FROM THE ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS

W. J. HOLLAND'S INSTRUCTIONS TO C. V. HARTMAN FOR THE 1903 COSTA RICA EXPEDITION

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OSCAR FONSECA ZAMORA

THE CONTEXT OF THE LETTER

Director William Jacob Holland provided this letter to Carl Vilhelm Hartman on March 24, 1903, only seven days after he reported for duty at Carnegie Museum. He had been hired as Curator of the Section of Ethnology and Archaeology on February 28, one month after applying for the position, and was to take up that post not later than March 15, although he actually reported for duty two days later (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2001:280–282).

In his negotiations and correspondence with Holland, Hartman had emphasized his knowledge of collections of antiquities available for purchase, his personal contacts with influential persons, and his desire to resume archaeological fieldwork in Costa Rica (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2002:111).

Holland regarded this situation as an ideal opportunity for the young Carnegie Museum to acquire, quickly, impressive Costa Rican antiquities for the future exhibits being planned for the expanded Carnegie Institute facility to open in 1907. Hartman, knowing of the director's desire, pressed for the swift purchase of the Velasco collection, then “on deposit” at a Philadelphia museum, though its owner, Padre José María Velasco, resided in Costa Rica. He stressed the urgency of the matter by alerting Holland that competing institutions were aware of this collection's availability.

This strategy was successful. The Director started making arrangements for the expedition by writing letters to Costa Rican and American government agencies on March 16, the day before Hartman arrived. During the next week, Holland composed four letters to influential individuals in Costa Rica; he gave them to Hartman to hand-deliver when they met on March 24. Hartman left Pittsburgh by train on March 25, the day after receiving the instructions; by March 27 he was in New Orleans, aboard the steamship Preston for the voyage to Puerto Limón, Costa Rica (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2003:111).

THE CONTENT OF THE LETTER

The original two-page letter of instructions, typed double-spaced, is reproduced below in its entirety. It is edited for minor points, such as inserting a bracketed comma to clarify text and a bracketed sic to signify a typographical or grammatical error. Holland used no diacritical marks in the original and we follow that convention in this version.

1 Curator, Section of Anthropology.
2 Research Associate, Section of Anthropology (and Professor, retired, University of Costa Rica).

Submitted 8 August 2003.
Mr. C. V. Hartman,
Curator of Ethnology in the Carnegie Museum

Dear Sir:—

In confirmation of the instructions orally given you I desire hereby to say to you, that it is my wish as Director of the Museum that you proceed to Costa Rica for the purpose of prosecuting, on behalf of this Museum, researches in natural history, and more especially in relation to the ethnology and archaeology of that country.

Having understood from you that Monsieur Pittier de Fabrego, the Director of the National Museum of Costa Rica, at San Jose, has expressed his willingness to make an arrangement with you to undertake the arrangement of the archaeological collections of the institution to some extent at least, and has proposed to you that in return for such services and in return for exchanges of North America material to be given to the Costa Rica Museum[,] he will cause a set of the duplicate materials in that institution to be transferred and set over to this institution, I hereby request you to make arrangements with the Director of the National Museum in Costa Rica, having in view the consummation of such a plan, and you are authorized for a period of at least three months to tender your services to the Director of the National Museum in Costa Rica. Should a longer period be required than this[,] arrangements may be made on conference with me by letter.

You are also requested if possible to make arrangements to secure for this Museum at the lowest price at which you can secure the same—not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars unless otherwise authorized by letter—the collection of Costa Rican antiquities belonging to Don Jose Maria Velasco of Santa Cruz, Costa Rica, now in the temporary custody of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

I shall be pleased if you are able to carry out some independent investigations leading to the acquisition of desirable ethnological and archaeological material for this Museum, on the lines suggested to me in your communication of March the 23d, which is before me, and incidentally[,] if you are able[,] to make collections of botanical, entomological and other specimens.

I expect you to keep me thoroughly informed by letter of your movements and your plans.
An outfit consisting of photographic material, tent, etc., has been provided, and you will be expected to return the same to the institution after you are through with it.

I entrust to you the sum of five hundred dollars, for which, together with any other sum that may hereafter be entrusted to you, I shall expect you to render to me a fully itemized account, as required by the rules of the institution.

I am, with assurance of highest esteem and regard,

Very respectfully yours,

Director Carnegie Museum


THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LETTER

Hartman first proposed a Carnegie Museum expedition in his initial letter to Holland, dated January 28, 1903, and its scope was determined during their negotiations for his employment as Curator (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2001b). Holland already was aware of Hartman’s important archaeological expedition to Costa Rica in 1896–1897 for the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography and the Royal Museum of Natural History (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2002a:266–267, 272, 279–280, 2002b). He first met Hartman at the 13th Session of the International Congress of Americanists (13th ICA) in 1902 and heard his lecture about the earlier Costa Rican research. He was in the audience when it was announced that Hartman had received the prestigious Duc de Loubat Prize for his impressive book about the expedition. Holland also made the acquaintance of the Costa Rican representatives, Henri Pittier de Fábrega and Juan Fernández Ferraz, at the 13th ICA (Watters, 2002). Thus, Holland was predisposed to a proposal for a Carnegie Museum expedition, given his knowledge of Hartman’s extensive experience in Costa Rica. In fact, his familiarity with the country was one of the primary reasons for his employment at Carnegie Museum (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2001b).

Holland moved swiftly to organize the expedition, and the scope of preparations is impressive (see Appendix). He wrote to Señor J. B. Calvo at the Costa Rican legation in
Washington, D.C. to discuss the expedition and ask for letters of introduction, which he received in a response letter written three days later. He contacted John Hay, Secretary of State for the United States, to obtain letters of introduction to the American minister and consuls resident in Costa Rica. On March 21, Holland wrote a letter and a draft agreement to Padre Velasco, both composed in Spanish, about Hartman’s trip and the purchase of the collection in Philadelphia. Two days later he wrote to Señor Leonidas Pacheco, Secretary of Public Instruction, whose name had been provided by Calvo, and to his two acquaintances from the 13th ICA the year before, Henri Pittier de Fábrega, Director of the Instituto Físico-Geográfico (IFG), and Juan Fernández Ferraz. The letter of instructions was the final item of preparatory correspondence. Therein he mentions a written communication received from Hartman on March 23, a document that, in view of its content, unfortunately has not been found in either the Hartman or Holland Archives at Carnegie Museum of Natural History.

Holland also arranged for the outfitting of the expedition, fulfilling Hartman’s requests for a photographic camera and supplies, a tent and hammock, and other field gear. His assistant, Douglas Stewart, reserved the train and steamship tickets, although Hartman’s letter from the Preston discloses that not everything went smoothly (see Appendix). By the final time they met, on March 24, Holland had composed the written instructions that were to direct Hartman’s efforts in Costa Rica on behalf of Carnegie Museum. Holland had organized the entire expedition in just over one week.

In the first paragraph of the instructions, Holland set out the general guidelines for the expedition, directing Hartman to conduct research in natural history in general and more specifically studies in ethnology and archaeology. Later in the letter he asked him to collect, as feasible, botanical, entomological, and other specimens. Since Hartman was educated as a botanist before he changed his career to anthropology, and Holland was a highly respected entomologist, the request for those collections was reasonable.

The second paragraph referred to an arrangement between Hartman and Pittier de Fábrega for research at the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica (MNCR). Hartman, in his initial letter to Holland on January 28, spoke of Pittier de Fábrega’s desire to have him return to Costa Rica to arrange and classify the MNCR archaeological collections. He also informed Holland that Pittier de Fábrega, in charge of the IFG, had “affiliated” the MNCR after Juan Fernández Ferraz was discharged as its director. Who actually headed the MNCR in 1903–1904 is a confusing issue (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2002a:285). Holland refers to Pittier de Fábrega as the MNCR director in the letter of instructions, but he used the IFG address on his March 23 letter of introduction (see Appendix). Señor Calvo listed Pittier de Fábrega as IFG Director, yet Holland referred to him as MNCR Director in his March 30 thank-you letter to Calvo. Kandler’s (1987:28) history of the MNCR stated that Fernández Ferraz served as director until 1904, in contradiction to Hartman’s statement that he had been discharged in 1903. Holland addressed his March 23 letter to Fernández Ferraz simply using San José, Costa Rica, without specifying a title or an institution, and he made no reference to the museum within that letter, implying that he regarded Fernández Ferraz as no longer being in charge. Garrón de Doryan (1974:54–55) stated that Anastasio Alfaro resumed directorship of the MNCR in 1904 (he headed the institution from 1887 until 1898, when Fernández Ferraz replaced him). Regardless of who actually was in charge of the MNCR during the 1903 expedition, though we believe the weight of evidence better supports Pittier de Fábrega’s directorship, the arrangements outlined in the second paragraph are of particular interest.

The MNCR was expected to transfer to Carnegie Museum a set of its duplicate materials in return for Hartman’s service of “... at least three months ...” to arrange its archaeological collections. Carnegie Museum in return was willing to exchange North
American materials, and a list of available entomological, ornithological, mineralogical, and ethnological specimens (see Appendix) was produced, presumably by Holland, for Hartman to take to the MNCR. Hartman indeed spent about three months at the MNCR, working intermittently in San José between field trips to sites in the Highlands, Atlantic plain, and Pacific coast, and he extensively photographed its holdings for comparative purposes.

The third paragraph charged Hartman with acquiring the Velasco collection of antiquities “...now in the temporary custody...” of the museum in Philadelphia. Holland instructed Hartman to secure this collection at the lowest price, not to exceed $3000. On April 18, he notified the Director that the collection in Philadelphia as well as a second collection assembled by Velasco, this one in Costa Rica, had been obtained for a total sum of $2200 (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2003:111-112).

The next paragraph mentioned very generally the “independent investigations” to be carried out by Hartman because they were detailed in his March 23 communication (the missing document). He apparently proposed both ethnographic and archaeological projects, although his fieldwork ended up being almost exclusively at archaeological sites. He did secure certain natural history specimens in line with the Director’s wishes. Table 1 presents the anthropological and natural history collections obtained by Hartman for Carnegie Museum.

The final three paragraphs dealt with procedural matters, keeping the Director informed, returning the field outfit provided, and accounting for expedition monies with which Hartman was entrusted.

The March 24 letter of instructions provides insight into Holland’s management style. In the first paragraph, the Director directed Hartman to proceed with the expedition on behalf of Carnegie Museum and specified the kinds of research to be undertaken. In the next two paragraphs he “requests,” though these are more in the form of directives, that Hartman carry through with the approved plans to work at the MNCR and purchase the Velasco collection. In the first case Holland set a time limit of about three months, although a longer period may be authorized after consultation with the Director. In the second instance he placed an upper limit on the amount available for expenditure unless the Director authorized otherwise by letter. The Director expected to be kept informed of Hartman’s activities and required, per institution policy, a fully itemized accounting of expenses. The letter’s text gives the impression that Holland retained overall control of the expedition, delegated limited authority to Hartman and only for specific tasks, and expected to be consulted when needed. Control really was relinquished only in paragraph four, concerning the independent investigations, where Hartman was given some leeway in determining his field research, although even then it was to be carried out “...along the lines...” suggested to the Director in the written communication of March 23.

Hartman documented his perspective on the March 24 meeting in a letter he wrote four years later, to C. C. Mellor, Chair of the Museum Committee, in which he expressed his disappointment about the Director’s “...severe condition...” with regard to allowable field living expenses (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2003:111). At that meeting Holland told Hartman to submit reports, on a monthly basis, accounting for expenses and detailing his activities. This requirement became an increasing problem as the expedition progressed. Despite routine written requests from Holland, Hartman failed to account for expenses until June, after almost three months in Costa Rica, and when he submitted the report it contained items subsequently disallowed by Holland. In November, after Hartman had returned to Carnegie Museum, he met with the Director to try to resolve the expense issues. The letter to Mellor makes it clear that the “resolution” was not satisfactory to Hartman (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2003:126).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession/Annual report</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2300 AR 1904:48</td>
<td>Collection of Costa Rican moths</td>
<td>Staff Collection by Hartman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2314 AR 1904:48</td>
<td>Lepidoptera from Costa Rica (2 small boxes)</td>
<td>Staff Collection by Hartman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2386 AR 1904:53</td>
<td>Herbarium specimens from Costa Rica</td>
<td>Exchange, Instituto Physico-Geographic [sic], probably arranged by Hartman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2424 AR 1904:48</td>
<td>Ten fresh-water Decapods (6 Palearx, 4 Atya) from Río de Colón, Costa Rica</td>
<td>Staff Collection by Hartman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2437 AR 1904:53</td>
<td>Velasco collection of Costa Rican antiquities</td>
<td>Purchased by Trustees, from José María Velasco, San José [Santa Cruz], Costa Rica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2438 AR 1904:53</td>
<td>Velasco collection of Costa Rican antiquities</td>
<td>Purchased by Trustees, from José María Velasco, San José [Santa Cruz], Costa Rica</td>
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<tr>
<td>2439 AR 1904:53</td>
<td>Troyo collection of Costa Rican antiquities</td>
<td>Purchased by Trustees, from Estate of Juan Troyo [José Ramón Rojas Troyo], San José [Cartago], Costa Rica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2440 AR 1904:48</td>
<td>Collection of antiquities made in Costa Rica</td>
<td>Staff Collection by Hartman</td>
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<tr>
<td>2595 AR 1905:49</td>
<td>Land shells collected at Las Guacas, near Nicoya, Costa Rica</td>
<td>Staff Collection by Hartman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2597 AR 1905:49</td>
<td>One specimen of Liverwort collected in Costa Rica</td>
<td>Staff Collection by Hartman</td>
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<tr>
<td>2690 AR 1905:49</td>
<td>Scorpion with eighty-seven young, captured at Alajuela, Costa Rica</td>
<td>Staff Collection by Hartman</td>
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<tr>
<td>2749 AR 1905:49</td>
<td>Tapir skull from Las Guacas, Nicoya, Costa Rica</td>
<td>Purchased by Trustees, from Dr. Juan Fernández Ferraz, San José, Costa Rica</td>
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<tr>
<td>2792 AR 1906:58</td>
<td>Collection of Costa Rican antiquities</td>
<td>Staff Collection by Hartman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2793 AR 1906:55</td>
<td>Archaeological collections from Costa Rica</td>
<td>Purchased by Trustees, from El Presbítero Señor Don José Velasco, Santa Cruz, Costa Rica</td>
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<tr>
<td>2939 AR 1906:59</td>
<td>Collection of antiquities from Nicoya, Costa Rica</td>
<td>Gift from C. V. Hartman</td>
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<tr>
<td>3272 AR 1908:61</td>
<td>Three species of shells (Pliera, Area and Melongena), Collected in Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3519 AR 1909:65</td>
<td>Two mats of “tule” from Pacaca, Costa Rica, made by the Indians</td>
<td>Purchased by Trustees, from C. V. Hartman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3520 AR 1909:65</td>
<td>Marimba (musical implement) from the pueblo of Nicoya</td>
<td>Purchased by Trustees, from C. V. Hartman</td>
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<tr>
<td>3521 AR 1909:65</td>
<td>Collection of modern pottery from Costa Rica (46 pieces)</td>
<td>Purchased by Trustees, from C. V. Hartman</td>
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<td>3522 AR 1909:65</td>
<td>Indian skulls (12) from the stone cist graves in the district of Cartago, Costa Rica</td>
<td>Purchased by Trustees, from Professor H. Pittier de Fábrega, National Museum, San José, Costa Rica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3523 AR 1909:65</td>
<td>Six vessels of the Crescentia fruit (trece calabash), San José, Costa Rica</td>
<td>Purchased by Trustees, from C. V. Hartman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3524 AR 1909:65</td>
<td>Coffee Basket from Costa Rica</td>
<td>Purchased by Trustees, from C. V. Hartman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3743 AR 1909:65</td>
<td>Archaeological collection of 24 clay and stone objects from Cartago, Costa Rica</td>
<td>Purchased by Trustees, from C. V. Hartman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Excludes specimens collected by Hartman in Pennsylvania (Accession #2575 and #2586) and exchanges he arranged with Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (#3798), Yale University Museum (#4290), and American Museum of Natural History (#4291).
2 The annual report year ended on March 31 (e.g., AR 1904 covers period from April 1, 1903 to March 31, 1904).
3 Taxon nomenclature is as originally recorded in the relevant annual report.
The duration of the expedition likewise caused friction. Holland’s agreement to at least three months referred specifically to the collaborative work at the MNCR; the fieldwork at archaeological sites required an additional commitment of time. Hartman generally kept the Director apprised of his activities in a series of letters, although they were not in the “monthly report” format Holland had requested. He was able to secure the Director’s approval for extensions to the project, first to August, then September, and finally through October, but it is clear that toward the end of the expedition Holland had major reservations about just what was being accomplished. On November 12, Hartman cabled from New Orleans, stating that the steamship from Limón had been delayed and he would take the first train available to Pittsburgh. In all, Hartman had been in Costa Rica about seven and a half months.

Holland wrote two reports on the preparations for the Costa Rica expedition. In the Annual Report of the Director for the Year Ending March 31, 1903, after reporting Hartman’s employment, Holland wrote:

Mr. Hartman, acting under the instruction of the Director, after conference with him, has been deputed to make some further investigations in the Central American countries, with a view to the acquisition by this Museum of material illustrative of the ancient Aztec civilization [sic], as well as the natural history of these countries (Holland, 1903a:24).

By using “Central American countries,” this report implied that an expedition broader in geographic scope might have been considered at one time. Such a project would have been in line with the idea of fieldwork within “Spanish America” discussed by Holland and Hartman (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2003:110, 123). It also would have been more in accord with Hartman’s first expedition (1896–1899) to Central America for the Swedish institutions, when he conducted archaeological research in Costa Rica and ethnographic research in El Salvador and Guatemala (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2002a:266–267, 2002b). Since the Annual Report year ended March 31, a month after Hartman was employed and just a few days after he departed for Costa Rica, Holland might have prepared this statement ahead of time, before a broader scale project was pared down to the work in Costa Rica alone. Holland certainly was wrong in referencing the ancient Aztec civilization in this report.

The second document is Holland’s Monthly Report, prepared for the meeting of the Museum Committee on Tuesday, March 31, 1903. It provides greater detail about some aspects of the project, allows us to extrapolate Hartman’s sailing date from New Orleans, and corroborates information about the preparations for the expedition known from other sources (see Appendix). Holland wrote:

Mr. C. V. Hartman reported for duty on the 17th inst. Feeling that it is of the highest importance that he shall as soon as possible endeavor to negotiate for the purchase of the collection [Velasco collection in Philadelphia] concerning which I spoke at the last meeting, I dispatched him to Costa Rica. I procured for him letters of introduction from the Secretary of State and from the minister of Costa Rica in Washington, His Excellency Bernardo Calvo. He called for an outfit consisting of [a] tent and hammock and a good photographic camera, and these articles I supplied to him. The bills for the same are included in the account. I advanced to him the sum of five hundred dollars on account of his expenses, purchasing for this purpose American Express Company checks, upon which there is a charge of $2.50. He sailed last Friday [March 27] from New Orleans, and in a letter received [from the Preston] he expresses
considerable anxiety lest two representatives of the National Museum whom he found on board should be on the same errand bent. It is to be hoped that this is not the case. I gave him a lengthy letter of instructions, and hope that the result of this brief excursion will be the acquisition of much valuable and needed material (Holland, 1903b).

In this communication with the Museum Committee, Holland emphasized the importance of acquiring collections, the aspect of the expedition that in his view clearly was the most significant element for Carnegie Museum (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2003:134). The attached “Accounts Due and Payable March 31st 1903” document detailed the costs incurred in outfitting the expedition—W. Howard Morrison, photography outfit ($180.80) and supplies ($28.56); Mamaux & Son, tent, hammock, etc. ($30.00); railroad and steamship fare from Pittsburgh to Limón ($81.35); and cash advanced to Hartman ($502.50). This document does not identify the camera make and model, a vexing omission in view of the many glass-plate negative images Hartman left to Carnegie Museum illustrating his fieldwork and the artifacts studied at the MNCR in 1903 (Watters and Fonseca Zamora, 2001a, 2002a:292–293).

Holland’s careful preparations for the 1903 Costa Rica expedition paid important dividends for Carnegie Museum. Hartman provided the institution with major archaeological collections, both purchased and excavated, as well as smaller ethnographic and natural history collections (Table 1). Through exchanges of Costa Rican artifacts with other museums, Carnegie Museum obtained materials from areas of the world (Peru, West Indies, Panama, and New Guinea) poorly represented in its collections. The fieldwork generated the first monograph on archaeology published in the Carnegie Museum Memoirs series, as well as two articles in journals (Hartman, 1907a, 1907b, 1910). Hartman raised awareness of Carnegie Museum’s expedition among museum personnel and anthropologists, through presentations at the International Congress of Americanists and American Anthropological Association, and during visits for comparative research with colleagues at other museums. For Holland, however, the greatest dividend of the expedition undoubtedly was the prominent position held by the Costa Rican artifacts in the exhibits in the Gallery of Archaeology, when his vision of a new Carnegie Museum came to fruition with the opening of the expanded Carnegie Institute facility in 1907.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We express our sincere gratitude to the Adrienne and Milton Porter Charitable Foundation for a grant allowing us to study the Holland and Hartman Archives at Carnegie Museum of Natural History. The interplay between Hartman and Holland, which ranged from collegial to contentious, is an intriguing element of our investigation into Carnegie Museum’s early history. Anthropology Collection Manager Deborah G. Harding and Librarian Bernadette Callery helped us to resolve certain confusing issues regarding the Hartman accessions.

LITERATURE CITED


- informs Calvo of the planned expedition and outlines Hartman’s credentials
- requests “…letters of introduction to scientific gentlemen connected with your government, and particularly to the Minister of Public Instruction.”


- informs Hay of the planned expedition and outlines Hartman’s credentials
- requests letters of introduction to the “…American minister and to any of the consuls who may be resident there [in Costa Rica]…”

3. J. B. Calvo, Legacion de Costa Rica en Washington, to Holland, March 19 (in English) [Section of Anthropology, C. V. Hartman Donor File]

- responds to Holland’s letter of March 16
- includes letters of introduction for Hartman to deliver to Señor Pacheco, the Secretary of Public Instruction, and Professor Pittier, Director of the Instituto Físico-Geográfico

4. Holland to Señor Presbítero Don José María Velasco, Santa Cruz, Costa Rica, March 21, with an attached draft agreement (both in Spanish) [Holland Letter Book, 1903, pages 149–150] [diacritical marks omitted by Holland have been inserted herein]

- informs Velasco that the “…representante del Museo Carnegie el administrador del departemiento [sic] emológico Sr. Don Carlos F. [sic] Hartman…” will be conducting various natural history studies in Costa Rica
- requests that Velasco attend to Hartman were he to have the opportunity to revisit Guanacaste province
- the draft agreement proposes to purchase from Velasco his “…colección de antigüedades de Costa Rica, al presente depositada en el Museo de la Universidad de Pennsylvanía en la ciudad de Philadelphia…”

5. Holland to Professor H. Pittier [de Fábrega], Director del Instituto Físico-Geográfico, San José, Costa Rica, March 23 [Holland Letter Book, 1903, page 159]

- informs Pittier that Hartman, with whom “You already are well acquainted…” is now serving as Curator of Ethnology at Carnegie Museum
- solicits Pittier’s assistance in Hartman’s work in Costa Rica
- Holland recalls with great pleasure having made Pittier’s acquaintance “…at the recent Congress of Americanists and on the occasion of your visit to Pittsburgh…”
6. List of material which may be promised in return for material from the Costa Rican Museum (undated document) [Holland Letter Book, 1903, page 161]

- lists entomological, ornithological, mineralogical, and ethnological collections available for exchange by Carnegie Museum
- probably accompanied Holland’s March 23 letter to Pittier


- Holland indicates Fernández Ferraz needs “... no introduction to our mutual friend Hartman...”
- informs him that Hartman, now serving as Curator of Ethnology and Archaeology at Carnegie Museum, is “... returning to Costa Rica to conduct some researches in natural history and to continue his investigations as to the antiquities of your country.”
- solicits “Any kindness which you may show him...”
- Holland recalls “... our meeting both in New York and Pittsburgh during the recent sessions of the Congress of Americanists...”


- letter of introduction recommending Hartman to Pacheco and informing him of the purposes of the visit
- states “Professor Hartman is already acquainted with Costa Rica and is the author of a work upon the antiquities of that country...”
- solicits Pacheco’s “... kindest consideration, and hope that you may be able to smoothe [sic] before him his path as an investigator.”

9. Hartman to Douglas Stewart, from the United Fruit Company steamship Preston in New Orleans, March 27 [Section of Anthropology, C. V. Hartman Donor File]

- addressed to Douglas Stewart, the Assistant in the Director’s Office
- informs Stewart that in Cincinnati he had to purchase a new ticket because the supposedly reserved ticket for a sleeper to New Orleans could not be found
- encountered “... Dr. Cook and two other gentlemen of the Bureau of Agriculture in Washington” aboard the Preston
- expresses concern that they might have been given commissions to buy Costa Rican archaeological collections by Professor Holmes (W. H. Holmes of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution)


- acknowledges Calvo’s kindness in having written letters of introduction for Hartman to the Minister of Public Education and the Director of the Costa Rican National Museum (note that Calvo’s March 19 letter lists Pittier as Director of the Instituto Físico-Geográfico, not the National Museum)
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