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SWA  
1956

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OUR REF. WJ/25/57/1081

YOUR REF.

10th January, 1957.

Mr. Laurence K. Marshall,  
4 Bryant St.,  
Cambridge 38,  
MASS. U.S.A.

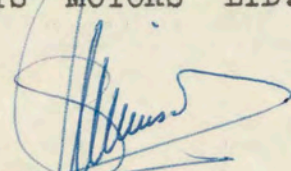
Dear Sir,

We thank you for your letter dated December, 19th, 1956, and confirm that your red Dodge Power Wagon is at present under cover on our property. The vehicle has also been jacked up and the tyres have been removed and stored.

We shall contact you again should we require you to bring any spare parts back for us and can only add that we are looking forward to seeing you in April.

We trust you had an enjoyable Christmas and that you will have a happy and successful New Year.

Yours faithfully,  
TERRYS MOTORS LTD.

  
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**Firestone Tyres** —

so consistently good



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No. HN. 1/25/8.

**SUIDWES-AFRIKA — SOUTH WEST AFRICA**

KANTOOR VAN DIE  
OFFICE OF THE

CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER,  
PRIVATE BAG,  
WINDHOEK,  
SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

PEABODY MUSEUM  
RECEIVED

MAR 11 1956

ANS. NO

Dr. J. O. Brew,  
Director : Peabody Museum,  
Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

E-7-2-1957

Sir,

BUSHMAN COMMISSION REPORT : SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

I have to refer to your letter of the 6th November, 1956, addressed to Mr. Nesor, and his reply thereto dated 15th November, 1956, which have been referred to this office for further disposal.

Unfortunately, however, there is nothing to add to Mr. Nesor's reply as the South West Africa Administration has, as yet, come to no decision in regard to the publication of the abovementioned report. A further communication will be addressed to you when a decision has been taken.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

your obedient servant,

*[Signature]*  
for CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER.



D  
R  
A  
F  
T

22 March 1957

SWA  
1957  
Expedition

Mr. H. J. Allen  
Chief Native Commissioner  
Private Bag  
Windhoek  
South West Africa

Dear Mr. Allen:

I address you in connection with the Peabody Museum South West Africa expedition which has made such effective studies of Bushmen during recent years in South West Africa. If permission may be granted, we would like to continue our work this year to fill in gaps in our knowledge which have become apparent during our intensive studies, here in Cambridge, of the information already collected. Consequently the Peabody Museum of Harvard University requests permission to work with the Bushmen in the Okavango Native Territory for six months beginning in mid-June 1957.

The personnel will consist of Laurence K. Marshall, leader of the expedition, Robert G. Gardner and John K. Marshall. In addition we propose to employ a mechanic and native servants to be recruited in South West Africa.

I hope you will be able to grant us this request so that we may continue our work which has already brought so much additional knowledge of the habits and customs of one of the world's most interesting primitive peoples.

Very sincerely yours,

J. O. Brew, Director

JOB: jwr

I am writing C. J. today. Is he still at Shikawe?

I expect to come out a bit ahead of John and Bob, perhaps about the 10th of May. I shall have to round up Philip and someone to fill in the place of Heinrich as Driver and Lorry Boy. Also I would like to find a mechanic - preferably a quiet, steady, substantial fellow in his 40's. I would also like to get William Camm - from Bechuanaland on the road between Oliphants Kloof and Rietfontein.

So our party would be 4 Europeans and 4 boys.

We think that our Dodge and possibly two Land Rovers would do the trick as we won't be too far from water at any time.

I shall bring the film the von Koenens took, to show you. I don't think there are any pictures of people on it - waving grass, dead trees, birds, bugs, etc. The thought I had for complying with the conditions of our permits by cutting a frame from each scene, wasn't very good - every time a frame is cut out it requires a splice and when you try to look through a lot of film to find some bit that is just right - too many splices are a real nuisance.

I am sure I put your name on the list of people to whom Lorna's monograph on !Kung kinship was to be sent, but the list was lost. Just in case, I am sending another herewith.

Please give greetings to Beryl, Cynthia and Leslie and best wishes to Claude from Lorna, Elizabeth (who is expecting a baby in August) and John.

I look forward to seeing you in May.

Best wishes to you and your family,

Sincerely,

Laurence K. Marshall

P.S. Please let me know about the Hereros at Gautscha and also if you know if C. J. is still at Shikawe.



~~SWA~~  
~~1957 Exp~~  
General

March 26, 1957

Mr. C. J. Mathias  
c/o WNLA  
Shikawe  
B. P. Bechuanaland, Africa

Dear C. J.:

I find it hard to get started writing you. There is so much I want to say and talk over with you. I want to tell you how sorry I was to have missed you at Runtu last October - that I was glad to hear that you had left the hospitals behind. I wish I liked to write letters, but I don't. The penalty I am paying for my sins is that I am writing you now to ask something of you instead of just swapping news.

Right now I want to tell you that John and I, together with a partner that John has in his work in Anthropology at Harvard, are planning to come to the Kalahari again in May. And we want to ask if there is any possible way we can get Ledimo for a few months. I heard that he was with you at Shikawe when we were at Runtu last year. I would have liked to have him then, but didn't want to bother you because I could get along all right. This year it would really mean a lot to us, because we have some gaps in our study where his knowledge of what we want to find out and his experience in helping us get at the answers just can't be duplicated. The people we want to interview all know Ledimo and trust him, and he knows our whole situation.

My guess is that we will need Ledimo for three months or possibly four.

If it is possible for you to let us have him, we will be glad to pay for his replacement as well as pay him - or make any other arrangements that you may suggest.

I would like to give you an idea about what we are doing. Lorna has finished two monographs, one on the !Kung kinship system which was published in "Africa", the journal of the International African Institute in London, in the January issue. Another will come out in the May issue I think, and she has several more in preparation. John took over 200,000 feet of 16 mm. color film of the Bushmen. This material is now in the Peabody Museum at Harvard. John gets his B.A. at Harvard in June, and he and his partner, Bob Gardner, who is working for his Ph.D. at Harvard, are fairly firmly established as the "Film Study Center" at Harvard under the direction of



the Peabody Museum. For the past few months they have spent about half their time working on the Bushman films, studying the material, indexing it and tying it in with the notes (5 file drawers full). They have also spent a lot of their time developing their ideas of how film can best be used in Anthropology. The professors here are enthusiastic about their work and are recommending that a three-year program be financed to carry out their ideas. One of the Foundations has already agreed to supply some of the financing and it looks as though all of the funds needed will be available. From the Bushman material they plan to produce about six major films, running from an hour to an hour and a half each - and also about 20 films running from 15 to 30 minutes each. When they finish, the life of the Bushmen will be portrayed. One film they have finished, "The Hunters", has been shown rather widely. It was featured at the International Anthropological Congress in Philadelphia last year and was a great success. I am going to bring a few samples of the raw material of the film with me. If you have a sound projector and would like to get an idea of the kind of thing that is being worked with, I would be glad to show it to you.

In the course of their study of the material they have found places where some "fill in" type pictures would be helpful. In view of the fact that their films will be used for the basic illustration of the need for this use of film in the study of anthropology (and it really is showing up to be important) they feel that a little more field work on the film is necessary.

Lorna, Elizabeth (who is expecting a baby in August) and John join in wishing all good things for you. Hoping to see you in June,

Yours sincerely,

Laurence K. Marshall



SWA  
1957

PEABODY MUSEUM  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
CAMBRIDGE 38, Mass.

March 28, 1957

Mr. C. J. Mathias  
c/o WNLA  
Shikawe  
B. P. of Bechuanaland  
AFRICA

Dear C. J.:

Of all things that could happen, Ledimo wrote a letter which arrived here today saying that he is now at Nau Nau as a cattle guard for the Veterinary Services. I am writing him, but I wonder if you could tell me who would be the proper person to approach to try and get Ledimo a release for three or four months.

Everything else in my other letter still stands.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

L. K. Marshall

Dictated but not read.  
ef



Bauhinia esculenta Burch. (5160).

This plant is a runner in open grassveld, with numerous slender vines up to 18 feet long, the youngest parts of them covered with a fine brown tomentum. They bear inch-long Y-shaped tendrils, but the plant is not a climber. The leaves, which are soft and reddish-brown when young but turn leathery and glaucous as they grow older, are deeply bilobed, with a small spur between the lobes. The plant bears conspicuous yellow flowers in December, and from April onwards the pods are fit to be harvested. At first they are soft and reddish-brown, then light green and, when ripe, brown and woody. They contain up to six flattened seeds about the size of one's thumb nail, consisting of a hard shell and a soft nutty edible inner part. Although they are not pleasant to eat when raw, they are excellent after roasting, and analysis figures show that they are rich in protein and oil. The roasting should be carried out slowly, otherwise they may shatter with a rather disconcerting report, and to avoid this they are often roasted in sand, which probably gives a slower and more even heat. They may also be boiled to make a porridge or a drink. They will last right through the winter in the field without spoiling but become scarce towards the spring, probably through being covered by wind-blown sand and being eaten by animals. The vines die back during the winter but do not disintegrate as readily as those of the Cucurbitaceae, and are conspicuous until the new runners are produced from the perennial underground stem. The plant is made conspicuous too because of the craters it forms where the soil is stony - craters a yard or more across, edged with a ring of stones which appear to have been forced to the surface by the stem beneath. The details of this crater formation, however, are not known.

The sappy young underground stem or tuber makes a good vegetable after baking or boiling. Those dug up by



the Bushmen were about two pounds in weight and would not have been more than a few seasons old, for it is known from specimens grown from seed in Pretoria that it takes about ten years for the tuber to reach thirty pounds. Burchell (1824 : 589) says that the tuber is astringent, but on tasting the thirty-pound tuber mentioned I did not find it so. It was, however, rather tough and leathery.

Bauhinia esculenta is curiously patchy in its distribution. Although it is plentiful in some places near Vryburg, it was not seen along the route of the expedition until a point 400 miles north of Vryburg, that is 127 miles before Ghanzi was reached, and I have no record of it after leaving the Ghanzi area until the expedition crossed the border into South West Africa near /gam, after which it was again quite plentiful. <sup>It</sup> ~~The plant~~ occurs in communities sometimes miles across, with the plants in these communities scattered twenty to thirty yards apart. On the expedition it was seen growing only on deep sand or where there were outcrops of limestone, and near Pretoria it has so far been seen only on the dolomite, <sup>but it</sup> ~~It~~ has been successfully cultivated in Pretoria on neutral shaly soils.

It has been recorded from Bechuanaland, South West Africa and the western parts of the Transvaal.

!kun Bushman    thsī (the seed)  
                         n//ŋ (the tuber).





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*Bauhinia  
exultans*

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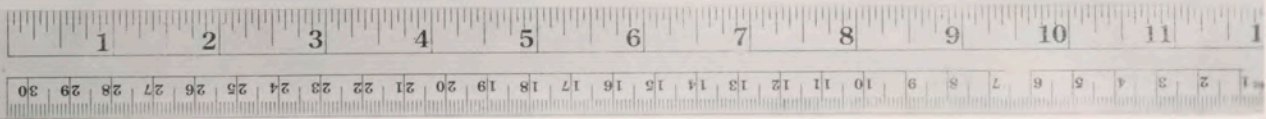
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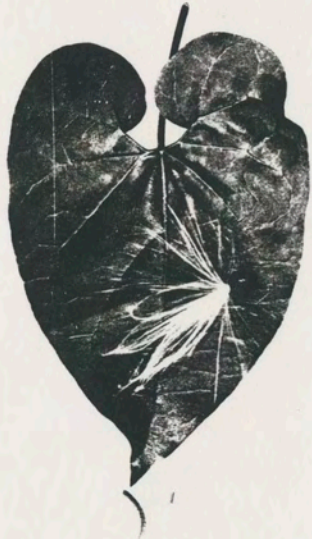
*Bambusa esculenta*

Jqfa-Brovina  
Jqfa-Brovina

Story 6007.

A38:81. 6007

8/3/57.



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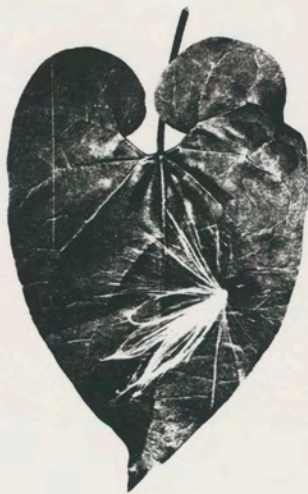


52.53



52-53

M/Wass Erbsen



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30



52:53

Pentarrhinum insipidum E. Mey. (5171, 5191).

A leafy deciduous climber up to about ten feet high, and a vigorous grower which may completely cover the host tree. It has freely branching lax stems which are quite tough in spite of being only a matter of an eighth of an inch in thickness. They are covered with a fine white down which is just perceptible to the naked eye, and when broken they exude a little milky juice, so little that it is easily overlooked. At intervals of about five inches arise pairs of leaves, deeply cordate at the base, and with long petioles. In the younger stages they are minutely hairy but they become glabrous or nearly so as they grow older. The flowers arise in a group on a three-inch slender peduncle from between the leaves. They are brownish in colour with a yellow or white central portion, small and faintly scented. The fruits are occasionally produced in pairs but are more usually solitary. They are beaked, about three inches long and half as wide, covered with blunt prickles, longitudinally wrinkled and dull green in colour. At maturity they are hard and woody and packed with the fine silky hairs that form the pappus of the seeds, but when green they are softer and may be eaten raw or cooked as a vegetable. Their rather copious white latex is quite harmless. They have a crisp texture when raw and a pleasant flavour, nutty and faintly peppery. When boiled they are reminiscent of asparagus. When the seeds inside have turned brown the fruit will be found too hard to make good eating. The leaves, too may be eaten raw as a salad, and are used that way by some Transvaal Natives, but the Bushman method of preparation is to pound them to a pulp in a wooden mortar.

The plant was frequent round Nama Pan and is widespread over southern Africa



S.W. Africa  
1957

July 6, 1957

A. Sillery, Esq., Curator  
c/o Taylor Institution  
Oxford University  
Oxford, England

Dear Mr. Sillery:

Thank you for your letter. There is nothing so satisfying as a good hard look at the realities; you have not only indicated them - you also gave us some most useful suggestions. I should like to continue to explore the possibilities a bit further. I wish it could be done talking to you in an Oxford garden on one of England's days in June.

I should like first to postulate that the smallest possible settlement, which you so ably described, had been established, and then to discuss what the initial concept of its program could be that would best fit with our present knowledge.

First I should like to list our ideas of Bushman character and abilities.

We think they are bright, adaptable and responsive. When they do not know their way around they yield very easily to any kind of pressure. Their culture has taught them to avoid fighting at almost any cost. To survive in their environment they have had to be realistic. When they start an activity they do so conscious of all the details that have to do with its success or failure and only take calculated risks. When they do not understand a situation and do not know in detail either how to cope with it or to escape from it, their cultural tendency to avoid fighting will lead them to accept disaster rather than struggle. A Bushman's defenseless attitude in court is notorious. Bushmen without tribal organization have a problem of transition different from that of the blacks. They have a strong moral code but have had no education in our concepts of civil law and our methods of enforcement.

These comments about Bushmen refer specifically to the thousand or so !Kung that we know on the border of South West Africa and Bechuanaland between the 19th and 21st parallels and with whom we have spent a total of more than two years since 1950. We have been with other groups in other parts of the Kalahari for a few weeks and our general impression of them is the same - but we have not had a chance to test them to the



extent that we have tested the !Kung.

Specifically we think Bushmen could readily be trained as farm hands, cooks, waiters, or for light semi-skilled factory work. Many seem to have mechanical aptitude and ingenuity, and we think could be good mechanics. While we have no idea of their capacity for higher education, we would not deny them the possibility.

Where Bushmen have been taken to farms with no training and with only a most inadequate way of communicating (and that usually through a black), their experience is poor, and we have seen specific instances where, though both the Bushmen and the farmer were pleased at first, the Bushmen either deteriorated rapidly or ran away back to the bush.

Presumably some European language should be taught, and, though the farms on the western edge of the Kalahari are largely German or Afrikaans speaking, my guess is that English would be the most useful language, especially if one were willing to contemplate the Rhodesias as part of the possible market for Bushman service.

I could visualize a first year or so program as being experimental. We know a Bechuana lad in his early twenties who speaks excellent English and perfect Bushman (he was brought up with them). He also speaks Herero and was trained as a nurse in the English hospital at Maun. He was with us as interpreter and general factotum for over a year, and is liked by the Bushmen and respects them. He could almost do everything himself but I think it would be a strain on him to have to handle Batwana pressures unless he were under the authority of an English teacher.

I would think that the major expense involved at first would be for water - the simplest of living structures should suffice. Also only a small area should be needed at the start. But, if the project succeeds, a grant of land should probably be available that would permit expansion to an operation of appropriate dimension.

The first area I should be inclined to consider would be in the corner of the Crown land just south of the Batwana Reserve and just east of the South West Africa line and adjoining both, but the decision as to the proper area should, of course, be carefully studied.

If there were enough interest to provide a grant of land and possibly a water supply, I think it should be fairly easy



A. Sillery, Esq.

3

July 6, 1957

to assure a commitment for operating expenses that would carry through a reasonable experimental period of say two years.

I wonder if you would care to comment on all this and "blue pencil" it freely wherever you wish. If it should be advisable to carry the idea further, it would probably be useful to have a statement of a proposal that others could consider.

Sincerely yours,

L. K. Marshall



July 6, 1957

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July 5, 1967

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A. Sillery, Esq.

-3-

July 6, 1957

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S.W. Africa  
1957

July 6, 1957

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-3-

July 6, 1957

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Sincerely yours,

L.K. Marshall



July 8, 1957

A. Sillery, Esq. Curator  
c/o Taylor Institution  
Oxford University  
Oxford, England

Dear Mr. Sillery:

I have just been visiting Mr. L. K. Marshall at his country seat. He told me of his conversation with you and your letter. The enclosed is his answer. I have signed it in place of him because we could produce only a long hand draft in the country which I brought back to town to have typed up.

I had the pleasure of spending six weeks with the Marshalls on the velt in 1952. That was the time when they spent fourteen months in camp with the Bushmen. The wild Bushmen give one a surprising impression of intelligence and ability.

Very sincerely,

J. O. Brew, Director

JOB:ef  
Enclosure



July 11, 1957

Publications (P.T.Y.) Ltd.  
Continental Buildings  
P.O. Box 117  
Kaiser Street  
Windhoek, South West Africa

Gentlemen:

The 1957 issue of the South West Arrica Annual has just come to my attention. On each of the following pages: 53, 55, 57, 59, and 61, appear photographs of Bushmen in connection with an article by William and Ilene Norden entitled "South West Africa Revisited". Each of these pictures were reproduced from photographs belonging either to the Peabody Museum or to me. They were reproduced without our permission and in direct violation with an agreement made last year when we sent you photographs of Bushmen for use in your 1956 edition of the Annual. In that agreement it was stated that permission was given to you to select as many photographs as you wish to use in that one issue only, and that all rights in all pictures sent to you remained with us, except for that one non-exclusive permission to reproduce some of the pictures in that edition only.

The article closes with the statement at the bottom of page 63, "All photos in this article by Col. W. Norden". This statement is obviously untrue and misleading.

May I ask how you propose to retract this statement and make ammends for the unauthorized use of the pictures.

Sincerely,

L.K. Marshall  
Peabody Museum

LKM:hb



AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

WILLIAM S. GODFREY, JR.

*Executive Secretary*  
FENNER MUSEUM  
RECEIVED

JUL 25 1957

LOGAN MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY  
Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin

July 22, 1957

ANS. \_\_\_\_\_

Dr. J. O. Brew, Director  
Peabody Museum  
Harvard University  
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Dear Jo:

I am sorry for the delay in answering your letter of July 9th. I have just returned from New Jersey after delivering the family to my mother-in-law, to get away from the heat of the middle-west.

It would certainly seem to me that your West African Expedition is eligible for a grant under the AAA-SKF Agreement. We still have some money for the current year, and we will expect our usual sum for next year as well. At the moment though, the committee will not be meeting until December, which is a little late for your fall trip; however, if the grant is made at that time you certainly would be able to use it at a later date. The form of the application, as you know, is on the back of the Bulletin for February, 1957 and 1956, and I would appreciate having the application in five copies so that I can forward it around to the various committee members. It may be that we could get action on such a grant by mail, although our dear friend, Pete, is reluctant to do any of this business by mail.

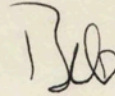
On the other hand, if you are merely interested in collecting poisons etc. for SKF, possibly under some direct arrangement, I suggest that you write to Dr. Robert A. Raffauf, pointing out that although you are an anthropologist that you would like to make some direct agreement with them. Raffauf is at the moment in Africa, but I presume there is somebody there to handle his mail in his absence. His address is: Smith, Kline & French Laboratories Inc., Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania. You could, of course, write to Mouk at the same address, and he would turn it over to whoever is responsible for the Natural Products Program in the absence of Raffauf.



Susie and I are off to Germany and Austria with my mother on August 11th. Bud Whiteford and I have just returned from Mexico where we have been surveying towns for an elaborate field season next February. I will give you more details on this latter when I see you.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'W. S. Godfrey, Jr.', written in dark ink.

William S. Godfrey, Jr.

WSG:L1



PEABODY MUSEUM  
RECEIVED

AUG 8 1957

ANS.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM  
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY  
ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY  
NATIONAL AIR MUSEUM  
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Washington 25, D.C.  
U.S.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART  
NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FINE ARTS  
FREER GALLERY OF ART  
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE  
CANAL ZONE BIOLOGICAL AREA

August 5, 1957

Dr. J. O. Brew  
Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology  
Harvard University  
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Dear JO:

As I am certain you know, Mr. Laurence K. Marshall is taking another expedition to the Kalahari, and we are again trying to secure two Army trucks for this Expedition. In this connection Mr. Marshall talked with Mrs. Campbell and Mr. Shephard on the phone Friday, August 2, 1957, and Mr. Marshall indicated he would have \$2000 sent to the Smithsonian to defray the cost of conversion kits and other accessories as well as mechanical help needed to properly equip the trucks, and other expenses incurred by the Smithsonian Institution in endeavoring to obtain these vehicles. Mr. Marshall asked that we write to you and tell you that he approves your sending us a check in the amount of \$2000.

I haven't seen you for sometime and am wondering when you will be coming by this way.

Sincerely yours,

*John*  
J. E. Graf  
Assistant Secretary

*JB* I hope we can get them both over to Africa whole this time, as ever  
Sincerely  
*JB*

Dear John

I have instructed the Bursar to send *JB*  
~~a~~ a check for <sup>payable</sup> 2000 to the Smithsonian Institution in connection with your efforts to secure two Army trucks for the Kalahari Expedition. It is my understanding that this sum is



Robert Story  
Box 994  
Pretoria, South Africa

Hello Bob:

In Baines "Explorations in South West Africa" in my edition Longman etc. 1864 on page 252, reference is made to an antidote for the poison of the Bushman beetle grub (the Ngwa or Káa)

The Káa huetlwe is a small soft stemmed plant, with leaves 2 1/2" long by a quarter broad. It has a small yellow flower with five petals, a number of stamens, and the calyx divided into two sepals; its root is something between a bulb and a tuber, rough and brown outside; and when cut is seen marked with concentric rings of lights, reddish brown and purple.

The root is chewed and rubbed on the scarified wound, grease being applied afterward.

Have you any knowledge of or way of identifying this plant from this description and how I could go about recognizing it otherwise than by this description. I thought I would try to find out about it when we go back this year in November till May. We will go through the Kobis area.

How is your report on the Bushman foods progressing. Did I ask if you would like Harvard or the Smithsonian to publish it. I don't know whether or not they can, but if you are interested I'll try it entirely on my own initiative.

Best regards from us all. Elizabeth is expecting a baby any minute!

Reading Bains further I find on page 255 "Koobie says there are three kinds of Káa huetlwe; one, which I have sketched, with small five petalled yellow flowers and long leaves, the hind rib appearing in relief on the lower side and in depression on the upper; another with a broader leaf, tasting nearly like sorrel, and a larger flower; and the third with the leaf of a wrinkled or wavy form." I'm sure this will help!

Page 254 - long description of beetles, grub, and cocoon.

Page 261 - Lemur eats poison grub - no harm.

Page 255 - Bushman gave Chapman remedy for bite of tsetse; it seemed to be a parasitic plant growing either in hollow of tree or between bark and wood. Chapman thought it acted by restoring to blood the iron of which perhaps the bite of the tsetse deprived it ???

Koobie was a Bushman, after whose father the waterhole in Kobis was named.

L.K. Marshall



Division of Botany  
Department of Agriculture  
P.O. Box 994  
Pretoria  
8 Aug 57

Poisons

Dear Mr. Marshall,

Your letter came this afternoon, thank you. I looked up the reference you gave, hoping that there might be a reproduction of the sketch that is mentioned, but no. I rang Louis Knobel, who is related to the man with the same name at Molepolole and a fluent Sechuana speaker, but again drew a blank - he could not place any plant with that name. So then I just had to sit down and think - and I got it. The genus is Talinum, and full marks to the description of nearly a hundred years ago, the taste, the three kinds, the lot. I am pretty sure however that only the one polymorphic species is involved, because there is every intergradation between the narrow-leaved form described and the broad-leaved form shown in the photograph I am sending you. In habit too they range from erect to prostrate, with all the straggly inbetweens you could wish for. A happy hunting ground for the arm-chair splitter, and he and his pals have described any number of species which I strongly suspect would not stand up to a critical examination. My specimen matches Talinum arnotii best (it was compared with authenticated material at Kew), and I am calling it that for what it is worth. The description and figure, which you will find in Curtis's \*Botanical Magazine indicate an erect plant, but as I have said, I don't think habit means a thing. I should not like to be the subject of any experiments you intend doing on its efficacy as an antidote for arrow poison, and if you intend using a guinea-pig, use the least expensive one you have. I am sending you the relevant page from my Bushman food paper, which, incidentally, is finished except for the typing of the fair copy. It could go to the publisher as it is, but I'd like to make a few typewritten copies so that you can see it first. I have, at a guess, forty or more photographs, or will have them in the spring when the few odds and ends come out that I have been waiting for. I rather doubt, though, whether they can be published without pushing the cost too high. Perhaps I can reduce them. If not, I'll have to throw them out. I won't unless I have to, because I know from my own experience that one picture is worth a hundred words - or is it a thousand? I forget. I think our people will be prepared to publish the paper and I take it that this arrangement (with full acknowledgements to the sponsors) would suit you. Your tentative offer will certainly help to grease the wheels. The tsetse cure, I'm afraid, has me beat, but I shouldn't say it would be possible to get a line on that plant from the description. My congratulations to you both on your pending promotion to grandparents, and to Elizabeth. Please keep them on the ice till the proper moment. I must see whether this Talinum is among the specimens I sent over to you. If not, I'll fix it, because it is growing very well here.

Kindest regards.

Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) Robert Storry



3 Carbons.

S.W. Africa  
1957

Dear Paryll,

The sixth Bushman Expedition is now officially scheduled. It will go into the field in November and, like our fourth one, will be a joint expedition with the Smithsonian Institution. The basic transport will consist of two heavy duty six-by-six trucks obtained via the Smithsonian from the army, supported by a power-wagon and a jeep.

The specific purposes of this expedition are two a) to revisit the Nyae Nyae area and fill in gaps in information and film which our studies and editing during the last twelve months have revealed and b) to investigate further the feasibility of Mr. Marshall's idea of a possible Bushman <sup>elementary</sup> school development in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. I enclose a copy of a recent letter from Marshall to Sillery at Oxford indicating the present stage of his thinking.

As you know, we have close and excellent relations with the Bushman Commission and the Administration in Windhoek. Our knowledge and connexions on the B.P. side are relatively weak. Obviously, if any experiment is to be made, as I sincerely hope it may be, in Bushman acculturation, it should be in B.P. rather than South West Africa.

Could you conceivably help us out to the extent of extracting a letter from someone of reasonable importance in the Earl of Home's Commonwealth Relations show that would label us as respectable and deserving of assistance.



(Change date on page 1 to Aug 8)

Dr. Daryll Forde

2

Aug 8, 1957

As an example of the problems, one of our major difficulties in B.P. will be an adequate interpreter. One of the very few persons (possibly the only one) speaking good English and all of the Bushman languages with which we are working, a man named Ledimo, is now employed by the veterinary officer at Francistown, B.P. Of course, however desirable it would be for us, we can not hope that an official in London would wish to indicate the release of this particular employee to our Expedition for a few months. The possession of a good letter from London, however, recommending assistance in general terms should help in our efforts to arrange this locally.

As well as being the only person we know of who can really handle all the languages, Ledimo knows what we are about. He has been with us for three Expeditions, beginning in 1952. In addition, he worked for 3 or 4 months under Professor Mainguard at the University of The Witwatersrand assisting in the translation of interviews and songs we had recorded in the veld on magnetic tape. At that time he was on contract to one of the mines on the Rand and our relationship with officials of WINELA made it possible to arrange for him to be released to us for that period. We would like to make a similar arrangement with the B.P. government this year.

Our work with the Bushman films is progressing. What we hope will be the final print of the Hunters is being made now. Two other full length pictures are well under weigh. Our present plans call for six full length pictures and 20 to 25 shorts. The long films will carry the major cultural themes and the shorts (15 min. to 1 hr.) will fill in the technical details. ~~This is indeed a major achievement.~~ The total film on the Bushmen worked with primarily, one band of 130 !Kung, is over 200,000 feet, really almost "a culture on film".

*Considering that all of this began merely as a trip into the veld in 1950, I think we must*

With my love to you and Evelyn.

*all agree that the Marshalls have achieved a major contribution.*

As ever,

J. O. Brew, Director

JOB:ef  
Enclosure



August 14, 1957

Mr. John E. Graf  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear John:

I have instructed the Bursar to send a check for \$2000 payable to the Smithsonian Institution in connection with your efforts to secure two Army trucks for the Kalahari Expedition. It is my understanding that this sum is to defray the cost of conversion kits and other accessories as well as mechanical help needed to properly equip the trucks and other expenses incurred by the Smithsonian Institution in endeavoring to obtain these vehicles.

I hope we can get them both over to Africa whole this time.

As ever.

Sincerely,

J. C. Brew, Director

JOB:ef



DRAFT

*Santa Clara  
1957*

Mr. Sam Cohen  
c/o S. Cohen Ltd.  
Windhoek, S. W. A.

Dear Sam:

I have just returned from a short visit to London. While there I had occasion to visit the International African Institute to collect information about some of the tribes in Southern Africa.

I have visited the Institute several times in the past for the same purpose and have always found them a veritable mine of information about the native tribes. Their approach is entirely scientific. They have no "axe to grind" and nothing to prove politically, but they do collect and keep in an orderly scientific way a great store of up to date factual material about the natives. I obtained from them a bibliography of writings about Bushman that I believe is the most complete in the world. I know that scholars from all over use ~~KNINGSXTMEX~~ their services extensively. They publish a monthly technical magazine call "Africa", which has world wide circulation among people interested in Anthropology and the social sciences.

*They started their activities in 1926, and their*  
~~Their~~ finances has been adequate for their work to date, ~~but they have been going since 1926~~ but rising costs are catching *their budget is about \$5000 per annum* up on them and their income is practically fixed. They are trying to raise some more money and are having some success, but it takes time. Some of the foundation they relied on are dying up. I guess "austerity" is taking a little stroll through England these days.

I looked over their figures. I don't remember them exactly *seemed most meagre in view of the work they produce* but they were almost microscopic. The Director is Prof. Daryll Forde, a dynamic competent Prof. of Anatomy at the Univ. of London. Their Secretary is a wonderful middle aged woman who is one of the devoted



type of English woman. Practically their only expense is for publications of the magazine, for keeping up their files, and for rent for very modest quarters. They don't want to increase the price of the magazine because their subscribers are mostly Professors who are being pinched financially also.

They would like to get about £600 per year for three years. I told them I would do a bit and also would ask three or four friends in Africa if they would go along for three years at £50 per year.

During the three year period they will be trying to get their finances arranged elsewhere. *addition finances*

If you are interested to contribute would you please communicate directly with Prof. D. Forde, Director of International African Institute in London <sup>(address)</sup> who will I am sure be glad to answer any questions. I told him about you and if you are ever in London I know you would both enjoy meeting each other.

I expect we will be doing another short Kalahari tour starting in November. The work we have been doing has had quite a bit of success which I would like to tell you about if I should be lucky enough to catch you at home.

*Please give my best regard to your brother*

*Jackie*

*Yours sincerely*



C O P Y

P. O. Box 215  
Windhoek

S.W.A.  
Jan 1957

6th September, 1957

My dear Lawrence,

On my return to office from Europe, I found your most interesting letter dated July 31st.

I have today written as suggested by you to Prof. Daryll Forde. Seeing that you think these people are doing such a wonderful job, I have decided to let them have £50.--. a year as suggested by you.

From a cable I saw yesterday, I am looking forward to greeting you in our country. As always, everybody in my organization as well as myself, are only too happy to be of assistance to you.

Hope you and your good lady are well. Kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

c/ L. Cohen

Lawrence K. Marshall esq.  
Peabody Museum of Arch. and Eth.  
Harvard University  
Cambridge 38, Mass.



Peabody Museum  
Harvard University  
Cambridge 38, Mass.

September 19, 1957

Professor L. F. Maingard  
University of the Witwatersrand  
Milner Park  
Johannesburg  
Union of South Africa

Dear Professor Maingard:

The reprints have arrived, and your letter. We are very glad, indeed, to have them. It looks to me like a thorough job and I am particularly glad personally to have the texts that you have included in the paper.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are in their summer place in New Hampshire at the moment, but I expect to see them next week.

Since I gather that the errata sheet will be along soon, I shall not distribute your reprints until that comes. Then we will send them to those scholars in the U.S. who will be most interested in your work.

With my best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Brew, Director

JOB:cag



COPY

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg  
Johannesburg

Dear Dr. Brew,

I have at long last received my reprints of the 1st instalment of the Kalahari Bushman linguistics. The printers let me down badly over the date promised. The hundred (100) reprints were dispatched to you, in the middle of last month (August) in 3 parcels by insured book post, as it is their practice here. If they have not reached you yet, they ought soon to be in your hands. I delayed writing to you, as I expected to have a list of errata and corrects (small one) ready for dispatch, but it has not yet come. As soon as I get the text, it will be sent to you. The hundred copies sent to you, as well as the 2nd instalment are forwarded to you free of charge, as the University is paying for all the publication expenses. That is the least we can do for you, after all your kindness to me.

The second instalment (the !Kǃ: study) will be in the hands of the publishers (African Studies) next week. I have their promise that it will appear in the December issue of the journal. Although smaller in volume, it contains matter of even greater interest than the 1st instalment.

I shall be sending copies of my reprints to the Marshalls. Please give them my kind regards, when you see them. I liked Mrs. Marshall's paper on the !Kung relationship system. It is a sound piece of work.

With kindest regards to yourself,

Yours very sincerely,

L. F. Maingard



Copy with carbon



UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG

Telephone 44-3781 · Telegrams 'University' · Milner Park

FL. MUSEUM

RECEIVED

JOHANNESBURG

In reply please quote

SEP 19 1957

11/9/57.

Dear Dr. Brew,

I have at long last received my reprints of the 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of the <sup>KALAHARI</sup> Kalichea Bushman linguistics. The printers let me down badly over the date promised. The hundred (100) reprints were dispatched to you, in the middle of last month (August) in 3 parcels by insured book post, as it is their practice here. If they have not reached you yet, they ought soon to be in your hands. I delayed writing to you, as I expected to have a list of errata and corrections, (a <sup>small</sup> ~~lot~~ one) ready for despatch, but it has not yet come. As soon as I get the list, it will be sent to you. The hundred copies sent to you, as well as the 2<sup>nd</sup> instalment are forwarded to you free of charge, as the University is paying for all the publication expenses. That is the <sup>least</sup> best we can do for you, after all your kindness to me.



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I shall be sending copies of my reprints to the Marshalls. Please give them my kind regards, when you see them - I liked very much Marshall's paper on the (!khā) relationship system. It is a sound piece of work.

With kindest regards to yourself

Yours very sincerely

L. F. Maingard

---

L. F. Maingard



293320

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From Brew -----

To Peabody Mus -----

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655 mad Ave NYC





The sender *is not* required to pay a registration fee providing for full indemnity coverage (up to the limit of \$1,000). However, if the actual value of the matter mailed exceeds \$25, the sender must pay a fee of at least 55 cents. Some matter having no intrinsic value, so far as the registry service is concerned, may involve considerable cost to duplicate if lost or destroyed. The sender is privileged to pay a fee for insurance against costs of duplication if desired.

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Consult postmaster as to fee chargeable on registered parcel post packages addressed to foreign countries.



October 2, 1957

The Counsel General  
Union of South Africa  
655 Madison Avenue  
New York 21, New York

Gentlemen:

Visas to visit the Union of South Africa beginning in November, 1957, are requested for the following persons who are to study Bushmen in the Kalahari Desert:

Robert G. Gardner  
John K. Marshall  
Robert C. Gesteland

These are the members of the Peabody-Harvard-Smithsonian Kalahari Expedition, lead by Mr. Laurence K. Marshall to whom you issued a visa for this purpose on September 23, 1957.

We are enclosing the passports for these people, which may be of help to you. Please return them to the Peabody Museum as soon as convenient.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Very sincerely yours,

J. O. Brew, Director

Enclosures



RECEIVED

OCT 15 1957

AND

PEABODY MUSEUM  
OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

*Copy for  
Peabody Museum  
file*

*S.W.A.  
L.R.M.  
1957*

October 14, 1957

Mr. Henry J. Cadbury  
American Friends Service Committee  
20 South 12th Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Cadbury:

As you suggested, I had a talk with Mr. Perry and Mr. Lyon. I have given them both a copy of the S. W. A. Annual which I sent to you which contains a brief resumé type of article that we wrote about the !Kung Bushmen.

To approach the subject in a slightly different way I am listing below our ideas of Bushman character and abilities.

We think they are bright, adaptable and responsive. When they do not know their way around they yield very easily to any kind of pressure. Their culture has taught them to avoid fighting at almost any cost. To survive in their environment they have had to be realistic. When they start an activity, such as, for instance, a move to a new food gathering area, they do so conscious of all the details that have to do with its success or failure and only take calculated risks. When they do not understand a situation and do not know in detail either how to cope with it or to escape from it, their cultural tendency to avoid fighting will lead them to accept disaster rather than struggle. A Bushman's defenseless attitude in court is notorious. Bushmen without tribal organization have a problem of transition different from that of the blacks. Bushmen have a strong moral code but have had no education in our concepts of administered civil law and in our methods of enforcement.

These comments about Bushmen refer specifically to the thousand or so !Kung that we know on the border of South West Africa and Bechuanaland between the 19th and 21st parallels and with whom we have spent a total of more than two years since 1950. We have been with other groups in other parts of the Kalahari for a few weeks at a time and our general impression of them is the same - but we have not had a chance to test them to the extent that we have tested the !Kung.

Specifically we think Bushmen could readily be trained as farm hands, cooks, waiters, or for light semi-skilled factory work. Many seem to have mechanical aptitude and ingenuity, and we think could be good mechanics. While we have no idea of their capacity for higher education, we would not deny them the possibility.



Where Bushmen have been taken to farms with no training and with only a most inadequate way of communicating (and that usually through a black), their experience is poor, and we have seen specific instances where, though both the Bushmen and the farmer were pleased at first, the Bushmen either deteriorated rapidly or ran away back to the bush.

We would like to give a tentative suggestion as to a possible way of helping Bushmen in their inevitable need of adaptation to our culture. This suggestion is given only as a start to thinking out the problem; the plan to be adopted being, of course, subject to approval of the British authorities and to be developed by the organization which undertakes the task.

Presumably some European language should be taught, and, though the farms on the western edge of the Kalahari are largely German or Afrikaans speaking, my guess is that English would be the most useful language, especially if one were willing to contemplate the Rhodesias as part of the possible market for Bushman service.

I would visualize the program for the first year or so as being experimental. We know a Bechuana lad in his early twenties who speaks excellent English and perfect Bushman (he was brought up with them). He also speaks Herero and was trained as a nurse in the English hospital at Maun. He was with us as interpreter and general factotum for over a year, and is liked by the Bushmen and respects them. He could almost do everything himself but I think it would be a strain on him to have to handle pressures from the Bechuana tribes unless he were under the authority of an established organization.

I would think that someone should be available to act as a placement officer to find suitable jobs and to follow them up for a time. Bushmen will need both guidance and someone to take their part until they have learned our ways. This should probably be a white man.

We do not think of this operation as being a reserve where Bushmen are forced to go but rather a kind of school where they can go to get enough training to give them a start in our culture.

I would think that the major expense involved at first would be for water - the simplest of living structures should suffice. Also only a small area should be needed at the start. But, if the project succeeds, a grant of land should probably be available that would permit expansion to an operation of appropriate dimension.

The first area I should be inclined to consider would be



Mr. Henry J. Cadbury

3

October 14, 1957

in the corner of the Crown land just south of the Tawana Reserve and just east of the South West Africa line and adjoining both, but the decision as to the proper area should, of course, be carefully studied.

If there were enough interest on the part of the Government to provide a grant of land and possibly a water supply, I think it should be fairly easy to assure a commitment for operating expenses that would carry through a reasonable experimental period of say two or three years.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Laurence K. Marshall

Copy to Mr. Perry  
Mr. Lyon



*Please Read + Return to J.O.B.  
F.S.C.  
John Marshall*

NATURAL HISTORY MAGAZINE

*Published by The American Museum of Natural History*

*Central Park West at 79th Street, New York 24, N. Y.*

VIA AIR MAIL  
29 October 1957

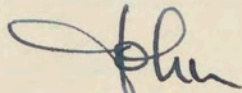
Dear JO,

A quick note to tell you that your boy, John Marshall, has covered himself with glory on the Bushman article. I don't know when I've encountered so well-written and cohesive a script - or a nicer piece of ethnological exposition.

I can only say that Marshall will probably have a hell of a life in the profession, with all those illiterate colleagues carping that he writes too well!

It will be a great pleasure to have this article (or series, in view of the mss length) in NATURAL HISTORY: it will do a very great deal for this journal's reputation.

Sincerely,



John P.

(John Purcell)



*Reverse back + return to J. O. G.*  
*F. K.*  
*3/20/1918*

—

—

TIME

—

—



November 19, 1957

Mrs. Laurence K. Marshall  
4 Bryant Street  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Lorna:

I enclose various correspondence between Laurence and myself and Smith, Kline, and French. In my interviews in Philadelphia, I followed the line we all more or less agreed to when you, John, and I talked it over before John left. This seemed to fit in very well with the ideas down there; namely, that we collect some stuff for them to analyze and if it should turn out to contain substances interesting to them, the question of more detailed collections could then come up.

This morning I received a cablegram from Laurence as follows:

Can arrange doctors story and Koch accompany expedition for month studying plant poisons and poison beetle and importantly parasites Stop Drug company for few thousand might get many specimens. Regards.

This means that he and John got together and thought up a good way for Smith, Kline, and French to get first class specimens of all sorts of things. I immediately phoned Mr. Boyer and found that this is much further than they are prepared to go without some indication that there would be something in it.

I tried to come over and present all of this to you personally, which would have been much more satisfactory, but Mary tells me you won't be home until 6:30 and I have to go home and cook the boys' suppers because Evelyn has gone to the wars at the School Committee. I leave for New York tomorrow and will see you next week.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Brew, Director

Enclosures



November 19, 1957

Mr. Francis Boyer  
Smith, Kline and French  
1530 Spring Garden Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Boyer:

It was nice to talk with you today. I cabled Lawrence Marshall and have written an Air Mail letter to him pointing out that we feel that it is best to approach this problem of Kalahari poisons and medicines in two stages. Simply, this means that your laboratories will analyze whatever specimens we are able to provide you with from the expedition now going into the field, postponing serious professional collection until you have a reasonable indication that there is something in the area which you might want.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Brew, Director

cc: Dr. Ulliyott



November 19, 1957

Mr. Lawrence K. Marshall  
Grossherzog Hotel  
Windhoek, South West Africa

Dear Lawrence:

Thank you for your cable. Upon receipt of it, I immediately called Francis Boyer, President of Smith, Kline, and French. I had better go back a bit to fill you in on the background.

A couple of weeks ago, when I was planning a trip to Washington, I got the idea of stopping over in Philadelphia and showing THE HUNTERS to Boyer. I also took fifteen minutes or so of miscellaneous poison shots which the boys made up for me.

This all worked very well. I established good connections with their chief laboratory men and the film was enthusiastically received by a large crowd of the upper echelons of the staff who saw it.

The interest expressed with regard to their own work was not exactly what I expected. From the action of the beetle poison, they deduced properly that it is a haemolytic agent and as such is not what they are interested in, though they would like to have some of the beetles for analysis. They were more interested in the vegetable poisons, particularly the one which, in one of the interviews, is said to cause constriction of the throat. This is the pod !GAOWA. Before leaving here, John and I had a talk in which he quite properly pointed out that he was not prepared to do extensive botanical collecting, and this is just the way my interview in Philadelphia came out.

Smith, Kline, and French does not wish to get involved in any extensive collecting in that area unless there is some indication that there may be something there that will be useful.

What they would like is for John to bring them, or send out, some samples of the various poisons, particularly the vegetable ones; in other words, the poison pod, the poison root, and the grubs. I took copies of the interview notes down with me and they seemed to be satisfied from the descriptions there that dried specimens would be all right for their preliminary analysis. There is no particular need to worry about how the material is collected, therefore, just so it is not smashed up. I imagine the question of shipping would have to be considered with some care.



The interest in the movie was very strong and I think we have a good chance of getting some respectable help through Boyer. I agree with John, however, that it would be a mistake to key this in with pharmaceutical results. Let's let that one proceed with a normal growth. If John can pick up a bunch of grubs and anywhere from a quarter of a pound to two pounds (the latter being preferable) of the roots and pods, and any other vegetable material used for poison or medicine, the Smith, Kline, and French laboratories would like very much to analyze them. Then, if any leads come out of this, we can talk about serious collecting.

On that trip I also showed the film to my friend, Frank E. Masland, Jr., head of the Masland carpet works at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Present also were people from Dickenson College and the Army war college there. They were, as you can imagine, very much impressed. Masland is having dinner on Saturday night (along with Fred Smith and me) with the President of Prudential. This may result in something.

The climate is stepping up all the time. We have now what I am prepared to feel is a reasonable assurance that at their March meeting, the National Science Foundation will assist us with something in the nature of \$30,000. I am told that at the last meeting of the "panel" (which includes all types of social scientists) that every one of them had heard about THE HUNTERS and had heard that it was superb. There was no doubt at their meeting (this is, of course, unofficial and we cannot know this) that they now wish to support our project. The only hitch this fall is that they were still preoccupied with the problem of justifying it in terms of their mandate for "basic research only." Bob and I have rewritten the project again along the lines they have indicated and I think that this is probably it as far as they are concerned. Apparently they believe in "third time never fails." Let us hope so. Other things are looking up. Bob and I leave on the Owl Wednesday night for three days in New York. I have an appointment with Laurance Rockefeller and Bob is showing THE HUNTERS to certain people he has got at in the Ford Foundation through his family connections. He is also going to the James Foundation. We are going to have lunch with Paul Fejos of the Wenner-Gren Foundation, who is going to give the main paper for the session on the moving picture section of the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Chicago at Christmas time. I am also going to see the remnants of the Behavioral Science Division at Ford to explore the possibility of the renewal of our \$15,000 grant before they fold up. On Saturday, since we were going to see Eliot Eliesofen in the morning about a wonderful collection of African sculpture he wants to give the Peabody Museum, we thought it wouldn't do us any harm to show THE HUNTERS to him. He is suppose to be one of the world's top



Mr. Lawrence K. Marshall

-2-

November 19, 1957

color photographers and has all sorts of good connections. The final act in this round I have already mentioned, the dinner with the President of Prudential Saturday night. We owe this to Fred Smith. It is his birthday party and he has siezed the occasion to show THE HUNTERS. I do not know who else will be there, but knowing Fred we can be sure that they will not be nonentities. The Prudential Prexy is a big game hunter, I am told.

I'll send you a report on this next week.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

J. O. Brew, Director



S.W. Afr

December 10, 1957

Mr. Geddes  
T. D. Downing Co.  
98 Broad Street  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Geddes:

Would you please take care of having 1 box  
shipped Air Mail to:

Harrison  
Cohens Limited  
Windhoek  
South West Africa  
for shipment to  
J. K. Marshall  
Peabody Harvard Smithsonian Kalahari  
Expedition  
c/o Vlok - S.W.A. N. L. A.  
Grootfontein, S. W. Africa

The contents of the box are enclosed. The dimensions  
are as follows:

Lenght      19 1/4"  
Width        17 13/16"  
Girth        61 5/8"

Sincerely yours,

Peabody Museum

Fidelity Union Skin  
Blaed



SWA  
John Marshall

19 December 1957

Mr. John Purcell, Editor  
Natural History Magazine  
American Museum of Natural History  
Central Park West at 79th Street  
New York 24, New York

Dear John:

It was nice seeing you last week. I shall  
present your letter to Mrs. Marshall as soon as possible  
and sent a copy to John in the field.

Sincerely,

J. O. Brew, Director



# NATURAL HISTORY MAGAZINE

*Published by The American Museum of Natural History*

*Central Park West at 79th Street, New York 24, N. Y.*

PEABODY MUSEUM  
RECEIVED

DEC 19 1957

Editorial Office

December 17, 1957

ANS: \_\_\_\_\_

Dr. J. O. Brew, Director  
Peabody Museum  
Harvard University  
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Dear Jo:

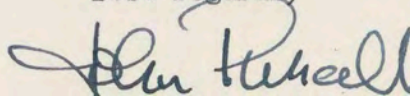
In confirmation of our recent conversation, we would very much like to get both your and the Marshalls' approval for a special publication plan regarding John Marshall's Bushmen article.

Because this is so long and so excellent a text piece, we should like to withhold publication until the time of our double summer issues (June-July and August-September). Both these issues will carry eight pages more editorial space than do our regular monthly issues and it would thus be possible to allocate twenty pages in each issue to the proposed two installments of the Marshall piece.

We could, of course, publish this sooner but to do so would limit the amount of space we could allocate to it (probably to no more than twelve pages for each part).

June may seem a long way away to you but we are, even now, closing our February issue and planning March. I hope both you and the Marshalls will find it not only possible but actually desirable to allow us this leeway for greater display.

Best regards,



John Purcell  
Editor

JP:rf



PEABODY MUSEUM  
OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY  
Harvard University  
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

19 December 1957

Mr. Laurence K. Marshall  
Hotel Grossherzog  
Windhoek  
South West Africa

*Information*

Dear Laurence:

Thank you for your cable to Bob which cleared up the photograph enlargement problem. I gather that this is all to be used for promotion of the Bushman Reserve. The messages were garbled and very unclear and we were not able to extract anything very useful in the way of additional material from Collins. Since the amount of money involved was crowding \$400 we thought we should get some idea of what it was all about. Sixty beautiful enlargements have now gone by Air to Collins in Windhoek. There are 3 copies each of 20 photographs. I am sure you will find them attractive.

Bob and I have been commuting between here and New York. We do not wish to be over optimistic but we are both greatly encouraged. Every one is enthusiastic about "THE HUNTERS." The National Science Foundation looks as though it might be coming through with \$30,000 in March. We are gradually sneaking up on the Carnegie Foundation. One of their underlings has seen part of the film and is favorably impressed. Various people have been telling the Boss, John Gardner, that he should see it. After New Year's we will make a concerted attack on both Carnegie and the Rockefeller Foundation. Please do not say anything about this, of course.

There are thousands of things to say, but this day is ending. Will write again soon.

Sincerely,

J. O. Brew, Director



December 24, 1957

Mr. Laurence Marshall  
c/o Vlok  
S.W.A.N.L.A.  
Grootfontein, S. W. Africa

Dear Laurence:

I enclose a copy of a letter from John Purcell about John's article in Natural History. I think this would be a wonderful thing to do. The summer numbers will be the big numbers of the year, and the articles will be much more impressive this way.

John will not have to write any more text. It merely means that Purcell will give us a really big photographic spread.

I talked with Lorna and she has indicated her approval.

Peabo Gardner has given us \$2000 for the Film Study Center to help on our traveling and "salesmanship."

The Maintenance Department men begin on our Room F in the basement, painting, building partitions, etc., the day after Christmas. All of the stuff that you saw in there has been taken up in the attic and the storage alcoves demolished.

I hope you continue to have the successful season which your early letters indicated.

With love from all,

Sincerely,

J. O. Brew, Director

Enclosure



SW Africa  
PROMOTION

PROPOSAL

by John Marshall.

Feb 1957

~~SECRET~~

There have been five expeditions into the Kalahari Desert of South West Africa to study the culture of a group of Bushmen called the !Kung. The results of these expeditions are:

- (1) A great amount of material in notes from interviews and observations.
- (2) 200,000 feet of film which constitutes a partial ethnography of the !Kung culture.
- (3) The Film Study Center.

It is believed by both the personnel of the Film Study Center and anthropologists at Harvard and elsewhere that film has an important part to play in the investigation of human behavior. It can be useful in the discovery of elements in human behavior and in the presentation to the world of knowledge gained about human beings.

The Film Study Center is a department of the Peabody Museum set up for the purpose of producing the films latent in the Bushman material and also for the investigation of the relationships between film and the disciplines involved with the study of human behavior. In the Bushman film material there is an ample supply of raw material with which to experiment. The films produced will speak for themselves both as tools for the increasing of knowledge among the students of human behavior and disseminators of that knowledge among other people. However, the formulation of a methodology for making and using such films is perhaps the most important aspect of the work at the Center. The basics of this methodology are:



(1) That a thorough anthropological investigation must precede or at least coincide with the film work.

(2) That the action is not directed. There is no written script.

(3) That in the filming of each sequence of action, the action should be covered from beginning to end.

(4) That the original film must be maintained as a record, and adequate precautions taken to prevent it from being damaged, so that any part of it can be used many times. We have often found that scenes can be used in films, other than the first film for which the scene was obviously adapted. These other uses may not be evident when the film is first used.

It is the intention that, using the experience gained, films of other simple cultures and eventually, more complex cultures should be made. Fieldwork is an essential part of the operation of the Center. The Center must both apply and increase its knowledge through filming other cultures in order to fully justify itself.



PEABODY MUSEUM  
RECEIVED

APR 2 1956

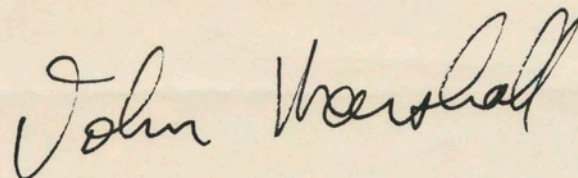
SWA  
1957

Memo:           ANS: \_\_\_\_\_

To J. O. Brew, Director, Peabody Museum

From: John Marshall, Film Study Center

We find it necessary to postpone the projected trip to South West Africa. L.K. Marshall will probably leave for South Africa sometime in June. John Marshall will leave for Windhoek in July or early August. Robert Gardener will join the expedition late in October or early November.



John Marshall.

20 Brew



J. O. Brew

October or early November.  
or early August. Robert Gardner will join the expedition late in  
sometime in June. John Marshalls will leave for Windhoek in July  
West Africa. L.K. Marshalls will probably leave for South Africa  
We find it necessary to postpone the projected trip to South

From: John Marshalls, Film Study Center

To: J. O. Brew, Director, Peabody Museum

Memo:

AMS

APR 3 1958

RECEIVED  
PEABODY MUSEUM

John Marshalls..

*John Marshalls*

2 m  
17/19



Memorandum

July 25, 1957

~~The following~~

To the Editor:

Enclosed is a picture series of ~~six~~ six pictures. They are numbered and their captions are clipped to them. Any of these pictures are capable of standing alone, though they fit well in series. Also there is a picture of the dance which is not part of the series.

The following is information that could be included in a caption or a heading depending on how the pictures were used.:

A series of pictures taken of the !Kung Bushmen in South West Africa during the course of the three Peabody Museum - Kalahari Expeditions. The pictures were provided by the Film Study Center of the Peapody Museum, Harvard University. The !Kung live in the Kalahari desert ~~xxxxxxx~~ along the border between South West Africa and Bechuanaland. The Center of their territory is at 19° 48' 30" S and 20° 34' 36" E.



~~THE~~DANCE

A !KUNG BUSHMAN DANCE

Dances are primarily religious in motivation. They are engaged in for the purposes of healing. During the dance, medicine men go into trance. In the state of trance, they believe they see God and they tell him to take the sickness from them. A medicine man has just gone into trance. He is being held by two men on the ~~right~~ left who will not leave him in his extremity.



July 25, 1957

MEMORANDUM

To the Editor:

Enclosed is a picture series of six pictures. They are numbered and their captions are clipped to them. Any of these pictures are capable of standing alone, though they fit well in series. Also there is a picture of the dance which is not part of the series.

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A series of pictures taken of the !Kung Bushmen in South West Africa during the course of the three Peabody Museum - Kalahari Expeditions. The pictures were provided by the Film Study Center of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University. The !Kung live in the Kalahari desert along the border between South West Africa and Bechuanaland. The Center of their territory is at 19 48'.30"S and 20 34'.36"E.



(1) A !KUNG BUSHMAN FAMILY

The people cannot live alone. Scattered, their numbers would soon diminish in the desert. They also would not choose to live alone, and would think it folly, for they depend on one another for much besides subsistence. They live in families, and families cluster into bands. Without husbandry or agriculture, the bands travel from place to place gathering and hunting around the year. Here zToma and his family sit near their fire in an autumn morning. Their house is the grass in the tree behind them where the sacks are hanging. Most of their belongings are with them or in the sacks. They own no more than they can carry. The owner of the other house is away hunting and his wife is off gathering roots. In a little while, zToma will move into the shade to work on his small poisoned arrows that lie beside him. His two sons will run across the werft to join some other boys who are whouting in the distance. His wife will remain for a while in the warm sun.



## A !KUNG BUSHMAN DANCE

Dances are primarily religious in motivation. They are engaged in for the purpose of healing. During the dance, medicine men go into trance. In the state of trance, they believe they see God and they tell him to take the sickness from them. A medicine man has just gone into trance. He is being held by two men on the left who will not leave him in his extremity.



(2) MAN ✓

✓Toma is the head of his family and the leader of his band.  
As head of his family he is a father, a husband and a hunter.  
As leader of his band, he can govern only by suggesting.



(3) WOMAN

4Toma's wife and their daughter. Gathering wild roots with their digging sticks, women provide for their families. Game is often scarce, but there is usually ample food. Women almost never have to listen to their children starve.



(4) YOUTH

The activities of youth are not proscribed.



(5) THE SEASONS

There are four seasons of the year; two are brief. Spring, in October, is quickly over, and November and December are trying months with summer heat and no rain. The rains begin in January and the land turns green with e  
ing in hollows. April and May are the rich, autumn ground nuts ripen. Winte  
of May. The weather is clear and the until  
only a few waterholes remain. The old at this waterhole  
fills his ostrich egg with a tortoise shell.



(6) FIRE AND NIGHT

There is an abundance of dry wood to burn at night. Before each skerm a fire is lit at sundown when the people return from the day. The fires are a comfort and protection every night of the year, and are necessary for warmth on a winter evening such as this.



## A IKUNG BUSHMAN FAMILY

① The people cannot live alone. Scattered, their numbers would soon diminish in the desert. They also would not choose to live alone, and would think it folly, for they depend on one another for much besides subsistence. They live in families, and families cluster into bands. ~~Without the people have~~ ~~without husbandry or agriculture, the bands~~ ~~move~~ from place to place ~~where wild food grows~~ gathering and hunting around the year. <sup>Here</sup> #Toma and his family sit near their fire in an autumn morning. Their house is the grass in the tree behind them where the sacks are hanging. Most of their belongings are with them or in the sacks. They own no more than they can carry. <sup>The owner of the other house is away hunting and his wife is at gathering roots.</sup> In a little while, #Toma will move into the shade to work on his ~~work~~ his small poisoned arrows that lie beside him. His ~~two~~ two sons will run across the werft to join some other boys who are shouting in the distance. His wife will remain for a while in the warm sun.

travel

### MAN

② #Toma is the head of his family and the leader of his band. As head of his family he is a father, a husband and a hunter. As leader of his band, he ~~can govern only by suggestions.~~ ~~can govern only by suggestions.~~ can govern only by suggestions.

### WOMAN

③ #Toma's wife and their daughter. Gathering wild roots with their digging sticks, women provide for their families. Game is often scarce, but there is usually ample food. Women almost never have to listen to their children starve.

### YOUTH

④ The activities of ~~young~~ youth are not proscribed.

### ~~THE SEASONS~~ THE SEASONS

⑤ There are four seasons of the year; <sup>Two</sup> two are brief. Spring, in October, is quickly over, and November and December are trying months with ~~the~~ summer heat and no rain. The rains begin in January and the land turns green with water gathering in hollows. April and May are the prime of the year for rich, <sup>autumn,</sup> ground nuts ripen. Winter begins in the end of May. The weather is clear and the land soon dries until only a few waterholes remain. The old man at this waterhole fills his ostrich egg with a tortoise shell.

### FIRE AND NIGHT

⑥ There is an abundance of dry wood to burn at night. Before each skerm a fire ~~is~~ is lit at sundown when the people return from the day. The fires are <sup>a</sup> comfort and protection every night ~~in~~ of the year, and are necessary for warmth <sup>on a</sup> in winter. ~~A man sits by his new made fire before his skerm on a winter evening.~~   
*evening such as this.*



S. W. Africa  
Ford Foundation

~~12 to 15~~ 15 to 20 pictures + caption.

Miss Eleanor Peters

Office of Reports

Ford ~~Foundation~~ Foundation

407<sup>th</sup> Madison

5 Trobe series

Series of 4 to 5

and singles.

Playa 1-2900 EXT 250.

7 send 7/25 with Captions



PEABODY MUSEUM  
OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

*S.W. Africa  
1957*

FILM STUDY CENTER

TEL. KIRKLAND 7-7600  
EXT. 2585

Memo: To Prof. J. O. Brew;

From: J. K. Marshall;

Subject: Equipment purchased by L. K. Marshall for South West Africa Expedition  
of 1957.

Equipment:

Cost:

1 Arriflex camera 16mm	\$1625.00
1 Matte box	\$100.00
1 11.5 mm lense	\$240.00
1 25mm lense	\$170.00
1 90mm lense	\$200.00
2 Model B cases at \$120.00 ea.	\$240.00
5 400 ft. magazines at \$140.00 ea.	\$700.00
3 Torque motors at \$175.00 ea.	\$425.00
1 Pan Cinor lense	\$399.75
1 Adaptor <del>film</del> for 90mm lense	\$16.50
2 Governor controlled motors at \$150 ea	\$300.00
2 Voltablock batteries at \$125 ea.	\$250.00
1 Shoulder pod	\$29.50
2 Tripod heads (fluid) at \$275.00 ea.	\$550.00
Total:	\$5235.25

This has been purchased so far. The film remains unpurchased. Consider the equipment to finally amount to about \$5500.00



C A B L E

Received 9/18/57

SWAfrica  
1957

Lt Marshall  
Peabody Museum, Harvard University  
Cambridge, Mass.

GH94 Administration GMCT truck not available. Can offer Bedford four wheel drive six ton safari truck from L1150 Vehicle recently used on short desert survey. Two thousand miles. Good Condition. Equipped with observation ladder Thirty foot high two hundred gallon watertank extra eighty gallon fuel tank and two berth cabin. Cable if we reserve vehicle for you.

Cohen Cars



CABLE

Sept. 18, 1957

Cohens Ltd.  
Windhoek  
South West Africa

Thanks for cable Stop. When was Bedford new Stop. Have you spares Stop. Is winch available Stop. Are wheels dual or single and what size tires Stop. Did Safari have trouble Stop. We will be in trackless desert in rains and must have dependable equipment Stop. Please cable reply. Regards.

L. K. Marshall



CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION

## TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

1957 SEP 19 1301 PM

(13)

of destination

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

BA340

B CDV308 32/29 PD INTL=CD WINDHOEK VIA RCA 19 0851=

LT MARSHALL=

PEABODYMUSEUM HARVARD UNIVERSITY CAMBRIDGE (MASS)=

GH103 CAN OFFER NEW GMC FOURWHEELDRIVE TRUCKS WITH  
 FLATBODIES THREETON L2345 FOURTON L2545 FIVETON L2498  
 SIXTON L2675 RESERVING ONE EACH PENDING REPLY=

COHENCARS==

*Academy*

*2-5520*

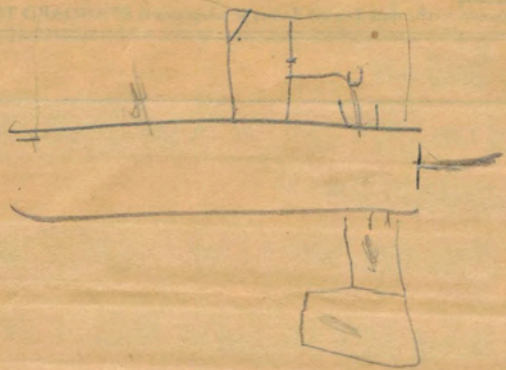
*Hold reply until we hear about Bedford.*

GH103 GMC L2345 L2545 L2498 L2675=



WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM

RECEIVED  
MAY 10 1895  
NEW YORK



Handwritten text, possibly a name or address, is visible in the lower portion of the page. The text is faint and difficult to decipher but appears to include a name and a location.



## CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

## WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM (50).

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

## SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

BB322

1957 NOV 18 PM 5 0

B CDV318 38 PD INTL=CD WINDHOEK VIA RCA 18 0918=

LT BREW PEABODY MUSEUM=

HARVARD UNIVERSITY CAMBRIDGE (MASS)=

CAN ARRANGE DOCTORS STORY AND KOCH ACCOMPANY EXPEDITION  
FOR MONTH STUDYING PLANT POISONS AND POISON BEETLE AND  
IMPORTANTLY PARASITES STOP DRUG COMPANY FOR FEW THOUSAND  
MIGHT GET MANY SPECIMENS REGARDS=

MARSHALL=

PEABODY MUSEUM  
RECEIVED

NOV 19 1957

ANS: \_\_\_\_\_

*Hemolytic Agent.*



Cable sent to: Marshall  
Grossherzog  
Windhoek, South West Africa

November 19, 1957

Chemical suggestion out. Letter coming.

Signed: Brew



SWA

193

CABLE

November 26, 1957

Sent To: Collins  
Barclay's Bank  
Windhoek, South West Africa

Doubt here concerning Marshall's cable about pictures. Have 20 enlargements. Do you want more than one copy each?

Brew  
Peabody Museum  
Cambridge



CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

1201

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at destination

BB241

(25).

B CDU629 16 PD INTL=CD WINDHOEK VIA RCA 27 1048<sup>1957 NOV 27</sup>

=LT BREW PEABODY MUSEUM=

=CAMBRIDGE (MASS)=

=UNDERSTOOD FROM MARSHALL HE REQUIRED ABOUT EIGHT COPIES EACH ENLARGEMENT=

COLLINS=

*1957 NOV 27 PM 3 4-  
File  
S.W. Africa  
Marshall  
57-58*

*Letter*

*2481*

*4 400*

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12



Departures delayed ~~at~~

SWA  
1957

Mr Marshall probably in June

John in August

Bob Gardner in October .



Hunters Show to Brit. Anth Assoc.  
June, ~~1955~~ 18, 1957

ca 80 people.

Marian Smith

Daryll Forde

Saw

Saw Hunt - assistant to Earl of Newell  
(Commonwealth Relations)  
+ Shannon, head of Buchanan and Affairs.

A. Sillery - Oxford.

Curator - Taylor Institution (Romance Languages)

### Unesco - Technical Assistance Program?

Diebenham has ideas on this + thinks he has a man,  
an Englishman who has been out there a lot.  
D. is a retired geographer - author of "Kalahari Sands".

Carnegie Man - head of Europe-Africa affairs.

~~M. T. Aryle~~  
~~2 P for Sam Cohen~~

Get for copying

Contact  
the Moor!

List of References on persons

Laurence sent it in a letter from London  
to Coma, June 1957

(Set, also name of man at Harvard Med. who has our stuff)

New

S.W. Africa Farm



~~Pschitt!~~

Blue Curve +  
The Fish  
So much Love