

Chicago Natural History Museum

FOUNDED BY MARSHALL FIELD, 1893

Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5
TELEPHONE: WABASH 2-9410

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

LESTER ARMOUR	HENRY P. ISHAM
SEWELL L. AVERY	WILLIAM V. KAHLER
WM. MCCORMICK BLAIR	HUGHSTON M. MCBAIN
WALTHER BUCHEN	J. ROSCOE MILLER
CHESSER M. CAMPBELL	WILLIAM H. MITCHELL
WALTER J. CUMMINGS	JOHN T. PRIE, JR.
JOSEPH N. FIELD	CLARENCE B. RANDALL
MARSHALL FIELD, JR.	JOHN G. SEARLE
STANLEY FIELD	SOLOMON A. SMITH
SAMUEL INSULL, JR.	LOUIS WARE

JOHN P. WILSON

OFFICERS

STANLEY FIELD	President
HUGHSTON M. MCBAIN	First Vice-President
WALTHER BUCHEN	Second Vice-President
JOSEPH N. FIELD	Third Vice-President
SOLOMON A. SMITH	Treasurer
CLIFFORD C. GREGG	Director and Secretary
JOHN R. MILLAR	Assistant Secretary

THE BULLETIN

EDITOR

CLIFFORD C. GREGG.....*Director of the Museum*

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

PAUL S. MARTIN	Chief Curator of Anthropology
THEODOR JUST	Chief Curator of Botany
SHARAT K. ROY	Chief Curator of Geology
AUSTIN L. RAND.	Chief Curator of Zoology

MANAGING EDITOR

H. B. HARTE.....*Public Relations Counsel*

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

PATRICIA MCAFEE.....*Associate in Public Relations*

Members are requested to inform the Museum promptly of changes of address.

JUNIOR 'BEST SELLERS'

PUBLISHED FOR CHILDREN

HAVE YOU EVER READ one of Raymond Foundation's "Museum Stories" for children?

"Museum Stories" are printed as four-page leaflets. Each story presents in clear and interesting style a specific subject in anthropology, botany, geology, or zoology. Each of the seven young women of the Raymond Foundation staff who write the stories specializes in one of the four sciences (although all are qualified to lecture in general on any of them in the course of their duties). The stories are illustrated by artists of the Museum staff.

Most of the "Museum Stories" tie in with the subjects of the films on the spring and fall programs for children presented by Raymond Foundation in James Simpson Theatre, and free copies are given to the children who attend. Afterwards the leaflets are published in booklets with attractive covers (booklets contain eight or nine stories and are available at 25 cents each).

"Museum Stories" have received widespread recognition and commendation as valuable supplemental teaching aids from school authorities, parents, and others interested in education. Because of their brevity, attractive illustrations, and pocket format, the stories readily command the

attention of the young readers to whom they are addressed and do not encounter the resistance that a formidable-appearing textbook might receive.

Following is a typical example of the text and illustration of a "Museum Story":

ANIMALS OF THE BIBLE

BY MARYL ANDRÉ

In Genesis, the first book of the Bible, we find that the people who wrote the Bible were very much aware of the world around them. They observed and recorded what they could see of the natural world. They saw the differences among animals of the water, the sky, and the land. They could see that some swam, some were airborne, some walked, and some crawled. They watched closely enough to see that each had special habits and that each lived in a special place.

We read in Genesis: "And out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air; and brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them: and whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof." Each man who translated the Bible into his own language used the animal name familiar to him. Many kinds of animals were known by one name (all animals that lived in water were called fish), and one kind of animal may have had many names (cattle were called oxen, cattle, kine, bullocks). We try to understand the animal names in the Bible in terms of what we know of the animal life of ancient times.

The areas populated by the Israelites, at the time of which the Bible tells, included great forests, open grasslands, and trackless deserts. We try to learn the natural history

—THIS MONTH'S COVER—

This Museum is the only place in Chicago where you can now see a giant panda. Since the death of the three giant pandas that have been residents of the Brookfield Zoo, neither Brookfield nor Lincoln Park Zoo has had an animal of this kind. Su-lin, the first zoo resident, came in 1937, died in 1938; Mei-mei died in 1942; Mei-lan lived thirteen and a half years in the zoo (the longest life in captivity of any giant panda on record) and died in 1953. The conflict of political ideologies in today's world has prevented any zoo replacements because of the United States restrictions on imports, including even giant pandas, from behind the Bamboo Curtain of Communist China where these fascinating rare animals live. The habitat group of giant pandas in the Museum, shown on our cover, is composed of specimens collected in 1928 by the late Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his brother Kermit, while leading the William V. Kelley-Roosevelts Expedition in Central Asia. They were the first specimens, either living or dead, ever to arrive in America. Also on exhibition in the Museum, mounted in lifelike and characteristic playful attitude, is Su-lin.



Drawing by Staff Artist E. John Pliffner

ANIMALS OF THE BIBLE

of that part of the ancient world from the stories that have been handed down by word of mouth and eventually written, centuries later, often in story form. Today we base

our knowledge on fossils found by digging in the area. We know what animals lived in the Holy Land in one period after another,

(Continued on page 5, column 2)

LECTURES RANGE FROM EUROPE TO WILDERNESS TRAILS

THERE'S SOMETHING for everyone in the spring lectures and color films to be offered at the Museum on Saturday afternoons during March and April. This, the 111th series provided by the Edward E. Ayer Lecture Foundation Fund, includes not only remote and little traveled areas far off the beaten track, but also the shores of European countries now beckoning to new hordes of travelers as another peak season looms. There are filmed trips to such popular tourist magnets as France, Sicily, and Ireland, as well as the less-known Adriatic coast of Yugoslavia. Those who yearn for harder adventure where few of their friends and neighbors are likely to turn up will find lectures and films on the most remote of all wildernesses—Antarctica—as well as the faraway Falkland Islands, and the jungles of Venezuela. Still others will favor the films of nature's beauty in the mountains of our own Colorado.

The lectures will be given on the eight Saturday afternoons of the two-month season in the James Simpson Theatre of the Museum. All will begin at 2:30 P.M. Admission is free. For Museum Members and their guests there are reserved seats available. Reservations may be made by mail or telephone (WAbash 2-9410).

Following are dates, subjects and lecturers:

March 7—Adriatic Holiday

Karl Robinson

The traveler over the usual European circuits never sees it, yet the Dalmatian coast of Yugoslavia, where Karl Robinson takes his audience in color-film, is one of the most breathtakingly beautiful regions of the continent. He also covers the fascinating inland regions of the Slovenian, Croatian, Herzegovinian and Macedonian countryside with their picturesque peoples and a history that goes back until it is enveloped in the mists of legend. The feats of jousting knights of old are revived by skilled horsemen, and ancient legends are relived in the exciting folk dances of the country.

March 14—Wildlife in Deep Freeze

Carl Eklund

From late 1956 until February, 1958, Carl Eklund was scientific leader of Wilkes Station in Antarctica, one of four major U. S. bases in the South Pole area for the International Geophysical Year. In 1939-41 he was one of the principal associates of Admiral Byrd on the U. S. Antarctic Expedition. From these experiences in this eerie region, Eklund has brought a wealth of revealing information and thousands of feet of exciting color film. One of his outstanding exploits was an 84-day trek of 1,260 miles through the unknown over a region described as the most dangerous crevassed area that can ever be encountered.

March 21—Colorado Through the Seasons

Alfred M. Bailey

Here is Colorado at its best. Dr. Alfred M. Bailey, formerly a member of the staff of this Museum and for years a favorite of our lecture audiences, is Director of the Denver Museum of Natural History. His films are packed with beauty and excitement: spring in Rocky Mountain National Park; a pack

RESERVED SEATS FOR MEMBERS

No tickets are necessary for admission to these lectures. A section of the Theatre is allocated to Members of the Museum, each of whom is entitled to two reserved seats. Requests for these seats should be made in advance by telephone (WAbash 2-9410) or in writing, and seats will be held in the Member's name until 2:25 o'clock on the lecture day.

train trip through the Gore Range for big game; the Black Canyon of the Gunnison; the Garden of the Red Rocks and the Garden of the Gods; Mesa Verde; winter skiing at Steamboat Springs. It's the next thing to making your own trip to this western paradise, and not many people could remain all through spring, summer, autumn and winter to witness the changing vistas which the film brings to its viewers.

March 28—Ireland

Willis Butler

Erin is the land of Willis Butler's ancestors, and in his film he presents comprehensive, beneath-the-surface coverage of all the country, from Cork to Belfast, and from the Aran Islands to Dublin—the geography, history, industry, government, tourist attractions, and the rich human interest and spirit of Ireland. The island's long indented coastline, flanked by mountains and sandy beaches, presents dramatic scenic panoramas. Its position off the western coast of Europe between the Old World and the New enhances the interest of its pre-Christian forts, medieval castles, and ancient abbeys standing side-by-side with modern industrial plants and public buildings. And always close by is a background of peaceful countryside.

April 4—France

Kenneth Richter

France, they say, is everybody's "second country." Also, for years, politically and otherwise, it has been an enigma. To Kenneth Richter, it is the people and their lives that make a country interesting—their his-

tory, their art, their culture, their industries. In his film he explains the France of today so well that he was awarded the Detroit World Adventure Series silver popularity trophy. He reviews the beautiful evidence of the periods of France's greatness, and then presents the nation as it is today—still excelling in many arts and specialized industries despite the tribulations through which it has lived.

April 11—Sicily, Island of the Sun

Robert Davis

In sun-drenched color Robert Davis' film surveys this Mediterranean island that was settled by the Phoenicians more than five centuries before the Christian era. Archaeological treasures of the island include the Greek Theatre at Syracuse which was familiar to Plato and Archimedes, and an ancient Roman villa. The Middle Ages are represented by Monreale, an architectural wonder offering a symphony of dazzling Byzantine mosaics, and the medieval village of Erice where Venus ruled over the destinies of gods and women. Modern crafts, arts, music, and dancing of quaint inhabitants are shown along with the strides that modern industry and commerce have made in Sicily.

April 18—The Faraway Falklands

Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr.

The Falkland Islands are a windswept, treeless land in the far South Atlantic, isolated from the nearest continent, South America, by 300 miles of stormy sea. These islands are the nesting place of some fifty different kinds of birds which flock there in enormous numbers; there are no native land mammals, no reptiles, no amphibians, no obnoxious insects. The only predators on birds are certain other birds. In his color film, Dr. Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., brings the absorbing story of the life of winged creatures in this place where they are so dominant. Among the inhabitants are such interesting species as albatrosses, penguins, shags, skuas, Antarctic pipits, ground tyrants, flightless steamer ducks and slender-billed whalebirds.

April 25—Ranch of the Purple Flowers

Robert C. Hermes

In Venezuela there is a vast cattle ranch named "El Hato de Flores Morades" (Ranch of the Purple Flowers). It lies in the great basin of the Orinoco, and the prairie is dotted with palmetto groves and jungles. Many interesting birds, mammals and reptiles make their home there. Robert C. Hermes lived there a long time, recording in color film this interesting wildlife community as well as the life of the ranchers. Among the "stars" of his film are azure blue tanagers, sun bitterns, blue-winged parrotlets, soldier storks, orange-throated chachalacas, scarlet ibises, lizards, exotic butterflies, a strange mammal called the peccary, and various monkeys.

COMMON BIRD NAMES ARE ALL CONFUSED

By AUSTIN L. RAND
CHIEF CURATOR OF ZOOLOGY

ONE NAME for one bird sounds a lot easier than it is. A European bird which an American would think of as a chickadee is the *great tit* in England; the *Kohlmeise* in Germany; the *Talgmees* in Sweden; the *mesange charbonnière* in France and the *cinciallegra* in Italy. No wonder the scientists of various countries use an international system of naming, whereby the bird is known to all students, irrespective of their nationality, as *Parus major*.

Even people who speak the same language don't use the same name for a bird. The great northern diver, the moorhen, the sand martin and the goldcrest of England become the common loon, Florida gallinule, bank swallow and kinglet of North America.

Even within the United States the same bird passes under different names among country people in different places, despite

hen of the 1895 edition have become the upland plover and a prairie chicken. (In the latter the heath hen has now merged.)

Many birds had no English names when the world was being explored and novelties were being brought in from its four corners. As people began to write and talk about them, we adopted "English" names from a variety of sources: emu and albatross from the Portuguese, cassowary from the Malay, mynah from Hindu, kiwi from Maori, and tinamou from the Indian. For some, book names were coined: rhea from mythology, tropic bird from its habitat, road-runner from its habit, bobwhite from its call, and junco from its scientific name.

That all is not yet plain sailing in the "English name" field can easily be demonstrated by asking an ornithologist the difference between a pigeon and a dove, or between a parrot, parakeet, paroquet and parrotlet.

PLURALS ADD TO CONFUSION

With such confusion as this, no wonder the question of plurals causes some trouble.

Whether or not titmice was the plural of titmouse posed a question that recalled the tailor who, having need of a tailor's goose, decided to order two of them. Unable to make up his mind as to the plural, and as neither two tailor's geese nor two tailor's geeses scribbled on his blotter looked right, he finally begged the question by ordering one, and adding a postscript, "Please send two instead of one."

When I looked up "titmouse" I found

that British ornithologists, who are the people that used to use titmouse for the birds we call chickadees, have solved the problem in their current bird books in an unorthodox fashion by begging the question. The word titmouse has nothing to do with the word mouse used for a small rodent. It comes from the Anglo-Saxon *mase*, closely related to the German *meise*; the Dutch *mees*. The prefix *tit*, meaning small, was then added, so that in Middle English the word became *titemase* or *titmase*. Then through a false analogy with mouse it became *titmouse*. The plural, said Alfred Newton, that noted authority of the last century on things ornithological, is not *titmice*, but is *titmouses*. However, when I turn to my unabridged Webster dictionary in my office, I find that the plural is given as *titmice*. As the word has been chiefly of English usage, I looked in the current British bird books to see what

they used. And I found that the word has undergone a further transformation. The British have dropped the mouse, and the small birds are now known as tits; singular, tit. Through a series of transitions over the centuries *mase* became *titmase*, became *titmouse*, and finally became *tit*.

Unlike *titmouse* and *mouse*, the name *goose* and *tailor's goose* are related: the big smoothing iron of the tailor gets its name from the shape of its handle being like that of a goose's neck. Yet the plural of *titmouse* is *titmice*, while the tailor's goose in the plural becomes *tailor's geeses*.

Like *titmouse* and *mouse*, *mongoose* and *goose* are unrelated words; *mongoose* comes from the *mungus* of a Sanskrit language spoken in Deccan. Yet, while *titmouse* becomes *titmice*, *mongoose* becomes *mongooses* in the plural. By analogy one would expect *moose* (for a North American Indian word) in the plural to be *mooses*, but singular and plural are the same according to my dictionary.

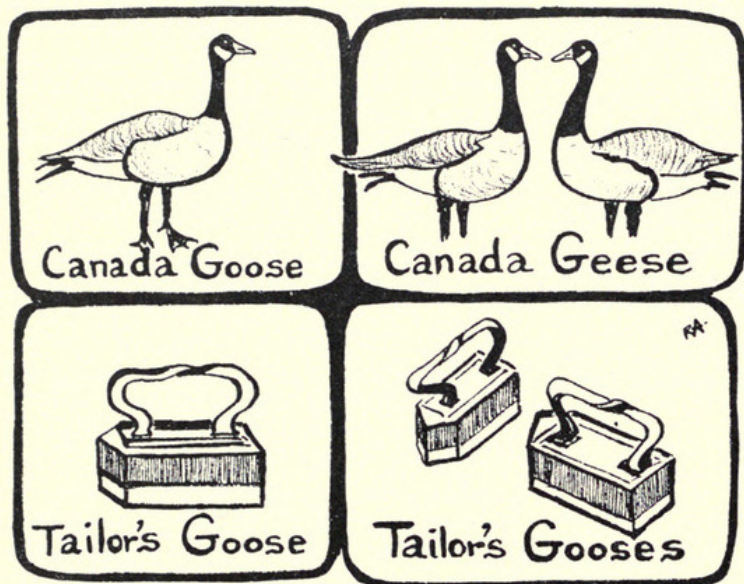
Analogy just doesn't get us anywhere in forming plurals: *mouse* becomes *mice*; *louse*, *lice*; but *grouse* does not become *grice*. Just how wrong one can be in deducing what plurals should be used is well illustrated by a story I heard in the north concerning a whaling captain whose ship was frozen in for the winter in the western Arctic Ocean near Herschel Island, back in the heyday of northern whaling. Here he came into contact with the words *lynx* and *muskox* for the first time. The singular and plural he formed as follows: *link*, *lynx*; *muskok*, *muskox*.

Sports and occupation often have vocabularies peculiar to them, and special ways of saying things. Sportsmen, gunners, hunters and field naturalists, who come into close touch with birds in the wild, and who use their names in everyday conversation, do not form the plural of many bird names as do other, more bookish people, but use the same form for both singular and plural. This has found its way into the dictionaries, as one can check by looking up such words as *canvasback*, *crane*, *curlew*, *willet*, *gannet*, *grebe*, *kittiwake* and *partridge*.

From this state of affairs the bird scientist retires thankfully into his ornithology, where the vast majority of birds have only one current name and name changes, when they are proposed, must meet a rigid set of rules and be thoroughly documented.

Brazilian Entomologist Here

Father Francisco S. Pereira, CMF, of the Department of Zoology, Secretariat of Agriculture, São Paulo, Brazil, spent February studying the Museum's collections of scarab beetles. Father Pereira, who is here on a Guggenheim Fellowship, is one of the principal authorities on the classification of the coprine scarab beetles, a group of about 9,000 species that includes the well-known sacred scarab.



Drawing by Ruth Andris

the standardization that official lists and bird books are bringing. The ruffed grouse may pass as a birch partridge in New England, and as a pheasant in the Carolina mountains; the coot of New England may be a scoter, which is a duck; while the proper coot of the bird books, which is a rail, may pass as a mud-hen.

"OFFICIAL" BOOK NAMES CHANGE

Not only do English names vary with the locality among country people, but book-conscious bird people of the United States who follow the "official" American Ornithologists Union check-list may have to change some English names with each edition of the list. The duck hawk of the 1931 edition disappears in the peregrine falcon of the 1955 edition; the willow thrush of 1931 in the veery of 1957, and so on, while the earlier Bartramian sandpiper and the prairie

NATURE PHOTO CONTEST AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Shown below is one of the top prize-winning entries in the 14th Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography held at the Museum last month in co-operation with the Chicago Nature Camera Club.

It is "Fighting Mantid" by Van Davis, of Oakland, California, winner of the first-prize medal for prints in the Animal Life Section.

Other medal winners were: Plant Life Section—Prints, "Shadows," by Henry Soron of Arlington, Massachusetts; General Section—Prints, "Nature's Compass," by John Bajgert, of Chicago; Animal Life—Color Slides, "Swallow Quintet," by Mrs. John E. Walsh, of Beverly, Massachusetts; Plant Life—Color Slides, "Fringed Beauties," by



MEDAL WINNER

"Fighting Mantid" by Van Davis, of Oakland, California, won first prize for prints in the Animal Life Section of the Nature Photo Show held at the Museum last month by Chicago Nature Camera Club.

Raymond E. Schortman, of Easthampton, Massachusetts; General—Color Slides, "Sicerra Inferno," by M. G. Smith, of Fresno, California. Special color slide medals, awarded by the Photographic Society of America, went to "Iridescence II," by W. S. Duggan, of Everett, Washington, and "Drosera Rotundifolia," by B. Petersen, of Niagara Falls, New York. In addition, honorable mention ribbons were awarded to 29 others in the Print Division, and to 66 in the Color Slide Division.

This year's contest and exhibition were the largest yet conducted by the Chicago Nature Camera Club. The number of entries was greater than ever before, and the quality of photography submitted compared favorably with past years. Of the 3,640 pictures entered, 3,120 were color transparencies and 520 were prints, including about three dozen large color prints made by the

dye transfer process. Numerous entries were received from foreign countries to make the exhibition truly international in scope. The five judges took two days to reach their decisions, yet none of them, in the light of a new day, would deny that among pictures that failed to receive awards were many equal in worthiness to those chosen.

BIBLE ANIMALS—

(Continued from page 2)

beginning with Stone Age man right down to the present time.

From piles of bones that have been excavated near altars we know which animals were used by the Israelites for sacrificial purposes. Cattle, goats, sheep, turtledoves, or pigeons without blemish were chosen as offerings.

The Book of Leviticus tells us which animals the Israelites were allowed to eat and which they were not allowed to eat. Some of the ones that they could eat were animals described as cloven-footed and chewers of the cud (cattle, goats, ibexes, antelopes, gazelles), fish with scales and fins, locusts, crickets, and quail. Animals that were forbidden for food were the camel, cony, hare, swine, eagle, osprey, kite, owl, falcon, raven, ostrich, sea gull, cormorant, pelican, vulture, stork, heron, lapwing, and bat. Creeping things were forbidden: the weasel, mouse, tortoise, ferret, chameleon, lizard, snail, and mole. You will notice that the bat is grouped with birds, while both vertebrates and invertebrates are talked about in the same group of "creeping things."

The wild animals known to the Israelites of the Old Testament were those native to Africa and Asia Minor—the lion and leopard, the jackal, cobra, and elephant (not named, but ivory was referred to frequently). The giraffe or "camelopard" was called by the Hebrew word meaning "to crop leaves," a good description of this long-necked leaf-eater. Apes and monkeys were worshipped by the ancient Egyptians.

Some animals were referred to with mythical or romantic names. "Unicorn" is believed to describe the single-horned rhinoceros. The "behemoth" was the hippopotamus, and the "leviathan" was the crocodile.

Daily Guide-Lectures

Free guide-lecture tours are offered daily except Sundays under the title "Highlights of the Exhibits." These tours are designed to give a general idea of the entire Museum and its scope of activities. They begin at 2 P.M. on Monday through Friday and at 2:30 P.M. on Saturday.

Special tours on subjects within the range of the Museum exhibits are available Mondays through Fridays for parties of ten or more persons by advance request.

GUIDEBOOK TO BIRDS OF CHICAGOLAND

The Museum has just published *Chicago-land Birds—Where and When to Find Them*, a handy pocket-size guidebook with concise text, maps and charts. The booklet was compiled by Mrs. Hermon Dunlap (Ellen Thorne) Smith, Associate in the Division of Birds. Maps and drawings are by William J. Beecher, Director of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

Each bird listed is keyed to indicate its habitat and the localities where it can be expected to occur most often and in greatest numbers. The key-symbols refer to a section devoted to major birding areas in the vicinity of Chicago. The booklet contains a birding calendar suggesting in general where to look for birds month by month. Visitations have been recorded in the Chicago area of 366 species of birds, the booklet states in a summary of statistical data. There are graphs listing the birds, localities, and seasons of occurrence; opposite each of these are duplicate lists with provision for the entry of detailed records by the bird lovers owning the book.

Copies are available in the Book Shop of the Museum at 50 cents each. Mail orders are accepted.

SECRETS OF THE SEA IN AUDUBON FILM

From the dawn of history man has known the sea, lived by it and on it, but an aura of mystery still surrounds the creatures that exist beneath its surface and along its shores. One of the scientists and naturalists who have devoted their lives to discovering and revealing many of the sea's secrets is Dr. G. Clifford Carl, marine biologist and director of the Provincial Museum of Natural History of British Columbia. Under the auspices of the Illinois Audubon Society, Dr. Carl will lecture, and show his undersea color film "Secrets of the Sea" made beneath the coastal waters of the Pacific Northwest in the James Simpson Theatre of the Museum on Sunday afternoon, March 8, at 2:30 P.M.

Dr. Carl's area of operations extended from the rocky shores of Vancouver Island to the bleak fogbound beaches of the Pribilof Islands of Alaska. His camera caught such intriguing creatures as brilliant orange, yellow and pink starfish, prickly sea-urchins pushing themselves over the rocks by means of their spines and teeth, hermit crabs sparring among themselves, a fearful-looking skate gliding by on its wing-like fins, an octopus slithering through seaweed, fantastic sea-snails, porpoises at play, and whales spouting and diving.

Admission to the lecture is free, and Members of the Museum and their guests are cordially invited to attend.



André, Maryl. 1959. "Animals of the Bible." *Bulletin* 30(3), 2–5.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/25677>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/371319>

Holding Institution

University Library, University of Illinois Urbana Champaign

Sponsored by

University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the Chicago Field Museum.

For information contact dcc@library.uiuc.edu.

Rights Holder: Field Museum of Natural History

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.