THE HALL OF NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS

By HAROLD E. ANTHONY

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

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THE NEW HALL OF NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS BRINGS THE WILDLIFE OF OUR CONTINENT TO NEW YORK CITY

By HAROLD E. ANTHONY

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

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the lack of any vegetation on many of the slopes, demonstrating that erosion of the land proceeds unabated when there is no ground cover to check it.

The new Hall of North American Mammals should appeal to all classes of visitors. To many the exhibits will be entertainment, which is certainly an important criterion for Museum exhibition. It is especially important during this period of world-wide turmoil, when the daily press and the radio continually impress one with man's destructive powers and when there are so few releases from the war psychology. Even in a war-mad world, the outdoor man knows that, at such times as he can escape the sphere of man's domination, he will find the sun still shining, the plants and trees still green or budded with promise, and the animal life still pursuing the same pattern of life as during times of peace. The finer things of Nature are immutable, and man will be the better for it if he can divest himself of his own interferences with the universe and get back to first principles. The habitat groups of North American mammals will offer a valuable refuge and an opportunity for eyes weary of city streets to enjoy a grand tour of the North American continent. For a while at least, the visitor can lose himself in communion with Nature. He will not find it difficult to forget the barriers of glass and wood. The life-like animals are poised for action, and the illusion is so successful that one has the impression of observing living animals in their natural homeland, at closer range than is often offered the naturalist in the field.

Children will see for the first time many of the animals of our continent. They will learn the simpler facts in the life history of the animals from visual observation of the group and from the accompanying label. Many of the scenic backgrounds would remain an unknown world to them, unless they came to the Museum. Adults in search of education will get more from the groups in measure as their individual backgrounds afford the basis for interpretation, and in the direction their curiosity leads them. The sportsman needs little beyond the immediate visual stimulation to grasp the meaning of an exhibit showing an animal he has hunted.

For many visitors, the educational value of a museum is more effective if it is not too obvious and if it is sugar-coated. If exhibits are openly displayed as lessons, many visitors will turn aside because they are not in the mood. But even the individual frankly in search of entertainment is educated unconsciously if the exhibit is planned along the proper lines. Students or classes using the Museum for source material will find that the new hall offers great opportunities.

A great deal of special information can be given in guide leaflets. It is impossible to set forth on a label all the facts covering one of these habitat groups. Labels must be restricted to a size and prominence that will not compete with the group itself and act as a distracting influence in the hall. The beauty and the illusion of reality are lost if large, conspicuous labels catch the eye at every turn. They are like briliant signboards in the wilderness, and few would come to a museum on the primary appeal of labels. But the visitor can keep the guide leaflet to read at his leisure, if he does not care to do so at the side of the group while he is in the Museum. An outline or a syllabus will probably best serve the class in nature study, in ecology, or in geology. Such an outline would point out the salient facts as demonstrated in each group. It might suggest the best order in which to study the groups and refer to supplementary information that can be derived from other halls in the Museum and from collateral reading. The education and inspiration are there for those who seek them, for in these exhibits the visitor "Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones."

The sex and age of the animals making up a group, as well as the posing of them, must be carefully planned in advance. A popular idea is to show male, female, and young, thus stressing the family associations. An invariable adherence to this pattern, however, would become monotonous and would prevent the display of much more interesting attributes. For example, male deer are most impressive in the fall of the year when their antlers are at their prime. At this season the young, on the other hand, are no longer tiny, spotted creatures; hence a fall group of buck, doe, and spotted fawn would be a biological misfit. This illustrates in a simple way a multitude of considerations, which extend to include flowers and other seasonal vegetation in an authentic group. Or again, among mountain sheep the rams with their massive horns are so much more eye-arresting than the ewes that they draw the limelight on any stage they occupy. Furthermore, during a large part of the year the big rams range in small groups apart from the ewes, so that it is good natural history plus good showmanship to plan a sheep group with the rams monopolizing the attention. Mountain sheep live in precipitous rugged topography, and as a foil against the mighty mountain background the powerful and majestic rams get first call on the foreground. The composition of the various groups can be studied, along with the explanations accompanying them, in the pictorial section following this article.

Work is far advanced on five other large groups, and a beginning has been made on still others. Since the construction of such a large hall is an operation

requiring years, the committee in charge decided to open it in advance in order to get the maximum use of the results. This will also enable visitors to see something of the groups under construction. To most people the actual creation of a group—the painting of the background, the assembling of the accessory material, the composing of the group itself—are matters of great interest. And the appreciation of the end product is increased if one has noted the careful and laborious steps by which it has been achieved.

None of the smaller groups have been completed, but these will round out the full picture of the animal life of our continent. And let no one think that because they are small they are of minor consequence. With the larger mammals, which are the game animals, the time of the year must invariably be fall, winter, or early spring. At any other time than the period of cold weather the pelage will be shabby or antlers will be unprime or missing completely. In the case of the smaller mammals these factors are not disturbing, and one can select a season when Nature has furnished a more gracious environment. Whereas a large mammal like the bison wears a worn or shedding coat in early summer, a skunk or a jack rabbit makes an altogether satisfactory exhibit at that season. Consequently, the smaller groups can go around the calendar and will provide the hall with spring and summer barkgrounds.

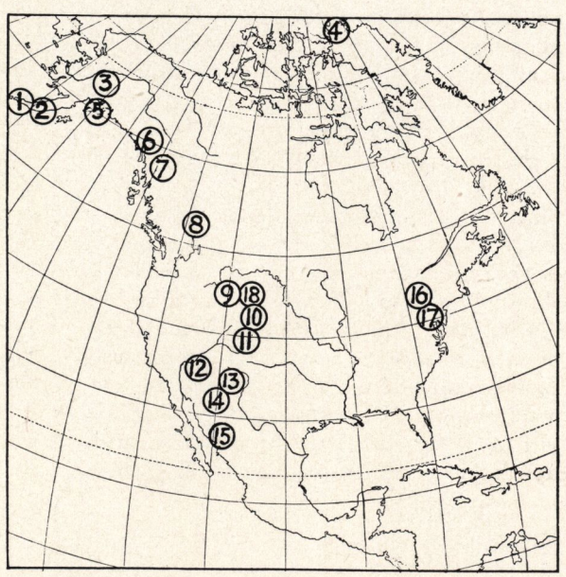
The average person who is familiar with the North American mammals of today does not realize the great variety of animal life from which they are survivors. Many mammals which now exist only in the eastern hemisphere had representatives in North or South America some thousands of years ago in the Pleistocene, or Ice Age. Sportsmen who marvel at the great variety of animals living in Africa today are interested to learn that our North American fauna of geologic yesterday was equally extensive and that many species have been lost with the advent of the Recent epoch. To give a brief survey of the predecessors of our existing North American mammal fauna, it is planned to have introductory exhibits at the entrance to North American Hall. These exhibits will show a few of the absentee members and give the visitor a better insight into the former riches of our continent.

Other features of the hall which are planned but which will not be evident at the opening are the charts, maps, and diagrams which will be placed upon such of the walls as permit. These two-dimensional exhibits will cover a multitude of subjects having a direct bearing upon the distribution, evolution, and significance of the mammals on display. No class of animals can be discussed in the fullest terms if held apart from such fundamental factors as vegetation, climate, and topography. To understand the causes which make mammals look and act as they do, one must know something of their environment and of the forces which work upon all living matter. Many of the casual relations in this complex problem are yet to be discovered or formulated, but there are many factors which by association appear to have profound effects. Information of the latter character, such as distribution of forests, rainfall, desert, etc., will be given in chart form in some of these wall exhibits. The evolution of special structures or adaptations, such as the development of antlers through the life history of an animal, will also lend themselves to graphic display; and the rate of increase or decrease of various animals will illustrate many principles closely connected with the conservation of wildlife.

The pages following this article will show the reader something of the wide variety of informative and artistic material which makes the hall of North American mammals the foremost exhibit of its kind in the world.

The work of eighteen expeditions is embodied in the displays in the new hall, and others will follow.

1. ALASKA BROWN BEAR
2. GRANT CARIBOU
3. WHITE SHEEP
4. MUSK-OX
5. MOOSE
6. MOUNTAIN GOAT
7. OSBORN CARIBOU
8. BIGHORN SHEEP
9. GRIZZLY BEAR
10. MULE DEER
11. WAPITI (ELK)
12. MOUNTAIN LION
13. CACOMISTLE & SPOTTED SKUNK
14. JACK RABBIT
15. JAGUAR
16. COTTONTAIL RABBIT
17. VIRGINIA DEER
18. BISON & PRONGHORN



The American Museum of Natural History PRESENTS

A GRAND TOUR OF NORTH AMERICA

(Below) One of the most difficult animals to see in the wild, the cougar or mountain lion is displayed in the new hall with dramatic realism, amid the spacious grandeur of the Grand Canyon

From a Kodachrome by Thane Bierwert

As on a magic carpet, the city-dweller can view the wildlife of our continent from Mexico to the Arctic in the new Hall of North American Mammals

By HAROLD E. ANTHONY

Curator, Department of Mammals, The American Museum of Natural History

THE splendid animals that are native to our continent, the scenic wonders that form their natural background in the wild, and the valuable lessons that can be learned from Nature, particularly in the conservation of our national resources —all these make the new Hall of North American Mammals a most important addition to the world-embracing exhibits in the American Museum of Natural History.

A hall depicting the life of our own continent had long been needed. In comparison with the modern halls devoted to African and Asiatic wildlife, our exhibits on North America were shabby and inadequate. The interest in our own North American fauna demanded that we do as well by the natives as by the aliens. The plan was set in motion, and eighteen separate expeditions, ranging from Mexico to Ellesmere Land north of Baffin Island and from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific, have contributed to its realization.*

Embracing the expanse of North America thus covered, the new hall will bring to New York an impressive series of vistas into the best of primeval North America. Each animal group is an attempt to portray one or more species of mammal in an outstanding scene from the great outdoors. Many of these settings, such as Yellowstone Park, are favorite places of the tourist—regions selected by the government as National Parks because of their unique scenic and environmental values. Others are off the well-traveled routes. Mountain, desert, and arctic tundra, woodland and prairie—all types of geographic environment are represented in this comprehensive series of exhibits.

The selection of animals to go into the Hall has called for the most careful consideration. Animals having the greatest interest to the largest number of visitors have been given the most important positions. The hall has 29 alcoves, some of them very large. While the list of mammals in North America is a long one and no hall could show them all, even the lesser animals are properly represented in the smaller display groups. Whereas Akeley African Hall has a main hall and a balcony to devote to its exhibits, North American Hall achieves a practically equivalent display on one floor, as will be noted on the sketch plan of the groups.

This new hall is more than a hall of North American mammals. It is a hall of North American geography in a broad sense, a hall of North American ecology, with botany and all of the other environmental factors receiving the utmost attention. In planning the Mountain Lion Group, for example, the setting had to be one where this large cat was perfectly at home, a place where he belonged. The locality selected is the Grand Canyon. The lions themselves in the group are the obvious center of interest for the visitor; but they are only a single element out of many contained in the display. Beyond the lions, as far as the eye can see, stretches the breath-taking grandeur of the Grand Canyon, with the San Francisco Mountains in the distance, a spectacle unmatched anywhere in the world. It has been truthfully stated that no painting can do justice to the Grand Canyon. But a person in New York cannot see the Canyon itself, and this group is by all odds the next-best thing to being on the North Rim in person.

The casual visitor views the background in terms of enjoyment and entertainment, but a geologist sees in it a marvelous example of stratigraphy and of erosion on a stupendous scale. A student of botany or ecology—the science of plants, animals, and environment in their relation to each other—sees other things. He sees the flower known as the cliff rose growing out of the rock in the foreground, the cactus near at hand, the arid aspects of the landscape, and

* Credit for the new Hall of North American Mammals is shared by several organizations and many individuals. Without the financial support given by the City of New York and the interested co-operation of the Mayor, the Comptroller, and of the Commissioner of Parks, the American Museum would not have had the building and the physical equipment for the hall. A special advisory committee for the hall has been in existence since the plans were in the blueprint stage. The late Madison Grant was chairman of this body for some years. Since active construction was begun the committee has been as follows:

ROBERT EARLL MCCONNELL, Chairman
CHILDS FRICK
DOUGLAS BURDEN
BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON
E. ROLAND HARRIMAN
H. P. DAVISON
MALCOLM P. ALDRICH
H. B. CLARK
RICHARD K. MELLON
HAROLD E. ANTHONY
JAMES L. CLARK

Alaska Brown Bear

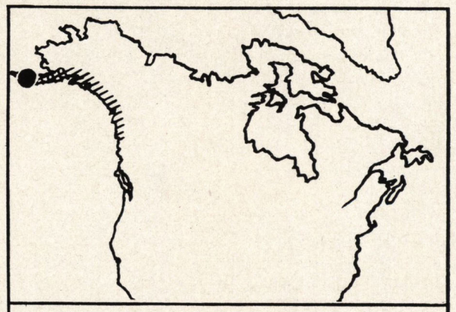
Ursus gyas Merriam

THIS huge bear is the first figure you will see upon entering the new Hall of North American Mammals. Its gigantic form, viewed against a background of towering Alaskan peaks, staggers the imagination. The Alaska Brown Bear sometimes weighs over 1600 pounds and is the world's largest carnivore. In ferocity, however, it does not have the reputation of the grizzly. Its great size is probably related to its abundant food supply. Hoards of salmon *(foreground, below)* run all summer, and the plentiful vegetable food of late spring and late fall is supplemented by mice, marmots, and carrion.

The brown bear goes into hibernation high on mountain slopes, sometimes as late as November, and emerges in April or May. These two males have just come down to the warm lowlands where there is more food. The cubs remain with the mother for about two years and apparently take six or seven years to reach full size.

By the stream at right is seen a Pacific land otter, found from Oregon to Alaska. It swims in a series of leaps and dives, and likes to play on snow or clay "slides," down which it coasts on its chest headfirst into the water.

The volcanic mountainous background of this wonderful scene on the Alaska Peninsula dramatically illustrates the scooping action of glaciers and snow fields in producing **U**-shaped valleys and cup-like cirques.



The descriptive text accompanying these displays was assembled by NATURAL HISTORY Magazine from information prepared for the hall by George G. Goodwin, G. H. H. Tate, T. Donald Carter, and John Eric Hill

AMNH photos by Thane Bierwert

Moose

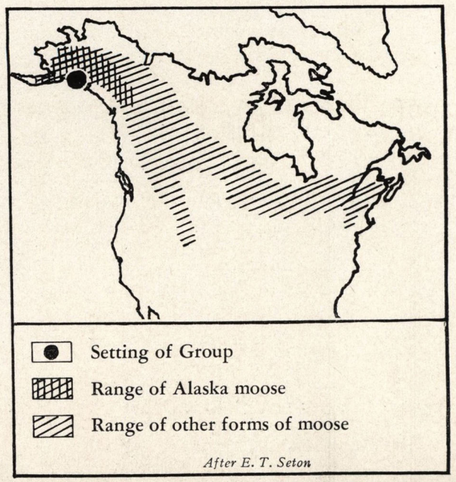
Alces gigas

Moose are the largest and grandest of the deer family. In the Kenai Peninsula and neighboring regions of Alaska, they reach their greatest size both in stature and in horn development. The antlers on the bull on the right in this group represent the world's record in size and have a spread of 77⅝ inches. New antlers are grown each year; the females have none. Males stand as high as six and one-half feet at the shoulders and weigh as much as 1400 pounds. The females are only about three-quarters as large as the males. Moose are found in nothern Europe, Asia, and North America.

During the mating season terrific battles occur when two rivals encounter each other, as shown above. The noise of a moose crashing through brush and fallen timber, pausing occasionally to thrash at the shrubbery with his antlers, gives one the impression that nothing can stop his massive advance.

Aside from man, the chief enemy of the moose is the wolf. The calves sometimes fall prey to bear and mountain lion.

Moose are forest-loving animals and prefer country with numerous lakes. In summer they enjoy wading into these lakes for protection from flies and mosquitoes and to feed on water plants. Moose are chiefly browsers, feeding on the bark, twigs, and leaves of maples, birches, alders, and willows.



After E. T. Seton

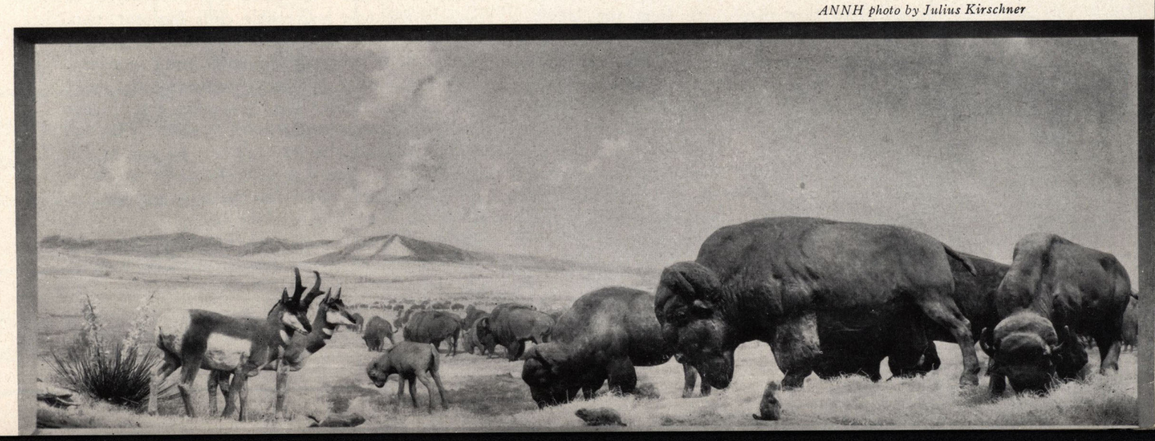
AMNH photo by C. H. Cotes and R. E. Logan

Bison and Pronghorn

Bison bison bison and
Antilocapra americana americana

The photograph below is of a miniature model and illustrates the painstaking care with which every step is planned in the construction of a group. This exhibit, now nearly completed, faces the Moose Group along one side of the long central corridor of the Hall of North American Mammals. The scene is a historic one in Wyoming near where the famous Overland Trail crossed the North Platte River. It shows the well-known American bison, or buffalo, which once roamed over our Great Plains in countless millions, and the graceful pronghorn. The latter is the only antelope in the world with branched or pronged horns.

ANNH photo by Julius Kirschner



AMNH photo by C. H. Coles

White Sheep

Ovis dalli Nelson

THE massive curling horns tell you that these are mountain sheep. Their pure white color indicates that they come from the North. Throughout Alaska, the coat of this animal is all white except for an occasional brownish stain. Farther south, in the Yukon, the coat darkens, until finally in northern British Columbia a very dark sheep is found. This sheep is the subspecies known as *stonei,* or Stone's sheep.

These animals are expert mountain climbers and are not found away from steep and broken country. They are extremely sure-footed and climb up and down precipitous slopes where a man could not hope to pass. The sound of dislodged stone may be the first notice that they are above, though the adult may indicate its presence by a snort, or the kid by a shrill blat. When frightened, their tendency is to climb to the most inaccessible cliffs for protection. They have keen vision and depend more upon their eyes than upon their ears or nose to detect an enemy.

White sheep live only above timber line and spend their lives in a limited area, descending from higher altitudes only when forced down by snows. They are active throughout the year and may be seen at any hour of the day, but they often lie down to rest or take the sun after feeding in the early morning, to resume grazing only late in the day.

Although these animals are true sheep, their coat is hairy and not woolly. The horns of the females are smaller.

A SUPERB coat of heavy hair protects the musk-ox from the extreme winter temperatures of its arctic home, and the animal is able to secure food by pawing away the snow from the mosses and lichens on which it feeds. Unlike the Barren Ground caribou, which migrates north and south with the seasons, the musk-ox remains in the far north throughout the year.

In the Pleistocene or Ice Age, musk-oxen ranged over most of Europe, Asia, and what is now United States, but they vanished from these regions before historic times. Even in the past hundred years or so, their remaining realm in arctic America has become definitely smaller. Man is the musk-ox's worst enemy and is chiefly responsible for this.

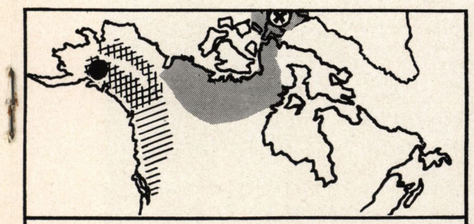
Musk-oxen are found in herds of from ten to 30, formerly in much larger ones. When attacked, the herd forms a circle with the calves in the center, thus presenting a formidable phalanx to wolves—but not to men with guns.

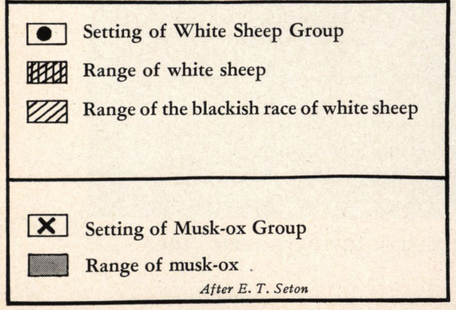
The shaggy coat makes it easy to overestimate the weight of a musk-ox, but bulls do weigh 600 pounds or more and measure five feet at the shoulders. One is apt to think of musk-oxen as a sort of cattle, but actually they are more closely related to sheep and goats. Their nearest relative is the Himalayan takin. Usually the cow gives birth to a single calf, late in April or May.

Musk-ox

Ovibos moschatus Zimmerman

AMNH photos by Thane Bierwert





After E. T. Seton

AMNH photos by Thane Bierwert

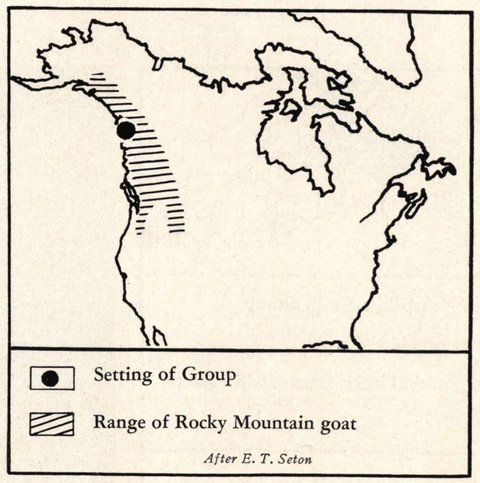
Mountain Goat

Oreamnos americanus Blainville

THE mountain goat is not a true goat but belongs to the goat antelopes, or Rupicaprinae, which includes also the chamois, serow, and goral of the Old World. His home is on the high, sheer peaks of the mountains, far above timber line. His outstanding accomplishment is his marvelous climbing ability. In this he even surpasses the mountain sheep. Traveling along precarious cliffs where other animals dare not follow, he is safe from his natural enemies,—wolves, bears, and mountain lions. The eagle may occasionally take a kid but only when it is left unprotected by its mother.

The kids are born in April or May, generally one to a mother but sometimes two. Within a few days after birth they are able to follow their dams.

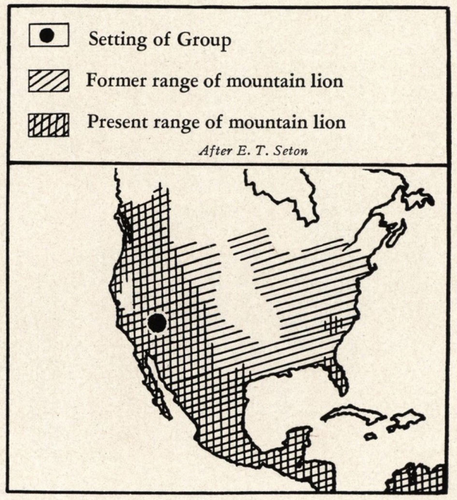
The food of the mountain goat consists of mosses, lichens, bushes, and grass. He does not descend into the lower levels during the winter, as do the sheep, but finds sheltered spots among the rocks for protection against storms. The crag represented above overlooks Alaska's Sawyer Glacier.



After E. T. Seton

Mountain Lion

Felis concolor Linnaeus



In spite of his common names, which might indicate such a kinship, the mountain lion, cougar, puma, or "panther" has no close relatives in Europe, Asia, Africa, or Australia.

In the West the mountain lion prefers rough mountainous country, but it was formerly at home throughout the forests and rocky regions wherever deer occurred, from Canada to Patagonia.

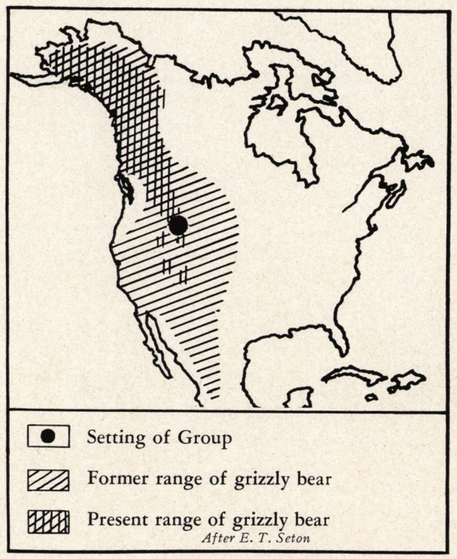
Early settlers considered the big cat dangerous, but few attacks on mankind were recorded, and only a starving or cornered cougar is to be feared. They are shy and are rarely seen, even when common. Individuals will, however, follow a man for miles and prowl around camp, apparently from pure curiosity. They are readily tamed, especially when young, and remain docile and playful.

Cougars are usually found in pairs except for a short time after the birth of the young.

The background is the Grand Canyon, whose rock walls present the most complete record of earth history found anywhere in the world.

Grizzly Bear

Ursus horribilis Ord



The name "grizzly" was given to this bear because of its unusual coloring. The word "grisly," meaning terrible, gruesome, or grim, was applied later but was evidently in the mind of Ord when he gave the grizzly the scientific name *horribilis*.

The grizzly bear is the most formidable and ferocious animal in North America, and yet, according to the best authorities, it rarely attacks man unless provoked. Its mentality is far inferior to that of the dog or wolf, but its powers of scent and hearing are highly developed. The favorite range of the grizzly is high rolling uplands, with rocky ridges and densely wooded thickets. Here it finds abundant food, consisting of roots, berries, nuts, insects, reptiles, fish, birds, eggs, and mammals ranging from mice to cattle. The young are born in the mother's winter den and are exceedingly small at birth. The second winter they den up again with the mother, but after that are able to shift for themselves.

Grizzly bears seem to communicate by a sort of signpost language. The bear bites a trunk high up, tearing the bark open crosswise, and often leaves five raking claw marks.

AMNH photo by Thane Bierwert

AMNH photo by C. H. Coles

AMNH photo by Thane Bierwert

Grant Caribou

Rangifer arcticus granti Allen

THE animals in this group are a variety of Barren Ground caribou that are restricted to the Alaska Peninsula; thus they belong to a group having a wide distribution over the treeless tundra of the circumpolar regions. Caribou are the only deer in North America whose females have antlers. Both sexes shed their antlers annually.

The winter coat of this animal, with its thick growth of air-filled hairs, is weatherproof and affords fine protection from the cold. The large, spreading hoofs are suited for travel over the soft muskeg in summer and the deep winter snows where other hoofed animals would sink and flounder.

The life of the northern caribou is one of continuous travel. It summers on the tundra along the Arctic coast and migrates south for the winter months in immense herds, to the border of the forest belt. In the summer its food is grass and in the winter, lichens. The mating season is October, and the young are born in June.

The most formidable enemy of this caribou is the great white wolf, but bear, wolverine, and other predatory animals take a limited toll. During the summer months insects are a great menace to all caribou.

The caribou is an important source of subsistence to the people of the arctic regions, both in food and clothing.

Big-horn Sheep

Ovis canadensis Shaw

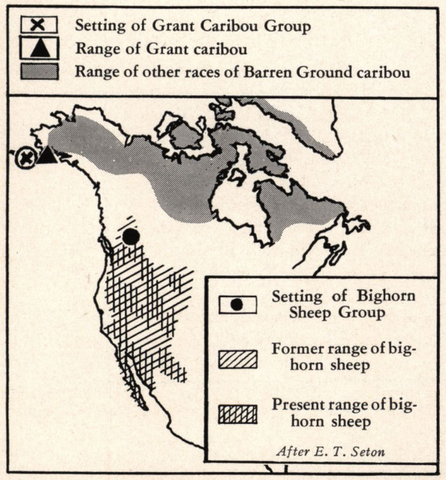
AMNH photo by Thane Bierwert

THE most coveted prize of the American big-game hunter, the bighorn sheep, inhabits the rugged mountains far above tree line and only descends when forced down by deep snow. Throughout most of the year, the older rams go about in small parties, keeping to themselves, while the ewes, lambs, and young rams form separate flocks. In late November the rams join the ewes, but after the breeding season they return to their former mode of life. The lambs are born in late May or June.

Besides man, the bighorn has many enemies. Coyotes, wolves, bears, mountain lions, lynxes, wolverines, and eagles,—all prey on the lambs, and the larger carnivores all enjoy a meal of mutton.

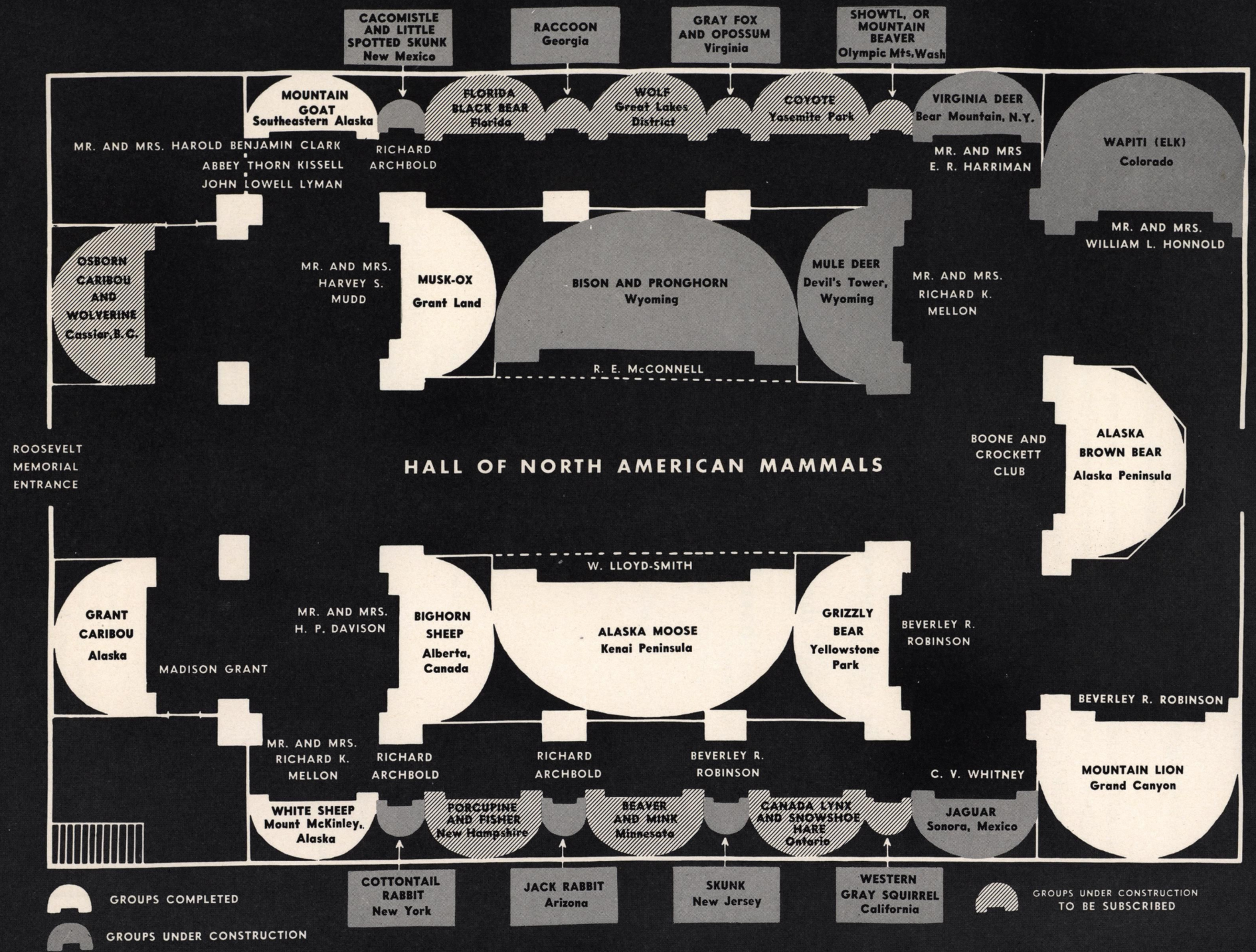
The horns on the right-hand ram *(also above)* are the world's record—49½ inches along the curve—and were donated by Dr. Henry M. Beck.

The scene is Jasper National Park, Alberta, and shows Mt. Athabaska as seen from the slopes of Mt. Wilcox at about eight o'clock in the morning.



AMNH photo by C. H. Coles and Thane Bierwert

With the generous support and able cooperation of the many individuals whose names appear on these pages the fine exhibits in this new Hall have been made possible.


CACOMISTLE AND LITTLE SPOTTED SKUNK New Mexico
RACCOON Georgia
GRAY FOX AND OPOSSUM Virginia
SHOWTL, OR MOUNTAIN BEAVER Olympic Mts. Wash
MOUNTAIN GOAT Southeastern Alaska
FLORIDA BLACK BEAR Florida
WOLF Great Lakes District
COYOTE Yosemite Park
VIRGINIA DEER Bear Mountain, N.Y.
WAPITI (ELK) Colorado
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MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM L. HONNOLD
OSBORN CARIBOU AND WOLVERINE Cassiar, B.C.
MR. AND MRS. HARVEY S. MUDD
MUSK-OX Grant Land
BISON AND PRONGHORN Wyoming
MULE DEER Devil's Tower, Wyoming
MR. AND MRS. RICHARD K. MELLON
R. E. McCONNELL
ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ENTRANCE
HALL OF NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS
BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB
ALASKA BROWN BEAR Alaska Peninsula
W. LLOYD-SMITH
GRANT CARIBOU Alaska
MR. AND MRS. H. P. DAVISON
BIGHORN SHEEP Alberta, Canada
ALASKA MOOSE Kenai Peninsula
GRIZZLY BEAR Yellowstone Park
BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON
MADISON GRANT
BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON
MOUNTAIN LION Grand Canyon
MR. AND MRS. RICHARD K. MELLON
RICHARD ARCHBOLD
RICHARD ARCHBOLD
BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON
C. V. WHITNEY
WHITE SHEEP Mount McKinley, Alaska
PORCUPINE AND FISHER New Hampshire
BEAVER AND MINK Minnesota
CANADA LYNX AND SNOWSHOE HARE Ontario
JAGUAR Sonora, Mexico
COTTONTAIL RABBIT New York
JACK RABBIT Arizona
SKUNK New Jersey
WESTERN GRAY SQUIRREL California
GROUPS COMPLETED
GROUPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
GROUPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION TO BE SUBSCRIBED

DONORS OF GROUPS IN HALL OF NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS

The names of those who have donated groups to the Hall of North American Mammals are listed below as well as on the floor plan opposite where they appear next to the groups donated.

MR. RICHARD ARCHBOLD
Cacomistle and Little Spotted Skunk Group
Cottontail Rabbit Group
Jack Rabbit Group

BOONE and CROCKETT CLUB
Alaska Brown Bear Group

MR. and MRS. HAROLD BENJAMIN CLARK
Mountain Goat Group

MR. and MRS. H. P. DAVISON
Bighorn Sheep Group

MR. MADISON GRANT
Grant Caribou Group

MR. and MRS. E. R. HARRIMAN
Virginia Deer Group

MR. and MRS. WILLIAM L. HONNOLD
Wapiti Group

MISS ABBEY THORN KISSELL
Mountain Goat Group

MR. WILTON LLOYD-SMITH
Alaska Moose Group

MR. JOHN LOWELL LYMAN
Mountain Goat Group

MR. and MRS. R. E. McCONNELL
Bison and Pronghorn Group

MR. and MRS. RICHARD K. MELLON
White Sheep Group
Mule Deer Group

MR. and MRS. HARVEY S. MUDD
Musk-ox Group

MR. BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON
Grizzly Bear Group
Mountain Lion Group
Skunk Group

MR. C. V. WHITNEY
Jaguar Group

In addition to the groups donated, contributions have been received for the development of the wall treatment in the hall and for various expenditures not to be classified as costs of individual exhibits.

Credit should also be given to Colonel Francis T. Colby who collected specimens and accessories for the Alaska Brown Bear Group; to Mr. Wilton Lloyd-Smith for collecting specimens and accessories for the Grant Caribou Group; and to Dr. Henry M. Beck who donated the world's record horns for the Bighorn Sheep Group.

The floor plan shows the hall with the construction as it existed on Members Day, April 8, 1942.

SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE HALL OF NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS

ROBERT EARLL McCONNELL, *Chairman*

CHILDS FRICK

DOUGLAS BURDEN

BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON

E. ROLAND HARRIMAN

H. P. DAVISON

MALCOLM P. ALDRICH

H. B. CLARK

RICHARD K. MELLON

HAROLD E. ANTHONY

JAMES L. CLARK

THE HALL OF NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS

This panoramic exhibit of the animals of our continent in their natural settings embodies the latest and most progressive principles in scientific display.

Beginning some 30 years ago, a new ideal was envisioned in museum exhibiting. This ideal aspired to achieve new educational purposes through the realistic portrayal of wildlife in scenes of artistic beauty. Its realization depended upon the development of an elaborate new technique, and its watchwords have been truth, beauty, and faith in the value of Nature's lessons to man.

Many of the artists who helped to develop the method have also contributed their talents to the creation of this hall, which is thus a monument to their collective efforts and a climax in the evolution of a unique art. In admiration of its present and future implications, The American Museum extends sincere tribute to their names.

ART AND TECHNICAL DIRECTION

James L. Clark

Albert E. Butler

SCIENTIFIC DIRECTION

Harold E. Anthony

ON THE PAINTING OF BACKGROUNDS

JAMES PERRY WILSON	Grizzly Bear Bison and Pronghorn Wapiti (Elk) Jaguar
FRANCIS LEE JAQUES	Musk-ox
BELLMORE BROWNE GEORGE BROWNE assisting	Alaska Brown Bear White Sheep Bighorn Sheep Grant Caribou Osborn Caribou
CHARLES S. CHAPMAN	Mountain Lion
CARL RUNGIUS	Alaska Moose
JOSEPH M. GUERRY	Mountain Goat
FRED SCHERER	Virginia Deer Assisting on Bison and Pronghorn

ON THE MOUNTING OF ANIMALS

ROBERT H. ROCKWELL	Alaska Moose White Sheep Bighorn Sheep Grant Caribou Wapiti (Elk) Bison and Pronghorn Osborn Caribou Musk-ox Alaska Brown Bear
GARDELL D. CHRISTENSEN	Mountain Goat Grizzly Bear Virginia Deer Osborn Caribou Mountain Lion
GEORGE ADAMS	Mountain Lion Jack Rabbit Jaguar

ON THE BUILDING OF THE FOREGROUNDS

GEORGE E. PETERSEN	Wapiti (Elk) Grizzly Bear
G. FREDERICK MASON	White Sheep Mountain Lion Alaska Moose Musk-ox Alaska Brown Bear Wapiti (Elk) Grant Caribou Osborn Caribou Bison and Pronghorn Bighorn Sheep
JOSEPH M. GUERRY	Mountain Goat Alaska Brown Bear Bighorn Sheep
PAUL M. WRIGHT	Jaguar Bighorn Sheep
CHARLES B. TORNELL	Bison and Pronghorn Wapiti (Elk) Bighorn Sheep
BERNARD F. CHAPMAN	Grizzly Bear
RAYMOND H. DELUCIA	Mountain Lion Grizzly Bear Bighorn Sheep Jaguar
JAMES CARMEL	Alaska Moose

Since the realistic effect of these displays depends to a great extent on special techniques in illumination, particular credit is due the Museum's departments of Construction and Lighting.