewahren und vor Schäden zu schützen.

Der Direktor

Brauer

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Keilhack, Staatssekretär des Reichskolonialamts to Brauer, J.N. 7728 D (15.04.1915), p. 124

[typed, Haber:]

[...] Aus den Schutzgebieten Kamerun ist ein Bericht hierher gelangt, dass der Sachzuständige für Fischerei, Dr. Keilhack, in den Kämpfen um Duala gefallen ist.

Die Bearbeitung des von ihm in Togo gesammelten zoologischen Materials stelle ich daher dem Königlichen Museum ergebenst anheim und wäre für Mitteilung der Untersuchungsergebnisse sobald diese vorliegen, dankbar. Gegebenenfalls vorhandene Vogelstücke bitte ich zur diesseitigen Verfügung zu halten.

Im Auftrage

Haber

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Knobloch

Richard Alexander Edwin Hermann von Knobloch (1868-1924) Q64947383

Number of documents: 1-13 (foliated)

Production period: 1903

Content includes: Correspondence (including Fricke), Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1499 [pp. 2-11] / Kamerun / 16.11.1903

Mammals

Invertebrates **G 147, H 135, K II 34, K IV 4, N 96, K I 177, F 358, J 77, L 159**

Mentioned Localities:

Duala, Kamerun

Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Fricke

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Koch, C.W.H.

Number of documents: 1-10 (foliated)

Production period: 1914-1933

Content includes: Correspondence (including R. Vogtländer Verlag, Pohle), Receipts

Mentioned Localities:

am Weg Jukaduma-Assobam

Bimba/Baturi

Madumflüsschen – Nebenfluss vom Bumba

Molundu

Südkamerun bei Besam (südl. Assobam)

Südkamerun

zwischen Bumba und Ndjuifluss

zwischen Jukaduma und Assobam

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

[Book] *Im toten Busch, Kameruner Erzählungen von Carl W. H. Koch*, R. Vogtländer Verlag Leipzig

Excerpt:

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Koch, C. W. H., Koch to Pohle, Tgb. Nr. 819/32 (06.12.1932), p. 14

[p.14:] [handwritten Koch:]

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Mit Bezug auf unsere heutige fernen mündliche Unterredung bestätige ich Ihnen, dass ich mit dem Preis von RM. 100,- (Einhundert) für Gorillaschädel und Skelett und Schimpansenschädel einverstanden bin. Der junge Gorilla - den ich für einen Tschego hielt - wurde in Südkamerun bei Besam (südl. Assobam) erlegt, der Schimpanse am Weg Jukaduma-Assobam, in der Gabel zwischen Bumba und Ndjuifluss, beide Anfang 1914. Die Kolobus-Affen wurden zwischen Bumba und Ndjuifluss geschossen, das Pinselohrschwein am Madumflüsschen – Nebenfluss vom Bumba in seinem West-Ostlauf – zwischen Judakuma und Assobam. Ich danke Ihnen für Ihre Bemühungen und bitte um gefl. Zusendung des erwähnten Betrages an meine obenstehende Anschrift.

Was meinen Vortrag anbelangt, so bitte ich ihn wie folgt zu benennen: "**Von Zwergen, Menschenaffen und anderen Tieren in unsrer Kolonie Kamerun.**" Damit hat er dann eine gewisse propagandistische Wirkung für den Wieder-Erwerb afrikanischen Kolonialraums. –

Mit verbindlichen Grüßen

Ihr sehr ergebener!

Carl W. H. Koch

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Konrad, E.

Number of documents: 1-3 (foliated)

Production period: 1912

Content includes: Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 115 [pp. 1-7] / Süd-Kamerun (Lolodorf) / 24.01.1912

Invertebrates **E 590**, **F 1262**, **L 735**

Mentioned Localities:

Süd-Kamerun (Lolodorf)

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Krücke

Arthur Krücke Q48556060

Number of documents: 1-9 (foliated)

Production period: 1907-1912

Content includes: Correspondence (including Herbst), Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1332 [pp. 2-3] / Duala / 12.07.1907

Mammals **A 35.07**

J.N. 310 [p. 6] / Edea Kamerun / 18.03.1913

Mammals **A 348.11**

J.N. 970 [p. 8] / Edea Kamerun / 20.08.1912

Reptiles **C 562**

Fish **2533**

Mentioned Localities:

Dimandi

Duala

Edea

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Woermann, Scheunemann, Homann, Herbst

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Laasch

Gustav Adolf Wilhelm Laasch (1873-) Q64945913

Number of documents: 1-6 (foliated)

Production period: 1901

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1109 [pp. 2; 4-7] / Militärstation Ebólova in Kamerun / 11.10.1901

Mammals

Invertebrates

Mentioned Localities:

Militärstation Èbolova

Süd-Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Luschan

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Langheld, Fritz [and Wilhelm]

Fritz Langheld (?-?) Q56448460

Wilhelm Langheld (1867-1917) Q2573896

Number of documents: 1-129 (foliated)

Production period: 1892-1909

Content includes: Correspondence (including Rolle, Ankermann), Shipment Reports, Receipts (including Homann), Supplies and Equipment Lists, Lists of Duplicates

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1188 [p. 2] / Bukoba / 13.12.1892

Mammals **A. 5241**

Reptiles **C. 3712**

J.N. 1117.95 [pp. 6-11] / Victoria Nyansa Muansa / 30.05.1895

Mammals

J.N. 779 [pp. 35-40; 44] / in der Nähe von Outyo, südwestl. V. d. Etosha Salzpfanne, Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika / 21.06.1898

Mammals

Reptiles

Invertebrates

J.N. 1069 [pp. 51; 56-60; 67-70] / Bagamoyo / 23.09.1900

Mammals

Invertebrates

J.N. 757 [pp. 96-104] / Deutsch Ostafrika Mohorro / 25.06.1901

Mammals

Invertebrates

J.N. 1387 [pp. 54; 107-114; 120] / Dtsch-Ostafrika / 11.12.1902

Mammals **A 18.03**

Reptiles **C 99**

Fish **D 2329**

Invertebrates **K I 141, F 265, G 122**

J.N. 1652 [pp. 145-147; 116; 121-126] / Dtsch-Ostafrika / 20.01.1903

Invertebrates **G 157, L 169, K II 35, H 133, N 101, K I 184, K IV 9**

J.N. 1610 [pp. 136-138; 141-144] / Edea-Kamerun / 04.12.1903

Fish

Invertebrates

J.N. 1086 [pp. 155; 158-168; 181; 200-201] / (Kamerun) Hinterlande Garua / 08.10.1905

Mammals **A 76.05**

Reptiles **C 206**

Fish **D 2369**

Invertebrates **K I 293, M 216, K IV 103**

Mammals **A 12.06** / 04.04.1906

J.N. 1140 [pp. 10; 207] / 29.10.1909

Mammals **A 84.09**

Mammals **A 101.09**

Mentioned Localities:

Bagamoyo

Muansa

Bubandjidda nach Garua

Njaung

Bukoba

Old Calabar

Deutsch-Südwestafrika

Ostafrika

Edea

Outyo südwestl. v. d. Etosha Salzpfanne, Deutsch-Süd-West-Afrika

Edea am Sanaga

Soppo b. Buea

Hinterlande Garua

Tabora

Kisaki

Mohorro

Msalala

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

R.P.D. Kanzler, Bethe, Kant, Woermann, Naturhistorisches Institut von Hermann Rolle, Hoesemann, Graf Stillfrich[?], Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Ankermann, Kolonialblatt, Expedition Stein, Scheunemann, Paschen, Westafrikanische Pflanzungsgesellschaft Victoria, Umlauff

Excerpts:

**MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Langheld, Matschie's annotation, J.N. 1284
(03.09.1903), p. 133**

[p.133:] [handwritten Matschie:]

Ich empfehle die Bewilligung einer Ausrüstung da wir von Herrn Langheld trotz der von ihm beanspruchten Ersetzung von Unkosten doch immerhin sehr vorteilhaft eine grössere Zahl von z.T. sehr seltenen Sachen erhalten haben.

Edea am Sanaga ist ein sehr empfehlenswerter Sammelort. Die wenigen von dort stammenden Säuger und Vögel unseres Museums gehören durchweg zu ausserordentlich begehrten Arten.

29.IX.03 Matschie

**MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Langheld, W. Langheld to Matschie, J.N. 1120
(25.10.1909), p. 199**

[p.199:] [handwritten Langheld:]

Lieber Herr Professor!

Wie Sie sich vielleicht erinnern werden, sind von mir noch im Museum drei Elefantenschädel, zwei Schweineschädel, ein Elefantenschwanz, fünf bis sechs Flusspferdschädel. Ich bin jetzt endlich nach meinen langen Irrfahrten dazu gekommen, mir ein eigenes Heim zu gründen, und würde gerne etwas davon zur Ausschmückung der Wohnung verwenden. Ich weiss nun nicht, ob Sie auf einen oder anderen der Gegenstände besonderen Wert legen, in welchem Falle ich gerne bereit wäre, ihn auszutauschen oder auf andere Weise dem Museum zu überlassen. Vielleicht kann ich Sie einmal aufsuchen und wäre Ihnen dankbar, wenn Sie mir Zeit und Stunde eines Zusammentreffens angeben wollten.

Mit herzlichem Gruss auch von meiner Frau bin ich

Ihr ganz ergebenster

W. Langheld

Major a. D.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Mack, E.

Erich Mack (1882-1919) Q115218024

Number of documents: 1-8 (foliated)

Production period: 1911-1914

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

Mammals A 44.14

Mentioned Localities:

Lagone-Gebiet

Mamfe

via Duala-Mundeck-Mundame

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Sjöstedt, Kriegerowski, Strümpell

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Mansfeld

Alfred Mansfeld (1870-1932) Q48556046

Number of documents: 1-83 (foliated)

Production period: 1904-1930

Content includes: Correspondence (including Ankermann, Luschan, Grealner), Receipts (including Homann), Supplies and Equipment Lists, Photographies

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 952 [pp. 9-19; 32-35] / Buea-Kamerun /
13.07.1904

Mammals

Reptiles

Birds

Invertebrates **K IV 40, N 149, L 217**

J.N. 1132 [pp. 20-32; 36] / Buea in Kamerun /
24.08.1904

Mammals

Birds

Reptiles

Invertebrates **N 151, K IV 48, G 204**

J.N. 476 [pp. 46; 48-56] / Ossidinge-Kamerun /
20.04.1905

Invertebrates **L 255, K II 67, K I 272, K IV 79**

J.N. 848 [pp. 57-69; 71] / Ossidinge (Kamerun) /
01.08.1905

Mammals

Birds

Reptiles

Fish

Invertebrates **F 527, J 116, G 265, H 216, K IV 91, L 269, M 206, K I 295**

J.N. 1278 [pp. 77-78] / Ossidinge / 21.12.1905

Mammals

J.N. 848 [pp. 79-82; 85-87] / Ossidinge (Kamerun) /
04.01.1906

Invertebrates **G 284, K I 307**

Mentioned Localities:

Buea

Evangelische Missionsstation Tanga

Nordkamerun

Ossidinge

Westafrika

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Ankermann, Luschan, Deutsches Ausland-Institut, Museum und Institut zur Kunde des Auslandsdeutschstums und zur Förderung deutscher Interessen im Ausland

Excerpt:

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Mansfeld, Report Matschie, J.N. 1278, p. 78

[p.78:] [handwritten Matschie:]

Herr Dr. Mansfeld, dem unser Museum schon viele sehr erwünschte Gegenstände verdankt, hat auch durch diese Sammlung wieder die Kenntnis der Säugetierwelt von Nordkamerun erheblich vermehrt. Unter den 25 Gorilla-Schädeln und den 10 Affenschädeln sind sehr interessante Stücke, die für die Aufklärung der schwierigen Verbreitungsfragen bei den über westafrikanische Menschenaffen wesentlich beitragen können. Die in Alkohol conservierten Halbaffen, Fledermäuse und Nager

sind sehr gut erhalten, für das Museum brauchbar und erwünscht. Es befinden sich darunter einige Blattnasen-Fledermäuse und der deutschen Hausratte ähnliche Tiere, die noch genauer untersucht werden müssen, weil sie von allen für Westafrika beschriebenen Arten abzuweichen scheinen.

22. III. 06 Matschie

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Marwitz, v. d.

Lothar von der Marwitz (?-?) Q56449360

Number of documents: 1-70 (foliated)

Production period: 1895-1913

Content includes: Correspondence (including Tippelskirch, Bastian, Keilmann[?]), Shipment Reports, Supplies and Equipment Lists, Photos, Reference to Human Remains (pp. 88-91)

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 710 [pp. 47-68] / Süd-Kamerun / 25.06.1910

Mammals **A 48.10**

Birds **B 655**

Reptiles **C 437**

Fish **D 2481**

Invertebrates **Q 1360-1361, E 473, F 1067, M 447, G 648, J 288, K 642, L 604, H 466, K II 203**

J.N. 396 [pp. 88-91] / Molundu / 18.04.1913

Mammals **A 97.13** Human Remains

J.N. 1189 [pp. 76-77; 79-90]/ Kamerun / 18.10.1913

Reptiles

Invertebrates **E 717, Q 2467, G 901, L 866, K 874, H 648, F 1574**

Mentioned Localities:

Masaugu

Molundu

Pangani-Fälle

Station Molundu

Süd-Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Tippelskirch & Co, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Bastian, Wiedenmann, Matthias Rohde, Keilmann, Richter & Co, Hydro-therapeutische Anstalt, Krause, Wahunke

Excerpt:

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Marwitz, Report, J.N. 1189 (21.10.1913), p. 88

[handwritten Brauer:]

[...] Dr. Krause gefragt, ob er das Gift im Knochen von Menschen untersuchen will.

A. Brauer 22/XI.13

[handwritten Brauer:] Nach telephonischer Mitteilung bittet Dr. Krause ihm den Knochen mit Gift zuzusenden.

[handwritten Brauer:]

Der Knochen (Abt. Prof. Matschie) ist für Herrn Dr. Krause in die hydro-therapeutische Anstalt Ziegelstr. 18/19 abzugeben und von dort andere Objekte (Termitenbauten-Stücke), die

Dr. Krause unserem Museum schenkt, mitzunehmen.

A. Brauer 29/XI.13.

[handwritten Matschie:]

Die Knochen mit dem Giftbehälter sind abzugeben.

Mtsch. 9.XII.13

[handwritten Wahunke:]

Die Knochen sind überbracht, die Termitenbauten-Stücke in Empfang genommen.

Wahunke 1/12.12

[handwritten Brauer:]

Die Menschenschädel und Knochen sind an das Mus. f. Völkerkunde zu senden

Dieses ist benachrichtigt.

A. Brauer 4/12.13

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Milbrat

Georg Milbrat (1884-1914) Q64945801

Number of documents: 1-3 (foliated)

Production period: 1913-1914

Content includes: Correspondence

Mentioned Localities:

Lere

Lere-See

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Monke

H. Monke (?-?) Q115240730

Number of documents: 1-9 (foliated)

Production period: 1905-1906

Content includes: Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1093 [pp. 2-12; 14] / Kamerun / 11.10.1905

Reptiles **C 206**

Fish

Invertebrates **F 554, K IV 102, L 270, M 223**

J.N. 1237 [p. 13] / Bassar, Togo / 08.12.1905

Mammals **A 65.05**

Mentioned Localities:

Bassar, Togo

Bassari, Togo

Kamerun

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Müller

Franz Ludwig Wilhelm Müller (1850-1921) Q2574258

Number of documents: 1-7 (foliated, inconsistently)

Production period: 1912

Content includes: Correspondence (including Metzger)

Mentioned Localities:

Togo

Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Wildschutzkommision für Kamerun und Togo, Schulte, Langheld, Oerzten, Hagen

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Naumann

Number of documents: 1-47 (foliated)

Production period: 1910-1924

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Receipts (including Homann), Description Lists with local names, Lists of Duplicates

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 82 [pp. 5-11] / Bamenda (Kamerun) / 15.01.1912

Reptiles **C 521**

Fish **D 2521**

Invertebrates **O 247, F 1259, G 762, L 734, K 745**

J.N. 383 D [pp. 19-29] / Neu-Kamerun / 07.04.1914

Mammals **A 8.14**

Reptiles **C 684**

Fish **D 2572**

Invertebrates **E 750, F 1570, M 741, L 891, K 895, H 707, G 1015**

J.N. 452 D [p. 37] / Uam Bossum, Kui-Gore / 30.04.1914

Mammals **A 33.13**

J.N. 458 D [pp. 38-45; 47-48] / Südkamerun Süd-Kamerun / 30.04.1914

Invertebrates **E 749, M 746, K 905, L 900, G 1018, H 708, F 1562**

Mentioned Localities:

Bamenda

Bole Nbfl. Des Uam

Buala

Buar

Duala

Dume

Neu-Kamerun

Ost-Kamerun

Südkamerun Süd-Kamerun

Uam Bossum, Kui-Gore

Urwald-Südkameruns

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Woermann, Baja und Kaja, Homann

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Nick, Rudolf

Number of documents: 1

Production period: 1914

Content includes: Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 388 D [p. 2] / Kamerun / 15.04.1914

Mammals A **14.14**

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Noehring, Bernhard

Number of documents: 1

Production period: 1909

Content includes: Shipment Report

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 921 / Ost-Kamerun / 04.09.1909

Invertebrates **F 940, K 564**

Mentioned Localities:

Bezirk Dume

in der Nähe in Nyassi im Umland

Ost-Kamerun

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Nolte

Hermann Nolte (1869-1902) Q48560064

Number of documents: 1-7 (foliated)

Production period: 1900-1901

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment with Type-Specimen.

[**Shipment A 17.00 in A-Catalogue:** 1900.07.28, Nolte, “Yoke, Kamerun”, 1 item “Schädel von Hyaena.” Refers to ZMB_Mam_082552, described as *Hyaena (Crocotta) noltei* (Matschie 1900b), current valid name: *Crocuta crocuta* (Erxleben, 1777), see Appendix II. Assessment]

Mentioned Localities:

Yoko, Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Hofmann, Liebert, Schillings, Weber Hyaman

Excerpt:

Matschie's annotations (27.06.1900) on document with glued postcard from Nolte to Matschie (15.06.1900), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Nolte, p. 7

[handwritten Matschie:]

Ich habe den Schädel der neuen Kamerun-Hyaene, welche Herr Oberleutnant Nolte mir geliehen hatte, gegen einen Hyaenen-Schädel vom Kilima Ndjaro (Lent coll.) No. 7593 eingetauscht und unter dieser Nummer eingetragen. Herr Nolte müssen wir wohl für den Tausch danken.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Oertzen, J. v.

Jasper Martin Otto von Oertzen (1880-1948) Q64946451

Number of documents: 1-63 (foliated)

Production period: 1903-1937

Content includes: Correspondence (including Boze), Receipts (including Homann), Supplies and Equipment Lists, Shipments related to type-material.

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1159 [pp. 22-26] / Tinto Mundame Duala Basho? / 08.10.1905

Mammals A 60.05 shipments related to a Type-specimen, see mentions to "A 60.05I" and "A 60.05II," in Appendix II. Assessment.

Mammals A 23.14

[Shipment A 165.10 in A-Catalogue: "[9 items], Dikoa, Hinterland von Kamerun, 26.III.10, von Oertzen und Umlauff [Dikoa, Cameroon hinterland, 26.III.10, from Oertzen and Umlauff]" Refers to ZMB_Mam_39927, 39929, 39930, 39931, 65796, 65797, described as *Canis (Cynalopex) pallidus oertzeni* (Matschie, 1910), current valid name: *Vulpes pallida oertzeni* (Matschie, 1910), see Appendix II. Type-Collections]

Mentioned Localities:

Afrika	Joko nach Kam
Akoafem	Kribi
Akoafim	Mundame
Amjanggebiet	Nordkamerun
Basho?	Station Yoko (Kamerun)
Buea	Tinto
Duala	über Kam nach Sangmedima
Jetsang-Gebiet	

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Woermann, O. Bock, Auswärtiges Amt, Boze, Kolonial-Abteilung des Auswärtigen Amts, Kais. Auswärtiges Amt, Oehme, Ober-Kommando der Schutztruppe, Grörich, Heinhold, Voss

Transcripts:

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Oertzen, J. v., letter Oertzen to the museum, Matschie's annotation, J.N. 1034 (23.09.1905), p. 5

[handwritten Matschie:]

[...] Die uns zugesuchten 35 Menschenaffenschädel haben, wenn man einen jeden nur mit 10 Mark im Ansatz bringt, mehr Wert als die von Herrn von Oertzen geforderte Summe.

Menschenaffen werden bald sehr selten werden, also ist die Erwerbung sehr notwendig. Aus den Äusserungen des Herrn

[p.6:] von Oertzen glaube ich übrigens entnehmen zu dürfen, dass die uns jetzt angebotene Sammlung eine Menge sehr wertvoller Gegenstände enthält und dass wir für 300 Mark, in welcher Summe auch die Transportkosten von Afrika bis Deutschland enthalten sind, ein gutes Geschäft machen.

25.IX.05 Matschie

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Oertzen, J. v. [Draft letter Möbius to Oertzen, J.N. 1159 (13.02.1905), p. 16,
[handwritten Matschie:]

ad. Brief von Oertzen de dat.

13. II. 05

zu J. No. 1159

Ich schlage vor folgendes zu antworten:

Sehr geehrter Herr!

Nehmen Sie meinen ergebensten Dank an für Ihren freundlichen Brief. Die Sammlung, die Sie in hochherziger Weise dem Museum zum Geschenk machen, bildet eine wertvolle Bereicherung der hiesigen Bestände und ist besonders wichtig, weil in ihr Arten aus dem bisher noch wenig bekannten Nordkamerun enthalten sind. Ich werde dem Kais. Auswärtigen Amt von Ihren wissenschaftlichen Bestrebungen Mitteilung machen ~~und danke Ihnen verbindlichst.~~

Ich nehme vorläufig die Gorilla-Schädel von der Schenkung aus und werde dafür sorgen, dass sie solange als Ihr Eigentum hier aufbewahrt werden, bis die von Ihnen gewünschte Elefantenbüchse Ihnen zugestellt worden ist. D-, dann sollen ~~s~~Sie Ihrem Angebot entsprechend als weiteres wertvolles Geschenk in die Sammlungen des Museums eingereiht werden.

Die von Ihnen gewünschte Ausrüstung wird in den nächsten Wochen fertig gestellt werden. Ich bitte Sie, rechtzeitig zu verfügen, wohin die Tragekisten geschickt werden sollen.

15.XI. 05 Matschie Die Ausrüstung bitte ich zu bewilligen

[handwritten Möbius:]

Hochachtungsvoll u. ergebenst

Möbius Direktor.

z.d.A.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Paschen, H.

Hans Paschen Q112760022

Number of documents: 1-69 (foliated, inconsistently)

Production period: 1904-1911

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Receipts (including Homann), Photographs

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1389 [p. 6] / Longji-Kamerun / 12.11.1904

Mammals

J.N. 893 [pp. 24-26] / Longji (Kamerun) / 28.05.1907

Invertebrates N 299, N 300

J.N. 1 [pp. 30-38] / Longi (Kamerun) / 13.01.1908

Mammals

Birds

Reptiles

Fish

Invertebrates

Mammals A 27.08 / 06.08.1908

J.N. 1000 verbunden mit J.N. 1/08, 1039/08 u. 314, 1006/09 [pp. 40-46; 49-51] / Longji (Kamerun) / 30.09.1909

Mammals

Birds

Reptiles

Mentioned Localities:

Akonolinga

Besi-Batua-Ndengdeng-Sanaga-Joko-Jaunde

Dehane am Njong

Dume

Lokundje

Malimba am Sanaga

Nyong-Klim Batanga

Rio del Rey Moko

Longji (Kamerun)

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Umlauff, Woermann, Heims, Lehmann, Kolonial-Abteilung Rostock, Tessmann

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Passarge, S.

Siegfried Passarge (1866-1958) Q105939

Number of documents: 1-10 (foliated)

Production period: 1893-1901; 1930

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Lists, Map

Mentioned Localities:

Adamaua
Benne
Benne-Gebiet
Deutsch-Süd-West-Afrika
Faro
Garua
Goa-Haussari
Jola
Ngami-Land

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Seminar für Geographie der Universität Hamburg

Excerpt:

, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Passarge, S., Report, J.N. 1481 (04.12.1899), p. 11

[handwritten Matschie:]

Von Herrn Dr. Passarge Steglitz Albrechstr. 89/90 wurden gegen

1 Fell von Felis perdalis grisea aus dem Zoolog. Garten
1 Gehörn von Cobus ellipsiprymmus

Werth für uns: 25 Mk.

Eingetauscht

6 Fellstücke von Raubthieren	Werth für uns: 35 Mark
2 Felle von Felis migripes	
1 Fell von Genetta tigrinia	
1 Fell von Tragelaphus scloousi	
1 Gehörn derselben Art	

Berlin, 4.XII. 99

Matschie

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Planer, C.

Carl Planer (fl.1880s)⁴

Number of documents: 1-5 (foliated)

Production period: 1901

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

Mammals A **65.00**

J.N. **226** [pp. 4-6] / Kamerun / 09.03.1906

Mammals A **88.05**

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Direction des Nordland-Panorama und Panorama Deutscher Kolonien

⁴ Possibly the architect designer of the Colonial Panorama in Berlin.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Planitz, v. d.

Hans Wilhelm Gustav Adolf Edler von der Planitz (1883-1917) Q64946159

Number of documents: 1-7 (foliated)

Production period: 1907-1910

Content includes: Correspondence (including Luschan), Shipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1071 [pp. 7-11] / Akoafim / 19.12.1910

Mammals **A 13.11, A 15.11**

Mentioned Localities:

Akoafim

Babau

D.S.W.A

Duala

Otavi

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Homann, Luschan, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Plehn, A. Dr.

Albert Plehn (1861-1935) Q2638569

Number of documents: 1-18 (foliated)

Production period: 1894-1896

Content includes: Correspondence (including Auswärtiges Amt Kolonial-Abteilung), Shipment Lists, Supplies and Equipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 345 [pp. 7-9; 15-16] / Kamerun / 18.04.1895

Invertebrates

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Auswärtiges Amt Kolonial-Abteilung, Zoologisches Institut Berlin, Kohlstock

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Preuß, Paul

Paul Preuss (1861-1926) Q21388687

Number of documents: 1-274 (foliated)

Production period: 1889-1924

Content includes: Correspondence (including Humbert, Bohlen, Danckelmann, Engler, Kraft), Shipment Reports, Receipts (including Homann, Kraft, Sauer & Sohn), Shipment Lists, Supplies and Equipment Lists, Shipments include Type-material

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

Buea / 16.01.1891

Mammals A 1.90 [possibly type-material, see Appendix II. Assessment]

J.N. 58 [pp. 48-55] / Kamerun / 15.01.1892

Mammals A 1.91 [possibly type-material, see Appendix II. Assessment]

Birds

J.N. 1199 [pp. 63-68] / Kamerun / 09.1892

Mammals A 1.92 [possibly type-material, see Appendix II. Assessment]

Birds

Reptiles

Invertebrates

J.N. 926 [pp. 81-82; 86-93] / Victoria-Kamerun / 05.09.1894

Mammals A 2.94

Reptiles

Invertebrates

J.N. 499 [pp. 100-111] / Kamerun / 06.06.1895

Mammals

Reptiles

Invertebrates

J.N. 110 [pp. 117-129] / Kamerun / 08.02.1897

Mammals A 2.96

Invertebrates

J.N. 678 [pp. 153-154; 158-167] / Kamerun /

09.06.1898

Mammals A 1.98

Invertebrates F 1266

J.N. 175 [fl.174-176; 179-198] / Kamerun / 10.02.1899

Mammals A 2.98

Invertebrates

J.N. 618 [pp. 216-228] / Victoria-Kamerun / 07.06.1902

Mammals A 38.02

Invertebrates K II 5

Mentioned Localities:

aus den deutschen Schutzgebieten

Barombi-Station (Kamerungebiet)

Buea

in der deutschen Kolonie

Kamerun

Kribi

Rio del Ray

Südwestafrika

Victoria, Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Humbert, Auswärtiges Amt, Zoologisches Museum Hamburg, Expedition Zintgraff, Bohlen, Afrikanische Dampfschiffs A.G. Woermann, Puttkamer, Delaroir[?], Ministerium der geistlichen Unterrichts- und Medicinal-Angelegenheiten, Engler, Direktor des Königlich botanischen Gartens und Museums, François, Kraft, Afrikraft Hamburg, Botanischer Garten Victoria, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Baumann, Klein, Baer & Stein, Besser, Bohlen, Neumann, Stuhlmann, Rolle, Westafrikanische Pflanzungs-Gesellschaft "Kamerun", Kaiserlich botanischer Garten und Versuchspflanzung in Victoria-Kamerun

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Quelle, O.

Otto Friedrich Julius Rudolf Quelle (1879-1959) Q37810296

Number of documents: 1-4 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1913-1941

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Lists, Map

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. D 1465 [p. 3] / Bassa (Bamunde-Bezirk) / 12.12.1913

Mammals A **294.13**

Mentioned Localities:

Bascho

Bassa (Bamunde-Bezirk)

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Berlin

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Ramsay, H.v.

Hans Gustav Ferdinand von Ramsay (1862-1938) Q124293

Number of documents: 1-59 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1907-1921

Content includes: Correspondence (including Bureau des Königlichen Museums für Völkerkunde, Diels, Hauthal), Shipment Reports, Shipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1828 [pp. 2-5] / Süd-Kamerun / 28.10.1907

Reptiles **C 314**

Invertebrates **L 394, K I 414, F 788, Q 799**

Mammals **A 103.24** [p. 16]

J.N. 209 D [pp. 18-44] / Neu-Kamerun zwischen Pama-Quelle und Lobaje-Fluß / 28.02.1914

Mammals **A 403.13**

Birds

Reptiles **C 676**

Invertebrates **F 1550, G 1004, E 736, H 705, K II 284, M 734, K 890, L 885**

J.N. 158 D [pp. 47-59] / Kamerun / 01.04.1921

Invertebrates **F 1908, G 1329, H 906, E 922, K 1042, L 1041**

Mentioned Localities:

Kamerun

Mohaburu

Mpondi und Lubu

Neu-Kamerun zwischen Pama-Quelle und Lobaje-Fluß

Neu-Kameruner Grenze zwischen der Pama-Quelle und Lobaje-fluss

Ngato (zwischen Station Lomie u. St. Molundu-Kamerun)

Ntibe bei Kilimatinde

Süd-Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Schillings, Meyer, Umlauff, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde Berlin, Königliches Botanisches Museum Berlin, Diels, Naumann, Roemer-Museum Hildesheim, Hauthal

Excerpt:

Ramsay to Brauer (04.04.1912), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Ramsay, H. v., p. 15

[typed, Ramsay:] Hochverehrter Herr Professor.

Wie sie wissen habe ich noch einen ausgestopften grossen Gorilla mit vollständigem Skelett. Vor einigen Tagen hat sich ein mir bekannter Herr bereit erklärt dieses Exemplar Ihrem Museum zu schenken, wenn er dafür einen Preussischen Orden (Kronenorden 4. Kl. käme[sic] in Frage) bekommen würde. Ich erlaube mir nunmehr die vertrauliche und ergebene Anfrage, ob Sie sich für diese Angelegenheit zu interessieren bereit wären und bemerke dazu, dass ich dem Geschenk des betreffenden Herrn ev. den in meinem Besitz befindlichen ausgestopften Tschego und den mir gehörigen z. Zt. dem Museum als Leihgabe übergebenen Embryo als Geschenk hinzuzufügen erlauben würde. Zu Ihrer Orientierung erwähne ich noch, dass der betreffende Herr als Rentier von seinen Zinsen lebt und, dass gegen ihn in gesellschaftlichen Beziehungen nichts einzuwenden ist.

Ihnen ein vergnügtes Osterfest wünschend bin ich in ausgezeichneter Hochachtung und mit bestem Gruss

Ihr ergebener

Ramsay

[handwritten Brauer:] Abgelehnt.

Brauer 6/4 12

z.d.A.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Reichenow, E.

Anton Reichenow (1847-1941) Q62349

Johann Eduard Reichenow (1883-1960) Q1289646

Number of documents: 1-14 (foliated, inconsistently)

Production period: 1883-1960

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Shipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 71 D [pp. 8-18] / Kamerun (Ajoshöhe) / 04.02.1920

Mammals A 22.22

Reptiles C 803

Fish D 2632

Invertebrates H 888, M 886, Ar 221

Mentioned Localities:

Kamerun (Ajoshöhe)

Mine südl. Ajoko

Ndo (Bele-Lome) nördl. Sanaga

Victoria Biubia am Kamerunfluss bei Wuri

Yoko-Ngabe-Straße

zw. Atok und Tolo

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Institut für Schiffs- und Tropenkrankheiten

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Reuter

F. Reuter Q115258131 or Franz Reuter (1881-1908). Q64945627 [?]

Documentation: 1-38 (foliated)

Produced between: 1908-1909

Content includes: Correspondence (including Bornemann, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde), Shipment Reports (including shipment related to a type-specimen)

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 612 [pp. 2-10] / nöndl. Sangmelima auf Weg nach Lomie / 06.05.1908

Mammals **A 15.08**

J.N. 378 [pp. 10-11; 14-15; 17-52] / Dumemündung Lomie / 30.06.1906

Mammals **A 39.09** (Shipment related to a type-specimen)

Reptiles **C 376**

Invertebrates **G 552, L 529, N 517, F 928, E 378**

[**Shipment A 39.09 in A-Catalogue:** 1909.07.29, Reuter, "Dume." Refers to ZMB_Mam_83869, described as *Anthropopithecus reuteri* (Matschie 1914), current valid name: *Pan troglodytes* (Blumenbach, 1775), see Appendix II. Type-Collection]

Mentioned Localities:

Dume

Dumemündung

Kribi

Lomie

nöndl. Sangmelima auf Weg nach Lomie

über Ebolova und Sangmelina nach Lomie

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Bornemann, Berghaus, Freyer, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde Berlin

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Rigggenbach, F.W.

Fritz Wilhelm Rigggenbach (1864-1944) Q112766205

Number of documents: 1-238 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1903-1923

Content includes: Correspondence (including Vorsitzender der Kommission für die landeskundliche Erforschung der Schutzgebiete Hans Meyer, Staatssekretär des Reichs-Kolonialamts Conze, Botanische Zentralstelle für die Kolonien am Königlichen Botanischen Garten und Museum, Hansen). Shipment Reports, Receipts (including Burgmüller & Söhne, Woermann, Carl Sachau, Matthias Rohde), Description Lists, Supplies and Equipment Lists, Map

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 340 [pp. 107-116] / zwischen Jabassi und Banjo (Kamerun) / 01.04.1909

Invertebrates **G 526, J 233, H 394, K 519, L 496**

J.N. 441 [pp. 105-106; 120-121; 132-134; 140-160] / Bezirk Banjo (Kamerun) / 10.08.1909

Mammals **A 58.09**

Birds **B 587**

Reptiles **C 384**

Fish **D 2454**

Invertebrates **T 159, N 512-544, Q 1267, E 382-385, F 957, M 446, G 566, J 253, K 567, L 535, H 409**

J. N.1040 [pp. 175- 200] / Kamerun / 13.11.1909

Mammals **A 95.09**

Birds **B 570, 587, 607**

Reptiles **C 405**

Fish **D 2463**

Invertebrates **N 583-586, N 595-599, T 164, Q 1319-1322, E 430, F 1008, M 489, G 602, J 119, H 431, K II 124, K 603, L 567**

Mentioned Localities:

Alhandjin-Galibu

Reiseweg von Gárua nach Ngaumdere

Babadju

Sanaga

Bamenda

Szari-Gebirge

Banjo

Thiès - Senegal

Banyo-Station

Tibati

Bare

über Jacube, den Mao Yim und Dodo nach Kontscho
zwischen Jabassi und Banjo (Kamerun)

Bezirk Banjo (Kamerun)

Bezirke Dume

Bezirk Lomie

Buea

Den-Deng-Gebiet

Dschany

Duala

Dume

Ebolova

Graslandschaften Adamas

Hinterland von Kamerun

Kamerun

Kribi

Kumobergen

Lolabe

Lomie

Manenguba-Gebirge

Mbo

Neu Guinea

Ngoko-Gebiet in Südkamerun

nördlich des Dschah

Rei-Buba

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Deutsche Niger-Bénue-Tschadsee-Expedition, Deutsche Kolonialzeitung, Edlinger, Moisel, Reichskolonialamt, Stetten, Vorsitzende der Kommission für die landeskundliche Erforschung der Schutzgebiete, Meyer, Engler, Ebermaier, Tringmuseum, Hartert, Schlosser, Kaiserliches Gouvernement von Kamerun, Bartles, Burgsmüller & Söhne, Rosenberg, Woermann, Staatssekretär des Reichs-Kolonialamts, Senckenbergische Museumsgesellschaft in Frankfurt, Römer, Botaniker Ledermann, Homann, Botanische Zentralstelle für die Kolonien am Königlichen Botanischen Garten und Museum, Strümpell, Muszkowski, Zoologisches Institut Basel, Schneider, Sachan, Rohde

Transcripts:

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Rigganbach, F. W., Rigganbach to Matschie, J.N. 799 (12.06.1908), pp. 16 -17

[p.16:] [handwritten Rigganbach:]

Ich bin hier von Niemandem abhängig und kann den Senegal verlassen [sic], wann ich will; für den mir gemachten Vorschlag, eine in das Hinterland von Kamerun beabsichtigte Expedition als Sammler zu begleiten, danke ich Ihnen bestens und nehme solchen mit Vergnügen an.

Mit dem Sammeln von Insekten und Schmetterlingen bin ich ebenfalls bestens vertraut; (bei den Schmetterlingen handelt es sich natürlich um Dütenfalter! [sic, Tütenfalter]) Was nun die Bedingungen anbelangt, so finde ich die monatl. Renumeration von 250,- für einen Sammler der Erfahrungen hat wie ich, etwas zu niedrig; für einen Neuling ist dies ja eine ganz anständige Bezahlung, ein solcher dürfte aber schwerlich denselben Erfolg erzielen, wie ein geübter Sammler; auch würde die Sammelausrüstung für mich ziemlich weniger Kosten, da ich [p.17:] viele Requisiten wie Jagdgewehre u.s.w. schon besitze! – (ich würde Ihnen gegebenen Falls s. Z. eine Liste der betr. Gegenstände aufstellen) – Ich hoffe deshalb gerne, daß Sie eventuell für mich eine monatl. Bezahlung von 300.- erwirken können!, überlaße jedoch den Entscheid vollständig Ihrem Gutdünken. [...]

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Rigganbach, F. W., Hansen to Staatssekretär des Reichs-Kolonialamts, J.N. 1342 (27.06.1908), pp. 18-19,

Abschrift.

zu J.No. 1342

Kaiserliches Gouvernement

Lolabe, den 27. Juni 1908.

von Kamerun.

J. Nr. 11177/08

Bericht Nr. 801

Betrifft: Entsendung einer zoologisch-botanischen Expedition in die Bezirke Lomie und Dume.

Auf den Erlass vom 15. Mai 1908 Nr. 583 und im Anschluß an mein Telegramm vom 22. Juni 1908 Nr. 41. Die Verhältnisse in den Bezirken Dume und Lomie sind noch nicht derartig ruhig, daß ich auch nur die geringste Garantie für die Sicherheit einer wissenschaftlichen Expedition in jenen Bezirken übernehmen könnte. In dem Bezirk Dume kommen fortgesetzt allerarten kleinere Unruhen

vor, auf einzelnen Straßen herrscht zur Zeit direkt Nahrungsmangel. Im Bezirk Lomie aber mußte ich auf Grund der schriftlichen und mündlichen Berichte des Hauptmanns Schlosser gerade in dem Teile nördlich des Dschah, in welchem die geplante Expedition ihre Sammeltätigkeit entfalten soll, den Kriegszustand bisher bestehen lassen. Der beste Beweis dafür, wie wenig sicher die Zustände in die-

sem Gebiet sind, ist die Tatsache, daß sich selbst Kaufleute und Händler nicht in das Gebiet wagen. Dazu kommt, daß gerade jetzt, wo infolge des Sinkens der Gummipreise die Trägerlöhne erheblich herabgedrückt wurden, die Situation im ganzen Süden des Schutzgebiets eine gespannte ist. Eine Sammeltätigkeit, wie die für die geplante Expedition vorgesehen, kann nur dann Erfolg haben, wenn sich die [p.19:] einzelnen Forscher abseits der Hauptverkehrswege ins Land begeben. Militärische Bedeckung kann ich denselben nicht mitgeben. Dazu fehlt es im Süden an der genügenden Truppenmacht. Würde aber eines der Mitglieder der Expedition erschlagen, so würde nicht nur mich der Vorwurf treffen, daß ich leichtfertiger Weise eine wissenschaftliche Expedition ohne genügenden militärischen Schutz in gefährliche Gegenden ziehen ließ, sondern ein derartiger Unglücksfall würde vermutlich auch das Signal zu einem größeren Aufstand sein.

Ich werde morgen von Kribi aus den Marsch ins Innere antreten, um mich durch eigenen Augenschein von den Zuständen in den Bezirken Lomie und Dume zu überzeugen. Nach meiner Rückkehr werde ich nicht verfehlten, in der Frage nochmals zu berichten.

pp.

Für den dienstlich abwesenden Gouverneur.

Gez. Hansen

An den Herrn Staatssekretär des Reichs-Kolonialamts,

Berlin.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Rigler, Dr.

Friedrich Rigler (1864-1930) Q108217772

Number of documents: 1-70 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1905-1907

Content includes: Correspondence (including Luschan), Shipment Reports, Supplies and Equipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1431 [pp. 5-6] / Kamerun / 24.07.1907

Mammals **A 50.07**

Birds

J.N. 879 [pp. 11-28] / Duala – Kamerun / 08.08.1905

Mammals

Birds

Reptiles **C 194**

Fish 16324

Invertebrates **K IV 96, L 273, H 218, K II 74, K I 290, G 266, O 33, M 215, F 518**

J.N. 953 [pp. 33; 35; 37-55] / Yabassi-Kamerun / 13.07.1904

[in A-Catalogue: A 59.04]

Invertebrates **G 201, L 204, N 148, K I 240, H 170, K IV 50**

Mentioned Localities:

Duala, Kamerun

Kamerun

Yabassi-Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Riggenbach, Sternfeld, Nieden, Zoologisches Institut Berlin, Homann, Woermann, Hagemann, Königlicher Hof-Büchsenmacher Foerster, Kolonial-Abteilung des Auswärtigen Amts, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde Berlin, Luschan

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Ritter, August

Number of documents: 1-18 (foliated)

Production period: 1912-1914

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Shipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 638 [pp. 2-3] / zwischen Osidinge und Abokum am Cross Fluß Kamerun / 08.07.1912
Mammals **A 60.12**

J.N. 536 D [pp. 6-21] / Mundame, Duala, Kamerun / 16-22.05.1914, 10.06.1914

Mammals **A 59.14**

Mammals **A 82.14** Gen.Kat .**17778-792**

Reptiles **C 694**

Fish **D 2586**

Invertebrates **T 271, I 271, O 337, O 338, O 339, F 1578, K 904**

Mentioned Localities:

Barombi-Koto

Bezirk Johann-Albrechts-Höhe

Boyongo

Duala

Mene-Fluß bei Ekumbe

Mundame

zwischen Osidinge und Abokum am Cross Fluß Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Kaiserliches Gouvernement von Kamerun, Rohde

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Rolle, Hermann

Franz Hermann Rolle (1864-1929) Q5740946

Number of documents: 121 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1898-1933

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

[p. 26] Fan-Gebiete [Akuafim, Kamerun] / 09.11.1906

Mammals A **119.06**

J.N. 486 [pp. 55-59] / Fangebiet [and other localities] / 20.02.1907

Mammals A **23.08** "aus der Sammlung des Herrn Grauer"

J.N. 813 D [pp. 84-92] / Sangmelima Akuafim / Juli-August 1914

Mammals A **151.14, A 147.14, A 188.14**

Mentioned Localities:

Akoafin Neu-Kamerun

Assam

Benteng N. Borneo

Bipindi Kamerun

Bismarck-Archipel

Fan-Gebiet

Formosa

Fort Naryu

Jaragua-Brasilien

Key Inseln

Sangmelima S/K.

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Naturhistorisches Institut von Hermann Rolle, Zenker, Kurt Floericke, Oldfield Thomas, Naturhistorisches Institut Kosmos, Rudolf Grauer, Rosenberg, Neschiroff, Dresdener Museum, "Jagd u. Kunst" GmbH, Heller, Speyer

Excerpt:

Annotations on the list: "Herr Rolle hat mich hier liegen folgende Sammlung aus Sangmelima in Kamerun, die er auf meinen Wunsch am 1. April 1915 anbieten sollte," MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Rolle, Hermann, pp.100

[handwritten Matschie:]

Für unser Museum ist die Erwerbung sehr wünschenswert, nicht nur wegen der vielen, hier noch nicht vertretenen Formen, sondern auch wegen der zahlreichen Skelette, die durchaus willkommen sind.

Alles jetzt Angebotene musste seiner Zeit zurückgestellt werden aus Verwaltungsgründen, ist aber nicht weniger erwünscht als die früher gekaufte Sammlung. Der Preis könnte vielleicht, da wir ja fast die gesamte Ausbeute nehmen, um etwa 100 Mark verringert werden; billiger wird Rolle die Sachen aber nicht abgeben können.

Matschie 9.XII.14

[handwritten Brauer:]

Nach Rücksprache der Herrn Prof. Matschie mit Herrn Speyer ist der Wert der Sammlung auf 820 Mk. festgestellt. Davon sind jetzt 520 Mk. zu zahlen, der Rest = 300 Mk. nach dem 1. April 1915.

520 Mk anzuweisen

ABr[auer] 9/XII 14

[...] A **188.14** Mtsch [Matschie]

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Romberg, Richard

Richard Romberg Q48560499

Number of documents: 1-9 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1905-1906

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Supplies and Equipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 591 [p. 6] / Kamerun / 09.06.1906

Mammals

Invertebrates L 329

Mentioned Localities:

aus dem oberen Dja-Gebiet südlich vom Sanaga

Kamerun

Kameruner Hinterland

Lolodorf am Lokundje

Yoko im Hinterlande zwischen Sanaga und Mbam

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Roosen, A.

Askan Roosen

Number of documents: 1-116 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1934-1939

Content includes: Correspondence (including Pohle, Voß), Tables and diagram with measurements, Shipment lists, Price and market value lists, Annotations on prepared specimens, Supplies and equipment lists, **Racist language**

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 206 D [pp. 67-69] / Song Ndong franc.[sic] Cameroun (Duala) / 13.06.1936

Mammals

Birds

Reptiles

Mentioned Localities:

Debundscha

Sanaga

Duala/franz. Kamerun

Song Ndong – Njiba-river

Edea

Song Ndong franc.[sic] Cameroun (Duala)

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Debundscha-Pflanzung, Plantation Song Ndong / Station Njibo, Deutsche-Kamerun Gesellschaft, Kolonialministerium in Paris, Oellerich, Woermann, Hernsheim, A.-G., Jemek, Mgussu, Toko, Amumuhmuka, Bakoko, Bidungu, Säugetier-Gesellschaft, Stahter von der deutschen Versuchsanstalt für die Lederindustrie, Heck, Peters, Pohle, Stresemann, Hernsheim & Co. AG, Siegert, Voß, Reichsanhalt für Fischerei Institut für See- und Küstenfischerei

Excerpts:

Roosen to Pohle (Hamburg, 05.10.1934), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Roosen, A., p. 4

[handwritten Roosen:]

Herr Direktor Oellerich von der Deutschen-Kamerun Ges. hat mich noch auf einen Punkt aufmerksam gemacht: Selbst wenn ich – wie in meinem Falle – für eine Gesellschaft nach Kamerun gehe, die dort ansässig ist, so würde es immerhin einige Zeit dauern, bis ich meine Waffen und die Munition, welche bei der Einreise durch die französische Mandatsbehörden vorerst beschlagnahmt werden, frei bekäme, und die Fangerlaubnisse und die Jagdscheine erhielte. [p.5:] Diese Schwierigkeit würde aber fortfallen, wenn Sie, Herr Professor, bzw. das zoologische Museum an das Kolonialministerium in Paris schreiben würden dergestalt, dass ich für die Debundscha Pflanzungs Ges. als Assistent auf deren Pflanzung bei Edea/Kamerun gehe und überdiess[sic] die Aufgabe habe, aus wissenschaftlichen Zwecken für zoologische Museen Säugetiere zu sammeln und hierfür auch vom zoologischen Museum zu Berlin eine Ausrüstung mit bekomme.

Wenn ungefähr in diesem Sinne das zoologische Museum an das Kolonial-Ministerium in Paris schreibe, so würde entweder das Ministerium direkt die französischen Mandats-Behörden anweisen, um in der Freigabe der Waffen, der Ausstellung der Fangerlaubnisse und der Jagdscheine erleichternd entgegen zu kommen oder Ihnen für mich eine Erklärung, Bescheinigung oder Vermerk übersenden, den ich dann persönlich bei meiner Einreise den Behörden vorlegen könnte.

Roosen to Pohle (Hamburg, 04.02.1935), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Roosen, A.,

p. 8

[typed, Roosen:]

Was nun Ihre Bitte wegen des Schreibens an das Kolonialministerium in Paris anbelangt, so müssen wir davon absehen, weil es uns verboten ist, direkt mit ausländischen Ministerien in Verbindung zu treten. Wir könnten das nur über das auswärtige Amt, und das ist bei der Mentalität der Franzosen nicht empfehlenswert. Wir können Ihnen daher nur unsere übliche Empfehlung mitgeben, die Ihnen wahrscheinlich mehr nutzen würde als alles andere.

Heil Hitler!

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Rudatis, H.

August Gottlieb Hans Rudatis (1875-1934) Q110226934

Number of documents: 1-11 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1903

Content includes: Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1559 [pp. 2-11] / Nordwest Kamerun / 20.11.1903

Invertebrates L 167, H 133, K IV 7, N 100, K I 183, G 149, E 92, F 239, J 78

Mentioned Localities:

Abonados

Crossfluss

Nordwest Kamerun

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schäfer, H. Prof. Dr.

Number of documents: 1-143 (foliated)

Production period: 1905-1930

Content includes: Correspondence (including Luschan, Rabenau), Shipment Reports, Receipts, Lists of Duplicates, **Human Remains and racialised language** (pp. 31-33)

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 270 [pp. 9-11; 16-30] / Duala (Kamerun) / 09.03.1910

Reptiles **C 415**

Fish **D 2470**

Invertebrates **E 439, F 1029, M 428, G 619, H 440, K II 198, N 614-616, O 204-206, K 614, L 578**

J.N. 604 [pp. 31-36; 38-55; 60-61; 88-90; 110-112] / Kamerun (Duala, Japoma oder auf der Strecke nach Edea) / 04.06.1910

Mammals **A 37.10**

Reptiles **C 429**

Invertebrates **Q 1347-1353, O 210, N 623-625, T 172, E 461, F 1064, G 644, J 284, M 446, H 455, K 634, L 596**

J.N. 859 [pp. 56-59; 64-84; 113-114; 132-133] / Suellaba (Kamerun) Japoma (Kamerun) / 06.08.1910

Mammals **A 89.10**

Birds

Reptiles **C 444**

Fish **D 2484**

Invertebrates **O 214-125, N 640-642, T 178, Q 1375-1377, E 481, F 1101, M 454, J 295, G 665, H 468, K II 206, L 617, K 653**

J.N. 947 [pp. 85-87; 92-102] / Nlohe (Kamerun) Nlohe (Nordbahn km 115, am Dibombe) bzw. Japoma / 16.09.1910

Mammals **A 90.10**

Reptiles **C 446**

Invertebrates **K 663, L 627, M 460, F 1104, E 489**

J.N. 1168 [pp. 104-107; 115-131; 136; 139; 150-153] / hinter Japoma bzw. bei Bang (Kamerun) Kamerun / 05.11.1910

Mammals **A 122.10**

Reptiles **C 464**

Invertebrates **F 1133, M 481, J 307, G 689, K 678, L 640, E 500, Q 1448, H 487**

J.N. 87 [pp. 134-135; 140; 143-149] / Njok im Bahokoland (Strecke Edea-Jaunde) (Kamerun) Bang (Kamerun) Japoma (Kamerun) / 19.01.1911

Mammals **A 183.10**

Reptiles **C 168**

Invertebrates **K 694, L 667, J 317, G 706**

J.N. 705 [pp. 154; 159-169] / Kamerun / 08.06.1911

Mammals **A 84.11**

Reptiles **C 495**

Invertebrates **Q 1692-1695, F 1201, K 719, L 702, M 508**

Nkalla km 126 der Mittellandbahn Kamerun / 05.01.1921

Mammals **A 123.20**

Mentioned Localities:

aus Njok im Bahokoland
Bang
Congo
Dibama
Duala
hinter Japoma bzw. bei Bang (Kamerun)
Japoma (Kamerun)
Kamerun (Duala, Japoma oder auf der Strecke nach Edea)
Majube
Majuka
Njok im Bahokoland (Strecke Edea-Jaunde) (Kamerun)
Nkalla km 126 der Mittellandbahn Kamerun
Nlohe (Kamerun)
Nlohe-Nohunge
Nordbahn am Dibombe
Station Bare
Suellaba
zwischen Japoma u. Edea

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Institut für Schiffs- und Tropenkrankheiten Hamburg, Völsing, Museum der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft Görlitz, Münz, Luschan, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Naturforschende Gesellschaft in Görlitz, Rebenau, Virchow Krankenhaus, Mielecki, Passarge

Excerpt:

Schäfer to Brauer (Japoma, 05.05.1910), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schäfer, H., pp. 31-33

[handwritten Schäfer:]

Zunächst danke ich Ihnen für die Auskunft über den etwaigen Preis des Schimpansenfoetus. [...] Ich hatte offenbar dem Wert derartigen Sachen zu hoch taxiert. [...] Den Schädel, sowie das übrige Skelett habe ich für 10 M. erstanden u. präpariert. Der Schimpanse scheint hier nicht selten zu sein. In 4 Monaten sind hier auf einer Strecke von 10 km 4 grosse Schimpansen geschossen worden, nur wüsten [wüsten?] die Leute meist sehr damit[?]. Meist wird es mit Fell zerhackt u. den N* zum Schopp gegeben.

[...]

[p.32:] Ich möchte mir die Frage erlauben, ob Sie in der hiesigen Affenfauna noch neues erwarten oder ob die hier vorkommenden Arten im allgemeinen als bekannt gelten können. Von den Jägern werden hier sehr viele Affen geschossen, die Felle werden hier meist notdürftig präpariert [und] getrocknet u. stehen mir leicht zur Verfügung.

[...]

[p.33:] Ich habe eine Anzahl Objekte aus der menschlichen Pathologie mitgesammelt, ich darf wohl Ihre Liebenswürdigkeit soweit in Anspruch nehmen diese Objekte dem Institut für Schiffs- u. Tropenkrankheiten in Hamburg zu überweisen, teils zu Untersuchungs-, teils zu Demonstrationszwecken. Insbesondere gilt dies von den Röhren № 4, 6, 7, 9-11, 14-18. Von den meisten Sachen ist ja genug da, sodass sie, wenn Ihnen trotzdem etwas daran liegen sollte, auch für das Berl. Museum Exemplare zurück behalten können.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Scheunemann, Hauptmann

Peter Paul Friedrich Scheunemann (1870-1937) Q2078084

Number of documents: 44 (foliated, inconsistently)

Production period: 1902-1909

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Shipment lists with local names for animals, Shipment related to type-material

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1073 [pp. 2-11] / Kamerun – Jaunde-Station / 08.10.1902
Mammals **A 1^a03** / **A 11.03** [Shipment related to type-material]
Invertebrates **L 75**

J.N. 152 [pp. 15-22] / Jaunde-Station – Kamerun / 31.01.1903
Invertebrates **L 93**

Station Sanga-Ngoko. Südkamerun / 20.11.1906
Mammals **A 100.06**
Birds

J.N. 698 [pp. 30; 35-37] / Dume (Kamerun) / 04.08.1908
Mammals **A 45.08**
Reptiles
Invertebrates **F 831**

Mentioned Localities:

Esum-Gebiet
Djah
Dume (Kamerun)
Jaunde
Jaunde-Station - Kamerun
Kamerun – Jaunde-Station
Molundu
Semikore
Station Lomie
Station Sanga-Ngoko. Südkamerun
zwischen Sanaga und Nyong

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Homann, Thorner, Woermann, Otto Bock, Failer

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schipper

Adolf Schipper (1873-1915) Q364107

Number of documents: 1-28 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1910

Content includes: Correspondence (including Städtisches Museum für Natur-, Völker- u. Handelskunde Bremen), Shipment Reports, Lists of Duplicates

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 84 [pp. 2-28] / Duma-Bezirk im Südosten von Kamerun / 19.01.1910

Mammals A 128.09

Birds B 625

Reptiles C 412

Invertebrates N 1014, E 432, M 424, H 433, G 607, K 607, L 571

Mentioned Localities:

Duala

Duma-Bezirk im Südosten von Kamerun

Sanaga

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Freyer, Naturhistorisches Museum Bremen, Baseler Mission Duala, Städtisches Museum für Natur-, Völker u. Handelskunde Bremen

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schröder

Richard Hans Otto Schröder (1875-1906) Q48560516

Number of documents: 1-15 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1913

Content includes: Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 136 [pp. 2-15] / Joko (Süd-Kamerun) / 03.02.1913

Invertebrates E 672, G 840, J 395

Mentioned Localities:

Joko (Süd-Kamerun)

Süd-Kamerun

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schulz

Number of documents: 1-14 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1900

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Shipment Lists (including Hösemann)

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 597 [pp. 8; 10-12] / Südkamerun – im Lager von Jengwe u. Umgebung / 25.09.1902

Fish

Invertebrates **N. 48, M 93**

J.N. 936 [p. 13] / Kamerun wahrschl. vom Sannaga oder aus südlichen Wutgebiet / 30.06.1904
Mammals **A 43.04**

J.N. 1135 [p. 14] / 29.08.1904

Birds **B 249**

Mentioned Localities:

Bentua

Bordeaure

Kamerun wahrschl. vom Sannaga oder aus südlichen Wutgebiet

Kongo u. Sanaga

Lager Njengewe

Libreville

Ngoko

Südkamerun – im Lager von Jengwe u. Umgebung

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Engelhardt, Restorff, Plehn, Deutsche Süd-Kamerun-Grenzexpedition

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schulz, Hans

Hans Schulz

Number of documents: 1-20 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1903

Content includes: Correspondence, Internal communications

Mentioned Localities:

Victoria (Kamerun)

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Homann, Hansemann, Lemm

Excerpt:

Internal communication J.N. 1045 between Matschie and Möbius (04.08.1903 / 28.09.1903),
MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schulz, Hans, p. 5

[handwritten Matschie:]

Herr Schulz (cf. J.N. 626.03) bietet das Fell eines Schimpansen als Geschenk an. Er hofft, dass das Skelet [sic] in seinem Interesse verkauft wird und schickt 1.60 Mark zur Begleichung seiner Schuld ein. Er bittet, falls der Schimpanse ausgestopft wird, später ihn entleihen zu dürfen behufs Vorzeigung in seinem Heimatgymnasium. Er erbietet sich von den durch ihn gesammelten Vögeln die vom Museum gewünschten abzutreten, wünscht die Preise zu wissen, die Herr Lemm für das Ausstopfen von Vögeln berechnet und fragt, ob die Farbe der Augen auf den Etiquetten der Vögel angegeben werden muss.

Die Mark 1,60 sind ihm zurückgeschickt worden, weil sie in Kamerun-Marken bestanden. Die Frachtkosten dürften auf unsere Rechnung zu übernehmen sein, da das geschenkte Fell einen viel höheren Wert hat.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Schwartz, W.

Wolfgang Schwartz (-1914) Q1762446

Number of documents: 1-11 (foliated)

Production period: 1907-1910

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 38 [pp. 15-16] / Süd-Kamerun / 07.01.1910

Mammals A 116.09

Mentioned Localities:

Aina

Duala

Grenze zwischen Congo Moyen und Molundu Bezirk

Inkundoma u. Nola

Kamerun

Mara u. Mbalangeti

Militärposten Ikoma

Molundu

Moyen

Soppo-Buea

Süd-Kamerun

unteren Kadei auf der Grenze zwischen Congo

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Basler Mission, Woermann

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Sjöstedt, B.Y.

Bror Yngve Sjöstedt (1866-1948) Q770555

Number of documents: 1-94 (foliated, inconsistently)

Production period: 1893-1922

Content includes: Correspondence (including Minister der geistlichen Angelegenheiten), Shipment Reports, Receipts (including Sachtlar & Dreyer), Description Lists, Supplies and Equipment Lists, Lists of Duplicates, Map

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 833 [p. 6] / 31.07.1893

Mammals **7043-7048**

Mentioned Localities:

Bibundi
Bonge
Ekundu
Kilimandjaro
M'dian
Ngara nairobi
Victoria Bucht
Yaunde

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Königliche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Königliches Schwedisches Reichsmuseum zu Stockholm, Zoologisches Museum zu Gotheburg, Zenker, Tullberg, Preuss, Schwedische Kilimandjaro Expedition, Naturhistoriska Riskmuseum, Meyer, Palmquist, Minister der geistlichen Angelegenheiten

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Sommerfeld

Wilhelm von Sommerfeld Q115691916

Number of documents: 1-30 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1910-1963

Content includes: Correspondence (including Koch), Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. **768** [pp. 2-4; 6-24] / Süd-Kamerun Dume Gebiet (Abong) Süd-Kamerun (Jaunde u. Abong Mbang) (Dume Gebiet) / 08.07.1910

Mammals **A 67.10**

Birds **B 664**

Reptiles **C 436**

Fish **D 2482**

Invertebrates **N 636-37, T 177, Q 1362-1363, M 448, K 645, L 607, H 462, K II 204, G 651, J 288, F 1074, E 474**

Mentioned Localities:

Pangani

Süd-Kamerun Dume Gebiet (Abong)

Süd-Kamerun Jaunde u. Abong Mbang (Dume Gebiet)

Tanga

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Anatomisches Institut Berlin, Jaleu, Koch

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Stetten, R.¹

Number of documents: 1-58 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1911-1914

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

Molundu / 30.11.1911

Mammals A **340.11**

J.N. 1461.11 [pp. 17; 20-22; 25] / Molundu, Süd-Kamerun / 27.02.1912, 28.02.1912, 15.03.1912

Mammals A **85.12**

Molundu, Kamerun / 10.12.1912

Mammals A **231.12**

Reptiles C **583**

Invertebrates E **654**

J.N. 1450 [p. 46] / Südkamerun / 10.12.1912

Mammals A **288.12**

J.N. 203 [pp. 49-51; 53] / Besam Bumba Bumba-Weg / 13.02.1913

Mammals A **316.12**

Reptiles C **592**

Fish D **2544**

Mentioned Localities:

Assobam

Bangadu Bezirk

Bange

Besam

Bumba

Bumba-Weg

Dume

Flußgebiets des Dscha

Jaunde

Kadei

Lokoma-Fluß

Madum

Mbang

Molundu

Molundu, Süd-Kamerun

Ndjui

Ngato

Südosten von Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Paschl, Mildbraed, Gesellschaft Süd-Kamerun, Schultze, Mecklenburg, Ramsay, Virchow, Förster

¹ Possibly the individual „v. Stetten (Molundu)“ mentioned as supplier of the *Lepidoptera* collections in Brauer, A. (1914) ‘Bericht über das Zoologische Museum in Berlin im Rechnungsjahr 1913’, *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin*, 7(2), pp. 115–144, p.121.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Stift, E.²

Number of documents: 1-15 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1904-1907

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 808 [pp. 2-11] / Kamerun / 02.06.1904

Mammals **A 25.04**

Reptiles **C 161**

Invertebrates **L 208, F 400, K IV 38, N 128, K I 221, M 164**

J.N. 1202 [pp. 19-25] / Kamerun / 20.06.1907

Invertebrates **F 680, G 366, L 362**

Mentioned Localities:

Boana

Bussumbo

Kamerun

Limbe

Mebio

Njemme

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Cakao-Pflanzung

² Possibly the individual mentioned as „Bauleiter Stift aus Kamerun“ as supplier of *Hymenoptera* collections, in the year report for 1907; Brauer, A. (1908) ‘Das zoologische Museum’, *Chronik der Königlichen Friedrich Wilhelm Universität zu Berlin*, 21, pp. 176–213, p.196.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Struemppell

Kurt Strümpell (1872-1947) Q1794147

Number of documents: 1-12 (foliated)

Production period: 1908-1913

Content includes: Correspondence (including Luschan), Shipment Reports, Pencilled Map (draft)

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 755 [p. 1] / Madagali in Kamerun Namdschi in Kamerun / 27.02.1908

Mammals A **163.07**

J.N. 1229 [pp. 9, 11] / Garua / 13.11.1909

Mammals A **94.09**

J.N. 1418 [pp. 13-15] / 31.12.1910

Mammals A **190.10**

Mentioned Localities:

Madagali in Kamerun

Namdschi in Kamerun

Hinterlande von Kamerun

bei Plateau westl. bei Dsebsti

südl. Garua

Garua

Adamaua

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

W. Hennig, Paul Niedieck, Königliches Museum für Völkerkunde, Luschan, Dingeldey & Werres, Mitteilungen aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten, Reichs-Kolonialamt, Rath

Excerpt:

Internal communication between Matschie and Brauer (27.02.1908 / 08.05.1908). MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Struemppell, p. 1

[in red pencil:] J.N. 755

[handwritten Matschie]

Herr Oberleutnant Kurt Strümpell z.Z. Berlin W. Kantstr. 154 III hat dem Museum folgende Gegenstände als Geschenk überlassen:

Ein Gehörn eines männlichen Büffels von Madagali in Kamerun

Ein Gehörn einer männlichen Elenantilope vom Namdschi in Kamerun

Ferner ist er bereit ein Gehörn eines weiblichen Büffels und eines Kuhantilope gegen solche eines Rotbüffels und irgend einer Antilope einzutauschen und hat erlaubt, dass einige andere Gehörne aus dem Hinterlande von Kamerun vorläufig als Leihgabe hier aufbewahrt werden. Diese Gehörne müssten von W. Hennig Höchststr. 2 abgeholt werden.

Die Tauschgehörne sind an das Casino de Fussartillerie Regimento No. 9 nach Cöln^a/Rh. Neumarkt zu senden, sobald Herr Strümpell sie gesehen hat.

Eingetragen unter A. 163.07. Die Gehörne sind abgeschickt worden.

B[erlin] 27.II.08 Matschie

[handwritten Brauer:] Gedankt. z.d.A. Brauer 8/V.08

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Strunk

Number of documents: 1-61 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1902-1906

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports, Receipts (including Homann), Shipment Lists

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1402 [pp. 4-9; 30-32] / Victoria-Kamerun / 31.12.1902

Mammals

Invertebrates

J.N. 706 [pp. 11-17: 33] / Victoria-Kamerun / 09.06.1903

Mammals

Invertebrates **H 111, N 76**

J.N. 102 [pp. 26-27: 34; 46; 51-52] / Victoria, Kamerun / 13.02.1906

Mammals **A 92.05**

Birds

Reptiles

J.N. 210 [pp. 28-29; 35-45; 47-50; 53-58; 60-61] / Kamerun, Victoria / 08.03.1906

Mammals **A 93.06**

Reptiles

Invertebrates

Mammals

Mentioned Localities:

Kamerun, Victoria

Pangani

Sansibar

Victoria-Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Kaiserlich botanischer Garten und Versuchspflanzung in Victoria-Kamerun, Ernst Krafft, Preuss, Homann, Stuhlmann

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Tessmann, G.

Günther Tessmann (1884-1969) Q1561875

Two folders:

- (a) Ordner 1
- (b) Ordner 2 [DOA]

Number of documents: 1-251a (foliated, inconsistently)

Production period: 1907-1936

Content includes: Correspondence (including Karutz, Conwetz, Lenz, Solf, Gerstmeyer, Jürgens, Busse), Shipment Reports, Receipts (Ruetz & Schütte, Matthias Rohde, Nelson & Moritz), Description Lists, Supplies and Equipment Lists, Map, Local names for animals, N*word

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 917 [pp. 21a; 88-91a; 93-94a] / Kamerun Spanisch Guinea / 08.08.1908

Mammals

Reptiles **C 328**

Fish

Invertebrates **N 551-563**

J.N. 1198 [pp. 22a; 95-96a] / Kamerun / 04.09.1908

Mammals

Reptiles **C 329**

J.N. 1505 [pp. 25a; 97a] / Kamerun / 06.11.1908

Mammals

J.N. 727 [pp. 48-73a; 83a] / Spanisch Guinea / Spanisch Guinea und Kamerun / 20.10.1909

Invertebrates **T 163, Q 1317-1318, G 595, J 270, K 607, L 569**

J.N. 492 D [pp. 175a; 179-189a] / Neu-Kamerun / 08.05.1914

Invertebrates **E 758, F 1587, G 1034, J 458, H 715, K II 289, K 908, L 903**

J.N. 460 D [pp. 233a; 237a; 266a; 269-288a] / Kamerun, Uam-Gebiet / 12.11.1920

Mammals **A 133.20**

Birds **B 1135**

Reptiles **C 806**

Invertebrates **E 923, F 1904, G 1323, J 582, Ar 229-233, K 1039, L 1038, H 902-03, K III 45, K II 358, Pa 163-165, N 976**

J.N. 72 D [pp. 299-305a] / Monte Alegre, Rio Pachiteo, Peru / 11.02.1927

Invertebrates **M 1017, H 993, K II 393, Pa 172, F 2025, E 996**

Mentioned Localities:

Akonangi	Mangwe Expedition
Alen	Mbaiki
Bosum	Mele Ntum
Buar	Neu-Kamerun
Bubangi bei Mbaiki	Ngaundere
Congo	Nola
Dibi bei Ngaundere	S.Kamerun-Nkolentengan
Duala	Ssanga-Lobaje Expedition
Fernando Poo	Süd-Kamerun
Gebiet des unteren Campo	zwischen Nkolentengan und Bebai
im Süden des Schutzgebiets Kamerun	
Jaunde	
Joko	
Kamerun	
Kamerun, Uam-Gebiet	

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Naturhistorisches Museum Lübeck, Kaiserliches Gouvernement, Museum für Völkerkunde zu Lübeck, Küderling, Ruete & Schütte, Hans Tebelmann, Staatliche Kommissar für Naturdenkmalpflege in Preussen, Westpreußisches Provinzial-Museum, Fischer, Staatssekretär des Reichs-Kolonialamts, Matthias Rohde, Oldörp & Jürgens, Elbert & Mildbraed, Escherich, Houy, Nelson & Moritz, Botanisches Museum, Gesellschaft für Siedlung im Ausland GmbH

Excerpt:

Tessmann to Brauer (27.02.1915), MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Tessmann, G. 1, pp. 207–8

[typed, Tessmann, p. 207:]

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Brauer!

Das war ein harter Schlag für mich, so plötzlich aus der Arbeit herausgerissen zu werden, nachdem ich noch nicht einmal die Hälfte der Zeit auf der Station zugebracht hatte. Gerade im letzten halben Jahr pflegten die Früchte meiner Forschungs- und Sammeltätigkeit zu reifen. Wie sehr mich dieser Schlag, besonders hinsichtlich der völkerkundlichen Tätigkeit, getroffen hat, können Sie, verehrter Herr Professor, gewiss am besten ermessen!

Die Kriegsnachricht erfuhr ich etwa einen Monat nach Ausbruch, am 30. August, in Dibi bei Ngaundere, wohin ich eine grössere Erkundungsreiche, die mich von dort wieder nach Osten zurückführen sollte, gemacht hatte. In Ngaundere traf ich Mildtbraed [sic], der dort schon Rekruten drillte, ich wurde nicht eingezogen, aber nach Joko abgeschoben. So musste ich Alles, was ich nicht für den Weg mitgenommen hatte und das war ein Teil meiner Aufzeichnungen, meiner Sammlung und fast die gesammte[sic] persönliche und amtliche Ausrüstung zurücklassen. Da die Franzosen später nach Bosum gekommen sind, so wird wohl nicht viel davon mehr da sein!

Wo meine bereits an die Dienststellen des Schutzgebietes abgegebenen Sammlungen stecken, weiss ich natürlich nicht, ein Teil liegt in Jaunde, von zoologischen, glaube ich, gerade der Teil, der die Sammelverzeichnisse enthält. Ein Teil ist aber auch vermutlich [p. 208:] in Duala gewesen. Ich lege Ihnen ein genaues Verzeichnis aller abgegebenen zool. Sammellasten[sic] bei, in einer Kiste befinden sich die Verzeichnisse. Im Ganzen habe ich an Stückzahl folgendes: 110 Säuger, 983 Vögel, 108 Reptilien, 48 Amphibien, 55 Fische, über 35000 Insekten, davon 3776 Schmetterlinge, 15842 Käfer, 1796 Fliegen, 3947 Hemipteren, 1268 Orthopteren, 3481 Hymenopteren, über 5000 Verschiedene [sic], und 1682 Spinnen, Würmer und andere niedere Tiere. Nur von Reptilien, Amphibien und Fischen ist ein Teil in Bosum geblieben.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Thorbecke, F.

Franz Heinrich Thorbecke (1875-1945) Q98597

Number of documents: 1-86 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1902-1913

Content includes: Correspondence (including Hassert), Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1537 [pp. 7-8; 11-25; 28-31] / Kamerun / 09.11.1908

Mammals **A 106 a.08**

Birds

Reptiles **C 343**

Fish

Invertebrates **E 319, N 448-449, F 860, M 408**

J.N. 231 [pp. 35-49] / Bamum (Kamerun) / 31.05.1912

Mammals **A 52.12**

Birds **B 776**

Invertebrates **J. 365, Ar. 28, G 776, E 615, F 1299, K II 239, K I 759**

J.N. 204 [pp. 56-63; 68-69; 73-83; 85-86] / Kamerun / 11.02.1913

Mammals **A 312.12**

Birds

Reptiles **C 603**

Fish **D 2550**

Invertebrates **K 821, L 816, F 1419, E 670, G 844, J 397, M 681**

Mentioned Localities:

Adamaua

Bamenda-Gegend

Bamum (Kamerun)

Bare

Bekossi

Busch zwischen Bamenda und Bafreng

Buschwald bei Bamenda

Duala

Jaunde

Marienberg am Sanaga

Mbam-Nun-Gebiet

Mbo-Ebene

Militärstation Lum im Bapea-Land

Mungo

Ntem-Ebene

oberen Sanaga zwischen Tibeti und Banjo

Straße nach Banum

südlich vom Dschang

Yoko

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Geographische Zeitschrift, Hehner, Hassert, Planitz, Pistner, Glauning, Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft, Heinecke, Schipper, Waibel, Königliche Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule, Bock

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Ulbrich, O.

Number of documents: 1-64 (foliated)

Production period: 1912

Content includes: Correspondence (including Hermann Rolle), Shipment Reports, **Reference to Human Remains**

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 657 [pp. 4-20] / Namiong b. Lolodorf am Lokdundjefluß (Kamerun) / 07.06.1912

Mammals **A 63.12**

Reptiles

Invertebrates **E 620, F 1324**

Mentioned Localities:

D.S.W. Afrika (Windhuk)

Lokundjefluß

Namiong b. Lolodorf am Lokdundjefluß (Kamerun)

Nemiong

Rhodesia

Roodeport in Transvaal

Süd-Ostafrika

Togo

Transvaal District

Windhuk

Zululand, Natal

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Kosmos Naturhistorisches Institut H. Rolle, Hoffmann, Döderlein

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Umlauff

Number of documents: 3 folders

Production period: 1880s-1960s

Content includes: Correspondence, Receipts, Descriptions Lists, Drawings

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. D 178 / Dume / 19.01.1914

Mammals A **5623**

J.N. 342 / Hinterland v. Kamerun / 27.03.1910

Mammals

Mentioned Localities:

Abessynien

Beira

Dume (Kamerun)

Hinterland v. Kamerun

Kamerun

Maka-Gebiet

Neu-Guinea

Südostafrika

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Jagdausstellung Berlin 1895, Zenker, Berger, Bartsch, Schulz, Mecklenburg, Hans Meyer, Bruno Becker, Hagenbeck, Wache, Paschen, Luschan

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Waibel, Leo Dr.

Leo Waibel (1888-1951) Q1818770

Number of documents: 1-87 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1911-1922

Content includes: Correspondence (including Soehring), Shipment Reports, Shipment lists with locations and dates, Route "Waibel Thorbecke"

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 231.12 [pp. 10-14] / Bamum / 30.05.1912

Mammals

J.N. 894/12 [pp. 15-30; 48-57] / Kamerun / 29.10.1912

Mammals **A 201.12**

Birds **B 808**

Reptiles **C 576**

Fish **D 2540**

Invertebrates **M 657, T 223, F 1379, O 269, N 783, 1647, O 271, O 272, G 813, Ar. 40, J. 382, Pn 63, H 588, L 786, K 793**

Mentioned Localities: Bamum

Bamunam	Kamerun
Bana	Kutje
Bandeng	Mbam Sanaga
Bangangte	Mbam
Basset	Mongong
Bukamba	Nyambe
Bumbu	Outjo
Ditam	Südwestafrika
Djputa	Swakopmund
Dschang	Tibati
ehemaliges Schutzgebiet Deutsch-Südwestafrika	Tikar am Bam
Etoschapfanne	Tikar
Fometsa	Yoko
Gambe	

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Homann, Thorbecke, Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule, Heidelberger Zoologisches Institut, Woermann, Brock, Kütrithful, Auswärtiges Amt und Wiederaufbauministeriums (Kolonialzentralverwaltung)

Excerpt:

Matschie's annotation (31.05.1912) on list "Herr Dr. Waibel hat am 30.Mai 1912 folgenden aus Bamun eingeschickt," MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Waibel, L., p. 10

[handwritten Matschie, p.10:]

Die für uns bestimmten Sachen Säugetiere sind fast tadellos hergerichtet. Herr Dr. Waibel soll nur weiter so arbeiten, höchstens dafür sorgen, dass das Fell möglichst gut herunter geschabt wird, und dass die Sachen federnd verpackt werden, damit die Schädel auf der Reise nicht zertrümmert werden. Es sind einige kleine Schäden entstanden an den beiden Rinderschädeln.

Über den Erhaltungszustand der Vögel und Insekten und eventuelle Besserungsvorschläge werden wohl die Herrn Abteilungs-Verwalter berichten.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Waldow, v.

Hans Friedrich Karl Franz von Waldow (1870-) Q64946015

Number of documents: 1-36 (non-foliated)

Production period: 1899-1904

Content includes: Correspondence, Shipment Reports

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. **1603** [pp. 11-21] / Tsadsee-Gebiet u. Gebiet südlich des Benue / 02.12.1903

Mammals **A 73.03**

Reptiles **C 119**

Fish **16100-16101**

Invertebrates **M 144, N 98, L168, F 361, H 136, E 97**

Mentioned Localities:

Candy, Ceylon

Ceylon

Tsadsee-Gebiet

Tsadsee-Gebiet u. Gebiet südlich des Benue

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Woyke, Deutsches Niger-Benue-Tsadsee-Komitee, Edlinger, Kolonial-Museum, Vohsen, Bauer, Glauning

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Zenker, G.

Georg August Zenker (1855-1922) Q103473

Three folders:

(a) S004-02-01 Zool. Museum Korrespondenzen

(b) S004-02-02 Teil 01 MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Acta betreffend den Schriftwechsel mit G. Zenker in Bipindi

(c) S004-02-02 Teil 02 MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Acta betreffend den Schriftwechsel mit G. Zenker in Bipindi

Number of documents: three pdf documents (foliated)

Production period: 1892-1928

Content includes: Correspondence,¹ List of Expenses, List of Shipment Costs, Receipts, Shipment Reports, Shipments related to type-material

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1121 [p. 10b] / Bipindi / 02.11.1896

Birds

J.N. 244 [p. 14b] / Bipindi / 02.02.1897

Birds

J.N. 372 [pp. 19-34b] / Bipindi - Kamerun / 07.04.1897

Mammals **10151-10169**

Reptiles **C 3511**

Invertebrates **F 955, MDXXIX, MCCCLXXV, MCCCCV**

J.N. 686 [pp. 38] / Kamerun / 19.06.1897

Birds

J.N. 1516 [pp. 47-50b; 65b] / Bipindi / 06.01.1898

Mammals

Birds **33091-33110**

J.N. 260 [pp. 96-110b] / Kamerun / 05.03.1898

Birds

Reptiles **3858**

Fish

Invertebrates **F 1177-1187, G 51657-51658**

J.N. 601 [pp. 127-138b] / Kamerun / 13.05.1898

Birds **33541-57**

Reptiles **C 3841**

Fish

Invertebrates **E 1412, G 51659**

J.N. 1135 [pp. 147-166b] / Bipindi – Kamerun / 11.10.1898

Birds **33338-33358**

Reptiles **C 3904**

Fish **14847/9**

Invertebrates **MDXXX, MDXXN, 51656**

J.N. 1415 [pp. 113b, 167-168b; 171-186b] / Bipindi / 07.12.1898

Reptiles **C 3905**

Invertebrates **MDXXV, MDXXXI, MDXXV, MDXXVIII, 3369, 3818-3820**

¹ See also the correspondence transcripts and translation to English included in Feige, J. and Wernicke, Y. (eds) (2021) *Zenker*. Zürich: Edition Patrick Frey.

J.N. 314 [pp. 191-198b] / Bipindi / 13.03.1899
Birds **33708-36**
Invertebrates **MDXXVII**

J.N. 679 [pp. 206-215b] / Bipindi / 06.06.1899
Mammals **A 15.00**
Birds
Reptiles **C 3924**
Invertebrates **10194**

J.N. 1010 [pp. 235-252b] / Bipindi / 13.09.1899
Mammals **A 16.00**
Reptiles **N 3895**
Fish **15183**
Invertebrates **L 12, K 13, M17, F 1693**

J.N. 1088 [pp. 285-298b] / Bipindi - Kamerun / 28.08.1900
Mammals **A 58.00**
Birds
Reptiles **C 34**
Fish **15197-15200**
Invertebrates **K 34, L 29, H 25, G 18, 10358-60, Q 12-16**

J.N. 1232 [pp. 283b; 299-318b] / Bipindi / 05.10.1900
Mammals **A 59.00**
Birds **B 43, 46.00**
Reptiles **C 35**
Fish **D 2311**
Invertebrates **N. 9, 10361-10363, Q 37-38, 55-62**

J.N. 784 [p.p 327-328b; 346b] / Bipindihof (W. Afrika) / 29.06.1901
Invertebrates

J.N. 1316 [pp. 331-344b; 373-374b] / Kamerun / 05.12.1901
Reptiles **C 89**
Fish **15782/3**
Invertebrates **N 45, K I 83, Q 74, 53461**

J.N. 12 [pp. 353-358b; 365-372b; 377b] / Bipindihof & Kribi - Kamerun / 04.01.1901
Mammals **A 16.02**
Invertebrates **53959**

J.N. 278 [p. 379b] / Bipindihof / 07.03.1902
Mammals **A 16.02**

J.N. 654/02 [pp. 383-388b] / Bipindihof / 08.06.1902
Mammals **A 28.03**

J.N. 979 [pp. 393-408b; 413b] / Bipindihof (Kamerun) / 06.09.1902
Mammals **A 29.03**
Reptiles **C 109**
Fish **D 2330**
Invertebrates **11093,94, Q 133-138, N 86, K I 162**

J.N. 193 [pp. 415-423b] / Bipindihof / 10.02.1903
Mammals **A 32.02**
Birds **B 161**

J.N. 334 [pp. 424-425b] / Bipindihof / 16.02.1903
Mammals **A 31.03**

J.N. 571 [pp. 427-429b] / Bipindihof / 07.05.1903
Mammals **A 33.03**

J.N. 1341 [pp. 445-446b] / Bipindihof bei Kribi / 07.10.1903
Mammals **A 38.02**

J.N. 465 [pp. 457-486b; 493-494b] / Bipindihof - Kamerun / 26.04.1904
Mammals **A 62.04**
Reptiles **C 167**
Fish **D 2346**
Invertebrates **E 114, 115, F 437, K IV 56, N 250, H 176, Q 194, L 216, M 176, G 178, 55105**

J.N. 1166 [pp. 495-496b] / Bipindihof / 24.09.1904
Mammals **A 63.04**

J.N. 397 [pp. 9-20c; 25-29c] / Bipindihof / 20.05.1905
Mammals **A 40.05**
Reptiles **C 199**
Fish **D 2365**
Invertebrates **O 31, N 185**

J.N. 841 [pp. 38-39c] // 11.08.1905,
Mammals **A 64.05**

J.N. 2 [pp. 67-84c] / Bipindihof / 09.01.1906
Mammals
Reptiles **C 229**
Fish **D 2380**
Invertebrates **O 77, Q 408-411, N 237, K I 334, F 603, T 98, G 286**

J.N. 470 [pp. 94-115c] / Bipindihof / 14.05.1906
Mammals
Reptiles **C 230**
Fish **D 2379**
Invertebrates **N 236, O 76, Q 412-413, F 602, L 320, T 99, H 245, K II 85, G 3ii**

J.N. 787 [pp. 120-129c] / Bipindihof / 25.08.1906
Mammals **A 75.06**
Birds **B 375**
Reptiles **C 233**
Invertebrates **11847, KIV 149**

J.N. 1851 [pp. 139-160c] / Bipindihof / 12.11.1907
Mammals **A 6.08**
Birds **B 484**
Reptiles **C 290**
Fish **D 2412**
Invertebrates **12412-12415; 363-365, T 119, Q 764-766, F 736, K II 126**

J.N. 504 [pp. 169-170c] / Bipindihof / 01.04.1908
Mammals **A 15.09** (Ship related to a type-specimen)

J.N. 965 [pp. 183-204c] / Bipindihof / 11.06.1908
Mammals **A 16.09**
Reptiles **C 358**
Fish **D 2442**
Invertebrates **13433-13434, N 487, Q 1109-1111, H 387, L 503 K 530, F 898, G 533**

J.N. 483 [pp. 221-241c] / Bipindihof / 11.05.1910
Mammals **A 33.10**
Reptiles **C 424**
Fish **D 2477**
Invertebrates **14048, Q 1346, G 634**

J.N. 608 [pp. 250-253c] / Bipindihof / 28.12.1910
Mammals **A 171.10**
Reptiles **C 465**
Fish **D 2493**
Invertebrates **L 660**

J.N. 799 [pp. 270-283c] / Bipindihof / 08.07.1911
Mammals **A 110.12, A 25.13**
Amphibians **C 507**
Fish **D 2517**
Invertebrates **61988**

J.N. 694 [pp. 293-308c] / Bipindihof / 28.06.1912
Mammals **A 109.12, A 110.12**
Reptiles **C 557**
Invertebrates **4820, F 1338, L 762, H 565**

[**Shipment A 3.93 in A-Catalogue:** Refers to ZMB_Mam_7993, described as *Idiurus zenkeri* (Matschie 1894).
Shipment A 3.98 in A-Catalogue: Refers to ZMB_Mam_10085, described as *Zenkerella insignis* (Matschie 1898)]

Mentioned Localities :

Bipindi
Bipindihof
Bipindihof bei Kribi
Kribi
Plantation
W. Afrika
Kamerun

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions :

Homann, Woermann, Kgl. Museum für Völkerkunde, Lubcke, Pagenstecher Hamburg, Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt, Nieden, Schoermer & Teichmann, Hamburg, Umlauff, Holtmann & Sutter, Hamburg, Ruete, Hamburg, Umlauff, Hadeler, Rollf & Hackenberg, Bullemer, Adolf Hesekiel, Lubke, von Malsen

Excerpt:

MfN, HBSB, MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Acta betreffend den Schriftwechsel mit G. Zenker in Bipindi, Zenker to Frl. Zliniga (14.08.1899), p. 253-254a

[handwritten Zenker:]

Mein sehr verehrtes Fräulein!

Im Anfang Juli erhielt ich Ihre liebe Sendung, und sage Ihnen für alle diese hübschen Sachen meinen verbindlichsten Dank, insbesondere [sic] für den schönen Skizzen-blok [sic] und die einliegenden Lithographien Ihrer Hand, die wirklich schön und naturgetreu gearbeitet sind. Ich muss mich nun ebenfalls mit einigen Skizzen revanchieren und müssen Sie verehrtes Fräulein, dieselben nicht mit Könneraugen betrachten, Sie wissen dass ich blos[sic] Dilettant[sic] bin, also auf Meisterschaft in der Kunst keinen Anspruch erhebe. Im künftigen Jahre bin ich sicher in Berlin nur weiss ich noch nicht in welchem Monat, zumal ich einige Wochen in Gran Canarien zubringen will meiner Gesundheit wegen. Jetzt bin ich ungeheuer beschäftigt, damit ich recht viel zu Hause bringe, denn mit leeren Händen will ich nicht kommen. **Morgens treibe ich mich stets im Busch herum theils in Begleitung von eingeborenen Knaben theils [sic] mit meinem Jäger, dann dehnen sich die Touren auch oft weiter aus als beabsichtigt, besonders wenn Grosswild angeschossen, ehe man es findet vergehen oft Stunden.** Soeben wird die Ankunft eines Weissen gemeldet, ich breche daher diese Zeilen ab. Es ist der Herr Bezirksamtmann von Kribi Herr von Malsen.

[p. 254a:] Den 14.09.1899

Herr von Malsen hat mich leider für einige Wochen in Anspruch genommen, u komme erst heute dazu diese Zeilen fortzusetzen. Vorgestern bin ich erst wieder nach hier gekommen, denn wir haben die Mabea u Baquea Dörfer längst dem Lokundje besucht u manches Abenteuer bestanden, die ich Ihnen sofort hier erzählen will. Sie können sich denken welche Annehmlichkeiten Reisen in der Regenzeit hier bieten, und diese ist jetzt. Also am 27 Aug. morgends[sic] waren wir endlich fertig die Lasten gepakt [sic] u es sollte aufgebrochen werden, natürlich waren trotz Zusammenrufen die Träger nicht am Morgen zur Stelle, u es mussten erst mal Polizeisoldaten in die Dörfer geschickt werden, die Leute zu holen, na endlich gegen 11 Uhr Vormittag waren dieselben alle da. Die Lasten wurden vertheilt u punkt 12 Uhr nach einem guten Frühstück machten wir uns auf den Weg. [...]

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Zieman, H.

Hans Zieman (1865-1939) Q1583254

Number of documents: 87 (foliated)

Production period: 1899-1939

Content includes: Correspondence (including Kraft, Staatssekretär des Reichs-Kolonialamts), Shipment Reports, Lists of Duplicates

Mentioned Shipments / Localities / Date:

J.N. 1278 [pp. 2-11] / Kamerun / 07.11.1899

Invertebrates

J.N. 627 [pp. 14-24] / Kamerun / 09.05.1900

Mammals

Invertebrates

J.N. 173 [pp. 38-51] / Duala-Kamerun / 12.03.1904

Fish **16200**

Invertebrates **K IV 20, K I 205, N 112, G 170, H 146, K II 38, L 185**

J.N. 538 [pp. 62-82] / Duala (Kamerun) / 16.04.1907

Invertebrates **H 240, G 355, L 354, K I 367, M 343, F 663, J 159, Q 602-603, N 287**

J.N. 1600 [pp. 83-93] / Lolodorf (Kamerun) / 27.08.1907

Invertebrates **J 172, M 315, L 379, K I 397, H 309, K II 122, F 711, J 172**

J.N. 443 [pp. 98-114] / Kamerun / 20.03.1908

Reptiles **C 303**

Invertebrates **H 342, L 424, K I 448, M 370, G 451, F 786, Q 785-787**

J.N. 10 [pp. 118-129] / Duala (Kamerun) / 05.01.1910

Invertebrates **Q 1327, F 1010, G 604, H 436, K 606**

Mentioned Localities:

Kribi, Duala

Africa

aus dem Süden Kameruns

Duala i. Kamerun

Duala u. Tinto

Edea

Kamerun

Landeszunge Suellaba an der Mündung des Kamerunflusses, also südlich von Victoria

Lolodorf (Kamerun)

Lome

Mbam Fluss

Mentioned Individuals / Institutions:

Kraft, Afrikraft Hamburg, Woermann, Plehn, Schaudinn, Zoologisches Institut, Kaiserlicher Gouverneur Kamerun, Neumann, Moltke, Müggenburg, Zenker, Kaiserliches Hauptmagazin, Regierungsrat Krücke, Dönitz, Staatsekretär des Reichs-Kolonialamts, Freyer, Fülleborn, Tropeninstitut Hamburg, Jacob

Other relevant archives

MfN Historical Archive (HBSB) folders

Connected with type-material from German “Kamerun”

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Buchholz, R.

Type-material: ZMB_Mam_5047, described as *Mus (nannomys) setulosus* (Peters 1876); ZMB_Mam_4696, described as *Sciurus calliurus* (Peters 1874); ZMB_Mam_5037, described as *Crocidura dolichura* (Peters 1876), see Appendix II, Assessment.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Eisentraut, Martin

[folder documents 1–47: „Balearen, Bolivien, Sammellisten 07.11.1927–10.02.1950]

Type-material: ZMB_Mam_91354, described as *Crocidura vulcani* (Heim de Balsac 1956), see Appendix II, Assessment.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Puttkammer

[Shipment A 48.03 in A-Catalogue: “[2 items], Fell mit Schädel von *Anthropopithecus*, Albrechtshöhe, Kamerun, 30.VI.03, von Puttkammer.” Refers to ZMB_Mam_83865, described as *Anthropopithecus papio* (Matschie, 1919), current valid name: *Pan troglodytes* (Blumenbach, 1775), see Appendix II. Assessment.]

Dominik [no archive folder identified thus far]

Kamptz [no archive folder identified thus far]

Zeuner [no archive folder identified thus far]

Mammalia finding aid:

S004-02-05 [Mammalia] 001, Correspondence with Zimmermann. Doc.81 “Sammlung von Eisentraut und der Kamerun reise“

S004-02-05 [Mammalia] 012, Docs. 96-100: Sammlungsverluste Eisentraut (Kamerun).

S004-02-05 [Mammalia] 122, Matschie’s diaries (1898 and 1899) and contact agenda (1902-1910).

S004-02-05 [Mammalia] 160, Correspondence with Voeltzkow. Contains lists of specimen observations.

S004-02-05 [Mammalia] 178, „Das neue Jagdgesetz in DOA“

S004-02-05 [Mammalia] 199, Diaries. Docs. 1-82: Eduard von Mertens, Docs 84-139: Kamerun Reise, Docs. 141-212: Reisetagebuch (1901-1907); Docs. 231-320: Charlotte Haltenorth 1938.

S004-02-05 [Mammalia] 201, Eisentrauts Ausbeute aus Kamerun, 1938 (1932-1943).

S004-02-05 [Mammalia] 220, Zimmermann geplante Reise nach Kamerun. Zucht der Waldfeld. Correspondence with Lutz Hecht.

S004-02-05 [Mammalia] 348, Werner in Togo und Kamerun.

Other „ZM Schriftgut“ folders

MfN, HBSB, ZM, SII, “Deutsche Schutzgebiete”, vol. I-VI.

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Verwaltungsakte. Akte betreffend die Benennung des Museums und der Sammlung des Verwaltungs Direktors und dessen Befugnisse, Eröffnung, Ausstellung (1887-1910)

Includes:

- 15. Die Abgabe von Gutachten über den Werth von Sammlungen (1883-1898)
- 16. Die Abgabe von Gutachten über den Werth von Sammlungen (1909-1934)
- 20. Die Abgabe von Gutachten über wissenschaftliche Werke und Personen, welche zur Wissenschaft in Beziehung stehen (1885-1919)

Umzug der Sammlung der Universität in das Mus. f. N. (1886-1896)

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Verwaltungsakte. Instruktionen, Dienstanweisungen

Includes:

Instruktionen, Dienstanweisung, Ausleihe von Species-Typen (Rundschreiben vom 5. Jan.1903) von Möbius
Abschätzung der Artenzahl in den Abteilungen (1919)

MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Verwaltungsakte. Sitzungen der Wissenschaftlichen Beamten (1887-1892)

Jahresberichte

Others

Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz: I. HA Rep. 76, Va, Sekt. 1, Tit. X, Nr. 24, vol. 1–3 “Die aus deutschen Schutzgebieten hierher gelangenden naturwissenschaftlichen Sammlungen.”

“Kamerun” shipments identified in A-Catalogue (1900-1928)

Data collected by Paul Taku Bisong in 2022

A-Catalogue Number (Mammals)	Date	Provenance: Supplier mentioned	Locality mentioned (verbatim)	Journal Nummer (J.N.) mentioned	Number of Specimens mentioned	Monetary Values mentioned	Notes & General Catalogue "G.K." numbers
A 15.00	1900.06.18	Zenker	Yaunde, Kamerun	679/99	30	308 Mark	
A 17.00	1900.07.28	Nolte	Yoke, Kamerun		1		<i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 58.00	1900.08.[?]	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun		16	111 Mark	
A 59.00	1900.11.[?]	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun		20	165 Mark	
A 08.01	1901.04.27	Hesselbarth	Kamerun	461,01	4	12	
A 32.01	1901.[?]		Bipindi, Kamerun				
A 16.02	1902.09.01	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	294,02	4	256 Mark	
A 25.02	1902.11.15	Hösemann	Ngoko Station		2	Geschenk	
A 31.02	1902.06.07 & 1902.12.14	Preuss	Victoria Kamerun			Geschenk	<i>Sammlung Lt. Liebe, Shipment possibly included type-material</i>
A 35.02	1903.02.12	Langheld	Kribi Kamerun	204,03	5	Geschenk	
A 06.03	1903.05.02	Heim	Sanaga bei Edea			5 Mark	
A 11.03	1902.12.08	Scheunemann	Yaunde, Kamerun				<i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 22.03	1903.07.15	Hösemann	Südufer des Dscha an der deutsch-französischen Grenze von Südkamerun	1109		Geschenk	
A 28.03	1902.06.08	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	654,02	13	264,00 M	
A 29.03	1903.01.15	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	979,02	6	20,00 M	
A 30.03	1902.12.12	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	1395,02	11	75,00 M	
A 31.03	1903.03.17	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	334,03	26	111,00 M	
A 32.03	1903.02.10	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	193,03	2	15,00 M	<i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 33.03	1903.05.07	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	751,03	17	95,00 M	
A 38.03	1903.10.09	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	1341,03	5	40,00 Mark	<i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 43.03	1903.11.16	Paschen	Süd-Kamerun	1507,03	2	angerechnet auf Ausrüstung	
A 48.03	1903.06.30	Puttkammer	Albrechtshöhe, Kamerun		2	Geschenk	<i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 52.03	1903.11.01	Knobloch	Deidodorf, Kamerun	1499,03	1	Geschenk	
A 61.03	1903.01.04	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	189,04		als Entgeld für Verpackungskosten	
A 73.03	1903.12.02	von Waldow	Garua, Kamerun	1603,03	1	Geschenk	
A 76.03	1903.06.09	Strunk	Victoria Kamerun	706,03	47		

A-Catalogue Number (Mammals)	Date	Provenance: Supplier mentioned	Locality mentioned (verbatim)	Journal Nummer (J.N.) mentioned	Number of Specimens mentioned	Monetary Values mentioned	Notes & General Catalogue "G.K." numbers
A 13.04		Diehl	Nssanakang, Kamerun	607		Geschenk	
A 23.04	1904.05.[?]	Glauning	Finfore & Yola	516,04	2	Geschenk	
A 25.04	1904.07.[?]	Stift	Bakwiri Land, Kamerun Cacaohafen b. Victoria u. Kamerun Berg	830,04	2		
A 31.04	1904.08.[?]	Foerster	zwischen Ngoko und Sanaga	889	3		
A 39.04	1904.08.[?]	Mansfeld	Buea Kamerun	1132,04	4	Geschenk	
A 43.04	1904.06[?]	Nachlass des Herrn Leutnant Schulz	Oberer Sanaga	936,04	4	Geschenk	
A 59.04	1904.[?]	Riegler	Jabassi Kamerun	953,04	2	Geschenk	
A 61.04	1904.[?]	Mansfeld	Buea Kamerun	952,02	5	Geschenk	
A 62.04	1904.[?]	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	465,04	34	268,00 M	<i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 63.04	1904.[?]	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	1166,04	3	105	
A 67.04	1904.[?]	Paschen	Longji Kamerun	1068,04	4	16,00 M	
A 69.04	1904.[?]	Schnee	Hinterland von Longji, Kamerun	994,04	1	5,00 M	
A 01.05	1905.[?]	Jacob	Lolomündung und Dscha, Südkamerun	336,05		Geschenk	
A 19a.05	1905.03.14	Mansfeld	Ossidinge, Kamerun	300,05	13	Geschenk	
A 28.05	1905.08.02	Jacob	Lolomündung, Süd-Kamerun	260,06	35	Geschenk	<i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 30.05	1905.07.03 & 1905.18.12	Mansfeld	Ossidinge, Kamerun		20+18		
A 31.05	1905.07.[?]	Riegler	Yabassi		5	Geschenk	
A 40.05	1905.04.10	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	392,05	28	214,00 M	
A 41.05	1905.08.20	Paschen	Longji Kamerun	917,05	3	125,00 M	
A 42.05	1905.04.12	Paschen	Longji Kamerun	398,05	1	15,00 M	
A 43.05	1905.04.12	Paschen	Longji Kamerun				
A 60.05	1905.11.10	Oertzen	Nord-Kamerun		89	Geschenk	<i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 64.05	1905.12.01	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	841,05	6	70,00 M	
A 69.05	1906.01.09	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	0,06	1	117,00 M	
A 76.05	1905.10.10	Langheld	Kamerun	1086,05		Geschenk	
A 88.05	1906.03.08	Planer	Kamerun		17	Geschenk	
A 92.05	1906.03.08	Strunck	Victoria Kamerun	102,06	5	Geschenk	

A-Catalogue Number (Mammals)	Date	Provenance: Supplier mentioned	Locality mentioned (verbatim)	Journal Nummer (J.N.) mentioned	Number of Specimens mentioned	Monetary Values mentioned	Notes & General Catalogue "G.K." numbers
A 01.06	1906.04.01	Fischer	SemiKore, Sanaga Kamerun and Deutsch Südwest Afrika	84,06	11	100,00 M	
A 44.06	1906.05.25	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	470,06	30	155,00 M	
A 75.06	1906.08.05	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun		2	Geschenk	
A 76.06	1906.08.05	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun		xx	76,00 M	
A 76.06	1907.02.12	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun		15		
A 98.06	1906.11.28	Glauning	Bamenda, Kamerun		22	Geschenk	G. K. 36522
A 100.06	1906.11.22	Scheunemann	Penda-Ngoko, Süd Kamerun	36342/3	9	Geschenk	
A 113.06	1907.01.17	Oertzen	Yoko, Kamerun	33,07	17	Geschenk	
A 119.06	1907.01.01	Rolle	im Fangebiet vom Südosten Kameruns			600 M	
A 142.06	1907.03.27	Biedermann-Imhoof	Bipindi, Kamerun		7	Geschenk	
A 146.06	1907.03.01	Jacob	Kamerun			Geschenk	
A 08.07	1907.05.01	Haberer	Yaunde, Kamerun	416,07	31	Geschenk	
A 10.07	1907.05.12	Paschen	Longji, Kamerun	1180,06	4	150,00 M	
A 17.07	1907.05.20	Hübner	Lomie, Kamerun	1057	3	15,00 M	
A 27.07	1907.02.01	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun		1	Geschenk	
A 35.07	1907.07.07	Krücke	Duala	1332,07	2	Geschenk	
A 46.07	1907.07.01	Riegler	Akonolinga, Kamerun	1413,07	3	Geschenk	
A 61.07	1907.08.[?]	Haberer	Lolodorf	1478,07	7	Geschenk	
A 72.07	1907.08.07	Ulrich	Ndian, Nord Kamerun	1596,07	2	Geschenk	
A 96.07	1907.09.27	Freyer	Kusseri Kamerun	1714,07	1	Geschenk	
A 103.07	1907.10.18	Jacob	Umgebung von Lolodorf		30	500,00 M	
A 107.07	1907.09.16	Glauning	Bamenda, Kamerun	1548,07		Geschenk	
A 149.07	1907.10.11	Haberer	Yaunde, Kamerun		3	Geschenk	
A 161.07	1908.02.10	Glauning	Kamerun	3,08	37	Geschenk	
A 163.07	1908.02.23	Strümpell	Madagali, Dscheboea, Namdschi Kamerun			Geschenk	
A 170.07	1907.02.08	Rolle	Kamerun	456	9	600,00 M	
A 06.08	1907.11.12	Zenker		1851/07		280,00 M	
A 12.08	1908.04. [?]	Glauning	Bamenda and Bafum, Kamerun	3,08	56	Geschenk	
A 27.08	1908.03.[?]	Paschen	Kamerun		31		
A 45.08	1908.08.17	Scheunemann	Dume, Kamerun	698,08	1		
A 66.08	1908.01.[?] & 1908.02.24	Haberer	Yaunde, Kamerun		11+65		ZM, SIII, Haberer, p. 21: zu J. No. 314 verbunden mit 2093/07 und 1362/07 Sendung am 03.01.1908 A 66.08

A-Catalogue Number (Mammals)	Date	Provenance: Supplier mentioned	Locality mentioned (verbatim)	Journal Nummer (J.N.) mentioned	Number of Specimens mentioned	Monetary Values mentioned	Notes & General Catalogue "G.K." numbers
A 68.08	1908.05.05	Haberer	Kamerun		26		
A 74.08	1908.11.03	Thorbecke	Kamerun			Geschenk	
A 160.08	1908.11.09	Thorbecke	Kamerun	1537		Geschenk	
A 09.09	1909.04.16	Kaiser	Klein Batanga, Kamerun		9	Geschenk	
A 15.09	1908.04.14	Zenker	Bipindi	504,08	3	55,00 M	G.K. 30260, <i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 16.09	1908.06.11	Zenker	Bipindi	965,09	4	5 M	
A 39.09	29.06.1909	Reuter	Düme				<i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 44.09	1909.07.12	Zenker	Bipindi	739	1	Geschenk	
A 57.09	1909.[?]	Adametz	Bamenda	728,09	11	Geschenk	
A 58.09	1909.07.12	Riggenbach	Kumbo, Kamerun	441,09	13		
A 63.09	1909.09.xx	Rhode	Edea Kamerun		196		
A 76.09	1909.08.12	Adametz	Bamenda, Kamerun	726,09	47		GK 33300, 33301
A 94.09	1909.11.13	Strümpell	Garua		5		
A 95.09	1909.11.03	Riggenbach	Millu, Kamerun	1040,09	91		
A 96.09	1909.11.03	Adametz	Bamenda	1100,09	69		
A 102.09	1909.09.01	Tessmann			21		<i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 115.09	1910.01.27	Seibert Waldeyer	Yaunde	118,1	1	Geschenk	
A 116.09	1910.01.28	Schwartz	Südgrenze von Kamerun		6	Geschenk	
A 128.09	1910.01.19	Schipper	xxxxx. Kamerun				
A 175.09	1909.09.13	Watter	Buea, Kamerun		1		
A 178.09	1909.06.16	Marwitz	Kamerun		1		
A 07.10	1910.04.16	Adametz	Bamenda		24	Geschenk	
A 08.10	1910.04.16	Lubenu	Kumbo, Kamerun		3	Geschenk	
A 09.10	1910.04.16	v. Raven	Bamenda		1	Geschenk	
A 33.10	1910.05.11	Zenker	Bipindi	483	28		
A 37.10	1910.06.04	Schäfer	bei Duala, Japoma auf der Stecke nach Edea	604	5	Geschenk	
A 39.10	1910.06.11	Adametz	Bamenda,	484	37	Geschenk	
A 48.10	1910.02.[?]	Marwitz	Süd Kamerun	710	20	Geschenk	
A 89.10	1910.07.06	Schäfer	Japoma, Kamerun	859,1	5	Geschenk	
A 90.10	1910.09.16	Schäfer	Japoma, Kamerun	947,1	2	Geschenk	
A 97.10	1910.10.05	Adametz	Banjo Gebiet, Nord Kamerun		29	Geschenk	
A 103.10	1910.10.12	Planitz	Kamerun		8	"siehe A 13.11"	
A 122.10	1910.11.05	Schäfer	Edea, Kamerun	1168	5	Geschenk	

A-Catalogue Number (Mammals)	Date	Provenance: Supplier mentioned	Locality mentioned (verbatim)	Journal Nummer (J.N.) mentioned	Number of Specimens mentioned	Monetary Values mentioned	Notes & General Catalogue "G.K." numbers
A 165.10	1910.03.06	Oertzen	Dikoa, Kamerun [Nigeria]		4	Geschenk	<i>Shipment includes type-material</i> (via Umlauff).
A 171.10	1910.11.28	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	608	18	67,00M	
A 183.10	1911.01.19	Schäfer	Japoma, Kamerun	87	2	Geschenk	
A 190.10	1910.12.31	Strümpell			1	Geschenk	
A 224.10	1911.02.22	[?]	Lolodorf, Kamerun	204	2		
A 295.11	1911.12.13	Dominik	Jaunde, Kamerun	61,12	5	Geschenk	
A 03.11	1911.04.05	Geyr	Gifaru, Kamerun		1	Geschenk	
A 13.11	1911.04.10	Planitz	Akoafim, Süd Kamerun	[?]	4	300,00M	
A 15.11	1911.04.10	Planitz	Akoafim, Süd Kamerun	1071	1	Geschenk	175 M
A 46.11	1911.04.11	Kaiserliches Gesundheits amt	Ossidinge, Kamerun	490	1	Geschenk	
A 84.11	1911.06.08	Schäfer	Süd Kamerun	705	4	Geschenk	
A 90.11	1911.06.10	Freyer	Akonolinga, Süd Kamerun	410	34	Geschenk	
A 97.11	1911.06.09	Kometzko	Balue Berge, Nordwest Kamerun	552	14	20 M	
A 104.11	1911.07.29	Kometzko	Kamerun	897,11	2	15 M	
A 204.11	1911.09.06	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	1026	11	120 M	
A 237.11	1911.11.15	Sanitätsfeld webel Gerhardt	Yoko, Kamerun		4	Geschenk	
A 340.11	1911.11.xx	Stetten	Modundu, Kamerun		2	Geschenk	
A 384.11	1912.03.30	Krücke	Edea, Kamerun	310	3	Geschenk	<i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 38.12	1912.05.11	Adametz	Sanaga, Berkeu, Kamerun	570	160	Geschenk	
A 41.12	1912.05.01	Ulbrich	Süd, Kamerun	509	1		
A 52.12	1912.05.30	Waibel	Bamum, Kamerun	231,12	8	Geschenk	
A 60.12	1912.06.xx	Ritter	Mamfe, Abokum Kamerun	672,12	14	Geschenk	
A 63.12	1912.06.[?]	Ulbrich	Lolodorf	675,12	1		GK 21077, <i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 85.12	1912.02.28, 1912.03.15	Stetten	Süd, Kamerun	1461.11 & 285.12	16	Geschenk	
A 88.12	1912.06.26	Mark	[?], Kamerun	516,12	9	Geschenk	
A 93.12	1912.06.22	Damköhler	D.S.W.A. Buea	728,12	15		
A 107.12	1912.06.31	Adametz	Nord, Kamerun	893	10	Geschenk	
A 109.12	1912.06.28	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	694	18	134,00 M	
A 110.12	1911.07.08	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	694.11 & 799.11	15	395 M	
A 141.12	1912.08.31	Warneboldt [?]	[?], Kamerun[?]	791	12	Geschenk	
A 201.12	1912.11.01	Waibel	Nord, Kamerun	894	40	Geschenk	"Fundliste zirkuliert"
A 217.12	1912.11.[?]	Prof Poll [?]	Molundu, Kamerun		1	Geschenk	
A 231.12	1912.12.12	Stetten	Ndinga, Sougo		14	Geschenk	

A-Catalogue Number (Mammals)	Date	Provenance: Supplier mentioned	Locality mentioned (verbatim)	Journal Nummer (J.N.) mentioned	Number of Specimens mentioned	Monetary Values mentioned	Notes & General Catalogue "G.K." numbers
A 278.12	1912.12.28	Adametz	Nord, Kamerun	1283	28	Geschenk	<i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 288.12	1912.12.[?]	Stetten	Mbede		5	Geschenk	
A 312.12	1913.02.11	Thorbecke	Nord, Kamerun		38	Geschenk	
A 316.12	1913.02.13	Stetten	Besam und Bumba Weg	203	61	Geschenk	
A 54.13	1913.05.22	Conrad	Lolodorf, Süd Kamerun	608	3	20 M	<i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 58.13	1913.05.23	Schäfer	Buea, Kamerun	591	1	Geschenk	
A 97.13	1913.10.10	Conradt[?]	Lolodorf, Süd Kamerun	1122	1	Geschenk	
A 100.13	1913.07.21	Ritter	Mundame, Kamerun	812	5	Geschenk	
A 104.13	1913.07.19	Adametz	Nord, Kamerun	845	206	Geschenk	
A 172.13	1913.11.11	Elbers	Kamerun		2		
A 198.13	1913.10.22	Ritter	Mundame, Kamerun	1177	7	Geschenk	
A 240.13	1913.12.12	Quelle	Bassa, Moau, Nord Kamerun	1465	11	Geschenk	
A 296.13	1913.10.18	Marwitz	Yakuduma, Kamerun	1189	13	Geschenk	
A 332.13	1914.01.16	Schultze	Yakuduma, Kamerun		1	Geschenk	
A 339.13	1913.12.xx	Bartsch	[?], Kamerun	1463,13	2	Geschenk	
A 360.13	1914.02.11	Mansfeld	Ossidinge, Kamerun	1216,13	67	Geschenk	
A 363.13	1914.02.06	Escherich	Neu-Kamerun	125	23	Geschenk	
A 370.13	1914.02.xx	Heimann	Höftgrube, Hannover	706,14	1	Mentioned	
A 390.13	1912.04.10	Marwitz	Moloundou, Kamerun	396,12	18	Geschenk	
A 08.14	1914.04.07	Naumann	Buea, Kamerun	383	53	Geschenk	
A 14.14	1914.04.15	Nick	Buea, Kamerun		1	Geschenk	
A 23.14	1914.04.23	Oertzen	Kamerun	410	2	Geschenk	
A 52.14	1914.[?]	Ramsay	Kamerun	209,14	6	500,00 M	
A 59.14	1914.05.20	Ritter	Mundame, Kamerun		2	Geschenk	GK 17678-17679
A 82.14	1914.06.11	Ritter	Mundame, Kamerun	536	15	Geschenk	GK 17778-17792
A 85.14	1914.06.15	Autelmann [?]	Abong Mbang, Kamerun	599	4	120,00 M	GK 17802-17805
A 93.14	1914.06.22	Immel	Kamerun	696	9	Geschenk	GK 17848-17856
A 108.14	1914.06.30	Escherich	Neu-Kamerun		42	Geschenk	GK 17963-18013
A 110.14	1914.07.01	Elbert	Kamerun, Expedition des Reichs-Kolonialamts		67		GK 30703-30704, <i>Shipment includes type-material</i>
A 113.14	1913.10.20	Zenker	Bipindi, Kamerun	1137,1912	11	191,00 M	
A 129.14	1914.07.04	Mildbread	Dengdeng, Ebolova, Neu-Kamerun	761 D	71		GK 18436-466

A-Catalogue Number (Mammals)	Date	Provenance: Supplier mentioned	Locality mentioned (verbatim)	Journal Nummer (J.N.) mentioned	Number of Specimens mentioned	Monetary Values mentioned	Notes & General Catalogue "G.K." numbers
A 147.14	1914.07.21	Rolle	Sangmelima		9	105,00 M	GK 18249-18257
A 151.14	1914.07.29	Rolle	Sangmelima, Kamerun	813 D 14	114	305,00 M	GK 18273-18386
A 153.14	1914.08.18	Damköhler	Duala	819,14	5	Geschenk	GK 18388-18392
A 166.14	1913.02.27	Göpfert, S[ammler?] / Knuth, V[erkäufer?]	über Edea, Kamerun	36,13 / 695	100	300,00 M	GK 18514 - 18611
A 188.14	1914.[?]	Rolle	Sangmelima, S. Kamerun		81	820,00 M	
A 191.14	1914.11.05	Oertzen	Kamerun		1	Geschenk	GK 19160-19161
A 71.15	1915.10.29	Rolle	Sakatalygebiet Sangmelima	485 D	8	275,00 M	GK 21367-21370
A 70.16	1916.05.27	Rolle	Sangmelima	381	2	50,00 M	GK 23501-23502
A 161.16	1916.08.21	Fritsch	Tibati, Kamerun	613	1	40,00 M	GK 24822
A 380.16	1917.02.15	Zenker	Bipindihof, Kamerun		36		
A 76.19	1919.12.06	Stein	Kamerun		29	Verkauf	
A 22.20	1920.02.17	Reichenow	Ajos-Höhe/Akonolinga/ Kamerun		122	Geschenk	GK 30734-30895
A 23.20	1920.03.23	Elbert	[?], Rei-Buba, Kamerun Expedition		4	Geschenk	GK 30397-30400
A 41.20	1920.06.08	Damköhler	Kamerun		17	Geschenk	
A 47.20	1920.06.17	Schultze	12/15 ad. 13/14° D.O.A. Süd Kamerun		4	Geschenk	GK 30921-30924
A 59.20	1920.07.07	Emil Bluhm, durch Zukowsky	Dume und zwischen Yaunde und Ngila, Kamerun		9	Geschenk	
A 123.20	1920.01.07	Schäfer	Nkalla und Njong, Kamerun		56		GK 31316-31371
A 133.20	1920.11.12	Tessmann	Uamgebiet, Kamerun		92	Geschenk	31467-31560
A 142.20	1920.[?]	Zoolog. Garten Akademie	Rheinland, Kamerun		1	Geschenk	32455-32457
A 01.21	1921.04.19	Frau Jacob	Lolodorf, Kamerun			600,00 M	
A 15.21	1921.07.06	Nagy	Kamerun		2		31806-31807
A 52.21	1921.11.07	Zool. Garten	Kamerun		1	Geschenk	32072-32073
A 65.21	1922.01.12	Bartsch	Kamerun		5	1000,00 M	

A-Catalogue Number (Mammals)	Date	Provenance: Supplier mentioned	Locality mentioned (verbatim)	Journal Nummer (J.N.) mentioned	Number of Specimens mentioned	Monetary Values mentioned	Notes & General Catalogue "G.K." numbers
A 32.23	1923.02.28	Akademie der Wissenschaften	Kamerun		3		33288/90
A 99.24	1924.11.[?]	Preuss	Victoria Kamerun		3	15,00 M	34451/3
A 115.24	1925.03.05	Klinker	Kamerun		2		33887/8
A 127.24	1924.10.[?]	Anatomisches Institut der Universität Freiburg	Kamerun		33	Tausch	35184/217
A 29.26	1926.08.27	Lacroix	Kamerun		1	50,00 M	35526
A 48.27	1928.03.01	Hans Zenker	Kamerun		15	100,00 M	
A 41.28	1928.[?]	Zoologisches Museum Berlin	Brandenburg nach Kamerun		2	Geschenk	1928.08.[?] bis 1928.11.[?]

Cameroon in Berlin II.

Type-Collection

Assessment of type-material from German “Kamerun” in the MfN mammal collection

Paul Taku Bisong

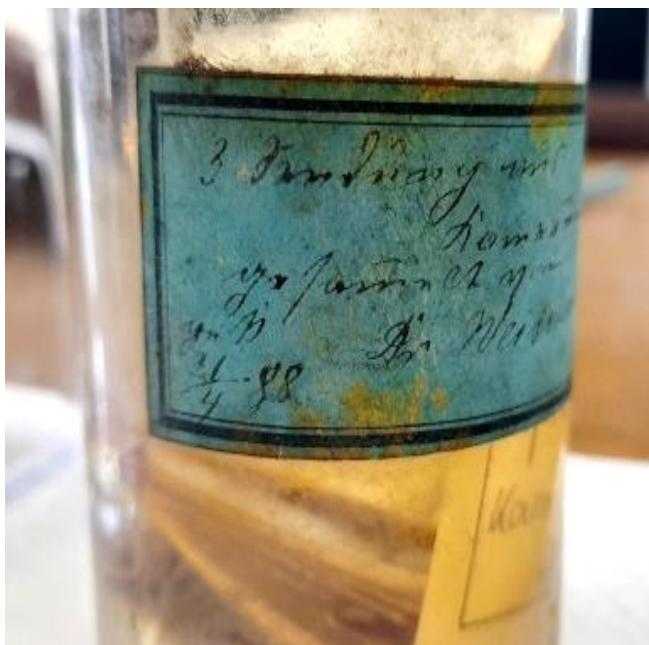


Fig. II. 1 Aspect of the label of the wet specimen of a *Pipistrellus* bat (ZMB_Mam_053915), included in one of the earliest shipments from “German Kamerun” from the collections prepared by Bernhard Weissenborn, and shipped to Berlin by Curt von Morgen in 1888.
Photo: C. Madruga

This report details the assessment work on the set of specimens in the mammal collections of the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin that were tagged in the digital databank Specify as both having information under the category “type status” and referring to geographical collecting location as “Country = Cameroon” completed between September and December 2022. The available information was checked and enhanced using the manuscript catalogues, inscriptions and labels, and other available information on the respective species. The specimens were compared with their published written descriptions in order to verify their type-status in cases where doubts remained. An updated summary of the results pertaining to the listing of valid type species was published in October 2023.¹

¹ Bisong, P.T., Dunlop, J. and Madruga, C. (2023) ‘Mammalian type material from Cameroon in the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin’, *Zoosystematics and Evolution*, 99(2), pp. 503–517. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zse.99.110878>.

Introduction

Recent studies emphasise the value of natural history collections as an important resource for detecting temporal and long-term changes in geographic range, phenology, abundance, and evolution of species. Zoological collections are the main archive of animal biodiversity on Earth and can help resolve taxonomic uncertainties in several groups of taxa and this is important for clarifying taxonomic problems and species conservation.² Thus, zoological collections could significantly contribute to the development of better strategies for the management of biological resources.³ They represent a physical record of past species occurrences, allowing re-identification of specimens and re-examination of specific characters related to their size, morphology and anatomy.⁴ In addition, they have a much longer record than ecological long-term surveys which were not established until the 1980s following the first evidence of far-reaching changes in our ecosystems. Type-specimens are the most vital part of zoological collections because they were used in the description of new species. These are the particular specimens that function as vouchers, the scientific memory holders for posterior research and provide the available and official reference for a scientific name.⁵ The *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* states:

Holotypes, syntypes, lectotypes and neotypes are the bearers of the scientific names of all nominal species-group taxa (and indirectly of all animal taxa). They are the international standards of reference that provide objectivity in zoological nomenclature and must be cared for as such. They are to be held in trust for science by the persons responsible for their safe keeping. (ICZN Article 72.10) ⁶

Research on Cameroonian biodiversity is limited. Identified restrictions include the lack of its own natural history museum and information on past zoological records; the specific outcome is little understanding of the taxonomic, evolutionary, and ecological concepts of its biome. This has resulted in inappropriate conservation policies and unsustainable use of biological resources. This is obvious as ten years after the adoption of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2000, the situation has further aggravated with a considerable

² Bogutskaya, N.G. et al. (2022) ‘An annotated catalogue of the type-specimens described by Maximilian Holly housed in the Natural History Museum of Vienna. Part. 1. Chordata: Actinopterygii and Echinodermata: Asteroidea,’ *Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien. Serie B für Botanik und Zoologie*, 124, pp. 19–92.

³ Ade, M., Frahnert, S. and Starck, C. (2001) ‘Analysing databases of Southern African material at the Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin,’ *Mitteilungen aus dem Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin, Zoologische Reihe*, 77(2), pp. 325–331.

⁴ Johnson, K.G. et al. (2011) ‘Climate Change and Biosphere Response: Unlocking the Collections Vault,’ *BioScience*, 61(2), pp. 147–153; Holmes, M.W. et al. (2016) ‘Natural history collections as windows on evolutionary processes,’ *Molecular Ecology*, 25(4), pp. 864–881; McCarthy, A.M., McGrath, D. and Allen, B.M. (2005) ‘The Grey Swimming Crab Liocarcinus Vernalis (Risso, 1827) in Western Irish Coastal Waters (Decapoda: Brachyura, Portunidae),’ *The Irish Naturalists’ Journal*, 28(1), pp. 20–26.

⁵ Acharya, N. and Subedi, M.N. (2005) ‘Type-specimens,’ *Bulletin of Department of Plant Resources*, Kathmandu, Nepal., pp. 1–2.

⁶ International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) (4th Edition, 1999) <https://www.iczn.org/the-code/the-code-online/> (accessed 02.01.2023).

depletion of biological resources.⁷ Colonial states of France, Great Britain, and Germany have carefully preserved its natural history records and those of their former colonies in their natural history museums and archives.

The Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (henceforth, MfN) held an official mandate as a clearing house for all zoological collections obtained on official expeditions in subjugated territories.⁸ In the following pages we look at the type-specimens for species described as part of Cameroonian fauna based on the collections at the MfN's mammal collections. For this geographical approach we examined specimens which, according to the database had "Cameroon" as origin, but which due to historical descriptions were not yet updated to their contemporary territories of origin. In this sense, the specimens under analysis represent the extended territories of German "Kamerun", meaning the occupied regions that at some point also included regions of Nigeria, Central African Republic, and Gabon. This assessment

The most salient systematic supplier of collections from German "Kamerun" was Georg August Zenker (1855-1922), head of the German station established in Bipindi.⁹ Before him, Bernhard Weissenborn (1858-1889), member of the Batanga Expedition to "Kamerun" in 1887, was the first German zoologist on official mission to collect zoological specimens in the hinterland of Cameroon.¹⁰ Previous to German official interests in the region, Anton Reichenow (1847-1941), Wilhelm Lühder (1847-1873), and Reinhold Wilhelm Buchholz (1837-1876) travelled the coastal regions between today's Ghana and Gabon, with particular collections gathered in "Cameruns."¹¹ After this collecting voyage, in 1874, Reichenow became collections assistant at the MfN, under the director Wilhelm Peters (1815-1883) who had himself extensively collected in Mozambique in the 1840s before entering the MfN. The earliest mammal type-specimens collected from Cameroon listed in *Appendix II* were published by Peters in 1874, based on Reichenow's collections. The most recent Cameroon type-specimen descriptions published based on MfN collections were published in 1956 by the French zoologist Heim de Balsac, based on collections shipped in 1938 by zoologist Martin Eisentraut.¹²

⁷ MINEPDED (2012) 'National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan – Version II'. Republic of Cameroon. Available at: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/cm/cm-nbsap-v2-en.pdf> (Accessed: 20 January 2023).

⁸ Gissibl, B. (2016) The Nature of German Imperialism. Conservation and the Politics of Wildlife in Colonial East Africa. New York, Oxford: Berghahn Books (The Environment in History: International Perspectives, 9); Heumann, I., MacKinney, A.G. and Buschmann, R. (2022) 'Introduction: the issue of duplicates,' The British Journal for the History of Science, 55(3), pp. 257–278.

⁹ Kaiser, K. et al. (2018) *Bipindi - Berlin: ein wissenschaftshistorischer und künstlerischer Beitrag zur Kolonialgeschichte des Sammelns*. Berlin: BGBM Press (Kosmos Berlin - Forschungsperspektive Sammlungen, Bd. 1), and the trilingual edition: Kaiser, K. (2023) *Georg Zenker: Bipindi - Berlin*. Institut für Museumsforschung. Staatliche Museen zu Berlin. Köln: Böhlau Verlag (Berliner Schriften zur Museumsforschung, 39).

¹⁰ Bisong, P.T. (2022) The Batanga Expedition in German – 'Kamerun' (1887): The Role of the first 'Kolonialzoologe' – Bernhard Weissenborn. Master. Faculty of Biological Science, Friedrich-Schiller University Jena, Germany.

¹¹ Deutsches Kolonial-Lexikon (1920), Vol. III, p. 146.

Anton Reichenow (Q62349), Wilhelm Lühder (Q108937656), Reinhold Buchholz (Q3423916)

¹² See section on *Bibliographical References for type-specimen descriptions*. Martin Eisentraut (1902-1994). Q15434585

Some of these publications that described new species and new sub-species from the fauna of these regions created new names that are no longer valid today and belong in synonymy. The corresponding specimens whose descriptions were published still hold great importance, particularly as they are still vouchers for their names, still central to the knowledge on Cameroonian fauna, and also because the published materials were the translation into scientific work of the continuous advances of colonial troops in the territory. Both the scientific publications and the specimens, including all the archival information that was produced around them, are part of the colonial archive. All of these travels of exploration and collecting were undoubtedly connected to imperial agendas of occupation and dispossession. All of the institutions, naturalists, and suppliers mentioned here were, therefore, implied in imperial ambitions.

Today, hundreds of scientists use the MfN collections every year as a reference to answer their scientific queries.¹³ Cameroonian researchers could benefit from information hiding in this German institution to fully understand aspects of the natural history, biodiversity, and ecologies of Cameroon. Furthermore, with the increasing availability of digital biodiversity data, Cameroonian researchers could access the digitised versions for use in research, conservation, outreach and integrated studies across all domains of biodiversity studies in the country.¹⁴ Because of the high pressure on the natural forest and the increasing demand for wild food products in Cameroon, the country's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) requested that these research organisations should make available their research findings to policymakers in Cameroon to assist in proper review of the legislations on agricultural biodiversity.¹⁵

The mammal collection of the MfN currently holds an estimated 150.000 specimens, including over 2.000 type-specimens.¹⁶ The scientific importance of the collection lies in the large number of *taxa* it contains, including specimens of all 29 mammalian orders with many originating from the former German colonies in Africa. Other publications on Cameroon type-specimens in the MfN include Sarmiento and Oates confirmation of the Cameroon type *Gorilla gorilla diehli* to be a distinct subspecies from *Gorilla gorilla gorilla*; and Turni et al., report on the *Type-specimens of insectivoran mammals at the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin* which includes *Crocidura vulcani* (Heim de Balsac, 1956), *Crocidura dolichura* (Peters, 1876) and *Myosorex preussi* (Matschie, 1893) types from Cameroon.¹⁷ Although a partial inventory with limited information is available online in a version of *Specify*, no database or inventory of these

¹³ According to information on the website of the MfN Berlin, available on <https://www.museumfuernaturkunde.berlin/en/science/research> (accessed 02.01.2023).

¹⁴ Nelson, G. and Ellis, S. (2018) 'The Impact of Digitization and Digital Data Mobilization on Biodiversity Research and Outreach,' *Biodiversity Information Science and Standards*, 2, pp. 1–9.

¹⁵ MINADER (2015) 'The State of Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture in the Republic of Cameroon.,' *Food and Agricultural Organisation*, 2015, pp. 1–2.

¹⁶ According to the available information on the website of the MfN Mammal department, available on <https://www.museumfuernaturkunde.berlin/en/science/mammals> (accessed 17.03.2023).

¹⁷ Sarmiento, E.E. and Oates, J.F. (2009) 'The Cross River Gorillas: A Distinct Subspecies, *Gorilla Gorilla Diehli* Matschie 1904,' *American Museum Novitates*, 3304, pp. 1–55; Turni, H., Hutterer, R. and Asher, R. (2007) 'Type-specimens of "insectivoran" mammals at the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin,' *Zootaxa*, 1470(1), pp. 1–33.

holdings from this point of view has been published to date.¹⁸ This first assessment of the most relevant specimens from Cameroon, type-specimens, of the most prominent group of animals, mammals, of the MfN collections is paramount to a determination of the significance of Cameroon's biome to ecological studies and to promote further research in this domain. Our aim is therefore to assess the historic type-specimens from Cameroon, which constitute a significant part of the mammal type-specimen list, for a first type inventory. The following work contributes to the ongoing digitization process in the MfN by clarifying the type designation of each specimen especially for those which were only labelled as 'Type', and by including photographic images of the valid types. This work was done in collaboration with the Center for the Humanities of Nature within the scope of the project "Colonial Provenances of Nature" funded by the German Lost Art Foundation, and with collaboration from the mammal department of the museum and the digitization coordination team of the department.

Definitions of different type status

For the scope of this work, definitions of type series and type status refer to the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (ICZN, 4th Edition, 1999):

Holotype: A single specimen designated as the name-bearing type of a species or subspecies at the time of description (includes sole specimens upon which taxa have been based) (Article 73.1).

Type Series: All the specimen on which the author established a nominal species-group taxon (Article 72.4)

Syntype: Any specimen of a type series where no specific specimen has been designated as a holotype. This has sometimes been referred to as "cotype" and they all collectively constitute the name-bearing type (Article 73.2). In this work, we favour the use of syntype.

Paratype: Where a holotype exists, a paratype is any specimen of the type series other than the holotype (Article 72.4.5 and Recommendation 73D).

Lectotype: A specimen of a type series or syntypes designated as the name-bearing type at some point after the original publication of the description of the species or subspecies (Article 74).

Paralectotype: Where a lectotype exists, a paralectotype is any specimen of the type series other than the lectotype (Article 73.2.2 and 74.1.3)

Collection management tools

According to the history of the mammal collections, starting from at least 1857, the different departments of the Zoological Museum adopted separate manuscript catalogues, which recorded each entry whether it was a single specimen or a shipment (see *Part I. Archives*). These bounded lists keep details as species determination, locality, provenance, date of entry, in relation with a specific number. The "A" catalogue referred to the *Mammalia* collection, "B" to *Aves*, "C" to *Reptilia* and *Amphibia*, "D" to *Pisces*, and so on. After 1900,

¹⁸ That version of Specify offline since January 2023.

under director Karl Möbius, the accession catalogues started following a more structured entry format, and in the case of the mammal collection, each line in the page corresponds to a single shipment of one or several objects. The shipment receives an “A-number” in the format A XXX.YY, where the last two digits correspond to the year date. Thus, the example “A 65.14” corresponds to the 65th shipment accessioned in 1914 by the mammal collection (“A 65.14,1” would correspond to one of the specimens in the shipment, before they are given their final catalogue registry number. After the accession event, individual specimens were analysed in order to determine their taxonomy (genus, species, and subspecies); afterwards they receive a sequential reference catalogue number, and were recorded in the continuous numbered list of the manuscript General Catalogue (General Katalog) of the mammalia collection. Today, the information registered in the manuscript General Catalogue (and labels, and inscriptions, and sometimes the accession catalogue) was translated to a digital spreadsheet and uploaded onto a database software *Specify*. The information used in this report originated in the *Specify* data, which was contrasted with any available manuscript records. The catalogue numbers for mammal specimens are in the format ZMB_Mam_XXXXXX where ZMB is the abbreviation for Zoological Museum Berlin, “Mam” is the shorthand for Mammals and XXXXXX is the six-digit general catalogue (GIN) number of the specimen.

Methods and Resources

With the support of the collection manager, a list of registered type-specimens from German “Kamerun” in the mammal collection of the MfN was extracted from the current digital database used in the collection (*Specify*) using the search query on “type status” and “country=Cameroon”.

The list was arranged alphabetically according to taxonomic orders and families containing the following fields:

- Order
- Family
- Genus
- Species
- Subspecies
- (General) catalogue number
- Old collection (A-catalogue) number
- Specimen preparation (skin, skull, skeleton, alcohol)
- Collector
- Start (accession) date
- Accession agent
- Date received
- Country (of collection)
- (Collecting) Locality name
- (Collecting) Verbatim locality
- Sex
- Age (juvenile or adult)
- Type Status (holotype, paratype, syntype, lectotype or ‘Type’)
- Remarks

For specimens marked as “Type”, the remarks column often includes a note to their original publication and given nomenclature, which is very helpful since the fields on

taxonomic information are, when possible, updated to the valid nomenclature and no longer mention the name in the original description. For most of the specimens, one or more information in the available fields was missing. To gather the most complete information and specific characteristics of specimens, as well as their updated taxonomic status (as valid or invalid), complementary associated data were retrieved using the physical specimens to check for inscriptions, manuscript materials as the accession catalogue, the general catalogue, and any old and new specimen labels; and the available printed literature for each species (including the original descriptions and relevant secondary sources). Given the nature and complexity of the materials and resources used, the method was organised into the following sequential steps.

Nomenclature: The list of type-specimens retrieved from *Specify* described specimens with the most recent valid scientific names of the species or subspecies. Where the determination at species level was missing, the most recent name of the genus was given. In most cases, the “remarks” field contained some information on the original scientific nomenclature and the original source description of the specific type-specimen. Given this information, we accessed the online resource ‘Integrated Taxonomic Information System’ (ITIS) to check for nomenclature validity and synonymy. As the nomenclature contains author’s name and date of publication, we also used this to access the original printed publication. In 13 cases, the original names were the current valid names, confirming validity and placing the specimens as the current international source of reference of the species according to Article 72.10 of the ICBN. In problematic cases, we needed to follow different paths. If the original nomenclature of a particular specimen:

- i) was not valid on ITIS, but in synonymy with a valid name, we annotated the valid name, author and year of publication and compared with the nomenclature given on *Specify*.
- ii) could not be traced on ITIS, we used a historical list of African mammals (Allen 1939). This publication contains a checklist of African mammals with original description names and valid scientific names as of 1939. If found, we annotated the valid scientific name then confirmed it back on ITIS for current validity or synonymy.
- iii) could not be traced neither on ITIS nor on the historical checklist of African mammals by Allen (1939), we used the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) platform for details on type-specimens, its valid name, its source description, author and year of publication (see the cases of *Crocidura vulcani* (Heim de Balsac, 1956) ZMB_Mam_091354 and *Myosorex preussi* (Matschie, 1893) ZMB_Mam_06990).

Collection documentation: In the next step, we accessed manuscript catalogues and recorded any accession catalogue numbers and the respective general catalogue volumes and pages. We extracted all relevant collection information, cataloguing numbers, field numbers etc from the corresponding catalogue pages and annotated, especially taking care when there were inconsistencies between this information and the data from *Specify*.

Type Descriptions: Next, we analysed the original description of the type-specimen, including the work of authors who previously worked with the mammal collection like curators Paul Matschie (1861-1926); August Brauer (1863-1917); Hermann Pohle (1892-1982). Most

descriptions were available online in the Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL) repository, and the persistent direct links to the descriptions were registered. When the description was not available in BHL:

- i) In the case of *Scotonycteris ophiodon* (ZMB_Mam_050001), we made use of the MfN Library, and requested the hard copy of the periodical. We accessed and made a digital copy of the necessary pages for our record.¹⁹
- ii) In the case of *Crocidura vulcani* (Heim de Balsac, 1956) (ZMB_Mam_091354), we referred to its description by French zoologist Henri Heim de Balsac (1899-1979) in *Diagnoses de Crocidura Inédites d'Afrique Occidentale*, vol. 20, no. 2, (1956), pp. 131-139. We recorded the link and all necessary source information.

From the original type descriptions, we noted their precise and complete bibliographical references and persistent links and compiled them in a digital exportable database (using Zotero). We also extracted PDF sections for reference purposes and for printouts. This way, we produced a list of all published descriptions on the type species for future use. We then proceeded to work on the original text from the type descriptions. Where required, we translated from German to English using the *DeepL* online translation tool. In order to compare collecting information present in the description with that from other historical sources, we sorted and extracted the relevant collection information from the original (and translated) text. Where relevant, we extracted direct quotes from the description that were added to the notes on each specimen. We logged the original species name in the description; author and year of publication; dedication of the scientific name, if existing; any mention of accession or collection information including old catalogue numbers, sex, age, preparation, collection locality, collector, or date of collection. We also documented the determining morphological characteristics of the specimens described including hair length and colour, skin morphology and colour patterns, bone measurements, skull morphology and morphometry, or any unique markings on specimens. In cases where type series were involved in the description, we recorded the number of specimens and the relationship between them including gender differences or any available designation of a holotype, paratype or syntype relationship.

Specimen: We requested the various specimens from the MfN mammal type collection. We transcribed labels and specimen inscriptions and extracted the relevant information into a synoptic table. We compared main attributes of the specimen described to the actual specimen in order to be able to disambiguate particularly in the cases of “holotype/paratype” relationships and to check for consistency of information with that in *Specify* as well as with the historical sources. We also made note of injury or markings on the specimen that may have been the result of field collecting or preservation techniques.

Compilation: We compiled all the findings in a table (see Appendix II), to produce a list of the type-specimens that connects relevant information from the various sources used. The list contains: bibliographical reference to the original type description article, with BHL

¹⁹ Following our request, the MfN Library is in the process of contributing to the BHL with this missing volume of the periodical *Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin* (1943).

persistent hyperlink; the original species name in the description, author and year of publication and dedication of the scientific name if available, collection information in the description (catalogue number, sex, age, preparation type, locality, collector and date of collection), determining morphological characters of the specimen used in the original type description (hair length and colour bandings, head and skin morphology and colour patterns, body measurements, skull morphology, skull measurements/morphometry and unique markings on specimens), verbatim information on specimen labels and inscriptions, specimen information in the general and entry catalogues, ITIS validity of original name, and reference to current species name. Current measurements and new observations were also included, and any additional relevant information was logged. If known, reference was made to the whereabouts of additional type-specimens from other museums as in the case of *Procavia (Dendrohyrax) adametzi zenkeri* where, in the description, two skins were mentioned to be donated, one from the “Großh. Museum Karlsruhe” and the other from the “Naturalien-Kabinett Stuttgart”. In Appendix II however, we chose to exclude some of the columns herein mentioned leaving only those we deemed relevant for the purpose of this report. From the same table, we extracted and made an outline of all the collectors responsible for these types, specifying archival materials when identified, their known time in Cameroon, type-specimens collected, and the ZMB numbers (see Appendix II).

We integrated all collection information from the available sources to generate a more complete data set. In general, we also recorded any discrepancy between the information on *Specify* and that from other sources and organised a list of suggestions that can be used to update and improve the *Specify* database.

Mammal Type-specimens from German “Kamerun”

The 98 type-specimens from “Cameroon” in the original *Specify* list included several unverified type-status which require clarification. Specimens included dry preparations of skins, round skins, skulls, and skeleton parts, as well as wet collections of round skins in alcohol. They correspond to 35 described species, of which 13 are currently accepted (valid) species names.²⁰ Of the 35 species, there are 22 single-specimen holotypes²¹, 3 paratypes, 1 lectotype, 6 syntypes and 3 cases where the specimen’s type status was left indetermined (including *Dendrohyrax longimaculata* **ZMB_Mam_018257**, *Dendrohyrax yaundensis* **ZMB_Mam_021075** and *Viverra ichneumon* **ZMB_Mam_083162** which are *nomina nuda*, names of species attributed in the notes, labels, and catalogues but, apparently, never published).

Most of the type species (22 out of 35) were described by Paul Matschie who thereby contributed to laying the foundation of the natural history collections from Cameroon in the mammal department of the MfN. Approximately a quarter of the specimens assessed are associated with a prominent supplier, August Zenker, who shipped collections from the military station of Yaoundé in the period 1889-1922.

²⁰ Bisong, P.T., Dunlop, J. and Madruga, C. (2023) ‘Mammalian type material from Cameroon in the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin,’ *Zoosystematics and Evolution*, 99(2), pp. 503–517.

²¹ A holotype is considered a single-specimen holotype when it includes one or all the designated parts (skull, skin, skeleton) of an individual of the species without any paratype.

Below is an annotated list of type-specimens collected from Cameroon in the mammal department of the museum arranged in alphabetical order of their biological order. We also included the conservation status of each species with reference to the red list of threatened species from the *International Union for Conservation of Nature* (IUCN).²²

Where necessary, we employed article 73.2.3 of the ICZN which places the collection locality of the holotype or lectotype as the collection locality of the species or subspecies over those of the paratypes or paralectotypes. In other words, for a type series with specimens from different collection localities, the collection locality of the designated holotype or lectotype becomes the collection locality of the type species.

²² The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the world's most comprehensive information source on the global conservation status of animal, fungi and plant species.

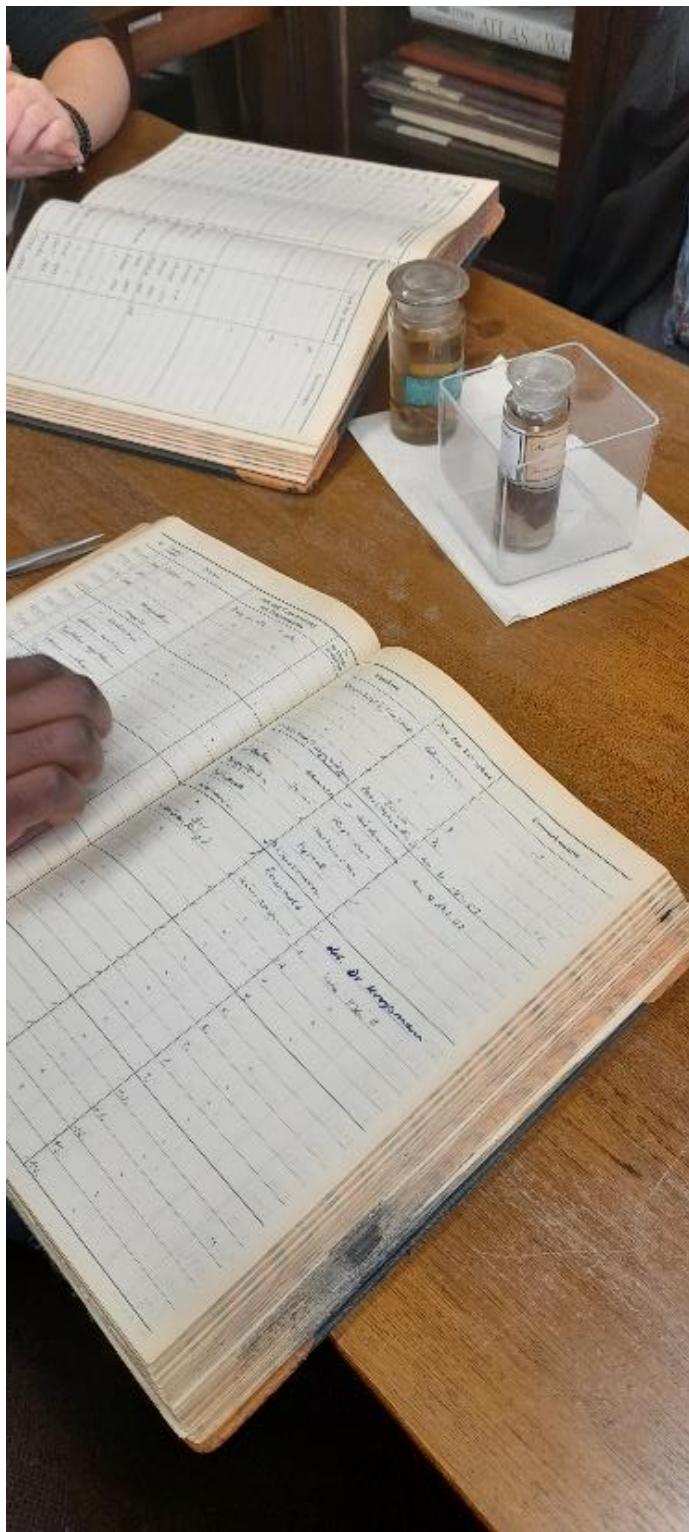


Figure II 2. Work in the mammal collection with specimens, labels and historical catalogues 2022, Dr. Alice Petzold, and Paul Taku Bisong.
Photo: Catarina Madruga

APPENDIX II. List of specimens assessed (2022-2023)

See updated and revised publication of the results for the valid species in:

Bisong, P.T., Dunlop, J. and Madruga, C. (2023) 'Mammalian type material from Cameroon in the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin', *Zoosystematics and Evolution*, 99(2), pp. 503–517.
Available at: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zse.99.110878>

Order ARTIODACTYLA
 Family BOVIDAE
Kobus Kob (Erxleben, 1777)

MfN Specimen

Skull: ZMB_Mam_086187

Valid Name: *Kobus Kob* (Erxleben, 1777)

Name in Original Description: *Adenota pousarguesi* (Neumann, 1905)

Author: Oscar Neumann²³

Dedication of Name (Patronym): E. de Pousargues²⁴

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:

,♂*, *Adenota pousarguesi*, Sch, A1^a.03, Semikore, Sanaga-Fluss, W-Kamerun, Scheunemann 8.X.1902, O. Neumann“ Vol. 9, p. 256

Shipment Information („A-number”): Listed in specify as A 19.03. but A-catalogue Information does not match this specimen. Most probably shipment in A-catalogue under the reference A.11.03: „Sammlung, Yaunde, Kamerun, Ober Lt. Scheunemann“

Collecting Information in Description²⁵: „Typus von *Adenota pousargusi*: Schädel eines alten Bockes von Lt. Scheunemann am oberen Sanaga in Süd-Kamerun (Berl. Mus.) erlegt,“ p. 92

Determining Morphological Characters: Horn structure, hair banding, skin colour pattern.

Specifics of Specimen: Male specimen

Information on Specimen: Not available.
 [Specimen not found on 16.09.2022]

Collecting Locality: Semikore, Sanaga river, Upper Sanaga of South-West „Kamerun“

Collected by: Peter Scheunemann²⁶

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: 08.10.1902

Type status based on description: Holotype
 (Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Least Concern

Remarks: Shipment mentioned in MfN, HBSB, ZM S III Scheunemann Hauptmann. According to Neumann, a female of this species, shipped from German Kamerun, lived in the Berlin Zoological Garden for some years. Information on collecting date missing from all sources assessed.



Order CARNIVORA
 Family CANIDAE
Vulpes pallida (Cretzschmar, 1827)

MfN Specimen

Round skins: ZMB_Mam_039927; ZMB_Mam_039929; ZMB_Mam_039930; ZMB_Mam_039931

Skulls: ZMB_Mam_065796; ZMB_Mam_065797

Valid Name: *Vulpes pallida* (Cretzschmar, 1827)

Name in Original Description: *Canis (Cynalopex) pallidus oertzeni* (Matschie 1910)

Author: Matschie²⁷ 1910

Dedication of Name (Patronym): ‘Oberleutenant’ von Oertzen²⁸

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue

All round skins: „B, Dikoa, Hinterland von Kamerun, 26.III.10, Umlauff, A 165/10“ Vol. 4, p. 411

All skulls: „Shadel, Dikoa, Hinterland von Kamerun, 26.III.1910 Umlauff, IX.09 Oertzen, A165/10“ Vol. 7, p. 239

Shipment Information („A-number”): [A 165.10] „[9 items], Dikoa, Hinterland von Kamerun, 26.III.10, von Oertzen und Umlauff“

²³ Oscar Rudolph Neumann (1867-1946). Q77186

²⁴ Eugène de Pousargues (1859-1901). Q638527

²⁵ Neumann (1905), pp. 92.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/7897168>

²⁶ Peter Scheunemann (1870-1937). Q2078084

²⁷ Paul Matschie (1861-1926). Q77135

²⁸ Jasper Martin Otto von Oertzen (1880 - 1948). Q64946451

Collecting Information in Description²⁹: „1 ♂, 3 ♀ Felle, von denen 1 ♂ und 1 ♀ mit Schädeln versehen sind. Dikoa, Nordost-Kamerun. September 1909. Von Herrn Oberleutnant von Oertzen gesammelt und dem Berliner Zoologischen Museum geschenkt“, p. 370

Determining Morphological Characters: Body measurements, hair banding, skin colour morphology, skull morphometry

Specifics of Specimen: Single male specimen (skin and skull) preserved under A. 165.10.1 designated as the Holotype

Information on Specimen: All specimens are available

Collecting Locality: Dikoa/Dikwa³⁰ ‘Kamerun’ [Nigeria]

Collected by: Jasper Martin Otto von Oertzen

Collecting Date: September 1909

Accessioned via: JFG Umlauff³¹

Accession Date: 26.03.1910

Type status based on description: Holotype – Paratype. Based on the sequence of this assessment, the male skull (Holotype) probably ZMB_Mam_65796 as skull parameters measured were approximate with that in the description. Skull ZMB_Mam_65797 is a paratype. Male skin (Holotype) could not be identified as skin parameters measured did not correspond to those in the description.

IUCN Conservation status: Least Concern

Remarks: Skin measurement changes probably a consequence of fixing or long-term preservation.

Order CARNIVORA
Family HERPESTIDAE
Herpestes ichneumon (Linnaeus, 1758)

MfN Specimen [red label but not a type]
Skin: ZMB_Mam_083162

Valid Name: *Herpestes ichneumon* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Name in Original Description (Only on specimen labels): *Viverra ichneumon* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Author: Carl Linnaeus³²
Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue: „*Herpestes ichneumon*, Fell, Dume, Kamerun/W.A, Freyer 26.VI.1909, A 40.09“ Vol. 9, p. 133
Shipment Information („A-number“): [A 40.09] „[29 items], Dume, Freyer, 26.VI.09“

Collecting Information in Description: N/A
Determining Morphological Characters: N/A
Specifics of Specimen: N/A

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Dume, Cameroon

Collected by: ‘Oberartz’ Gottfried Freyer³³

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: 26.06.1909

Type status based on description: N/A

IUCN Conservation status: Least Concern

Remarks: Specimen available in general catalogue without indication of a type status. Search for description from the museum staff was unfruitful. Specimen has the red type label, but does not appear to be a type for any new name. Information on collecting date missing from all sources assessed.

²⁹ Matschie (1910), pp. 370.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43615821>

³⁰‘Dikoa’ was part of northern German- ‘Kamerun’, today part of northern Nigeria with English transcription as ‘Dikwa’.

³¹ Founded by Johann Friedrich Gustav Umlauff (J.F.G Umlauff) (1833 – 1889, Q113623021), the prominent

Hamburg-based dealer in ethnographic and natural history collections operated at 8 Spielbudenplatz, Hamburg from 1868 – 1974.

³² Carl Linnaeus (1707–1778). Q1043

³³ Gottfried Freyer (1874–1911). Q64945875

Order CARNIVORA
Family HYAENIDAE
Crocuta crocuta (Erxleben, 1777)

MfN Specimen:
Skull: ZMB_Mam_082552

Valid Name: *Crocuta crocuta* (Erxleben, 1777)
Name in Original Description: *Hyaena* (*Crocotta*)
noltei (Matschie, 1900)
Author: Paul Matschie
Dedication of Name (Patronym): Nolte

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:
„**Hyaena* (*Crocotta*) *noltei* Schädel Yoko, oberer Sanaga, S-Kamerun/WA Nolte Sept.1899“ Vol. 9, p. 109
Shipment Information („A-number“): [A 17.00]
[1 item], 'Schädel von Hyaena', Yoko Kamerun, 28.VII.00, Nolte “

Collecting Information in Description³⁴: „Herr Oberleutnant in der Kaiserlichen Schutztruppe für Kamerun, Nolte. hat im September 1899 auf der Station Yoko im Gebiete des oberen Sanaga, Süd Kamerun, eine gefleckte Hyaene erlegt, deren Schädel er dem Berliner Museum für Naturkunde freundlichst überlassen hat.“ p. 211

Determining Morphological Characters: Hair banding, skin colour pattern, skull morphology, skull morphometry, tail rump length

Specifics of Specimen: Tail tassel of specimen is mutilated so its full length could not be determined

Information on Specimen: Available
Collecting Locality: Yoko, by the Sanaga river, Cameroon
Collected by: ‘Oberleutnant’ Hermann Nolte³⁵

Collecting Date: September, 1899

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: 28.07.1900

Type status based on description: Holotype
(Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Least Concern

Remarks: A skin was also described by Matschie, he even included an image in the description but did not mention whether the skin remained a property of the museum – the skin could not be traced.

Order CARNIVORA
Family MUSTELIDAE
Aonyx capensis (Schinz, 1821)

MfN Specimen
Skin: ZMB_Mam_030703
Skull: ZMB_Mam_030704

Valid Name: *Aonyx capensis* (Schinz, 1821)
Name in Original Description: *Aonyx capensis*
microdon (Pohle, 1920)
Author: Hermann Pohle³⁶
Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:
Skin: „*Aonyx microdon* Pohle* Fell, A.110.14,
Nana Fluß bei Bomse Dr. Elbert 10.II.14, 388“
Vol. 4, p. 31
Skull: „*Aonyx microdon* Pohle*, Schädel, A.110.14,
Nana Fluß bei Bomse, Dr. Elbert, 10.II.14, 388“
Vol. 4, p. 31

Shipment Information („A-number“): [A 110.14] „[67 items], Kamerun Exped. des Reichs-Kolonialamt, 1.VII.14, Dr. Elbert“

Collecting Information in Description³⁷: „Nana-Fluß, bei Dorf Bomse, Kamerun“ p.145

Determining Morphological Characters: Skin colour pattern, skull morphology, skull morphometry

Specifics of Specimen: N/A

Information on Specimen: Available
Collecting Locality: Nana River, near Samba village in today's Central African Republic

Collected by: Dr. Johannes Elbert³⁸

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: 10.02.1914

Type status based on description: Holotype
(Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Near threatened

Remarks: Mandible detached/separated from the skull. A shipment label included with the skin:
„Elbert-Kamerun-Expedition des reichs-Kolonialamts. | J. No.: 388 | Ost-Kamerun | Geogr: Länge: __ | Breite: __ | Bezirk: O. S. Na, | Höhe ü M. __ | Ort: Bomse (Ssamba) | Vegetationsformation: Grasland | Datum: 10.II.1914 | Dr. J. Elbert“

³⁴ Matschie (1900b), pp. 211.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/8797217>

³⁵ Hermann Nolte (1869-1902). Q48560064

³⁶ Hermann Pohle (1892-1982). Q48460809

³⁷ Pohle (1919), pp. 145.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/45490215>

³⁸ Johannes Elbert (1878-1915). Q55847491

Order CHIROPTERA
Family PTEROPODIDAE
Casinycteris ophiodon (Pohle, 1943)

MfN Specimens

Skull; Skin in Alcohol: ZMB_Mam_050001

Valid Name: *Casinycteris ophiodon* (Pohle, 1943)

Name in Original Description: *Scotonycteris ophiodon* (Pohle, 1943)

Author: Hermann Pohle

Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue: „♀ ad., *Scotonycteris ophiodon* Pohle *, 105/1/14/22., Alk? Sch(v), A. 00, Bipindi, Bez. Kribi, Kamerun, 05.1899, G. Zenker S.V“ Vol. 6, p. 1

Shipment Information („A-number“): N/A

Collecting Information in Description³⁹: „Typus: Nr. 50051[sic] des Berl. Mus.; ♀ juv.-ad. von Bipindi, Bez. Kribi, Kamerun, Mai 1899, GEORG A. ZENKER S. V. Die Zähne (auch die Eckzähne) sind voll in Stellung, die Basalnaht ist noch offen. Das Tier liegt in Alkohol; der leider auf der rechten Seite unter Verlust der Hirnkapselwand verletzte Schädel ist gereinigt“ p. 78

Determining Morphological Characters: Body external morphology (including the snout, ear and tail), skull morphology, skull morphometry, dentition, toe and finger length, hair length, skin colour pattern

Specifics of Specimen: This specimen is stated to have been in alcohol for 44 years prior to the description, so original colour of specimen could not be accurately determined.

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Bipindi, Cameroon

Collected by: George August. Zenker

Collecting Date: May, 1899

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: N/A

Type status based on description: Holotype (Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Near threatened

Remarks: Pohle pays special tribute to A. Zenker who died 12.2.1922 at 'Bipindihof' at age of 67. He acknowledges his contributions to the museum's type specimens including *Scotonycteris zenkeri* Mtsch., *Idiurus zenkeri* Mtsch., *Zenkerella insignis* Mtsch., and *Cercocebus albigena zenkeri* (page 87). The description cites this specimen with collection number Nr. 50051 instead of 50001. Information on A.-number missing from all sources accessed.



Order CHIROPTERA
Family PTEROPODIDAE
Scotonycteris zenkeri (Matschie, 1894)

MfN Specimen

Skull; Skin in Alcohol: ZMB_Mam_066533

Valid Name: *Scotonycteris zenkeri* (Matschie, 1894)

Name in Original Description: *Scotonycteris zenkeri* (Matschie, 1894)

Author: Paul Matschie

Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue: „*Scotonycteris zenkeri**, ♀ ad, Sch Alk, Yaunde, Süd-Kamerun, Zenker, Lectotype“ Vol. 7, p. 268

Shipment Information („A-number“): N/A

Collecting Information in Description⁴⁰: „♀ ad. Yaunde Station. Zenker col.“ p. 202

Determining Morphological Characters: Hair banding, skin colour pattern, body measurements, skull morphology, skull morphometry

Specifics of Specimen: „Das einzige Exemplar, welches mir vorliegt, ist ein Weibchen mit starken

³⁹ Pohle (1943), pp. 78. Description not available online, hard copy was requested from the MfN library.

⁴⁰ Matschie (1894), pp. 202.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43581312>

Brustwarzen. Der Schädel ist dem von Epomophorus ähnlich“ p. 203

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Yaounde, Cameroon

Collected by: George. August. Zenker

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: N/A

Type status based on description: Holotype

(Single specimen) [labelled as a Lectotype]

IUCN Conservation status: Near threatened.

Remarks: Information on A.-number and collection date missing from all sources accessed.

Order HYRACOIDEA

Family PROCAVIIDAE

Dendrohyrax spp. (Gray, 1868)

MfN Specimen

Skull, Skeleton, Skin: ZMB_Mam_021075

Valid Name: N/A

Name in General Catalogue: *Dendrohyrax yaundensis* [**nomum nudum**]

Author: N/A

Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:

„**Dendrohyrax yaundensis*, Fell, Shadel, A-5299, A 3.13, Yaunde, Zenker“ Vol. 3, p. 48

Shipment Information („A-number“): [A 5299]
„Belg mit Skelett, Yaunde, Kamerun, G. Zenker, 12.VII.93, 21075“

Collecting Information in Description: N/A

Determining Morphological Characters: N/A

Specifics of Specimen: N/A

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Yaounde, Cameroon

Collected by: George August Zenker

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: 12.07.1893

Type status based on description: *Nomum nudum*

IUCN Conservation status: N/A

Remarks: No published description for this specimen

Order HYRACOIDEA
Family PROCAVIIDAE
Dendrohyrax spp. (Gray, 1868)

MfN Specimen

Skin: ZMB_Mam_018257

Valid Name: N/A

Name in General Catalogue: *Dendrohyrax Longimaculata* [**nomum nudum**]

Author: N/A

Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:
„**Dendrohyrax longimaculata* ♂, Fell, A 147.14, Sangmelima, Kamerun, Hermann Rolle“ Vol. 2, p. 351

Shipment Information („A-number“): [A 147.14]
„[9 items], 21.VII.14, Sangmelima, Rolle“

Collecting Information in Description: N/A

Determining Morphological Characters: N/A

Specifics of Specimen: N/A

Information on Specimen: Not available

Collecting Locality: Sangmelima, Cameroon

Collected by: N/A

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: Hermann Rolle⁴¹

Accession Date: 21.07.1914

Type status based on description: *Nomum nudum*

IUCN Conservation status: N/A

Remarks: Specimen was not available as of 08.09.2022. Other than the indication of this name in the general catalogue, no published description for this specimen.

⁴¹ Herman Rolle (1864-1929). Q5740946

Order HYRACOIDEA
Family PROCAVIIDAE
Dendrohyrax dorsalis nigricans (Peters, 1879)

Order HYRACOIDEA
Family PROCAVIIDAE
Dendrohyrax dorsalis nigricans (Peters, 1879)

MfN Specimen

Skull, Round skin: ZMB_Mam_021062

Valid Name: *Dendrohyrax dorsalis nigricans* (Peters, 1879)

Name in Original Description: *Procavia (Dendrohyrax) adametzi* (Brauer, 1912)

Author: August Brauer⁴²

Dedication of Name (Patronym): ‘Oberleutnant Adametz⁴³

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:

„*Male, *Dendrohyrax adametzi*. A.Br. Fell, A 4614, Barombi Station, Zeuner“ Vol. 3, p. 47

Shipment Information („A-number“): [A 4614], „Hyrax Dorsalis tras., Kamerun, 2.10.88, 21062“

Collecting Information in Description⁴⁴: „Diese Art, die das Zoologische Museum vom Barombi-See bei Johann-Albrechts-Höhe in Kamerun erhalten hat und die ich zu Ehren des um die Kenntnis der Fauna West-Kameruns sehr verdienten Herrn Oberleutnant Adametz benenne“ Pp. 412-413

Determining Morphological Characters: Hair lengths, hair banding, skin colour pattern including at the dorsal patch, body measurements, skull morphology, skull morphometry

Specifics of Specimen: Largest skull length (gnathion condylion) 11.85, greatest among the Procavians

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Barombi, Cameroon

Collected by: Karl Ludwig Zeuner⁴⁵

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: 02.10.1888

Type status based on description: Holotype (Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Least concern

Remarks: There should be three specimens according to the description (2 skulls, 1 round skin). In the General catalogue only 1 skull and 1 round skin from Barombi available. Other skull remains unassessed.

MfN Specimen

Skull; Skeleton; Skin: ZMB_Mam_021052; ZMB_Mam_021050; ZMB_Mam_021065; ZMB_Mam_021069

Skull: ZMB_Mam_021077

Valid Name: *Dendrohyrax dorsalis nigricans* (Peters, 1879)

Name in Original Description: *Pr. (Dendrohyrax) adametzi zenkeri* (Brauer, 1914)

Author: August Brauer

Dedication of Name (Patronym): August Zenker

Collecting Information in Description⁴⁶: 13

specimens mentioned in description (6 skins and 7 skulls used) collected from Bipindi, Edea, Namajong, Yaounde, Lolodorf, Alen -locality in E. Guinea, and one skin of unknown locality.

Collectors are Krücke, Conrad, Zenker, donations from ‘Großh. Museum’ in Karlsruhe - a Yaounde skin specimen and from the ‘Naturalienkabinett’ in Stuttgart - the skin specimen of unknown locality. (page 38)

Determining Morphological Characters: Hair lengths, hair banding, skin colour pattern including at the dorsal patch, body measurements, skull morphology, skull morphometry

Specifics of Specimen: The dorsal patch is generally less conspicuous than in *D. adametzi*

Information on Specimen: Available

Type status based on description: Syntypes

IUCN Conservation status: Least concern

More specific collection and catalogue information for each specimen are summarised in **Table 1** below.

⁴² August Brauer (1863-1917). Q85444

⁴³ Karl Moritz Ernst Gustav Wilhelm Adametz (born 1877). Q64946788

⁴⁴ Brauer (1912), pp. 412-413.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43604472>

⁴⁵ Karl Ludwig Zeuner (1852-1890). Q55127446

⁴⁶ Brauer (1914), pp. 38.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43608067>

Table 1. Species of individual *Pr. (Dendrohyrax) adametzi zenkeri* specimens

MfN Specimen (preparations)	Specimen Information in General Catalogue	Shipment Information ("A-number")	Collecting Locality	Collected by	Collecting Date	Accessioned via	Accession Date	Remarks
ZMB_Mam_02105; (Skull, Skeleton, Skin)	«Dendrohyrax, Fell, Shadel, A 54.13. Lolodorf, Kamerun, Conrad» Vol. 3, p. 47	[A 54.13] «[3 items], Lolodorf S. Kamerun, 22.V.13, Erich Conrad S»	Lolodorf, Cameroon	Leopold Conradt ¹	N/A	N/A	22.05.1913 [for the skull]; 9.10.1913 [for the skin]	Skin specimen for ZMB_Mam_02105 n- found as of 08.09.2022
ZMB_Mam_021065 (Skull, Skeleton, Skin)	«Dendrohyrax <i>ademetzi zenkeri</i> . A.Br. Fell, Shadel, Skelett, A 384.11, 19km geradesudl v. Edea, Kamerun, Wegemst. Behrens, Bez. Amtm. Krücke» Vol. 3, p. 48	[A 384.11] «[3 items], Edea, Kamerun, 30.03.1912, Bez. Amtm. Krücke.»	Edea, Cameroon	Behrens ²	N/A	Krücke ³	30.03.1919	First skin label: <i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis</i> (Fraser, 1854). Second skin label: <i>Dendrohyrax d. nigricans</i> Skull label and skull inscription confirm specimen ZMB_Mam_021065 as <i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis</i> <i>nigricans</i>
ZMB_Mam_021069 (Skull, Skeleton, Skin)	«Dendrohyrax, Fell, Shadel, A 15.09, Bipindihof, Zenker» Vol. 3, p. 48	[A 15.09] «[3 items], Bipindi, 15.IV.08, Zenker»	Bipindi, Cameroon	George August Zenker	N/A	N/A	15.04.1908	The skin specimen was found as of 08.09.2022
ZMB_Mam_021077 (Skull)	«Dendrohyrax <i>ademetzi zenkeri</i> . A.Br. Shadel, A 63.12, Namanjong b/Lolodorf, Conradt» Vol. 3, p. 48	[A 63.12] «[1 items], Namnjong b/Lolodorf, 07.VI.12, Conradt S., Ulrich V»	Lolodorf, Cameroon	Leopold Conradt	N/A	Ulrich V ⁴	07.06.1912	‘Namanjong’ locality i- Cameroon could not be traced

¹ Leopold Conradt was a German colonial administrator. In 1895 he was posted to Lolodorf ‘Kamerun’ then served at the ‘Station Johann-Albrechtshöhe’ from 1895-1899 ↗

² Behrens [No information yet]

³ Krücke was the German colonial District Officer for Edea ‘Kamerun’ from 1907-1912.

⁴ Ulrich V. [No information yet]

Order HYRACOIDEA
 Family PROCAVIIDAE
Dendrohyrax dorsalis nigricans (Peters, 1879)

MfN Specimen

Skull, Skin: ZMB_Mam_021080

Valid Name: *Dendrohyrax dorsalis nigricans* (Peters, 1879)

Name in Original Description: *Dendrohyrax tessmanni* (Brauer, 1912)

Author: August Brauer

Dedication of Name (Patronym): G. Tessmann⁴⁷

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:

„*Dendrohyrax adamzti tessmanni* A.Br *, Fell, Shadel, A. 102.09, Akonangi, Tessmann“ Vol. 3, p. 48

Shipment Information („A-number“): [A 102.09] „[21 items], 22.IX.09, Tessmann“

Collecting Information in Description⁴⁸: „Von Herrn G. Tessmann erhielt das Zoologische Museum das Fell und den Schädel eines neuen großen Baumschleifers, den er in Akonangi (Spanisch-Guinea) erlegt hatte“ p. 411

Determining Morphological Characters: Hair lengths, hair banding, skin colour pattern including at the dorsal patch, body measurements, skull morphology, skull morphometry

Specifics of Specimen: Specimen is a male.

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Akonangi, Cameroon

Collected by: Günther Tessmann

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: 22.09.09

Type status based on description: Holotype (Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Least concern

Remarks: Skull labell points to A 108.09 with collection date 22.09.09 but the collecting information for this entry in the A-catalogue is not consistent with its corresponding entry in the general catalogue



Order HYRACOIDEA
 Family PROCAVIIDAE
Procavia capensis bamendae (Brauer, 1913)

MfN Specimen

Skull, Skin: ZMB_Mam_021490

Valid Name: *Procavia capensis bamendae* (Brauer, 1913)

Name in Original Description: *Procavia capensis bamendae* (Brauer, 1913)

Author: August Brauer

Dedication of Name (Patronym): ‘Oberleutnant’ Adametz

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:

„*Procavia capensis bamendae*, Fell, Schädel, A. 278,12, Bamenda, Adametz“ Vol. 3, p. 65

Shipment Information („A-number“): N/A

Collecting Information in Description⁴⁹: „Diese neue Art verdankt das Zoologische Museum Herrn Oberleutnant Adametz; ihr Fundort ist Bamenda, Südwestkamerun“ p. 127

Determining Morphological Characters: Hair lengths, hair banding, skin colour pattern including at the dorsal patch, body measurements, skull morphology, skull morphometry.

Specifics of Specimen: Skull is an adult male.

Information on Specimen: Available

⁴⁷ Günther Tessmann (1884-1969). Q1561875

⁴⁸ Brauer (1912), pp. 411.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43604471>

⁴⁹ Brauer (1913), pp. 127.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43606988>

Collecting Locality: Bamenda, Cameroon
Collected by: Karl Wilhelm Adametz⁵⁰
Collecting Date: N/A
Accessioned via: N/A
Accession Date: 28.12.1912
Type status based on description: Holotype
(Single specimen)
IUCN Conservation status: Least concern
Remarks: A 275.12 cancelled out and slightly wiped off on the skin label and skull inscription respectively. Shipment information on A 275.12 does not correspond with that in the general catalogue and specimen labels/inscription.

Order PRIMATES
Family CERCOPITHECIDAE
Colobus satanas (Waterhouse, 1838)

MfN Specimen
Skins: ZMB_Mam_024217; ZMB_Mam_024219;
ZMB_Mam_024221;
ZMB_Mam_024645; ZMB_Mam_011472
Skulls: ZMB_Mam_024218; ZMB_Mam_024209
Valid Name: *Colobus satanas* (Waterhouse, 1838)
Name in Original Description: *Stachycolobus zenkeri* (Matschie, 1917)
Author: Paul Matschie
Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Determining Morphological Characters: hair length at different body sections, body dimensions (head, trunk, tail), skull morphometry.

Information on Specimen: All specimens available
Collecting Locality: Bipindi, Cameroon
Collected by: August Zenker
Accessioned via: N/A
IUCN Conservation status: Threatened
Remarks: Description mentions OTHER specimens included: 11472*/24209**, 24217*/24218**, 24645*, 24219*/24220**, 24440**, 24441**, 24442**, 24443**, 24221*/24222**, 4323/10

* Skin specimen

** Skull specimen

/ Skin and corresponding skull

More specific collection and catalogue information for each specimen are summarised in **Table 2** below.

⁵⁰ Karl Wilhelm Adametz (born 1877). Q64946788

Table 2. Specifics of Individual *Colobus satanas* specimens

Specimen ZMB number (Preparation)	Specimen Information in General Catalogue	Shipment Information ("A-number")	Collecting Information in Description ¹	Specifics of Specimen	Collecting Date	Accession Date	Type status based on description
ZMB_Mam_024217 (Skin) And	«♂, <i>Colobus satanas</i> Mtsch, Fell, Bipindi, Kamerun, Zenker» Vol. 3, p 175	[A 15.09] « [3 items] Bipindi, 15.IV.1908, Zenker»	ZMB_Mam_024217: «♂ ad. Nr 24217/24217. Fell mit Schädel. Ebenda her und von demselben im Dezember 1907 oder Januar 1908 während der Trockenzeit erbeutet.» p. 158. ZMB_Mam_024218: N/A	Male specimen. The skin ZMB_Mam_024217 associated with the skull ZMB_Mam_024218	22.03.1905	15.04.1908	Paratype
ZMB_Mam_024218 (Skull)							
ZMB_Mam_024219 (Skin)	«♂ juv. <i>Colobus satanas</i> Mtsch, Fell, Bipindi, Kamerun, Zenker» Vol. 3, p. 175	N/A [A-number missing from all historical sources examined]	«♂ juv. 24219/24220. Fell mit Schädel. Aus der Trockenzeit des Frühjahrs 1903. Der Affe war ungefähr 2 1\2 Jahr alt.» p. 159	Juvenile male [In <i>Specifi</i> , it's identified as a female]. Captured in spring of 1903	Spring 1903	17.03.1905	Paratype
ZMB_Mam_024221 (Skin)	«♂ ad, <i>Colobus satanas</i> Mtsch, Fell, Bipindi, Kamerun, Zenker» Vol. 3, p. 175	[A 38.03] « [5 items], Bipindi, Kamerun, 6.X.03, G. Zenker»	«Nur ein Fell mit Schädel Nr. 24221/24222, ♂ ad. aus Zenker's Sammlungen» p. 159	Male specimen	06.10.1903	17.03.1905	Paratype
ZMB_Mam_024645 (Skin)	« <i>Colobus satanas</i> , Fell, A 32.03, Bipindi, Zenker» Vol. 3, p. 192	[A 32.03] « [2 items], Bipindi, 10.II.03, Zenker»	«♀ ad. Nr. 24645. Fell ohne Schädel. Ebenda her und von demselben. Im Dezember 1902 erlegt. Das Fell hat kürzeren Schulterbehang als das vorige.» p. 158	Female specimen	10.02.1903	17.03.1905	Paratype
ZMB_Mam_011472 (Skin) And	ZMB_Mam_24209: «♂ <i>Stachycolobus zenkeri</i> Mtsch*, Waterh., Schädel, A. 62.04, Bipindi, Zenker, Fell	[A 62.04] « [34 items; 7 skins, 10 skulls, 2 skeleton, 6 animals in alcohol, 9 embryos], Bipindi, Zenker, 26.IV.04»	«Typus: ♂ ad. Nr. 11472/24209. Fell mit Schädel. Von G. Zenker im September oder Oktober 1897 bei Bipindi am Lokundje in Kamerun während der Regenzeit erbeutet.» p. 158	Male specimen. Designated Holotype	05.01.1898	26.04.1904	Holotype
ZMB_Mam_024209 (Skull)	11472» Vol. 3, p. 174 ZMB_Mam_11472: «♂*, <i>Colobus satanas</i> Waterh. Belg, 5.1.98, Bipindi, Kamerun, Zenker. Typus von <i>Stachycolobus zenkeri</i> Mtsch., Zur Schädel 24209» Vol. 2, p. 62						

¹ Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin, (1917), Pp 157-160. □

Order PRIMATES
Family CERCOPITHECIDAE
Erythrocebus patas (Schreber, 1775)

MfN Specimen

Skull, Skin: ZMB_Mam_013212

Valid Name: *Erythrocebus patas* (Schreber, 1775)
Name in Original Description: *Erythrocebus langheldi* (Matschie, 1905)
Author: Paul Matschie
Dedication of Name (Patronym): ‘Herrn Hauptmann Langheld’⁵¹

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:
„*Erythrocebus langheldi* Mtsch*, Balg, Schädel, I.06, Garua, Benue, Langheld“ Vol. 2, p. 138
Shipment Information („A-number“): N/A [A-number missing from all historical sources examined]

Collecting Information in Description⁵²: „Im hiesigen Zoologischen Garten leben augenblicklich zwei Husarenaffen, die Herr Hauptmann Langheld bei Garua am oberen Benue in Kamerun gesammelt hat.“ p. 275

Determining Morphological Characters: Hair colour, skin colour pattern

Specifics of Specimen: Young female specimen

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Garoua

Collected by: Wilhelm Langheld

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: 02.01.1906

Type status based on description: Holotype
(Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Near threatened

Remarks: Matschie identified this specimen as a young female, today (base on specify) the specimen has been identified as a young male.

Order PRIMATES
Family CERCOPITHECIDAE
Papio hamadryas (Linnaeus, 1758)

MfN Specimen

Round skin: dummy_004484

Valid Name: *Papio hamadryas* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Name in Original Description: *Papio yokoensis* (Matschie, 1900)
Author: Paul Matschie
Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:
N/A

Shipment Information („A-number“): N/A

Collecting Information in Description⁵³: „Die Sammlung des Herrn Major von Kamptz enthält folgende Arten: *Papio yokoensis* Mtsch. spec. nov. 2 ♂♂ und 1 ♀ aus Yoko am Sanaga“ p. 89

Determining Morphological Characters: Hair colour, skin colour pattern, skull morphometric measurements.

Specifics of Specimen: 2 male skins, 2 male skulls and 1 female skin were included.

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Yoko, Cameroon

Collected by: Oltwig von Kamptz⁵⁴

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: N/A

Type status based on description: Syntype

IUCN Conservation status: Least concern

Remarks: ‘dummy’ specimen has no ZMB number and no A-catalogue number

⁵¹ Wilhelm Langheld (1867-1917). Q2573896

⁵² Matschie (1905a), pp. 275.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/7897366>

⁵³ Matschie (1900a), pp. 89.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/8797095>

⁵⁴ Oltwig von Kamptz (1857-1921). Q110359

Order PRIMATES
Family CERCOPITHECIDAE
Piliocolobus preussi (Matschie, 1900)

MfN Specimen

Skin: ZMB_Mam_006588

Valid Name: *Piliocolobus preussi* (Matschie, 1900)

Name in Original Description: *Piliocolobus preussi* (Matschie, 1900)

Author: Paul Matschie

Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A



Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:

„*Colobus temminckii*, Kühl Fell ohne Schadel, Barombi, Kamerun, Preuss; Typus von *Piliocolobus preussi* Mtsch.“ Vol. 1. p. 236

Shipment Information („A-number“): N/A [A-number missing from all historical sources examined]

Collecting Information in Description⁵⁵: „von Dr. Preuss bei Barombi am Elefanten-See in Nord-Kamerun“ p. 183



Determining Morphological Characters: Hair colour, skin colour pattern, skin measurements, nail colour

Specifics of Specimen: Male specimen.

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Barombi Mbo, Cameroon

Collected by: Paul Rudolph Preuss⁵⁶

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: N/A

Type status based on description: Holotype
(Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Critically Endangered

Remarks: General catalogue entry for 6588 states „*Colobus temminckii*, Kühl...Typus von *Piliocolobus preussi* Mtsch.“ Both names are mentioned in the same description as different species but the reason is not explained.

⁵⁵ Matschie (1900c), pp. 183.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/8797189>

⁵⁶ Paul Rudolph Preuss (1861-1926). Q21388687

Order PRIMATES
Family HOMINIDAE
Gorilla gorilla diehli (Matschie, 1904)

MfN Specimens

Skull and skeleton parts: ZMB_Mam_012791
Skulls: ZMB_Mam_012789
ZMB_Mam_012792
ZMB_Mam_012790
ZMB_Mam_012796
ZMB_Mam_012793
ZMB_Mam_012794
ZMB_Mam_012795



Valid Name: *Gorilla gorilla diehli* (Matschie, 1904)

Original Name: *Gorilla diehli* (Matschie, 1904)

Author: Paul Matschie

Dedication of Name (Patronym): ‘Herrn Diehl’

Shipment Information („A-number”): N/A [A-number missing from all historical sources examined]

Collecting Information in Description¹: „Herr Diehl sammelte in dem Gebiete des Mun-Aya oder Wadye, der in den, Cross-Fluss strömt 4 Schädel von ausgewachsenen männlichen, 5 Schädel von ausgewachsenen weiblichen Gorillas...“ (page 52)

Determining Morphological Characters: Skull morphology, skull morphometry



Information on Specimen: Available

Collected by: Adolf Diehl²

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: N/A

IUCN Conservation status: Critically Endangered

General remark: A-Catalogue number, collection and accession dates missing from all historical sources examined. Although the original description mentions 9 specimens, only 8 specimens are indicated for this species on *Specify*.

More specific collection and catalogue information for each specimen are summarised in **Table 3** below.

¹ Matschie (1904), pp. 52.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/7673816>

² Adolf Diehl (1870-1943). Q108938688

Table 3. Specifics of Individual *Gorilla diehli* specimens

MfN Specimen	Specimen Information in General catalogue	Specifics of specimen	Collecting locality	Type status	Specific remarks
ZMB_Mam_012789 (skull)	«♂ <i>Gorilla diehli</i> Mtsch*, Schädel mit Unterkiefer, Dakbe, Cross-Flussgebiet Diehl S.G» Vol. 2, p. 121	Adult Male.	Takpe, Cameroon	Holotype	Skull with mandible. Verbatim locality ‘Dakbe’, in Cameroon could not be traced. Sarmiento and Oates (2000) confirmed <i>Gorilla gorilla diehli</i> as a distinct subspecies and identified the collection locality as Takpe. p 12
ZMB_Mam_012792 (skull)	«♂ <i>Gorilla diehli</i> Mtsch*, Schädel mit Unterkiefer, Dakbe, Cross-Flussgebiet Diehl S.G» Vol. 2, p. 121	Adult Male. «Diese Schädel sind zum Theil durch Brand verletzt» (page 52)	Takpe, Cameroon	Paratype	Specimen appears burnt. Matschie believes it served as a fetish object before its collection. General catalogue indicates the mandible for the skull available, but this is actually absent. Specimen box includes a tube containing a loose tooth.
ZMB_Mam_012790 (skull)	«♂, <i>Gorilla diehli</i> Mtsch*, Schädel mit Unterkiefer, von Gadyifu bei Oboni erlegt., Diehl S.G» Vol. 2, p. 121	Adult Male	Obonyi, Cameroon	Paratype	Skull with mandible
ZMB_Mam_012791 (skull and skeleton parts)	«♂ <i>Gorilla diehli</i> Mtsch*, Schädel mit Unterkiefer, Oboni, Diehl S.G» Vol. 2, p. 121	Adult Male. «Diese Schädel sind zum Theil durch Brand verletzt» (page 52)	Obonyi, Cameroon	Paratype	Specimen appears burnt. Matschie believes it served as a fetish object before its collection. General catalogue indicates the mandible for the skull available, but this is actually absent.
ZMB_Mam_012796 (skull) [ZMB_Mam_085826]	«♀ <i>Gorilla gorilla diehli</i> , Sch Ukf, Oboni, Diehl, Paratypus» Vol. 9, p. 241	Adult Female	Obonyi, Cameroon	Paratype	Skull without mandible. Specimen available in General catalogue as ZMB_Mam_085826
ZMB_Mam_012793 (skull)	«♀ <i>Gorilla diehli</i> Mtsch*, Schädel ohne Unterkiefer, Basho, Diehl S.G» Vol. 2, p. 121	Adult Female	Basho, Cameroon	Paratype	Skull without mandible.
ZMB_Mam_012794 (skull)	«♀ <i>Gorilla diehli</i> Mtsch*, Schädel ohne Unterkiefer, Basho, Diehl S.G» Vol. 2, p. 121	Adult Female. «Diese Schädel sind zum Theil durch Brand verletzt» (page 52)	Basho, Cameroon	Paratype	Skull without mandible. Specimen appears burnt. Matschie believes it served as a fetish object in Cameroon before its collection.
ZMB_Mam_012795 (skull) [ZMB_Mam_085825]	« <i>Gorilla gorilla diehli</i> , Sch Ukf, Basho/Kamerun, Diehl, Paratypus» Vol. 9, p. 241	Adult Female	Basho, Cameroon	Paratype	Skull without mandible. Matschie identified this specimen as a female, today (base on <i>Specif</i>) the specimen has been identified as a male. Specimen box includes a tube containing a loose tooth of the gorilla. Specimen available in General catalogue as ZMB_Mam_085825

Order PRIMATES
Family HOMINIDAE
Gorilla gorilla gorilla (Savage, 1847)

MfN Specimens

Skull, Skeleton: ZMB_Mam_017960
Skin: ZMB_Mam_017961

Valid Name: *Gorilla gorilla gorilla* (Savage, 1847)

Name in Original Description: *Gorilla hansmeyeri* (Matschie, 1914)

Author: Paul Matschie

Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A [no mention of a dedication but species name probably to recognise accession agent Hans Meyer]

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue: „♂ Gorilla hansmeyeri, Mtsch. * Typ, Fell, Bunda und Dume,, Kamerun, Peters. Geh, Prof. Hans Meyers. S.” Vol. 2, p. 339

Shipment Information („A-number”): N/A [A-number missing from all historical sources examined]

Collecting Information in Description³: „Typus: ♂ ad. 17 961 in der Schausammlung des Berliner Zoologischen Museums aufgestellt, hierzu Skelet 17 960. Von Feldwebel Peter am 27. Januar 1907 auf der Straße von Assobam zwischen Mensima und Bimba südlich vom Dumeflusse westlich von Mokbe erlegt und von Geheimrat Professor Dr. Hans Meyer in Leipzig geschenkt.“ p. 325

Determining Morphological Characters: Skin colour pattern and length measurements of different body sections, skull morphometric measurements.

Specifics of Specimen: „Typus: ♂ ad. 17 961 in der Schausammlung des Berliner Zoologischen Museums aufgestellt, hierzu Skelet 17 960“ p. 325

Information on Specimen: Skin: Available; Skull, Skeleton: Not available

Collecting Locality: N/A [Description is not precise about the locality. *Specify* states ‘zwischen Bumba und Dume, Kamerun’]

Collected by: Peter Scheunemann⁴

Collecting Date: 27.01.1907

Accessioned via: Professor Hans Meyer⁵

Accession Date: N/A

Type status based on description: Holotype (Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Critically Endangered

Remarks: Skull and skeleton not found as of 09.12.2022. The skull and skeleton 17960 are described to be associated with the skin 17961. Based on the description, this skin should be

labelled 17961 but the label on the actual skin specimen reads 17960.

Order PRIMATES
Family HOMINIDAE
Gorilla gorilla gorilla (Savage, 1847)

MfN Specimen

Skull: ZMB_Mam_030261(2)
Skin, Skeleton: ZMB_Mam_030260

Valid Name: *Gorilla gorilla gorilla* (Savage, 1847)

Name in Original Description: *Gorilla zenkeri* (Matschie, 1914)

Author: Paul Matschie

Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A [no mention of a name dedication but species name probably to recognise the collector, August Zenker]

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue: „♂ Gorilla zenkeri Mtsch * , Fell, Schädel, Skelett, 15.09 [this is the A number], Mbiawe, Lokundje, Zenker „, Vol. 4, p. 11

Shipment Information („A-number”): [A 15.09] „[3 items], Bipindi, 14.IV.08, Zenker“

Collecting Information in Description⁶: „Typus: ♂ juv. ad. A. 15, 09, 1. Fell aufgestellt. Skelet vorhanden. Von G. Zenker bei Mbiawe am Lokundje, 6 Stunden flussabwärts von Bipindi am weißen Berge im Januar 1908 gesammelt“ Pp. 325-326

Determining Morphological Characters: Hair colour, skin colour pattern, skull morphology, skull morphometric measurements.

Specifics of Specimen: Male specimen. „Die Gesichtshaut war an vielen Stellen krankhaft verändert, ähnlich wie bei Lues... Die Sutura basilaris ist noch geöffnet. Das linke Auge war zerstört. Im Schädel sitzt dicht am unteren Rande der Augenhöhle im Jugale ein Stück Eisen. Am rechten Rande des Planum nuchale auf der Sutura occipito-mastoidea ist eine verheilte Verletzung des Knochens sichtbar“ p. 327

Information on Specimen: Skull: Available; Skin, Skeleton: Not available

Collecting Locality: Mbiawe, Cameroon

Collected by: August Zenker

Collecting Date: 01.1908

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: 14.04.1908

³ Matschie (1914), pp. 325.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43608395>

⁴ Peter Scheunemann (1870-1937). Q2078084

⁵ Prof. Dr. Hans Meyer (1877-1964). Q52375669

⁶ Matschie (1914), pp. 325-326.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43608395>

Type status based on description: Holotype
(Single specimen)
IUCN Conservation status: Critically Endangered
Remarks: Skin and skeleton specimens not found as of 21.12.2022. The skull ZMB_Mam_030261(2) now changed to ZMB_Mam_030260 i.e., same collection number as skin and skeleton.

Order PRIMATES
Family HOMINIDAE
Gorilla gorilla gorilla (Savage, 1847)

MfN Specimen
Skull: ZMB_Mam_083558; ZMB_Mam_083862
Valid Name: *Gorilla gorilla gorilla* (Savage, 1847)
Name in Original Description: *Gorilla jacobi* (Matschie, 1905)
Author: Paul Matschie
Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A [no mention of a dedication but species name probably to recognise the collector, Jacob]

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue
ZMB_Mam_083558: „♂, *Gorilla gorilla*, Sch, Lobo-mündung, Kam., Jacob, A 28.05 / 10.VII.05, 2“ Vol. 9, p. 149
ZMB_Mam_083862: „**Gorilla jacobi*, Matschie 1905, Sch, Lobo-mündung, Kamerun, Jacob, Holotypus unter Vorbehalt; ♀ A 28.05 1, ♀ von Matschie unter 28051“ Vol. 9, p. 161
Shipment Information („A-number”): [A 28.05] „[35 items], Lobo-Mündung, Süd-Kamerun, 10.VII.05, Lt. Jacob“

Collecting Information in Description⁷: „Einen Schädel den Herr Leutnant Jacob auf der Station Lobo-Mündung“ p. 282
Determining Morphological Characters: Skull morphology, skull morphometric measurements.
Species of Specimen: Male specimen
ZMB_Mam_083558. Female specimen
ZMB_Mam_083862. Both with forward protruding eyebrows, broad faces and occiputs.

Information on Specimens: Available
Collecting Locality: Lobo River estuary, Cameroon
Collected by: Gerhard Jacob⁸
Collecting Date: N/A
Accessioned via: N/A
Accession Date: 10.07.1905

⁷ Matschie (1905b), pp. 282.
<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/7897373>

⁸ Gerhard Jacob (1878-1914). Q64590473

Type status based on description: Syntypes
IUCN Conservation status: Critically Endangered
Remarks: „Dieser Schädel (No. 28051 des Berliner Museums), as cited in the description (p. 282), the skull ZMB_Mam_28051 is confirmed today as ZMB_Mam_083862. The skull ZMB_Mam_083558 is a skull without mandible.

Order PRIMATES
Family HOMINIDAE
Pan troglodytes (Blumenbach, 1775)

MfN Specimen
Skull and Skin: ZMB_Mam_083869
Skeleton: ZMB_Mam_083700
Valid Name: *Pan troglodytes* (Blumenbach, 1775)
Name in Original Description: *Anthropopithecus reuteri* (Matschie, 1914)
Author: Paul Matschie
Dedication of Name (Patronym): ‘Oberleutnant’ Franz Reuter

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue
ZMB_Mam_083869: „*♂ ad, *Anthropopithecus reuteri* Matschie 1914, Sch, Dumemündung, Kamerun, F. Reuter 1908, A 39.09.1? Holotypus Sk. of 83700“ Vol. 9, p. 161
ZMB_Mam_083700: „**Pan troglodytes*, Sk, Dumemündung, Kam., Reuters 29. VI.1909, A 39.09, Siehe Sch 83869“ Vol. 9, p. 154
Shipment Information („A-number”): [A 39.09] „Düme, 29. VI.09, Reuter“

Collecting Information in Description⁹: „Pan —?
Specimen from Dünne, interior of Southern Cameron, Elliot, 1. c. III, 252, Typus: ♂ ad. A. 39, 09, 1. Fell mit Skelet. In der Nähe der Einmündung des Dume-Flusses in den Kadei in Kamerun von, Oberleutnant Franz Reuter † im Herbst 1908 erlegt“ p. 328
Determining Morphological Characters: Head morphology, skin colour pattern, ear, skin and limb lengths, skull morphometry
Species of Specimen: Male fur with skeleton and skull

Information on Specimen: Skull and Skeleton are available; Skin not available.
Collecting Locality: Doumé river estuary, Cameroon
Collected by: ‘Oberleutnant’ Franz Reuter¹⁰

⁹ Matschie (1914), pp. 328.
<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43608398>

¹⁰ Possibly Franz Reuter (1881-1908). Q64945627 / or F.

Reuter Q115258131

Collecting Date: Autumn 1908
Accessioned via: N/A
Accession Date: 29.06.1909
Type status based on description: Holotype
(Single specimen)
IUCN Conservation status: Endangered
Remarks: Skin not found as of 05.01. 2023

Order PRIMATES
Family HOMINIDAE
Pan troglodytes (Blumenbach, 1775)

MfN Specimen
Skin: ZMB_Mam_083867
Skeleton: ZMB_Mam_083716

Valid Name: *Pan troglodytes* (Blumenbach, 1775)
Name in Original Description: *Anthropopithecus oertzeni* (Matschie, 1914)
Author: Paul Matschie
Dedication of Name (Patronym): ‘Hauptmann’ von Oertzen

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue
„♂ ad, *Pan Troglodytes*, F + Sk, Bascho, Kamerun, Oertzen 29. VI.1909, A60.05 I“
Skin ZMB_Mam_083867, Vol. 9, p. 161; Skeleton ZMB_Mam_083716, Vol. 9, p. 155
Shipment Information („A-number“): [A 60.05] „[89 items], Säugetier von Bascho, Nord.Kamerun, 20.XI.05, Leutenant von Oertzen“

Collecting Information in Description¹¹: „Pan — ? Specimen from Basho. Elliot, 1. c. III, 252 partim. Typus: ♂ ad. A. 60, 05, 1. Fell mit Skelet ohne Schädel. (Der Schädel ist im Besitz des Herrn Hauptmann v. Oertzen). Von diesem im Jahre 1905 in der Nähe von Bascho in Nordkamerun gesammelt.“ p. 327

Determining Morphological Characters: Head morphology, ear length measurement.

Specifics of Specimen: Specimen is a male skin with skeleton - no skull.

Information on Specimen: Available
Collecting Locality: Bashéo, Cameroon
Collected by: Jasper Martin Otto von Oertzen
Collecting Date: 20.11.1905
Accessioned via: N/A
Accession Date: 29.06.1909
Type status based on description: Holotype
(Single specimen)
IUCN Conservation status: Endangered

Remarks: Label for skeleton ZMB_Mam_083716 also attached to the skin

Order PRIMATES
Family HOMINIDAE
Pan troglodytes (Blumenbach, 1775)

MfN Specimen
Skull, Round skin: ZMB_Mam_083865

Valid Name: *Pan troglodytes* (Blumenbach, 1775)
Name in Original Description: *Anthropopithecus papio* (Matschie, 1919)
Author: Paul Matschie
Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:
„♂ ad, *Anthropopithecus papio* Matschie 1919, Sch B, J.-Albrechtshohe, Kamerun, Puttkammer G.S 1903, A 48.03 Syntypus, beschr. Zeitsch. f. Ethnologie 1919, H. 1. p 79/80“ Vol. 9, p. 161
Shipment Information („A-number“): [A 48.03] „[2 items], Fell mit Schadel von *Anthropopithecus*, Albrechtshohe, Kamerun, 30.VI.03, von Puttkammer“

Collecting Information in Description¹²: „Bei Barombi am Elefanten-See in der nächsten Nähe der Station Johann Albrechtshöhe nordwestlich von Mundame zwischen dem oberen Mungo und dem zum Oberen Meme abwassernden Uwe hat Herr Gouverneur J. v. Puttkamer im Februar 1903 einen männlichen Schimpanse erlegt“ p. 79

Determining Morphological Characters: Head morphology, skin colour pattern, body measurements, hair lengths, skull morphometric measurements.

Specifics of Specimen: Male specimen. „Dieser Schimpanse, den man wegen seiner dem Pavian ähnlich vorspringende Schnauze *Anthropopithecus papio* nennen könnte“ p. 80

Information on Specimen: Available
Collecting Locality: Barombi (lake) mountains, near Kumba, Cameroon

Collected by: Jesko von Puttkamer¹³

Collecting Date: 02.1903

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: 04.1903

Type status based on description: Holotype
(Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Endangered

¹¹ Matschie (1914), pp. 327.
<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43608397>

¹² Matschie (1919), pp. 79.
<https://digi.evifa.de/viewer/image/1569514108988/125/>
¹³ Jesko von Puttkamer (1855-1917). Q71042

Remarks: According to Matschie, this Chimpanzee has a protruding snout that makes it look like a baboon

Order PRIMATES
Family HOMINIDAE
Pan troglodytes ellioti (Matschie, 1914)

MfN Specimen

Skin: ZMB_Mam_083868

Skeleton: ZMB_Mam_083709

Valid Name: *Pan troglodytes ellioti* (Matschie, 1914)

Name in Original Description: *Anthropopithecus ellioti* (Matschie, 1914)

Author: Paul Matschie

Dedication of Name (Patronym): ‘Elliot’¹⁴

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:

„**Pan troglodytes*, F + Sk, Basho, Kam., v. Oertzen, A 60.05 II“

ZMB_Mam_083868, Vol. 9, p. 161; Skeleton: ZMB_Mam_083709, Vol. 9, p. 155

Shipment Information („A-number“): [A 60.05]

„[89 items], Säugetier von Bascho, Nord.Kamerun, 20.XI.05, Leutenant von Oertzen“

Collecting Information in Description¹⁵: „Als Typus von *A. ellioti* möge das ♂ ad. A. 60, 05, 2 Fell ohne Schädel gelten, das in der Nähe von Bascho durch Herrn v. Oertzen gesammelt worden ist; den Schädel hat der Sammler behalten“ p. 327

Determining Morphological Characters: Head morphology, skin colour pattern, ear length.

Specifics of Specimen: Specimen is a male skin with skeleton - no skull.

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Bashéo, Cameroon

Collected by: Jasper Martin Otto von Oertzen

Collecting Date: 20.11.1905

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: N/A

Type status based on description: Holotype
(Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Endangered

Remarks: Label for skeleton ZMB_Mam_083709 also attached to the skin.



¹⁴ Daniel Giraud Elliot (1835 – 1915). Q383324

¹⁵ Matschie (1914), pp. 327.
<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43608397>

Order PROBOSCIDEA
Family ELEPHANTIDAE
Loxodonta cyclotis (Matschie, 1900)

MfN Specimen

Skull: ZMB_Mam_013501

Valid Name: *Loxodonta cyclotis* (Matschie, 1900)
Name in Original Description: *Elephas (Loxodonta) cyclotis* (Matschie, 1900)
Author: Paul Matschie
Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue: „♂
Loxodonta cyclotis Mtsch *, Schädel, 21.VIII.07“
Vol. 2, p. 151

Shipment Information („A-number“): N/A [A-number missing from all historical sources examined]

Collecting Information in Description¹⁶: „Als Original-Exemplar diene das von Herrn Oberleutnant Dominick dem hiesigen Zoologischen Garten überwiesene Männchen“ p. 194

Determining Morphological Characters: Ear shape, skin morphology, skull morphology.

Specifics of Specimen: „Männchen“ p. 194

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: around Yaounde, Cameroon

Collected by: Hans Dominik¹⁷

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: Zoological Garden Berlin

Accession Date: 27.08.1907

Type status based on description: Holotype
(Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Critically Endangered

Remarks: This elephant lived in the Berlin Zoo until its death on 20.05.1907. The skull is cut possibly due to an autopsy procedure. The provenance of this skull features in the recent article by Lindiwe Breuer “Der »erste deutsche Elefant«. Ein kamerunischer Elefant auf Bestellung,” in Meyer, A. and Savoy, B. (eds) (2023) *Atlas der Abwesenheit. Kameruns Kulturerbe in Deutschland*. Berlin: Reimer, pp.185-195.



¹⁶ Matschie (1900d), p.194.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/8797200>

¹⁷ Hans Dominik (1870-1910). Q879441

Order RODENTIA
Family ANOMALURIDAE
Idiurus zenkeri (Matschie, 1894)

MfN Specimen

Skull, Skin, Body in alcohol: ZMB_Mam_007993

Valid Name: *Idiurus zenkeri* (Matschie, 1894)
Name in Original Description: *Idiurus zenkeri* (Matschie, 1894)
Author: Paul Matschie
Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:
„*7993♀, *Idiurus zenkeri* Mtsch, F Sch. K, A. 3.93,
Yaunde, Kamerun, G. Zenker“ Vol. 1, p. 286
Shipment Information („A-number“): N/A [A 3.93, Old A -number, can't be traced]

Collecting Information in Description: N/A
Determining Morphological Characters¹⁸: Head morphology, skin colour pattern, hair density and lengths at different body sections, skull morphology, skull morphometric measurements, toe colour.
Specifics of Specimen: „Das vorliegende Exemplar ist ein sehr altes Weibchen“ p. 200

Information on Specimen: Available
Collecting Locality: Yaounde, Cameroon
Collected by: August Zenker
Collecting Date: N/A
Accessioned via: N/A
Accession Date: N/A
Type status based on description: Holotype
(Single specimen)
IUCN Conservation status: Least Concern
Remarks: Only body is in alcohol, skin is a dry specimen.



¹⁸ Matschie (1894), pp. 197-200.
<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/43581307>

Order RODENTIA
 Family ANOMALURIDAE
Zenkerella insignis (Matschie, 1898)

MfN Specimen

Skull, Skeleton parts, Round Skin:
 ZMB_Mam_010085

Valid Name: *Zenkerella insignis* (Matschie, 1898)
Name in Original Description: *Zenkerella insignis* (Matschie, 1898)
Author: Paul Matschie
Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue: „♂
Zenkerella insignis Mtsch *, Fell Sch, A 3 98,
 Yaunde, Zenker, 13.5.98“ Vol. 2, p. 5
Shipment Information („A-number”): N/A [A
 3.98, Old A -cat Number, can't be traced]

Collecting Information in Description¹⁹: „Hab.
 Kamerun, Afr. occ, Yaounde. Zenker coll.“ p. 24
Determining Morphological Characters: Head
 morphology, tail morphology, skin hair density,
 skin colour pattern, skull morphology, skull
 morphometric measurements, form of the fingers,
 toes and muzzle.

Specifics of Specimen: According to Matschie,
 specimen was in a poor condition, hairs could not
 hold onto the skin, so measurements of the ear and
 feet are only approximate. Specimen was likely a
 male juvenile (p. 24).

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Yaounde, Cameroon

Collected by: August Zenker

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: 13.05.1898

Type status based on description: Holotype

(Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Least Concern

Remarks: Paper note with the tube indicates MCT
 scan performed in 2015.



¹⁹ Matschie (1898), p. 24.
<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/8790743>

Order RODENTIA
 Family MURIDAE
Mus setulosus (Peters, 1876)

MfN Specimen

Specimen in alcohol: ZMB_Mam_005047

Valid Name: *Mus setulosus* (Peters, 1876)
Name in Original Description: *Mus (nannomys) setulosus* (Peters, 1876)
Author: Wilhelm Peters¹
Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:
 „**Mus (Nannomys) setulosus* Pters* Victoria Aug.
 74 Buchholz“ Vol. 1, p. 183
Shipment Information („A-number”): N/A [A-number missing from all historical sources examined]

Collecting Information in Description²: „Ein Männchen wurde im August 1874 in Victoria gefangen, ein jüngeres Weibchen brachte Hr. Dr. Reichenow von Cameruns.“ p. 481

Determining Morphological Characters: Body hair colour and lengths, skin colour pattern, body measurements, dental measurements, toe length and color.

Specifics of Specimen: Male specimen. „was ich zur Begründung einer neuen Untergattung, *Nannomys*, anführe, den ersten Backzahn viel länger, als die beiden andern zusammengenommen.“ p. 481

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Limbe, Cameroon

Collected by: Reinhold Buchholz³

Collecting Date: 08.1874

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: N/A

Type status based on description: Syntype

IUCN Conservation status: Least concern

Remarks: The description is ‘Peters 1876’, but jar label shows ‘Peters 1852’, no description for ‘Peters 1852’ for this species could be traced. The description ‘Peters 1876’ mentions a female of the species collected by Dr. Reichenow and delivered to Peters, but this other specimen which constitutes the other syntype of this species could not be traced.



¹ Wilhelm Peters (1815-1883). Q58029

² Peters (1876), pp. 481.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/35329857>

³ Reinhold Buchholz (1837–1876). Q3423916

Order RODENTIA
Family SCIURIDAE
Funisciurus leucogenys auriculatus (Matschie,
1891)

MfN Specimens

Skin: ZMB_Mam_046674
Round Skin: ZMB_Mam_046675

Valid Name: *Funisciurus leucogenys auriculatus* (Matschie, 1891)

Name in Original Description: *Sciurus auriculatus* (Matschie, 1891)

Author: Paul Matschie

Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue

ZMB_Mam_046674: „1 specimen, **Funisciurus leucogenys*, Fell, Barombe, Preuß, 1891“ Vol. 5, p. 270

ZMB_Mam_046675: „1 specimen, **Funisciurus leucogenys* Mtsch, Balg, Kamerun, Dr. Preuß“ Vol. 5, p. 270

Shipment Information („A-number“): N/A [A-number missing from all historical sources examined]

Collecting Information in Description¹: N/A

Determining Morphological Characters: Hair banding, head and skin colour pattern

Specifics of Specimen: Male specimen. „3 Felle ohne Schädel.“ p. 353

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Barombi Mbo, Cameroon

Collected by: Paul Rudolph Preuss

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Date: N/A

Type status based on description: Syntype

IUCN Conservation status: Least concern

Remarks: Matschie had described this as a new species, but it is now considered as a subspecies of *Funisciurus leucogenys* (Waterhouse, 1842). The description states three skins in the collection, however only two skins from the *Specify* list. One skin remained unaccounted for.



¹ Matschie (1891), pp. 353-354.
<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/6400760>

Order RODENTIA
Family SCIURIDAE
Protoxerus stangeri (Waterhouse, 1842)

MfN Specimen
Skull, Skin: ZMB_Mam_004696

Valid Name: *Protoxerus stangeri* (Waterhouse, 1842)
Name in Original Description: *Sciurus calliurus* (Peters, 1874)
Author: Wilhelm Peters
Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue: „*Sciurus calliurus* Buchholz*, Mai, Mungo Cameroon, Buchholz 4696“ Vol. 1, p. 171
Shipment Information („A-number”): N/A [A-number missing from all historical sources examined]

Collecting Information in Description¹: „Ein männliches Exemplar in Mungo, am 11. Mai 1874 erlegt. Ausser dieser Art wurde auch Sc. pyrrhopus Fr. Cuv. in derselben Gegend gefunden“ p. 708
Determining Morphological Characters: Head morphology, body colour pattern, body measurements, dental morphology, colour and measurements.
Specifics of Specimen: Male specimen.

Information on Specimen: Available
Collecting Locality: Mungo, Cameroon
Collected by: Reinhold Buchholz
Collecting Date: 11.05.1874
Accessioned via: N/A
Accession Dates: N/A
Type status based on description: Holotype (Single specimen)
IUCN Conservation status: Least concern
Remarks: Skull specimen could not be found as of 24.11.2022

Order SORICOMORPHA
Family SORICIDAE
Crocidura virgata (Sanderson, 1940)

MfN Specimen
Skull, Skin: ZMB_Mam_091354

Valid Name: *Crocidura virgata* (Sanderson, 1940)
Name in Original Description: *Crocidura vulcani* (Heim de Balsac, 1956)
Author: Heim de Balsac
Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue: „**Crocidura vilcani* von Prof. Heim de Balsac, F Sch, 58/45/11/7, A _39, Kamerunberg, Kamerun 1600 m, 4.5.1938, Dr. Martin Eisentraut, Buhr S.,, Vol. 10, p. 56
Shipment Information („A-number”): A _39 [Incomplete shipment information in general catalogue; shipment number not given]

Collecting Information in Description²: „Peau (sans sexe indique) et crane d'un specimen provenant du cratere Bibundi (1.600 m), Mt. Cameroun, 4-5-1938, Musee de Humboldt, Berlin, n° 91354. Procuree par M. EISENTRAUT.“ p.134
Determining Morphological Characters: Body colour pattern, body hair density, body measurements, skull and dental morphology, skull morphometric measurements
Specifics of Specimen: Mounted Specimen. No sex indicated on the specimen.

Information on Specimen: Available
Collecting Locality: Bibundi Crater, Mount Cameroon
Collected by: Martin Bruno Eisentraut³
Collecting Date: 04.05.1938
Accessioned via: N/A
Accession Dates: N/A
Type status based on description: Holotype (Single specimen)
IUCN Conservation status: Least concern
Remarks: *Crocidura vulcani* not found in ITIS, not even as an invalid synonym, even though the publication exists. According to Turni *et al*, (2007), valid name today is *Crocidura virgata*.

¹ Peters (1874), p. 708.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/36627077>

² Balsac (1956), p. 134.

<https://doi.org/10.1515/mamm.1956.20.2.131>

³ Martin Bruno Eisentraut (1902-1994). Q15434585

Order SORICOMORPHA
Family SORICIDAE
Crocidura dolichura (Peters, 1876)

MfN Specimen
Skull, Skin: ZMB_Mam_005037

Valid Name: *Crocidura dolichura* (Peters, 1876)
Name in Original Description: *Crocidura dolichura* (Peters, 1876)
Author: Wilhelm Peters
Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:
„*Crocidura (Crocidura) dolichura*, Pter*, Fem.,
Bonjongo, Buchholtz“ Vol. 1, p. 183
Shipment Information („A-number“): N/A [A-number missing from all historical sources examined]

Collecting Information in Description⁴: „Ein weibliches Exemplar dieser ausgezeichneten Art aus Bonjongo.“ p. 476

Determining Morphological Characters: Body colour pattern, hair banding, skin morphology, body measurements, dental morphology, skull morphometric measurements.

Specifics of Specimen: Female specimen.

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Bonjongo, Cameroon

Collected by: Reinhold Buchholz

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Dates: N/A

Type status based on description: Holotype
(Single specimen)

IUCN Conservation status: Least concern

Remarks: Both skin and skull specimen available and observed on 06.01.2023 but only skull specimen mentioned in *Specify* as of this date.



⁴ Peters (1876), pp. 476.
<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/35329852>

Order SORICOMORPHA
Family SORICIDAE
Sylvisorex morio (Gray, 1862)

MfN Specimen

Skull, skin: ZMB_Mam_006990
Skull, skin: ZMB_Mam_006991
Skull, skin: ZMB_Mam_006992

Valid Name: *Sylvisorex morio* (Gray, 1862)

Name in Original Description: *Myosorex preussi*
(Matschie, 1893)

Author: Paul Matschie

Dedication of Name (Patronym): N/A

Verbatim Information in General Catalogue:

„*Myosorex preussi* Mtsch*, Fell m. Schadel, Buea,
Preuss“ Vol. 1, p. 249

Shipment Information („A-number”): N/A [A-number missing from all historical sources examined]

Collecting Information in Description⁵: „Die drei vorliegenden Stücke wurden in der Umgebung von Buea auf dem Kamerun-Gebirge von Dr. Preuss gefangen“ p. 178

Determining Morphological Characters: Body colour pattern, skin morphology, body measurements, dental morphology, teeth measurements.

Specifics of Specimen: Three female specimen.

Information on Specimen: Available

Collecting Locality: Buea, Cameroon

Collected by: Paul Rudolph Preuss

Collecting Date: N/A

Accessioned via: N/A

Accession Dates: N/A

Type status based on description: Syntypes

IUCN Conservation status: Endangered

Remarks: *Myosorex preussi* could not be found in ITIS, not even as a synonym. According to Turni et al (2007), valid name today is *Sylvisorex morio*

⁵ Matschie (1893), p. 178.
<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/7795851>

Recommendations

Based on the results of this analysis, the following recommendations can be made:

Retrieving missing type-specimens

According to the ICZN Article 72.10, type-specimens are the bearers of scientific names of species or subspecies and serve as the international standard of reference for the species group. The ICZN recommends those responsible for type-specimens to always ensure their safe-keeping and availability when required for reference purposes; this applies whether they are valid or invalid types – as invalid types serve as synonyms to the valid types. We recommend the mammal department to locate and safeguard the following missing type-specimens which could not be traced during this study. (Table II.1)

Table II.1. Unavailable mammal type-specimens.

Original description / Valid name	ZMB number (GIN)	Missing specimen preparation type	Comments
<i>Adenota pousarguesi</i> (Neumann, 1905)	ZMB_Mam_086187	Skull	Skull not available as of 16.09.2022
<i>Kobus kob</i> (Erxleben, 1777)			
<i>Hyaena (Crocotta) noltei</i> (Matschie, 1900)	ZMB_Mam_082552	Skin	A skin was mentioned in the description but is missing from the Specify list.
<i>Crocuta crocuta</i> (Erxleben, 1777)			
<i>Dendrohyrax longimaculata</i> (<i>nomen nudum</i>)	ZMB_Mam_018257	Skin	Skin not available as of 08.09.2022
<i>Gorilla hansmeyeri</i> (Matschie, 1914)	ZMB_Mam_017960	Skull	Skull not available as of 09.12.2022
<i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i> (Savage, 1847)			
<i>Gorilla zenkeri</i> (Matschie, 1914)	ZMB_Mam_030260	Skull and skeleton	Skull and skeleton not available as of 21.12.2022
<i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i> (Savage, 1847)			
<i>Anthropopithecus reuteri</i> (Matschie, 1914)	ZMB_Mam_083869	Skin	Skin not available as of 24.11.2022
<i>Pan troglodytes</i> (Blumenbach, 1775)			
<i>Sciurus calliurus</i> (Peters, 1874)	ZMB_Mam_004696	Skull	Skull not available as of 24.11.2022
<i>Protoxerus stangeri</i> (Waterhouse, 1842)			

Updating historical catalogue numbers for type-specimens

Historical catalogues serve as one of the most important primary sources of reference for specimen collection data and verification. Based on valid information extracted from the different sources examined, we recommend the historical catalogue numbers for the following specimens to be updated on *Specify*.

Table II.2. Type-specimen and catalogue numbers to be updated on *Specify*.

Original description / Valid name	ZMB GIN number	Catalogue number to update	Comments
<i>Adenota pousarguesi</i> (Neumann, 1905)	ZMB_Mam_086187	A 11.03	In <i>Specify</i> , currently as A 19.03 however this doesn't match specimen collection data. A11.03 verified and confirmed.
<i>Kobus kob</i> (Erxleben, 1777)			
<i>Canis (Cynalopex) pallidus oertzeni</i> (Matschie, 1910)	ZMB_Mam_039927, ZMB_Mam_039929,	A 165.10	A-number entry missing on <i>Specify</i> . A 165.10 as indicated on specimen description and label, verified and confirmed.
<i>Vulpes pallida oertzeni</i> (Matschie, 1910)	ZMB_Mam_039930, ZMB_Mam_039931, ZMB_Mam_065796, ZMB_Mam_065767		
<i>Hyaena (Crocotta) noltei</i> (Matschie, 1900)	ZMB_Mam_082552	A 17.00	A-number entry missing on <i>Specify</i> . A 17.00 as indicated in the description, verified and confirmed.
<i>Crocuta crocuta</i> (Erxleben, 1777)			
<i>Aonyx capensis microdon</i> (Pohle, 1920)	ZMB_Mam_030703 and ZMB_Mam_030704	A 110.14	A-number entry missing on <i>Specify</i> . A 110.14 as indicated on specimen label, verified and confirmed.
<i>Dendrohyrax longimaculata</i> (<i>nomen nudum</i>)	ZMB_Mam_018257	A 147.14	A-number entry missing on <i>Specify</i> . A 147.14 as indicated on specimen label, verified and confirmed. Add ref to " <i>nomen nudum</i> "
<i>Dendrohyrax yaundensis</i> (<i>nomen nudum</i>)	ZMB_Mam_021075	A 5299	A-number entry missing on <i>Specify</i> . A 5299 as indicated on specimen label, verified and confirmed.
<i>Procavia (Dendrohyrax) adametzi zenkeri</i> (Brauer, 1914)	ZMB_Mam_021052	A 54.13 for skull and A 17215 for skin specimen	Only A 54.13 stated in specify for both skin and skull preparations. A 17215 as indicated on skin specimen label was verified, this should be included in <i>Specify</i> .
<i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis nigricans</i> (Peters, 1879)			
<i>Dendrohyrax tessmanni</i> (Brauer, 1912)	ZMB_Mam_021080	A 102.09	A-number entry missing on <i>Specify</i> . A 102.09 as indicated on specimen label, verified and confirmed.
<i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis nigricans</i> (Peters, 1879)			

<i>Cercopithecus nictitans</i> (Matschie, 1900)	ZMB_Mam_088786	ZMB_Mam_088787 8	ZMB_Mam_088786 as stated in <i>Specify</i> is allocated to a different specimen in the general catalogue. The correct collection number for this specimen as verified in the general catalogue is ZMB_Mam_088788
<i>Stachycolobus zenkeri</i> (Matschie, 1917)	ZMB_Mam_024217	A 15.09	A-number entry missing on <i>Specify</i> . A 15.09 as indicated on specimen label, verified and confirmed.
<i>Colobus satanas</i> (Waterhouse. 1838)			
<i>Stachycolobus zenkeri</i> (Matschie, 1917)	ZMB_Mam_024218	A 15.09	A-number entry missing on <i>Specify</i> . A 15.09 as indicated on specimen label, verified and confirmed.
<i>Colobus satanas</i> (Waterhouse. 1838)			
<i>Gorilla hansmeyeri</i> (Matschie, 1914)	ZMB_Mam_017961	ZMB_Mam_01796 0	Skin specimen label reads ZMB_Mam_017960 but entered in <i>Specify</i> as ZMB_Mam_017961
<i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i> (Savage, 1847)			
<i>Zenkerella insignis</i> (Matschie, 1898)	ZMB_Mam_010085	A 3.98	A-number entry missing on <i>Specify</i> . A 3.98 as indicated on specimen label could refer to an older collection number so could not be verified as A-catalogue entry could not be traced.

Determining and tracking missing A-catalogue numbers for type-specimens

The A-catalogue contains accession information on the shipment level. The general catalogue sporadically refers to the A-catalogue numbers so that information can be traced back from shipment information. We could not find valid A-catalogue numbers in all the sources we examined for the following specimens and recommend that the following A-catalogue numbers be identified and confirmed to avoid further loss of information.

Table II.3. Type-specimen A -catalogue numbers to be determined or traced.

Original description / Valid name	ZMB number (GIN)	Comments
<i>Scotonycteris ophiodon</i> (Pohle, 1943)	ZMB_Mam_050001	A-Catalogue Number missing
<i>Casinycteris ophiodon</i> (Pohle, 1943)		
<i>Scotonycteris zenkeri</i> (Matschie, 1894)	ZMB_Mam_066533	A-Catalogue Number missing
<i>Procavia capensis</i> <i>bamendae</i> (Brauer, 1913)	ZMB_Mam_021490	A-Catalogue Number missing
<i>Stachycolobus zenkeri</i> (Matschie, 1917)	ZMB_Mam_024218	A-Catalogue Number missing
<i>Colobus satanas</i> (Waterhouse. 1838)		
<i>Erythrocebus langheldi</i> (Matschie, 1905)	ZMB_Mam_013212	A-Catalogue Number missing
<i>Erythrocobus patas</i> (Schreber, 1775)		
<i>Pilicolobus preussi</i> (Matschie, 1900)	ZMB_Mam_006588	A-Catalogue Number missing
<i>Gorilla diehli</i> (Matschie, 1904)	ZMB_Mam_012789 to ZMB_Mam_012796 (ZMB_Mam_85826)	A-Catalogue Number missing
<i>Gorilla hansmeyeri</i> (Matschie, 1914)	ZMB_Mam_017960	
<i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i> (Savage, 1847)	and ZMB_Mam_017961	A-Catalogue Number missing
<i>Idiurus zenkeri</i> (Matschie, 1894)	ZMB_Mam_007993	A 3.93, could refer to an older A-number, this could not be traced in the A-catalogue entries before 1900.
<i>Zenkerella insignis</i> (Matschie, 1898)	ZMB_Mam_010085	A 3.98, could refer to an older A-number, this could not be traced in the A-Catalogue entries before 1900.
<i>Mus setulosus</i> (Peters, 1876)	ZMB_Mam_005047	A-Catalogue Number missing
<i>Sciurus auriculatus</i> (Matschie, 1891)	ZMB_Mam_046674 and ZMB_Mam_046675	A-Catalogue Number missing

Funisciurus leucogenys

auriculatus

(Matschie, 1891)

Sciurus calliurus

(Peters, 1874)

ZMB_Mam_004696 A-Catalogue Number missing

Protoxerus stangeri

(Waterhouse, 1842)

Crocidura vulcani

(Heim de Balsac, 1956)

ZMB_Mam_091354 A-Catalogue Number missing

Crocidura virgata

(Sanderson, 1940)

Crocidura dolichura

(Peters, 1876)

ZMB_Mam_005037 A-Catalogue Number missing

Myosorex preussi

(Matschie, 1893)

ZMB_Mam_006990,

ZMB_Mam_006991

A-Catalogue Number missing

Sylvisorex morio

and

(Gray, 1862)

ZMB_Mam_006992

Loxodonta cyclotis

(Matschie, 1900)

ZMB_Mam_013501 A-Catalogue Number missing

Recommendations for further enhancement of metadata on the type material

For *Canis (Cynalopex) pallidus oertzeni* (Matschie, 1910), **ZMB_Mam_039927** to **ZMB_Mam_039931** and **ZMB_Mam_065796** to **ZMB_Mam_065767** we recommend further analysis to expertly confirm the skull **ZMB_Mam_065796** as the designated holotype skull specimen and for the determination of the holotype skin specimen based on the dimensions measured by Matschie in the published description.

For *Viverra ichneumon* (Linnaeus, 1758) **ZMB_Mam_083162**, although the specimen has a red type label, the general catalogue has no indication of a type status and its description could not be traced. For this specimen, an expert verification to determine type status should be carried.

The nomenclature associated with specimens **ZMB_Mam_018257** (*Dendrohyrax longimaculata*) and **ZMB_Mam_021075** (*Dendrohyrax yaundensis*), seemingly have either an unpublished or non-existing description (hence are representative of *nomina nuda*), a thorough examination should be carried out by an expert.

The specimen **dummy_04484** *Papio yokoensis* (Matschie, 1900) is taken as the synonym of *Papio hamadryas* (Linnaeus, 1758). Although this specimen was described by Matschie, it was apparently not assigned a collection number and the A-catalogue number could not be traced. For this specimen, further historical analysis should be done to determine the complete metadata information.

For the species *Stachycolobus zenkeri* (Matschie 1917) (original-invalid name), the published description mentions 20 specimens [see inventory page for *Colobus satanas* (valid name), Waterhouse, 1838] which together constitute a type series, however, only 5 specimens were tagged as having “type status” in *Specify* and were therefore part of the assessment list. The remaining 15 specimens should be traced and acknowledged as type-series in *Specify*, including the designated holotypes **ZMB_Mam_024209** (skull) and **ZMB_Mam_011472** (skin).

Assessed Type-Specimens: Supplier Profile

NAME (Birth-Death) Wikidata ID	Title(s) (year obtained)	Period in German-“Kamerun”	MfN Archive folder	Shipment A Number	Type specimen /ZMB number	Original species name
Peter SCHEUNEMANN (1870-1937) Q2078084	Prussian army Lieutenant (1896). Prussian army Major (1913)	1901 - 1910	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Scheunemann Hauptmann [Professor Hans Meyer as accession agent for <i>Gorilla hansmeyeri</i>]	A.11.03 N/A N/A	ZMB_Mam_86187 ZMB_Mam_17960 ZMB_Mam_17961	<i>Adenota pousarguesi</i> <i>Gorilla hansmeyeri</i>
Jasper Martin Otto von OERTZEN (1880 - 1948) Q64946451	‘Schutztruppe Oberleutnant’ (1909).	1903 – 1910 [Umlauff is accession agent for <i>Canis (Cynalopex) pallidus</i>]	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Umlauff	A 165.10 A 165.10 A 165.10 A 165.10 A 165.10 A 165.10 A 60.05 A 60.05 A 60.05 A 60.05	ZMB_Mam_39927 ZMB_Mam_39929 ZMB_Mam_39930 ZMB_Mam_39931 ZMB_Mam_65796 ZMB_Mam_65797 ZMB_Mam_83868 ZMB_Mam_83709 ZMB_Mam_83716 ZMB_Mam_83867	<i>Canis (Cynalopex) pallidus</i> <i>Anthropopithecus elliotti</i> <i>Anthropopithecus oertzeni</i>
Gottfried Freyer (1874-1911) Q64945875	‘Oberartz’ of the ‘Schutztruppe’ in Cameroon	Unknown [1909/1911?]	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Freyer	A 40.09	ZMB_Mam_83162	<i>Viverra ichneumon</i>
Hermann Nolte (1869-1902) Q48560064	‘Schutztruppe Oberleutnant’	1899 - 1902	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Nolte	A 17.00	ZMB_Mam_82552	<i>Hyaena (Crocotta) noltei</i>
Johannes ELBERT (1878-1915) Q55847491	Doctor of philosophy in Geography	1913 - 1914	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Elbert und Mildbraedt	A 110.14 A 110.14	ZMB_Mam_30703 ZMB_Mam_30704	<i>Aonyx capensis microdon</i>
Georg August ZENKER (1855 - 1922) Q103473	Gardener (1878)	1889 - 1922	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Zenker	N/A N/A A 5299 A 15.09 A 15.09 A 15.09 N/A A 38.03 A 32.03 A 62.04 A 62.04 A 15.09 A 3.93 A 3.98	ZMB_Mam_50001 ZMB_Mam_66533 ZMB_Mam_21075 ZMB_Mam_21069 ZMB_Mam_24217 ZMB_Mam_24218 ZMB_Mam_24219 ZMB_Mam_24221 ZMB_Mam_24645 ZMB_Mam_024209 ZMB_Mam_11472 ZMB_Mam_30260 ZMB_Mam_7993 ZMB_Mam_10085	<i>Scotonycteris ophiodon</i> <i>Scotonycteris zenkeri</i> <i>Dendrohyrax yaundensis</i> <i>Pr. (Dendrohyrax) adametzi zenkeri</i> <i>Stachycolobus zenkeri</i> <i>Gorilla zenkeri</i> <i>Idiurus zenkeri</i> <i>Zenkerella insignis</i>
Karl Ludwig ZEUNER (1852-1890) Q55127446	‘Schutztruppe Oberleutenant’	1887 - 1890	N/A	A 4614	ZMB_Mam_21062	<i>Dendrohyrax adametzi</i>

NAME (Birth-Death) Wikidata ID	Title(s) (year obtained)	Period in German- “Kamerun”	MfN Archive folder	Shipment A Number	Type specimen /ZMB number	Original species name
Leopold CONRADT (?-?) Q50413889	German colonial administrator	1895 – 1899. Ulbrich V. as accession agent.	MfN, HBSB, ZM S II Conradt, Leopold	A 54.13 A 54.13 A 63.12	ZMB_Mam_21052 ZMB_Mam_21050 ZMB_Mam_21077	<i>Pr. (Dendrohyrax adametzi zenkeri</i>
BEHRENS (?)	unknown	Unknown [1911?]. Krücke is accession agent.	MfN, HBSB, ZM S III, Krücke	A 384.11	ZMB_Mam_21065	<i>Pr. (Dendrohyrax adametzi zenkeri</i>
Günther TESSMANN (1884-1969) Q1561875	Scientific collector (1904)	1904 - 1907 1907 - 1909 1913 - 1914	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Tessman	A 102.09	ZMB_Mam_21080	<i>Dendrohyrax tessmanni</i>
Karl Wilhelm ADAMETZ (1877- ?) Q64946788	‘Schutztruppe Oberleutnant’	1906 - 1916	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Adametz	N/A	ZMB_Mam_21490	<i>Procavia capensis bamendae</i>
Hans GLAUNING (1868-1908) Q1579831	‘Schutztruppe Oberleutnant’ (1893)	1900 - 1908	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Glauning	A 161.07	ZMB_Mam_88788	<i>Cercopithecus nictitans</i>
Wilhelm LANGHELD (1867-1917) Q2573896	‘Schutztruppe Oberleutnant’ (1893). ‘Schutztruppe’ captain (1896).	1900 - 1908	N/A	N/A	ZMB_Mam_13212	<i>Erythrocebus langheldi</i>
Paul Rudolph PREUSS (1861-1926) Q21388687	Doctor of philosophy in Botany (1885)	1888 - 1889 1890 - 1892 1893 - 1899 1900 - 1902	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Preuß. Paul	N/A N/A N/A N/A	ZMB_Mam_6588 ZMB_Mam_46674 ZMB_Mam_46675 ZMB_Mam_6990 ZMB_Mam_6991 ZMB_Mam_6992	<i>Piliocolobus preussi</i> <i>Sciurus auriculatus</i> <i>Myosorex preussi</i>
Adolf Eugen DIEHL (1870-1943) Q108938688	Doctor of philosophy in History (1899)	1901 - 1911	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Diehl, A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	ZMB_Mam_12789 ZMB_Mam_12792 ZMB_Mam_12790 ZMB_Mam_12791 ZMB_Mam_12796 ZMB_Mam_12793 ZMB_Mam_12794 ZMB_Mam_12795	<i>Gorilla diehli</i>
Gerhard JACOB (1878-1914) Q64590473	‘Schutztruppe Oberleutnant’	1899 - 1914	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Jacob, G [Jakob]	A 28.05 A 28.05	ZMB_Mam_83558 ZMB_Mam_83862	<i>Gorilla jacobi</i>
Franz REUTER (1881-1908) Q64945627 Or Q115258131?	‘Schutztruppe Oberleutnant’	1907 - 1908	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Reuter	A 39.09	ZMB_Mam_83869 ZMB_Mam_83700	<i>Anthropopithecus reuteri</i>
Jesco von PUTTKAMER (1855-1917) Q71042	Governor of ‘Kamerun’	01.1905 - 01.1906 05.1887 - 10.1887 08.1890 - 12.1890 12.1894 - 03.1895 05.1895 - 10.1895 09.1897 - 01.1898 10.1898 - 01.1900 11.1900 - 02.1902 09.1902 - 05.1904 01.1905 - 01.1906	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Puttkammer	A 48.03	ZMB_Mam_83865	<i>Anthropopithecus papio</i>
Hans DOMINIK (1870-1910) Q879441	‘Schutztruppe Oberleutenant’ (1897).	1894-1900 1901-1902 1903-1910	N/A	N/A	ZMB_Mam_13501	<i>Elephas (Loxodonta) cyclotis</i>

NAME (Birth-Death) Wikidata ID	Title(s) (year obtained)	Period in German-“Kamerun”	MfN Archive folder	Shipment A Number	Type specimen /ZMB number	Original species name
	‘Schutztruppe’ captain (1904).					
Reinhold Wilhelm BUCHHOLZ (1837-1876) Q3423916	Doctor of Medicine (1861). Associate Professor of Zoology (1872). Professor of Zoology (1876).	1872 - 1875	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S II, Buchholz, R.	N/A N/A N/A	ZMB_Mam_5047 ZMB_Mam_4696 ZMB_Mam_5037	<i>Mus (nannomys) setulosus</i> <i>Sciurus calliurus</i> <i>Crocidura dolichura</i>
Martin Bruno EISENTRAUT (1902-1994) Q15434585	Doctor of philosophy in Zoology (1925)	1938 - 1973	N/A	N/A	ZMB_Mam_91354	<i>Crocidura vulcani</i>
Oltwig von KAMPTZ (1857- 1921) Q110359	Captain (1892). ‘Schutztruppe’ Major (1900). ‘Schutztruppe’ lieutenant colonel (1906). Colonel (1909). Major general (1918).	1897-1901	N/A	N/A	dummy_4484	<i>Papio yokoensis</i>
Herman ROLLE (1864-1929) Q5740946	Natural history dealer (1889)	N/A	MfN, HBSB, ZM, S III, Rolle	A 147.14	ZMB_Mam_18257	<i>Dendrohyrax Longimaculata</i>

Assessed Type-Specimens: Collecting Locality

Collection locality	Valid species name	Original species name	Specimen / ZMB number	Shipment „A Number“
Yesum, by the Sanaga river, Centre Region ¹	<i>Kobus Kob</i>	<i>Adenota pousarguesi</i>	ZMB_Mam_086187	A.11.03
Dikoa ‘Kamerun’ [today Dikwa, Borno State, Northern Nigeria]	<i>Vulpes pallida</i>	<i>Canis (Cynalopex) pallidus</i>	ZMB_Mam_039927 ZMB_Mam_039929 ZMB_Mam_039930 ZMB_Mam_039931 ZMB_Mam_065796 ZMB_Mam_065797	A 165.10 A 165.10 A 165.10 A 165.10 A 165.10 A 165.10
Bashéo, North Region	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	<i>Anthropopithecus oertzeni</i> <i>Anthropopithecus elliotti</i>	ZMB_Mam_083716 ZMB_Mam_083867 ZMB_Mam_083868 ZMB_Mam_083709	A 60.05 A 60.05 A 60.05 A 60.05
Doumé, East Region	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>	<i>Viverra ichneumon</i>	ZMB_Mam_083162	A 40.09
Yoko, Centre Region	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	<i>Papio yokoensis</i>	dummy_004484	N/A
Yoko, by the Sanaga river, Centre Region	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	<i>Hyaena (Crocotta) noltei</i>	ZMB_Mam_082552	A 17.00
Nana River ‘Kamerun’ [today in Central African Republic]	<i>Aonyx capensis</i>	<i>Aonyx capensis microdon</i>	ZMB_Mam_030703 ZMB_Mam_030704	A 110.14 A 110.14
Bipindi, South Region	<i>Casinycteris Ophiodon</i> <i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis nigricans</i> <i>Colobus satanas</i>	<i>Scotonycteris ophiodon</i> <i>Pr. (Dendrohyrax) adametzi zenkeri</i> <i>Stachycolobus zenkeri</i>	ZMB_Mam_050001 ZMB_Mam_021069 ZMB_Mam_024217 ZMB_Mam_024218 ZMB_Mam_024219 ZMB_Mam_024221 ZMB_Mam_024645 ZMB_Mam_024209 ZMB_Mam_011472	N/A A 15.09 A 15.09 A 15.09 N/A A 38.03 A 32.03 A 62.04 A 62.04
Mbiawe [Mbiame, North-West Region?]	<i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i>	<i>Gorilla zenkeri</i>	ZMB_Mam_030260	A 15.09
Yaoundé, Centre Region	<i>Scotonycteris zenkeri</i> N/A <i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i> <i>Idiurus zenkeri</i> <i>Zenkerella insignis</i>	<i>Scotonycteris zenkeri</i> <i>Dendrohyrax yaundensis</i> <i>Elephas (Loxodonta) cyclotis</i> <i>Idiurus zenkeri</i>	ZMB_Mam_066533 ZMB_Mam_021075 ZMB_Mam_013501 ZMB_Mam_007993 ZMB_Mam_010085	N/A A 5299 N/A A 3.93 A 3.98

¹ General catalogue entry precises “Semikore, Sanaga-Fluss, W-Kamerun” as the collection Locality. At the time of German presence in ‘Kamerun’, ‘Semikore’ was the Chief of the Yesum people, a clan of the Ewondo [Yaoundé] tribe.

		<i>Zenkerella insignis</i>		
Lolodorf, South Region	<i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis nigricans</i>	<i>Pr. (Dendrohyrax) adametzi zenkeri</i>	ZMB_Mam_021052 ZMB_Mam_021050 ZMB_Mam_021077	A 54.13 A 54.13 A 63.12
Edea, Littoral Region	<i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis nigricans</i>	<i>Pr. (Dendrohyrax) adametzi zenkeri</i>	ZMB_Mam_021065	A 384.11
Akonangi, South Region	<i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis nigricans</i>	<i>Dendrohyrax tessmanni</i>	ZMB_Mam_021080	A 102.09
Bamenda, North-West Region	<i>Procavia capensis bamendae</i> <i>Cercopithecus nictitans</i>	<i>Procavia capensis bamendae</i> <i>Cercopithecus nictitans</i>	ZMB_Mam_021490 ZMB_Mam_088788	N/A A 161.07
Garoua, North Region	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	<i>Erythrocebus langheldi</i>	ZMB_Mam_013212	N/A
Lake Barombi Mbo, South-West Region	<i>Piliocolobus preussi</i> <i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis nigricans</i> <i>Pan troglodytes</i> <i>Funisciurus leucogenys</i>	<i>Piliocolobus preussi</i> <i>Dendrohyrax adametzi</i> <i>Anthropopithecus papio</i> <i>Sciurus auriculatus</i>	ZMB_Mam_006588 ZMB_Mam_021062 ZMB_Mam_083865 ZMB_Mam_046674 ZMB_Mam_046675	N/A A 4614 A 48.03 N/A N/A
Buea, South-West Region	<i>Sylvilorex morio</i>	<i>Myosorex preussi</i>	ZMB_Mam_006990 ZMB_Mam_006991 ZMB_Mam_006992	N/A N/A N/A
Takpe, South-West Region	<i>Gorilla gorilla diehli</i>	<i>Gorilla diehli</i>	ZMB_Mam_012789 ZMB_Mam_012792	N/A N/A
Basho, South-West Region	<i>Gorilla gorilla diehli</i>	<i>Gorilla diehli</i>	ZMB_Mam_012793 ZMB_Mam_012794 ZMB_Mam_012795	N/A N/A N/A
Obonyi, South-West Region	<i>Gorilla gorilla diehli</i>	<i>Gorilla diehli</i>	ZMB_Mam_012790 ZMB_Mam_012791 ZMB_Mam_012796	N/A N/A N/A
Lobo river estuary, Centre Region	<i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i>	<i>Gorilla jacobi</i>	ZMB_Mam_083558 ZMB_Mam_083862	A 28.05 A 28.05
Doumé river estuary, East Region	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	<i>Anthropopithecus reuteri</i>	ZMB_Mam_083869 ZMB_Mam_083700	A 39.09
Limbe, South-West Region	<i>Mus setulosus</i>	<i>Mus (nannomys) setulosus</i>	ZMB_Mam_005047	N/A
Mungo [River]	<i>Protoxerus stangeri</i>	<i>Sciurus calliurus</i>	ZMB_Mam_004696	N/A
Bonjongo, South-West Region	<i>Crocidura dolichura</i>	<i>Crocidura dolichura</i>	ZMB_Mam_005037	N/A
Bibundi Crater, Mount Cameroon, South-West Region	<i>Crocidura virgata</i>	<i>Crocidura vulcani</i>	ZMB_Mam_091354	N/A
Sangmelima, South Region	N/A	<i>Dendrohyrax Longimaculata</i>	ZMB_Mam_018257	A 147.14
N/A	<i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i>	<i>Gorilla hansmeyeri</i>	ZMB_Mam_017960 ZMB_Mam_017961	N/A N/A

Afterthoughts

This analysis of German “Kamerun” type-specimens from the MfN mammal collections has revealed the complexity in dealing with natural history records and historical collections. During the course of this assessment, it quickly became salient that the indication of “Cameroon” referred to German “Kamerun,” and that all of the type material was shipped during the colonial period. Many Cameroon type-specimens remained unavailable for assessment in the duration of this project; the majority have incomplete collection and records due to missing or insufficient labelling at the time of collection, shipping, accession, description and storage. Consequently, we may assume that many relevant collections from Cameroon remain unacknowledged among the thousands of specimens still not digitally available for public consultation.

Generally, we recommend that type-specimen entries be updated to systematically include the original name at the time of description and the current valid name, if different from the original, in order to help researchers easily determine the link between the two. The type status and dates mentioned herein are based on our understanding of the information contained in the different sources we examined. We recommend an expert analysis of specific specimens in order to further assess (validate or invalidate) type status as well as the collection and accession dates mentioned herein before any update on *Specify* is made. We believe the recommendations mentioned in this report will enable the mammal department of the MfN to update and improve on the information associated with each registered “Kamerun” type-specimen. Furthermore, we hope the inventory of “Kamerun” mammals here presented will contribute in improving the basis upon which we acknowledge Cameroon fauna and as such, our understanding on its contribution to zoological knowledge. We assume this will go a long way to support the Cameroon government and improve conservation efforts and strategies and to instigate more research in this domain. Lastly, we recommend further research to establish a larger catalogue series for Cameroon type-specimens housed in the other departments of the MfN including the Myriapoda collection where at least one type-specimen was already identified, from the earliest Weissenborn collections which were accessioned in April 1888, via Curt von Morgen (1858–1928).

We hope that this analysis of zoological collections based on a geographical location of origin (*Mammalian type material from Cameroon in the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin*) will instigate further research on collections from other geographical locations in the Global South stored in Western museums. Apart from such research contributing to the accessibility of collections, it could also provide more information to understand the provenance of these collections and for a better understanding of colonial collecting practices. With regard to this, it is deemed crucial to understand the circumstances through which the collections were obtained, preserved, stored and shipped during colonial times. To achieve this, it will be necessary to better understand the time and locality of collection and shipment of an object and determine if this coincides with the history and displacement of the “collector” in the territory. Hence there is the need to research published and archival sources connected with the different suppliers and understand the circumstances in which they found themselves, the events that unfolded, their displacements and localities visits at specific points in time. This could also help to distinguish between collection dates and accession dates. With this in mind, it was necessary

to include in our work, a list of the type-specimen suppliers and their profiles including the periods (years) spent in German “Kamerun” as well as a list of the type localities and the objects collected in these localities. We can confirm that for the specimens with information for collection dates, the year of collection coincides with the years their suppliers were in German “Kamerun.” However, further research is needed if we were to determine if their displacements to a specific location within the territory coincides with the time of collection (e.g the month which the object was collected), or whether suppliers purchased or traded animals from different source locations.

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