

DOWNLOAD PDF A GUIDE TO THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM ARCHIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Chapter 1 : Museum Archives - Penn Museum

University of Pennsylvania, prepared by Mary Elizabeth Ruwell and the staff of the University Museum Archives., The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Bulletin of the History of Archaeology. 3(1), p

History[edit] The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropologyâ€”which has conducted more than archaeological and anthropological expeditions around the worldâ€”was founded during the administration of Provost William Pepper. In , Provost Pepper persuaded the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to erect a fireproof building to house artifacts from an upcoming expedition to the ancient site of Nippur in modern-day Iraq then part of the Ottoman Empire. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, North American and European museums regularly sponsored such excavations throughout the Mediterranean and Near East, sharing the ownership of their discoveries with the host country. Since , the Penn Museum has published Expedition magazine. The decision received local and world-wide criticisms and reactions among archaeologists and concerned communities, who felt that it represented a decided departure from the original mission of the Penn Museum as a research institution since its foundation in Museum administrators announced that this was a measure taken due to the current financial crisis and the deep budget cuts at the University of Pennsylvania. On June 1, then-Director Dr. Richard Hodges announced that newly defined positions as "Associate Curator" or "Research Project Manager" have been offered to 11 of the 18 individuals affected. The existing original building onto which have been grafted several later additions is actually only approximately one-third of an ambitious design that would have created one of the largest museum buildings in the United States. Features of the extant building include a dramatic rotunda , multiple courtyards and gardens, a fountain, reflecting pool, glass mosaics, iron gates, and stone statuary. The Penn Museum was designed by a team of Philadelphia architects, all of whom taught on the faculty of the University: The first phase was completed in and housed the discoveries from an expedition sponsored by the University to the ancient site of Nippur. In , the rotunda, which houses the Harrison Auditorium in the basement was completed. The Sharpe Wing was completed in The administrative wing was added in The Academic Wing, which provided laboratories for the Anthropology department and classrooms was opened in The most recent major addition was made in , with the addition of the Mainwaring Collections Storage Wing. Museum Library[edit] The Museum Library was established in when the personal library of University of Pennsylvania professor of American archaeology and linguistics Daniel Garrison Brinton was acquired. This library also consists of a manuscript collection of nearly two hundred volumes relevant to the study of autochthonous Central American languages; most of which are either severely endangered or have completely disappeared. The original location of the library holdings was the Furness Building until they were transferred to the Museum building in They were relocated to the Elkins Library up until upon when they were moved to their final home in the University extension of the museum. It was under Cynthia that the collection and library witnessed many developments. Prior to her arrival use of the library had been limited to employees of the museum and university professor; however, Miss Griffin extended the accessibility to include students. She also augmented communication networks between the library and libraries worldwide. The library also has subscriptions to an estimated scholarly journals. Computing services within the library include desktop and laptop computers. Other services encompass a range of printing and scanning utilities as well as accommodating seating for individuals. The library supports two quiet rooms for patron study, a space to examine photographs, a room designed specifically for microform research, and a collection of audio and video materials. There is also an extensive collection of skeletal material, which is not on display. More than 20 galleries feature materials from around the world and throughout the ages including: Africa[edit] The Penn Museum has one of the largest collections of African ethnographic and archaeological objects in the country. The Penn Museum has one of the most extensive Sherbro Island collections in the world. During a museum sponsored expedition in â€”, Curator of General Ethnology, Henry Usher Hall spent seven months conducting ethnographic research among

the Sherbro people of Sierra Leone. The collection consists of textiles, sculpture, artifacts related to subsistence and household items, secret society and examples of medicine bundles. The majority of these artifacts were collected by the German ethnographer Leo Viktor Frobenius on his expedition to the Kasai district of the Congo in 1897. His collection illustrates the diverse sculptural forms found among the different cultural groups in the Central African region. One of the lesser known collection within the African Section is the Moroccan collection. Talcott Williams travelled to Morocco in 1898 and returned with approximately 100 objects to document the cultures in Morocco. The collection consists of clothing, shoes, rugs, blankets, weapons, jewelry, pottery, baskets, cooking pots. This thorough collection of objects representing daily life was well documented by Dr. Williams who also collected on behalf of the Smithsonian. North America[edit] The North American archaeological collections contain specimens from 45 of the 50 United States. The North American ethnographic holdings number approximately 40, specimens attributed to approximately 100 tribes and organized within eleven geographic regions Arctic, Sub-Arctic, Northwest Coast, Plateau, California, Great Basin, Southwest, Great Plains, Southeast and Northeast. The strongest collections are those systematically created via study and collecting expedition in Alaska, the Northwest Coast, Southwest, Southeast, and Sub-arctic regions. Individual donations significantly contribute to the collections in many areas. In Guatemala, Robert Burkitt acquired ethnographic ceramics, textiles, tools, hammocks, fans and gourds from the Alta Verapaz the early twentieth century. The Museum houses the outstanding Lilly de Jongh Osborne collection of 19th and early 20th Century Guatemalan textiles, exceptional because of its complete outfits for men, women and children acquired systematically across different Guatemalan villages. This collection includes raw material and other objects and tools related to weaving. Ruben Reina studied the production of ceramics in Guatemala in the 1930s and 1940s, and collected ceramics and textiles from the region. The Section houses a large collection of Guatemalan masks amassed by James Moore in the 1930s. Many important artifacts from this excavation are on view in the museum, along with several stelae from the contemporary cities of Caracol and Piedras Negras. The gallery also displays many Aztecan, Oaxacan, and Teotihuacano artifacts. More than thirty indigenous tribes from Brazil are represented in ethnographic collections acquired by Farabee and Vincenzo M. Petrullo in the 1930s and 1940s respectively. Twelve different indigenous groups are represented in the collections acquired in Guyana by Farabee in the 1930s. More than twenty-five native groups from Peru are represented as well. In the center of the gallery sits a perfectly spherical crystal ball. Along with an Egyptian statue of Osiris , the crystal ball was stolen in 1907, and its elegant silver stand, a stylized ocean wave, was found in a culvert not far from the Museum. The items were recovered in 1911 after a former museum staff member saw the statue in an area antique shop; the crystal ball was traced to a home in New Jersey and returned to the Museum. Most notably, the museum houses a set of architectural elements, including large columns and a ton granite Sphinx of Ramesses II , circa 1250 B.C. These were excavated by a museum expedition to Egypt in 1905. The collections consists of a variety of crowns, figures, and musical instruments, many of which have been inlaid with gold and precious stones. The often traveling collection includes a well known Bull-headed lyre.

Chapter 2 : Penn Museum Library | Penn Libraries

He was instrumental in founding the Free Library of Philadelphia in and also founded the University of Pennsylvania Archaeological Museum in , the Wistar Institute in , and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum in

PEOPLE University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Films In its year history, the University of Pennsylvania Museum has collected nearly one million objects, many obtained directly through its own field excavations or anthropological research. Three gallery floors feature materials from ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Bible Lands, Mesoamerica, Asia and the ancient Mediterranean World, as well as artifacts from native peoples of the Americas, Africa and Polynesia. This collection on the Internet Archive represents a portion of the motion picture film collection housed at the Museum. Please note that cataloging and identification of subjects will progress over a period of time The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology holds copyright to these films. Please contact the Penn Museum Archives at or at photos pennmuseum. Over a period of 36 years he traveled to more than 30 individual countries, beginning in A talented amateur photographer, he filmed over reels, mostly color, with a 16mm camera. He recorded with great detail the daily lives, environment, and work of the traditional cultures he visited -- including handicrafts, home industries, dwellings, household arrangements, personal dress and adornment, agricultural techniques and equipment, local commerce, etc. What In the World What in the World? By the early s it was one of the oldest programs on television, bringing positive reviews and a steady stream of fanmail to the Museum which continues to this day. On each What in the World? Objects were selected from storerooms and had never before been seen by the panel. Before the experts guessed, the audience was told what the object was, and, during the course of the program, could watch the thought processes of real --and often fallible! After they had completed their identification, the moderator, Froelich Rainey, Director of the Museum, told them whether they were right and if not, gave the correct identification. Only four episodes of the show survive. The special guest on one of these was the famous actor and collector Vincent Price. In the years that followed they traveled by sea, air, and automobile across the United States and around the world, with a 16mm camera in hand. The Todes were early members of the Circumnavigators Club, and traveled the entire globe by longitude- one of the requirements for membership of the club- at least twice.. Arthur, a Chief Engineer and Lieutenant in the Navy in WW I, was the founder of the Propeller Club of New York in , and both the Todes served as officers of the club, created to advocate for the role of the Merchant Marines and marine commerce in general. The films that they made depict countries that in some cases have changed completely, been renamed, or redrawn, and much of the material culture and cultural practices are now utterly transformed. Other notable contributions of the Todes include establishment of an Aquarium at U. Wright Collection Harry B. Bernard Wright , an orthodontist practicing in Philadelphia, was also a passionate traveler and amateur filmmaker. Wright also wrote a book based on his travels, A Witness to Witchcraft , which was originally to be titled My Colleague, the Witch Doctor. One produced film, some elements of which we may have in our collection, was called Savages in Paradise , and took place in Papua New Guinea. We do not seem to have a complete print of this film or know where another print exists. Wright does not seem to have consulted with anthropologists or area specialists in his investigations outside of his own culture. Several of his films have voyeuristic aspects and might be viewed with this concern in mind. It can be noted that there was another Harry Wright making amateur travelogue films at the same time, whose films can be found at the Library of Congress. Thanks to research by Magdalena Acosta of the Mexican Film Archives we have distinguished the two creators, her emphasis on the latter reveals him to be an American living mostly in Mexico City, note also that the latter Harry Wright had no middle name. Shipley Dixon Collection Mrs. Shipley Dixon Annette P. Dixon -- , was a Philadelphia lady, traveler and amateur filmmaker. Although she was an avid traveler, she seemed to be most interested in gardens and architecture. Likely most of her travel adventure films were made after the passing of her first husband, Mr. Caspar Wistar Hacker, and before

marrying her second husband, Mr. John Shipley Dixon, a University of Pennsylvania alumnus and The films in the Dixon collection were donated to the Museum in , soon after her second marriage. She was a research assistant of the American section of the Penn Museum for 30 years during which time she worked in Piedras Negras, later Alta Verapaz and Quiche, Guatemala. In she became director of the Hudson Valley Archaeological Survey. Alden Mason Collection J. In his anthropology work he was greatly involved with Middle and South American and specifically Mayan linguistics and cultures. Later he expanded his interests to include archaeology. The Mason films in the Penn Museum collection relate to field work pursued long after his official retirement, possibly in connection with a dig that he worked on in Chiapas, Mexico. Frank Gouldsmith Speck was the founder of the Anthropology department at the University of Pennsylvania. There were previous courses taught by Dr. George Byron Gordon in , however the department was formed by Dr. Speck in , where he remained chairman for forty years. Although familiar with ethnographies of many parts of the world, he felt the closest affinity for the Algonquian and Iroquoian Indians of the Eastern United States. Speck in the Penn Museum collection, a very few other films can be located in the collections of the American Philosophical Society. The expedition was chiefly funded by E. Fenimore Johnson was keenly interested in sound recording technology and film as well, and in several newspaper accounts of the day remarked that more than anything he wished to have sync sound film recordings of indigenous people speaking their languages, as well as natural environmental sounds. In this he was conscious of being at the beginning, intentionally producing likely the first documentary film with sound made in the field. Crosby ended up taking control of direction of the film that they made in the field Matto Grosso, the Great Brazilian Wilderness. Streamed on the Internet Archive are outtakes of the film, and also two later derivative films Primitive People of Matto Grosso: These later films were edited by the well know avant-garde filmmaker Ted Nemeth and narrated by Lowell Thomas, unfortunately using a severely prejudicial script written by anthropologist Vincenzo Petruccio. We do not know why the script is written with such painful racial stereotypes, perhaps Petruccio was attempting to pander to the perceived prejudices of the audiences of the day. Contrasting the earlier film and the Bororo film is instructive, it reveals how the same footage can be manipulated by a narrative to give quite a different reading. In its seventh season, in , the early Gordon expedition team, led by Dr. Rodney Young, made one of the most spectacular archaeological discoveries of the 20th century. This part of the fieldwork is best covered by the Gordon collection films. For further information on the expedition please visit the following site, <http://> A very small portion of the pre-Columbian cemetery, estimated to cover four or five acres in its entirety, was selected for excavation. The expedition dug a main trench 54 feet in length, 27 feet in width, and 13 feet in depth at its maximum. A second, smaller trench was dug also. In the most elaborate burial, No. Beginning in , under the successive leadership of Edwin Shook, Robert H. Coe, archaeological investigations cleared many of the important buildings and revealed the dynastic, architectural, and settlement history of one of the most important Maya cities. Mongolian Collection In the summer of Dr. Sabloff traveled to Mongolia to film nomadic people today in conjunction with an exhibit that was to be put on at Penn Museum the following year, entitled Modern Mongolia, Reclaiming Genghis Khan. Sabloff was joined by cameraman Tom Gillern, and crew member Heather Marshall, who used a mini dv camera to videotape extensive interviews with Mongolian people from various backgrounds to give an overview of lifestyles today, as well as scenes of life on the Mongolian steppes. This collection contains the unedited tapes from the sessions, together with metadata gathered onsite.

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Chapter 3 : Museum Library -- University of Pennsylvania

by The University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania with CIGNA Corporation Publication date Topics The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archeology and Anthropology, Corporate Video, Orientation Video.

Prepared by Edward A. Skuchas under the direction of J. Duffin Access to collections is granted in accordance with the Protocols for the University Archives and Records Center. The files are arranged alphabetically by subject matter. He was a lecturer at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania where he taught Morbid Anatomy from He continued this with other subjects such as Clinical Medicine from and Physical Diagnosis from While traveling in Europe in , Pepper studied the methods of medical education and institutional administration that would form his ideas about medical education. When he returned, Pepper used his new found beliefs to open the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. The Hospital expanded the curriculum of the Medical School by supplementing the classroom teaching with clinical training. Pepper was unanimously elected the eleventh Provost for the University of Pennsylvania. At the time of his arrival, the University had a standing faculty of 42 who taught in the five schools- Arts and Sciences, Engineering, Medicine, Law, and Dentistry, and a total student population of 1, students. By the time of his departure from the University in , the faculty had grown to and the number of schools to nine- Arts and Sciences, the Graduate School of Arts and Science, General Studies, Engineering, Wharton School of Business, Medicine, Law, Dentistry, and Veterinarian Medicine, with a total student enrollment of 2, students. Pepper was the Medical Director of the Centennial Exposition of He was instrumental in founding the Free Library of Philadelphia in and also founded the University of Pennsylvania Archaeological Museum in , the Wistar Institute in , and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum in These documents are comprised of correspondence, financial, and minutes. The correspondence mainly concerns the applications for and appointments to positions on the faculty and nominations for honorary degrees, particularly the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Due to the close relationship between the Provost and the Secretary of the University of Pennsylvania , this collection also includes correspondence of Reverend Jesse Y. The relationship of Pepper and Burk with the board of trustees is evident in minutes of various University committees. For more complete documentation of Provost William Pepper Jr. The personal papers of William Pepper Jr.

Chapter 4 : University of Pennsylvania Finding Aids

University of Pennsylvania Finding Aids Finding aids from the Penn Museum and other archival repositories at the University of Pennsylvania. University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Click here to learn about visiting the museum, current events, and our extraordinary collections.

Chapter 5 : The Museum Journal archives

A Guide to the University Museum Archives. University of Pennsylvania, prepared by Mary Elizabeth Ruwell and the staff of the University Museum Archives., The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,

Chapter 6 : University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology - Wikipedia

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Chapter 7 : Widener University | PMC Museum

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The archives' collections document archaeological and anthropological fieldwork as well as the administrative and collections history of the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Archival organization reflects the museum's curatorial and administrative divisions: Egypt, Near East, Mediterranean, Asia, the Americas, Africa and Oceania.

Chapter 8 : University of Pennsylvania. University Museum | The Online Books Page

In its year history, the University of Pennsylvania Museum has collected nearly one million objects, many obtained directly through its own field excavations or anthropological research.

Chapter 9 : List of museums in Pennsylvania - Wikipedia

BIG CHANGES ARE UNDERWAY. Our Building Transformation project will renew several important galleries and public spaces. The Middle East Galleriesâ€”featuring 1, objects, more than half of which are on public view for the first timeâ€”are our first new signature galleries.