

# South Sudanese art and material culture in European and Russian Museums

A working inventory

Version 3, January 2019  
Prepared by Zoe Cormack

# Table of Contents

<b>1. ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. COLLECTIONS BY MUSEUM AND COLLECTOR.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>AUSTRIA.....</b>	<b>5</b>
WELTMUSEUM, VIENNA .....	5
<i>Butcha, Richard</i> .....	5
<i>Knoblecher, Ignazious and Max Ryllo</i> .....	5
<i>Junker, Wilhelm</i> .....	6
<i>Natterer, Joseph</i> .....	6
<i>Hansal, Martin</i> .....	7
<i>Emin Pasha (Eduard Schnitzer)</i> .....	7
<i>Marno, Ernst</i> .....	8
<i>Miani, Giovanni</i> .....	9
<i>Reitz, Konstantin</i> .....	9
<b>FRANCE .....</b>	<b>9</b>
QUAL-BRANLY, PARIS .....	9
<i>Delaporte, Pacifique Henri</i> .....	9
<i>Joseph Pons D'Arnaud</i> .....	10
<b>GERMANY .....</b>	<b>11</b>
ETHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM, BERLIN .....	11
<i>Junker, Wilhelm</i> .....	11
<i>Piaggia, Carlo</i> .....	11
<i>Schweinfurth, Georg</i> .....	12
<i>Werne, Ferdinand</i> .....	12
LINDEN MUSEUM, STUTTGART .....	13
<i>Von Heuglin</i> .....	13
<b>ITALY.....</b>	<b>13</b>
PIGORINI, ROME .....	13
<i>Romolo Gessi</i> .....	13
<i>Giovanni Miani</i> .....	14
<i>Others</i> .....	15
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, FERRERA .....	15
<i>Castelbolognesi, Angelo</i> .....	15
ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM, FLORENCE.....	17
<i>Piaggia, Carlo</i> .....	17
NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF UMBRIA, PERUGIA.....	17
<i>Antinori, Orazio</i> .....	18
<i>Piaggia, Carlo</i> .....	19
ARMORY MUSEUM, TURIN .....	19
<i>Brun-Rollet, Antoine</i> .....	19
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, VENICE .....	20
<i>Miani, Giovanni</i> .....	20
AFRICA MUSEUM, VERONA.....	21
<b>NETHERLANDS.....</b>	<b>22</b>
LEIDEN .....	22

<i>Schuver, Juan Maria</i> .....	22
<b>ROMANIA</b> .....	<b>23</b>
FRANZ BINDER MUSEUM OF UNIVERSITY ETHNOGRAPHY, SIBIU .....	23
<i>Binder, Franz</i> .....	23
<b>RUSSIA</b> .....	<b>24</b>
KUNSTKAMERA, ST PETERSBURG .....	24
<i>Junker, Wilhelm</i> .....	24
<b>SLOVENIA</b> .....	<b>24</b>
SLOVENE ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM, LJUBLJANA.....	24
<i>Knoblecher, Ignaz</i> .....	24
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b> .....	<b>25</b>
THE BRITISH MUSEUM .....	25
<i>Crispin, E. A.</i> .....	25
<i>Evans-Pritchard, E.E.</i> .....	25
<i>Isma'il Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt</i> .....	26
<i>British Institute in Eastern Africa</i> .....	27
<i>Petherick, John</i> .....	27
<i>Powell-Cotton, Percy and Hannah</i> .....	28
<i>Franks, Augustus Wollaston and Lupton Bey</i> .....	28
<i>Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine</i> .....	29
<i>Select smaller collections</i> .....	29
PITT RIVERS MUSEUM, OXFORD .....	31
<i>Evans-Pritchard, E.E.</i> .....	31
<i>Petherick, John</i> .....	32
<i>British Institute in Eastern Africa</i> .....	32
THE POWELL-COTTON MUSEUM, BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA, KENT.....	33
<i>Percy and Hannah Powell-Cotton</i> .....	33
THE SUDAN ARCHIVE, DURHAM.....	34
THE WORLD MUSEUM, LIVERPOOL .....	35
<i>Tinne, Alexandrine</i> .....	35
<i>Melly, George</i> .....	35
<i>Other South Sudanese objects</i> .....	35
<b>3. TABLE OF COLLECTIONS BY DATE</b> .....	<b>37</b>
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>40</b>

## 1. About this Document

This document assembles information about collections of material culture from South Sudan in European and Russian museums. It is an evolving document, intended as an entry point for researchers, curators, the arts sector and anyone who wishes to locate the historic arts and material cultural heritage of South Sudan in Europe or Russia.

The findings are based on desk research and museum visits supported by the British Institute in Eastern Africa (2015-2016) and subsequent research at the British School at Rome (2016-2017) and Oxford University (2017-present) supported by the Leverhulme Trust.

The material has been organized by collector and institution. This decision was made to reflect the arrangement of the material in museums, inventories and the organization of supporting primary and secondary documentary resources. This approach does privilege the European organization of the material. It would be possible to organize the material differently – for example by region of South Sudan or by ethnic group. However, this was beyond the scope of the study at this stage.

Unless indicated, biographical details have been assembled from Richard Hill's Biographical Dictionary of Sudan. Other documentary sources used are listed in the bibliography.

A table at the back presents the collections by date, to help make chronological comparisons. In some cases, where known, the approximate number of objects has been given. This information is provided to give a sense of the volume of material. Collections range in size from a few objects to over two thousand.

This document is a work in progress. Only large or historically important collections have been included at this stage. Notable collections in Sudan, Egypt and North America are not covered. Any comments, corrections or suggestions are welcomed (both in terms of improving the content and usability). Please contact Zoe Cormack [zoe.cormack@africa.ox.ac.uk](mailto:zoe.cormack@africa.ox.ac.uk)

## 2. Collections by Museum and Collector

### Austria

#### Weltmuseum, Vienna

##### Butcha, Richard

###### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Richard Buchta (1845-1894) settled in Cairo in 1870 and opened a photographic studio. Romolo Gessi engaged him in 1877 to accompany him to Sudan and southern Sudan and take photographs. He also accompanied Emin Pasha on several expeditions.

###### *The collection*

Buchta donated around 200 photographs and ethnographic objects to the Ethnography department in Vienna.<sup>1</sup> These photographs were the first to be catalogued in the museum's collection.

###### *Key primary and secondary sources*

##### Knoblecher, Ignazious and Max Ryllo

###### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Max Ryllo was a Polish Jesuit who arrived in Khartoum in Feb 1848 as pro-Vicar. He died four months later and was succeeded by Knoblecher.<sup>2</sup> Ryllo did not participate in collecting objects because he died shortly after arriving in Sudan, but his name has been retained in the records. Frelüh suggests this may be because of a connection to the Dobrucky family (who supported the Sudan Mission) and because a wooden cross in the collection may have belonged to Ryllo.<sup>3</sup> Ignaz Knoblecher (1819-1858) was the pro-vicar apostolic of the Roman Catholic mission to Central Africa. He arrived in Khartoum in 1848 (with Ryllo). In 1848-1849 Knoblecher travelled up the White Nile. In 1852, he founded a mission in Gondokoro. In 1854, he established the Holy Cross Mission between Shambe and Bor. Both were abandoned shortly afterwards. He explored up to Mount Logwek.

###### *The collection*

The collection was acquired by the Museum 1922. It contains a total of about 50 objects.

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<sup>1</sup> Barbara Plankensteiner, "The Sudan Collections of The Museum Für Völkerkunde in Vienna," in *Sudan Mission 1848-1858: Ignacij Knoblehar, Missionary Explorer of the White Nile and Collector of African Objects*, ed. Marko Frelüh (Ljubljana: Slovenski Etnografski Muzej, 2009), 109.

<sup>2</sup> Richard Gray, *A History of The Southern Sudan 1839-1889* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1961), 24.

<sup>3</sup> Marko Frelüh, *Sudan Mission 1848-1858: Ignacij Knoblehar, Missionary Explorer of the White Nile and Collector of African Objects* (Ljubljana: Slovenski Etnografski Muzej, 2009), 77.

### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Barbara Plankensteiner, "The Sudan Collections of The Museum Für Völkerkunde in Vienna," in *Sudan Mission 1848-1858: Ignacij Knoblehar, Missionary Explorer of the White Nile and Collector of African Objects*, ed. Marko Frelih (Ljubljana: Slovenski Etnografski Muzej, 2009), 109. Marko Frelih, *Sudan Mission 1848-1858: Ignacij Knoblehar, Missionary Explorer of the White Nile and Collector of African Objects* (Ljubljana: Slovenski Etnografski Muzej, 2009).

### Junker, Wilhelm

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Junker (1840-1892) was a Russian-German doctor and traveller. He explored the Sobat and western tributaries of the White Nile in 1876-8. In 1879, he returned to explore the Nile-Congo watershed. He spent four years among the Azande and Mangbetu people. He returned to Europe in 1887 (via Uganda and Zanzibar). He died in St Petersburg.

#### *The Collection*

The collection was acquired by the museum in 1892. It contains 437 objects from his travels to the Bahr el Ghazal region between 1880 and 1886. The majority of Junker's collections are held at the Kunstkamera Museum in St Petersburg and the Ethnological Museum in Berlin.

### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Wilhelm Junker, *Travels in Africa in the Years 1875-1878*, trans. A.H Keane, vol. 1, 3 vols. (London: Chapman and Hall, 1890)

Wilhelm Junker, *Travels in Africa in the Years 1879-1883*, trans. A.H Keane, vol. 2, 3 vols. (London: Chapman and Hall, 1891)

Wilhelm Junker, *Travels in Africa in the Years 1882-1885*, trans. A.H Keane, vol. 3, 3 vols. (London: Chapman and Hall, 1892).

### Natterer, Joseph

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Joseph Natterer (1820-62) was the nephew of a famous naturalist Johann Natterer, who led the Austrian mission to Brazil and was an opponent of the slave trade. In 1855, he began travelling in Sudan. In 1858, he returned with a collection of animals and birds from Sudan for the Schönbrunn menagerie. He was Austro-Hungarian vice-consul in Khartoum from 1860.

#### *The collection*

The collection was donated to the imperial Natural History Cabinet in 1865.<sup>4</sup> It comprises 521 objects (included several large bundles of arrows, each being attributed their own inventory numbers). Similar to his predecessor, Konstantin Reitz, his collection mostly consists of weapons. Most of the collection is from Sudan/Upper Nile (213 inventory numbers), but it includes objects from Abyssinia (Ethiopia) and Somalia. It included objects are attributed to

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<sup>4</sup> Barbara Plankensteiner, "African Art at the Museum Für Völkerkunde in Vienna," *African Arts* 38, no. 2 (2005): 14.

Shilluk, Nuer, Kitsch (Ciec Dinka), Bari, Djur (Luo), Bongo, NiamNiam (Azande).

## Hansal, Martin

### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Martin Ludwig Hansel (1823-1885), born in today's Czech Republic, was an Austrian trader and consul. He lived in Khartoum from 1853 to 1885. Originally a teacher, he first travelled to Sudan in 1853 where he acted as a clerk to the Catholic mission of Knoblecher and stayed on in various different capacities (teacher, merchant). In 1862, he was appointed the last Austro-Hungarian consul (1862-1871) with special responsibility for the Catholic mission. He was the most permanent European diplomatic representative in Sudan. He did not appear to have traveled to Southern Sudan himself. With his death during the Mahdist siege of Khartoum, the Austrian diplomatic mission in Sudan came to an end.

### *The collection*

Three separate collections were gifted in 1877, 1880 and 1882, containing about 250 objects. The 1877 collection was "found" at the Royal Geological department and subsequently handed over to the then anthropological-ethnographic department at the then called "Court Museum". The three collections have their worth indicated in the inventory books. They were gifts to the museum, but it subsequently became necessary to indicate a value. The 1877 collection contains 27 objects. As well as itemed listed as from 'Chatum' (Khartoum), It included items attributed to Nuer, Dinka, Shilluk, Bari. The 1880 collection contained 60 objects. It included items attributed to Bor (Bor Dinka), Schier (?), Nuer, Shilluk, Dinka, Kitsch (Ciec Dinka), Bari, Bongo, Mundu, Azande, Mangbetu and Uganda. It also included a skull from Darfur which did not receive an inventory number. The 1882 collection contained 169 objects. It included items attributed to Darfur, Chartum (Khartoum), Wadelai, Bongo, Dar Fertit, Gurgur (Mangbetu), Makaraka (Adio Azande), Abukaja, Moru, Madi, NiamNiam (Azande), Monbuttu (Mangbetu), Bari, Lango, Turkanj (Turkana?), Magungo, Lur, (Alur), Abyssinian. The 1880 and 1882 collections were gifted by Hansel. He had learnt taxidermy from Theodor Heuglin and also sent zoological specimens back to Vienna.

## Emin Pasha (Eduard Schnitzer)

### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Emin Pasha (Eduard Schnitzer) was born in 1849 in Prussia. He became governor of Equatoria in 1878 until 1888-9 when he was evacuated to Zanzibar by Henry Morton Stanley. Emin Pasha is known for his interest in natural history and he left collections to the Natural History Museum in London.

### *The Collection*

Gifted to the Museum in 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1884 together with collections from Marno and Hansal. 1881 collection contained 318 objects attributed to Sudan (20 of which were given by Hansal, 4 by Marno). It included items attributed to Shilluk (2 objects), Bari (32), Kitsch (Ciec Dinka) (2), Djur (Jur Chol) (12), Makaraka (Adio Azande) (11), NiamNiam (Azande) (5), Monbuttu (Mangbetu) (11), Akka (pygmy) (89), Latuka (4), Madi (24), Schuli (Acholi) (44),

Frenga? (1), The geographical coordinates of where the objects were obtained are included in the inventory. Emin Pasha compiled the 1882 collection of 90 objects for Hansel who then forwarded it to the Museum. The museum used Buchta's publication as a reference to describe several objects. In included items attributed to Idio [Azande] (36, Madi (10), Monbuttu [Mangbetu] (3), Niam Niam [Azande] (10), Shuli [Acholi] (6), Lango (3), Latuka [Lotuko] (6), Turkanj (Turkana?/Turk) (1), Lobbohr [Labwor] (4), Irenga [Murle] (1), Nyoro [Bunyoro] (3).

The 1884 collections contain large parts from DRC and Uganda and are attributed to Dinka (3), Bari (5), Lango (3), Acholi (4), Lotuko (4), Nyoro, Logo, Babukar, Abaka (2), Alur (2), Mangbetu (23), Azande, Banga, Madje, Barambo, Babwa, Aka, Mamvu.

#### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Emin Pasha, *Emin Pasha in Central Africa: Being a Collectin of His Letters and Journals*, ed. Georg Schweinfurth et al. (London: G Philip and Son, 1888)

Gaetano Casati, *Ten Years in Equatoria and Return with Emin Pasha*, vol. 1, 2 vols. (London: Frederick Warne and Co., 1891)

Gaetano Casati, *Ten Years in Equatoria and Return with Emin Pasha*, vol. 2, 3 vols. (London: Frederick Warne and Co., 1891)

Phillip R Ackery, "Emin Pasha's Butterflies - a Case for Casati?," *Archives of Natural History* 29, no. 3 (2002): 347–57.

#### Marno, Ernst

##### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Ernst Marno (1844-1883) was an Austrian explorer and administrator. He travelled on behalf of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the Sudanese-Ethiopian borderlands, Kordofan and southern Sudan (between 1872-1876). He was based in Fashoda as Governor of Gallabat between 1878-80, during this posting he oversaw the fleet of steamers clearing obstructions along the Bahr-el-Jebel. He also rescued Romolo Gessi who was stranded in the Bahr-el-Ghazal. He was appointed Governor of Fazogli in 1881. He married a Dinka catholic convert called Caterina Zeinab.<sup>5</sup> Marno received funds form the Austro-Hungarian Imperial Geographical Society. He knew Martin L. Hansal and used his house as a base for his recovery from bouts of fever. He died of pneumonia in Khartoum in 1883.

##### *The collection*

There are three collections attributed to Marno, acquired in 1876, 1877, 1882 and comprising of over 800 objects in total.<sup>6</sup>

#### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Ernst Marno, *Reisen in Gebiete Des Blauen Und Weissen Nil, Im Egyptischen Sudan Und Den Angrenzenden Negerländern, in Den Jahren 1869 Bis 1869* (Vienna: C Gerold, 1874);

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<sup>5</sup> Biographical details from Wendy James, Gerd Baumann, and Douglas H Johnson, eds., *Juan Maria Schuver's Travels in North East Africa 1880-1883* (London: The Hakluyt Society, 1996), xcix.

<sup>6</sup> Plankensteiner, "The Sudan Collections of The Museum Für Völkerkunde in Vienna," 109.



Ernst Marno, *Reise in Der Egyptischen Aequatorial-Prvinz Un in Kordofan in Den Jahren 1874-1876* (Vienna: A Hölder, 1879).

## Miani, Giovanni

### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Giovanni Miani (1810-1872) was an Italian explorer from Rovigo (near Venice). He took part in the defense of the Roman Republic in 1848 and emigrated as an exile to Egypt in 1849. In 1859-1860 (with the support of the Egyptian Government and the French Geographical Society) he explored the Upper White Nile as far as the Aswa River. In 1871 he embarked on a journey through southern Sudan to Mangbetu country. He died on this journey, near the Bomokandi River (present day DRC) in 1872

### *The Collection*

The collection contains 57 objects associated with Miani's first exploration of the Upper Nile (1859-1860).<sup>7</sup> The Natural History museum in Venice holds the majority of the objects collected by Miani.

## Reitz, Konstantin

### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Konstantin Reitz (1819-1853) was Austrian consul in Khartoum, 1851-1853. He was agent for a company formed to introduce small steamers for commercial purposes on the White Nile. He died on his return to a journey to Abyssinia with von Heuglin (who succeeded him as consul).

### *The Collection*

It was donated to the technology office of the University of Technology in 1953 and transferred to the Ethnographic Department of the Natural History Museum in 1880.<sup>8</sup> It contains 160 objects. It is mainly weaponry (lances, spears and bows, clubs, shield, etc). Objects are attributed as Bari, Aliab [Dinka], Makaraka [Adio Zande], Niam-Niam [Zande], Kitsch [Ciec Dinka]

## France

### Qual-Branly, Paris

### Delaporte, Pacifique Henri

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<sup>7</sup> Plankensteiner, 108.

<sup>8</sup> Plankensteiner, 108.

### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Pacifique Henri Delaporte (1815-1877) was the French consul in Cairo (1848-1854).

#### *The collection*

His collection included ethnographic objects (among botanical, ornithological and natural history specimens). The collection entered the Louvre in 1854, and was transferred to the *Musee Naval*, the *Musee de l'homme* and is now at the Quai Branly.

He did not travel to Sudan, but obtained his collection through contacts in Cairo. He wrote:

"My relations with Arab merchants trading in Sudan have given me the opportunity to form a collection of weapons, clothing, ornaments, fetishes, musical instruments, utensils of various kinds in use by Negro peoples who are scattered on both banks of the White Nile ..."<sup>9</sup>

The Austrian Consul in Alexandria, General Lavrin also collected objects from Sudan in Alexandria (and maybe Cairo) in the 1840s. He sent a small collection to the Provincial Museum of Carniola in Slovenia 1843.<sup>10</sup> Castelli's study of the objects shows that Delaporte's own notes may be incorrect, and that some of the objects are marked with the name 'Lejean' – which suggests that Lejean may have been the source of some objects. His intention was to donate the objects to the Louvre to facilitate the expansion of the ethnographic section

#### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Enrico Castelli, "Origine Des Collections Ethnographiques Soudanaises Dans Les Musées Francais (1880-1878)," *Journal Des Africanistes* 54, no. 1 (1984): 97–114.

### Joseph Pons D'Arnaud

### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

D'Arnaud was a French engineer employed by the Egyptian Government as the scientific leader of the second (1840-41) and third (1842) voyages up the Nile with Salim Qapedan, under the aegis of Mohamed Ali Pasha, the ruler of Egypt.

#### *The Collection*

The collection was made on both the Blue and White Niles and included natural history specimens. In 1842, a shipment sent from Khartoum, via Cairo, to Paris and with the assistance of the French consul Delaporte. Some of the natural history specimens were lost on the way. The ethnographic part of the d'Arnaud collection was mixed up with the Deleport collection after they were exhibited together at the Louvre.<sup>11</sup>

#### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Joseph d'Arnaud, *Documents et Observations Sur Le Cours Du Bahr El Abaid, Ou Du Fleuve Blanc et Sur Quelques Autres Points Di Geographie; Accompagnes de La Carte*

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<sup>9</sup>Personal file, Delaporte M. AA.E., reference 348-382 of 5.12.83. cited in Enrico Castelli, "Origine Des Collections Ethnographiques Soudanaises Dans Les Musées Francais (1880-1878)," *Journal Des Africanistes* 54, no. 1 (1984): 99.

<sup>10</sup> Freligh, *Sudan Mission 1848-1858: Ignacij Knoblehar, Missionary Explorer of the White Nile and Collector of African Objects*, 75.

<sup>11</sup> Castelli, "Origine Des Collections Ethnographiques Soudanaises Dans Les Musées Francais (1880-1878)," 104.

*Du Bahr El Abiad Par M. d'Arnaud* (Paris: Bourgogne et Martinet, 1843).

Castelli, "Origine Des Collections Ethnographiques Soudanaises Dans Les Musées Francais (1880-1878)."

## Germany

### Ethnological Museum, Berlin

#### Junker, Wilhelm

##### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Junker (1840-1892) was a Russian-German doctor and traveler. He explored the Sobat and western tributaries of the White Nile in 1876-8. In 1879 he returned to explore the Nile-Congo watershed. He spent four years among the Azande and Mangbetu people. He returned to Europe in 1887 (via Uganda and Zanzibar).

##### The Collection

The objects were acquired by the Museum in 1879, from Junker's first expedition to Sudan.

##### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Wilhelm Junker, *Travels in Africa in the Years 1875-1878*, trans. A.H Keane, vol. 1, 3 vols. (London: Chapman and Hall, 1890)

Wilhelm Junker, *Travels in Africa in the Years 1879-1883*, trans. A.H Keane, vol. 2, 3 vols. (London: Chapman and Hall, 1891)

Wilhelm Junker, *Travels in Africa in the Years 1882-1885*, trans. A.H Keane, vol. 3, 3 vols. (London: Chapman and Hall, 1892).

#### Piaggia, Carlo

##### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Piaggia (1827-1882) was a hunter, trader and explorer. Born near Lucca (Tuscany) he went to Sudan to work as a caravan leader to traders in southern Sudan (Bahr el Ghazal). In December 1856, he travelled up the White Nile from Khartoum as far as Gondokoro. He remained there until July 1857, travelling to the Bahr-el-Zerab and possibly the Sobat.<sup>12</sup> He returned to Khartoum in October 1857 and travelled the White Nile south again, this time to de Malzac's *zariba* at Shambe and Rumbek. He remained there on an elephant hunting contract until August 1858, when he returned to Khartoum and Italy (via Cairo).<sup>13</sup> Piaggia returned to Sudan in October 1860. He met Orazio Antinori and they travelled to Bahr-el-Ghazal together in 1860-1861. In 1863-5 he explored the country of the Azande and lived at the court of the

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<sup>12</sup> Ezio Bassani, "Carlo Piaggia: An Italian Explorer in Africa," in *Carlo Piaggia E L'Africa*, ed. Maria Pacini Fazzi (Lucca, Italy: Istituto Storico Lucchese, 1979), 16.

<sup>13</sup> Bassani, 18.

Zande prince Tombo. In 1876 he travelled to the region of Lake Kioga and the Victoria Nile. He died at Karkoj on the Blue Nile on journey to explore the Sobat in 1882

#### *The collection*

Acquired by the Museum in 1877. In 1876 Piaggia wrote from Uganda in a letter published in the SGI *Bolletino* that the *dragomen* of Mtesa helped him acquire objects that he sold to the Imperial Museum in Berlin.<sup>14</sup>

#### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Ezio Bassani, "Carlo Piaggia: An Italian Explorer in Africa," in *Carlo Piaggia E L'Africa*, ed. Maria Pacini Fazzi (Lucca, Italy: Istituto Storico Lucchese, 1979)

Emanuela Rossi, *Carlo Piaggia: Un Antropologo Prima Dell'antropologia* (Rome, Italy: Arcane, 2008)

Carlo Piaggia, "Sesto Viaggio Di Carlo Piaggia Sul Fiume Bianco Nel 1876," *Bollettino Della Società Geografica Italiana*, October 1877, 380–91

Carlo Piaggia, "Carlo Piaggia El Il Suo Lago Equatoriale," *Bollettino Della Società Geografica Italiana*, January 1883, 69–71.

### Schweinfurth, Georg

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Georg Schweinfurth (1836-1925) was a German botanist and explorer. In 1864 he came to Egypt and travelled across the Red Sea coast to Massawa. In 1868 he returned to Sudan and ascended the White Nile and Bahr-el-Ghazal, reaching as far as the Uele in 1870-1. He was the first President of the Khedival Geographical Society, founded in 1875 and the director of the Cairo Museum 1880-89.

#### *The collection*

Acquired by the museum in 1872, 1874

#### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Georg Schweinfurth, *The Heart of Africa: Three Years' Travels and Adventures in the Unexplored Regions of Central Africa. From 1868 to 1871, Vols 1 and 2* (New York: Harper, 1874)

Georg Schweinfurth, *Artes Africanae: Illustrations and Descriptions of Productions of the Industrial Arts of Central African Tribes* (Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1875).

Schweinfurth's drawings from Sudan and DRC have been digitized by the Frobenius Institute. Searchable [http://bildarchiv.frobenius-katalog.de/start.fau?prj=isbild\\_en](http://bildarchiv.frobenius-katalog.de/start.fau?prj=isbild_en)

### Werne, Ferdinand

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Ferdinand Werne was a German serving in the Sudan Government. He came to Sudan in 1839. He took part in Salim Qapadan's second voyage of discovery up the White Nile (1840-1841), which reached Gondokoro

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<sup>14</sup> Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana, Oct 1877, p386 'Sesto Viaggio'

### *The Collection*

The collection was made during the 1840 voyage to Gondokoro. It consists of 126 objects. Images of it are published as an insert to *Expedition to Discover the Source of the White Nile*. It was acquired by the Royal Museum in Berlin 1844 (now in the Ethnographic Museum). It is one of the earliest documented museum collection of material culture made in South Sudan.

### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Ferdinand Werne, *Expedition to Discover the Sources of the White Nile in the Years 1840, 1841*, trans. Charles William O'Reilly, vol. 1, 2 vols. (London: Richard Bentley, 1849)

Ferdinand Werne, *Expedition to Discover the Sources of the White Nile in the Years 1840, 1841*, trans. Charles William O'Reilly, vol. 2, 2 vols. (London: Richard Bentley, 1849).

## Linden Museum, Stuttgart

### Von Heuglin

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Theodor von Heuglin (1824-1876) was a German explorer and ornithologist. He was appointed secretary of the Austrian consulate in Khartoum in 1852 and succeeded Constantin Reitz as consul in 1853. He explored the area between Gedaref and Gallabat and around Lake Tana in the 1850s. He explored the White Nile with Alexandrine Tinné in 1863.

### *The collection*

Objects collected during an expedition of the Bahr el Ghazal (Jan 1863-December 1864). A selection of the Heuglin's collection is published by Willink.

### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Robert Joost Willink, *The Fateful Journey: The Expedition of Alexine Tinne and Theodor von Heuglin in the Sudan (1863-1864)* (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2011).

## Italy

### Pigorini, Rome

### Romolo Gessi

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Romolo Gessi (1831-1881) was the son of an Italian diplomat born in Constantinople. He was appointed by General Gordon as the Turco-Egyptian Governor of Bahr-el-Ghazal between 1874 and 1881. During his Governorship he made several geographical expeditions, to Lake

Albert. He died in Suez in 1881.

### *The collection*

Gessi made two collections. The first, consisting of around 100 objects. It was acquired (purchased?) by the Italian Geographical Society in 1877 (and later transferred to the Pigorini Museum). The second larger collection (of around 600 objects) was made between 1878 and 1881. It was made in the context of Gessi's campaign against the trader Suleiman Idris and his subsequent attempts to reassert Government authority in Bahr el Ghazal. It was purchased by the Pigorini from Gessi's widow. Both collections contain material obtained at government stations in southern Sudan and Uganda.

### Key primary and secondary sources

Ezio Bassani, "Gli Oggetti Figurati Della Collezione Gessi," *Africa: Rivista Trimestrale Di Studi E Documentazione dell'Istituto Italiano per l'Africa E l'Oriente* 32, no. 1 (1977): 29–46.

Ezio Bassani, "19th-Century Airport Art," *African Arts* 12, no. 2 (1979): 34–35+90.

Romolo Gessi, *Seven Years in the Soudan: Being a Record of Explorations, Adventures and Campaigns against the Arab Slave Hunters* (London: Sampson Low, Marsten & Co, 1892).

"Nota Degli Oggetti Donati da R Gessi Alla Società Geografica Italiana," *Bollettino Della Società Geografica Italiana*, February 1877, 60–61.

## Giovanni Miani

### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Giovanni Miani (1810-1872) was an Italian explorer from Rovigo (near Venice). He took part in the defence of the Roman Republic in 1848 and emigrated as an exile to Egypt in 1849. In 1859-1860 (with the support of the Egyptian Government and the French Geographical Society) he explored the Upper White Nile as far as the Aswa River. In 1871 he embarked on a journey through southern Sudan to Mangbetu country. He died on this journey, near the Bomokandi River (present day DRC) in 1872

### *The collection*

Miani's first collection (made in 1859-1860) was deposited in Venice. 21 objects from this collection were donated by the municipality of Venice to the Pigorini Museum in 1876.<sup>15</sup>

A small collection from his trip to Mangbetu, was donated (posthumously) to the Italian Geographical Society in 1875. These objects were subsequently deposited in the Pigorini Museum in 1886. A list of this collection was published in the Bulletin of the Italian Geographical Society in 1875:<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> These objects are listed on pp.530-531 of Roberto Almagià, *Il Viaggiatore Giovanni Miani E Le Sue Raccolte Etnografiche* (Venice, 1929).

<sup>16</sup> "Oggetti Di Monbuttu: Raccolta Da Giovanni Miani E Pervenuti in Dono Alle Società Geografica," *Bollettino Della Società Geografica Italiana*, July 1875, 232–33. My translation.

“Two specimens in a bad state of *Troglodyty Schweinfurthii* [a species of chimpanzee]  
 One shield of sycamore wood, in elliptical shape, covered on each side with palm filaments.  
 The large shield, beautifully crafted and with elegant 'umbone' was probably given to Miani  
 by the King of Bakangoi with other weapons which formed a kind of trophy.  
 Another shield in zebra skin, in a bizarre shape, painted with red and white stripes to mimic  
 those of the animal.  
 Two sandals made of hippopotamus skin  
 Two spears of the Bongo  
 Two rods/sticks of authority, in white wood, finely worked and very elegant  
 Three cylindrical necklaces, the insides made with the vegetable matter and with great art,  
 coated on the outside with Venetian beads of different colors, divided into symmetrical rings  
 A bracelet of copper and brass composed of many pieces, which, alternating ingeniously fit  
 together with each other  
 A scarlet red necklace made of the seeds *arbus proecatorius*  
 A cylinder, or amulet worn around the neck, white, red and light blue 'margarita' beads,  
 arranged symmetrically in small triangles  
 Two hemispherical baskets woven with palm leaves, designed not only to contain grains and  
 flour, but also liquids  
 Red cloth towels sewn together, imitating a fabric, made of the bark by a large tree, probably  
 belonging to the genus *Ficus*.”

#### Key primary and secondary sources

Roberto Almagià, *Il Viaggiatore Giovanni Miani E Le Sue Raccolte Etnografiche* (Venice, 1929).  
 Anon. “Oggetti Di Monbuttu: Raccolta Da Giovanni Miani E Pervenuti in Dono Alle Società Geografica,” *Bollettino Della Società Geografica Italiana*, July 1875, 232–33.  
 Giovanni Miani, “Miani Al Monbuttu,” *Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana* July 1875, 236–76.  
 Giovanni Miani, *Diari E Carteggi Di Giovanni Miani (1958-1872)*, ed. G Rossi-Osmida (Milan: Longanesi, 1973).

#### Others

The Pigorini houses other collections with objects from South Sudan. These include the collections of G. Beltrame, E.H. Gigliolo, L. Santoni, L. Spada, O. Mezzetti. Notably, they have at least one object (*fornello di pipa*, bowl of a pipe) from the Museo Kircheriano which is catalogued as from South Sudan (it. *Sudan Meridionale*). The Kircheriano was formed by the Jesuit naturalist and collector Athanasius Kircher (1602-1680).

## Museum of Natural History, Ferrera

### Castelbolognesi, Angelo

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

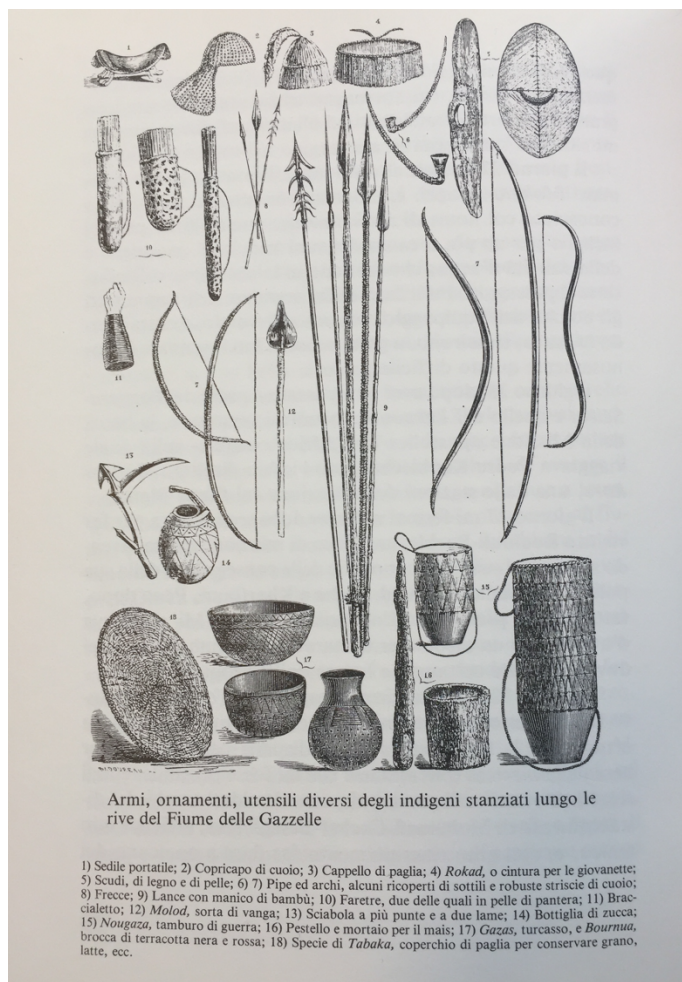
Castelbolognesi (1836-75) was an Italian trader and explorer born in Ferrara. He was an employee of Petherick and then an ivory buying agent for a Cairo company. In this capacity,



he visited the Bahr el Ghazal, including the rivers 'Rek, Ajak and Jur' in 1854-7. He travelled from Khartoum to Gallabat with A. Antognoli and F.L Magrini in 1857-8. He accompanied Antinori to Sennar in 1859-60. He returned to Egypt in 1860 and committed suicide in Alexandria in 1875.

### *The collection*

Castelbolognesi began corresponding with the museum about acquiring his collection in 1867. However, the transfer was completed and announced by Castelbolognesi's death by his brother in 1891.<sup>17</sup> The catalogue of the museum shows objects attributed to Castelbolognesi: 'crocodiles, lizards, different reptiles, shells and corals from the Red Sea, molluscs, and ethnographic material from bracelets, axes, bows, crossbows, quivers, arrows and arrows leads, balls, shields, daggers, lances, various arms, bowls, drums, daggers, belts, women's ornaments - a total of 1800 pieces.'<sup>18</sup> However, a substantial part of the collection was given to a fascist-colonial exhibition called *Mostra d'Oltremare* in Naples in 1940. These objects were subsequently lost.



Reproduced in Castelbolognesi, 'Viaggio al Fiume Delle Gazzelle 1856-57', Saviolo (ed) p. 74.

### *Key primary and secondary sources*

<sup>17</sup> Angelo Castelbolognesi, *Viaggio Al Fiume Delle Gazzelle (Nilo Bianco), 1856-1857* (Ferrara: Liberty House, 1988), 22–28. Edited by Giacomo Saviolo

<sup>18</sup> Castelbolognesi, 21.



Angelo Castelbolognesi, *Viaggio Al Fiume Delle Gazzelle (Nilo Bianco), 1856-1857* (Ferrara: Liberty House, 1988), 22–28. Edited by Giacomo Saviolo  
Part of the collection was illustrated in Lejean's account of his journey to the Bahr el Ghazal. Lejean, G – 'Le Bahr el Ghazal' in *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, 1862, sixieme serie, vol 1 pp 257-286

## Ethnographic Museum, Florence

### Piaggia, Carlo

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Piaggia (1827-1882) was a hunter, trader and explorer. Born near Lucca (Tuscany) he came to Sudan to work as a caravan leader to traders in the Bahr el Ghazal. In December 1856, he travelled up the White Nile from Khartoum as far as Gondokoro. He remained there until July 1857, travelling to the Bahr el Zeraf and possibly the Sobat. He returned to Khartoum in October 1857 and travelled the White Nile south again, this time to de Malzac's *zara'ib* at Shambe and Rumbek. He remained there on an elephant hunting contract until August 1858, when he returned to Khartoum and Italy (via Cairo). Piaggia returned to Sudan in October 1860. He met Orazio Antinori and they travelled to Bahr-el-Ghazal together in 1860-1861. In 1863-5 he explored the country of the Azande. In 1867, he travelled to the region of Lake Kioga and the Victoria Nile. He died at Karkoj on the Blue Nile on journey to explore the Sobat.

#### *The collection*

A collection of objects from his first trip to Sudan in 1856-58 is housed in the Florence Ethnographic Museum. Piaggia described it as consisting of 'arms and utensils collected among the savage tribes I have explored'.<sup>19</sup> It was acquired by the Museum of Natural History in Florence, later transferred to the Museum of Anthropology. An original inventory of 87 entries (comprising 202 objects) is held by the Ethnographic museum, which appears to contain information supplied by Piaggia himself.

#### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Ezio Bassani, "Carlo Piaggia: An Italian Explorer in Africa," in *Carlo Piaggia E L'Africa*, ed. Maria Pacini Fazzi (Lucca, Italy: Istituto Storico Lucchese, 1979)

Emanuela Rossi, *Carlo Piaggia: Un Antropologo Prima Dell'antropologia* (Rome, Italy: Arcane, 2008).

Monica Zavattaro, "Collezione Piaggia," in *Il Museo Di Storia Naturale dell'Università Degli Studi di Firenze. Volume V. Le Collezioni Antropologiche Ed Etnologiche*, ed. Jacopo Moggi Cecchi and Roscoe Stanyon (Florence: Firenze University Press, 2014), 65–68.

## National Archaeological Museum of Umbria, Perugia

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<sup>19</sup> Emanuela Rossi, *Carlo Piaggia*, 43.

## Antinori, Orazio

### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Orazio Antinori was one of the founders of the Italian Geographical Society

### *The collection*

The collection was assembled by Antinori on a visit to Sudan and the Bahr-el-Ghazal in 1860-1861.

Antinori's original inventory and a photographic catalogue of part of the collection are reproduced in Enrico Castelli

Of special interest in this collection are 3 objects associated with the Shilluk Reth Kwath Ker: his spear, his 'throne' and an elephant spear belonging to this brother which has been punctured with a bullet.



The 'throne' of Kwathker Akot (Divine king of the Shilluk). Archaeological museum of Perugia in 2017 (photograph by Zoe Cormack).

### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Orazio Antinori, "Viaggi Di O. Antinori E C. Piaggia Nell'Africa Centrale," *Bollettino Della Società Geografica Italiana* 1 (August 1868): 91–155

Angelo Barili, Sergio Gentili, and Bruno Romano, eds., *Un Naturalista Perugino Nel Corno d'Africa. Atti Della Giornata Di Studi Di Orazio Antinori (1811-1882) Perugia 24 Maggio 2002* (Perugia: Centro di Ateneo per i Musei Scientifici Università degli Studi di Perugia, 2007)

Enrico Castelli, ed., *Orazio Antinori in Africa Centrale 1859-1861. Materiali E Documenti Inediti* (Perugia: Ministero Beni Culturali e Ambientali, 1984).

## Piaggia, Carlo

### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Carlo Piaggia (1827-1882) was a hunter, trader and explorer. Born near Lucca (Tuscany) he came to Sudan to work as a caravan leader to traders in the Bahr el Ghazal. In December 1856, he travelled up the White Nile from Khartoum as far as Gondokoro. He remained there until July 1857, travelling to the Bahr el Zeraf and possibly the Sobat. He returned to Khartoum in October 1857 and travelled the White Nile south again, this time to de Malzac's *zara'ib* at Shambe and Rumbek. He remained there on an elephant hunting contract until August 1858, when he returned to Khartoum and Italy (via Cairo). Piaggia returned to Sudan in October 1860. He met Orazio Antinori and they travelled to Bahr-el-Ghazal together in 1860-1861. In 1863-5 he explored the country of the Azande. In 1867 he travelled to the region of Lake Kioga and the Victoria Nile. He died at Karkoj on the Blue Nile on journey to explore the Sobat.

### *The collection*

The collection in Perugia was made between 1860-1865, during the period of his extended stay with the Zande king Tombo in the Sue River valley. There are 48 objects in the museum inventory, including 19 objects attributed as 'Zande'. Piaggia wrote that was leaving southern Sudan in 1865, the ship containing his ethnographic and ornithological collections sank at the port of Meshra er-Rek. However, it appears that not all his collection was aboard the ship when it sunk, because he later recorded that he arrived in Italy in 1866 with 'a large collection of weapons and tools which had belonged to the Central African peoples, unknown even in those regions.' He sold these through Orazio Antinori to the Museum of Natural History in Perugia for 200 Francs.<sup>20</sup>

### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Ezio Bassani, "Carlo Piaggia: An Italian Explorer in Africa," in *Carlo Piaggia E L'Africa*, ed. Maria Pacini Fazzi (Lucca, Italy: Istituto Storico Lucchese, 1979)

Emanuela Rossi, *Carlo Piaggia: Un Antropologo Prima Dell'antropologia* (Rome, Italy: Arcane, 2008)

Enrico Castelli, ed., *Orazio Antinori in Africa Centrale 1859-1861. Materiali E Documenti Inediti* (Perugia: Ministero Beni Culturali e Ambientali, 1984)

Orazio Antinori, "Viaggi Di O. Antinori E C. Piaggia Nell'Africa Centrale," *Bollettino Della Società Geografica Italiana* 1 (August 1868): 91-155.

## Armory Museum, Turin

## Brun-Rollet, Antoine

### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Antoine Brun-Rollet (1810-1858) was a Savoyard trader and explorer. He went to Egypt in 1831 and then Sudan as an employee of Vaissière. He made money as a trader. He accompanied the Governor-General Ahmed Pasha to Taka in 1840. In 1844 he ascended the

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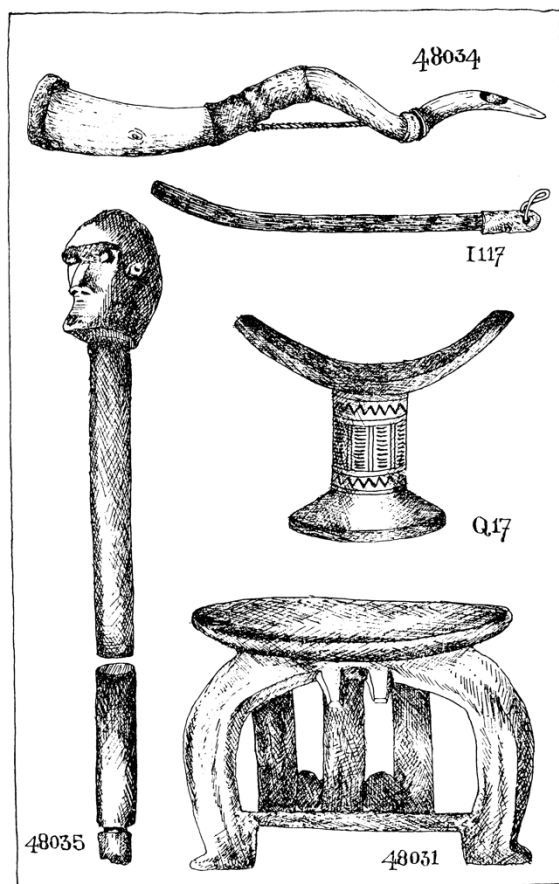
<sup>20</sup> Bassani, "Carlo Piaggia: An Italian Explorer in Africa," 26.

White Nile and established a trading post at Bilinyan in a Bari area. He was the first European to explore the Bahr-el-Ghazal as far as Meshra el-Rek in 1856-57. He was Sardinian vice-consul in Khartoum 1856-7

### *The collection*

A collection of South Sudanese material was re-discovered in the Turin Armory museum in 1981. Enrico Castelli identified it as the collection of Antoine Brun-Rollet. It was acquired by the museum at some point between 1840 and 1856 (but the original documentation pertaining to its acquisition has been lost). Part of the collection is in the Pigorini Museum in Rome.

Illustration of some objects from the collection in Castelli p.128



I117 – Wooden stick, used to catch birds and small mammals in Nubia

Q17 – Wooden headrest with geometric designs. Nubia

48031 – A seat made from a single piece of wood. Attributed as Bari

48034 – A trumpet made from three pieces of ox horn, connected with leather. Attributed as Bari.

48035 – Wooden stick with an anthropomorphic head. It is without provenance. Attributed as Bari. There is a similar object in Junker's collection in St Petersburg (catalogue number 5225-19)

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48035 – Wooden stick with an anthropomorphic head. It is without provenance. Attributed as Bari. There is a similar object in Junker's collection in St Petersburg (catalogue number 5225-19)

### *Key primary and secondary sources*

Enrico Castelli and Guida Joseph, "Antoine Brun Rollet in Africa: Una Collezione Etnografica Ritrovata," *Africa: Rivista Trimestrale Di Studi E Documentazione dell'Istituto Italiano per l'Africa E l'Oriente* 42, no. 1 (1987): 107–49.

[Museum of Natural History, Venice](#)

[Miani, Giovanni](#)

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Giovanni Miani (1810-1872) was an Italian explorer from Rovigo (near Venice). He took part in the defense of the Roman Republic in 1848 and emigrated as an exile to Egypt in 1849. In 1859-1860 (with the support of the Egyptian Government and the French Geographical Society) he explored the Upper White Nile as far as the Aswa River. In 1871, he embarked on a journey through southern Sudan to Mangbetu country. He died on this journey, near the Bomokandi River (present day DRC) in 1872.

#### *The Collection*

The collection from his first expedition in southern Sudan (1859-1860) was donated to the city of Venice in 1862, then transferred to the Museo Correr in 1866. Part of it was also given to the Ethnographic museum in Vienna. The collection is very large and

#### *Key Primary and Secondary Sources*

Giovanni Miani, *Le Spedizioni Alle Origini Del Nile* (Venice: Co'Tipi di Gaetano Longo Impr., 1865).

Miani, *Diari E Carteggi Di Giovanni Miani (1858-1872)*.

### [Africa Museum, Verona](#)

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Verona or Comboni Fathers are a missionary order founded by Daniel Comboni. They have an extensive presence in Sudan and South Sudan.

#### *The collection*

Various objects donated by Comboni Fathers.





Bracelets from South Sudan in the Verona Africa Museum (photograph by Zoe Cormack, 2015)

## Netherlands

### Leiden

#### Schuver, Juan Maria

##### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Juan Maria Schuver (18??-1883) was a Dutch travel writer and reporter, turned scientific explorer. He travelled in Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia in 1880-1883. He took a steamer up the White Nile in mid 1883. He was murdered in Dinka country.

##### *The collection*

The collection consists of c100 objects. As Willink points out, many of the items in his collection are from Zande regions, which he never visited, so they were presumably brought

in the market in Khartoum.<sup>21</sup> This is noted in James *et al's* introduction to his papers:

Returning to Khartoum by December 1882, Schuwer was obliged by the political situation and controversies he found himself in to spend January to July 1883 there. After sending off his main manuscripts, he kept himself busy writing up his remaining notes, sending letter to Europe (including reports on the developing political situation in the Sudan), assembling an ethnographic collection of objects, making a number of mapping surveys to the northwest of the city and by preparing his next expedition...<sup>22</sup>

#### *Key Primary and secondary sources*

James, Wendy, Gerd Baumann, and Douglas H Johnson, eds. *Juan Maria Schuwer's Travels in North East Africa 1880-1883*. London: The Hakluyt Society, 1996

## Romania

### Franz Binder Museum of University Ethnography, Sibiu

#### Binder, Franz

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Binder was born in Mülbach (now Sobes) in Transylvania (now Romania). He trained as a pharmacist in Sibiu. He was to Egypt looking for his brother in 1850. He found work in the merchant house of Landauer & Co, trading between Sudan and Egypt. He began trading in Sudan and became one of the richest European. He took possession of the zeriba of de Malzac at Rumbek in 1860.

#### *The collection*

The collection was made during his visit to de Malzac's zariba in 1860. The collection was donated to the Transylvanian Society of Natural History in 1862. It is now displayed in the "Franz Binder Museum of University Ethnography" in Sibiu.

#### *Key Primary and secondary sources*

Enrico Castelli and Georgeta Stoica, "Destini Paralleli: Le Collezioni Etnografiche Africana 'Binder' a Sibiu E 'Antinori' a Perugia," in *Un Naturalista Perugino Nel Corno d'Africa: Atti Della Giornata Di Studi Su Orazio Antinori (1811-1882) Perugia 24 Maggio 2002*, ed. Angelo Barili, Sergio Gentili, and Bruno Romano (Perugia: Centro di Ateneo per i Musei Scientifici Università degli Studi di Perugia, 2007)

Endre Stiansen, "Franz Binder: A European Arab in the Sudan, 1852-1863," in *White Nile Black Blood: War, Leadership and Ethnicity from Khartoum to Kampala*, ed. Jay Spaulding and Stephanie Beswick (Asmara, Eritrea: Red Sea Press, 2000).

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<sup>21</sup> Robert Joost Willink, *The Fateful Journey: The Expedition of Alexine Tinne and Theodor von Heuglin in the Sudan (1863-1864)* (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2011), 326.

<sup>22</sup> James, Baumann, and Johnson, *Juan Maria Schuwer's Travels in North East Africa 1880-1883*, xxvii.

## Russia

### Kunstkamera, St Petersburg

#### Junker, Wilhelm

##### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Junker (1840-1892) was a Russian-German doctor and traveler. He explored the Sobat and western tributaries of the White Nile in 1876-8. In 1879, he returned to explore the Nile-Congo watershed. He spent four years among the Azande and Mangbetu people. He returned to Europe in 1887 (via Uganda and Zanzibar).

##### *The Collection*

Junker made a large collection of objects attributed to Dinka, Shilluk, Anuak, Bari, Nyangbara, Madi, Avukaya, Keliko, Mittu, Baka, Bongo, Zande, Mangbetu and Akka people. Junker gave a significant proportion of his collection to the Russian Academy of Science in St Petersburg. It is now displayed in the Kunstkamera Museum.

##### *Key Primary and secondary sources*

Wilhelm Junker, *Travels in Africa in the Years 1875-1878*, trans. A.H Keane, vol. 1, 3 vols. (London: Chapman and Hall, 1890)

Wilhelm Junker, *Travels in Africa in the Years 1879-1883*, trans. A.H Keane, vol. 2, 3 vols. (London: Chapman and Hall, 1891)

Wilhelm Junker, *Travels in Africa in the Years 1882-1885*, trans. A.H Keane, vol. 3, 3 vols. (London: Chapman and Hall, 1892).

Zoya Pugach, *Kul'tura Narodov Verkhov'ev Nila : Po Materialam Puteshestviĭ V.V. I Unkera (The Culture of the Peoples of the Upper Nile: From Materials of the Travels of W. Junker)* (Moscow, 1985)

Zoya Pugach, "On the Purpose of Bari Figurines," *St Petersburg Journal of African Studies* 2 (1993).

## Slovenia

### Slovene Ethnographic Museum, Ljubljana.

#### Knoblecher, Ignaz

##### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Ignaz Knoblecher (1819-1858) was the pro-vicar apostolic of the Roman Catholic mission to Central Africa. He arrived in Khartoum in 1848. In 1848-1849 he travelled up the White Nile. In 1852 he founded a mission in Gondokoro. In 1854, he established the Holy Cross Mission between Shambe and Bor. Both were abandoned shortly afterwards. He explored up to Mount Logwek.



### *The collection*

The collection currently contains 232 ethnographic and natural history exhibits. Some objects have been lost, others have been transferred to other museums (including the War Museum in Belgrade, the Weltmuseum in Vienna, part of it may have been left in Khartoum). The predominant view is that he acquired these objects during his first journey up the Nile (1849/50) but he certainly obtained some of the objects in the market in Khartoum.<sup>23</sup>

### *Key Primary and secondary sources*

Frelih, *Sudan Mission 1848-1858: Ignacij Knoblehar, Missionary Explorer of the White Nile and Collector of African Objects*.

Ignaz Knoblecher, "Official Journey of the Missionary Expedition in 1849-1850," in *The Opening of the Nile Basin: Writings by Members of the Catholic Mission to Central Africa on the Geography and Ethnography of the Sudan 1842-1881*, ed. Richard Hill and Elias Toniolo (London: Hurst & Company, 1974), 47–55.

Johann Mitterutzner, *Dr Ignaz Knoblecher, Aposolishcer Provicar de Kath. Miss. In Central Africa* (Brixen, 1869)

## United Kingdom

### The British Museum

Collections containing South Sudanese material at the BM.

### Crispin, E. A.

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

? Possibly E.S. Crispin, who worked as a medical officer in Sudan between 1904 and 1919 (papers in the Sudan Archive, Durham)

### *The collection*

74 items from South Sudan. A variety of personal ornaments and weapons attributed to Dinka, Nuer, Shilluk, Bari, Azande people

### Evans-Pritchard, E.E

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard (1902-1973) was a British social anthropologist who conducted research in South Sudan. He is best known for his work on Zande and Nuer people. He studied at LSE under C.G. Seligman and Bronislaw Malinowski. From 1946, he was a professor at Oxford University, until his retirement in 1970.

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<sup>23</sup> Frelih, *Sudan Mission 1848-1858: Ignacij Knoblehar, Missionary Explorer of the White Nile and Collector of African Objects*, 76–77.

### *The collection*

Evans-Pritchard sold 136 objects to the British Museum, most of these from South Sudan. Objects attributed to Azande, Nuer, Belanda, Moru, Bari, Amadi, Avukaya people (and Ingessana)

### *Key Primary and secondary sources*

### Isma'il Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Viceroy of Ottoman Egypt between 1863-1879. During this period, Sudan was ruled by Egypt.

### *The collection*

69 items from Sudan and South Sudan. Likely around 20 from South Sudan. Donated to the British Museum between 1866 and 1878. Some objects were associated with the Paris Exhibition of 1878



Bronze Zande figure ring in the Isma'il Pasha collection. Museum number Af.4457

*Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

The British Institute in Eastern Africa has been active since 1960 and has its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. The Institute exists to promote research in all the disciplines in the humanities and social sciences within the wider region of eastern Africa. It has a strong tradition of research in anthropology, archaeology, history and linguistics, and recent projects have embraced political, environmental and development studies, geography, public health, and art and performance.

*The collection*

The BIEA supported an archaeological and ethnographic research project in Southern Sudan, from 1979 to 1981. The aim of this project was to expand archaeological work in Southern Sudan to explore and collect contemporary material culture. Led by Nicholas David, the team consisted of John Mack, Patti Langton, Paul Harvey, Jill Goudi and Alex Opira-Odongo. One hope was that the resulting collections would form the basis for a museum in Juba, an idea supported by the ministry of culture and particularly by Severino Matti. There were two main research trips. The group that went in 1980 worked in the south-western part of Southern Sudan, from the Moru area to Wau, Wunrok and then back to Zande areas. John Mack led the second research trip to primarily Toposa areas around Kapoeta in Eastern Equatoria and the Ilemi Triangle. It was the time of the Karamojong drought. To reduce pressures on the host communities, the team split up. The archaeologists went to Yei; Mack moved to the Imatong Mountains, and collected some objects in Lotuho areas.

Permission to export the objects was granted from Khartoum and then from the Ministry of Culture in Juba. An agreement was made to deposit a duplicate of objects acquired in Juba; the others were taken to museums in the United Kingdom. In 2014, some of the objects deposited in Juba were being stored at the Ministry of Information in Juba.

327 objects from the BIEA expedition are housed in the British Museum (recorded as the collection of Dr B John Mack)

*Key Primary and secondary sources*

John Mack and Peter Robertshaw, eds., *Culture History in Southern Sudan: Archeology, Linguistics and Ethnohistory*. (Nairobi: British Institute in Eastern Africa, 1982).

Petherick, John

*Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

John Petherick (1813-1882) was a Welsh mining engineer and a trader on the White Nile from 1853. 1853-1858 he was in Azande territory. In 1862, he ascended the White Nile. He left Sudan in 1865.

*The collection*

240 items collected by Petherick entered the British Museum through Henry Christy between 1860 and 1869. Objects attributed to Dinka, Nuer, Bongo, Bari, Azande, Mundu, Murle, Luo people

*Key Primary and secondary sources*

John Petherick, "On the Arms of the Arab and Negro Tribes of Central Africa, Bordering on the White Nile," *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* IV, no. 13 (1860): 170–77. John Petherick, *Egypt, the Soudan and Central Africa with Explorations from Khartoum on the White Nile to the Regions of the Equator Being Sketches from Sixteen Years' Travel* (Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1861)

John Petherick and Katherine Petherick, *Travels in Central Africa and Explorations of the Western Nile Tributaries. Volume 1* (London: Tinsley Brothers, 1869)

John Petherick and Katherine Petherick, *Travels in Central Africa and Explorations of the Western Nile Tributaries. Volume 2* (London: Tinsley Brothers, 1869).

Powell-Cotton, Percy and Hannah

*Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Percy Powell-Cotton (1866-1940) was a British explorer, hunter and collector. He travelled across Africa and Asia between 1887 and 1939. He married Hannah Brayton Slater in Naiorbi in 1905. The Sudan collections are among the largest ethnographic collections made by the Powell-Cottons

*The collection*

313 items from South Sudan, some of these are photographs. Acquired by the British Museum in 1934

Franks, Augustus Wollaston and Lupton Bey

*Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Augustus Wollaston Franks (1826-1897) was a museum administrator who purchased over 20,000 objects for the British Museum. A significant proportion of the objects associated with South Sudan (which were acquired by Franks) come from the collection of Frank Lupton Bey. Lupton was a British marine, sent to Equatoria on the Emin Pasha relief expedition in 1879. In 1880, he was appointed Governor of Bahr el Ghazal (succeeding Romolo Gessi) and served in the post until 1884 (when the Egyptian government was overthrown)

*The collection*

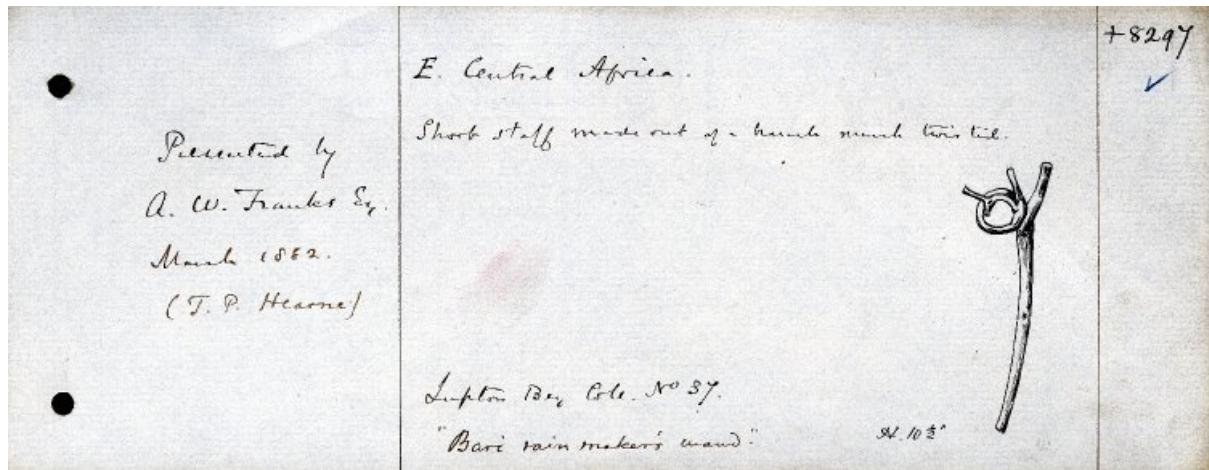
327 items associated with Franks come from 'Sudan', of which a large number come from South Sudan.

The Lupton Bey collection contains 244 objects; from South Sudan, Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo. It entered the British Museum in 1882, through J.P Hearne. It consists

mainly of arms, personal ornaments, musical instruments.

#### *Key Primary and secondary sources*

E Macro, "Frank Miller Lupton," *Sudan Notes and Records* 28 (1947): 50–61.



'Bari rainmaker's wand' from the Lupton Bay collection. Museum number Af,+8297

#### [Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine](#)

##### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Henry Wellcome (1853-1936) first visited Sudan in 1900 to establish the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories in Khartoum. Between 1910 and 1914 he carried out a series of archaeological excavations and took aerial photographs at Jebel Moya (Gezeria plain).

##### *The collection*

600 objects associated with Sudan entered the British Museum from the Wellcome Institute collections in 1954. Many originate from the Republic of Sudan and a significant number are archaeological finds from Jebel Moya. Further research is necessary to identify the number of South Sudanese objects. There are a significant number of objects attributed to South Sudanese people within the collection.

#### [Select smaller collections](#)

##### **Church Missionary Society**

10 items

Museum number Af1952,07.322 cattle bell

Museum number Af1952,07.316 winnowing dish

Museum number Af1952,07.318 bracelet (Dinka)

Museum number Af1952,07.317 pot carrier (Dinka)

Museum number Af1952,07.315 fan for mosquitos  
Museum number Af1952,07.314 palm leaf basket (Dinka?)  
Museum number Af1952,07.313 palm leaf basket (Dinka?)  
Museum number Af1953,24.17 headrest  
Museum number Af1953,24.18 headrest  
Museum number Af1979,01.4572 very elaborate mortar with leather thongs. From??  
Sudan/South Sudan

### **Duponcheel**

1 item  
Museum number Af1973,35.1 bongo funerary statue

### **Jean Lane**

1 item  
Museum number Af1998,06.1 Necklace from Malakal

### **Ockelford-Oldman**

2 items  
Zande figures from Yambio  
Museum number Af1949,46.522  
Museum number Af1949,46.523

### **Col G S Renny**

2 items  
Museum number Af1968,09.1.b Latuka head pliom

### **Seligman, Brenda and Charles**

11 items  
Museum number Af1921,-.1 Latuka head ornament (1921)  
Museum number Af1954,11.8.a-b bead  
Museum number Af1940,04.3.b Shilluk spade for digging wells  
Museum number Af1940,04.3.a Shilluk giraffe scapula spade  
Museum number Af1940,04.1-2 Shilluk giraffe scapula spades  
Museum number Af1930,1107.1 engraved ivory  
Museum number Af1928,0307.6 gourd bowl  
Museum number Af1928,0307.5 gourd bowl  
Museum number Af1928,0307.1.a wooden bowl  
Museum number Af1923,0612.5 fishing line from Bor  
Museum number Af1923,0612.1-2 spear straightener Latuka

### **F. Spire**

Museum number Af1905,-.172 latuka headdress

**Capt J. E. Voysey**

3 items (1931)

Museum number Af1931,0411.3 Azande vessel with human head

Museum number Af1931,0411.1 Male figure made of pottery

Museum number Af1931,0411.2 Azande vessel with human head

**Major R Whitbread**

4 items

Museum number Af1938,1206.1 and Af1938,1206.2 Azande figures

Museum number Af1938,1206.4 shield (Nuer?)

Museum number Af1938,1206.3 knife (Yambio )

[Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford](#)

Around 100 people are associated (as field collectors, vendors, donors) with the Pitt Rivers Museum South Sudan collection, including South Sudanese, anthropologists, members of the Sudan Political Service and missionaries. The Museum's holdings comprise over 1300 objects and 5000 photographs.

[Evans-Pritchard, E.E](#)

*Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard (1902-1973) was a British social anthropologist who conducted research in South Sudan. He is best known for his work on Zande and Nuer people. He studied at LSE under C.G. Seligman and Bronislaw Malinowski. From 1946 he was a professor at Oxford University, until his retirement in 1970.

*The collection*

The object and photograph collections at the Pitt Rivers Museum were made in the context of Evans-Pritchard's anthropological research in Sudan between 1926 and 1936.

Evans-Pritchard donated his first object in November 1929, and the Pitt Rivers Museum was both a recipient of gifts and a purchaser of artefacts from Evans-Pritchard in the years that followed.

*Key Primary and secondary sources*

E.E Evans-Pritchard, "The Bongo," *Sudan Notes and Records* 12, no. 1 (1929): 1–61.

E. E. Evans-Pritchard, *The Nuer: A Description of the Modes of Livelihood and Political Institutions of a Nilotic People* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1969).

## Petherick, John

### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

John Petherick (1813-1882) was a Welsh mining engineer and a trader on the White Nile from 1853. 1853-1858 he was in Azande territory. In 1862, he ascended the White Nile. He left Sudan in 1865.

### *The collection*

The Pitt Rivers have at least 100 objects from Petherick, probably obtained around 1860 from the Royal United Services Institute.<sup>24</sup>

### *Key Primary and secondary sources*

John Petherick, "On the Arms of the Arab and Negro Tribes of Central Africa, Bordering on the White Nile," *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* IV, no. 13 (1860): 170–77. John Petherick, *Egypt, the Soudan and Central Africa with Explorations from Khartoum on the White Nile to the Regions of the Equator Being Sketches from Sixteen Years' Travel* (Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1861)

John Petherick and Katherine Petherick, *Travels in Central Africa and Explorations of the Western Nile Tributaries. Volume 1* (London: Tinsley Brothers, 1869)

John Petherick and Katherine Petherick, *Travels in Central Africa and Explorations of the Western Nile Tributaries. Volume 2* (London: Tinsley Brothers, 1869).

## British Institute in Eastern Africa

### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

The British Institute in Eastern Africa has been active since 1960 and has its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. The Institute exists to promote research in all the disciplines in the humanities and social sciences within the wider region of eastern Africa. It has a strong tradition of research in anthropology, archaeology, history and linguistics, and recent projects have embraced political, environmental and development studies, geography, public health, and art and performance.

### *The collection*

The BIEA supported an archaeological and ethnographic research project in Southern Sudan, from 1979 to 1981. The aim of this project was to expand archaeological work in Southern Sudan to explore and collect contemporary material culture. Led by Nicholas David, the team consisted of John Mack, Patti Langton, Paul Harvey, Jill Goudi and Alex Opira-Odongo. One hope was that the resulting collections would form the basis for a museum in Juba, an idea supported by the ministry of culture and particularly by Severino Matti. There were two main research trips. The group that went in 1980 worked in the south-western part of Southern Sudan, from the Moru area to Wau, Wunrok and then back to Zande areas. John Mack led the second research trip to primarily Toposa areas around Kapoeta in Eastern Equatoria and the Ilemi Triangle. It was the time of the Karamojong drought. To reduce

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<sup>24</sup> <http://web.prm.ox.ac.uk/Kent/shieweap/shfldcol.html#anchor2739486>



pressures on the host communities, the team split up. The archaeologists went to Yei; Mack moved to the Imatong Mountains, and collected some objects in Lotuho areas.

Permission to export the objects was granted from Khartoum and then from the Ministry of Culture in Juba. An agreement was made to deposit a duplicate of objects acquired in Juba; the others were taken to museums in the United Kingdom. In 2014, some of the objects deposited in Juba were being stored at the Ministry of Information in Juba.

*Key Primary and secondary sources*

John Mack and Peter Robertshaw, eds., *Culture History in Southern Sudan: Archeology, Linguistics and Ethnohistory*. (Naiorbi: British Institute in Eastern Africa, 1982).

## The Powell-Cotton Museum, Birchington-on-Sea, Kent

### Percy and Hannah Powell-Cotton

*Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Percy Powell-Cotton (1866-1940) was a British explorer, hunter and collector. He travelled across Africa and Asia between 1887 and 1939. He married Hannah Brayton Slater in Naiorbi in 1905. The Sudan collections are among the largest ethnographic collections made by the Powell-Cottons

*The collection*

Percy and Hannah Powell-Cottons went to Sudan (including South Sudan) twice: in 1932-33 and 1933-34. They collected over 2000 objects. The Powell-Cotton museum holds extensive documentation about the collection, including itineraries, trip diaries, photographs and cinefilms. Many South Sudanese objects in the Pitt Rivers Museum and British Museum were originally collected by Powell-Cotton. The objects reflect the Powell-Cotton's interest in contemporary life, they reflect the sources of food and income of rural populations, including subsistence agriculture and pastoralism. There are also many items representing daily life, such as tools, musical instruments, weapons and personal ornaments. The best-known objects are a series of ceramics made by the potter Mbitim in Li Rangu. He also collected natural history specimens in South Sudan and these are held at the Powell-Cotton Museum.

*Key Primary and secondary sources*

Powell-Cotton Museum archives

Hannah Powell-Cotton, "Village Handicrafts in the Sudan," *Man* 34, no. 112 (1934): 90–91.



photographs, some of which document South Sudanese material culture from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present day.

## The World Museum, Liverpool

### Tinne, Alexandrine

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

Alexine Tinne was a Dutch explorer. She travelled to South Sudan (Bahr el Ghazal) in 1863-4 with the Theodor von Heuglin.

#### *The collection*

Around 100 objects, some attributed to Sudan, Egypt and north Africa.

#### *Key Primary and secondary sources*

Willink, Robert Joost. *The Fateful Journey: The Expedition of Alexine Tinne and Theodor von Heuglin in the Sudan (1863-1964)*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2011.

### Melly, George

#### *Biography of the collector and their connection to Sudan and South Sudan*

George Melly was a Liverpool merchant of Swiss decent. He travelled to Khartoum in 1850

#### *The collection*

3 Bari figures, a gift of the Liverpool Royal Institution in 1894.

#### *Key Primary and secondary sources*

George Melly, *Khartoum and the Blue and White Niles*, vol. 1 and 2 (London: Colburn and Co., 1851).

### Other South Sudanese objects

The World Museum contains about 40 other objects attributed to South Sudan. These come from several donors (W. Crossfield, Major Bramble, The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, Beasley, Norwich Castle Museum, L.S. Loat). The objects are attributed to several South Sudanese groups including Dinka, Bari, Nuer, Shilluk,



Three Bari statues, donated by George Melly (acquired in Khartoum in 1850)

### 3. Table of Collections by date

Collector's name	Museum	Country	Date of creation	Date of acquisition by museum	Approx. number of objects (if known)
Werne, Ferdinand	Ethnographic Museum, Berlin	Germany	1840-1841	1844	126
D'Arnaud, Joseph	Quai Branly, Paris	France	1840-1841	1854 (via Delaporte)	?
Brun-Rollet, Antoine	Armory Museum, Turin	Italy	1840-1856	1840-1856	?
Delaporte, Henri	Quai Branly, Paris	France	1848-1854	1854 (Louvre)	?
Knoblecher, Ignaz	Slovene Ethnographic Museum, Weltmuseum Vienna	Austria	1849-1850	1850 (Slovene Ethnographic Museum)	50 (Vienna), 232 (Slovenia)
Melly, George	World Museum, Liverpool	UK	1850	1894	3
Petherick, John	Pitt Rivers Museum and British Museum	UK	1853-1865	1860 (PRM), 1860-1869 (BM)	100 (PRM), 240 (BM)
Castelbolognesi, Angelo	Museum of Natural History, Ferrera	Italy	1854-1857	1891	1800
Piaggia, Carlo	Ethnographic Museum, Florence	Italy	1856-58		202
Miani, Giovanni	Natural History Museum, Venice Weltmuseum, Vienna	Italy	1859-1860	1862 (to the city of Venice) then 1866 to the Museo Correr	1800 (Venice), 21 (Rome),
Antinori, Orazio	Archaeological Museum, Perugia	Italy	1860-1861		120
Piaggia, Carlo	Archaeological Museum, Perugia	Italy	1860-1865	1866	48

Natterer, Joseph	Weltmuseum, Vienna	Austria		1862	500
Binder, Franz	Franz Binder Museum of Universal Ethnography, Sibiu	Romania	1860	1862	?
Von Heuglin	Linden-Museum, Stuttgart	Germany	1863-1864		?
Tinne, Alexine	World Museum, Liverpool	UK	1863-1864	1882	100
Isma'il Pasha	British Museum	UK		1866-1878	20
Schweinfurth, Georg	Berlin Ethnographic Museum	Germany		1872-1874	?
Miani, Giovanni	Pigorini Museum, Rome	Italy	1872	1875 (SGI)	?
Piaggia, Carlo	Berlin Ethnological Museum	Germany	1876	1877	?
Marno, Ernest	Weltmuseum, Vienna	Austria	1875-1882	1876-1882	800
Hansel, Martin	Weltmuseum, Vienna	Austria	1853-	1877-1882	250
Emin Pasha	Weltmuseum, Vienna	Austria		1880-1881	400
Juan Maria Schuver	Leiden Ethnographic Museum	Holland	1882-1883		100
Gessi, Romolo	Pigorini Museum, Rome	Italy	1877, 1878-1881	1877 (SGI), 1883	100, 600
Lupton Bey, Frank	British Museum, London	UK	1879-1882	1882	244
Reitz, Konstantin	Weltmuseum, Vienna	Austria		1880	160

Junker, Wilhelm	Berlin Ethnological Museum	Germany	1876-8	1879	?
Junker, Wilhelm	Kunstkamera	Russia	1879-1887		2000
Junker, Wilhelm	Weltmuseum, Vienna	Austria	1879-1887	1892	437
Powell-Cotton, Percy and Hannah	Powell-Cotton Museum, BM, PRM	UK	1932-34		2000 (Powell-Cotton), 300 (BM)
Various administrators	Sudan Archive Durham	UK	1898-1955		?
Wellcome, Henry	British Museum, World Museum Liverpool	UK		1954	?
Seligman, Charles and Brenda	PRM, British Museum	UK	1909-1922	1921	?
Evans Pritchard	PRM, British Museum, Horniman	UK	1926-1936	1929-	130 (BM)
British Institute in Eastern Africa	PRM, British Museum	UK			327 (BM)

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