

2018.9.1.22.9

Tingpan

f.22.9

Physicad - Chamaeleon
! Kung 1955? Skui tola & Hight
(1111)

Debbie was 5' $\frac{63}{4}$ "



1963-1964

TO BE ORDERED SEPARATELY

FOLDER

1963-1964

1963-1964

1963-1964

Sent -

order
Fa Tobia & Howells

with Ksona.

! Kump in Anyola

Txixa

Baia kwenga (Hukwi)

an Mbukwulu group for comparison with
the Baia kwenga

! Kump of the Nyae Nyae region

Nam near Ohanwani

! Gwikuwe

(Kō near Tsano omitted - no lugid)

File with
on skin color
material

Nantuck

[Reprinted from HUMAN BIOLOGY, September, 1964, Vol. 36, No. 3]

SKIN COLOUR IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

BY J. S. WEINER, G. AINSWORTH HARRISON, RONALD SINGER,
R. HARRIS AND W. JOPP

*Environmental Physiology Research Unit, London School of Hygiene and Tropical
Medicine, London, W.C. 1; Department of Human Anatomy, University
of Oxford; Department of Anatomy, University of Chicago; Department
of Anatomy, University of Liverpool; Mannheim, Germany*

INTRODUCTION

IT is now generally recognized that reflectance spectrophotometry affords the best method at present available for measuring human skin colour, since it provides an objective and meaningful measure of pigmentary variation on a continuous quantitative scale. (Weiner, 1951; Weiner *et al.*, 1963; Lasker, 1954; Garn, Selby and Crawford, 1956; Harrison and Owen, 1956; Barnicot, 1958; Tobias, 1961 and Walsh, 1963). However, few of the world's populations have, as yet, been studied in this way and, in particular, little information is available about the peoples of southern Africa. An attempt was made to remedy this deficiency on two recent expeditions to South Africa and the neighbouring territories. During the first of these, in 1958, one of us (J. S. W.) measured three Naron Bushmen populations at Lone Tree, Takashwani and Ghanzi in the Central Kalahari and (with R. S. a small group of Namaqualand Hottentots at Steinkopf and in the surrounding Richtersveld. On the second expedition in 1961, samples of the following populations were studied: 1) the Cape Coloureds in Cape Town; 2) the Basters in Rehoboth, South West Africa; 3) the Hottentots at Warmbad; 4) the Okavango Kuangali Bantu (Kuangari, Kwangare, Ovakuangari) at Mazua, Kakuru and Kurungkuru kraals, and at the mission schools of Tondoro and Kurungkuru; 5) the Okavango M'bukuschu at Bagani kraal and 6) the so-called Black Bushmen or Barakwengo at Bagani. The various places are marked on the accompanying map (Fig. 1).

THE SAMPLES

The Bushmen and Hottentots, together constituting the Khoisan group of peoples, are regarded as the original inhabitants of southern Africa; the former however, are now more or less exclusively confined

to the Kalahari and its environs and subsist on a hunter-gatherer economy, whilst the Hottentots, with a more peripheral distribution are

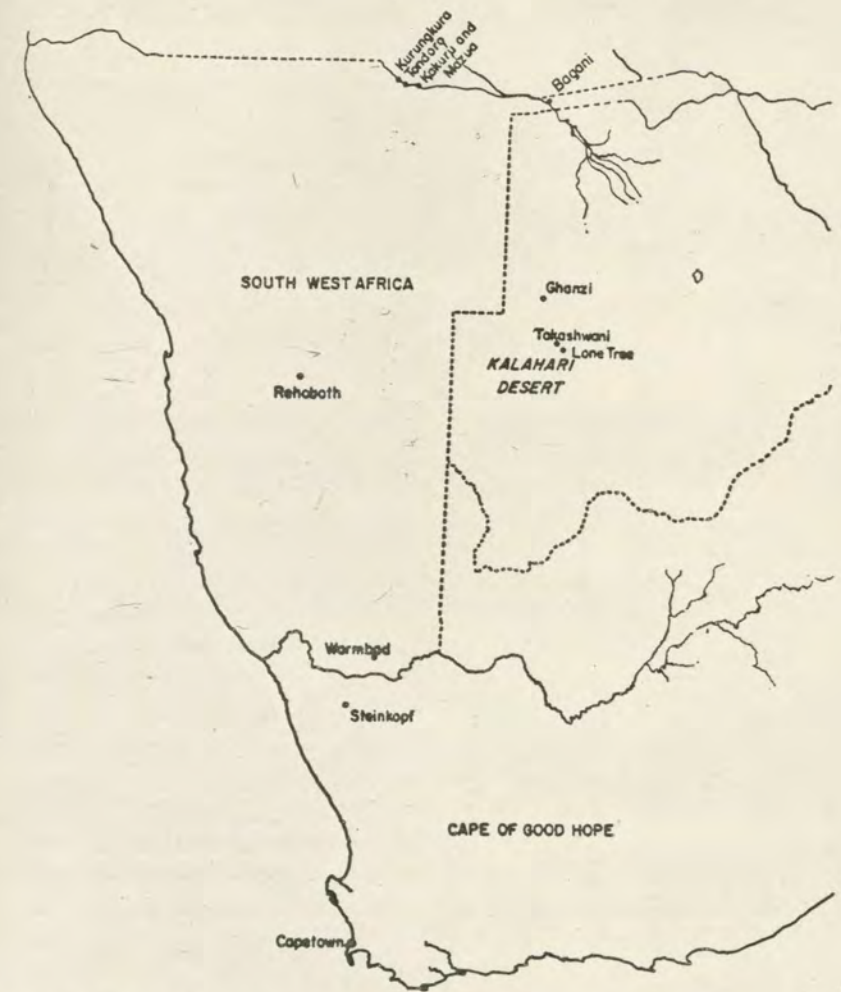


FIG. 1. MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA SHOWING THE LOCATIONS AT WHICH POPULATIONS WERE STUDIED.

pastoralists. The Hottentots have increasingly been absorbed by other populations with which they have recently come into contact. The three samples of Central Kalahari Bushmen and the two of Hottentots (Nama-

qualand and Warmbad) were composed entirely of adults, and so far as could be ascertained, had not been involved in any recent hybridization with other groups. Practically all the adult individuals living in the various localities visited were measured.

There is a strong tradition among the Okavango Bantu that they recently migrated south from Angola, and this is supported by ethnographic evidence. The tribes, of which there are four main ones, are distributed for about 200 miles along the Okavango river with the Kuangali to the west and the M'bukushu to the east. The population density is quite high and the economy is cattle pastoralism with some agriculture. The people live in stockaded kraals, and at Mazua, every individual living in the kraal at the time of the expedition was measured. A number of men, however, had been recruited for the mines. The children between 7 and 18 attended the mission schools of which there are a number along the river. Most of the children in the Finnish Protestant school at Kurungkuru and the German Roman Catholic school at Tondoro were measured.

The Black Bushmen live a wandering hunter-gatherer life on the borders of Angola, Bechuanaland and South West Africa. One entire group was assembled at Bagani, and as at Mazua, the sample of children is composed of groups of sibs.

The people of the Rehoboth Territory, a large area south of Windhoek and spread around the town of Rehoboth, call themselves Basters. This term, as commonly used in South Africa, does not imply illegitimacy, but merely refers to the offspring of European (White) and non-European crossing. Thus the term *Bastards* is not a synonym. Communities of Basters were formed in the latter half of the 18th Century when European farmers, traders and explorers inter-married with Hottentot (or Bush-Hottentot) women. These "trekboers" moved northwards into South West Africa in search of grazing ground. The Rehoboth Basters, the only survivors of these roving cattle-owning mixed communities, persisted as a small essentially inbreeding group. Miscegenation with Whites, *e.g.*, Dutch, British, German, was welcomed while, in later times, the addition of further Hottentot or Bantu blood was discouraged. A White man marrying a Baster woman obtained a farm with his bride. In more recent times, some Cape Coloured have also married into the community.

The Cape Coloured are confined mainly to the Cape Province and essentially to the environs of Cape Town. Their gene pool is basically

formed by Whites and Hottentots but there are additional elements from Bushmen, Malays (Muslim slaves and political exiles who first arrived from Java in the mid-seventeenth Century) and Negro slaves (imported from Madagascar and Mozambique). Consequently the Cape Coloured and the Basters differ to some extent in their genetic composition.

TECHNIQUE

Portable Evans Electroselenium Company reflectance spectrophotometers were used. All the measurements taken during the 1958 expedition were made with the same instrument, which was also used on the Cape Town Cape Coloured sample in 1961. The rest of the 1961 samples were measured with another instrument, whose galvanometer unit, however, had to be replaced before the M'bukushu Bantu and Black Bushmen were studied. The comparability of the two instruments could not be checked but our experience suggests that the inter-instrument error would be small. Although reflectance at nine different wavelengths can be measured with the E. E. L. reflectrometer, only the reflectance at 685 m μ (609 filter) was systematically recorded in all the population samples. It has been shown that instrumental errors, and the effects of varying contributions of haemoglobin to skin colour are minimal at this wavelength (Jansen, 1953; Barnicot, 1958). Further, the relationship between the reciprocal of the reflectance and melanin concentration is most nearly linear at 685 m μ (Harrison and Owen, 1956). Although only the 609 filters was used throughout the investigation, the reflectance at 425 m μ (601 filter) was also measured in some of the populations.

Generally, the measurements were taken on the medial aspect of the left upper-arm, midway between the axilla and medial epicondyle of the humerus. However, since some observers, particularly Barnicot (1958) have used the forearm, measurements were taken here in a number of the samples, and in the Tondoro (Bantu) school children, reflectance from the forehead was also recorded. Some 10 minutes prior to measurement, the skin was cleaned by gently wiping with a soft flannel soaked in soapy water.

In the case of the kraal subjects, children were recognized as those whose third molars had not erupted. By this criterion many of the school attenders were "adult" but the group has not been subdivided, all school attenders being classed as "children." No "babes in arms" were measured.

RESULTS

The mean upper arm reflectance values at 685 $m\mu$ for the different populations are presented in Table 1, along with their standard errors and the number of individuals on which they are based. It is clearly

TABLE 1
Mean percentage reflectance at 685 $m\mu$ on the upper arm of various Southern African populations

TRIBE AND PLACE	MALES			FEMALES		
	Mean	n	s. e.	Mean	n	s. e.
<i>Hybrids</i>						
Cape Town	50.14	187	0.52	51.29	112	0.65
Rehoboth	47.90	10	2.53	51.93	21	0.54
<i>Hottentots</i>						
Namaqualand	45.45	25	1.07	48.13	34	0.94
Warmbad	41.86	25	1.12	45.62	50	0.67
<i>Yellow Bushmen</i>						
Lone Tree	40.48	25	1.08	43.10	28	0.62
Takashwani	42.98	20	1.05	43.63	19	0.75
Ghanzi	43.01	43	0.60	44.59	12	0.94
<i>Okavango Bantu, Kuangali</i>						
Mazua Kraal Adults	20.29	17	0.96	22.05	38	0.56
Mazua Kraal Children	22.75	20	0.77	23.43	28	0.42
Kurungkuru Kraal	22.50	15	0.99			
Kurungkuru School	28.06	17	1.07	29.27	22	0.98
Kakuru Kraal	22.22	18	1.00			
Tondoro School	23.68	65	0.40	25.38	94	0.38
<i>Okavango Bantu, M'Bukushu</i>						
Bagani Kraal Adults	22.60	15	1.21	22.22	23	0.85
Bagani Kraal Children	22.38	21	1.64	25.47	19	1.09
<i>Black Bushmen</i>						
Adults	28.15	13	1.12	29.36	25	0.88
Children	28.00	14	1.53	32.43	14	1.36

evident that amongst these populations females are lighter in colour than males. In all but one sample the mean female reflectance value is higher than that for males and in the majority of cases the difference is significant at the 5% probability level or less.

Where, as in the Bantu populations, a distinction can be made between adult and child values, there is some suggestion that the kraal children are a little lighter than the adults, but this difference is small by comparison with that between the kraal children and the school children. This cannot be a regional effect, since all the Okavango Bantu adult means, including those for the different tribes, are very similar, and, in any case, the children at the mission schools were drawn from the same population as the Kuangali kraal samples. Nor is it likely that age or differential selection of children for schooling are involved, since the kraal children tended to be the younger sibs of the school children. The most reasonable explanation is that the difference is due to difference in tanning. The school children wore more clothes and spent more time indoors than the children from the kraals.

Comparisons between the various racial groups clearly show that the Bantu are darker in colour than the Naron Bushmen and the Hottentots; the two latter groups are not systematically differentiated from one another. The Cape Coloureds and the Rehoboth Bastards have the lightest skins of all the populations studied and in them, as is to be expected, the European element is evident. The Black Bushmen have very significantly lower reflectance values at 685 $m\mu$ than the Yellow Bushmen, but are not as dark as most of the Okavango Bantu samples. Admittedly they are not clearly distinguishable from the Bantu school children, but, whilst the latter are probably not fully tanned, the way of life and lack of clothing of the Black Bushmen exposes them to the maximum effects of the strong sunlight.

These somewhat general conclusions are on the whole reinforced by the available data for reflectance at 425 $m\mu$ (Table 2) and from the forearm (Table 3). However, when one comes to consider the comparative magnitudes of the differences between the various racial groups, it is evident that the wavelength at which reflectance is measured is an important factor. In Figure 2 the mean male reflectance values at 685 $m\mu$ are compared with the available values for 425 $m\mu$. In this figure, unpublished data obtained by Harrison and Owen on West Africans and Europeans resident in Liverpool, and the results published by Barnicot (1958) on the Yoruba of Nigeria and a European population in London are included. Barnicot took his measurements on the forearm, and although there is little evidence of a difference between upper arm and forearm, it is apparent from a comparison of Tables 1 and 2 with Table 3, that in Africa, where one would expect differential

TABLE 2

Mean percentage reflectance at $425 m\mu$ on the upper arm of various Southern African populations

TRIBE AND PLACE	MALES			FEMALES		
	Mean	n	s. e.	Mean	n	s. e.
<i>Hybrids</i>						
Rehoboth	17.15	10	2.10	20.57	21	0.85
<i>Hottentots</i>						
Namaqualand	15.15	25	0.51	16.04	34	0.46
Warmbad	12.62	25	0.55	13.94	50	0.38
<i>Yellow Bushmen</i>						
Lone Tree	14.40	25	0.38	15.24	28	0.31
Takashwani	16.20	20	0.61	17.16	19	0.37
Ghanzi	15.64	43	0.30	16.36	12	0.43
Total	15.41	88	0.24	16.09	59	0.24

TABLE 3

Mean percentage reflectance at $425 m\mu$ and $685 m\mu$ on the forearm and forehead

FOREARM	MALES			FEMALES			
	Mean	n	s. e.	Mean	n	s. e.	
<i>Hybrids</i>							
Rehoboth	425 $m\mu$	12.90	10	1.57	13.86	21	0.47
	685 $m\mu$	41.75	10	2.55	44.93	21	0.85
<i>Hottentots</i>							
Namaqualand	425 $m\mu$	11.95	25	0.40	12.62	34	0.31
	685 $m\mu$	38.72	25	1.21	41.27	34	0.82
Warmbad	425 $m\mu$	10.15	25	0.43	10.40	50	0.20
	685 $m\mu$	36.22	25	0.98	37.69	50	0.65
<i>Yellow Bushmen</i>							
Total	425 $m\mu$	13.1	87	0.20	14.3	59	0.23
	685 $m\mu$	37.4	87	0.44	38.8	59	0.48
<i>Okavango Bantu</i>							
Tondoro School	685 $m\mu$	20.02	65	0.31	23.34	94	0.31
FOREHEAD							
<i>Okavango Bantu</i>							
Tondoro School	685 $m\mu$	20.31	65	0.35	23.54	94	0.39

tanning to be more evident, the forearm tends to be considerably darker than the upper arm. However, in comparing the relationship between reflectance at the two wavelengths such a site effect is not of primary importance.

Figure 2 clearly shows that the comparative magnitudes of the differences between the various populations are dependent upon the wavelength at which reflectance is measured. At $425 m\mu$, the Rehoboth Basters, for instance, are closer to the Yoruba than they are to the

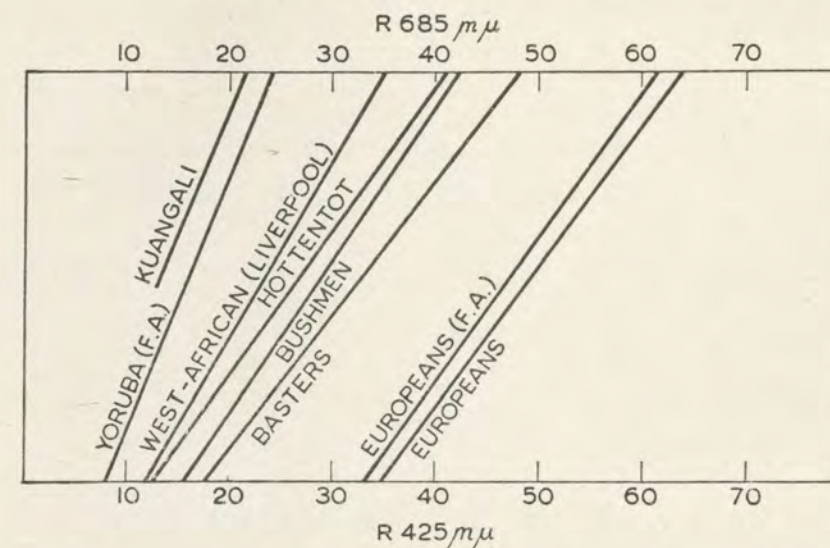


FIG. 2. THE COMPARATIVE RELATIONSHIP IN SKIN COLOUR BETWEEN VARIOUS POPULATIONS MEASURED BY REFLECTANCE AT $685 m\mu$ AND $425 m\mu$.

Europeans, but a $685 m\mu$ the position is reversed. Obviously, estimates of affinity between the various populations would differ radically on these two scales. That reflectance at $685 m\mu$ is not linearly proportional to reflectance at $425 m\mu$ is clearly seen in Figure 3, where both the male and female mean values at the two wavelengths are plotted against one another. The curve, however, does suggest that some simple transformation would make the relationship linear. It has been shown (Harrison and Owen, 1964) that transformations of E. E. L. reflectance values at $425 m\mu$ and $685 m\mu$ are required for a genetic analysis of the differences between West African Negroes and European Whites. In terms of relatively simple transformations the log and the antilog of reflectance at

425 and 685 $m\mu$ are respectively the best for removing environmental interaction and for obtaining additiveness of gene effect. The logs of the mean reflectance values at 425 $m\mu$ are plotted against the antilogs

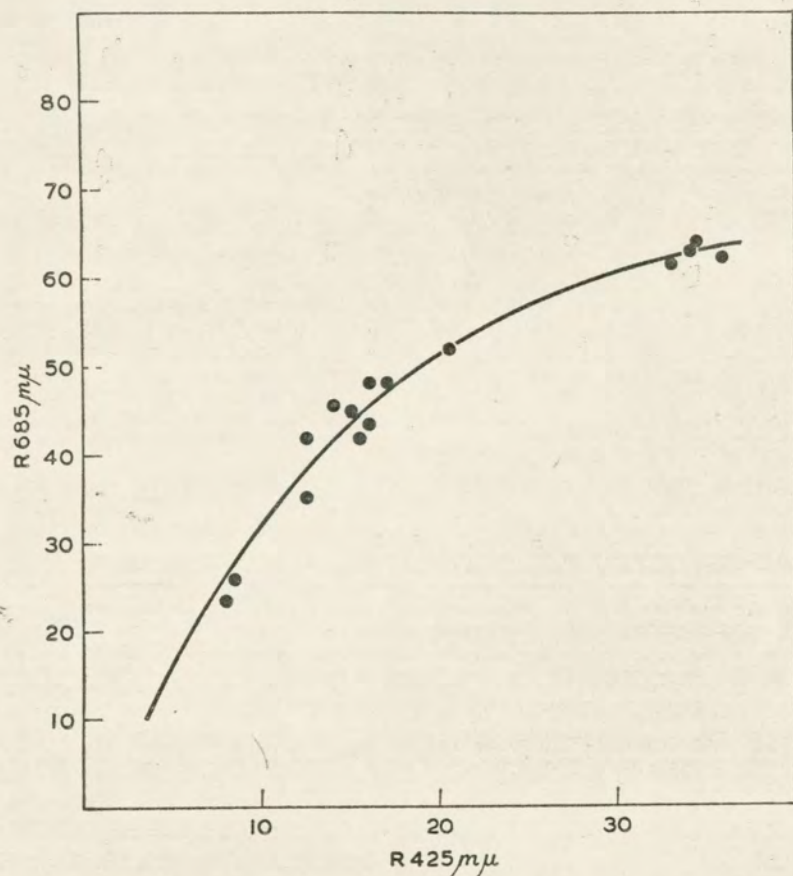


FIG. 3. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REFLECTANCE AT 685 $m\mu$ AND AT 425 $m\mu$. The individual points represent the means of all the available male and female data.

of the mean reflectance values at 685 $m\mu$ and it is evident that a much more linear relationship exists than on the reflectance scale itself. It follows that the comparative magnitudes of the differences between the various populations are more similar on the transformed scales than on

the untransformed ones, and this is clearly shown in Figure 4. Thus, for instance, the Rehoboth population is more or less strictly inter-

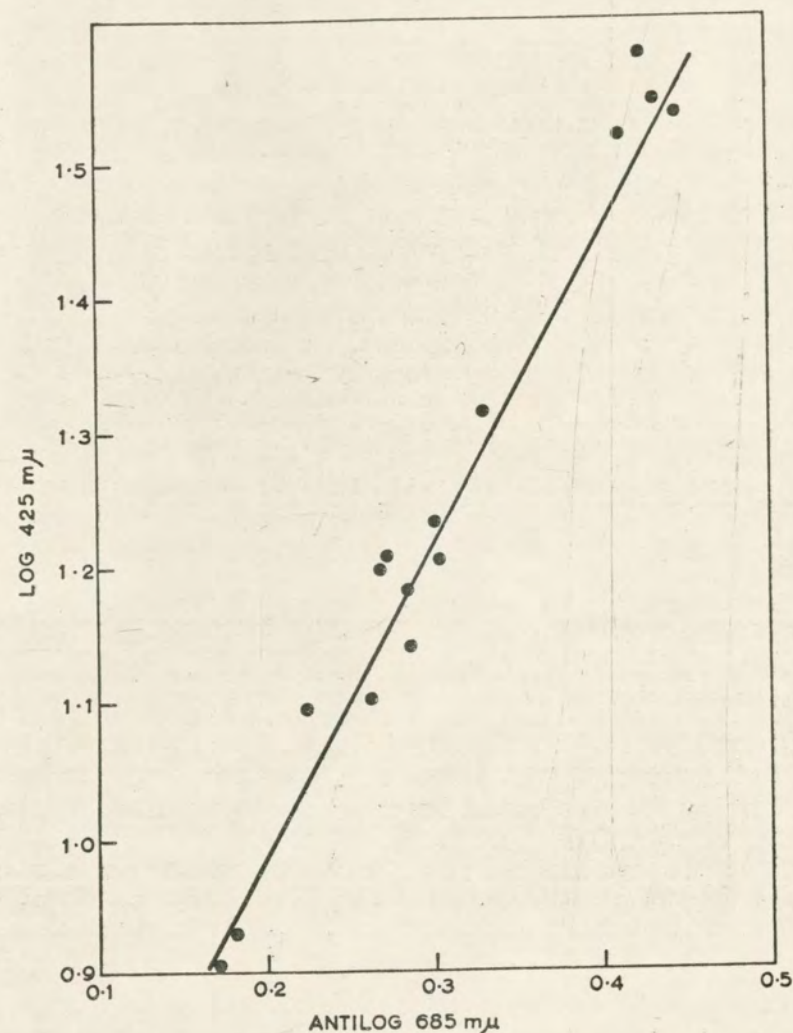


FIG. 4. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LOG OF THE MEAN REFLECTANCE AT 425 $m\mu$ AND THE ANTILOG OF THE MEAN REFLECTANCE AT 685 $m\mu$.

mediate between the Yoruba and the Europeans on both transformed scales.

This relationship between estimates of affinity and the scale of measurement is perhaps one of the most important aspects of the spectrophotometric analysis of skin colour (Harrison and Owen, 1964). Very rarely in anthropology is it possible to make direct measurements of some character in two different ways, and when one has only one scale of measurement, it is easy to overlook the fact that this scale may not be the one which best expresses genetic differences. This is particularly so if the intra-population variation departs from normality only slightly. Of course, the fact that one obtains the same relationships on the transformed scales, though suggestive, does not of itself necessarily mean that the scales are the ones on which the genetic differences are additive. Nevertheless, the fact that the genes responsible for Negro-White differences are acting more or less additively on these scales is further confirmation that at least for the E. E. L. spectrophotometer such scales are, in terms of simple transformations, the best for determining genetic affinities.

However, the affinities indicated in Figure 4 cannot be directly translated into genetic terms, since, almost certainly, differential tanning has contributed to many of the differences. That this differential tanning does not obscure the correspondence between the population relationships on the two transformed scales may be ascribed to the fact that on both these scales there is little environmental interaction (Harrison and Owen, 1964). More particularly, it may be noted that there are considerable differences between the Nigerian Yoruba and the Liverpool West Africans, although many of the latter are in fact Yoruba! Whilst a difference in measurement site may be partly responsible for this, it seems probable that different degrees of tanning are mainly involved. It is, therefore, particularly unfortunate that there is no comparable data available on Europeans in South Africa. Under these circumstances, for instance, it is impossible to determine the genetic relationships between the two hybrid populations and the Hottentots on the one hand and the Europeans on the other. The genealogies worked out by Fischer (1913) show that the Hottentot contribution to the gene pool of the Basters was greater than the European contribution, but since a light skin is very much preferred in the choice of a mate, one might have expected a considerable differential selection for the skin colour genes of European origin. On the present evidence it is impossible to say just how these two factors have determined the genetic constitution of the present-day Basters. The two hybrid populations in

Cape Town and Rehoboth are similar to one another in skin colour, however.

It would appear from Figure 4, that the relationship between the two transformed scales in Hottentots is slightly different from that in the other groups. This does not seem to be characteristic of the overall Khoisan group's skin colour since it is not shared by the Bushmen. As it is evidenced in the two quite independent samples it seems unlikely

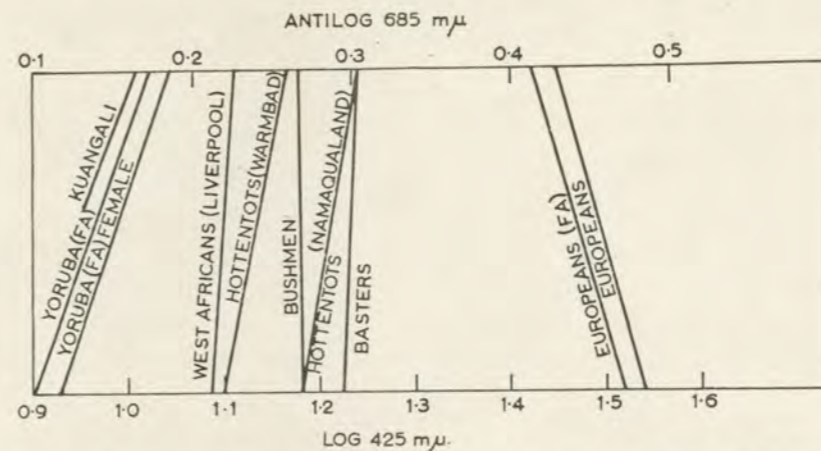


FIG. 5. THE COMPARATIVE RELATIONSHIP IN SKIN COLOUR BETWEEN VARIOUS POPULATIONS ON THE ANTILOG OF REFLECTANCE AT 685 $m\mu$ AND THE LOG OF REFLECTANCE AT 425 $m\mu$.

to be the result of a technical factor in taking the measurements. It may be another indication of isolative differences between Hottentots, Bushmen and Bantu (Singer and Weiner, 1963).

It may also be noted that the Okavango Bantu and the Yoruba resemble each other in skin colour. However, the differences in the site of measurement have contributed somewhat to this similarity, as is evidenced by the comparison of the Yoruba values with those for the forearm of the Tondoro school children.

One of the most striking findings in this study is the difference in skin colour that tanning can produce in Africans. This is most clearly seen in the very large difference between West Africans in West Africa, and those resident in Europe. There is good evidence that the Negroid peoples of the African savannas are notably darker than those in neighbouring forest environments. In the past, this has usually been

assumed to be genetically determined. It seems from this study, however, that it might very well be a direct environmental effect due to comparative tanning.

SUMMARY

A study of skin colour of various South African populations has been made with the E. E. L. Reflectance Spectrophotometer. The degree of similarity between the various populations depends on the wavelength at which reflectance is measured. If, however, the mean reflectance at 425 m μ is transformed to a log scale and the mean reflectance at 685 μ to an antilog scale, then the comparative differences between the various populations become essentially the same. On these transformed scales 1) Khoisan skin colour is clearly distinguishable from Bantu; 2) the so-called Black Bushmen are distinguishable both from Bantu and Yellow Bushmen; 3) in the Cape Coloured and Rehoboth hybrid populations a European element is detectable; and 4) there is evidence that tanning may well contribute considerably to variation in the skin colour of Africans.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This investigation was supported in part by the National Institutes of Health; U. S. Public Health Service Grants RG 7297 (S1) and GM-10113-01/2, as well as the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Inc., New York.

We are grateful for numerous private donations received, and in particular we are indebted to The Leyland-Albion Company which provided a truck and to B. P. Southern Africa Ltd. which donated the petroleum for all the vehicles.

We appreciate assistance received in the field from Dr. B. Hirschson and Mr. M. Conradie.

LITERATURE CITED

- BARNICOT, N. A. 1958 Reflectometry of the skin in Southern Nigerians and in some Mulattoes, *Human Biol.*, 30: 150-160.
- FISCHER, E. 1913 Die Rehobother Bastards, Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt, Graz.
- GARN, S. M., S. SELBY AND M. R. CRAWFORD 1956 Skin reflectance studies in children and adults, *Amer. J. Phys. Anthropol.*, n. s. 14: 101-117.
- HARRISON, G. A. AND J. J. T. OWEN 1956 The application of spectrophotometry to the study of skin colour inheritance, *Acta Genet.*, 6: 481-485.

- 1964 Studies on the inheritance of human skin colour, *Ann. Hum. Genet.*, 28: 27-37.
- JANSEN, M. T. 1953 A reflection spectrophotometric study of ultra-violet erythema and pigmentation, *J. Clin. Invest.*, 32: 1053-1060.
- LASKER, G. W. 1954 Photoelectric measurement of skin color in a Mexican mestizo population, *Amer. J. Phys. Anthropol.*, n. s. 12: 115-122.
- SINGER, R. AND J. S. WEINER 1963 Biological aspects of some indigenous African populations, *Southwestern J. Anthropol.*, 19: 168-176.
- TOBIAS, P. V. 1961 Studies on skin reflectance in Bushman-European hybrids. *Proc. Second Int. Cong. Hum. Genet.*, 461-471.
- WALSH, R. J. 1963 Variations of melanin pigmentation of the skin in some Asian and Pacific peoples, *J. Roy. Anthropol. Inst.*, 93: 126-133.
- WEINER, J. S. 1951 A spectrophotometer for measurement of skin colour, *Man*, 253: 152-153.
- WEINER, J. S., N. C. SEBERG-MONTEFIORE AND J. N. PETERSON 1963 A note on the skin colour of Aguarana Indians of Peru, *Human Biol.*, 35: 470-473.

On the following pages the numbers in red ink are the numbers of the list recording skin color and heights. The letters (L) and (C) before a number (in black ink) refer respectively to a list of persons and a chart of their relationships, made of certain bands of the Nyae Nyae region which were precisely counted and analyzed and upon which our studies were most concentrated. The chart appears in Lorna Marshall's "!Kung Bushman Bands," Africa, vol. xxx, no. 4, Oct., 1960. Part of the list is filed with the catalogues of black and white photographs of 1952-3 and 1955 in the Peabody Museum.

In 1951 photographs of full face and profile were taken of a group of !Kung Bushmen of the Nyae Nyae region at Gautscha Pan in conjunction with the making of plaster face masks. The face masks, made by Eric Williams, at the instigation of Professor Raymond Dart, went to the Anatomy Department of the Medical School of the University of the Witwatersrand. Copies of these photographs are on file at the Peabody Museum. The number of the negative appears in the upper right corner on the back of the photograph. The list number (L) in red ink on the face of the photograph refers to the above-mentioned list of Nyae Nyae !Kung. The skin color list number (SCL), also in red ink on the face of the photographs, refers to the attached skin color record.

In 1955, when the record of height and skin color was made of !Kung Bushmen of the Nyae Nyae region, several persons who had been photographed by Eric Williams in 1951 were present. An asterisk in red indicates these persons.

1955

At !Nama Pan, !Kung Bushmen¹
South West Africa, the Nyaa Nyaa region, Gautscha Pan,
ca. 20°34' E., 19°48' S.

Height adult males

16 individuals average 5' 2 1/3" 158.1 cm.

adult females

31 individuals average 4' 11 1/3" 150.6 cm.

1. Note on variant spellings:

The place names vary on the printed maps and in the literature, as well as in the notes of the Marshall Expedition members. Bushman names and words present special difficulties and extreme variations in the rendering of Bushman sounds into alphabetical symbols and/or phonetic symbols appear among the linguists themselves as well as in the literature on Bushmen in general. Lorna Marshall would like to defer to someone better qualified in linguistics than she is, but to avoid confusion in her own notes and records and in view of the fact that she has already published using certain forms, she feels she must hold more or less to her own renditions.

The rendering of the name !Kung (Lorna Marshall's choice of spelling) is a case in point. !Kung refers to a group of Bushmen and their language, which has four clicks and is classified by Dorothea Bleek in A Bushman Dictionary as Northern Group II. Several variant spellings follow:

!Kū, !Kuy, or Kung	- Bleek
!Khū	- Doak
!Khū	- Maingard
!Xū	- Köhler and Westphal
!Kung or !uy	- Silberbauer
!Kxō	- England

! Kung 1955

2

Skin color¹

16 adult males

7 were no. 6
3 " " 17
1 was " 22
5 were " 23

31 adult females

15 were no. 6
1 was " 14
1 " " 15
5 were " 17
9 " " 23

40 children

24 boys

1 was no. 5
14 were " 6
3 " " 14
1 was " 16
1 " " 17
1 " " 20
2 were " 21
1 was " 23

1. On the Hautfarben-Tafel, Prof. Dr. Felix von Luschan, Ausfiening, Puhe-Wagna, G. Heinerschorff, Berlin. Color was observed on the underside of the upper arm just below the armpit, after the area had been washed with soap and water, dried, and allowed to wait until any pinkness caused by rubbing had subsided.

King 1955

Skin color (continued)

12 girls

8	were no.	6
1	was "	14
1	" "	17
1	" "	18
1	" "	23

4 children of unknown sex

1	was no.	15
3	were "	17

The above

40 children summarized

1	was no.	5
22	were "	6
4	" "	14
1	was "	15
1	" "	16
5	were "	17
1	was "	18
1	" "	20
2	were "	21
2	" "	23

In Nyae Nyae region, South West Africa at
!Nama Pan, 14 miles south of Gauscha Pan

Height and skin color information

August 25, 1955

!Kung Bushmen - male

Note Debbie was 5' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Name	Height	Skin Color	
L1-C21 #Toma* 51.5.30-31 } 51.6.21-22 }	5'	17	Husband of !U
!Kham	5'1"	23	" of Be, a lame man
L14 L19-C2 Gao Medicine* 51.5.2-3	5'7 1/2"	17	" of /Naoka and Di!ai
L47-C71 Gau	5'4"	23	" of Be and Khuan//a, brother of #Gao and Gao
L7-C33 /Qui Neanderthal	5'4"	6	" of //Kushay
L19-C5 /Qui Crooked	5'3"	17	" of //Khuga
L54-C73 Dam	5'1/2"	6	" of #Gisa
L62-C91 #Gao 51.5.20-21 } 51.6.11-12 }	5'1/2"	6	" of /Goishay, br of Gau 4, So of Gisa
L110 - - Gau	5'	6	" of Di!ai, br. of Gau
10 #Gao	5'4"	6	Young man with !Kham
11 Dam	5'2 3/4"	23	" " " "
12 #Toma	5'2"	23	Visitor with beard and mustache
13 Gao	5'3"	23	Old visitor with mustache
L11-C30 Gau 51.4.5-6	5'5"	6	Father of !Ungka 36, //Kushay 33 #Gisa 17 and Gao (51.4.7)
15 Kxora	4'11"	6	Visitor with N!aba, Hung #N!oa 48
L6-C23 #Gao* * 51.5.16-17 } 51.6.7-8 }	5'1 1/2"	17	Br. of !U, teen age, lame
L13-C35 #Gishay** 51.4.9-10	5'2"	23	Son of Gau ¹⁴ , teen age
18 (n/Gishay) /Ti!kay**	(4'2")	16	Boy (not an adult)
19 Gau**	(4'5")	16	" " " "
20 Gau**	(4')	6	" " " "
21 /Ti!kay	5'2"	22	Adult
22 #Toma**	(5'3")	6	Boy
23 /Gaishay**	(5'2")	21	"
24 /Qui**	(5'2")	21	"

* * May not have attained full growth.

* There is a photo in the 1951 group taken by Eric Williams

Name	Height	Sktn	! Name Aug 25 1955
# Toma	5'	17	Hu q'z
Kham	5' 1"	23	Hu z Ba
Gao Med	5' 7 1/2"	17	Hu of ! Naoka and Di'ai
Gau	5' 4"	23	Hu z Ba . Kham II & Ba + Gao i Gao
Qui n	5' 4"	6	Hu v II Kuslap
1 Qui c	5' 3"	17	Hu z Kluga
Dam	5' 1/2"	6	Hu z + Gisa
# Gao	5' 1/2"	6	Hu of 1 Goishap; Ba z Gau
Gao	5'	6	Hu z Di'ai; Ba z Gau
# Goo	5' 4"	6	y. man wice Kham
Dam	5' 2 3/4"	23	y. man .. Kham i Goo
# Toma	5' 2"	23	Visita w. beard & mustache
Goo	5' 3"	23	old man visita w. mustache
Gau			Fa z ! Kupken
Kxora			visita with II Naoka
Gao			old visita of Gau's
1 Gao Music			Hu z + Nisa
1 Gao (5' 1 1/2) Tawage		17	Ba z Ba
# Qishap (5' 2) "		23	Ba z i z. lam
G			So of gau

Balyq Dam.

20

Sou z Kham . Ba

(over)

Haut farben Tafel

Prof. Dr. Felix von Luschan

ausführung

Puhl & Wagner & Heinersdorff

Berlin - Troptow

Werkstätten für Mosaik & Glasmaerei

237

Peabody Museum
Harvard Univ.

142

My back & hand fully tanned → 22

My upper ^{arm} - not tanned → 11

The measurements of Bushmen's skin
was made on under side of upper arm
well washed

Height and skin color information

August 25, 1955

!Kung Bushmen - female

Name	Height	Skin Color	
²⁵ Be	4'11"	23	Wife of !Kham <i>He Lam man</i>
L111 ²⁶ Di!ai	4'11"	23	Wife of Gao ^{L110,} son of /Gasa L61-C65
L63-C92 ^{*27} /Goishay 51.4.11-12	5'1 1/2"	6	Wife of ^{L62-C91} /Gao ⁸ son of /Gasa L61-C65
L17-C3 ²⁸ Di!ai * 51.4.32	4'10"	23	Wife of Gao Medicine ^{L14-C2}
L55-C74 ²⁹ /Gisa	4'11"	6	Wife of Dam ^{Da of Naoka 37} L54-C73
L23-C7 ³⁰ /Nisa *	4'10"	6	Wife of /Gao Music, ^{L22-C8} teen age
L20-C41 ³¹ Xama	4'11"	23	Mo of Di!ai ^{Gao Helmet (Band), L28-C43} wi of Gao ^{L111} se of /Gasa L61
³² Khuan//a *	4'7 1/2"	6	Visitor - teen age
L8-C34 ³³ //Kushay 51.5.34-35	4'9"	17	Wife of /Qui Neanderthal L7-C33
L15-C1 ³⁴ /Naoka	4'10"	6	Wife of Gao Medicine L14-C2
L2-C22 ^{*35} !U * 51.5.28-29	5'	6	Wife of /Toma L1-C21
L12-C32 ³⁶ !Ungka	5'1"	6	Da of Gau, Si of //Kushay L8-C34
^{*37} C20 /Naoka * 51.4.2-4	4'9 1/2"	6	Mo of !U ^{L2-C22} ^{+Gao helmet}
L61-C65 ³⁸ /Gasa	4'9"	17	Mo of 5 - a bit yellower than 17 ^{Di!ai 38}
L67-C90 ³⁹ Khwo//o	5'5"	6	Mo of /Gao Music C8
⁴⁰ !Ungka	5'1 1/2"	23	Mo of /Nisa and Dam (yellower)
L48-C72 ⁴¹ Be	4'9"	6	Wife of Gau (lighter)
L20-C6 ⁴² //Khuga	5'2"	23	Da of Gao and /Naoka - adult ^{wi of Crooked /Qui L19-C5}
L167- ⁴³ !Ghia	4'9 1/2"	6	Wi of /Gao, /Ti!kay's group
L52-C70 ⁴⁴ Khuan//a	4'11 1/2"	6	Wi of Gau, co-wife with Be L48-C72
⁴⁵ Khuan//a	5'3"	6	Visitor from /Ti!kay
⁴⁶ /Nisa	5'	23	Wife of /Gao, visitor
⁴⁷ Ni!aba	4'10 1/2"	15	Visitor
⁴⁸ /Nisa	4'11 1/2"	14	" , wife of Kxora

* There is a photo in the 1951 group taken by Eric Williams
 ** May not have attained full growth.

# Chia	4' 9 1/2	6
" baby	—	6
Khuan 11a	4' 11 1/2	6
! Gan	—	6
Khuan 11a	5' 3"	6
F Nisa	5' -	23
Her baby	—	17
11 Naba	4' 10 1/2	15
# Nisa	4' 11 1/2	14
Gai shay	—	14
♂ 1 Gai shay	—	6
♂ 1 Naislu	—	6
♂ 1 Gai shay	—	6
Chu Klio	4' 8 1/2	6
Gai shay	—	14
Zuma	—	14
Khan 11a	—	6
Kai shay	—	6
! Nooka	—	18
1 Gan 11a	4' 11 " child 1900/17	23
1 Na ga	5' 1	17
! Na	4' 11	6
1 gasa	4' 10	23
Ban	4' 11 child 1900/17	23
Ban	4' 8 1/2 child 1915/15	17
! unpa	(4 10 Teen age)	6
F Gan	4' 10 1/2 child 4/17	17

Wi of #Gao - with 16i' Gao

Wif Gao cowi, B
Son of Khuan 11a Gao 5 yrs

Visitor from Bi' Gao

Wi of 1 Gao visitor

24 yrs.

Visitor

" wife of Kxwaa

Baby son of # Nisa r,

So of Bi' ai 1 Gao Mod

So of Kkeshay, 1 Gai n.

So of # Tona r, 1/2

Wi of Bi' Gao with Kxwaa

So of Chu Klio 6 yr

Da of # Nisa - Kxwaa

Son of Be r Khan - 3

" " Be r " 24 yrs

Da of Be r "

Visitor - # Gao

Visitor - Wi of Dam

old woman visitor

" " "

Visitor do of # Nisa
hot her

Visitor Wi of Bo hot her

" girl of 12-14 Do of Ban
+ Gao 2 yrs

Visitor Wi of Kai shay d.

All the women are here, waiting to be measured. We do not ask. They take turns themselves coming up

Women

Name	Height	Skn	! Nama Aug 5/1955
Be	4' 11"	23	Wif Khan
Di'ai	4' 11	23	Wif Gao So q'gasa
I gasa	—	6	Da of Di'ai + Gao 5yrs
I goishay	5' 1 1/2	6	Wif of Gao So q'gasa
+ qwa	—	6	Da of I Gai She + Gao 5yrs
! nai	—	6	Da of Di'ai Wif I qunda 9yrs
I qasa	—	6	Da of I Goishay 7yrs
Di'ai	4' 10	23	Wif Gao med
+ qwa	4' 11	6	Wif Dam
Wif Gao		6	So of + Gisa + Dam 4yrs
+ Nisa	4' 10	6	Wif of I Goo Music - Teen age
Xama	4' 11	23	Mo of Di'ai who is wif of Gao who is So of I qasa
Khualla	4' 7 1/2	6	Visitor - Teen age
!! Kushay	4' 9	17	Wif of Gai Nwanda
I Naoka	4' 10	6	Wif of Gao Med
! u	5' -	6	Wif of Tama
nna		6	Da of !u - (a bit lighter than 6)
! nupka	5' 1	6	Da of Gao Si !! Kushay
I Naoka	4' 9 1/2	6	Mo of !u
I gasa	4' 9	17	Mr of 5 - a bit yellow the 17
Khollo	5' 5"	6	Mo of I Goo Music
! nupka	5' 1 1/2	23 yellowor	} Visitor Mo of + Nisi + Dam } Dam Hu of I Naoka wif } Khan.
Be wif Gao	4' 9	6 highli	
I Naoka	—	6	Baby Da of Be
!! K h u g a	5' 2	23	Da of Gao + I Naoka
Bar	—	6	Da of !! K h u g a + I Gai C
Delie	—	6	Baby Son of Di'ai + Gao M

Height and skin color information

August 25, 1955

!Kung Bushmen - female (continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Skin Color</u>	
⁴⁹ Chi!kho	4'8 1/2"	6	Wife of /Ti!kay (with Kxora)
⁵⁰ /Na/gai	5'1"	17	Visitor - wife of Dam (not L54)
⁵¹ !Nai	4'11"	6	Old woman visitor
⁵² /Gasa	4'10"	23	" "
⁵³ Bau	4'11"	23	Visitor, da of /Nisa
⁵⁴ Bau	4'8 1/2"	17	" wife of Bo
⁵⁵ !Ungka	4'10"	6	" not adult? <i>left in adult average</i>
⁵⁶ /Gam	4'10 1/2"	17	" wife of /Gaishay

!Name

large
M

- 1 Talking's family during Bow day at !Name
~~Bushman +~~ ~~some truck at~~
- 2
- 3 truck + Bushman ~~with?~~ Fa Jim Mami's Truck
Bow square
- 4
- 5 all
get label of some
- 6 gang sitting + standing on shore - one black man
- 7 3 children on shore
- 8 loading again
- 9 the gas truck full
- 10 gang sitting in row, watching what? ~~shot~~
- 11 part of gang
- 12 small boy stands before seated gang on shore

N

!Name

N7
N10
N11
suff to
share

- 1 see below Gas Music
- 2 Bushman sitting beside chair by tank - making "gas"?
- 3
- 4 - making fire all other pictures are of this scene
- 5 Bushman making something who? What?
- 6 Making gas
Bushman making something?
- 7 same
- 8
- 9
- 10 { grass for poison
something lying by log product of work above?
- 11 Gas music shapers digging stick
- 12

W. Grant

A

AUG, 25, 1955

SKIN COLOR

CHILDREN

KUNG

MALE

6
6
6

16

21
21

FEMALE

6
6
6
6
6
6
6
6
6
6

20

14

17

6
6

14
14

6
6

17 18

6
6

15 17

23

32

5

14

17

SKIN COLOR

1 @ 5

19 @ 6

4 @ 14

1 @ 15

4 @ 17

1 @ 18

1 @ 20

1 @ 23

A

AUG, 25, 1955

HEIGHT • SKIN COLOR

KUNG	FEMALE	6	14	15	17	23
FORWARD	104.175	13	1	1	2	7
	4.0850	6				
	5.01				17	
	4.11	6				
	4.10					23
	4.11					23
	4.0850				17	
	4.1050	6			17	
31	133.235	16	1		5	9
	+ 4					
	+ 1½					
	133.240½					

31

SKIN COLOR FEMALE

15	←	6
1	⊙	14
1	⊙	15
5	⊙	17
9	⊙	23

AVERAGE HEIGHT 5.00

NO

Bushman at Tampungue

- AL 1 2 groups sitting, skins on back of
- 2 " " " 2 skins " " 1 man off by himself
- 3 ^{low short at distance} close-up of solitary man in 2 - dance rattles
- 4 " " " " " "
- 5 group by skins
- 6 " of women & children
- 7 mixed group
- 8 group in middle distance
- 9 similar to 2
- 10 a circle of Bushmen, all men?

Kubi (all?)

- AN 1 ~~Heron at ~~water~~~~ Kubi
- 2 skinned in background Kubi
- 3 girl dancing, extremely long breasts Gasa Kubi
- 4 same as 1
- 5 same as 1
- 6 skinned with her
- 7 ~~2~~ ^{sected person, lots of headwork} very dark
- 8 same as 3
- 9 same as 3
- 10 skinned with her
- 11 same as 3

A

AUG. 25, 1955

HEIGHT & SKIN COLOR

KUNG	FEMALE	6	14	15	17	23
4.11						23
4.11						23
5.01.50		6				
4.10						23
4.11.		6				
4.10.		6				
4.11						23
4.07.50.		6				
4.09					17	
4.10		6				
5.00		6				
5.01		6				
4.09.50		6				
4.09					17	
5.05		6				
5.01.50						23
4.09		6				
5.02						23
4.09.50		6				
4.11.50		6				
5.03		6				
5.00						23
4.10.50					15	
4.11.50					14	
104.175						179

64
40

24

A

AUG. 25, 1955

HEIGHT & SKIN COLOR

KUNG MALE

5.00	6	16	17	21	22	23
			17			
5.01						23
5.0750			17			
5.04						23
5.04	6					
5.03			17			
5.00.50	6					
5.0050	6					
5.00	6					
5.04	6					
5.0275						23
5.02						23
5.03						23
5.05	6					
4.11	6					
5.01.50			17			
5.02						23
5.02						22
89.5375						

SKIN COLOR MALE

MALE

70 6

40 17

10 22

60 23

AVERAGE HEIGHT 5.02

Kubir or Khabi (egg?)

Herero? at? ^{dark} from up hill by women

- AP 1 child in foreground ^{dark}
- 2 " + woman on ground, ^{around} man in chair behind ^{center, wife + child}
- 3 bits + things washed - dog
- 4 child + woman again ^{very dark}
- 5 group of men resting in shade of tree ^{some in}
- 6 another view of 5 ^{European}
- 7 men standing between trees, gear around ^{clothes}
- 8 same as 7

Bushman

- 9 Bushman? ^{European? who?} in shade of tree ^{standing nearby}
- 10 sleeping man ^{Herero} (There is another picture of him AN ^{Smith?})
- 11 group sitting before hut, gear in tree Herero?

Skin color information

August 25, 1955

!Kung Bushman children

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Skin Color</u>	
--	-------------	-------------------	--

△	⁵⁷ Dam	20	Baby son of !Kham and Be
△	⁵⁸ Gao	6	Son of Dam and ≠Gisa - Dam L 54
○	⁵⁹ Norna	6	Daughter of !U and ≠Toma - ≠Toma L 1
○	⁶⁰ /Gasa	6	Da. of Di!ai and Gao - Gao L 14
○	⁶¹ ≠Gisa	6	Da. of ≠Gao and /Goishay - Gao L 62
L ○	⁶² !Nai	6	Da of Di!ai, w of /Gunda -
○	⁶³ /Gasa	6	Da. of /Goishay
○	⁶⁴ /Naoka	6	Baby da. of Be
○	⁶⁵ Bau	6	Da. of //Khuga and /Qui Crooked
△	⁶⁶ Debe	6	Baby son of Di!ai and Gao
△	⁶⁷ --	6	Baby son of !Ghia
△	⁶⁸ /Qui	6	Son of Khuan//a and Gau
?	⁶⁹ --	17	Baby of ≠Nisa
△	⁷⁰ /Gaishay	14	Baby son of ≠Nisa and Kxora
△	⁷¹ /Gaishay	6	Son of Di!ai and Gao Medicine
△	⁷² !Naishi	6	Son of //Kushay and /Qui Neanderthal
△	⁷³ /Gaishay	6	Son of ≠Toma and !U
△	⁷⁴ /Gaishay	14	Son of Chi!kho
○	⁷⁵ Zuma	14	Da. of ≠Nisa and Kxora
△	⁷⁶ Khan//a	6	Son of Be and !Kham
△	⁷⁷ /Gaishay	6	Son of Be and !Kham
○	⁷⁸ /Naoka	18	Da. of Be and !Kham
○	⁷⁹ --	17	niece of /Naoka
○	⁸⁰ /Ga//ai	23	Visitor of ≠Gao, teen age

Skin color information

August 25, 1955

!Kung Bushman children (continued)

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Skin Color</u>	
?	81 --	17	Child of /Gasa?
Q	82 --	15	Child of Be (or Bau?)
?	83 --	17	Child
△	84 !Naishi	6	Son of Gau
△	85 ≠Toma	66	Boy
△	86 Tsamgao	14	Son of ≠Toma and !U
△	87 /Qui	5	Boy

Note: Skin color was taken from under side of upper arm,
well washed.

1959

!Kung Bushmen

Angola, near the village of Chimbaranda (T(imbaranda) about 50 miles north of Dirico, ca. 20°40' E., 17°20' S.

These !Kung Bushmen live among the Gangela Muela tribe of Bantu-speaking Negroes under Chief Sekachay. The Bushmen do not plant nor do they have goats. A few of the men work occasionally for their Gangela neighbors and are given a little food in return, and they gather shivi beans and other veldkos. Their ~~xxxxxxx~~ food supply is meager. The area has been declared a game reserve by the Angola government and a safari company takes white people in to hunt big game. The native peoples, Bantu and Bushmen, are supposed not to kill anything, "not so much as a guinea fowl," one of the safari company's staff said. These Angola !Kung speak the same language as the !Kung of the Nyae Nyae region in South West Africa, but their dialects differ considerably. We were interested to notice that the clicks differ as well as other aspects of the words.

<u>Height</u>	adult males			
	10 individuals	average	5'2 3/4"	159.2 cm.
	adult females			
	15 individuals	average	4'11"	149.8 cm.

! Kiny 1955

2

Skin color¹

10 adult males

6 were no. 20

4 " " 21

15 adult females

1 was no. 19

8 were " 20

6 " " 21

5 boys

1 was no. 20

2 were " 21

2 " " 22

9 girls

1 was no. 20

6 were " 21

2 " " 22

1. On the Hautfarben-Tafel, Prof. Dr. Felix von Luschan, Ausfiening, Puhe-Wagna, G. Heinerschorff, Berlin. Color was observed on the underside of the upper arm just below the armpit, after the area had been washed with soap and water, dried, and allowed to wait until any pinkness caused by rubbing had subsided.

On the following pages the numbers following the individuals' names refer to a list of Polaroid camera photographs made for identification and to a kinship chart of the group's relationships. The designation (P) refers to the photograph number and (C) to the number on the chart. A copy of the chart is on file with the catalogue of 1959 Marshall Expedition black and white photographs filed in the Peabody Museum.

1959

Skin Color and Height Information

August 9, 1959

Place: Chimbaranda (Tsimbaranda) !Kung Bushmen

<u>Name</u> <u>Men</u>		<u>Height</u>	<u>Skin</u> <u>Color</u>
Werf I !Garu, Headman of Werf I P1-C1	Hu of Hu//na, P2-C2 Fa of !Aikwe or Tao, P5-C6 Fa of Tchombe, P4-C5	4'10 1/8"	20
/Hishi, or Chitango P43-C7	Hu of !Aikwe or Tao, P5-C6	5'5"	21
-Tao P44-C4	Hu of Tchombe, P4-C5 Fa of N!ame or Shamba, P7-C16 Fa of Mucusi, P8-C18	5'1"	21
Mucusi P8-C18	So of Tao, P44-C4 and of Tchombe, P4-C5 Hu of /Hi, P30-C19, who is Si of visitor, P32-C46 Br of N!ame or Shamba, P7-C16	5' 1/2"	21
Tame P11-C10	So of Hu//na, P2-C2 Br of /'Ao or Bambi, P33-C33 Hu of Uashay, P45-C11, who is Da of /Oashay	5'4"	20
Werf II Kumsa, Headman of Werf II P24-C29	Br of Hu//na, P2-C2, who is Wi of !Garu Br of Mishi, P25-C32, who is Hu of /'Ao or Bambi, P33- C33, who is Da of Hu//na, P2-C2 Br of Mushalay (f.), P31-C31 Hu of N/aishi, P29-C30	5'	20
Mishi P25-C23	Br of Kumsa, P24-C29 Br of Hu//na, P2-C2, who is Wi of !Garu Br of Mushalay, P31-C31 Hu of /'Ao or Bambi, P33-C33, who is Da of Hu//na, P2-C2	5'3 1/2"	20
Majola or Majozilolo P10-C17	So of Mishi, P25-C23, and his former Wi #Golo now dead Hu of N!ame or Shamba, P7- C16, who is Da of Tchombe, P4-C5, and Tao, P44-C4	5'2 1/8"	20

<u>Name</u>		<u>Height</u>	<u>Skin Color</u>
<u>Men</u> (continued)			
!Alulu P27-C39	So of Mushulay, P31-C31, and her former husband Tao, now dead. She is Si of Mishi, P25-C23 Hu of Maha or N!ame, P37-C40	5'4"	21
N!ame or Naka P9-C13	Br of Tchombe, P32-C46, from Chapo, who was visiting Kumsa Hu of N//ui, P3-C12, who is Da of /Oashay, P12-C3	5'9"	20
!Golo P23-C35	Hu of Mishi, P28-C34, who is the Da of Kumsa	(missed getting height & skin color)	

Women

Werf I	Hu//na P2-C2	Wi of !Garu, P1-C1, Headman of Werf I Mo of Tame, P11-C10 Mo of /'Ao or Bambi, P33-C33 Si of Kumsa, P24-C29 Si of Mishi (m.), P25-C32 Si of Mushulay (f.), P31-C31	4'11 1/4"	21
	!Aikwe or Tao P5-C6	Wi of /Hishi or Chitango, P43-C7 Da of !Garu, P1-C1, by his former Wi, Chokwe, now dead	4'10 3/4"	19
	Tchombe P4-C5	Wi of _Tao, P44-C4 Da of !Garu, P1-C1, by his former Wi Chokwe, now dead Si of !Aikwe, P5-C6 Mo of Mucusi (m.), P8-C18 Mo of N!ame or Shamba (f.), P7-C16	4'9 1/2"	20
	N!ame or Shamba P7-C16	Wi of Majolo, P10-C17 Da of Tchombe, P4-C5 Si of Mucusi, P8-C18	4'8 1/4"	20

<u>Name</u>		<u>Height</u>	<u>Skin Color</u>
Women (continued)			
_Hi	Wi of Mucusi, P8-C18 P30-C19 Si of Tchombe, P32-C46, the visitor from Chapo	5'1 1/4"	20
/'Ao or Bambi	Wi of Mishi, P25-C32 Da of Hu//na, P2-C2, by her former hu, Malunga, now dead Si of Tame, P11-C10	5' 3/16"	20
/Oashay	Widow, her Hu was //Nami P12-C3 Mo of Uashay (f.), P45-C11 Mo of N//ui (f.), P3-C12 Mo of Kashibi (f.), P6-C14	4'10 3/4"	21
Uashay	Wi of Tame, P11-C10, who is P45-C11 So of Hu//na, P2-C2 Da of /Oashay, P12-C3 Si of N//ui, P3-C12 Si of Kashibi, P6-C14	4'11 3/4"	20
N//ui	Wi of N!ame or Naka, P9-C13 P3-C12 Da of /Oashay, P12-C3 Si of Uashay, P45-C11 Si of Kashibi, P6-C14	4'8 1/2"	20
Kashibi	Wi of /Tagoo or Taugo, who is P6-C-14 at the Cuito Da of /Oashay, P12-C3 Si of Uashay, P45-C11 Si of N//ui, P3-C12	5'	20
Werf II	N/aishi P29-C30 Wi of Kumsa, P24-C29, headman of Werf II	4'10 3/4"	21
Mishi	Wi of !Golo, P23-C35 P28-C34 Da of Kumsa, P24-C29	4'11 1/4"	21
Mushulay or /Oashay	Widow of _Tao P31-C31 Si of Kumsa, P24-C29 Mo of !Alulu, P27-C39	4'10 3/4"	20
Maha or N!ame	Wi of !Alulu, P27-C39 P37-C40	4'9 3/4"	21
Tchombe	Visitor, Si of N!ame or P32-C46 Naka, P9-C13	5'2"	21

Skin Color and Height information Aug. 9, 1959

Place: Chumbaranda (Tsimbaranda)

MEN		Height	Skin Color
!Garu	(!GARU) Headman of Weyi	4' 10 1/8"	20
P1-C1	Hu of Hullna, P2-C2 Fa of !aikwe ^{n Tao} P5-C6 " " Tchombe ^{P4-C5}		
/Hishi	(/hi si) or chitango		
P43-C7	Hu of !aikwe n Tao P5-C6	5' 5"	21
Tao	Hu of Tchombe P4-C5	5' 1"	21
P44-C4	Fa of N'ame n Shamba P7-C16 " " Mucusi P8-C18	5' 1"	21
Mucusi	So of Tao P44-C4 & Tchombe P4-C5 P8-C18 Hu of /Hi P30-C19 who is Siz Tchombe's sister P32-C46 Br of N'ame n Shamba P7-C16	5 1/2"	21
N'ame	So of Hullna P2-C2 P11-C10 Br of !ao n Bambi P33-C33 Hu of Washag P45-C11 who is Da of /oeshag	5' 4"	20
Kamsa	Headman of Weyi P24-C29 Br of Hullna P2-C2 wife of !Garu Br of Mishi (Misi) P25-C32 who is Hu of !ao n Bambi P33-C33 who is Da of Hullna P2-C2 Br of Mushalay (f) P31-C31 Hu of N'aisi P29-C30	5' -	20

Chim brauda

Men continued

Mishi (Misi) Br of Kumsa P24-c29 5'3½" 20

P25-c23

" " Ita//na P2-c2 wig! Gara

" " Mushulay P31-c31

Ha of /Ao n Bemli P33-c33

who is Da of Ita//na P2-c2

Majola or Magozigolo

5'2½"

20

P10-c17

So of Mishi P25-c23

and his former wife Golo

now dead.

Ita of Niame n Shamba

P7-c16 who is Da of

Telombe ^{P4-c5} and Tao P44-c4

! Alulu

P27-c39

So of Mushulay P31-c31 ^{now}
who has former husband Tao ^{dead}

5'4 21

who is Si of Mishi P25-c23

above

Ha of Maha n Niame P37-c40

Niame n Naka

P9-c13

Br of Telombe P32-c46

5'9 20

^{from Chapo,}
who was visiting Kumsa

Ha of Ni//ui P3-c12 who

is Da of /oashay P12-c3

! qolo

P23-c35

Ha of Mishi P28-c34 who is

Ita Da of Kumsa

(misses getting
heights
skin color)

Average for 10 men = 5'2¾"

Chem Baranda

15 women average 4' 11"

	<u>Women</u>		Height	skin color
Wey I	Hu//na P2-C2	Wife of !Garu P1-C1 <small>Headman of Wey I</small> Mo of Tame P11-C10 Mo of !'Ao a Bambi P33-C33 Si of Kumsa P24-C29 Si of Mishu(m) P25-C32 Si of Mushulag P31-C31	4' 11 1/4"	21
	!Aikwe or Tao P5-C6	Wife of /Hishi or Chitango P43-C7	4' 10 3/4"	19
	Tchombe P4-C5	Da of !Garu P1-C1 <small>by his former wife chokwe, now dead</small> Wife of Tao P44-C4 Da of !Garu P1-C1 <small>by his former wife chokwe, now dead</small> Si of Aikwe P5-C6 Mo of Mucusi(m) P8-C18 Mo of N'ame (f) P7-C16 <small>(shemba)</small>	4' 9 1/2"	20
iv Space	N'ame or Shamba P7-C16	Wife of Majolo P10-C17 Da of Tchombe P4-C5 Si of Mucusi P8-C18	4' 8 1/4"	20
	Hi P30-C19	Wife of Mucusi P8-C18 Si of Tchombe P32-C46 <small>the visitor from chapo</small>	5' 1 1/4 4/16"	20
	!'Ao a Bambi P33-C33	Wife of Mishu P25-C32 <small>P2-C2</small> Da of Hu//na - by her former husband Malunga, now dead. Si of Tame P11-C10	5' 3/16"	20

Chim banda
Women continued

1 Oashay
P12-c3
Widow, her hu was 11 Nami
Mo of Washay (f) P45-c11
N//wi (f) P3-c12
Kashibi (f) P6-c14
4' 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 21

Washay (wife)
P45-c11
Wi of Tame P11-c10
who is so of Hu//na P2-c2
Da of Oashay P12-c3
Si of N//wi P3-c12
Si of Kashibi P6-c14
4' 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 20

N//wi
P3-c12
Wi of Name n Naka P9-c13
Da of Oashay P12-c3
Si of Washay P45-c11
Si of Kashibi P6-c14
4' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 20

Kashibi
P6-c14
Wi of / Tagoo n Tangu
who is at the Cuito
5' - 20
Da of / Oashay P12-c3
Si of Washay P45-c11
Si of N//wi P3-c12

Wey II
Wai shi (Waise)
P29-c30
Wi of Kumsa P24-c29
headman of Wey II
4' 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 21

Mishi (Misi)
P28-c34
Da of Kumsa P24-c29
Widow
Mo of A lulu P27-c39
Ma shula
n Oashay
P31-c31
Wi of ! Golo P23-c35
Da of Tao
Si of Kumsa P24-c29
4' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " 21
4' 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 20

Ma lula n Name
P37-c40
Tchombe P32-c46
Wi of ! A lulu P27-c39
Visitor Si of Name n Naka P9-c13
4' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 21
5' 2" 21

1955

Skin color and height information

August 9, 1959

Place: ~~the werft at~~ Thimbaranda (T(imbaranda))

Skin
Colors ²

Majolo:
P10C17
✓ Aug 7/1959
Bambi
who is de?
+ Shombe
who is de?
Png Hallna
P2C2

		<u>Skin color</u>	<u>Adult height</u>
man	TAME (Ha 9 Uashay)	20 (uase) P1 C10	5'4"
"	MUCUSI (So of Hallna P2C2 and Tao P4C5)	21 P8 C18	5'1 1/2"
"	MANDOZILO	20 ?	5'2 1/8"
"	!Garu (Gadu)	20 P1 C1 Headman wif I	4'10 1/8"
"	!Tap (TAO)	21 P44C4	5'1"
"	!Kumsa (Ha of Tshombe P4C5) Br of /oashay P12C3)	20	5'
"	!Alulu (P24C39)	21 Headman wif II	5'4"
"	!Mishi (Misi) (P25C32)	20 Br of Kumsa above	5'3 1/2"
2	!Name or Naka (P9C13)	20 Da of /oashay below	5'9 1/16"
"	!N/hife (/Hishi) (Nuh, /a Kw of Tao, P5C6)	21 who is de / Garu -	5'5"
8	woman KASIBI KASHIBI (Si of /Tapu at Cuito)	20 P6 C14 Da of	5'
"	!Name or Maha (P37C40)	21 wi of Mishi above	4'9 3/4"
4	!Ao. Bambi (uase) (P33C33)	20 Da of Hallna P2C2 wi of Mishi P25C32 above	5' 3/16"
6	!Uashay (P45C11)	20 Da of /oashay P12C3	4'11 3/4"
"	!Hi (P30C19)	20	5'1 1/4"
"	!Hallna (H5/1a) (P2C2)	21 wi of !GARU above	4'11 1/4"
2	!Tshombe (Tshombe) (P4C5)	20 Da of !Garu + 1st wid. wi of Tao above	4'9 1/2"
7	!N/zi (P3C12)	20 Da of /oashay P12C3	4' 8 1/2"
"	!Mishi (Misi) (P28C34)	21 Da of Kumsa P24C29 wi of /Golo P23C35	4'11 1/4"
3	!Aikaw or Tao (P5C6)	19 wi of Hishi Chitanga	4'10 1/2"
"	!Si of Tshombe above	21	4'10 3/4" N/zi (Naife) P29C30 wif / Kumsa above
5	!oashay (uase) (P2C3)	21 mo of Uashay Mhu and Kashi	4'10 3/4"
"	!Tshombe (Tshombe)	21 wi of Dyo P32C40	5'2"
10	!N/uase or Mafale (uashay Mushi) (P31C31)	20 Si of Kumsa Si of Mishi P25C32 above	4'10 3/4"

5' 5 1/8"

9?

2 wof
2 Tafel

* The numbers following P refer to Polaroid Camera photographs
The numbers following C to the numbers on the kinship chart

Skin color information

August 9, 1959

Place: the werft at ^CThimbaranda

The following were not adults:

		<u>Skin color</u>	
Boy	20	Ifolo	
"	21	Ifume	3' 11"
"	22	Tame	3' 6 ³ / ₄ "
"	22	nio	3' 7 ¹ / ₂ "
"	21	Holo	3' 2 ¹ / ₂ "
Girl	22	Uashy da j Tchombe	3' 9 ¹ / ₄ "
"	21	da j N'eme	2' 11"
"	21	Tama da j M.S.	
"	21	Tabo	
"	22	'Hi	
"	21	N'ai sli	
"	20	Mukolie	
"	20		
"	21	Tchombe	4' ³ / ₄ "
"	21	Jama	4' 1"

4 ⁸/₄ 20

Name or Shamba P7 C16
Wif Majola P10 C17
Da j Tchombe and Tao

4' ³/₄" 21

Tchombe (Tfombe) P. 32 C46

Si j Naka (m) P9 C13
Si j He (f) P30 C18
Mo j Jama (f) above

Jama P34 C51

1959

August 9, 1959 AM

In wraft at Tjombanda
Skin color and height

LSD.; DebM; FH; NME

39 persons

✓ Δ	TAME (HU of UA(ε))	5' 4"	20	
✓ Δ	MUCUSI (MO - Tjombi:)	5' 1/2"	21	
✓ Δ	MANOZIOLO (FA - MI(ε))	5' 2 1/8"	20	
✓ Δ*	HOLO (MO - N/UA(ε))	4' 3 1/4"	20	..
✓ ○	UA(ε): (MO - Tjombi:)	3' 9 1/4"	22	..
✓ Δ	!GALU (Headman)	4' 10 1/8"	20	
✓ Δ	TAO (WI - Tjombi:)	5' 1"	21	
✓ Δ	^(or TAO) KUMSA (WI - N/A(ε))	5' -	20	
✓ Δ	!ALULU (WI - N!AME) <i>Kalulu</i>	5' 4"	21	
✓ Δ	MI(ε): (WI - !AO)	5' 3 1/2"	20	
x Δ	N!AME (WI - N//UI)	5' 9 1/16"	20	.. N//ui's Hu saq, not N!ame Ide saq Nalka or Muleumbo or Dara
? Δ	/HOMA (MO - !AO)	3' 11 1/8"	21	..
✓ Δ	TAME (FA - KUMSA)	3' 6 3/16"	22	..
? Δ	N!O (MO - Tjombi:)	3' 7 1/2"	22	..
✓ Δ	/HOLO (MO - N//UI)?	3' 2 1/2"	21	..
✓ ○	/XRE (MO - N!AME)	2' 11 1/4"	21	..
? ○	IAMA (FA - MI(ε); MO - N!AME)	2' 9 1/2"	21	.. 3 lines
✓ ○	IABO (MO - TAO)	3' 7 3/8"	21	..
✓ ○	!HI (MO - N!AME)	3' 6 1/8"	22	..
✓ Δ	N/HI(ε) (GOBA NAME - TANGO)	3' 6 1/8" 5' 5"	22 21	

* Not fully grown?

?	⊙ N/AIΣε (FA-MIΣε)	4' 1"	21 .. ?
✓	○ KASIBI (MO-N/UAΣε)	5' —	20 .
✓	○ N'AME (HU-!ALULU)	4' 9 ³ / ₄ "	21 .
✓	○ /'AO (BAMBI)	5' 3 ¹ / ₁₆ "	20 .
(UASHAY)	○ UAΣε (HU-T _{II} AME)	4' 11 ³ / ₄ "	20 .
✓	○ -/HI (HU-MUCUSI)	5' 1 ¹ / ₄ "	20 , away age 13
MaKobe	⊙* MUKOBE (FA-!GALU)	4' 4 ¹ / ₄ "	20 ..
✓	○ H ³ //A (HU-!GALU)	4' 11 ¹ / ₄ "	21 .
P4-C5	✓ ○ T _{II} OMBE: (HU-T _{II} AO)	4' 9 ¹ / ₂ "	20 .
	✓ ○ N//UI (HU-N'AME)	4' 8 ¹ / ₂ "	20 .
	✓ ○ MIΣε: (MO-N/AIΣε)	4' 11 ¹ / ₄ "	21 .
(DAOU)	✓ ○ T _{II} AO (HU-TANGO) (or T _{II} AO) or !AiKwe	4' 10 ¹ / ₂ "	19 .
	✓ ○ N'AME: (MO-T _{II} OMBE:)	4' 8 ¹ / ₄ "	20 .. omitted part in an adult
	✓ ○ N/AIΣε (HU-KUMSA)	4' 10 ³ / ₄ "	21 .
(OASHAY)	✓ ○ OLD N/UAΣε	4' 10 ³ / ₄ "	21 .
P32-C40	✓ ○ T _{II} OMBE: (HU-DINGO, down at Cuito)	5' 2"	21 .
	⊙* T _{II} OMBE: (MO-N/AIΣε)	4' 3 ¹ / ₄ "	21 ..
	○ IAMA (MO-T _{II} OMBE:, FA-DINGO)	4' 1 ¹ / ₄ "	21 .. this is the divorced Tslimbe. He Dingo at Cuito
(OASHAY or MUSHULAY)	✓ ○ N/UAΣε (SI of MIΣε; ? of /'AO) (or MUJULE)	4' 10 ³ / ₄ "	20 .

* May not have attained full growth

1959

Tsexu Bushmen

Bechuanaland Protectorate, on the edge of the M'Babe Depression
Ca. 24° E, 19°15' S.

The Tsexu Bushmen live in contact ^{with} and under the tribal jurisdiction of the Batwana Tribe of the Tswana. Their own headman is under the administration of Queen Moremi at Maun. They have adopted cattle raising, corn and melon planting, Tswana hut construction, garments, and hair arrangements, and all have Tswana names. They are noticeably taller and darker than the /Gwikwe ^{B.P} and !Kung of Nyae Nyae, SWA.

Height adult males

10 individuals average 5'6 1/4" 168.2 cm.

adult females

24 individuals average 5'2 1/4" 158 cm.

Skin color¹

14 adult males

7	were	no.	23
2	"	"	27
2	"	"	24
1	was	"	26
1	"	"	25
1	"	"	21

1955

Tse xa continued

2

Skin color (continued)

24 adult females

17 were no. 23

2 " " 27

2 " " 22

1 was " 25

1 " " 26

1 " " 29

13 children

5 were no. 29

3 " " 26

2 " " 23

2 " " 24

1 was " 28

1. On the Hautfarben-Tafel, Prof. Dr. Felix von Luschan, Ausfiening, Puhe-Wagna, G. Heinerschorff, Berlin. Color was observed on underside of upper arm just below armpit, after the area had been washed with soap and water, dried, and allowed to wait until any pinkness caused by rubbing would have subsided.

1959

Information on height and skin color

July 20, 1959

Place: M'Babe Tseya Bushmen

<u>Name</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Skin color</u>
Kebuelemany (headman)(m.)	5'7"	23
Samase (f.)	5'3"	23
Tukunupéchi (f.)	5'3"	23
Masabine (f.)	5'3 1/2"	27
Madiamase (f.)	5'2 3/4"	23
Rrúelsi(m)	5'3 1/2"	23
Kxaiketsu (f.)	5'2"	23 (a little darker, but not 26 nor pink as 24)
Pabousu (f.)	4'9 1/2"	22 (not so pink but lighter than 23)
Witsa (f.)	5'3"	23 (same as Kxaiketsu)
Kaylateetue (f)	5'5"	23 (a little more yellow)
Habusélue (f.)	5'8"	26
Tsulehélu (f.)	5'3 1/2"	23
Ngaisa (f.)	4'10"	23
Kiabétse (f.)	5'1"	23
Tala (f.)	4'11"	23
Hakekope (f.) (looks Bushman)	5'2"	23 (a little more yellow)
young → Kelesameli (adolescent girl)(f)*	4'10 1/2"	23
Lohoto (f.)	5'4"	22
Zita (f.)	4'11"	27
Gai (f.)	5'	23
Nteba (f.)	5'1"	23
Montangka (f)	5'	23

* May not be full grown

Tsexa

M'Babe skin color and height information (cont.)

July 20, 1959

<u>Name</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Skin color</u>
Ah di koo (f.)	5'	25
Ahrrhe (f.) (looks Bantu)	5'8"	29
Didihoo (f.) Ditiho	5'3"	23
da g Sinta like Zita (f.)	5'3 1/2"	23
Titibe (f.)	5'2"	23
Kalay'so (m.)	5'9"	23 (more yellow, not as pink as 24, a little darker)
Tungwa (m.)	5'4"	26
Widitsue (m.)	5'9"	23
Katina (m.)	5'6"	24
Yhara (m.)	5'4"	23
Rotwan (m.)	5'9"	23
Picanin (m.)	5'6"	24
Dautēma (m.)	5'5"	21
Masaki (m.)	(came after measur- ing finished. All	27
Natuma (m.)	estimated over 5'5", probably 5'7" to	25
Nitihone (m.) (from Shorobe)	5'8", based on com- parison with heights of staff members)	27
Tutsue (m.)		23

Skin color of thirteen children

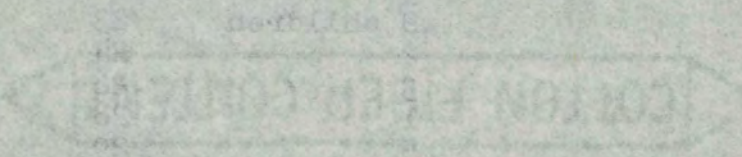
tw2 children	23
2	24
3	26
1	28
5	29

1954
Tseza

THE STATE OF TEXAS (cont.)

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

THE STATE OF TEXAS



THE STATE OF TEXAS
1845

1959

- adult women
- girl
- △ adult man
- △ boy

Deborah L. J. M.

Tsexa

(4 pages)

M' Balo Skin Colors: Height

July 20, 1959

50 persons including 14 children

119

Tsexa

- △ Ke bue le mang - head man. # 23 5'7
- Sa mase (has scarification) 23 5'8
- Tu kuu péchi (á) 23 5'3
- Ma Sa bue 27 5'3 1/2
- Ma di amase 23 5'2 3/4
- Ruélsi 23 5'3 1/2
- Kxai Ketsu 23 5'2
- she is a little darker than 23
 but not as dark as 26
 na as pink as 24
- Pa bou su 22 4'9 1/2
 lighter than 23, not
 quite as pink as 22
 but this seems the nearest
- witsa 23 5'3
 a little darker. Same as
 Kxai Ketsu
- Kay latee tue 23 5'5
 a little more yellow
- Ha busé lue (way) 26 5'8
- Tsu le hé lue (he as in heaven) 23 5'3 1/2
- Ngaisa 23 4'10
- Kia bé tse Boy 23 5'1
 Kia-1 syl.

13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

TABLE-A
BOND
CONTENT OF
...

14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

M. Boko; Skin color Continued

121 July 20 1989 2

		Color	Height
o	Tala	23	4' 11"
o	Hake Kope a little more yellow Looks Bushman type	23	5' 2"
o	Kele Sa Meli' (an adoles- cent girl. Breasts beginning to grow)	23	4' 10½"
o	Lohoto Has scarification on forehead	22	5' 4"
o	Zita	27	4' 11"
o	Gai	23	5'
o	Nteba	23	5' 1"
o	Montangka Has scarification on cheeks and forehead 2 lines each cheek	23	5'
o	Ah di Koo	25	5'
o	Ahrshe . looks Bantu	29	5' 8"
o	Di di hoo girl who played bow	23	5' 3"
o	Zita looks Bantu	23	5' 3½"
o	Ti ti be (Tee -	23	5' 9"

0	1.41	1.00	0.41
0	1.00	1.00	0.00
0	0.59	1.00	0.41
0	1.00	1.00	0.00
0	0.59	1.00	0.41
0	1.00	1.00	0.00
0	0.59	1.00	0.41
0	1.00	1.00	0.00
0	0.59	1.00	0.41
0	1.00	1.00	0.00
0	0.59	1.00	0.41
0	1.00	1.00	0.00
0	0.59	1.00	0.41
0	1.00	1.00	0.00
0	0.59	1.00	0.41
0	1.00	1.00	0.00
0	0.59	1.00	0.41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE BOARD

122

M'Balé Skin color cont. 123

July 20, 1925³

	Color	Height
Δ Kalag'so (with hat + beard) more yellow than 23 not as pink as 24 a little darker	23	5'9
Δ Tungwa with hat scarf on head overcoat.	26	5'4
Δ Widsue	23	5'9
Δ Katina	24	5'6
Δ Yhara	23	5'4
Δ Rotwan	23	5'9
Δ Picarin mustache	24	5'6
Δ Dantema Buck teeth	21	5'5

?	a? about 5		
?	guess as to age is meaningless.	24	2'8
P	Bantu looking 5'	26	3'11
Δ	a boy - Bantu looking 6-7	29	4'1
Δ	a girl Adiaey	23	3'1
Δ	a girl - very Bantu looking 7 or 8	29	4'3½
o	a girl about 7 or 8	23	4'4
o	a girl about 2	29	2'9½
Δ	a boy about 4 or 5	29	3'10
o	a baby girl	26	3'3
o	a baby girl Seedraey	29	2'11
o	a baby girl	26	2'4
o	a baby boy Kwachich'i	24	3'2
Δ	a baby boy was brought by his mother about 1 year old Timen	28	2'4

1871, 02, 20

129. M

8.9

53

(part + ...)

1

8.4

50

...

2

8.1

47

...

3

7.8

44

...

4

7.5

41

...

5

7.2

38

...

6

6.9

35

...

7

6.6

32

...

8

6.3

29

...

9

6.0

26

...

10

5.7

23

...

11

5.4

20

...

12

5.1

17

...

13

4.8

14

...

14

4.5

11

...

15

4.2

8

...

16

3.9

5

...

17

3.6

2

...

18

3.3

0

...

19

△ Masaki	27	} Came after we had finished not measured with tape in last. Estimated height by standing beside them all over 5'5. We think 5'7 to 5'8.*
△ Natama	25	
△ Ni tione with one leg from Shorobe	27	
△ Tutsue	23	

We gave presents of a cup of sugar each

* Deborah is 5'6 ³/₄ Sam 5'4 Nick is 6'1 ¹/₂

~~a man~~
a man

				Bantu type
Get photos of (10)	Habusue	" 26	5'8	Bantu type
	Hakokope	23	5'2	Bush type
scarification checks on head	Montangka	23	5'	Bush "
	Ahrhe	29	5'8	Bantu
sc. on fore head	Lohoto	22	5'4	Bush type Bantu
	boy	29		Bantu
	baby			Bush
	a man			Bush
	a man			Bantu

The first part of the paper is a list of names and numbers, possibly a ledger or inventory. The text is very faint and difficult to read, but appears to be organized in columns.

The second part of the page contains a large, faint watermark or stamp. The text within the stamp is mostly illegible but seems to include the words "BOND" and "COTTON". There are also some smaller, scattered markings and faint text around the stamp.

4 Bryant Street
Cambridge 38, Mass.
January 17, 1964

Dr. William Howells
Peabody Museum
Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Howells:

When we were on our several expeditions in the Kalahari Desert studying Bushmen, although we were not undertaking physical studies, we recorded heights of several groups and compared their skin colors with the von Luschan Hautfarben Tafel. With the thought that these samplings might be of some interest to your department, I am sending them to you.

Comparing skin color with Dr. von Luschan's table is a relative matter. I can only say that the question as to what color on the table was nearest to the color of the skin was often a matter of argument (whether to give precedence to the lightness-darkness axis or to the yellowness-redness). The decision was usually a consensus of several staff members, not one subjective reaction, and, in my opinion, the choices come as near as they can to being accurate.

The various numbers and notes on the list refer to our own records and were put on for purposes of our identification of the individuals. I left them on because I can not bear to take off any identifying information in case sometime it should be wanted.

The groups for which we recorded heights and skin color, listed from north to south, are:

!Kung in Angola
Tsexa near the M'Babe Depression in Bechuanaland
Barakwenga* near Popa Falls on the Okavango
River, S.W.A.
(A Mbukushu group, for comparison with the
Barakwenga)
!Kung of the Nyae Nyae region, S.W.A.
Naron near Ghanzi, B.P.
/Gwikwe between Sunnyside and Chukudu in B.P.
!Kõ near Tsane in B.P.

*also called Hukwe

January 17, 1964

I am sending you copies of two sets of photographs which I thought might be of interest. Please keep them for your files if you wish. One group is of some of the Nyae Nyae !Kung taken at Gautscha Pan in 1951. In that year, in conjunction with Eric Williams' making plaster face masks, some full-face and profile photographs and measurements were taken by either Eric Williams or Robert Dyson. The face masks, made at the instigation of Professor Raymond Dart, went to the Anatomy Department of the Medical School of the Witwatersrand to be part of the considerable collection there. The records of measurements went with the face masks. I am sending you copies of the photographs, wishing they were much better than they are, but hoping they may be of some use.

In 1955, when we took the sampling of heights and skin colors among the Nyae Nyae !Kung, some of the persons whose photographs were taken in 1951 happened to be present that day. On the skin color list these persons are indicated by a red asterisk and their identifying numbers are on the backs of the photographs, as are the catalogue numbers of the negatives. The numbers on the faces of the photographs are my list number (indicated by L) and the number of the person on the skin color list.

The second set of photographs is from a group taken in 1961 of !Kung Bushman women at /Gwia (ca. 20°10' E., 20° S.), south of Kai Kai in Bechuanaland. The women are demonstrating the Eland Dance, the dance of the First Menstruation ceremony. We have seen the Eland Dance three times, but this was the only time we were able to persuade the women to take off their karosses, as they do in the actual ceremony. Bushman women are in general extremely modest about their behinds, not their breasts, because they associate breasts with nursing, not with sex. We always wanted their good will and cooperation and never tried to force them to do what they were unwilling to do. So we have no carefully gathered data on steatopygia. We do not mean to imply by sending you the Eland Dance photographs that they prove that Bushman women have steatopygia. Our impression is that, among those whose subsistence is meager, especially steatopygia is not a notably developed feature.

Quantities more of our photographs of these various Bushman peoples, portraits and pictures of their activities, are now catalogued. The black and white prints will soon be in the Peabody, the color transparencies are at 4 Bryant Street.

If you have questions I shall be glad to answer them if I can.

Sincerely,

Mrs. L. K. Marshall

1959

Skin color of three Negroes for comparison with Bushmen

	underarm (washed)	face (fully tanned, but washed)
Ledimo, a Tswana (Batawana) from Tsau in Bechuanaland	24	26
Jao, a Gangela Muela from Derico in Angola	26	30
Bela, a Corocua from Corocua in the Mossamodes desert east of Port Alexander, Angola	30	33

1959

Barakwenga Bushmen (Hukwe)

South West Africa on the Okavango River, the Bushman village of Ndongo near Popa Falls

The Barakwenga Bushmen live under the administration of and in close relationship with the Mbukushu, a Bantu-speaking Negro tribe of the Okavango Native Territory. *Lu Barakwenga* They have adopted plowing and the planting of mealies (corn) and melons, cattle raising, the dress and hair arrangements and other aspects of culture of the Mbukushu, but they live in separate villages. Compare the record of skin colors of the sampling of Mbukushu attached.

<u>Height</u>	adult males			
	9 individuals	average	5' 5 7/8"	167.2 cm.
	adult females			
	12 individuals	average	5' 1/8"	152.42 cm.

Skin color¹

9 adult males		
2	were no.	23
4	" "	24
1	was "	25
2	were "	26

1. On the Hautfarben-Tafel, Prof. Dr. Felix von Luschan, Ausfiening, Puhe-Wagna, G. Heinerschorff, Berlin. Color was observed on the underside of the upper arm just below the armpit, after the area had been washed with soap and water, dried, and allowed to wait until any pinkness caused by rubbing had subsided.

1955

Summary
Continued

Barakwenga Bushmen

Hakwe

2

Skin color (continued)

12 adult females

6	were	no.	23
2	"	"	24
3	"	"	25
1	was	"	21

11 children

1	was	no.	21
2	were	"	22
4	"	"	23
3	"	"	24
1	was	"	25

1959

Height and skin color information

July 30, 1959

Barakwenga, Ndongo enclave

The color was taken from the inside of the upper arm below the armpit after the skin had been well washed with soap and water.

The color of the skin where it was fully exposed to the sun and unwashed for all these people was 31, 32, or 33, except for one who was 34 (probably due to a fortuitous layer of dirt; he was 24 where he was washed).

<u>Name</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Skin color</u>
<u>Men</u>		
Eremati	5'11 1/4"	26
/Oada	5'7 3/8"	24
Diando	5' 7 1/8"	26
Morongu	5' 6 3/4"	24
Kapulu	5'4 7/8"	24
Damburu	5'4 5/8"	24
Dinenge	5'3 1/4"	25
Bahada	5'2 3/8"	23
Kativa	5'2 1/2"	23
<u>women</u>		
/Igway	5'3 1/2"	25
Hoo	5'1"	23
//Ama ei	5'1"	25
//Kai jo	5'1/2"	24
/Kwai tum	5'3/4"	21
//Okx	5' 3/8"	23
Ogway	5'	24
//Kiu	5'3/8"	23
Kajungola	4'11 3/4"	25

Barakwenga, Ngongo enclave (continued)

July 30, 1959

<u>women</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Skin color</u>
Shi dwan	4'11 1/4"	23
Zaloma	4'10 1/4"	23
/Ga ghiani	4'8 5/8"	23

Skin color of boys and girls (not infants) from about 5 to 10?

	1	21
	2	22
	4	23
	3	24
	<u>1</u>	25
Total	11	

1959

161

Skin Colors of a Barakwenga group
(Hakwe)

Ndango

July 30, 1959

Number references are for Hautfarben-Tafel,
Prof. Dr. Felix von Luschan.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Color</u>	
<u>Men</u>			
Eremati	5' 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	26	
1 Oada	5' 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	24	
Diando	5' 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	26	
Moronga	5' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	24	blind boy
Kapulu	5' 4 $\frac{2}{8}$ "	24	
Damburu	5' 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	24	
Dinenge	5' 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	25	hand 8
Bahada	5' 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	23	{ has fuzzy hair + one leg
Katiwa	5' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	23	
<u>Women</u>			
1 Igway	5' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	25	(17 years old)
Hoo	5' 1"	23	
11 Ama ei	5' 1"	25	
11 Kai jo	5' $\frac{1}{2}$ "	24	
1 Kwai tum	5' $\frac{3}{4}$ "	21	

11 OKX	5' $\frac{3}{8}$ "	23
Ogway	5' $\frac{8}{8}$	24
11 Kiu	5' $\frac{3}{8}$	23
Kajungola	4' $11\frac{3}{4}$	25
Shidwan	4' $11\frac{1}{4}$	23
Zaloma	4' $10\frac{1}{4}$	23
1 Baghiani	4' $8\frac{5}{8}$	23

11 Boys and girls (not infants) from about 5 to 10 P.

2 is 21

2 are 22

4 are 23

3 are 24

1 is 25

The color was taken from the inside of the upper arm below the arm pit after the skin had been well washed with soap and water.

The color of the skin when it was fully exposed to the sun and unwashed for all these people was 31, 32, & 33 except for one who was 34, (probably due to a fortuitous layer of dirt; he was 24 when he was washed).

<u>name</u> Men	<u>height</u>	<u>color</u>	<u>features</u>
Δ Barakwenga Dada	5' 7 $7\frac{3}{8}$	24	
Δ Eremati	5' $11\frac{1}{4}$	26	They were well washed with soap on inside of upper arm.
Δ Damburu	5' $4\frac{5}{8}$	24	
Δ Katiwa	5' $2\frac{1}{2}$	23	Unwashed on backs
Δ Diando	5' $7\frac{1}{8}$	26	They were
Δ Dinenge	5' $3\frac{1}{4}$	25	all 31, 32, 33 except 1 who was ³⁴ young boy.
Δ Bahada	5' $2\frac{3}{8}$ male	23	Had fuzzy hair NOT spirals
Δ Moronga	5' $6\frac{3}{4}$ blind boy	24	
Δ Kapulu	5' $4\frac{7}{8}$	24	

<u>Boop</u>	<u>height</u>	<u>color</u>	<u>features</u>
Δ Zingwa	4' $8\frac{1}{2}$	23	
Δ Ili	4' $8\frac{3}{4}$	24	like eye
Δ Makaioko	4' 2"	23	

<u>Women</u>	<u>height</u>	<u>color</u>	<u>features</u>
○ Kajungola	4' $11\frac{3}{4}$	25	
○ Shi Dwan	4' $11\frac{1}{4}$	23	
○ I Ga Giani	4' $8\frac{5}{8}$	23	head 6
○ Zaloma	4' $10\frac{1}{4}$	23	
○ Ii Kin	5' $\frac{3}{8}$	23	falling tone high & middle
○ Hoo	5' 1"	23	high tone
○ Ogway	5' -	24	
○ Ii ama ei	5' 1"	25	
○ Ii OKX	5' $\frac{3}{8}$	23	

o // Kai jo	✓ 5' $\frac{1}{2}$ "	24	Kayee jo
o / ^{Ee} g quay	✓ 5' $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	25	2: Ee the tall girl good toss
o / Quay tum	✓ 5' $\frac{3}{4}$ "	21	Has pigmented nipple + fat buttock
<hr/>			
Girls + baby bags			
o // Eye	4' $8\frac{3}{8}$ "	23	
o // Xi	4' $2\frac{3}{8}$ "	25	
o Giacho	4' $\frac{3}{4}$ "	22	
o Dao	3' 9 $7\frac{7}{8}$ "	24	like Dago
Boy cried-	2' $3\frac{3}{4}$ "	+	
o ≠ Dangalji	3' $8\frac{1}{2}$ "	21	
o Daou	3' $4\frac{1}{4}$ "	24	
△ Chian Kayou	2' $9\frac{1}{8}$ "	22	
o Chian	2' $10\frac{1}{2}$ "	23	

Not all the children were recorded. I counted 22

Children all had peppercorn hair, except one man who was
definitely fuzzy.
The children all had the triangular heads + peppercorn
hair.

Skin color and height information

July 27, 1955

Place: /Gwikwe Bushmen (Taken by Dr. ^{William} Donnellan)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Skin color</u>
(Adult males)		
Oukwane	5'	17
!Gai	5' 3 1/4"	6
(Adult females)		
//Ku#tera	4' 8"	14
/Twikwe	5' 1 1/4"	17
DaSi!Na	4' 5 3/4"	16
Tsekue	4' 6"	12
(Children)		
//Kwai#kabe	---	17
!Oukabe	---	14
/Gaiamakwe	---	22
N!whakwe	---	20?;16?

142
/Gikwe

18 July 1955

Skin color

John and Cass say 17 for Dobe unwashed. He was the same washed.

/Twi Kwe is 17, washed underside of arm between elbow and shoulder. This was decided by Caspar, Ledimo, John, and me.

I am 18 when tanned as much as possible, back of hand. I am 9 on washed underside of upper arm.

Ledimo is 32 on the top of his arm, 22 on the washed under side of upper arm.

!Ou/ke on the washed under side of his upper arm is between 21 and 22 in value, but both 21 and 22 have too much red in them. Elizabeth comes and says 17 is it, best color quality. Perhaps he is one hair breadth darker than 17.

/Wu Kwe, a boy who is one-half Ganakwe and one-half /Gikwe is the same as !Ou/ke, 17 a tiny bit darker.

Elizabeth is 22.

/Gishay, the same place washed is 17, a tiny bit darker.

These that are darker than 17 are not as dark as 23, but 23 comes nearest to the darker shade in tone, i.e., less pink than 22 and 24. Dabe is 17, under upper arm washed, 27 unwashed on top of hand.

Washing done by Ledimo and me with hot water, Gamophen soap, arm was scrubbed dry with a towel.

Hautfarben-Tafel, Professor Doctor Felix von Luschen
A usfiening, Puhe-Wagna, G. Heinerschorff, Berlin.

1. We waited a while for the pinkness after scrubbing to subside,

B
1955

Skin color and height information

July 27, 1955

Place: /Gwikwe

(Taken by Dr. Donnellan)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Skin color</u>	<u>Plate</u>	<u>Adult Height</u>
✓ Oukwane (m.)	17	237	60"
✓ !Gai (m.)	6	236	63 1/4"
✓ //Kwai≠kabe (m.)	17	237	---
!Oukabe (m.)	14	237	---
✓ /Gaiamakwe (m.)	22	236	---
✓ N!whakwe (m.)	?20;?16	236	---
✓ //Ku≠tera (f.)	14	237	56"
/Twikwe (f.)	17	237	61 1/4"
✓ DaSi!Na (f.)	16	237	53 1/4"
✓ Tsekue (f.)	12	237	54"

B
1955

B 1

Skin color and height information

July 27, 1955

Place: /Gwikwe

(Taken by Dr. Donnellan)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Skin color</u>	<u>Plate</u>	<u>Adult Height</u>
<i>Adult male</i> Oukwane (m.)	17	237	60"
!Gai (m.)	6	236	63 1/4"
<i>Chukku</i> //Kwai#kabe (m.)	17	237	---
!Oukabe (m.)	14	237	---
/Gaiamakwe (m.)	22	236	---
N!whakwe (m.)	?20;?16	236	---
<i>Adult female</i> //Ku#tera (f.)	14	237	56"
/Twikwe (f.)	17	237	61 1/4"
DaSi!Na (f.)	16	237	53 1/4"
Tsekue (f.)	12	237	54"

1955

Skin colors

27 July 1955

Taken by Dr. Donnellan

Name	No.	Plate	Adult Height
/Kwai Kobe // Kwai ^(m) Kobe	17	237	-
//Ou Tre !Oukabe ^(m)	14	237	-
Gama Kwe /Gaiamakwe ^(m)	22	236	-
Sechwe Tsekwe (f.)	12	237	54"
Okwe /Twikwe (f.)	17	237	61 1/4"
Dasse Na Dasi!Na (f.)	16	237	53 1/4"
Wa Kwe N!w ^(m) /20;?16		236	-
Gai (m)	6	236	63 1/4"
Oukwane (m)	17	237	60"
//Ou=tare //Ku=tare ^(f)	14	237	56"

1955 16. Kwe

Skin color

July 18 1955

John Cars Sap 17 of Doko unreddish
He was the same washed

Two Kwe is 17

Washed under side of arm between elbow and
shoulder. This was decided by Casper Fedins John
and me.

I am 18 when tanned as much as possible.
back of hand. I am 9 - washed under side

Fedins is 38 top of arm. 22 under ^{upper arm} washed

!ou 1k. washed. under side of upper arm is

between 21 and 22 in value - but

both 21 & 22 have too much red in them.
Elizabeth comes and Sap 17 is it - best
color quality. Perhaps he is one hair better
darker than 17

Two Kwe boy $\frac{1}{2}$ Ganakwe $\frac{1}{2}$ Quicu
is same as !ou 1k 17 a tiny bit darker.

Eliz is 22

!ou 1k the same place washed is 17 - a tiny bit
darker.

There that are darker than 17 are not as dark
as 23, but 23 comes nearest to the dark

that is in tone. is less pink than 22, 24
Doko is 17. ^{under} upper arm washed. 27 unwashed on top of hand

Washing done by Fedins + me with hot water
gamophin soap. scrubbed dry with a towel.

Hautfarben-Tafel Prof. Dr. Felix von Luschan
Ausführung
Puhl + Wagner - G. Hennersdorf - Berlin

Skin Colors.

27 July 1955

Taken By - Dr. Donnellan

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Plate</u>	<u>Adult Height</u>
✓ 1 Kwai Kwe	17	237	
11 Ou! Tre	14	237	
✓ 1 Gama Kwe	22	236	
✓ Seshwe	12	237	54"
✓ !OKwe	17	237	61 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
✓ Dasse Na	16	237	53 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
✓ !wa Kwe	? 20; ? 16	236	
✓ !gai	6	236	63 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
✓ Oukwane	17	237	60"
✓ 11 Oufare	14	237	56"

1 Gurkha 9 July 1955

Name	Age	Height	Trunk	Leg	Arm	Thigh	Upper arm	Head <small>(Circ) AP</small>	Chest	Abdomen
!ou! Kwe		48 -	25	24 1/2	16 1/2	14 1/4	10"	20-7	24 1/2	25 3/4
I giama Kwe		46 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	16	16	4 1/2	20 1/4 - 7	23 1/2	23 1/2
Kawai + Kabe		53 1/4	25	32	17 3/4	16	10	20 1/2 - 7	27 1/2	27 1/4
~n! wha Kwe	3yr.	31 1/2	16	16 3/4	9	8	4 1/4	18 1/4 - 6 1/4	18 1/4	19



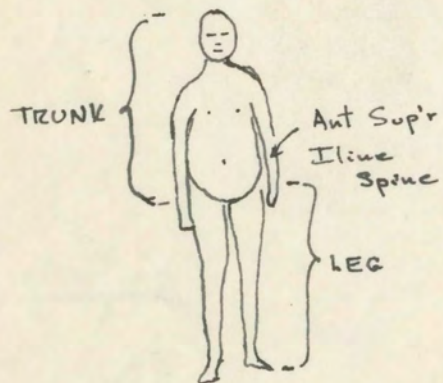
10 July 55

Measurements

/ Gurkwe

9 July 1955

Name, Age	Height	Trunk	Leg	Arm	Thigh	Upper Arm	Head	Chest	Abdomen
IOu /kwe	48	25	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	20-7	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$
/Giama Kwe	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ -7	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
//Kwai ≠Kabe	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	32	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	10	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ñ wha Kwe, 3yr.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -6 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	19



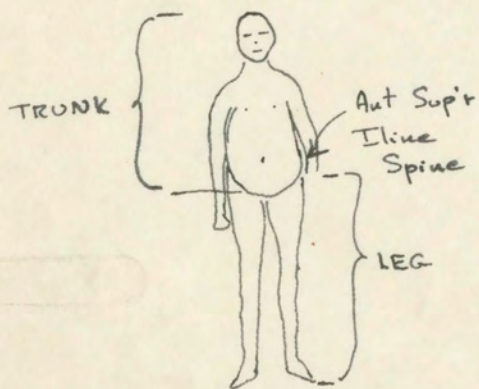
141

II

Measurements - inches

9 July 1955

Name, Age	Height	Trunk	Leg	Arm	Thigh	Upper Arm	Head	Chest	Abdomen
!Ou /kwe	48	25	24½	16½	14¼	10	20-7	24½	25¾
/Giama Kwe	48½	23½	29½	16	16	9½	20¼-7	23½	23½
//Kwai ≠Kabe	53¼	25	32	17¼	16	10	20½-7	27½	27¼
Ñ wha Kwe, 3yr.	31½	16	16¾	9	8	4¼	18¼-6¼	18¼	19



141

HEIGHT & SKIN COLOR

GWIKWE

MALE 5.00 17

5.0325 6

17

14

22

20.0R-16

FEMALE 4.08

14

5.0125

17

4.0525

16

4.06

17

17 20.50

AVERAGE HEIGHT MALE

FEMALE 4.08

AI 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Put
in
square
last

all fl
open to

1955

/Gwikwe Bushmen

Bechuanaland Protectorate, /Ai Ha!O Pan, ca. 23°9' E, 22°25' S.

This small band of /Gwikwe Bushmen live between Sunnyside, near Ghanzi, and Chukudu in Bechuanaland, in a part of the Kalahari which few other people cross. There are no water-holes and, during the several months of the dry season, when the shallow rain pools have dried, the /Gwikwe live without water. For liquid they eat tsama melons, while these last, and other veldkos which may have about as much juice as a potato, and the rumen and blood of animals which they snare. They lie covered with sand during the heat of the day. The contacts of this band with other peoples are few, but they do have some contacts with the Bakalahari at Chukudu and with Bushmen who work in the Ghanzi area on the white farms.

<u>Height</u>	adult males		
	2 individuals	5' 5'3 1/4"	152.4 cm. 160.6 cm.
	adult females		
	4 individuals, average	4'8"	142.2 cm.
<u>Skin color</u> ¹	See following page		

1. On the Hautfarben-Tafel, Prof. Dr. Felix von Luschan, Ausfiening, Puhe-Wagna, G. Heinerschorff, Berlin. Color was observed on the underside of the upper arm just below the armpit, after the area had been washed with soap and water, dried, and allowed to wait until any pinkness caused by rubbing had subsided.

1955

/Gwikwe Bushmen

Bechuanaland Protectorate, /Ai Ha!O Pan,
ca. 23°9' E., 22°25' S.

<u>Height</u>	adult males	
	2 individuals	5' 5'3 1/4"
	adult females	
	4 individuals, average	4'8"
<u>Skin color</u> ¹	see following page	

1. On the Hautfarben-Tafel color chart, Prof. Dr. Felix von Luschan, Ausfiening, Puhe-Wagna, G. Heinerschorff, Berlin. Color was observed on underside of upper arm just below armpit, after the area had been washed with soap and water, dried, and allowed to wait until any pinkness caused by rubbing would have subsided.

Skin color and height information

July 27, 1955

/Gwikwe Bushmen (Taken by Dr. William Donnellan)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Skin color</u>
Adult males		
Oukwane	5'	17
!Gai	5'3 1/4"	6
Adult females		
//Ku#tera	4'8"	14
/Twikwe	5'1 1/4"	17
DaSi!Na	4'5 3/4"	16
Tsekue	4'6"	12
Children		
//Kwai#kabe	---	17
!Oukabe	---	14
/Gaiamakwe	---	22
N!whakwe	---	20?;16?

Note: With the exception of /Twikwe, the two individuals for whom we record a 17 skin color were a little bit darker, but not as dark as 23, and were less pink than 22 or 24. Unwashed, where fully tanned as on the back of the hand, they corresponded to about 27.

1959

Mbukushu, a Bantu tribe of the Okavango Native Territory

The Mbukushu village of Kekeha near Popa Falls and Bagani, on the Okavango River

(Hakwe)

For comparison with the Barakwenga Bushmen who live in their midst, we took a small sample of skin colors and heights of a group of Mbukushu, Bantu-speaking Negroes of the Okavango people. The men present were too few to give a significant sample for heights. Taken together with the women, the skin colors, however, present a fair sample. It is interesting to notice how closely the Barakwenga Bushmen resemble them.

Height adult males

3 individuals average 5'4" 162.4 cm.

adult females

10 individuals average 4'11" 149.8 cm.

Skin color¹

3 adult males

1 was no. 23

1 " " 24

1 " " 25

1. On the Hautfarben-Tafel, Prof. Dr. Felix von Luschan, Ausfiening, Puhe-Wagna, G. Heinerschorff, Berlin. Color was observed on the underside of the upper arm just below the armpit, after the area had been washed with soap and water, dried, and allowed to wait until any pinkness caused by rubbing had subsided.

Skin color (continued)

10 adult females

2 were no. 23

7 " " 24

1 was " 25

16 children

4 were no. 23

2 " " 24

7 " " 25

3 " " 26

2 infants²

1 was no. 21

1 " " 22

2. Unwashed, these babies were 32 and 33.

1959

Banta

Information on height and skin color

July 31, 1959

Place: Mbukushu village of Kekeha, near Bagani on the Okavango River S.W.A.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Skin color</u>
<u>Men</u>		
Mozo	5'3 1/8"	23
Rulu	5'6 1/8"	24
Ma/uru (?) from Angola	a man from another village. He is a Mbukushu. 5'3"	25
<u>Women</u>		
Gashivi	4'8 1/4"	24
Gandambo	5'1/2"	25
Gahaiki	4'9 5/8"	23
Mosinga	4'10 1/2"	24
Changano	4'9"	24
Twahaia	5'2"	24
Kathiku	5'3 3/8"	24
Kathie	5'3/8"	24
Kapango (young girl)	4'10 1/4"	24
Thibara (wrinkled old woman)	4'9 1/4"	23

Young people (not infants): total of 16

4	had skin color of	23
2	" " " "	24
7	" " " "	25
3	" " " "	26

Two infants had skin color of 21 and 22. Unwashed they were 32 or 33.

1955

Skin color of Mbukushu village
of Kekelua, near Bagaimi.Popo Falls camp
July 31 1955
163⊙ young girl
△ " boy

	Height	Color	
△ Mogo	5' 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	23	
△ Rulu	5' 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	24	headman
○ Gashivi	4' 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	24	
○ Gaudambo	5' $\frac{1}{2}$ "	25	
○ Galhiki	4' 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	23	
○ Mosinga	4' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	24	
○ Changano	4' 9"	24	
○ Twa Daria	5' 2"	24	
○ Kathiku	5' 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	24	
○ Kathie	5' $\frac{3}{8}$ "	24	
⊙ Kapango	4' 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	24	
⊙ Makayna	4' 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	25	young girl
⊙ Monango	4' 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	25	"
? Mofawero	4' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	23	young person
○ Thi bara	4' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	23	wrinkled old woman
○ Kathiku	3' 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	24	
○ Kamene	3' 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	24	
○ Kahambo	3' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	23	

2 blind children; another with a deformed eye

- ⊙ Kunie ma 3' 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 25 has scarification cut for decoration imitating the Barakwengo
- △ Ma/wuu from Angola 5' 3" 25 a man from another village - He is a MbuKushu. They call him for a place. That's why he has the click.
- △ Ruru 4' ~~3~~ $4\frac{1}{2}$ " 25
- △ Monika 4' 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 26
- △ Maronga 3' 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ " 26
- △ Kwai che 3' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 25
- △ Di yere 4' 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 26 blue
- △ Kaveto 4' 2" 25
- △ Mokoza 4' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 25
- △ Kapunga 3' 3" 23
- △ Mukerenghe 4' 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 25

2 infants were 21 + 22.
 Un washed they are 32 or 33

1961

Naron Bushmen with an admixture of !Kung

Bechuanaland Protectorate, !Gō Tsao, ca. 50 miles west and a little south of Ghanzi, ca. 21°16' E., 22°02' S.

Many of the group of Naron with !Kung admixture at !Go Tsao had worked for Mr. Hardbattle on his cattle posts before his death. They were, at the time we were with them, living on veldkos on some crown land where they could get water from a government bore hole. One or two of the men worked with the cattle of some white farmers who were temporarily grazing them there. The southernmost area in which the !Kung are found meets Naron territory in this region.

<u>Height</u>	adult males		
	12 individuals	average	5'3 1/8" 160.2 cm.
	adult females		
	11 individuals	average	4'11" 149.8 cm.

Skin color¹

12 adult males	
5	were no. 17
7	" " 15

1. On the Hautfarben-Tafel, Prof. Dr. Felix von Luschan, Ausfiening, Puhe-Wagna, G. Heinerschorff, Berlin. Color was observed on the underside of the upper arm just below the armpit, after the area had been washed with soap and water, dried, and allowed to wait until any pinkness caused by rubbing had subsided.

Skin color (continued)

11 adult females

4	were no.	17
6	" "	15
1	was "	23 ²

10 children

4	were no.	17
3	" "	15
1	was "	14
1	" "	6
1	" "	23 ³

2. N/obe, wife of Kã?//a, claims that she does not know of any ancestry other than Bushman.

3. Son of a Herero father, Machangan, and a Bushman mother, N/obe (daughter of Old N/isa). N/obe's skin color is 15.

Naron Buslmen
with an admixture of Kung
at Gatsao, Becluan, Babel

Height and skin color information

November 10, 1961

Place: !Gö Tsao

werf I

N/n
Separate
2 syllable
Ntam n/o

Sao?/e

loba

Naoku

//?axa

Ka?/a

/XoXa

Da/ho

Da/ho

<u>Name</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Skin color</u>
!Ani (f.) <u>Fa!Kung; Mo Naron</u>	5'1/2"	17
Tchobe (m.) <u>Fa/GuwiKwe Mo Naron</u>	5'5 3/4"	✓ 17
Twī (m.) Hu of !ani above	5'1 3/4"	15
/Kxaise (young m.) Hu of N/Kxake above Da of loba below	5'3"	15
Gatsao (m.) Hu of Ntam n/o below So of Da/ho below	5'2 1/2"	✓ 17
Tama (m.) <u>Fa Naron Mo Naron</u> Hu of Dao'dum	5'7"	✓ 17
/Nu (m.) Br of Ani above <u>Fa!Kung; Mo Naron</u>	5'2 1/2"	✓ 17
N/amn/o (f.) wi of Gatsao, Da of Kxaise below	4'9"	17
/Kxaise (older m.) <u>Fa!Kung Mo Naron</u> Br of Ntisa below Hu of Tokku	5'2"	15
!Kxam (m.) <u>Fa Naron Mo Naron</u> Hu of loba below	5'7"	15
//Hao/ö (m.) So of Sao/le below Hu of N/aba	5'2 1/4"	15
N//aba (f.) wi of //Hao/ö above	4'11 1/2"	15
Sao//e (f.) Mo of //Hao/ö	4'10"	15
#Nisa (old f.) <u>Fa!Kung Mo Naron</u> i Mo of Ntobe Si of Kxise above	5' 1/2"	15
N#obe (f., da of #Nisa wi of Mochangun)	4'8 3/4"	15
loba /Oba (f.) <u>Fa Naron Mo Naron</u> wi of !Kxam Mo of N/Kxake	5'1/2"	17

werf II

Xama (f.) Mo of Kã//a a!Kung	4'9 1/2"	15
#Nobe (f.) wi of Kã//a	4'11 1/2"	23
Naoku /Naokã (f.) wi of Xoxa	4'9 3/4"	215
//?axa //!Axa (f.) Da of Xoxa, wi of Da/ho	4'11 1/2"	17
Kã//a Kã//a (m.) !Kung So of Xava	5'	15
/XoXa (m.) Hu of Naoku	5'3"	✓ 17
Da/ho (m.) <u>Fa Naron Mo Naron</u> Fa of Gatsao above Hu of //?axa	5'	15

Skin color information

November 10, 1961

Place: !Gǒ Tsao

Those listed below are not adults

<u>Name</u>	<u>Skin color</u>
/Da/ho, son of N#amn/o	15
# Nisa, da. of Tchobe	17
^ /Aha, da. of Gatsao	17
± Nisa, da. of Gatsao	17
^ /Kxaise, son of Gatsao	17
Di/khao, da. of N#obe	15
N#amn/o, da. of Da/ho and Machangan + 1 st w. /Khoa who is Si, N#obe his g th w.	15
!Kxam, baby of about 1 year, son of Machangan* and N#obe who is 2 nd old ± Nisa	23
<u>Werf II</u>	
Kxam/'e, da. of Da/ho	14
N#isa, da. of Da/ho	6

(17 is slightly too pink
15 " " " light
6 " " " yellow)

*Machangan is a Herero

1961

!Kõ Bushmen

Bechuanaland Protectorate; Jawe (Chawe or T{a:we), a village near the police post at Tsane (ca. 21°55' E., 22°25' S.)

This !Kõ-speaking group of Bushmen lived in a small village of their own but were in contact with Bakalahari people at Hukuntsi near Tsane, with other Bantu-speaking natives, and also with Hottentot at the Simon Kooper group at Lokwale, also near Tsane. The !Kõ at Jawe raise goats and some of the men were employed by Bantu. The country where the majority of !Kõ are to be found is around Okwa and Barachu, south of Ghanzi, some 130-140 miles north of Tsane. In that country the !Kõ have some contact with Bantu (at Okwa) but much less than have those at Jawe. The !Kõ language has five clicks, the fifth click being the labial click associated with the languages of the now extinct southern Bushmen. The spelling of the name, !Kõ, is Professor L. F. Maingard's. Nicholas England spells it !Kxõ, Ernst Westphal !Xõ or !xõŋ. These people are also called Magon or Magong.

Height

not recorded

!K3 Bushmen 1961

2

Skin color¹

16 persons

4 adult males

3 were no. 23

1 was no. 17

5 adult females

2 were no. 23

1 was no. 17

2 were no. 15

7 children

1 was no. 23

1 " " 18

1 " " 17

3 were " 15

1 was " 14

1. On the Hautfarben-Tafel, Prof. Dr. Felix von Luschan, Ausfiening, Puhe-Wagna, G. Heinerschorff, Berlin. Color was observed on the underside of the upper arm just below the armpit, after the area had been washed with soap and water, dried, and allowed to wait until any pinkness caused by rubbing had subsided.

1961

Skin color information

November 19, 1961

Place: Jawe, the !Kǒ village near Tsane

Informants claimed that both parents were !Kǒ

	<u>Skin color</u>
old woman, Samisa, wife of Teh.	17
boy, about 6 years old, Dakai	23
boy, " 3 " " Jiane	18
woman, Natheheme, wife of Thane (other name Mosadiwabakgothu	23
young women, Batala	15
girl, Abata	15
girl, Nama	17
young woman, Lothe	15
girl, Nisi	15
boy, about 10 years old, Kalota	14
young girl, about 8 years old, NuNu	15
woman, Marumauyane (husband dead), very dark, claims both parents pure !Kǒ	23
man, Tshlagotlala (!Kǒ name !Gamka)	23
young man, Kejamase	23
young man, Tilara	17
other man, Thane	23

Do not type

"SPRINGFIELD"
HEATHSVILLE
VIRGINIA

July 27, 1963

Dear Lorna,

I was so pleased to receive your post card, thank you. I am constantly thinking of all of you and hoping all is well.

My height is 5'6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " (flat feet)

and at the time seemed to tower over many of the Bushmen. It was just two days ago that I was looking at the sketch books and the kettle diary that I made while there. I had a wonderful time recalling many of the incidents that happened! Would it be at all possible for me to have one or two of the pictures of us as I would like them

To remember by and also
think Mark would enjoy
seeing his mother in Africa
when he's a bit older. I
would certainly appreciate
it if it can be done.

Sam West and Mark
is quite a young man now.
He walks, runs, loves the water,
eats by himself and in
general does almost more
than I can keep up with.
He's an extremely curious soul
and is more than willing to
try anything once, therefore
my nerves are on edge quite
frequently!

Here, it's hot! Oh boy and
how often I've thought of Virginia
summers. It's nice but so
warm I barely have the
strength to move it seems!

"SPRINGFIELD"

HEATHSVILLE

VIRGINIA

I've been continuing with my silk-screening and done it as much as ever. I've also been using some water colors and only a few oils.

My father has recently returned from the Mediterranean where he spent a year going from port to port on his Sail-boat. They came back via the Virgin Islands and his next dream soon to be fulfilled is to start around the world. He asks us to join him as crew for three years. It sounds like an experience not to be missed but quite a decision to make at the same time with a year old child. We had Mark

on Coara for fine days.
During that time he acquired
"Harbor Sea Legs" but could
affair of what the open sea
would do. He fell out of
his bunk once and down
the companion way twice,
Other than there, no mishaps!

I certainly would love to
see you again. I see your
face, yours and John's, and
ache from head to toe,
with the sorrow of the
way our marriage went.

I must close. Thank
you again for your post
cards. I am hoping all is
well with you.

Affectionately,
Debbie

! Mai slui

141

gai

142

1 gas - Masie

1 Kora

4' 11

6

gan Fa g ! nyka

5' 5

6

! Qigai

5' 2

22

! gunda

Simon

Harriet

Jurich

Felmo

Philip

{ Cass Kruger

{ Bob Stray

Toma boy

5' 3

6

gai shay

5' 2

21

! Qui soq 16ao

5' 2

21

Toma boy

4' 3

6

T Samgas # Tomas boy

4'

14

! Qui boy

5'

5

gan boy

4' 5

16

! Qui boy

4' 2

6

gan boy

4'

6

! Mai slui soq 6ao

-

6

The list is the best by bands. Reels 4 5 Faces 9 1951 The chief number is from "Bands".
 Numbers in red are those corresponding to physical data. Those corresponding to pictures given to Howells.

#	No. in Band	List no.	Chart no.	Name	Sex	Height	Skin color	Relationships	and/or Remarks
4.2	261	C65		Goasa	F	4'9"	17	Mo. of Gau (M)	#61a C71, #61a C74 (F)
4.3				"				#1 Naoka (M) C75	Band 2;
4.4				"				#600 (M) L 62 of Band 3; L 119 of Band 7	God (M) Band 7 Front view
4.2		C30		Naoka	F	4'9 1/2"	6	Mo of Goo (M)	Band 21, 12 (F)
4.3				do				L 2 C 22, Di'la (F) L 17 C 3	
4.4				do				#600 (M) L 6 C 23 of Band 1.	
4.5	L 11	C30		old Gau	M	5'5"	6	! Nyka (F) L 12 C 32	ta of // Kusha (F) L 8 C 34 (31)
4.6				do				Goo (away - employed by Beata)	1 Gishay (M) L 13, C 35
4.7	L 8	C 34		Goo	M	4'9"	17	So of old Gau (2)	Br. 9
4.8				do				# Gishay (4) and // Kusha (31)	This Goo went to work in prison for 1 year.
4.9	L 13	C 35		# Gishay*	M	5'2"	23	So of old Gau (2)	
4.10				do					
4.11	L 63	C 92		Gishay	F	5'1 1/2"	6	Wif of Gau # 25	
4.12				do					

** child
 * Young person, possibly not fully grown.
 Note that blue figures are duplicate.
 Bushmen keep no record of their age.

	Photo no.	list no.	chart no.	Name	Sex	Height	Skin	Band	
(6)	4-13 4-14	63 63	-	Naoo	M				Qao "tragedy" from Gam 7e Si So + Toma ()
(7)	4-15 4-16			?	F				
(8)	4-17 4-18			?	M				
(9)	4-19 4-20			?	F				
(10)	4-21 4-22			?	M				n.m.e. wonders if he is Ha of Kluau Ha / Qui, Ann, Saun, a ai sai Maybe / Co day.
(11)	4-23 4-24			?	F				
(12)	4-25 4-26 4-27			?	M				

	Photo no.	List no	Chart no	Name	Sex	Height skin	Band	
(13)	4-28 4-29			?	F			
(14)	4-30 4-31			?	F			
(15)	4-32	217	c3	Di'ai	F	4'10" 23	1	Wife of Gao Medicine #18 See also <u>Photo 5-4 + 5-5</u>
(16)	4-33 4-34			Di'ai her name? ?	F			Wife of Qui on 1 st grid #26 See also photos <u>6-17 + 6-18</u>
(17)	4-35 4-36 4-37			?	M			
18	4-38			?	M			

	Photo no	List no	Ch. no	Name	Sex	H	Skin	Band	
	no 5-1								
18	5-2 5-3	L14	c2	Co ^o Medicine do	M	5'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	17	1	Hu of Di'ai #15
15	5-4 5-5	L17	c3	Di'ai do	F	4'10"	23	1	wife of #18) See also <u>4-32</u>
19	5-6 5-7	L145		Ti'Kay do	M			9	
20	5-8 5-9	L147		Co ^o do	M			9	Son of Ti'Kay #19
21	5-10 5-11 5-12	L150	-	Nai do do	F			9	2 nd wife of Ti'Kay #19 See also photos <u>6-2</u> and <u>6-3</u>
22	5-13 5-14 5-15	L155		Bau* do do	F			9	Da of #19 wife of #24 See also photos <u>6-4</u> + <u>6-5</u>
23	5-16 5-17	L-6	c33	Gao Lame* do	M	5'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	17	1	Son of #19 Br of #15 and See also photos <u>6-7</u> + <u>6-8</u>
24	5-18 5-19	L154		Tsamgo do	M			9	Hu of #22 See also photos <u>6-9</u> + <u>6-10</u>

Photo no.	List no.	Chart no.	Name	Sex	Height	Skin color	Band
-----------	----------	-----------	------	-----	--------	------------	------

25 5-20 L62 91 #Gao M 5' 1/2" 6 3 Hu 7 / Goshay #5
 5-21 do See also 6-11 & 6-12

26 5-22 1 Qui Guido M - - Guido from Gaur. Hu 7 #16
 5-23 do See also photos 5-26 and 5-27
 See also photos 6-13 & 6-14

5-26 1 Qui Guido M See also photos 5-22 and 5-23
 5-27 do Evelyn put these down in order of photo numbers

27 5-24 L44 C60 // AO M - - 2 So of Old + Toma L40 C58
 5-25 do See also photos 6-15 & 6-16

28 5-28 L2 C22 ! K 7 5' 6 1 Wi of + Toma #29
 5-29 do See also photos 6-19 - 6-20

29 5-30 L1 C21 #Toma M 5' 17 1 leader of Band 1
 5-31 do See also photos 6-21 & 6-22

30 5-32 L9 C37 ! Naishi M - - 1 So of 31 + 1 Qui Neandthal. Has infected lips + nose
 5-33 do See also photos 6-23 & 6-24

31 5-34 L8 C34 // Kashag 7 4'-9" 17 1 Da. of 2 Wi of / Qui Neandthal
 5-35 do See also photos 6-25 & 6-26

Photo no.	List no	Chart no	Name	Sex	Height	Skin color	Band	Relationship	6
32	5-36	L152	- / Goishay	F			9	Moz / Naaka. !Na who are	
	5-37		do					wives of Ti!Kay #19	

Reel 6 Standup Posture

21	6-2	L150	- !Nai	F			9 ^{gnd}	Wiz / Ti!Kay (#19)	
	6-3		do					See also photo <u>5-10</u> and <u>5-11</u>	
22	6-4	L155	- Ban *	F			9	Da of Ti!Kay #19	
	6-5		do						
	6-6		do						
23	6-7	L6	C-23 + Cao Lame *	M	5' 1 1/2"	17	1		
	6-8		do						
24	6-9	L154	- Tsangad	M			9		
	6-10		do						
25	6-11	L160	+ Cao	M	5' 1/2"	6	9	Huz / Goishay #5	
	6-12		do					see also photos <u>5-20</u> and <u>5-21</u>	
26	6-13		1 Qui Guide	M			-	Huz Di'ai #16	
	6-14		"					See also photo <u>5-22</u> and <u>5-23</u> and <u>5-26</u> and <u>5-27</u>	
27	6-15	L44	C60 // Qo	M			2	Soy Old Time L40, C56	
	6-16		do						
16	6-17	-	- Di'ai	F			-	Wif / Qui Guide #2	
	6-18		do						
28	6-19	L2	C22 !Zu	F	5'	6	1	Wif + Toma #29	
	6-20		do					See also <u>5-28-29</u>	

- 29 6-21 L1 C31 #Toma M 5' 17 1 Leader of Band 1
6-22 do See also 5-30-31
- 30 6-23 L9 C37 #Naishu** M 1 So of #31 and #Qui Neanderthal.
6-24 do
- 31 6-25 L8 C34 #Kushag Da of Old Can #2
6-26 do
- 32 6-27 L152 - /Goishag 7 Mo of #~~33~~ the woman /Ti:ka
6-28 do See also photos 5-36 & 5-37
- 34 6-29 ✓ /Naoka 7 Si of #32 ^{or} Anblina woman
6-30 do Her sister led her and
6-31 do stick, fed her, ^{and} cared
6-32 do for her. gave her food
and water

Physical Characteristics
! May 1955: Skin Color, Height

(10)



"TUFTEAR"

FOLDER

TO RE-ORDER SPECIFY

No. 621½ FOLDER

MADE IN U. S. A.

A-533