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Teddy Bear Patriarchy: Taxidermy in the Garden of Eden, New York City, 1908-1936

DONNA HARAWAY

"Nature teaches law and order and respect for property. If these people cannot go to the country, then the Museum must bring nature to the city."¹

"I started my thoughts on the legend of Romulus and Remus who had been suckled by a wolf and founded Rome, but in the jungle I had my little Lord Greystoke suckled by an ape."²

I. The Akeley African Hall and the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial in the American Museum of Natural History: Experience

In the heart of New York City stands Central Park—the urban garden designed by Frederick Law Olmsted to heal the over-wrought or decadent city dweller with a prophylactic dose of nature. Immediately across from the park the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial presides as the central building of the American Museum of Natural History, a monumental reproduction of the Garden of Eden. In the Garden, Western Man may begin again the first journey, the first birth from within the sanctuary of nature. An institution founded just after the Civil War and dedicated to popular education and scientific research, the American Museum of Natural History is the place to undertake this genesis, this regeneration. Passing through the Museum's Roosevelt Memorial atrium into the African Hall, opened in 1936, the ordinary citizen may enter a privileged space and time: the Age of Mammals in the heart of Africa, scene of the origin of our species.³ A hope is implicit in every architectural detail: in immediate vision of the origin, perhaps the future can be fixed. By saving the beginnings, the end can be achieved and the present can be transcended. African Hall offers a unique communion with nature at its highest and yet most vulnerable moment, the moment of the interface of the Age of Mammals with the Age of Man. This communion is offered through the sense of vision by the craft of taxidermy.

Restoration of the origin, the task of genetic hygiene, is achieved in Carl Akeley's African Hall by an art that began for him in the 1880s with the crude stuffing of P.T. Barnum's elephant, Jumbo, who had been run down by a railroad train, the emblem of the Industrial Revolution. The end of his task came in the 1920s, with his exquisite mounting of the Giant of Karisimbi, the lone silver back male gorilla that dominates the diorama depicting the site of Akeley's own grave in the mountainous rain forest of the Congo, today's Zaire. So it could inhabit Akeley's monument to the purity of nature, this gorilla was killed in 1921, the same year the Museum hosted the Second International Congress of Eugenics. From the

dead body of the primate, Akeley crafted something finer than the living organism; he achieved its true end, a new genesis. Decadence—the threat of the city, civilization, machine—was stayed in the politics of eugenics and the art of taxidermy. And the Museum fulfilled its scientific purpose of conservation, of preservation, of the production of permanence. Life was transfigured in the principal civic arena of Western political theory—the natural body of man.⁴

Behind every mounted animal, bronze sculpture, or photograph lies a profusion of objects and social interactions among people and other animals, which in the end can be recomposed to tell a biography embracing major themes for 20th-century United States. But the recomposition produces a story that is reticent, even mute, about Africa. H.F. Osborn, president of the American Museum from 1908-33, thought Akeley was Africa's biographer. This essay will argue that Akeley is America's biographer, or rather a biographer of part of North America. Akeley thought in African Hall the visitor would experience nature at its moment of highest perfection. He did not dream that he crafted the means to experience a history of race, sex, and class in New York City that reached to Nairobi. He thought he was telling the unified truth of natural history. His story will be recomposed to tell a tale of the commerce of power and knowledge in white and male supremacist monopoly capitalism, fondly named Teddy Bear Patriarchy.⁵

To enter the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial, the visitor must pass by a James Earle Fraser equestrian statue of Teddy majestically mounted as a father and protector between two "primitive" men, an American Indian and an African, both standing and dressed as "savages." The facade of the memorial, funded by the State of New York and awarded to the American Museum of Natural History on the basis of its competitive application in 1923, is classical, with four Ionic columns 54 feet high topped by statues of the great explorers Boone, Audubon, Lewis, and Clark. Reminiscent of coins, bas-relief seals of the United States and of the Liberty Bell are stamped on the front panels. Inscribed across the top are the words TRUTH, KNOWLEDGE, VISION and the dedication to Roosevelt as "a great leader of the youth of America, in energy and fortitude in the faith of our fathers, in defense of the rights of the people, in the love and conservation of nature and of the best in life and in man." Youth, paternal solicitude, virile defense of democracy, and intense emotional connection to nature are the unmistakable themes.⁶

The building presents itself in many visible faces. It is at once a Greek temple, a bank, a scientific research institution, a popular museum, a neoclassical theatre. One is entering a space that sacralizes democracy, Protestant Christianity, adventure, science, and commerce. It is impossible not to feel entering this building that a drama will be enacted inside. Experience in this public monument will be intensely personal; this structure is one of North America's spaces for joining the duality of self and community.

Just inside the portals, the visitor enters the first sacred space where transforma-

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tion of consciousness and moral state will begin.⁷ The walls are inscribed with Roosevelt's words under the headings Nature, Youth, Manhood, the State. The seeker begins in Nature: "There are no words that can tell the hidden spirit of the wilderness, that can reveal its mystery....The nation behaves well if it treats its natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased and not impaired in value." Nature is mystery and resource, a critical union in the history of civilization. The visitor—necessarily a boy in moral state, no matter what accidents of biology or social gender might have pertained prior to the excursion to the museum— progresses through Youth: "I want to see you game boys...and gentle and tender....Courage, hard work, self mastery, and intelligent effort are essential to a successful life." Youth mirrors Nature, its pair across the room. The next stage is Manhood: "Only those are fit to live who do not fear to die and none are fit to die who have shrunk from the joy of life and the duty of life." Opposite is its spiritual pair, the State: "Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport the world affords....If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness." The walls of the atrium are full of murals depicting Roosevelt's life, the perfect illustration of his words. His life is inscribed in stone in a peculiarly literal way appropriate to this museum. One sees the man hunting big game in Africa, conducting diplomacy in the Philippines and China, helping boy and girl scouts, receiving academic honors, and presiding over the Panama Canal ("The land divided, the world united").

Finally, in the atrium also are the striking life-size bronze sculptures by Carl Akeley of the Nandi spearmen of East Africa on a lion hunt. These African men and the lion they kill symbolize for Akeley the essence of the hunt, of what would later be named "man the hunter." In discussing the lion spearers, Akeley always referred to them as men. In every other circumstance he referred to adult male Africans as boys. Roosevelt, the modern sportsman, and the "primitive" Nandi share in the spiritual truth of manhood. The noble sculptures express Akeley's great love for Roosevelt, his friend and hunting companion in Africa in 1910 for the killing of one of the elephants which Akeley mounted for the museum. Akeley said he would follow Roosevelt anywhere because of his "sincerity and integrity."⁸

In the museum shop in the atrium in the 1980s, one may purchase *T.R.: Champion of the Strenuous Life*, a photographic biography of the 26th president. Every aspect of the fulfillment of manhood is depicted within, even death is labelled "The Great Adventure." One learns that after his defeat in the presidential campaign of 1912, Roosevelt undertook the exploration of the Amazonian tributary, the River of Doubt, under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the Brazilian Government. It was a perfect trip. The explorers nearly died, the river had never before been seen by white men, and the great stream, no longer doubtful, was renamed Rio Roosevelt by the Brazilian State. In the picture biography, which includes a print of the adventurers paddling their primitive dugout canoe (one assumes before starvation and jungle fever attenuated the ardor of

the photographer in this desolate land), the former president of a great industrial power explains his return to the wilderness: "I had to go. It was my last chance to be a boy."⁹

The joining of life and death in these icons of Roosevelt's journeys and in the architecture of his stony memorial announces the central moral truth of this museum. This is the effective truth of manhood, the state conferred on the visitor who successfully passes through the trial of the museum. The body can be transcended. This is the lesson Simone de Beauvoir so painfully remembered in *The Second Sex*; man is the sex which risks life and in so doing, achieves his existence. In the upside down world of Teddy Bear Patriarchy, it is in the craft of killing that life is constructed, not in the accident of personal, material birth. Roosevelt is clearly the perfect locus genii and patron saint for the museum and its task of regeneration of a miscellaneous, incoherent urban public threatened with genetic and social decadence, threatened with the prolific bodies of the new immigrants, threatened with the failure of manhood.¹⁰

The Akeley African Hall itself is simultaneously a very strange place and an ordinary experience for literally millions of North Americans over more than five decades. The types of display in this hall spread all over the country, and even the world, partly due to the craftspeople Akeley himself trained. In the 1980s sacrilege is perhaps more evident than liminal experience of nature. What is the experience of New York street-wise kids wired to Walkman radios and passing the Friday afternoon cocktail bar by the lion diorama? These are the kids who came to the museum to see the high tech Nature-Max films. But soon, for those not physically wired into the communication system of the late 20th century, another time begins to take form. The African Hall was meant to be a time machine, and it is.¹¹ The individual is entering the Age of Mammals. But one is entering alone, each individual soul, as part of no stable prior community and without confidence in the substance of one's body, in order to be received into a saved community. One begins in the threatening chaos of the industrial city, part of a horde, but here one will come to belong, to find substance. No matter how many people crowd the great hall, the experience is of individual communion with nature. The sacrament will be enacted for each worshipper; here is no nature constituted from statistical reality and a probability calculus. This is not a random world, populated by late 20th-century cyborgs, for whom the threat of decadence is a nostalgic memory of a dim organic past, but the moment of origin where nature and culture, private and public, profane and sacred meet—a moment of incarnation in the encounter of man and animal.

The Hall is darkened, lit only from the display cases which line the sides of the spacious room. In the center of the Hall is a group of elephants so life like that a moment's fantasy suffices for awakening a premonition of their movement, perhaps an angry charge at one's personal intrusion. The elephants stand like a high altar in the nave of a great cathedral. That impression is strengthened by

one's growing consciousness of the dioramas that line both sides of the Main Hall, as well as the sides of the spacious gallery above. Lit from within, the dioramas contain detailed and life-like groups of large African mammals—game for the wealthy New York hunters who financed this experience; they are called habitat groups and are the culmination of the taxidermist's art. Called by Akeley a "peep-hole into the jungle,"¹² each diorama presents itself as a side altar, a stage, an unspoiled garden in nature, a hearth for home and family. As an altar, each diorama tells a part of the story of salvation history; each has its special emblems indicating particular virtues. Above all, inviting the visitor to share in its revelation, wach tells the truth. Each offers a vision. Each is a window onto knowledge.

A diorama is eminently a story, a part of natural history. The story is told in the pages of nature, read by the naked eye. The animals in the habitat groups are captured in a photographer's vision and a sculptor's vision. They are actors in a morality play on the stage of nature, and the eye is the critical organ. Each diorama contains a small group of animals in the foreground, in the midst of exact reproductions of plants, insects, rocks, soil. Paintings reminiscent of Hollywood movie set art curve in back of the group and up to the ceiling, creating a great panoramic vision of a scene on the African continent. Each painting is minutely appropriate to the particular animals in the foreground. Among the 28 dioramas in the Hall, all the major geographic areas of the African continent and most of the large mammals are represented.

Gradually, the viewer begins to articulate the content of the story. Most groups are made up of only a few animals, usually including a large and vigilant male, a female or two, and one baby. Perhaps there are some other animals—a male adolescent maybe, never an aged or deformed beast. The animals in the group form a developmental series, such that the group can represent the essence of the species as a dynamic, living whole. The principles of organicism (i.e., of the laws of organic form) rule the composition.¹³ There is no need for the multiplication of specimens because the series is a true biography. Each animal is an organism, and the group is an organism. Each organism is a vital moment in the narrative of natural history, condensing the flow of time into the harmony of developmental form. The groups are peaceful, composed, illuminated—in "brightest Africa." Each group forms a community structured by a natural division of function; the whole animal in the whole group is nature's truth. The physiological division of labor that has informed the history of biology is embodied in these habitat groups which tell of communities and families, peacefully and hierarchically ordered. Sexual specialization of function—the organic bodily and social sexual division of labor—is unobtrusively ubiquitous, unquestionable, right. The African buffalo, the white and black rhinos, the lion, the zebra, the mountain nyala, the okapi, the lesser koodo all find their place in the differentiated and developmental harmony of nature. The racial division of labor, the familial progress from youthful native to adult white man, was announced at the steps leading to the building itself; Akeley's

original plan for African Hall included bas-relief sculptures of all the “primitive” tribes of Africa complementing the other stories of natural wild life in the Hall. Organic hierarchies are embodied in every organ in the articulation of natural order in the museum.¹⁴

But there is a curious note in the story; it begins to dominate as scene after scene draws the visitor into itself through the eyes of the animals in the tableaux.¹⁵ Each diorama has at least one animal that catches the viewer’s gaze and holds it in communion. The animal is vigilant, ready to sound an alarm at the intrusion of man, but ready also to hold forever the gaze of meeting, the moment of truth, the original encounter. The moment seems fragile, the animals about to disappear, the communion about to break; the Hall threatens to dissolve into the chaos of the Age of Man. But it does not. The gaze holds, and the wary animal heals those who will look. There is no impediment to this vision. There is no mediation, nothing between the viewer and the animal. The glass front of the diorama forbids the body’s entry, but the gaze invites his visual penetration. The animal is frozen in a moment of supreme life, and man is transfixed. No merely living organism could accomplish this act. The specular commerce between man and animal at the interface of two evolutionary ages is completed. The animals in the dioramas have transcended mortal life, and hold their pose forever, with muscles tensed, noses aquiver, veins in the face and delicate ankles and folds in the supple skin all prominent. No visitor to a merely physical Africa could see these animals. This is a spiritual vision made possible only by their death and literal re-presentation. Only then could the essence of their life be present. Only then could the hygiene of nature cure the sick vision of civilized man. Taxidermy fulfills the fatal desire to represent, to be whole; it is a politics of reproduction.

There is one diorama that stands out from all the others, the gorilla group. It is not simply that this group is one of the four large corner displays. There is something special in the painting with the steaming volcano in the background and lake Kivu below, in the pose of the enigmatic large silver back rising above the group in a chest beating gesture of alarm and an unforgettable gaze in spite of the handicap of glass eyes. Here the painter’s art was particularly successful in conveying the sense of limitless vision, of a panorama without end around the focal lush green garden. This is the scene that Akeley longed to return to. It is where he died, feeling he was at home as in no other place on earth. It is where he first killed a gorilla and felt the enchantment of a perfect garden. After his first visit in 1921, he was motivated to convince the Belgian government to make of this area the first African national park to ensure an absolute sanctuary for the gorilla in the future. But the viewer does not know these things when he sees the five animals in a naturalistic setting. It is plain that he is looking at a natural family of close human relatives, but that is not the essence of this diorama. The viewer sees that the elephants, the lion, the rhino, and the water hole group—with its peaceful panorama of all the grassland species, including the carnivores, caught in a moment



outside the Fall—all these have been a kind of preparation, not so much for the gorilla group, as for the Giant of Karisimbi. This double for man stands in a unique personal individuality, his fixed face molded forever from the death mask cast from his corpse by a taxidermist in the Kivu Mountains. Here is natural man, immediately known. His image may be purchased on a picture post card at the desk in the Roosevelt atrium. [Figure 1, publication courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.]

It would have been inappropriate to meet the gorilla anywhere else but on the mountain. Frankenstein and his monster had Mont Blanc for their encounter; Akeley and the gorilla first saw each other on the lush volcanoes of central Africa. The glance proved deadly for them both, just as the exchange between Victor Frankenstein and his creature froze each of them into a dialectic of immolation. But Frankenstein tasted the bitter failure of his fatherhood in his own and his creature's death; Akeley resurrected his creature and his authorship in both the sanctuary of Parc Albert and the African Hall of the American Museum of Natural History. Mary Shelley's story may be read as a dissection of the deadly logic of birthing in patriarchy at the dawn of the age of biology; her tale is a nightmare about the crushing failure of the project of man. But the taxidermist labored to restore manhood at the interface of the Age of Mammals and the Age of Man. Akeley achieved the fulfillment of a sportsman in Teddy Bear Patriarchy—he died a father to the game, and their sepulcher is named after him, the Akeley African Hall.

The gorilla was the highest quarry of Akeley's life as artist, scientist, and hunter, but why? He said himself (through his ghostwriter, the invisible Dorothy Greene—is she ever absent?), "To me the gorilla made a much more interesting quarry than lions, elephants, or any other African game, for the gorilla is still comparatively unknown."¹⁶ But so was the colobus monkey or any of a long list of animals. What qualities did it take to make an animal "game"? One answer is similarity to man, the ultimate quarry, a worthy opponent. The ideal quarry is the "other," the natural self. That is one reason Frankenstein needed to hunt down his creature. The obscurity of the gorilla was deepened and made sacred by this question, the title of Akeley's chapter urging scientific research in the new Parc Albert, "Is the gorilla almost a man?" Hunter, scientist, and artist all sought the gorilla for his revelation about the nature and future of manhood. Akeley compared and contrasted his quest for the gorilla with the French-American's, Paul du Chaillu, the first white man to kill a gorilla, in 1855, eight years after it was "discovered." Du Chaillu's account of the encounter stands as the classic portrayal of a depraved and vicious beast killed in the heroic, dangerous encounter. Akeley disbelieved du Chaillu and told his own readers how many times du Chaillu's publishers made him rewrite until the beast was fierce enough. Frankenstein plugged up his ears rather than listen to his awful son claim a gentle and peace loving soul. Akeley was certain he would find a noble and peaceful beast; so he brought his guns, cameras, and white women into the garden to hunt, wondering what distance measured courage in the face of a charging alter-ego.

Like du Chaillu, Akeley first came upon a sign of the animal, a footprint, or in Akeley's case a handprint, before meeting face to face. "I'll never forget it. In that mud hole were the marks of four great knuckles where the gorilla had placed his hand on the ground. There is no other track like this in the world—there is no other hand in the world so large.... As I looked at that track I lost the faith on which I had brought my party to Africa. Instinctively I took my gun from the gun boy."¹⁷ Later, Akeley told that the handprint, not the face, gave him his greatest thrill. In the hand the trace of kinship writ large and terrible struck the craftsman.

But then, on the first day out from camp in the gorilla country, Akeley did meet a gorilla face to face, the creature he had sought for decades, prevented from earlier success by mauling elephants, stingy millionaires, and world war. Within minutes of his first glimpse of the features of the face of an animal he longed more than anything to see, Akeley had killed him, not in the face of a charge, but through a dense forest screen within which the animal hid, rushed, and shook branches. Surely, the taxidermist did not want to risk losing his specimen, for perhaps there would be no more. He knew the Prince of Sweden was just then leaving Africa after having shot fourteen of the great apes in the same region. The animals must be wary of new hunters; collecting might be very difficult.

Whatever the exact logic that ruled the first shot, precisely placed into the aorta, the task that followed was arduous indeed—skinning the animal and transporting various remains back to camp. The corpse had nearly miraculously lodged itself against the trunk of a tree above a deep chasm. As a result of Herculean labors, which included casting the death mask pictured in *Lions, Gorillas, and their Neighbors*,¹⁸ Akeley was ready for his next gorilla hunt on the second day after shooting the first ape. The pace he was setting himself was grueling, dangerous for a man ominously weakened by tropical fevers. "But science is a jealous mistress and takes little account of a man's feelings."¹⁹ The second quest resulted in two missed males, a dead female, and her frightened baby speared by the porters and guides. Akeley and his party had killed or attempted to kill every ape they had seen since arriving in the area.

On his third day out, Akeley took his cameras and ordered his guides to lead toward easier country. With a baby, female, and male, he could do a group even if he got no more specimens. Now it was time to hunt with the camera.²⁰ "Almost before I knew it I was turning the crank of the camera on two gorillas in full view with a beautiful setting behind them. I do not think at the time I appreciated the fact that I was doing a thing that had never been done before."²¹ But the photogenic baby and mother and the accompanying small group of other gorillas had become boring after two hundred feet of film, so Akeley provoked an action shot by standing up. That was interesting for a bit. "So finally, feeling that I had about all I could expect from that band, I picked out one that I thought to be an immature male. I shot and killed it and found, much to my regret, that it was a female. As it turned out, however, she was such a splendid large specimen that the feeling of regret was considerably lessened."²²



Akeley commented on his satisfaction with the triumphs of his gun and camera and decided it was time to ask the rest of the party waiting in a camp below to come up to hunt gorillas. He was getting considerably sicker and feared he would not fulfill his promise to his friends to give them gorilla. His whole purpose in taking white women into gorilla country depended on meeting this commitment: "As a naturalist interested in preserving wild life, I was glad to do anything that might make killing animals less attractive."²³ The best thing to reduce the potency of game for heroic hunting is to demonstrate that inexperienced women could safely do the same thing. Science had already penetrated; women could follow.

Two days of hunting resulted in Herbert Bradley's shooting a large silver back, the one Akeley compared to Jack Dempsey and mounted as the lone male of Karisimbi in African Hall. It was now possible to admit another level of feeling: "As he lay at the base of the tree, it took all one's scientific ardour to keep from feeling like a murderer. He was a magnificent creature with the face of an amiable giant who would do no harm except perhaps in self defense or in defense of his family."²⁴ If he had succeeded in his aborted hunt, Victor Frankenstein could have spoken those lines.

The photograph in the American Museum film archive of Carl Akeley, Herbert Bradley, and Mary Hastings Bradley holding up the gorilla head and corpse to be recorded by the camera is an unforgettable image [Figure 2]. The face of the dead giant looks like Bosch's conception of pain, and the lower jaw hangs slack, held up by Akeley's hand. The body looks bloated and utterly heavy. Mary Bradley gazes smilingly at the faces of the male hunters, her own eyes averted from the camera. Akeley and Herbert Bradley look directly at the camera in an unshuttered acceptance of their act. Two Africans, a young boy and a young man, perch in a tree above the scene, one looking at the camera, one at the hunting party. The contrast of this scene of death with the diorama framing the giant of Karisimbi mounted in New York is total; the animal came to life again, this time immortal.

Akeley felt he was in the most beautiful spot on earth, and decided the scene of the death of Bradley's gorilla must be painted for the gorilla group in African Hall. There was no more need to kill after another day's observation of a multi-male, multi-female group; instead, the last capture was with the camera. "So the guns were put behind and the camera pushed forward and we had the extreme satisfaction of seeing the band of gorillas disappear over the crest of the opposite ridge none the worse for having met with white men that morning. It was a wonderful finish to a wonderful gorilla hunt."²⁵ Once domination is complete, conservation is urgent. But perhaps preservation comes too late.

What followed was the return to the United States and active work for an absolute gorilla sanctuary providing facilities for scientific research. Akeley feared the gorilla would be driven to extinction before it was adequately known to science.²⁶ His health weakened but his spirit at its height, Akeley lived to return to Kivu to prepare paintings and other material for the gorilla group diorama. Between 1921

and 1926, he mounted his precious gorilla specimens, producing that extraordinary silver back whose gaze dominates African Hall. When he did return to Kivu in 1926, he was so exhausted from his exertions to reach his goal that he died on November 17, 1926, almost immediately after he and his party arrived on the slopes of Mt. Mikena, "in the land of his dreams."²⁷

Akeley's was a literal science dedicated to the prevention of decadence, of biological decay. His grave was built in the heart of the rain forest on the volcano, where "all the free wild things of the forest have perpetual sanctuary."²⁸ Mary Jobe Akeley directed the digging of an eight foot vault in lava gravel and rock. The hole was lined with closely set wooden beams. The coffin was crafted on the site out of solid native mahogany and lined with heavy galvanized steel salvaged from the boxes used to pack specimens to protect them from insect and other damage. Then the coffin was upholstered with camp blankets. A slab of cement ten by twelve feet and five inches thick was poured on top of the grave and inscribed with the name and date of death of the father of the game. The cement had been carried on porters' backs all the way from the nearest source in Kibale, Uganda. The men apparently ditched the first heavy load in the face of the difficult trails; they were sent back for a second effort. An eight foot stockade fence was built around the grave to deter buffalo and elephant from desecrating the site. "Dersheid, Raddatz, Bill and I worked five days and five nights to give him the best home we could build, and he was buried as I think he would have liked with a simple reading service and a prayer."²⁹ The grave was inviolate, and the reincarnation of the natural self would be immortal in African Hall. In 1979, "grave robbers, Zairoise poachers, violated the site and carried off [Akeley's] skeleton...."³⁰

II. Carl E. Akeley (1864-1926), the Gun, the Camera, and the Hunt for Truth: Biography

"For this untruthful picture Akeley substitutes a real gorilla."³¹

"Of the two I was the savage and the aggressor."³²

Carl Akeley's boss at the American Museum, H.F. Osborn, characterized the taxidermist as a sculptor and a biographer of African life. Akeley sought to craft a true life, a unique life. The life of Africa became his life, his telos. But it is not possible to tell his life from a single point of view. There is a polyphony of stories, and they do not harmonize. Each source for telling the story of Akeley's life speaks in an authoritative mode, but the historian felt compelled to compare the versions, and then to cast Akeley's story in an ironic mode, the register most avoided by her subject. Akeley wanted to present an immediate vision; I would like to dissect and make visible layer after layer of mediation. I want to show the reader how the experience of the diorama grew from the safari in specific times and places, how the camera and the gun together are the conduits for the spiritual

commerce of man and nature, how biography is woven into and from a social and political tissue. I want to show how the stunning animals of Akeley's achieved dream in African Hall are the product of particular technologies, i.e., the techniques of effecting meanings. Technologies are concretized moments of human possibility. Marx called them dead labor, needing the animation of living labor. True enough, His grave was built in the heart of the rain forest on the volcano, but the relations of life and death in technologies of enforced meaning, or realist representation, are not so straightforward, even for early 20th-century organic beings, much less for ourselves, late 20th-century cyborgs, reading stories about the dead craftsman and the obsolete craft of resurrection.³³

LIFE STORIES

According to the available plots in U.S. history, it is necessary that Carl Akeley was born on a farm in New York State of poor, but vigorous old (white) American stock. The moment of his birth was also necessary, 1864, near the end of the Civil War. The time was an end and a beginning for so much in North America, including the history of biology and the structure of wealth and social class. His boyhood was spent in hard farm labor, in which he learned self-reliance and skill with tools and machines. From the beginning he passed long hours alone watching and hunting the wildlife of New York. By the age of 13, aroused by a borrowed book on the subject, Akeley was committed to the vocation of taxidermy. His vocation's bibliogenesis was also ordained by the plot. At that age (or age 16 in some versions), he had a business card printed up. No Yankee boy could miss the connection of life's purpose with business, although young Carl scarcely believed he could make his living at such a craft. He took lessons in painting, so that he might provide realistic backgrounds for the birds he ceaselessly mounted. From the beginning Akeley's life had a single focus: the capturing and representation of the nature he saw. On this point all the versions of Akeley's life concur.

After the crops were in, at the age of 19, Akeley set off from his father's farm "to get a wider field for my efforts."³⁴ First he tried to get a job with a local painter and interior decorator whose hobby was taxidermy, but this man, David Bruce, directed the young man to an institution which changed his life—Ward's Natural Science Establishment in Rochester, where Akeley would spend four years and form a friendship pregnant with consequences for the nascent science of ecology as it came to be practiced in museum exhibition. Ward's provided mounted specimens and natural history collections for practically all the museums in the nation. Several important men in the history of biology and museology in the United States passed through this curious institution, including Akeley's friend, William Morton Wheeler. Wheeler completed his eminent career in entymology at Harvard, a founder of the science of animal ecology (which he called ethology—the science of the character of nature) and a mentor in the philosophy of science and of society to the great organicists and conservative social philosophers in Harvard's

biological and medical establishment.³⁵ Wheeler was then a young Milwaukee naturalist steeped in German “kultur” who began tutoring the rustic Akeley for entry into Yale’s Sheffield Scientific School. However, 11 hours of taxidermy in the day and long hours of study proved too much; so higher education was postponed, later permanently in order to follow the truer vocation of reading nature’s book directly.

Akeley was sorely disappointed at Ward’s because business imperatives allowed no room for improvement of the craft of taxidermy. He felt animals were “upholstered.” He developed his own skill and technique in spite of the lack of encouragement, and the lack of money, and got a chance for public recognition when P.T. Barnum’s famous elephant was run down by a locomotive in Canada in 1885. Barnum did not want to forego the fame and profit from continuing to display the giant (who had died trying to save a baby elephant, we are told), so Akeley and a companion were dispatched to Canada from Rochester to save the situation. Six butchers from a nearby town helped with the rapidly rotting carcass; and what the young Akeley learned about very large mammal taxidermy from this experience laid the foundation for his later revolutionary innovations in producing light, strong, life-like pachyderms. The popular press followed the monumental mounting, and the day Jumbo was launched in his own railroad car into his post-mortem career, half the population of Rochester witnessed the resurrection. The first big period of trial was over for the young taxidermist.³⁶

In 1885, Wheeler had returned to Milwaukee to teach high school and soon took up a curatorship in the Milwaukee Museum of Natural History. Wheeler urged his friend to follow, hoping to continue his tutoring and to secure Akeley commissions for specimens from the museum. At this time, museums did not generally have their own taxidermy departments, although the years around 1890 were a period of flowering of taxidermic technique in Britain and the United States. Akeley opened his business shop on the Wheeler family property, and he and the naturalist spent long hours discussing natural history, finding themselves in agreement both about museum display and about the character of nature. The most important credo for them both was the need to develop scientific knowledge of the whole animal in the whole group in nature—i.e., they were committed organicists. Wheeler soon became director of the Milwaukee museum and gave Akeley significant support. Akeley had conceived the idea for habitat groups and wished to mount a series illustrating the fur-bearing animals of Wisconsin. His completed muskrat group (1889), minus the painted backgrounds, was probably the first mammalian habitat group anywhere.

As a result of a recommendation from Wheeler, in 1894 the British Museum invited Akeley to practice his trade in that world-famous institution. On the way to London, Akeley visited the Field Museum in Chicago, met Daniel Giraud Elliot and accepted his offer of preparing the large collection of specimens the museum had bought from Ward’s. In 1896, Akeley made his first collecting expedition to

Africa, to British Somaliland, a trip that opened a whole new world to him. This was the first of five safaris to Africa, each escalating his sense of the purity of the continent's vanishing wild life and the conviction that the meaning of his life was its preservation through transforming taxidermy into an art. He was again in Africa for the Field Museum in 1905, with his explorer/adventurer/author wife, Delia, to collect elephants in British East Africa. On this trip Akeley escaped with his life after killing a leopard in hand-to-fang combat.

In Chicago Akeley spent four years largely at his own expense preparing the justly famous Four Seasons deer dioramas depicting typical scenes in every detail. In 1908, at the invitation of the new president, H.F. Osborn, who was anxious to mark his office with the discovery of major new scientific laws and departures in museum exhibition and public education, Akeley moved to New York and the American Museum of Natural History in hope of preparing a major collection of large African mammals. From 1909-11 Akeley and Delia collected in British East Africa, a trip marked by a hunt with Theodore Roosevelt and his son Kermit, who were collecting for the Washington National Museum. The safari was brought to a limping conclusion by Carl's being mauled by an elephant, thus delaying fulfillment of his dream of collecting gorillas. His plan for the African Hall took shape by 1911 and ruled his behavior thereafter. He spent World War I as a civilian Assistant Engineer to the Mechanical and Devices Section of the Army. He is said to have refused a commission in order to keep his freedom to speak freely to anyone in the hierarchy.

During the war, his mechanical genius had full scope, resulting in several patents in his name. The theme of Akeley the inventor recurs constantly in his life story. Included in his roster of inventions, several of which involved subsequent business development, were a motion picture camera, a cement gun, and several stages of new taxidermic processes, particularly methods of making manikins to go under the animal skins and methods of making highly naturalistic foliage.

With the close of war, Akeley focused all his energy on getting backing for the African Hall. He needed more than a million dollars. Lecture tours, articles and a book, and endless promotion brought him into touch with the major wealthy sportsmen of the state, but sufficient financial commitment eluded him. In 1921, financing half the expense himself, Akeley left for Africa again, this time accompanied by a married couple, their 5 year old daughter, their governess, and Akeley's adult niece whom he had promised to take hunting in Africa. Akeley felt bringing women and children to hunt gorillas was the definitive proof of this theme of brightest Africa, where the animals were noble in defense of their families, but never wantonly ferocious. On this trip, he collected five gorillas, with the help of the Bradleys, once again nearly died from jungle fevers, and returned to New York determined to achieve permanent conservation for the gorillas in the Belgian Congo. In 1924 he married the explorer/adventurer/author Mary L. Jobe, who accompanied him on his last adventure, the Akeley-Eastman-Pomeroy African Hall Ex-

pedition, that collected for 10 dioramas of the Great Hall. George Eastman, of Eastman Kodak fortunes, and Daniel Pomeroy, the benefactors, accompanied the taxidermist-hunter to collect specimens for their bequests. Eastman, then 71 years old, went with his own physician and commanded his own railroad train for part of the excursion.

En route to Africa the Akeleyes were received by the conservationist and war hero King of Belgium, Albert. He was the son of the infamous Leopold II, whose personal rapacious control of the Congo for profit was wrested away and given to the Belgian government by other European powers in 1908. Leopold II had financed Henry Stanley's explorations of the Congo. Akeley is pictured in his biographies in the line of the great explorers from Stanley and Livingstone, but also as the man who witnessed, and indeed helped birth a new bright Africa. Albert, who had been led to his views on national parks by a visit to Yosemite, confirmed plans for the Parc Albert and gave the Akeleyes a commission to prepare topographical maps and descriptions of the area in cooperation with the Belgian naturalist, Jean Derscheid. There was no room for a great park for the Belgians in Europe, so naturally one was established in the Congo, which was to include protection for the Pygmies who lived within park boundaries. The park was to provide sanctuary for natural primitives, as well as to foster scientific study by establishing permanent research facilities within park boundaries. After 10 months of collecting, Carl and Mary Jobe set off for the Kivu forest and the heart of remaining unspoiled Africa. Their purpose this time was not to collect gorillas, but to observe the apes, collect plants and obtain paintings for the gorilla diorama. Carl Akeley died in November 1926, of fever a few days after arriving at the site of his 1921 encampment, the most beautiful spot in all of Africa for him. His wife and the other members of the expedition buried him on Mt. Mikeno "in ground the hand of man can never alter or profane."³⁷

TAXIDERMY: FROM UPHOLSTERY TO EPIPHANY

"Transplanted Africa stands before him—a result of Akeley's dream."³⁸

The vision Carl Akeley had seen was one of jungle peace. It was this that he needed to preserve permanently for the world. His quest to embody this vision alone justified to himself his hunting, turned it into a tool of science and art, the scalpel that revealed the harmony of an organic, articulate world. Let us follow Akeley briefly through his technical contributions to taxidermy in order to grasp more fully the stories he needed to tell about the biography of Africa, the life history of nature, i.e., the natural history of life. Akeley and others have summarized many times in print how his labors transformed taxidermy from the stuffing of animals into an art

capable of embodying truth, so this recapitulation will select only those themes essential to my story.³⁹

It is a simple tale: Taxidermy was made into the servant of the “real.” Akeley’s vocation, and his achievement, was the production of an organized craft for eliciting unambiguous experience of organic perfection. Literally, Akeley “typified” nature, made nature true to type. Taxidermy was about the single story, about nature’s unity, the unblemished type specimen. Taxidermy became the art most suited to the epistemological and aesthetic stance of realism. The power of this stance is in its magical effects: what is so painfully constructed appears effortlessly, spontaneously found, discovered, simply there if one will only look. Realism does not appear to be a point of view, but appears as a “peephole into the jungle” where peace may be witnessed. Epiphany comes as a gift, not as the fruit of merit and toil, soiled by the hand of man. Realistic art at its most deeply magical issues in revelation. This art repays labor with transcendence. Small wonder that artistic realism and biological science were twin brothers in the founding of the civic order of nature at the American Museum of Natural History. Both were suckled by nature, as Romulus and Remus. It is also natural that taxidermy and biology depend fundamentally upon vision in a hierarchy of the senses; they are tools for the construction, discovery of form.

Akeley’s eight years in Milwaukee from 1886 to 1894 were crucial for his working out techniques that served him well the rest of his life. The culmination of that period was a head of a male Virginia deer he entered in the first Sportsman’s Show, held in New York City in 1895. The judge in that national competition, in which Akeley’s entry placed first, was Theodore Roosevelt, whom Akeley did not meet until they befriended each other on safari in Africa in 1906. The head, entitled “The Challenge,” displayed a buck “in the full frenzy of his virility as he gave the defiant roar of the rutting season—the call to fierce combat.”⁴⁰ Jungle peace was not a passive affair, nor one unmarked by gender.

The head was done in a period of experimentation leading to the production in Chicago of four habitat groups of deer displayed in the four seasons. In crafting those groups over four years, Akeley worked out his manikin method, clay modeling, plaster casting, vegetation molding techniques, and early organized production system. He hired women and men workers by the hour to turn out the thousands of individual leaves needed to clothe the trees in the scenes. Background canvases were painted by Charles Abel Corwin, from studies done in the Michigan Iron Mountains where the animals were collected. Akeley patented his vegetation process, but gave rights for its use free of charge to the Field Museum in Chicago; he did not patent his innovative methods of producing light, strong papier-mache manikins from exact clay models and plaster casts, but allowed free world-wide use of his techniques. Cooperation in museum development was a fundamental value for this taxidermist, who did not make much money at his craft and whose inventions were a significant part of his economic survival. “Four Seasons” were installed in the Field Museum in 1902.⁴¹

Akeley continued to make improvements in his taxidermic technique throughout his life, and he taught several other key workers, including James Lipsitt Clark, who was the Director of Arts, Preparation and Installation at the American Museum in the years after Akeley's death when African Hall was actually constructed. While Akeley worked long hours alone, it would be a mistake to imagine taxidermy as he helped to develop its practice to be a solitary art. Taxidermy requires a complex system of coordination and division of labor, beginning in the field during the hunting of the animals and culminating in the presentation of a finished diorama allowing solitary, individual communion with nature. A minimum list of workers on one of Akeley's projects must include fellow taxidermists, other collectors, artists, anatomists, and "accessory men."⁴² Pictures of work in the taxidermy studios of the American Museum show men (males, usually white) tanning hides, working on large clay models of sizeable mammals (including elephants) or on plaster casts, assembling skeleton and wood frames, consulting scale models of the planned display, doing carpentry, making vegetation, sketching, etc. Clark reports that during the years between 1926 and 1936 when African Hall opened, still unfinished, the staff of the project usually employed about 45 men. Painting the backgrounds was itself a major artistic specialization, and the artists based their final panoramas on numerous studies done at the site of collection. In the field, the entire operation rested on the organization of the safari, a complex social institution where race, sex and class came together intensely. The safari will be discussed more fully below, but now it is useful to note that skinning a large animal could employ 50 workers for several hours. Photographs, moving picture records, death masks of the animals, extensive anatomical measurements, initial treatment of skins, and sketches all occupied the field workers. It would not be an exaggeration to claim that the production of a modern diorama involved the work of hundreds of people in a social system embracing the major structures of skill and authority on a world-wide scale.

How can such a system produce a unified biography of nature? How is it possible to refer to *Akeley's* African Hall when it was constructed after he died? On an ideological level, the answer to these simple questions is connected to the ruling conception of organicism, an organic hierarchy, conceived as nature's principle of organization. Clark stressed the importance of "artistic composition" and described the process as a "recreation" of nature based on the principles of organic form. This process required a base of "personal experience," ideally in the form of presence in Africa, at the site of the animal's life and death. Technical crafts are always imagined to be subordinated by the ruling artistic idea, itself rooted authoritatively in nature's own life. "Such things must be felt, must be absorbed and assimilated, and then in turn, with understanding and enthusiasm, given out by the creator.... Therefore, our groups are very often conceived in the very lair of the animals."⁴³

The credos of realism and organicism are closely connected; both are systematizations of organization by a hierarchical division of labor, perceived as natural and therefore productive of unity. Unity must be authored in the Judeo-Christian myth system, and just as nature has an Author, so does the organism or the realistic

diorama. In this myth system, the author must be imagined with the aspects of mind, in relation to the body which executes. Akeley was intent on avoiding *lying* in his work; his craft was to tell the truth of nature. There was only one way to achieve such truth—the rule of mind rooted in the claim to experience. All the work must be done by men who did their collecting and studies on the spot because “[o]therwise, the exhibit is a lie and it would be nothing short of a crime to place it in one of the leading educational institutions of the country.”⁴⁴ A single mind infused collective experience: “If an exhibition hall is to approach its ideal, its plan must be that of a master mind, while in actuality it is the product of the correlation of many minds and hands.”⁴⁵ Training a school of workers was an absolutely fundamental part of Akeley’s practice of taxidermy; on his success rested the possibility of telling the truth. But above all, this sense of telling a true story rested on the selection of individual animals, the formation of groups of typical specimens.

What does it mean to claim a diorama tells a unified story, a biography essential to nature? What was the meaning of “typical” for Akeley and his contemporaries in the biological departments of the American Museum of Natural History? What are the contents of these stories and what must one *do* to see these contents? To answer these questions, we must follow Carl Akeley into the field and watch him select an animal to mount. Akeley’s concentration on finding the typical specimen, group, or scene cannot be overemphasized. But how could he know what was typical, or that such a state of being existed? This problem has been fundamental in the history of biology; one effort at solution is embodied in African Hall. Three hunts illustrate Akeley’s meanings of typical.

First, the concept includes the notion of perfection. The large bull giraffe in the water hole group in African Hall was the object of a hunt over many days in 1921. Several animals were passed over because they were too small or not colored beautifully enough. Remembering record trophies from late 19th-century hunters undermined satisfaction with a modern, smaller specimen taken from the depleted herds of vanishing African nature. When at last the bull was spotted and taken as the result of great skill and daring, the minute details of its preservation and recreation were lovingly described.

Similarly, in 1910-11, the hunt for a large bull elephant provided the central drama of the safari for the entire two years. An animal with asymmetrical tusks was rejected, despite his imposing size. Character, as well as mere physical appearance, was important in judging an animal to be perfect. Cowardice would disqualify the most lovely and properly proportioned beast. Ideally, the killing itself had to be accomplished as a sportsmanlike act. Perfection was heightened if the hunt were a meeting of equals. So there was a hierarchy of game according to species: lions, elephants, and giraffes far outranked wild asses or antelope. The gorilla was the supreme achievement, almost a definition of perfection in the heart of the garden at the moment of origin. Perfection inhered in the animal itself, but the fullest meanings of perfection inhered in the meeting of animal and man, the moment of perfect

vision. Taxidermy was the craft of remembering this perfect experience. Realism was a supreme achievement of the art of memory, a rhetorical achievement crucial to the foundations of Western science.⁴⁶

There is one other essential quality for the typical animal in its perfect expression: it must be an adult male. Akeley describes hunting many fine cows or lionesses, and he cared for their hides and other details of reconstruction with all his skill. But never was it necessary to take weeks and risk the success of the entire enterprise to find the perfect female. There existed an image of an animal which was somehow the gorilla or the elephant incarnate. That particular tone of perfection could only be heard in the male mode. It was a compound of physical and spiritual quality judged truthfully by the artist-scientist in the fullness of direct experience. Perfection was marked by exact quantitative measurement, but even more by virile vitality known by the hunter-scientist from visual communion. Perfection was known by natural kinship; type, kind, and kin mutually defined each other.

But Akeley hunted for a series or a group, not just for individuals. How did he know when to stop the hunt? Two groups give his criterion of wholeness, the gorilla group collected in 1921 and the original group of four elephants mounted by Akeley himself after the 1910-11 safari. At one point in his hunt for specimens, Akeley shot a gorilla, believing it to be a female, but found it to be a young male. He was disturbed because he wished to kill as few animals as possible and he believed the natural family of the gorilla did not contain more than one male. When he later saw a group made up of several males and females, he stopped his hunt with relief, confident that he could tell the truth from his existing specimens. Similarly, the photograph of Akeley's original group of four elephants unmistakably shows a perfect family. The reproductive group had the epistemological and moral status of truth tellers. It was nature's biographical unit.

Akeley wanted to be an artist and a scientist. He gave up his early plan of obtaining a degree from Yale Sheffield Scientific School and then of becoming a professional sculptor. Instead, he combined art and science in taxidermy. Since that art required that he also be a sculptor, he told some of his stories in bronzes as well as in dioramas. His criteria were similar; Akeley had many stories to tell, but they all expressed the same fundamental vision of a vanishing, threatened scene.⁴⁷ In his determination to sculpt "typical" Nandi lion spearmen, Akeley used as models extensive photographs, drawings, and "selected types of American negroes which he was using to make sure of perfect figures."⁴⁸ The variety of nature had a purpose—to lead to discovery of the highest type of each species of wild life, including human beings outside "civilization."

Besides sculpture and taxidermy, Akeley perfected another narrative tool, photography. All of his story-telling instruments relied primarily on vision. Each tool was capable of telling his truth, but each caught and held slightly different manifestations of natural history. As a visual art, taxidermy occupied for Akeley a middle ground between sculpture and photography. In a sense, both sculpture and photo-

graphy were subordinate means to accomplishing the final taxidermic scene. But from another point of view, photography represented the future and sculpture the past. Let us follow Akeley into his practice of photography in the critical years suspended between the manual touch of sculpture, which produced knowledge of life in the fraternal discourses of organicist biology and realist art, and the virtual touch of the camera, which has dominated our understanding of nature since World War II. The 19th century produced the masterpieces of animal bronzes inhabiting the world's museums. Akeley's early 20th-century taxidermy, seemingly so solid and material, may be seen as a brief frozen temporal section in the incarnation of art and science, before the camera technically could pervert his single dream into the polymorphous and absurdly intimate filmic reality we now take for granted.⁴⁹ Critics accuse Akeley's taxidermy and the American Museum's expensive policy of building the great display halls in the years before World War II of being armature against the future, of having literally locked in stone one historical moment's way of seeing, while calling this vision the whole.⁵⁰ But Akeley was a leader technically and spiritually in the perfection of the camera's eye. Taxidermy was not armed against the filmic future, but froze one frame of a far more intense visual communion to be consummated in virtual images. Akeley helped produce the armature—and armament—that would advance into the future.

PHOTOGRAPHY: HUNTING WITH THE CAMERA

"Guns have metamorphosed into cameras in this earnest comedy, the ecology safari, because nature has ceased to be what it had always been—what people needed protection from. Now nature—tamed, endangered, mortal—needs to be protected from people. When we are afraid, we shoot. But when we are nostalgic, we take pictures."⁵¹

This essay has repeatedly claimed Akeley and his peers feared the disappearance of their world, of their social world in the new immigrations after 1890 and the resulting dissolution of the old imagined hygienic, pre-industrial America. Civilization appeared to be a disease in the form of technological progress and the vast accumulation of wealth in the practice of monopoly capitalism by the very wealthy sportsmen who were trustees of the museum and the backers of Akeley's African Hall. The leaders of the American Museum were afraid for their health; that is, their manhood was endangered. Theodore Roosevelt knew the prophylaxis for this specific historical malaise: the true man is the true sportsman. Any human being, regardless of race, class, and gender, could spiritually participate in the moral status of healthy manhood in democracy, even if only a few (anglo-saxon, male, heterosexual, protestant, physically robust, and economically comfortable) could express manhood's highest forms. From about 1890 to the 1930s, the Museum was a vast public education and research program for producing experience

potent to induce the state of manhood. The Museum, in turn, was the ideological and material product of the sporting life. As Mary Jobe Akeley realized, “[the true sportsman] loves the game as if he were the father of it.”⁵² Akeley believed that in the end, the highest expression of sportsmanship was hunting with the camera: “Moreover, according to any true conception of sport—the use of skill, daring, and endurance in overcoming difficulties—camera hunting takes twice the man that gun hunting takes.”⁵³ The true father of the game loves nature with the camera; it takes twice the man, and the children are in his perfect image. The eye is infinitely more potent than the gun. Both put a woman to shame—reproductively.

At the time of Akeley’s first collecting safari in 1896, cameras were a nearly useless encumbrance, incapable of capturing the goal of the hunt—life. According to Akeley, the first notable camera hunters in Africa appeared around 1902.⁵⁴ The early books were based on still photographs; moving picture wild life photography owes much to Akeley’s own camera and did not achieve anything before the 1920s. On his 1910-11 safari to east Africa, Akeley had the best available equipment and tried to film the Nandi lion spearing. His failure due to inadequate cameras, described with great emotional intensity, led him during the next five years to design the Akeley camera, which was used extensively by the Army Signal Corps during World War I. Akeley formed the Akeley Camera Company to develop his invention, which received its civilian christening by filming Man-o-War win the Kentucky Derby in 1920. The camera’s innovative telephoto lens caught the Dempsey-Carpentier heavyweight battle. Awarded the John Price Wetherhill Medal at the Franklin Institute in 1926 for his invention, Akeley succeeded that year in filming to his satisfaction African lion spearing, on the same safari on which Rochester’s George Eastman, of Eastman-Kodak fortunes, was both co-sponsor and hunter-collector.⁵⁵ Recall that Akeley’s first taste of his own camera in the field was in 1921 in the Kivu forest. Within a few days, Akeley shot his first gorillas with both gun and camera, in the experiences he saw as the culmination of his life.

The ambiguity of the gun and camera runs throughout Akeley’s work. He is a transitional figure from the Western image of darkest to lightest Africa, from nature worthy of manly fear to nature in need of motherly nurture. The woman/scientist/mother of orphaned apes popularized by the National Geographic Society’s magazine and films in the 1970s was still half a century away.⁵⁶ With Akeley, manhood tested itself against fear, even as the lust for the image of jungle peace held the finger on the gun long enough to take the picture and even as the intellectual and mythic certainty grew that the savage beast in the jungle was human, in particular, industrial human. Even at the literal level of physical appearance, “[t]o one familiar with the old types of camera the Akeley resembled a machine gun quite as much as it resembled a camera.”⁵⁷ Akeley said he set out to design a camera “that you can aim...with about the same ease that you can point a

pistol.”⁵⁸ He enjoyed retelling the apocryphal story of seven Germans in World War I mistakenly surrendering to one American in France when they found themselves faced by an Akeley. “The fundamental difference between the Akeley motion-picture camera and the others is a panoramic device which enables one to swing it all about, much as one would swing a swivel gun, following the natural line of vision.”⁵⁹ Akeley semi-joked in knowing puns on the penetrating and deadly invasiveness of the camera, naming one of his image machines “The Gorilla.” “‘The Gorilla’ had taken 300 feet of film of the animal that had never heretofore been taken alive in its native wilds by any camera....I was satisfied—more satisfied than a man ever should be—but I revelled in the feeling.”⁶⁰

The taxidermist, certain of the essential peacefulness of the gorilla, wondered how close he should let a charging male get before neglecting the camera for the gun. “I hope that I shall have the courage to allow an apparently charging gorilla to come within a reasonable distance before shooting. I hesitate to say just what I consider a reasonable distance at the present moment. I shall feel very gratified if I can get a photograph at twenty feet. I should be proud of my nerve if I were able to show a photograph of him at ten feet, but I do not expect to do this unless I am at the moment a victim of suicidal mania.”⁶¹ Akeley wrote these words before he had ever seen a wild gorilla. What was the boundary of courage; how much did nature or man need protecting? What if the gorilla never charged, even when provoked? What if the gorilla were a coward (or a female)? Who, precisely was threatened in the drama of natural history in the early decades of monopoly capitalism’s presence in Africa and America?

Aware of a disturbing potential of the camera, Akeley set himself against faking. He stuffed Barnum’s Jumbo, but he wanted no part of the great circus magnate’s cultivation of the American popular art form, the hoax.⁶² But hoax luxuriated in early wild life photography (and anthropological photography). In particular, Akeley saw unscrupulous men manipulate nature to tell the story of a fierce and savage Africa; this was the story which would sell in the motion picture emporia across America. Taxidermy had always threatened to lapse from art into deception, from life to upholstered death as a poor sportsman’s trophy. Photography too was full of philistines who could debase the entire undertaking of nature work, the Museum’s term for its educational work in the early decades of the 20th century. The Museum was for public entertainment (the point that kept its Presbyterian trustees resisting Sunday opening in the 1880s despite that day’s fine potential for educating the new Catholic immigrants, who worked a six day week); but entertainment only had value if it communicated the truth. Therefore, Akeley encouraged an association between the American Museum and the wildlife photographers, Martin and Osa Johnson, who seemed willing and able to produce popular motion pictures telling the story of jungle peace. Johnson claimed in his 1923 prospectus to the American Museum, “The camera cannot be deceived...[therefore, it has] enormous scientific value.”⁶³

Entertainment was complexly interwoven with science, art, hunting, and education.

Barnum's humbug tested the cleverness, the scientific acumen, of the observer in a republic where each citizen could find out the nakedness of the emperor and the sham of his rationality. This democracy of reason was always a bit dangerous. There is a tradition of active participation in the eye of science in America which makes the stories of nature always ready to erupt into popular politics. Natural history can be—and has sometimes been—a means for millennial expectation and disorderly action. Akeley himself is an excellent example of a self-made man who made use of the mythic resources of the independent man's honest vision, the appeal to experience, the testimony of one's own eyes. He saw the Giant of Karisimbi. The camera, an eminently democratic machine, has been crucial to the crafting of stories in biology; but its control has always eluded the professional and the moralist, the official scientist. But in Martin Johnson, Akeley hoped he had the man who would tame specular entertainment for the social uplift promised by science.

In 1906 Martin Johnson shipped out with Jack London on the *Snark* for a two year voyage of the South Seas. The *Snark* was the photographer's *Beagle*. Its name could hardly have been better chosen for the ship that carried the two adventurers whose books and films complemented *Tarzan* for recording the dilemma of manhood in the early 20th century. Lewis Carroll's *The Hunting of the Snark* contains the lines that capture Johnson's and London's—and Akeley's—Darwinian revelation:

In one moment I've see what has hitherto been
Enveloped in absolute mystery,
And without extra charge I will give you at large
A lesson in Natural History.⁶⁴

From 1908 to 1913 Johnson ran five motion picture houses in Kansas. In the same period and after, he and Osa travelled in the still mysterious and potent places, filming "native life": Melanesia, Polynesia, Malekula, Borneo, Kenya Colony. In 1922 Martin and Osa sought Carl Akeley's opinion of their just completed film *Trailing African Wild Animals*. Akeley was delighted, and the result was the museum's setting up a special corporation to fund the Johnsons on a five year film safari in Africa. The Johnsons' plans included making two short films, including one on "African Babies." "It will show elephant babies, lion babies, zebra babies, giraffe babies, and black babies...showing the play of wild animals and the maternal care that is so strange and interesting a feature of wildlife."⁶⁵ The human life of Africa was repeatedly consigned to the Age of Mammals, prior to the Age of Man. That was its only claim to protection, and of course the ultimate justification for domination. Here was a record of jungle peace.

The Johnsons planned a big animal feature film as the capstone of the safari. The museum lauded both the commercial and educational values; Osborn commented that the "double message of such photography is, first, that it brings the aesthetic and ethical influence of nature within the reach of millions of people...second, it spreads the idea that our generation has no right to destroy what future generations

may enjoy.”⁶⁶ It was perfect that the Johnson film safari overlapped with the Akeley-Eastman-Pomeroy expedition. The Akeleys spent several days helping the Johnsons film lion spearing in Tanganyika, finally capturing on film this endangered apotheosis of primitive manhood. Johnson was confident that their approach of combining truth and beauty without hoax would ultimately be commercially superior, as well as scientifically accurate. “[T]here is no limit to the money it can make.... My past training, my knowledge of showmanship, mixed with the scientific knowledge I have absorbed lately, and the wonderful photographic equipment... make me certain that this Big Feature is going to be the biggest money maker ever placed on the market, as there is no doubt it will be the last big Africa Feature made, and it will be so spectacular that there will be no danger of another film of like nature competing with it. For these reasons it will produce an income as long as we live.”⁶⁷ Africa had always promised gold.

The “naked eye” science advocated by the American Museum was perfect for the camera, ultimately so superior to the gun for the possession, production, preservation, consumption, surveillance, appreciation, and control of nature. The ideology of realism essential to Akeley’s aesthetic was part of his effort to touch, to see, to bridge the yawning gaps in the endangered self. To make an exact image is to insure against disappearance, to cannibalize life until it is safely and permanently a specular image, a ghost. It arrested decay. That is why nature photography is so beautiful and so religious—and such a powerful hint of an apocalyptic future. Akeley’s aesthetic combined the instrumental and contemplative into a photographic technology providing a transfusion for a steadily depleted sense of reality. The image and the real mutually define each other, as all of reality in late capitalist culture lusts to become an image for its own security. Reality is assured, insured, by the image, and there is no limit to the amount of money that can be made. The camera is superior to the gun for the control of time; and Akeley’s dioramas with their photographic vision, sculptor’s touch, and taxidermic solidity were about the end of time.⁶⁸

III. Telling Stories

The synthetic story told above has three major sources and several minor ones. Telling the life synthetically masks the tones and versions which emerge from listening to these sources. The single biography, the ideological achieved unity of African Hall, can be brought to the edge of an imagined heteroglossic novel which has not yet been written. A polyphonic natural history waits for its sustaining social history. In order to probe more deeply into the tissue of meanings and mediations making the specific structure of experience possible for the viewer of the dioramas of African Hall—and of the Giant of Karisimbi—I would like to tease apart the sources for one major event of Akeley’s life, the elephant mauling in British East Africa in 1910. This event can function as a germ for expanding my story of the structure and function of biography in the construction of a 20th-century primate

order, with its specific and polymorphous hierarchies of race, sex and class. With an ear for the tones of audience, historical moment, social interests and intentions of authors, and the material-physical appearance of sources, I would like to consider in greater detail the question of story telling. In particular, whose stories appear and disappear in the web of social practices that constitute Teddy Bear Patriarchy? Questions of authorized writing enforced by publishing practices and of labor that never issues in acknowledged authorship (never father of the game) make up my story.⁶⁹

AUTHORS AND VERSIONS

“She didn’t write it.
She wrote it but she shouldn’t have.
She wrote it, but look what she wrote about.”⁷⁰

Carl Akeley’s book, *In Brightest Africa*, appears on the surface to be written by Carl Akeley. But we learn from Mary Jobe Akeley, a prolific author, that the taxidermist “hated to wield a pen.”⁷¹ She elaborates that the publishers, Doubleday and Page (the men, not the company), were enthralled by Carl’s stories told in their homes at dinner and so “determined to extract a book from him.” So one evening after dinner Arthur W. Page “stationed a stenographer behind a screen, and without Carl’s knowledge, she recorded everything he said while the guests lingered before the fire.” The editing of this material is then ascribed to Doubleday and Page, but the author is named as Carl. The stenographer is an unnamed hand. These notes gave rise to articles in a journal called *World’s Work*, but a book was still not forthcoming from the taxidermist. Then Akeley discovered a newspaper account of his Kivu journey that he greatly liked; the piece had been written by Dorothy S. Greene while she worked for the director of the American Museum. Akeley hired her as his secretary, to record his stories while he talked with other explorers or scientists or lectured to raise funds for African Hall. “She unobtrusively jotted down material which could be used in a book.”⁷² Who wrote *In Brightest Africa*? In the answer to that question resides a world of motivated history of the relation of mind and body in Western authorship.

The physical appearance of the books is itself an eloquent story. The stamp of approval from men like H.F. Osborn in the dignified prefaces, the presence of handsome photographs, a publishing house that catered to wealthy hunters: all compose the authority of the books. The frontspieces are like Orthodox icons; the entire story can be read from them. In *Lions, Gorillas and their Neighbors*, the book prepared for young people, the frontpiece shows an elderly Carl Akeley in his studio gazing intently into the eyes of the plaster death mask of the first gorilla he ever saw. Maturity in the encounter with nature is announced. *The Wilderness Lives Again*, the biography that resurrected Carl through his wife’s vicarious authorship, displays in the front a young Carl, arm and hand bandaged heavily, standing outside a tent beside a dead leopard suspended by her hind legs. The caption reads: “Carl Akeley,

when still in his twenties, choked this wounded infuriated leopard to death with his naked hands as it attacked him with intent to kill.”

Let us turn to Carl Akeley’s story of his encounter with the elephant which mauled him. The tale occurs in a chapter of Akeley’s book called “Elephant Friends and Foes.” Several moral lessons pervade the chapter, prominently those of human ignorance of the great animals—partly because hunters are only after ivory and trophies, so that their knowledge is only of tracking and killing, not of the animals’ lives—and of Akeley’s difference because of his special closeness to nature embodied in the magnificent elephants. On this safari, Akeley witnessed two elephants help a wounded comrade escape from the scene of slaughter, inspiring one of the taxidermist’s bronzes. But also in this chapter, the reader sees an earthy Akeley, not above making a table to seat eight people out of elephant ears from a specimen which nearly killed him and Delia, despite each of them shooting into his head about 13 times. In this chapter, the taxidermist is hunting as an equal with his wife. He does not hide stories which might seem a bit seedy or full of personal bravado; yet his “natural nobility” pervaded all these anecdotes, particularly for an audience of potential donors to African Hall, who might quite likely find themselves shooting big game in Africa.

His near fatal encounter with an elephant occurred when Akeley had gone off without Delia to get photographs, taking “four days’ rations, gun boys, porters, camera men, and so forth—about fifteen men in all.”⁷³ He was tracking an elephant whose trail was very fresh, when he suddenly became aware that the animal was bearing down on him directly:

I have no knowledge of how the warning came....I only know that as I picked up my gun and wheeled about I tried to shove the safety catch forward. It refused to budge....My next mental record is of a tusk right at my chest. I grabbed it with my left hand, the other one with my right hand, and swinging in between them went to the ground on my back. This swinging in between the tusks was purely automatic. It was the result of many a time on the trails imagining myself caught by an elephant’s rush and planning what to do, and a very profitable planning too: for I am convinced that if a man imagines such a crisis and plans what he would do, he will, when the occasion occurs, automatically do what he planned....He drove his tusks into the ground on either side of me.... When he surged down on me, his big tusks evidently struck something in the ground that stopped them....He seems to have thought me dead for he left me—by some good fortune not stepping on me—and charged off after the boys.⁷⁴

Akeley follows this cool description full of counsel about planning for life’s big moments with remarks about what elephants are reputed to do in other charges and with remarks about the behavior of his party. “I never got much information out of the boys as to what did happen, for they were not proud of their part in the adventure....It is reasonable to assume that they had scattered through [the area which the elephant thoroughly trampled] like a covey of quail....”⁷⁵

Akeley tells that he lay unconscious and untouched for hours because his men felt he was dead, and they came from groups which refused ever to touch a dead man.

When he came to, he shouted and got attention. He relates that word had been sent to Mrs. Akeley at base camp, who valiantly mounted a rescue party in the middle of the night against the wishes of her guides (because of the dangers of night travel through the bush), whom she pursued into their huts to force their cooperation. She sent word to the nearest government post to dispatch a doctor, and arrived at the scene of the injury by dawn. Akeley attributed his recovery to her prompt arrival, but more to the subsequent speedy arrival of a neophyte Scottish doctor, who sped through the jungle to help the injured man partly out of his ignorance of the foolishness of hurrying to help anyone mauled by an elephant—such men simply didn't survive to pay for one's haste. The more seasoned government official, the chief medical officer, arrived considerably later.

The remainder of the chapter recounts Akeley's chat with other old hands in Africa about their experiences surviving elephant attacks. The tone is reasoned, scientific, focused on the behavior and character of those interesting aspects of elephant behavior. The constant moral of the chapter emerges again in the conclusion:

But although the elephant is a terrible fighter in his own defense when attacked by man, that is not his chief characteristic. The things that stick in my mind are his sagacity, his versatility, and a certain comradeship which I have never noticed to the same degree in other animals.... I like to think back to the day I saw the group of baby elephants playing with a great ball of baked dirt.... I think, too, of the extraordinary fact that I have never heard or seen African elephants fighting each other. They have no enemy but man and are at peace amongst themselves. It is my friend the elephant that I hope to perpetuate in the central group in Roosevelt African Hall.... In this, which we hope will be an everlasting monument to the Africa that was, the Africa that is fast disappearing, I hope to place the elephant on a pedestal in the centre of the hall—the rightful place for the first among them.⁷⁶

Akeley's interests are constantly in the perpetuation, conservation, and dignity of nature in which man is the enemy, the intruder, the dealer of death. His own exploits in the hunt stand in ironic juxtaposition only if the reader refuses to discern their true meaning—the tales of a pure man whose danger in pursuit of a noble cause brings him into communion with the beasts he kills, with nature. This nature is a worthy brother of man, a worthy foil for his manhood. Akeley's elephant is profoundly male, singular, and representative of the possibility of nobility. The mauling was an exciting tale, with parts for many actors, including Delia, but the brush with death and the details of rescue are told with the cool humor of a man ready for his end dealt by such a noble friend and brother, his best enemy, the object of his scientific curiosity. The putative behavior of the "boys" underlines the confrontation between white manhood and the noble beast. Casual and institutional racism only heightens the experience of the life story of the single adult man. The action in Akeley's stories focuses on the center of the stage, on the meeting of the singular man and animal. The entourage is inaudible, invisible, except for comic relief and anecdotes about native life. In Akeley's rendering, empowered by class and race, white woman stands without much comment in a similar moral position as white man—a hunter, an adult.

Mary L. Jobe Akeley published her biography of her husband, *The Wilderness Lives Again*, in 1940, four years after the Akeley African Hall opened to the public, his dream assured. Her purpose was no longer to raise money and tell stories to other hunters, but to promote conservation and fulfill her life's purpose—accomplishing her husband's life work. Her biography of Carl should be taken literally. She presents herself as the inspired scribe for her husband's story. Through her vicarious authorship and through African Hall and the Parc Albert, not only the Wilderness, but Akeley himself, whose meaning was the wilderness, lives again. Mary L. Jobe had not always lived for a husband. In the years before her marriage she had completed no fewer than ten expeditions to explore British Columbian wilderness. She recounts the scene at Carl's death when she accepted his commission for her, that she would live thereafter to fulfill his work. The entire book is suffused with her joy in this task. Her self-construction as the other is breathtaking in its ecstasy. The story of the elephant mauling undergoes interesting emendations to facilitate her accomplishment. One must read this book with attention because Carl's words from his field diaries and publications are quoted at great length with no typographical differentiation from the rest of the text. At no point does the wife give a source for the husband's words; they may be from conversation, lectures, anywhere. It does not matter, because the two are one flesh. The stories of Carl and Mary Jobe blend imperceptibly—until the reader starts comparing other versions of the “same” incidents, even the ones written apparently in the direct words of the true, if absent, author-husband.

The key emendation is an absence. The entire biography of Carl Akeley by Mary Jobe Akeley does not mention the name or presence of Delia. Her role in the rescue is taken by the Kikuyu man Wimbua Gikungu, called Bill, Akeley's gun bearer and native companion on several safaris. Bill is credited with rousing the recalcitrant guides and notifying the government post, thus bringing on the Scotsman posthaste.⁷⁷ The long quotation from Carl in which the whole story is told simply lacks mention of his previous wife.

Mary Jobe tells a sequel to the mauling not in Akeley's published stories, and apparently taken from his field diaries or lectures. Because it is not uncommon for a man to lose his nerve after an elephant mauling and decline to hunt elephants again, it was necessary for Akeley to face elephants as soon as possible. Again, the first thing to notice is an absence. It is never questioned that such courage *should* be regained. But the actual story does not ennoble Akeley. He tracked an elephant before he was really healthy, needing his “boys” to carry a chair on the trail for him to sit on as he tired, and the elephant was wounded from unsportsmanlike hasty shots and not found before it died. Akeley's nobility is saved in this story by noting his humility: “The boys helped me back to camp. I felt perfectly certain that we would find him dead in the morning. The whole thing had been stupid and unsportsmanlike.”⁷⁸

Before leaving Mary Jobe Akeley's version for Delia Akeley's tale, one more aspect of the Canadian Northwest explorer deserves note. She is pictured as Carl's companion and soul mate, but not really as his co-adventurer and buddy hunter—

with one exception. Mary Jobe fired two shots in Africa, and killed a magnificent male lion: “an hour later we came upon a fine old lion, a splendid beast, Carl said, and good enough for me to shoot. And so I shot.... The lion measured nine feet six inches from top to tip, carried a dark and splendid mane; and because of its size, age, and rugged personality, Carl considered it a valuable specimen; but I was chiefly concerned that I fulfilled Carl’s expectations and had killed the lion cleanly and without assistance.”⁷⁹ Mary Jobe’s authority as a biographer does not depend on her being a hunter, but there is no question that her status was enhanced by this most desirable transforming experience. In this act, her moral status approached that of the sportsman, a critical condition for communion with nature in the life of the American Museum of Natural History.

Delia Akeley pictures herself as a joyous and unrepentant hunter, but her husband has some warts, at least by the publication of *Jungle Portraits* in 1930. It is hard to believe her stories; she simply does not have the authorial moral status of the artist/hunter/scientist, Carl Akeley, or his socially sure second wife, who met easily with kings and commanded his safari for a major scientific institution after his death. There are some very interesting presences in Delia’s tales which help highlight the kind of biography African Hall was to tell, and the kind that was to be suppressed. Experience in African Hall leads to transcendence, to the perfect type, to the heightened moment beyond mere life. First, let us look at Delia’s story of the rescue. Bill appears in Delia’s story, and he behaves well. But her own heroism in confronting the superstitions of the “boys” and in saving her endangered husband is, of course, the central tale in the chapter “Jungle Rescue”: “Examining and cleansing Mr. Akeley’s wounds were my first consideration.... The fact that his wounds were cared for so promptly prevented infection, and without doubt saved his life.... The following day Dr. Phillips, a young Scottish medical missionary, arrived.”⁸⁰

But why did Delia tell this story at all, aside from an easily imagined pain at developments in her family life and a desire to set her role on record? Whatever her personal motivation, Delia had a biographical purpose quite at odds with the official histories; she was intent on showing mediations in the form of fallible people behind the experience of natural history museums. In the opening lines of “Jungle Rescue” Delia considers at some length issues of sickness and injury for the early collectors and explorers; she remarks pointedly on insects, weariness, and failure. All this is contrasted with the experience provided the current (1930) traveler, the tourist, or indeed, even the museum visitor. She does have an interest in picturing the devoted and unremarked wife of the single-minded explorers who kept camp in the jungle and house at home. Her purpose in telling the reader that she managed Carl’s safaris, that there were very material mediations in the quest for manhood and natural truth, is patent. And then there is her pique at all the attention for her scientist-husband: “The thrilling story of the accident and his miraculous escape from a frightful death has been told many times by himself from the lecture platform. But a personal account of my equally thrilling night journey to his rescue through one of the densest,

elephant-infested forests on the African continent is not nearly so well known."⁸¹ It is hard to conjure the picture of Carl Akeley talking about elephant-infested forests! This is not the wife who devotes herself to his authorship of wilderness. Indeed, she repeatedly refers to darkest Africa throughout the book.

There are other instances of Delia's insisting on her glory at the expense of the official nobility of her husband. The reader of Delia's book discovers Carl Akeley frequently sick in his tent, an invalid dangerously close to death whose courageous wife hunts not only for food for the camp, but also for scientific specimens so that he may hasten out of this dangerous continent before it claims him. One learns again that in the elephant hunt following the mauling, Carl was searching to restore his endangered "morale." His wife was his companion in what is portrayed as a dangerous hunt terminating in a thrilling kill marked by a dangerous charge. Delia tells the story so that one cannot know who fired the fatal shot, but "fatigue and a desire to be sure of his shot made Mr. Akeley slow in getting his gun in position."⁸² She includes in her chapter an extraordinary photograph of a dashing Carl Akeley smoking a pipe and lounging on top of the body of a large fallen elephant; her caption reads, "Carl Akeley and the first elephant he shot after settling the question of his morale." She concludes her narrative, "Although years have passed since that morning when I stood with my invalid husband on the edge of the vast bush-covered swamp looking for an elephant in the fog, I can see it all as clearly as if it happened yesterday....[I]t is this vision which comes to my mind when I think of the monumental group of elephants which Mr. Akeley and I risked so much to obtain for the New York Natural History Museum."⁸³

But hunting in the Museum's archive for that photograph of Akeley lounging astride his kill reveals something curious, and perhaps more revealing than Delia's compromising and compromised story. Delia was lying about that elephant, as the photos which accompany hers in the archive demonstrate. But the lie reveals another truth. The photos in the archive suggest a version of reality, a biography of Africa, which the Museum and its official representataives never wanted displayed in their Halls or educational publications. A reader will not find that particular photograph of Akeley in any other publication than Delia's, and even in the 1980s, archive staff are said to be leery of allowing republication of this particular photograph. The images from the photo archive upstairs haunt the mind's eye as the viewer stands before the elephant group in African Hall.

It is clear that this particular elephant with the lounging Carl could not have been killed on the occasion Delia described. The cast of accompanying characters is wrong. Another picture clearly taken on the same occasion shows the white hunter, the Scotsman Richard John Cunninghame, hired by Akeley in 1909 to teach him how to hunt elephants, lounging with Delia on the same carcass. The museum archive labels the photo "Mrs. Akeley's first elephant." It is hard not to order the separate photos in the folder into a series, hard not to tell a story. So the next snapshot shows the separated and still slightly bloody tusks of the elephant held in a gothic arch over

a pleased, informal Delia. She is standing confidently under the arch, each arm reaching out to grasp a curve of the elephantine structure. But the real support for the ivory is elsewhere. Cut off at the edge of the picture are four black arms; the hands come from the framing peripheral space to encircle the tusks arching over the triumphant white woman. The museum archive labels this photo “Mrs. Akeley’s ivory.” The next and last photograph shows a smiling Cunninghame holding the heart of the deceased elephant and touching Mrs. Akeley’s forehead with the cut edge of the animal’s aorta. She stands with her head bowed under the ivory arch, now supported by a single, solemn African man. The museum’s spare comment reads, “The Christening.” [Figure 3]

This then is also an image of an origin, a sacrament, a mark on the soul signing a spiritual transformation effected by the act of first killing. It is a sacred moment in the life of the hunter, a rebirth in the blood of the sacrifice, of conquered nature. This elephant stands a fixed witness in the Akeley African Hall to this image of an intimate touch shown by the camera’s eye, which here captured an iconic moment where race, sex, and nature met for the Western hunter. In this garden, the camera captured a retelling of a Christian story of origins, a secularized Christian sacrament in a baptism of blood from the victim whose death brought spiritual adulthood, i.e., the status of hunter, the status of the fully human being who is reborn in risking life, in killing. Versions of this story recur again and again in the history of American approaches to the sciences of animal life, especially primate life. One version is the biography of white manhood in Africa told in Akeley African Hall. With Delia, the story is near parody; with Carl it is near epiphany. His was authorized to achieve a fusion of science and art. Delia, by far the more prolific author, who neither had nor was a ghostwriter, was erased—by divorce and by duplicity.

SAFARI: A LIFE OF AFRICA

“Now with few exceptions our Kivu savages, lower in the scale of intelligence than any others I had seen in Equatorial Africa, proved kindly men....How deeply their sympathy affected me! As I think of them, I am reminded of the only playmate and companion of my early childhood, a collie dog....”⁸⁴

The Great Halls of the American Museum of Natural History simply would not exist without the labor of Africans (or South Americans or the Irish and Negroes in North America). The Akeleys would be the first to acknowledge this fact; but they would always claim the principle of organization came from the white safari managers, the scientist-collector and his camp managing wife, the elements of mind overseeing the principle of execution. From the safari of 1895, dependent upon foot travel and the strong backs of “natives,” to the motor safaris of the 1920s, the everyday survival of Euro-Americans in the field depended upon the knowledge, good sense, hard work, and enforced subordination of people the white folk insisted on seeing as perpetual

children or even as wildlife. If a black person accomplished some exceptional feat of intelligence or daring, the explanation was that he or she (though no examples of such a woman appear in the texts examined in this essay) was inspired, literally moved, by the spirit of the master. As Mary Jobe put it in her unself-conscious colonial voice, "It was as if the spirit of his master had descended upon him, activating him to transcendent effort."⁸⁵ This explanation was all the more powerful if the body of the master was literally, physically far removed, by death or trans-Atlantic residence. Aristotle was as present in the safari as he was in the taxidermic studios in New York or in the physiological bodies of organisms. Labor was not authorized as action, as mind, or as form.

Both Carl and Mary Jobe Akeley's books provide important insight into the organization of the safari over the thirty year span of Akeley's hunting life. The photographs of usually solemn African people in a semi-circle around the core of white personnel, with the cars, cameras, and abundant baggage in the background, are eloquent about race, sex, and colonialism. The chapters discuss the problems of cooks, the tasks of a headman, the profusion of languages which no white person on the journey spoke, numbers of porters (about thirty for most of the 1926 trip, many more in 1895) and problems in keeping them, the contradictory cooperation of local African leaders (often called "sultans"), the difficulty of providing white people coffee and brandy in an unspoiled wilderness, the hierarchy of pay scales and food rations for safari personnel, the behavior of gun bearers, and the punishment for perceived misdeeds. The chapters portray a social organism, properly ordered by the principles of organic form: hierarchical division of labor called cooperation and coordination. The safari was an icon of the whole enterprise in its logic of mind and body, in its scientific marking of the body for functional efficiency.⁸⁶ The Africans were inscribed with their role by the Western construction of race; they were literally written into the script of the story of life—and written out of authorship.⁸⁷

Very few of the black personnel appear with individual biographies in the safari literature, but there are exceptions, object lessons or type life histories. Africans were imagined as either "spoiled" or "unspoiled," like the nature they signified. Spoiled nature could not relieve decadence, the malaise of the imperialist and city dweller, but only presented evidence of decay's contagion, the germ of civilization, the infection which was obliterating the Age of Mammals. And with the end of that time came the end of the essence of manhood, hunting. But unspoiled Africans, like the Kivu forest itself, were solid evidence of the resources for restoring manhood in the healthy activity of sportsmanlike hunting. It is worth studying one of these individual biographies to glean a hint of some of the complexity of the relation of master and servant in the pursuit of science on the safari. The life story is told from the point of view of the white person; Wimbua Gikungu, the Kikuyu known as Bill who joined Carl Akeley in British East Africa in 1905 at thirteen years of age, did not write my sources. He was not the author of his body, but he was the Akeley's favorite "native."

Bill began as an assistant to Delia Akeley's tent boy, but is portrayed as rapidly learn-

ing everything there was to know about the safari through his unflagging industry and desire to please. He was said to have extraordinary intelligence and spirit, but suffered chronic difficulty with some authority and from inability to save his earnings. "He has an independence that frequently gets him into trouble. He does not like to take orders from any one of his own color."⁸⁸ He served with Akeley safaris in 1905, 1909-11, and 1926, increasing in authority and power over the years until there was no African whom Carl Akeley respected more for his trail knowledge and judgment. Akeley speaks of him sometimes as a man, but usually as a boy, like all other male Africans. Bill got into some kind of trouble serving on the Roosevelt safari, having been recommended by Akeley. Roosevelt dismissed him and had him blacklisted. Nonetheless, Akeley immediately rehired him, assuming he had had some largely innocent (i.e., not directed against a white person) eruption of his distaste for authority.⁸⁹

Akeley describes three occasions on which he "punished" Ginkungu; these episodes are condensed manifestations of Akeley's assumed paternal role. Once Bill refused to give the keys for Carl's trunk to other white people when they asked, "saying that he must have an order from his own Bwana. It was cheek, and he had to be punished; the punishment was not severe, but coming from me it went hard with him and I had to give him a fatherly talk to prevent his running away."⁹⁰ Four years later, the Kikuyu shot at an elephant he believed was charging Akeley without the latter's seeing it. Akeley had seen the animal, but did not know his "gun boy" did not know. Akeley spontaneously slapped Ginkungu "because he had broken one of the first rules of the game, which is that a black boy must never shoot without orders, unless his master is down and at the mercy of a beast." Akeley realized his mistake, and "my apologies were prompt and as humble as the dignity of a white man would permit."⁹¹ The African could not be permitted to hunt independently with a gun in the presence of a white man. The entire logic of restoring threatened white manhood depended on that rule. Hunting was magic; Bill's well-meaning (and well-placed) shot was pollution, a usurpation of maturity. Finally, Akeley had Ginkungu put in jail during the 1909-11 safari when "Bill" actively declined to submit when Carl "found it necessary to take him in hand for mild punishment" for another refusal of a white man's orders about baggage.⁹² The African caught up with the safari weeks later after spending two weeks in jail. The white man's paternal solicitude could be quite a problem.

Repeatedly, Akeley relied on Ginkungu's abilities and knowledge. Always, his performance was attributed to his loyalty for the master. Collecting the ivory of a wounded elephant, organizing the rescue after the elephant mauling, assisting Mary Jobe Akeley about Carl's death—these deeds were the manifestations of subordinate love. There is no hint that Ginkungu might have had other motives—perhaps including a non-subservient pity for a white widow in the rain forest, pleasure in his superb skills, complex political dealings with other African groups, or even a superior hatred for his masters. Attributing intentions to "Bill" is without shadow of doubt; the African played his role in the safari script as the never quite tamed, permanently good boy. Bill was believed to be visible; other Africans largely remained invisible.

The willed blindness of the white lover of nature remained characteristic of the scientists who went to the Garden to study primates, to study origins, until cracks began to show in this consciousness around 1970.

IV. The American Museum of Natural History and the Social Construction of Scientific Knowledge: Institution

“Speak to the Earth and It Shall Teach Thee.”⁹³

“Every specimen is a permanent fact.”⁹⁴

From 1890 to 1930, the “Nature Movement” was at its height in the United States. Ambivalence about “civilization” is an old theme in U.S. history, and this ambivalence was never higher than after the Civil War, and during the early decades of monopoly capital formation.⁹⁵ Civilization, obviously, refers to a complex pattern of domination of people and everybody (everything) else, often ascribed to technology—fantasized as “the Machine.” Nature is such a potent symbol of innocence partly because “she” is imagined to be without technology, to be the object of vision, and so a source of both health and purity. Man is not in nature partly because he is not seen, is not the spectacle. A constitutive meaning of masculine gender for us is to be the unseen, the eye (I), the author. Indeed that is part of the structure of experience in the museum, one of the reasons one has, willy nilly, the moral status of a young boy undergoing initiation through visual experience. Is anyone surprised that psychologists find 20th-century U.S. boys excel in dissecting visual fields? The museum is a visual technology. It works through desire for communion, not separation, and one of its products is gender. Who needs infancy in the nuclear family when we have rebirth in the ritual spaces of Teddy Bear Patriarchy?

Obviously, this essay is premised on the inversion of a causal relation of technology to the social relations of domination: the social relations of domination, I am arguing, are frozen into the hardware and logics of technology. Nature is, in “fact,” constructed as a technology through social praxis. And dioramas are meaning-machines. Machines are time slices into the social organisms that made them. Machines are maps of power, arrested moments of social relations that in turn threaten to govern the living. The owners of the great machines of monopoly capital—the so-called means of production—were, with excellent reason, at the forefront of nature work—because it was one of the means of production of race, gender and class. For them, “naked eye science” could give direct vision of social peace and progress despite the appearances of class war and decadence. They required a science “instaurating” jungle peace, with its promise of restored manhood, complete with a transcendent ethic of hunting; and so they bought it.

This scientific discourse on origins was not cheap; and the servants of science, human and animal, were not tame. The relations of knowledge and power at the American Museum of Natural History are not caught by telling a tale of the great

capitalists in the sky conspiring to obscure the truth. Quite the opposite, the tale must be of committed Progressives struggling to dispel darkness through research, education and reform. The great capitalists were not in the sky; they were in the field, armed with the *Gospel of Wealth*.⁹⁶ They were also often armed with an elephant gun and an Akeley camera.⁹⁷ This entire essay has been about the “social construction of knowledge.” There is no boundary between the “inside” and “outside” of science, such that in one universe social relations appear, but in the other the history of ideas proceeds. Sciences are woven of social relations throughout their tissues. The concept of social relations must include the entire complex of interactions among people, as individuals and in groups of various sizes; objects, including books, buildings, and rocks; and animals, including apes and elephants.⁹⁸

But in this section of Teddy Bear Patriarchy, I want to explore one band in the spectrum of social relations—the philanthropic activities of men in the American Museum of Natural History which fostered exhibition (including public education and scientific collecting), conservation, and eugenics. These activities are the optic tectum of naked eye science, i.e., the neural organs of integration and interpretation. This essay has moved from the immediacy of experience, through the meditations of biography and story telling; we now must look at a synthesis of social construction.⁹⁹

But first a word on decadence, the threat against which exhibition, conservation, and eugenics were all directed as coordinated medical interventions, as prophylaxis for an endangered body politic. The museum was a medical technology, a hygienic intervention, and the pathology was a potentially fatal organic sickness of the individual and collective body. Decadence was a venereal disease proper to the organs of social and personal reproduction: sex, race, and class. From the point of view of Teddy Bear Patriarchy, race suicide was a clinical manifestation whose mechanism was the differential reproductive rates of anglo-saxon vs. “non-white” immigrant women. Class war, a pathological antagonism of functionally related groups in society, seemed imminent. A burning question in the last decades of the 19th century concerned the energetic economy of middle class women undertaking higher education: was their health, reproductive capacity and nutritive function, imperiled; were they unsexed by diverting the limited store of organic energy to their heads at crucial organic moments? Nature was threatened by the machine in the garden; the proper interface of the Age of Man and the Age of Mammals could perhaps preserve the potency of the vision of nature and so restore the energy of man. These are strange concerns for the cyborgs of the late 20th century, whose preoccupation with stress and its baroque technician, code-implicated pathologies makes decadence seem quaint. Infection and decay have been incorporated into coding errors signified by acronyms—AIDS. But for white, middle class Americans before World War II decadence mattered. Lung disease (remember Teddy Roosevelt’s asthma and alcoholic brother, not to mention America’s version of *Magic Mountain*), sexual disease (what was not a sexual

disease, when leprosy, masturbation, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman's need to write all qualified?), and social disease (like strikes and feminism) all disclosed ontologically and epistemologically similar disorders of the relations of nature and culture. Decadence threatened in two interconnected ways, both related to functioning energy-limited productive systems. The machine (remember the iconic power of the railroad) and its fierce artificiality threatened to consume and exhaust man. And the sexual economy of man seemed vulnerable on the one hand to exhaustion and on the other to submergence in unruly and primitive excess. The trustees and officers of the museum were charged with the task of promoting public health in these circumstances.

EXHIBITION

The American Museum of Natural History was (and is) a "private" institution, as private could only be defined in the U.S. In Europe the natural history museums were organs of the state, intimately connected to the fates of national politics.¹⁰⁰ Kennedy's history of the American Museum stresses how intimately connected the development of all the U.S. natural history museums was with the origins of the great class of capitalists after the Civil War. The social fate of that class was also the fate of the museum; its rearrangements and weaknesses in the 1930s were reproduced in crises in the museum, ideologically and organizationally. Philanthropy from the hands of the Rockefellers was mediated by a very complex machinery for the allocation of funds and determination of worthy recipients. The American Museum was not buffered in that way from intimate reliance on the personal beneficence of a few wealthy men. The American Museum is a particularly transparent window for spying on the wealthy in their ideal incarnation, for they made dioramas of themselves.

The great scientific collecting expeditions from the American Museum began in 1888 and stretched to the 1930s. By 1910, they had resulted in gaining for the museum a major scientific reputation in selected fields, especially paleontology, ornithology, and mammalogy. The museum in 1910 boasted nine scientific departments and twenty-five scientists. Anthropology also benefitted, and the largest collecting expedition ever mounted by the museum was the 1890s Jesup North Pacific Expedition so important to Franz Boas's career.¹⁰¹ The sponsors of the museum liked a science that stored facts safely; they liked the public popularity of the new exhibitions. Many people among the white, protestant middle and upper classes in the United States were committed to nature, camping, and the outdoor life; Teddy Roosevelt embodied their politics and their ethos. Theodore Roosevelt's father was one of the incorporators of the museum in 1868. His son, Kermit, was a trustee during the building of African Hall. Others in that cohort of trustees were J.P. Morgan, William K. Vanderbilt, Henry W. Sage, H.F. Osborn, Daniel Pomeroy, E. Roland Harriman, Childs Frick, John D. Rockefeller III, and Madison Grant. These are leaders of

movements for eugenics, conservation, and the rational management of capitalist society. They are patrons of science.

The first Great Hall of dioramas was Frank Chapman's Hall of North American Birds, opened in 1903. Akeley was hired to enhance the museum's ability to prepare the fascinating African game, especially elephants; and he conceived the African Hall idea on his first collecting trip for the American Museum. Osborn hoped for—and got—a North American and Asian Mammal Hall after the African one. The younger trustees in the 1920s formed an African Big Game Club that invited wealthy sportsmen to join in contributing specimens and money to African Hall. The 1920s were prosperous for these men, and they gave generously. Thirty to forty expeditions in some years were mounted in the 1920s to get the unknown facts of nature. There were over one hundred expeditions in the field for the American Museum in that decade.¹⁰²

There was also a significant expansion of the museum's educational endeavors. Over one million children per year in New York were looking at "nature cabinets" put together by the museum. Radio talks, magazine articles, and books covered the museum's popular activities, which appeared in many ways to be a science for the people, like that of the *National Geographic*, which taught republican Americans their responsibilities in empire after 1898. Significantly, both *Natural History*, the museum's publication, and *National Geographic* relied heavily on photographs.¹⁰³ There was a big building program from 1909 to 1929; and the Annual Report of the Museum for 1921 quoted the estimate by its director that 2,452,662 (any significant decimal places?!) people were reached by the museum and its education extension program, including the nature cabinets and food exhibits circulating through the city public health department.

Osborn summarized the fond hopes of educators like himself in his claim that children who pass through the museum's halls "become more reverent, more truthful, and more interested in the simple and natural laws of their being and better citizens of the future through each visit." He maintained also that the book of nature, written only in facts, was proof against the failing of other books: "The French and Russian anarchies were based in books and in oratory in defiance of every law of nature."¹⁰⁴ Osborn went beyond pious hopes and constructed a Hall of the Age of Man to make the moral lessons of racial hierarchy and progress explicit, lest they be missed in gazing at elephants.¹⁰⁵ He countered those who criticized the Halls and educational work as too expensive, requiring too much time that would be better spent on science itself. "The exhibits in these Halls have been criticized only by those who speak without knowledge. They all tend to demonstrate the slow upward ascent and struggle of man from the lower to the higher stages, physically, morally, intellectually, and spiritually. Reverently and carefully examined, they put man upwards towards a higher and better future and away from the purely animal stage of life."¹⁰⁶ This is the Gospel of Wealth, reverently examined.

PROPHYLAXIS

Two other undertakings in this period at the American Museum require comment: eugenics and conservation. They were closely linked in philosophy and in personnel at the museum, and they tied in closely with exhibition and research. For example, the notorious author of *The Passing of the Great Race*, Madison Grant, was a successful corporation lawyer, a trustee of the American Museum, an organizer of support for the North American Hall, a co-founder of the California Save-the-Redwoods League, activist for making Mt. McKinley and adjacent lands a national park, and the powerful secretary of the New York Zoological Society. His preservation of nature and germ plasm all seemed the same sort of work. Grant was not a quack or an extremist. He represented a band of Progressive opinion, one terrified of the consequences of unregulated monopoly capitalism, including failure to regulate the importation of non-white (which included Jewish and southern European) working classes who invariably had more prolific women than the "old American stock." The role of the museum in establishing Parc Albert in the Belgian Congo has already been noted. Powerful men in the American scientific establishment were involved in that significant venture in international scientific cooperation: John C. Merriam of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, George Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation, Osborn at the American Museum. The first significant user of the sanctuary would be sent by the founder of primatology in America, Robert Yerkes, for a study of the psychobiology of wild gorillas. Yerkes was a leader in the movements for social hygiene, the category in which eugenics and conservation also fit. It was all in the service of science.

The Second International Congress of Eugenics was held at the American Museum of Natural History in 1921 while Akeley was in the field collecting gorillas and initiating plans for Parc Albert. Osborn, an ardent eugenicist, believed that it was "[p]erhaps the most important scientific meeting ever held in the Museum." All the leading U.S. universities and state institutions sent representatives, and there were many eminent foreign delegates. The proceedings were collected in a volume plainly titled "Eugenics in Family, Race, and State." The Congress had a special fruit savored by Osborn. "The section of the exhibit bearing on immigration was then sent to Washington by the Committee on Immigration of the Congress, members of which made several visits to the Museum to study the exhibit. The press was at first inclined to treat the work of the Congress lightly...but as the sound and patriotic series of addresses and papers on heredity, the Family, the Race and the State succeeded one another, the influence of the Congress grew and found its way into news and editorial columns of the entire press of the United States." Immigration restriction laws, to protect the Race, the only race needing a capital letter, from "submergence by the influx of other races,"¹⁰⁷ were passed by the United States Congress in 1923.

The 1930s were a hiatus for the Museum. Not only did the Depression lead to reduced contributions, but basic ideologies and politics shifted, making the formations discussed in this essay less relevant to the American ruling classes, although the Museum remained popular with New York's people way beyond the 1930s and eugenics sterilization laws have remained on the books into the late 20th century. The changes were not abrupt; but even the racial doctrines so openly championed by the Museum were publicly criticized in the 1940s, though not until then. Conservation was pursued with different political and spiritual justifications. A different biology was being born, more in the hands of the Rockefeller Foundation and in a different social womb. The issue would be molecular biology and other forms of post-organismic cyborg biology. The threat of decadence gave way to the catastrophes of the obsolescence of man (and of all organic nature) and the disease of stress, realities announced vigorously after World War II. Different forms of capitalist patriarchy and racism would emerge, embodied as always in a retooled nature. Decadence is a disease of organisms; obsolescence and stress are conditions of technological systems. Hygiene would give way to systems engineering as the basis of medical, religious, political, and scientific story telling practices.

To summarize the themes of Teddy Bear Patriarchy, let us compare the three public activities of the Museum, all dedicated to preserving a threatened manhood. They were exhibition, eugenics, and conservation. Exhibition has been described here at greatest length; it was a practice to produce permanence, to arrest decay. Eugenics was a movement to preserve hereditary stock, to assure racial purity, to prevent race suicide. Conservation was a policy to preserve resources, not only for industry, but also for moral formation, for the achievement of manhood. All three activities were a prescription to cure or prevent decadence, the dread disease of imperialist, capitalist, and white culture. All three activities were considered forms of education and forms of science; they were also very close to religious practice and certainly shared qualities, as well as professional interest, of medical practice. These three activities were all about preservation, purity, social order, health, and the transcendence of death, personal and collective. They attempted to insure preservation without fixation and paralysis, in the face of extraordinary change in the relations of sex, race, and class.

The leaders of the American Museum of Natural History would insist that they were trying to know and to save nature, reality. And the real was one. The explicit ontology was holism, organicism. There was also an aesthetic appropriate to exhibition, conservation, and eugenics from 1890 to 1930: realism. But in the 1920s the surrealists knew that behind the day lay the night of sexual terror, disembodiment, failure of order; in short, castration and impotence of the seminal body which had spoken all the important words for centuries, the great white father, the white hunter in the heart of Africa.¹⁰⁸ And the strongest evidence presented in this essay for the correctness of their judgment has been a literal reading of the realist, organicist

artefacts and practices of the American Museum of Natural History. Their practice and mine have been literal, dead literal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The staff in the archives of the American Museum of Natural History have earned a special thanks for courtesy and competence. Friends and colleagues who have generously commented on drafts of Teddy Bear include the members of the 1984 Feminist Theory seminar of the History of Consciousness Board at the University of California Santa Cruz, and Jim Clifford, Barbara Epstein, Sandra Harding, Val Hartouni, Nancy Hartsock, Rusten Hogness, Jaye Miller, Dorothy Stein, and Adrienne Zihlman. Robert Filomeno helped with library research at a crucial time. Wendy Graham of *Social Text* was a wonderful editor. Alexander, Sojourner, and Moses were unfailingly impatient.

NOTES

1. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Report to the Trustees, American Museum of Natural History, May, 1908, and in John Michael Kennedy, *Philanthropy and Science in New York City: The American Museum of Natural History, 1868-1968*, Yale University Ph.D., 1968, Univ. Microfilms, Inc., 69-13, 347 (hereafter Kennedy). The American Museum is hereafter AMNH.

2. Edgar Rice Burroughs in Irwin Porges, *Edgar Rice Burroughs: The Man Who Created Tarzan* (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young Univ., 1975), p. 129.

3. Osborn believed *Homo sapiens* arose in Asia and important Museum expeditions into the Gobi desert in the 1920s were mounted in an attempt to prove this position. However, Africa still had special meaning as the core of primitive nature, and so as origin in the sense of potential restoration, a reservoir of original conditions where "true primitives" survived. Africa was not established as the scene of the original emergence of our species until well after the 1930s. For a creative schizo-analysis of Africa as the locus for the inscription of capitalist desire in history, see William Pietz (Pitzer College), "The Phonograph in Africa: International Phonocentrism from Stanley to Sarnoff," paper from the Second International Theory and Text Conference, Southampton, England, 1983.

4. The body as generative political construction has been a major theme in feminist theory. See Nancy Hartsock, *Money, Sex, and Power* (NY: Longman, 1982); Valerie Hartouni (History of Consciousness UCSC) in ms. on Greek and Roman versions of citizenship in gendered bodies; D.J. Haraway, "Animal Sociology and a Natural Economy of the Body Politic," *Signs* 4 (1978): 21-60; and for reflections on meanings of citizenship in this essay, *Social Research*, Winter 1974, essays from the New School for Social Research "Conference on the Meaning of Citizenship." Lacanian feminist theory has probably been the most creative and the most problematic exploration of "woman's" body as not citizen, not author, e.g., Helene Cixous, "The Laugh of the Medusa," in Elaine Marks and Isabelle de Courtivron, eds. *New French Feminisms* (Amherst: Univ. of Massachusetts Press, 1980).

5. The Deauvereaux or Hotel Colorado in Glenwood Springs, CO, contains a plaque with one version of the origin of the Teddy Bear, emblem of Theodore Roosevelt: T.R. returned empty-handed from a hunting trip to the hotel, and so a hotel maid created a little stuffed bear and gave it to him. Word spread, and the Bear was manufactured in Germany shortly thereafter. Another version has T.R. sparing the life of a bear cub, with the stuffed version commemorating his kindness. It is a pleasure to compose an essay in feminist theory on the subject of stuffed animals.

6. Visual communion, a form of erotic fusion connected with themes of heroic action, especially death, is built into modern scientific ideologies. Its role in masculinist epistemology in science, with its politics of rebirth, is at least as crucial as ideologies of separation and objectivism. Feminist theory so far has paid more attention to gendered subject/object splitting and not enough to love in specular domination's construction of nature and her sisters. See Evelyn Fox Keller, *Gender and Science* (New Haven: Yale UP, forthcoming), Carolyn Merchant, *Death of Nature* (NY: Harper and Row, 1980), and Sandra Harding and Merrill Hintikka, eds., *Discovering Reality: Feminist Perspectives on Epistemology, Metaphysics, Methodology and Philosophy of Science* (Dordrecht: Reidel, 1983), esp. E.F. Keller and C.R. Grontkowski, "The Mind's Eye."

7. I am indebted to Willaim Pietz's 1983 UCSC slide lecture on the Chicago Field Museum for an analysis of museums as scenes of ritual transformation.

8. Carl E. Akeley, *In Brightest Africa* (NY: Doubleday, Page, & Co., 1923), p. 162. Hereafter IBA.

9. William Davison Johnson, *T.R.: Champion of the Strenuous Life* (NY: Theodore Roosevelt Association, 1958), p. 138, 126-27; David McCullough, *Mornings on Horseback* (NY: Touchstone of Simon and Schuster, 1981); T. Roosevelt, *Theodore Roosevelt's America*. Farida Wiley, ed. (Devin, 1955); P.R. Cutright, *Theodore Roosevelt the Naturalist* (NY: Harper and Row, 1956). For the theme of travel and the modern Western self, esp. for the penetration of Brazil, Claude Levi-Strauss, *Tristes Tropiques*, and Daniel Defert, "The collection of the World: Accounts of Voyages from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Centuries," *Dialectical Anthropology* 7 (1982): 11-20. Travel as science and as heroic quest interdigitate.

10. It is hardly irrelevant to the symbolism of fear of the new immigrants that it is women who had all the frightening babies. It is also hardly irrelevant to the lives of the women who had to respond to the realities of immigrant life in a racist society. Linda Gordon, *Woman's Body. Woman's Right* (NY: Grossman, 1976); James Reed, *From Private Vice to Public Virtue* (NY: Basic Books, 1978); Carole McCann, "Politics of Birth Control and Feminist Political Options in the 1920s," ms., History of Consciousness, UCSC; John Higham, *Strangers in the Land* (Greenwood reprint of 1963 ed.) Roosevelt popularized the term "race suicide" in a 1905 speech.

11. The construction of nature, the primitive, the other through an allochronic discourse that works by temporal distancing is explored in Johannes Fabian, *Time and the Other* (NY: Columbia UP, 1983). "[G]eopolitics has its ideological foundation in chronopolitics." p. 144. "Woman" is also constructed outside shared or coeval time, as well as outside historical time.

12. Akeley to Osborn, 29 March 1911, in Kennedy, p. 186. The change from African Hall's dioramas to the radically decontextualized boutique displays of more recent AMNH practice is at least evidence for relaxed anxiety about decadence.

13. James Clark, "The Image of Africa," in *The Complete Book of African Hall* (NY: AMNH, 1936), p. 69-73 for principles of composition; special issues on African Hall, *The Mentor*, January 1926, and *Natural History*, January 1936. See also Handasyde Buchanan, *Nature into Art: A Treasury of Great Natural History Books* (Gloucester, MA: Smith, 1980); Donald Lowe, *The History of Bourgeois Perception* (Univ. of Chicago Press, 1982) for excellent discussion of the production of the transcendental subject from the structured relations of human eye/eye-subject/technical apparatus.

14. Malvina Hoffman's bronzes of African men and women in this hall, as well as her heads of Africans at the entrance to the hall, are extraordinary testimony to a crafted human beauty in Akeley's temple of nature. They hardly tell a story of natural primitives. On Osborn's failed effort to enlist Hoffman in his projects, see Charlotte Porter (Smithsonian), "The Rise to Parnassus: Henry Fairfield Osborn and the Hall of the Age of Man," unpublished ms. Joshua Taylor, "Malvina Hoffman," *American Art and Antiques* 2 (July/Aug. 1979): 96-103.

15. I am indebted to James Clifford's sharp eye for this perception. He and I read the dioramas together in New York City in March, 1982. For a method of reading evolutionary texts as narrative, see Misia L. Landau, *The Anthropogenic: Paleontological Writing as a Genre of Literature*, Yale Univ. Ph.D. dissertation, 1981, and "Human Evolution as Narrative," *American Scientist* 72 (May/June 1984): 262-68.

16. IBA, 190.

17. IBA, 203.
18. Carl E. Akeley and Mary L. Jobe Akeley, *Lions, Gorillas, and their Neighbors* (NY: Dodd and Mead, 1922), hereafter LGN.
19. IBA, 211. The jealous mistress trope is a ubiquitous element of the heterosexist gender anxieties pervading scientists' writing about their endeavors. See esp. Keller, *Gender and Science*.
20. William Nesbit, *How to Hunt with the Camera* (NY: Dutton, 1926); G.A. Guggisberg, *Early Wildlife Photographers* (NY: Talpinger, 1977); Colin Allison, *The Trophy Hunters* (Harrisburg, PA: Stackpole, 1981); J.L. Cloudsley-Thompson, *Animal Twilight: Man and Game in Eastern Africa* (Dufour, 1967).
21. IBA, 221.
22. IBA, 222.
23. IBA, 226. For the white woman's account of this trip, see Mary Hastings Bradley, *On the Gorilla Trail* (NY: Appelton, 1922).
24. IBA, 230.
25. IBA, 235.
26. IBA, 248. Scientific knowledge cancelled death; only death before knowledge was final, an abortive act in the natural history of progress.
27. Mary L. Jobe Akeley, *Carl Akeley's Africa* (NY: Dodd and Mead, 1929), chpt. XV. Hereafter CAA.
28. Mary Lee Jobe Akeley, *The Wilderness Lives Again. Carl Akeley and the Great Adventure* (NY: Dodd and Mead, 1940), p. 341. Hereafter WLA.
29. CAA, 189-90.
30. Dian Fossey, *Gorillas in the Midst* (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1983), p. 3.
31. Osborn in IBA, xii.
32. IBA, 216.
33. Cyborgs are cybernetic organisms whose birth should be sought in social reality and science fiction from the 1950s. For considerations of cyborg existence, see D.J. Haraway, "Manifesto for Cyborg Feminists," *Socialist Review*, forthcoming. For insight on the fictions of cyborgs, see Katie King (Hist. Con. UCSC), "The Pleasures of Repetition and the Limits of Identification in Feminist Science Fiction: Reimaginings of the Body after the Cyborg"; for a theory of masculinist cyborg replication, Zoe Sofoulis (Hist. Con. UCSC), "Jupiter Space," papers delivered at the California American Studies Association meetings, 1984.
34. IBA, 1.
35. Cynthia Russett, *The Concept of Equilibrium in American Social Thought* (New Haven: Yale UP, 1966); Mary Alice Evans and Howard Ensign Evans, *William Morton Wheeler, Biologist* (Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1970); William Morton Wheeler, *Essays in Philosophical Biology* (Cambridge: Harvard UP). For organicism in the history of ecology and primatology, see D.J. Haraway, "Signs of Dominance: From a Physiology to a Cybernetics of Primate Society," *Studies in History of Biology* 6 (1983): 129-219.
36. WLA, chpt. III; IBA, chpt. 1.
37. WLA, 340.
38. Clark, *Complete Book of African Hall*, p. 73.
39. IBA, II and X; WLA, VI and X; Clark.
40. WLA, 38.
41. Virtually simultaneously in New York, Frank Chapman of the Department of Mammalogy and Ornithology was working on North American bird habitat groups, which were installed for the public in a large hall in 1903, one of the first evidences of a generous policy by the trustees from about 1890 to 1930. From the mid 1880s, British Museum workers innovated methods for mounting birds, including making extremely life-like vegetation. The American Museum founded its own department of taxidermy in 1885 and hired two London taxidermists, the brother and sister Henry Minturn and Mrs. E.S. Mogridge, to teach how to mount the groups. Joel Asaph Abel, Head of Mammalogy and Ornithology, was able to hire Frank Chapman in 1887; Chapman is a major figure in the history of American ornithology and had an important role to play in the initiation of field primatology in the 1930s. Bird groups done at the American

Museum from about 1886 on were very popular with the public and induced major changes in the fortunes of the museum. "Wealthy sportsmen, in particular, began to give to the museum." This turning point is critical in the history of the conservation movement in the United States, which will be discussed further below. Significantly because of the scientific activity of the staff of the Department of Mammalogy and Ornithology, the scientific reputation of the American Museum improved dramatically in the last years of the 19th century. Kennedy, pp. 97-104; Frank M. Chapman: *Autobiography of a Bird Lover* (NY: 1933); pamphlet of Chicago Field Columbia Museum, 1902, "The Four Seasons"; "The Work of Carl E. Akeley in the Field Museum of Natural History" (Chicago: Field Museum, 1927).

42. The term is Mary Jobe Akeley's, WLA, 217.

43. Clark, 71.

44. IBA, 265.

45. IBA, 261.

46. Fabian, chpt. 4, "The Other and the Eye," in *Time and the Other*.

47. IBA, chpt. X.

48. Martin Johnson, "Camera Safaris," in *Complete Book of African Hall*, p. 47.

49. See Jane Goodall in *Among the Wild Chimpanzees* (National Geographic society film, 1984); David Attenborough, *Life On Earth* (Boston and Toronto: Little, Brown & Co., 1979) and BBC TV series of the same name; and for astonishing pictures of human mother, baby, and wild elephant intimacy, Iain and Oria Douglas-Hamilton, *Among the Elephants* (NY: Viking, 1975).

50. Kennedy, p. 204.

51. Susan Sontag, *On Photography* (NY: Delta, 1977), p. 15.

52. CAA, 116.

53. IBA, 155.

54. IBA, chpt. VIII; Edward North Burton, *Two African Trips*, 1902; C.G. Schillings, *With Flashlight and Rifle*, 1905; A. Radclyffe Dugmore, *Camera Adventures in the African Wilds*, 1910.

55. CAA, 127-30; WLA, 115.

56. Jane Goodall, "My Life among the Wild Chimpanzees," *National Geographic*, August 1963, pp. 272-308; Dian Fossey, "Making Friends with Mountain Gorillas," *National Geographic*, January 1970, pp. 48-67; Birute Galdikas-Brindamour, "Orangutans, Indonesia's 'People of the Forest,'" *National Geographic*, October 1975, pp. 444-473, and "Living with the Great Orange Apes," *National Geographic*, June 1980, pp. 830-853.

57. IBA, 166.

58. IBA, 166.

59. IBA, 167.

60. IBA, 223-24. Akeley recognized the utility of his camera to anthropologists, who could (and would) use the telephoto feature "in making motion pictures of natives of uncivilized countries without their knowledge." IBA, 166. The photo archive of the American Museum of Natural History is a wonderful and disturbing source of early anthropological photography. These images should be systematically compared with the contemporary safari material.

61. IBA, 197.

62. Neil Harris, *Humbug: The Art of P. T. Barnum* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1973); Herman Melville, *The Confidence Man*, first published 1857. The difference between Barnum in the democratic tradition of hoax and Walt Disney's proliferations of simulation matters. Jean Baudrillard, *Simulations* (NY: Semiotext(e), 1983), pp. 23-26; Louis Marin, *Utopique. jeux d'espaces*; Richard Schickel, *The Disney Version* (NY: Simon and Schuster, 1968).

63. October, 1923, prospectus, AMNH archives; Martin Johnson, "Camera Safaris," *The Complete Book of African Hall*, 1936; CAA, 129; July 26, 1923, Akeley memorandum on Martin Johnson Film Expedition and additional material from 1923 AMNH archive, microfilm 1114a and 1114b. See Martin Johnson, *Through the South Seas with Jack London* (Dodd and Mead); *Cannibal Land* (Houghton Mifflin); *Trailing African Wild Animals* (Century); and the films *Simba*, made on the Eastman-Pomeroy expedition, and *Trailing African Wild Animals*.

64. Lewis Carroll, "The Hunting of the Snark," in *Alice in Wonderland*, Norton Critical Edition, p. 225.
65. October 1923, prospectus to the AMNH, archives microfilm 1114a.
66. October 1923, Osborn endorsement, AMNH archive microfilm 1114a.
67. Martin Johnson, July 26, 1923, prospectus draft, microfilm 1114a. The expectation that a film made in the middle 1920s would be the last wild life extravaganza is breathtaking in retrospect. But this serious hope is a wonderful statement of the belief that nature did exist in essentially one form and could be captured in one vision, if only the technology of the eye were adequate. The film made by the Johnsons was "Simba."
68. Much of this paragraph is a response to Sontag, *On Photography*. On the fears and need for mirrors of the American mythical self-made man, see J.G. Barker-Benfield, *The Horrors of the Half Known Life* (NY: Harper and Row, 1976) and Susan Griffin, *Woman and Nature* (NY: Harper and Row, 1978).
69. The principal sources for this section are correspondence, annual reports, photographic archives, and artefacts in the AMNH: IBA; Mary Jobe Akeley's biography of her husband, WLA; Mary Jobe and Carl Akeley's articles in *The World's Work*; LGN; and Delia Akeley's adventure book, *Jungle Portraits* (NY: Macmillan, 1930). Delia is Delia Denning, Delia Akeley, Delia A. Howe. See N.Y. *Times*, 23 May, 1970, p. 23. The buoyant racism in the books and articles of this contemporary of Margaret Mead makes Mary Jobe and Carl look cautious.
70. Joanna Russ, *How to Suppress Women's Writing* (Austin: Texas UP, 1983), p. 76. For a superb discussion of the world in which Delia and Mary Jobe worked, see Margaret W. Rossiter, *Women Scientists in America: Struggles and Strategies to 1940* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins UP, 1982).
71. WLA, 222.
72. WLA, 223.
73. IBA, 45.
74. IBA, 48-49.
75. IBA, 49.
76. IBA, 54-55.
77. WLA, IX.
78. WLA, 126.
79. WLA, 303.
80. JP, 249.
81. JP, 233.
82. JP, 93.
83. JP, 90, 95.
84. CAA, 200.
85. CAA, 199.
86. The literature examining functionalism in scientific discourse is large, but critical to this essay are: Alfred Sohn Rethel, *Intellectual and Manual Labor* (London: Macmillan, 1978); Bob Young, "Science *Is* Social Relations," *Radical Science Journal* 5 (1977): 65-129; Hilary Rose, "Hand, Brain, and Heart: A Feminist Epistemology for the Natural Sciences," *Signs* 9 (1983):73-90.
87. CAA, V; WLA, XV; IBA, VII.
88. IBA, 143.
89. IBA, 144.
90. IBA, 134. "Father to the game" obviously included the highest game of all in the history of colonialism—the submission of man.
91. WLA, 132.
92. IBA, 144.
93. *Job* 12:8, engraved on a plaque at the entrance to the Earth History Hall, AMNH.
94. H.F. Osborn, 54th Annual Report to the Trustees, p. 2, AMNH archives.
95. Leo Marx, *The Machine in the Garden* (London, Oxford, NY: Oxford UP, 1964); Roderick Nash, *Wilderness and the American Mind*, 3rd rev. ed. (New Haven: Yale UP, 1982); Roderick Nash, "The

Exporting and Importing of Nature: Nature-Appreciation as a Commodity 1850-1980," *Perspectives in American History* XII (1979): 517-60.

96. Andrew Carnegie, "The Gospel of Wealth," *North American Review*, 1889; G. William Domhoff, *Who Rules America?* (NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1967); Waldemar A. Nielson, *The Big Foundations* (NY: Columbia UP, 1972); Gabriel Kolko, *The Triumph of Conservatism* (NY: Free Press, 1977); James Weinstein, *The Corporate Ideal in the Liberal State, 1900-18* (Boston: Beacon, 1969); Robert Wiebe, *The Search for Order, 1877-1920* (NY: Hill and Wang, 1966); Richard Hofstadter, *Age of Reform* (NY: Knopf, 1955); E. Richard Brown, *Rockefeller Medicine Men* (Berkeley: U Calif. Press, 1978); Paul Starr, *The Social Transformation of American Medicine*, esp. chpts. 3-6 (NY: Basic, 1982); Alexandra Oleson and John Voss, eds., *The Organization of Knowledge in Modern America, 1860-1920* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins UP, 1979).

97. One capitalist in the field with Akeley was George Eastman, an object lesson in the monopoly capitalist's greater fear of decadence than of death. I am claiming that realism is an aesthetics proper to anxiety about decadence, but what kind of realism is celebrated in a literature describing a septagenarian Eastman getting a close-up photograph at 20 feet of a charging rhino, directing his white hunter when to shoot the gun, while his personal physician looks on? "With this adventure Mr. Eastman began to enjoy Africa thoroughly..." WLA, 270.

98. Bruno Latour, *Les microbes. Guerre et paix suivi de irreductions* (Paris: Metailie, 1984), pp. 171-265; Bruno Latour and Steve Woolgar, *Laboratory Life: The Social Construction of Scientific Facts* (Beverly Hills and London: Sage, 1979), esp. on inscription devices and "phenomenotechnique"; Karin Knorr-Cetina and Michael Mulkay, eds., *Science Observed* (Beverly Hills, London, New Delhi: Sage, 1983).

99. In addition to material already cited (esp. Kennedy and AMNH archives), major sources for this section include: 1) On decadence and the crisis of white manhood: F. Scott Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby* (1925); Henry Adams, *The Education of Henry Adams* (privately printed 1907); Ernest Hemingway, *Green Hills of Africa* (1935). 2) On the history of conservation: Roderick Nash, ed., *Environment and the Americans: Problems and Priorities* (Melbourne, Florida: Kreiger, 1979) and *American Environment: Readings in the History of Conservation*, 2nd ed. (Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1976); Samuel Hays, *Conservation and the Gospel of Efficiency: The Progressive Conservation Movement, 1890-1920* (Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1959). 3) On eugenics, race doctrines, and immigration: John Higham, *Send These to Me: Jews and other Immigrants in Urban America* (NY: Atheneum, 1975); John Haller, *Outcasts from Evolution* (Urbana: Illinois UP, 1971); Allan Chase, *Legacy of Malthus* (NY: Knopf, 1977); Kenneth Ludmerer, *Genetics and American Society* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins UP, 1972); Donald Pickens, *Eugenics and the Progressives* (Nashville: Vanderbilt UP, 1968); S.J. Gould, *The Mismeasure of Man* (NY: Norton, 1981); Stephan L. Chorover, *From Genesis to Genocide* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1979); Hamilton Cravens, *Triumph of Evolution: American Scientists and the Heredity-Environment Controversy, 1900-41* (Philadelphia: Univ. Of Pennsylvania Press, 1978). Complex concerns about sex, sexuality, hygiene, decadence, birth control are crucial to the production of sex research in the early decades of the 20th century in life and social sciences. Women scientists played a key role in generating this research. Rosalind Rosenberg, *Beyond Separate Spheres: Intellectual Roots of Modern Feminism* (New Haven: Yale UP, 1982). The incitement to discourse has been instrumental, to say the least, in the construction of "self consciousness" and self description of women as a social group. See Catharine A. MacKinnon, "Feminism, Marxism, Method, and the State: An Agenda for Theory," *Signs* 7, no. 3 (1982). The issue is closely connected to the "being" of woman as spectacle and the need for a feminist theory of experience. Small wonder that film theory is becoming one of the richest sites of feminist theory. Teresa de Lauretis, *Alice Doesn't: Feminism, Semiotics, and Cinema* (Bloomington: Indiana UP, 1984) and Annette Kuhn, *Women's Pictures: Feminism and Cinema* (London, Boston, Melbourne, Henley: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1982).

100. Camille Limoges and his collaborators at L'Institut d'histoire et de sociopolitique des sciences, Universite de Montreal, provide the most complete analysis of the Paris natural history museums from the early 19th century. Gerald Holton and William A. Blanpied, eds., *Science and Its Public: The Changing Relation* (Dordrecht: Reidel, 1976).

101. Kennedy, 141ff. Osborn presided over considerable disbursements to the Department of Anthropology, despite his own opinion that anthropology was largely “the gossip of natives.” Osborn was more inclined to favor the skeletons of dinosaurs and mammals, and he is responsible for building one of the world’s finest paleontology collections. H.F. Osborn, *Fifty-two Years of Research, Observation, and Publication* (NY: AMNH, 1930).

102. Kennedy, 192.

103. Philip Pauly, *American Quarterly*, 1982.

104. Osborn, “The American Museum and Citizenship,” 53rd Annual Report, 1922, p. 2. AMNH archives.

105. Osborn, *The Hall of the Age of Man*, AMNH Guide Leaflet Series, no. 52.

106. Osborn, “Citizenship,” 54th Annual Report, p.2.

107. Osborn, 53rd Annual Report, 1921, pp. 31-32. Ethel Tobach of the AMNH helped me interpret and find material on social networks, eugenics, racism, and sexism at the Museum. The organizing meetings for the Galton Society were held in Osborn’s home.

108. Joseph Conrad, esp. *Heart of Darkness*, is crucial to this aspect of my story, especially for exploring complexities of language and desire. See also Fredric Jameson, “Romance and Reification: Plot Construction and Ideological Closure in Joseph Conrad,” *The Political Unconscious* (Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1981).

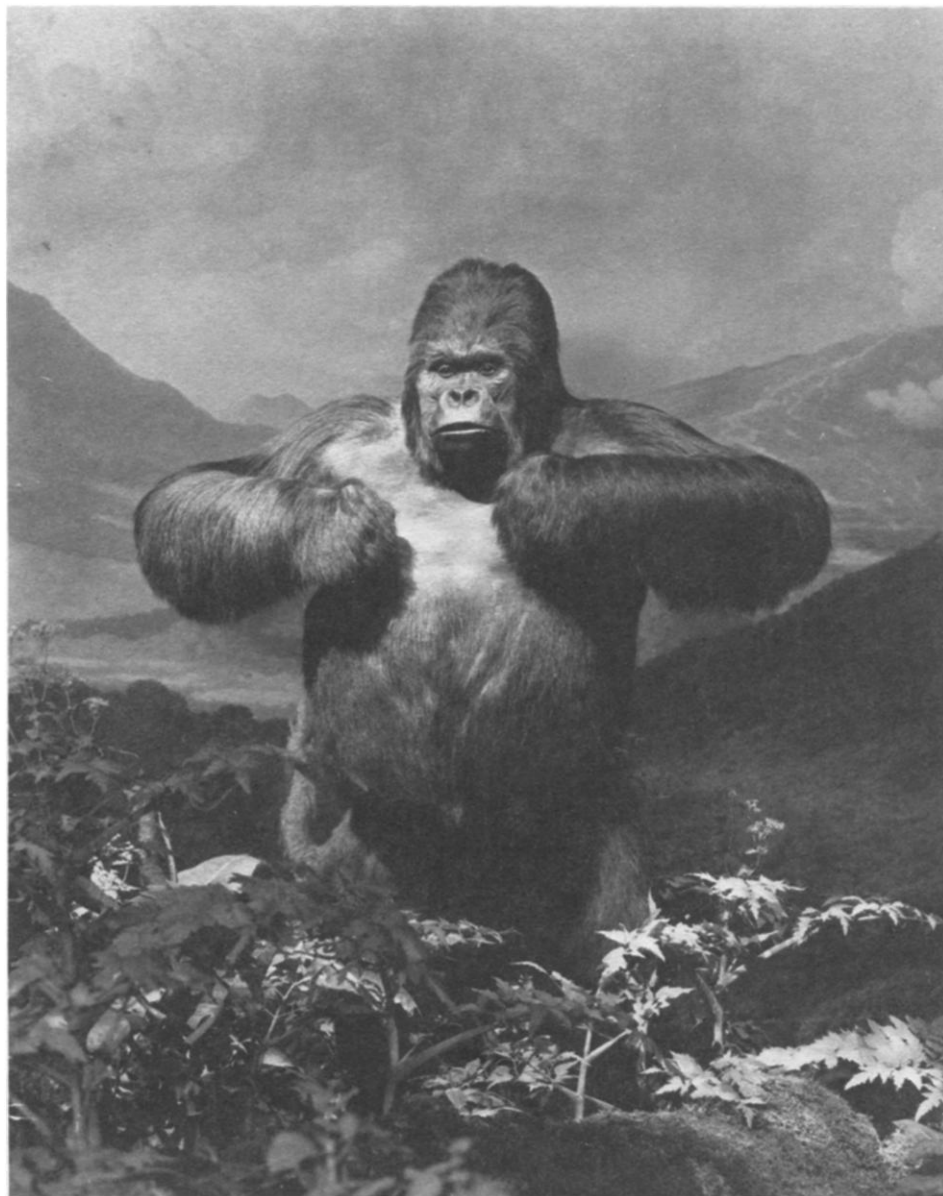


Figure 1. The Giant of Karisimbi.



Figure 2. Gorilla shot by H.E. Bradley.



Figure 3. The Christening.