

9513 Lucile Quarry Mann 6/22/77 I-2

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Second Oral History Interview

with

Lucile Quarry Mann

June 22, 1977

at her home at 3001 Veazey Terrace, N.W., Washington, D.C.

by Pamela M. Henson  
Interviewer

for the Smithsonian Institution Archives

HENSON: We're going to start with the 1929 trip to Europe, which is, I guess, your first trip.

MANN: Yes, that was the first time I traveled with [William M. Mann] Bill. When we were planning the trip, we were going to London first because it was the hundreth anniversary of the London Zoo, and Bill had been invited. Then we would go to Germany and study some of the German zoos. He was especially interested in looking at reptile houses because we were about to build one here. So in planning, we were going to go to old Munich, Berlin, Vienna, we might even get as far as Budapest, and I said, "Can't we go to Italy. I've never been to Italy." Bill said, "No, I've seen the zoo in Rome. From Budapest we will go to Paris." He had seen the zoo in Rome, so I never got to Italy.

We got to London; he had decided more or less at the last minute to go. First he thought he couldn't make it, then he decided he just had to go. So we arrived in London without letting them know that we

were coming. We went out to Regents Park Zoo and met the director, Sir Peter Chalmers-Mitchell. He was a little upset because we had arrived, and the Prince of Wales was going to be guest of honor at the dinner, and everything was very, very formal. They were going to wear full dress with all orders and decorations. Bill said, "There was I in a tuxedo and a shrine pin." Chalmers-Mitchell said, "Now when I was presented at court, there was a firm called Moss and Company," on--not Bond Street probably--but he gave the address. I made a note of it, so Bill went to Moss and Company, and rented tails and a top hat, the whole outfit. He looked just as good as the Prince of Wales did that night. I had cousins out in Golders Green, so I spent the evening at Golders Green playing gin rummy with my cousins while Bill dined with the Prince of Wales!

We went from there to Hanover, where we were guests of the Ruhes [Louis Ruhe Inc.], big animal dealers. They really ran a zoo in Hanover, but the animals were for sale. They were very courteous to us. As a matter of fact, one of the Ruhes, that was Heinz, who was representing the firm in New York, drove us in his car from Hanover to the Hagenbeck's place which is near Hamburg, Stellingen by Hamburg, and we were guests of the Hagenbeck's there. Both Heinrich and Lorenz were still living at that time. They were the two sons of the old Carl who founded the zoo in the first place. They were the first ones to have these moated enclosures for animals. It really is the way to show animals much better than having them behind bars. I remember one thing that happened in Hamburg. We went to a nightclub, and Bill was invited to lead the orchestra, so he conducted while the orchestra played, "Trink, trink, bruder-lein trink." That was his favorite German song.

From Hamburg we must have gone to Berlin, I think. Yes, that was a beautiful zoo, not on the same style as the Hagenbeck's. Hagenbeck had the only one at that time with all these moats, but of course, other zoos began copying it immediately. But Berlin was a beautiful zoo. I forget who was the director then.

HENSON: Would that be Dr. [Ludwig] Heck?

MANN: Oh, yes, it was Dr. Heck. There were a number of Hecks. There was Ludwig and Hans. Ludwig was the director of the Berlin zoo, and Hans was the director of the Munich zoo. One of them, I think it was Hans, was married to one of the Hagenbeck girls. [Laughter] I remember she said that--she traveled a good deal around Europe with her husband--but she said, "All I ever see is a railroad station and the zoo!" [Laughter]

HENSON: You must have had a little sympathy there.

MANN: Yes, the same with me. We saw Hans Heck in Munich. Munich was a very interesting zoo. He called it the "Geo-zoo," because it was arranged geographically. Here was the continent of Asia, and it would have Asiatic mammals and birds mixed up together in great open paddocks. It was really beautiful.

HENSON: That would have been a forerunner of an ecology type of a setting, where you show the animals together?

MANN: Yes. They had North American animals, North American continent, South American, that way. One very interesting thing that Hans Heck had done was to breed back the wild horse that was extinct. He got some horses that carried resemblance to the remote ancestors, and he bred this wild horse and also a wild ox, something called the aurochs. They both looked very much like old cave drawings of these animals. That was about all he had to go by. He was quite successful at it. That was what he was really famous for.

We were in Dresden on that trip, where Dr. [Gustav] Brandes was the director. About all I remember about Dr. Brandes and the Dresden zoo-- Brandes was quite an elderly man, he didn't look very big and husky--but he went into a cage with a full grown orangutan that was absolutely tame. It was kind of a horrifying sight because the orangutan could have just gobbled him up in a minute. Then Dr. Brandes' son, Rudolph, went with us to Budapest where we stayed for several days. Rudolph acted as interpreter; he knew German, English, and Hungarian. What I remember about the Budapest zoo is that they had an artificial mountain that was an exhibit; it must have been a monkey island or a place for monkeys. Then inside was this big, cool cavern which was a beer garden. It was a curious combination, but really quite pleasant.

Eventually we got to Paris and saw both zoos there. The one out at Vincennes wasn't finished that time. We saw it years later--about ten years later, I think--when it was more nearly finished. They were starting that zoo on the Hagenbeck principle of moats. The zoo in Paris itself, the Jardin d'Acclimatation, was very old fashioned, just a menagerie really.

HENSON: Were most of these zoos older type things?

MANN: Oh, yes.

HENSON: I guess they were many, many years older than the National Zoo[ological Park] at that point.

MANN: The oldest zoo is the one in Vienna. That was founded in the days of Maria Theresa, late 1700s, at Schonbrunn. I saw that zoo two years ago; it's really lovely. They're not allowed to modernize it in any way because it is historic, yes. [Laughter] So they were kind of sorry their lions are still behind bars. At any rate, they are beautiful bars, you know, antiques.

HENSON: That's an interesting combination there. How much contact had you ever had, or had Dr. Mann had with the directors of these zoos? Did he correspond with them?

MANN: Oh, yes.

HENSON: So they would have known who you were and things like that?

MANN: Yes. Let's see, he became director of the zoo here in 1925, this trip was '29. I don't know whether he knew any of the directors on the trips that he had made to Europe before when he was traveling for agriculture. I know that he always went to the zoos wherever he was, but I don't remember his saying that he knew so-and-so in the London zoo. Of course, as soon as he became director, then he was

in touch with them all the time. It was probably before '29, I can't give you the exact date, that they started this American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. It was founded by a small group, just two or three of them, and one of them, Dr. Harry Wegeforth, was the director of the San Diego zoo. Later the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens was founded. They meet every year in a different city. They met in Washington two or three years ago. We went to their meeting in Paris, which was in 1948, I think. It was shortly after the war, and food was rationed, and things were pretty grim.

Oh that first trip, we went to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Copenhagen. Copenhagen had a very nice monkey exhibit, and also a beautiful exhibit of hummingbirds, first time I'd ever seen an exhibit of hummingbirds. They were lovely.

HENSON: Yes, they must be difficult to keep.

MANN: Yes, they are. We have tried it here a couple of times without a great deal of success.

HENSON: Were they doing much breeding of animals there? I noticed one place had a farm for feeding its own.

MANN: Not at that time, no, I don't think so. Later London was to build Whipsnade, which was the country zoo, but that wasn't built in '29. We saw that in, I think, '38. I'm getting the trips mixed up, but when we saw Whipsnade in '38, they told us that the zebra paddock was the same acreage as Regents Park Zoo in London, and it had

nothing but zebras in it. The tiger exhibit--all of these are moated, of course--the tiger exhibit had something like fifteen or sixteen tigers there, but there wasn't one in sight, there wasn't one that was visible. You give them places to hide, and get out of the sun, and give them plenty of room. The public doesn't get in as close contact with them.

HENSON: But they're probably much more likely to breed under those circumstances.

MANN: Yes. Whipsnade was really started as a breeding zoo. It's been very successful.

HENSON: Was there much exchange of animals back and forth between zoos?

MANN: Oh, yes, there always has been. There wasn't as much in the old days, I think, as there is now. Nowadays animals are shipped around just for breeding purposes. Recently our black leopard. . . we have this beautiful male black leopard, and he's lived here for a good many years, and he had a wife, and the wife died. While the new lion house was being built, we sent the black leopard, his name was Kalu, to St. Louis, and to some other zoo, Cincinnati, possibly--I know St. Louis was one--where he mated and produced litters for both of those zoos. Then he came back here when our lion house was finished. Now I don't think that was done in the old days, because it was too tricky, you know, to cage and put them on a train. Nowadays they tranquilize them and put them in an airplane. It's a lot simpler to travel.

HENSON: Yes, I was going to ask, what was the difference when they started flying animals around, in terms of collecting expeditions and everything else? Did it really change?

MANN: Oh, it made a lot of difference. You see, when Bill and I used to go, there was one thing that we did especially want--reptiles down in Central America, rhinoceros in India, giraffes in Africa --but we just collected everything that came along. We'd come home with several hundred of one kind of turtles just because the natives kept bringing them to us. Now you'd never do that if you were flying. We'd charter a ship and could bring everything we wanted. We didn't charter the ship, but we'd take a freighter where we'd have all the cargo space we wanted.

HENSON: Were there any limits to the amount that you could take of animals? Did you ever have to limit yourself?

MANN: Well, if the animal was rather an unusual thing, a rare animal, we'd have to have a special permit for it.

HENSON: Right. Looking at the number of animals that you collected on these trips, I wonder, how did you ever get them to the boat? How could you feed them and care for them the whole trip long? Did you ever limit the number of animals you had just for that reason, because you just couldn't transport them?

MANN: No, I don't think we did. Bill had a theory that he had to accept anything the natives would bring into our camp. If he

started turning them down and saying, "I don't want that," then the word would spread, "Dr. Mann isn't buying any more animals," and they'd lose interest and wouldn't bring us anything, and we might miss out on something good if we turned down just ordinary run-of-the-mill things.

HENSON: Yes. Did most collectors do that or was this basically his theory to have the natives do most of the collecting for you?

MANN: Oh, yes, most of them do. We would set up traps and catch what we could, but the natives would know where to go, how to catch things, and in most parts of the world they keep a lot of pets. There are lots of pets in the various markets. We'd visit markets in villages, and in big towns too, and see what we could get.

HENSON: Why would you go on a collecting expedition rather than just buy them from dealers? Could you get a lot more animals for the same amount of money or different animals?

MANN: It's a lot more fun! [Laughter] No, it really is. Bill loved to travel, and loved camp life, and I learned to like it too. He had always traveled and collected. Originally it was simply insects, but then on some of his trips, . . .the Mulford Exploration of the Amazon Basin, he went along to collect insects, but he brought back something like forty cages of monkeys and parrots and all kinds of things.

HENSON: Yes, I did notice in the Annual Reports a ways back that he had donated animals to the zoo.

MANN: Yes, that was before he was director.

HENSON: Right, when he would go on a trip he would bring other animals back. Now your first field trip out in the field yourself would have been the 1930 or '31. . .

MANN: In 1930, to Central America. That was to collect reptiles for the new house, which opened, I think, in either late 1930 or early '31. We started out in Havana.

HENSON: Had you met Carlos de la Torre before?

MANN: I hadn't, but Bill knew him.

HENSON: Because he worked up here in the summers, didn't he, at the National Museum?

MANN: I think he must have, yes. Oh, yes, that was it. We saw him, and he was the one who took us out to Madame [Dona Rosalia] Abreu's to see all the great apes she had--chimps and orangutans. I don't think she had a gorilla--no, I'm quite sure she didn't. She was ill; she was actually dying when we were there. We didn't meet her, but went all around the gardens where she had these animals. They were all just in individual cages, it was kind of sad to see them. A number of them, we were told, she used to bring into the house at night and have them sleep in her bedroom, but still in a cage. She had a big collection. It was a curious setup.

HENSON: Now, like Dr. de la Torre, did Dr. Mann maintain a lot of relationships with scientists in the tropics?

MANN: Yes, he did.

HENSON: Did he correspond much with them and things like that? So you would have known them?

MANN: Yes. He was writing to de la Torre for years afterwards. We used to hear from him quite frequently. I think afterwards he came to Washington, and that was when I remember meeting him here, as well as in Havana. Havana was my first look at the tropics. I was really thrilled. I don't think I'd ever seen a palm tree before.

HENSON: I wanted to ask you, you went to Panama too?

MANN: Yes.

HENSON: And you stopped at Barro Colorado [Island]?

MANN: Yes.

HENSON: That would have been before that was part of the Smithsonian, right? I think, it would have just been the Canal Zone Biological Area at Gatun Lake then?

MANN: No, I know the American Museum [of Natural History] had something to do with it, because we stayed in the house that belonged to a bird man at the American Museum. I was the second woman

allowed to stay on the island overnight. The first one was Alice [Lee] Roosevelt [Longworth]. She'd been allowed to stay and then they let me stay. We were there for not very long, three or four days. Of course, I'd never seen anything like that jungle; it was a great thrill for me. I was supposed to be the snake catcher. Bill had made a gadget for me. It was an old umbrella with the ribs removed, and he had it painted white so if I put it down in the grass it would be easy to find again, and there was a noose on the end of it. I was supposed to slip the noose over a snake's head and pull it tight and capture the snake. [Laughter] Well, we didn't see many snakes, but the first day that we were out--this was on Barro Colorado--I pushed a vine away from my face, like that, and it just kept on going; it was a very small tree snake. It was much too small for the noose to go around. Then later--this was the first hike we had taken--a few minutes later I saw another snake, also too small. Bill caught both of those with his forceps that he had used to pick up ants--he collected these little snakes with those. Then we never saw another snake the whole trip, not anywhere, not in Panama, not in Honduras, never saw one out in the wilds.

HENSON: Beginners' luck. How big a setup was Barro Colorado then?

MANN: There wasn't a great deal. There was this laboratory with a certain number of bedrooms, not very many. I think there were about four people staying there when we were. One was a Dr. [Frank E.] Lutz, from New York, and they had a cook, had a man and his wife to cook and whatnot. The food was mostly beans and rice. They had a great big

bunch of bananas always hanging from the ceiling, and if you got hungry you just went and picked yourself a banana. There was one quite nice little house very close by, and they let Bill and me have that. I remember there was very little water available on the island, fresh water. We were told how much we could use in the shower. It had a funny shower too, some sort of tin can on a string and you pull the string, and tipped the tin can, and you got a little water on you. So you got yourself damp, and then put on some soap, and then washed the soap off. That was it. The water supply was very limited.

HENSON: Was Dr. [James] Zetek there?

MANN: Oh, yes, of course he was.

HENSON: He was director at that point?

MANN: Oh, yes, he was. He didn't live all the time on the island; he had a house in town. But he went with us and stayed with us while we were there.

HENSON: What was he like, because he was in charge of that for quite a long time there?

MANN: Yes, very enthusiastic. I like Zetek; he was fine, very friendly. He was from Czechoslovakia originally. I forget what his specialty was, it was something in entomology, I think. [tropical entomology]

HENSON: Now had you ever met Dr. Thomas Barbour? He was up at Harvard [University].

MANN: Oh, yes.

HENSON: Because he had provided some of the financing for the Canal Zone area.

MANN: Yes.

HENSON: I believe Dr. Mann knew him up there, didn't he?

MANN: Oh, yes. Bill had known Tom Barbour when Bill was there in school. He knew him quite well. Tom Barbour and William Morton Wheeler, well, and Charles Thomas Brues, those were Bill's three great friends when he was a student. Brues was actually a student at the same time that Bill was, I think. No, I think Brues was Bill's professor; the reason Bill went to Harvard was to study under William Morton Wheeler, who was the great authority on ants. Of course, I met them all, either in Boston or in Washington.

HENSON: What was Dr. Barbour like? He seems like he was just an interesting character.

MANN: [Laughter] Oh, he was. He was an enormous man, tall, very heavy, and quite profane. He would try very hard on special occasions to watch his language, but something was apt to slip out. We just couldn't help liking him--great, big, good natured, wonderful man, and of course, a great herpetologist.

HENSON: Did he ever come down this way very much?

MANN: He came quite often, yes. We would see him, and of course, he always went to see the [Leonhard] Stejnegers. They were great friends. Marie [Reiners] Stejneger used to make a great point of having something special for dinner, and a lot of it, if Tom Barbour was coming. [Laughter]

HENSON: Now was he still spending time down in that area. Do you know?

MANN: Yes, I think he went quite often. He wasn't there the time that we were.

HENSON: So most of those people really were field people, too?

MANN: Oh, yes, they were.

[BEGIN TAPE I, SIDE II]

HENSON: From Panama you went also to Honduras, and then Guiana.

MANN: No, Guiana was another trip. Guiana was a year later. But we went to Honduras. There was a man who made a specialty of collecting snake venom at a little town called San Pedro Sula, which is a little way in the interior. So we went to San Pedro Sula by train and stayed there for a few days--bought out his entire collection of venomous snakes. They were packed in big canvas bags for us, and we got on the train with them, and Bill made me put the bag sort of between my legs and the seat of the train and spread my skirts out because he didn't

want anybody on the train to know that we were carrying everything from the snake farm. [Laughter] But we did get a lot of good things from that place.

Then there was a United Fruit Company station at Tela, which was right on the coast. That was a very lovely, very beautiful plantation house. We stayed with the manager of the United Fruit plantation. Then we'd go out in the morning just collecting, see what we could get, mostly insects. We went to a place called Lancetilla, that was a sort of research station run by United Fruit, but with some young American students there. One day we turned up there, we'd been hiking all day long, part of the day we were wading a river that was full of rocks, and we were wet and muddy, just looked like a couple of tramps by the time we got to the Lancetilla station. The boys insisted we stay for dinner, so we did. We had beans and rice with them. I first said, "I can't stay looking like this," so one of them loaned me clothes that he had, a nice pair of white duck pants. I think we got some more reptiles there from them. That was not really a very productive trip, except for reptiles.

The young man who loaned me clean, dry clothes so that I could stay for dinner at Lancetilla was Marston Bates. He later married Nancy Bell Fairchild, the daughter of David Fairchild and Daisy Bell Fairchild, and of course the granddaughter of Alexander Graham Bell. About forty years after the meeting in Honduras I met Marston Bates again in Ann Arbor, where he had recently retired as professor of zoology and was living in a house with an indoor aviary which contained, as I remember it, hummingbirds.

HENSON: But that was a vacation, wasn't it?

MANN: Yes, we did it on our own. It wasn't financed by the zoo. When we had stopped in Havana on our way down, we met a bird dealer. Bill told him that we would be coming back in a month, two months, I forget how long we were gone that time, and our ship would stop at Santiago de Cuba, and would the man please see that we had some flamingos on the way back. So on the way back, we stopped at Santiago de Cuba. There was no sign of our friend with the flamingos. We went ashore, and the only thing to do in that town was to visit the rum factory. So we went to the distillery and saw how rum was made, and of course, were given samples, got back to the ship just before it was going to sail, and the captain was delighted to see us. It seems that our bird man had kept his promise. He had brought a dozen, maybe eighteen, flamingos--not caged.

HENSON: Not caged?

MANN: Not caged. He had a good sized boat, and he had enough men, so each man came on board ship just carrying a flamingo in his hands. Well, the captain had put them all in a funny little sort of storeroom on the upper deck, and we herded them in there, fed them, and kept them in there for two or three days while the ship's carpenter hastily built a big crate for them, and we got them in the crate. So we did come back with a few birds as well as reptiles. I was going to say that that was coming back from British Guiana that we stopped and got the flamingos, but no, that was that first trip.

HENSON: What was the range of reactions when you got on these ships with several hundred snakes, or something like that?

[Laughter] Was it difficult to transport animals then, or were people pretty cooperative?

MANN: Well, they varied. We only once came back on a regular passenger ship. That was coming back from the Argentine. On the trip to British Guiana, we were on what they called a freighter. Some of them were limited to twelve passengers, such as the one from Liberia and Sumatra. Most freighters won't take more than twelve passengers, and they don't carry a doctor. The freighter that we took to British Guiana had about a hundred passengers. The passengers are always interested. We never bragged about how many snakes we had; it was sort of sub rosa. If we let them, the passengers would come into the animal quarters and get in the way, and perhaps, you know, always a chance of their getting hurt by something. We preferred traveling on freighters with very few people. When we came back from Sumatra, there were no other passengers besides Bill, and me, and two men from the zoo, [Malcolm] Davis and [Roy] Jennier, who had been with us the whole nine months, and we brought one native Borneo boy back with us, and we had the whole ship to ourselves. The captain at first was very resentful--we were getting his nice, white ship all dirty and littered up, and he didn't care for it at all. But he finally got interested in them, and before he'd go to bed at night he'd go pet the giraffes on the nose. He got quite interested eventually, but he started out being quite hostile.

HENSON: How much work was it, because I noticed you often brought animals with you on the way down to give to the zoos?

MANN: Well, it was quite a lot of work. Yes, we took animals to the Argentine, and we took animals to Sumatra, also. I don't think we took any to Liberia, I'm quite sure we didn't. For one thing, there was no zoo in Monrovia, there was no point in taking animals there. But when we went to Sumatra, we wanted to have presents for the crown prince, Tunka Makota, of Johore, because we knew he had a zoo. We gave him a puma, I forget what else we gave him. I know he gave us a black leopard, and cassowaries, and made a good exchange.

HENSON: Now your first trip way out in the field would have been the one to British Guiana the year after that?

MANN: Yes.

HENSON: How much preparation did you need for one of those trips?

MANN: Not a great deal. I suppose Bill wrote to the director of the museum in Georgetown, British Guiana. He always did a lot of reading up and studying the geography and the zoology of any place where we were going. We took one keeper with us from the zoo, Frank [O.] Lowe, who later became head keeper here after Mr. [William H.] Blackburne retired. That was the freighter trip where there were about a hundred passengers. It wasn't much of a cruise ship; we felt sorry for people who were taking a Caribbean cruise on it because it was not very

èlegant. The food was pretty terrible, too. But it was nice because we stopped at so many islands on the way down. We stopped in Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Trinidad, and Paramaribo, Surinam before we got to Georgetown, British Guiana. Most of the passengers were just staying on the ship and going back to New York from Georgetown.

We were there for three months, and we made our headquarters at the hotel in town, which was quite a pleasant place, and then organized these trips up the various rivers. We went up all kinds of rivers. I came across some notes on British Guiana yesterday. I'd forgotten the names of some of the rivers--the Pomeroon, the Essequibo I remembered, and then we were at a place called Potaro Landing. I think I'll get that paper now. [Interruption]

I found these notes just listing the names of places--mostly places --and some people that we met. The notes are typed, but in the margin are these numbers that have been drawn in pen and ink. I thought at first that this must have been for a radio talk, and Bill was perhaps timing himself. It would take him one minute, for instance, to cover this, that would be five minutes because this next number here is six, then there's seven and eight. It goes on to be forty or fifty, sixty, I believe. . .eighty-seven and then ninety-two. I knew he never gave a radio talk for ninety-two minutes. Then I remembered that, of course, we had a lot of pictures--slides. He carried a Graflex camera that had plates instead of film. . .and had slides either made from them or perhaps those plates themselves could be used as slides. They were black

and white because color photography was not known, so all those slides were colored by hand. These must be the numbers of the slides. The first five would cover this part, and then six, seven, eight, nine, all the way down. So when slide number ten came on, he'd have right on the tip of his tongue which particular place that was. I had forgotten about having slides colored by hand. He had a lot of pictures that he took in Fiji and the Solomons, and I know those had all been hand colored. These were colored by a friend of ours, a woman called Dorothy Rankin. Her husband was George [Atwater] Rankin, who was a chemist here in Washington. They were good friends of ours, and she was also an artist. That's something that's gone out of existence now, I'm afraid, with color photography, so I thought it was worth mentioning.

HENSON: Oh, yes. Now did you do much photography as you went along?

MANN: Yes, Bill did a great deal. He had two of these big Graflex cameras, and later he began taking movies, and I had to learn how to take the stills. But I never carried a Graflex; I had a Roloflex or eventually a Leica, the small cameras. I was never very good at it, because he would tell me just what exposure to use and what time to give it, open it up to such and such.

HENSON: But you would take quite a few photographs?

MANN: Oh, yes, I took quite a few. After our National Geographic expedition, the Geographic kept a good many of my photographs. Of course, there were the movies also that the Geographic had. They

sent a still photographer, Maynard Owen Williams, and Bill did the movies. But we were quite often out without Maynard, the Geographic photographer, and I did a lot of the photography.

HENSON: On the trip to Guiana you pretty much went by yourselves with Frank Lowe.

MANN: Yes.

HENSON: That was just a Smithsonian trip, it wouldn't have been sponsored by anyone else?

MANN: No, it came out of the zoo's travel funds for the year. The zoo's travel funds were not very big, but Bill managed to get his expenses and Frank Lowe's, and then he paid for my expenses.

HENSON: I noticed afterwards you wrote From Jungle to Zoo, in 1934, a couple of years later.

MANN: Yes.

HENSON: How did you come to write that book? Do you recall?

MANN: There was a publishing firm in Philadelphia, I think the name was [J. H.] Sears, Co. The head of it was a man I had known back in Ann Arbor, Karl Harriman. His father had been quite a famous judge. Then Karl went into the publishing business, and he was vice president of this firm in Philadelphia. He had heard about Bill, and I guess he knew that Dr. Mann had married an Ann Arbor girl. He came to

Washington one time and looked us up. He wanted Bill to write a book about the zoo. Bill didn't really like to write, he didn't enjoy doing it. "Oh, yes," he said he would, and then he said, "Why don't you let Lucy write it? She's got all these notes already." So that's how I came to write it. Karl Harriman more or less told me how he wanted it written--don't make it a diary type of thing, and pick different topics and treat those in separate chapters.

HENSON: Yes, now I've noticed going through the papers you kept very detailed notes, a very detailed type of diary when you were traveling. Did you type that up during the days as you went along, or would you have done that when you came back?

MANN: Yes, let's see, I know in Sumatra we had a typewriter with us, and also in Liberia. I don't think I did in British Guiana. I think in British Guiana I just made notes and then typed it up when I got back.

HENSON: What would have been the logistics of getting the animals around? Would you have brought cages with you, or did you have cages made?

MANN: We very often took cages with us, yes, because we couldn't always get a carpenter. We'd get cages built in the zoo, and then knocked down so that we could pack them flat, and then put them together again in camp. I don't remember whether we did that in British Guiana or not. I know we did in Sumatra. In Sumatra we ran out of cages

quite promptly, and also in Liberia we did. We hired carpenters and had them working full time just making cages, because very often things would just come in with a string around their neck, or tied up in a bandanna, something like that.

HENSON: Yes, just being handed over to you like that.

MANN: Yes, and we had to have cages ready to pop them into.

HENSON: I noticed a fair number of accounts of animals just popping right back out of some of these improvised cages. [Laughter]

MANN: They did sometimes.

HENSON: I guess the one story I came across--and this is in your notes from Sumatra that you had taken--where they thought that a type of cat had escaped, and you spent a certain amount of time catching it, and brought it back in the room where it was supposed to be and it turned out after all that it hadn't escaped. They were all in there, and I guess, this was another one that had just wandered into your camp.

MANN: Oh, yes. One funny thing--this happened in Sumatra. One of our native collectors was so excited, he had found an animal he had never seen before in his life. He had trapped it out in the jungle somewhere, and brought it in expecting, oh, you know, he was going to be the hero. What it was was one of the opossums that we had taken with us from Washington, and it had escaped, and he trapped it and brought it back to us. [Laughter]

HENSON: You're kidding.

MANN: No, that's a true story.

HENSON: All I read in the journal was that the opossums had escaped, and you were kind of disappointed after having brought them that far. But one of the natives trapped it and brought it back?

MANN: Yes.

HENSON: Poor little animal was not destined to get away.

MANN: That was very funny.

HENSON: Oh, yes, that must have been. Now how would you have managed the logistics of getting food and taking care of all the animals once you would have collected them?

MANN: Well, it was a full time job. When we left Sumatra--we left Medan--we had tons and tons of food because it was going to be a long voyage. It was fifty days. Of course, we stopped in a number of places, I know in Karachi and then Bombay. We saw practically nothing of those cities because we had to go to markets right away and stock up on more food. The ship's cook didn't really enjoy boiling all these eggs and cooking all this rice. I would spend most of my time cutting up bananas and pumpkins, melons, things like that.

HENSON: Yes, because it must have just been an enormous job to feed that many.

MANN: Yes, it was a job, we just worked all the time.

HENSON: Once you established a base camp, and once the animals came in you just kept them in that one place?

MANN: Yes, that's what we did. The hotel in Georgetown, British Guiana, let us keep animals under the hotel. It was built up on posts, up off the ground, so there was a space underneath it. It furnished shelter. We must have hired some little boy to come in and feed the animals when we were going upriver, because we'd be away for two or three weeks at a time. Then we'd come back with a fresh load. We got over briefly to Dutch Guiana too, to Surinam. We were looking for a special kind of frog that Bill wanted. He would wade in all these filthy canals looking for frogs. [Laughter] In those days he was a cigar smoker, and the only job I had was to stay on the bank and keep dry so I could light his cigars for him. [Laughter] He had to smoke even if his hands got wet.

HENSON: What tended to be the reaction when you went into one of these areas and told the natives that you wanted to buy these things?

MANN: The first thing was that we were there in the wrong season. The general reaction was they just didn't believe us. They thought we were doing something else, missionaries in disguise or spies in disguise. They just couldn't believe, but that was especially true in Liberia, because any animal there is just food. You hit it in the head and eat it, no matter what it is. They could not believe that we

would keep the animals alive and spend money trying to feed the animals. That they couldn't believe. In Liberia they thought that we were probably employees of Firestone and were looking for fresh territory to plant rubber. That made a lot more sense than we just wanted hornbills.

HENSON: Yes, because I would imagine on the economy that some of them would operate on--the subsistence economy--they would find it odd to think that you would actually be taking pets.

MANN: Yes.

HENSON: How about language barriers? Did you usually learn some of the language when you were there or rely on translators?

MANN: We did in most places. In Central America and South America my husband spoke Spanish very well; I never learned Spanish. But out in the East Indies, we both studied Malay on the way out. Of course, it's a very simple language--the what we call bazaar Malay, never learned the written language--but the grammar that you use in just ordinary conversation is very simple. There's no past, present, or future tense. I go today; I go yesterday; I go tomorrow. You've just got to learn the vocabulary and put it together. The Malay people are very nice about understanding you, you know, they're so pleased that you're trying to speak their language. We finally got pretty good at it, Malcolm Davis, who was one of the zoo men who went with us, was very good because he spent all his time working with the natives. He had to speak Malay to get along with them, to get anything done. He and Jennier

would work with the native boys in the big sheds where we kept the animals. So Malcolm could talk Malay very well, and Bill and I could make out with it. It was simple; we'd stop at a rest house for the night and say, "Ada kameer," and that meant is there a room; and the mandoer would say, "Ada," if there was. "Ada makan," and that is, is there food, and he'd say, "Ada." Then he'd say, "Makan blondi, makan malayu?" That meant did we want European food or Malay, the native food. So we nearly always took the Malay, the native food. Rijstaffel, even if it was very simple, was always good and interesting, always different.

Now in Liberia we started out on the same principle. Bill had four hammock carriers and I had four hammock carriers, and we learned words from them. When we met and compared notes that evening, his hammock carriers had come from a different tribe than mine. I think we gave up right then and there. That first trip we had about sixty or eighty boys with us--porters, hammock carriers, and whatnot. We had boys from about fourteen different tribes and each one speaking a different language! We had one head boy whose name was Bobo. He spoke quite good English and knew a lot of the dialects, and he could act as interpreter wherever we went. He'd find somebody in the village that knew a dialect that he knew and work from that.

HENSON: So you'd have to be doing quite a bit of translating, though, along the way.

MANN: Oh, yes.

HENSON: Now, British Guiana. . . ,at that time would many women have been out in the field like that, or was that fairly unusual to go, do you know?

MANN: I was trying to think if. . .Gloria Hollister had been there. No, I think she was there after, but she might have been there before, because [William] Beebe had been in British Guiana before Bill and I had. Beebe was up at Bartica, I think. We got to Bartica by small boat from Georgetown. Then we stayed in Bartica for a few days trying to find some way to get farther up the river, which we eventually did. Beebe probably had one of his assistants, some bright, young woman from the American Museum [of Natural History] with him there. Of course, Gloria Hollister made her fame by going down in the bathysphere when he was doing the underwater exploring. But she might have been in British Guiana before I was. I rather doubt it because she's a good deal younger than I am.

One time, I guess it was that terrible day in Honduras when I said we'd been out climbing up and down mountains, through the river beds to Lancetilla. . . .

[BEGIN TAPE II, SIDE I]

HENSON: You were talking about when you had an awful day in Honduras.

MANN: Oh, yes. I was pretty tired and worn out, and hadn't really accomplished a great deal, but I said--probably to the boys at the research station where we stopped for dinner--"I wonder if any

white woman has ever been over that trail before?" They said probably no woman has ever been over it before because there'd be no reason for a native woman to go that way.

Then one time in Liberia, we were stopped on a trail by a curious native. He wanted to know if we would just stay where we were for a few minutes. He wanted to go into his village and bring some friends because they had never seen a white woman before! So I did get into some out of the way places.

HENSON: Yes, you were a tourist attraction too. I also noticed that you were a member of the Society of Woman Geographers. How did that come about?

MANN: Well, the Society of Woman Geographers is for women who have traveled and done rather unusual traveling. They have put what they have learned into a permanent form. We have artists who are members, musicians who have recorded native songs, a great many writers. There are some professional photographers; Margaret Bourke-White was a Woman Geographer. It's a very interesting group of women; I'm very proud to be one of them. I was elected because some of these early trips that Bill and I made, British Guiana, for instance, and Central America, were publicized, and somebody--well, I know who proposed me, it was Mrs. Gilbert [Hovey] Grosvenor [Elsie May Bell], the senior, the original Gilbert Grosvenor's wife. She had invited me to a luncheon, and one of her friends was Harriet Chalmers Adams, who was a great traveler, a great authority on South America. Mrs. Adams was at the luncheon, so

she and Mrs. Grosvenor wanted to know what writing I had done. I had done a couple of articles for Women's Home Companion and for Nature magazine--small articles. I did do the appendixes to the Smithsonian Science Series, Volume 6 [Wild Animals In and Out of the Zoo]. That took quite a lot of research and a lot of work, because I went back through the whole history of the zoo up to that time. So they decided I was eligible, and I joined. I've enjoyed it ever since. I've held practically every office except treasurer. I've been executive secretary, and secretary, and been on the council. I've been program chairman, and president for one term. We have our flag, just as the Explorers Club has. In Sumatra and in Liberia, Bill and I took both flags with us, and made a point of photographing them in camp somewhere. You don't carry the flag unless you're going to a really out-of-the-way place.

HENSON: You don't put it on the hotel balcony.

MANN: Amelia [Mary] Earhart was a Woman Geographer, and she had the Woman Geographer's flag with her when she was lost on a plane. Osa [Helen] Johnson was a Woman Geographer. And then a great many of them are women who work in the [United States] Department of State or in [United States Department of] Commerce, and don't do anything really terribly spectacular, but turn out very scholarly work; and of course, there's some travel connected with it. One of our fairly new members is a woman who has been with Department of Commerce and Department of State, and she was economic advisor--I think that's the proper title--to our embassy in Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, and she lived there for years.

She writes books that I can't even read, all figures, tables, whatnot. It was years that she had lived and traveled in South America, and she's done a great deal of traveling since then. I met her on a trip that she and I both made with Smithsonian Associates to Nepal, so I proposed her for membership.

HENSON: The next large trip you went on was the one to the East Indies. Somewhere--I don't know if it was in the journal--you said you'd been planning that for many years, that a lot of years of thinking about it, at least, had gone into that. That had been something you wanted to do for sometime?

MANN: Yes. It was partly just because it was as far away as you could get. Medan, the capital of Sumatra, is the exact antipodes of Washington, D. C. So when you get there you're halfway around the world, and when you come back the other way then you've been completely around the world. The collection here at the zoo was very poor in the East Indian things. We wanted orangutans, and of course, Bill wanted a rhinoceros very badly. Well, the Sumatran rhino was practically extinct by the time we got there, and we never saw or heard of one, but we did work very hard on getting an Indian rhino, and eventually did get it. It's a rich fauna, the birds are beautiful, reptiles all over the place. One of the things we brought back was a king cobra which was caught right in our back yard in camp. That used to make me a little nervous. I'd go to bed at night and hope the king cobra stayed in the back yard. We got tigers. We came back with I think three tigers--maybe it was just

two--one big one, full-grown one and then this cub that I had raised. That was Hari, it's short for Harimau, which is the Malay word for tiger. I still remember a little Malay. [Laughter]

Mrs. Grosvenor said to Dr. Grosvenor one time, "Why haven't you ever sent Dr. Mann on an expedition?" He said, "Why, Dr. Mann never asked me." So the next time we saw them Mrs. Grosvenor said, "Why don't you ask Gilbert? I think he might give you an expedition." I don't suppose Gilbert just gave them himself, but it had to be approved by the board of trustees. Bill said that he wanted above all things to go to the Dutch East Indies. That was about 1934, and we began planning. At the same time Bill got that extra money from WPA [Works Progress Administration]. He got engrossed in building the small mammal house, the elephant house, the new shops, and finishing the bird house. That was all done with that money. It wasn't until 1937 that the buildings were far enough along, they were almost completed. So he said, "Well, let's go out and catch something to put in them." [Laughter] In the meantime, of course, he had worked on getting permits. You had to get all kinds of permits from the Dutch to go there and to collect, and they limited you in the number of, oh, even little dickey birds, you could only have twelve. Sometimes we'd find out we had twenty illegally. It did take a lot of preparation for that trip, because it was a big thing and was for the National Geographic.

HENSON: You had Mr. Williams with you?

MANN: We took Malcolm Davis and Jennier with us, and the photographer, Maynard Owen Williams. He was a wonderful guy. He was very good company and always good natured. I can remember him after a big reis tafel debating whether or not he would have a second helping. He'd get up from his chair, and if he could stand on his head, then he decided he was all right and he could have a second helping! [Laughter] He never touched anything to drink, and he didn't smoke, but he did like to eat and enjoyed good food. Of course, he had traveled a great deal, and was very experienced, and knew just how to do things. He didn't much care for camp life as we did. In Siantar, where we had our headquarters, he stayed at a little hotel in town about a mile and a half away. Then he'd get a pony cart and come out to camp to photograph whatever was going on. He went with us on our trips to the other islands. We went to a number of the other islands, to Java, Bali, and Amboina, and Ceram was the farthest we got. That was the last stop before you got to New Guinea.

HENSON: I noticed you traveled through Japan on the way out of there, and Singapore, and all that. Was there any feeling of the war coming at that time, when you were traveling through Japan?

MANN: No.

HENSON: Yes, because I was looking through your journal and I didn't see anything. . . .

MANN: If there was, we certainly didn't know. It never occurred to us. That was one thing that spoiled the book that Theodore Roosevelt had almost published. . .because we'd had a beautiful time in Japan. They were all our friends; Bill knew so many of the scientists there, and they entertained us. We had a wonderful time in Japan. It just never occurred to us.

HENSON: That was interesting as I was looking through the beginning of the journal there, I didn't get any feel for that.

MANN: No, no, there wasn't.

HENSON: I noticed you had written in at one point about a German who was collecting for you somewhere in the islands once you actually got there, who had a picture of [Adolf] Hitler on the wall, et cetera --sort of what triggered my memory--so that maybe you might have been slightly more aware of it there, the German aspect, but not at all of the Japanese.

MANN: No, not the Japanese at all. No, there was a big German in Sumatra who got us our biggest orangutan, which was kind of a mistake because we shouldn't have taken it; it hadn't been in captivity long enough. It didn't want to eat anything except durian, and of course, we couldn't take durian on the ship with us. It died at sea. But I don't remember that there was ever any suggestion that we'd be at war in a couple of years. Actually it was three years before America got into the war.

The people who were most helpful to us in Sumatra, in this little town of Siantar, was a very nice man called [J. A.] Coenraad. He was Dutch and his wife was German. There was no feeling whatever about being German.

HENSON: Of course, they were very far removed from Germany.

MANN: Yes, they'd lived there for years; I don't remember just how long, but they had been there a long time. Eventually they were both in separate prison camps. They didn't know during the war-- he didn't know whether Vera was still alive, and she didn't know whether Jacob was still alive. They finally met afterwards and emigrated to Australia. He was a veterinarian, and they gave him a job in the Sydney zoo in Australia for a while. I remember talking to someone about them several years later, and I said, "What's the news of the Coenraads? You know, Vera Coenraad was one of the most beautiful women I ever saw." The man looked at me in astonishment, and he said, "Well, she isn't today." But I think they're both gone now. I haven't heard any news of them for a long time.

HENSON: It's very strange to read things from before a time. From your African trip I came across at one point when you were going through Entebbe. They were referring to going through there, . . .no, it was the Chrysler expedition, the earlier one to Africa. Dr. Mann had gone through Entebbe.

MANN: Oh, did he? I wasn't on that.

HENSON: The city then meant nothing to them, and now it's so sort of an infamous place. It's such a change, you know, before it becomes historically known.

MANN: I went to East Africa on my own with a bird watching group headed by Orville Crowder in 1964. We went down the West Coast, we spent a couple of weeks in South Africa, and then we were in Kenya and Tanzania, and some of them were going on to Uganda. I thought, well, I've never been there before, I don't know how I'll like it, if I have all this time in South Africa, and Kenya, and Tanzania, I'll be ready to come home. Afterwards I was sorry because I could have gone then, and nowadays I guess you can't. Is there any news today of old [Idi] Amin?

HENSON: Not that I have heard. It's such a strange situation. But it was strange to come across the reference to Entebbe.

MANN: Yes, I'd forgotten that.

HENSON: It's just a town that they were passing through, and I guess it was not as large at that point.

MANN: One of the towns that I got to on my bird watching trip was Arusha, and I'd heard Bill talk about that a great deal. There was an old animal dealer at a place there, Christoph Schulz. He had his headquarters in Arusha; that was, of course, before the war. Germany lost Tanganyika in the first World War, didn't they? Yes, I think so.

When Bill was there it was called Tanganyika, and Zanzibar was something else again.

HENSON: For the East Indies trip, you had the National Geographic photographer along, and you wrote it up. You did do several articles for them on that, right?

MANN: We did one article, a joint article, and we gave a lecture in the Geographic series. Maynard Williams had stayed in Europe for a while. He wasn't back at the time of our lecture, but he sent us a cable from wherever he was, saying, "Congratulations on opening the greatest lecture series in the world." [Laughter] We had the first lecture that fall. Then Maynard poked a lot of fun at me because I had made some reference to being called Mrs. Noah. I said I had done better than Mrs. Noah; they only had forty days in the ark, and Bill and I had fifty. So Maynard was a better biblical scholar than we were, and he said it only rained for forty days but they couldn't get off the ark for--I forget now--sixty or so.

HENSON: Still outdone. [Laughter]

MANN: But for the Geographic everything has to be absolutely accurate, you know, and for me to imply that I'd been on the ark longer than Noah. . . .

HENSON: You said you knew Mrs. Grosvenor. Were there close relationships between the Geographic and the zoo at that time? Were they formal, or mostly just knowing each other?

MANN: It was mostly just a friendly relationship personally between Bill and Gilbert Grosvenor. All that crowd--the [Alexander] Wetmores, and the [John Enos] Grafs, and the Grosvenors, and the Manns--it was a very nice social arrangement. We were often out at their house. Occasionally they came to our little apartment. They'd come to our circus parties--I think I've told you about the circus parties.

HENSON: Not really, no. What were they?

MANN: Well, Bill was a circus fan. He loved circuses. Everybody thought it was because of the animals in the circus, but what really interested Bill was the organization of it--how they could move anything as big as the Ringling [Brothers] show, put it up, stay two days, perhaps one day at a place, and move hundreds of people and all that equipment--a great, big train load. He got to know most of the executives, the managers and whatnot. One of the great thrills of his life was when we were in Sarasota, and John Ringling invited us to stay in his house. We had registered at a hotel there, and just hoped to see Mr. John, because we knew John. He had had a stroke; he wasn't too well at that time. He said, "What is Bill Mann doing staying in a hotel in a town where John Ringling has a house?" So we had to move. That was really a great thrill.

But here in Washington, Bill would take everybody we knew. Sometimes we'd have seventy-five people for a buffet supper in the zoo, sometimes catered, sometimes I had to cook it, and take them all to the circus.

HENSON: Would you do it often?

MANN: Once a year, whenever the Ringling show was here. As Bill said, we had to eat hash the rest of the year. That was our big form of entertainment. Vice President Wallace, Henry [Agard] Wallace, and his wife used to go with us, Earl Warren and his family. I remember Mrs. [Mary Vaux] Walcott, the widow of former Secretary of the Smithsonian, . . .

HENSON: Charles [Doolittle] Walcott.

MANN: . . .she was with us one night. There was always some confusion about the tickets, but Bill would insist on getting a block--every seat in this row for as many rows as we needed. It always happened that there was one ticket missing, somebody else had it. There'd be one stranger in our midst. So there was this usual confusion about tickets. Another thing was that people wouldn't hang on to their stubs, you know, they wouldn't pay much attention. "Oh, we're with Dr. Mann, and he'll see we have seats," you know, "We'll just sit wherever Dr. Mann is." One of the ushers said to Mrs. Walcott one night, "How many in your party?" She said, "Seventy-five." He said, "Madame, I wasn't asking your age." Dignified Mrs. Walcott. . . . Well, she was a good sport; she thought that was very funny. [Laughter] Then one time, I forget who it was--some Congressman--it could have been Maury Maverick, do you remember that name? He was a Congressman from Texas, quite a colorful character. But some Congressman, anyway, or somebody important arranged a police escort for us all the way from the zoo grounds to the

circus grounds. Afterwards, Bill asked one small boy who had been in the party what part of the circus he liked the best. He said, "Going through the red lights."

HENSON: The major event of the evening for him. That must have been incredible, to get that many people together for the circus. Were there that many circus enthusiasts around?

MANN: Not especially, no. Of course, there were a number of circus fans, and there are to this day. It was quite an event, the big circus party. He and I would go to practically every performance. In the early days the circus would only be here a couple of days. Then it got to the point where it would stay for two or three weeks. We'd go over early in the morning, watch them set it up, and we were always invited for breakfast in the cookhouse in the tent. Once a year I used to eat pancakes for breakfast because they did make the best pancakes. [Laughter] We were nearly always invited for lunch or supper, whatever. We'd spend all afternoon out in the backyard visiting with people. On occasion we'd watch a certain act; we very seldom would sit through the whole show. We'd just go in and stand and watch something, and then go back and sit with people. They're very nice, the circus people, when they get to know you. They're standoffish until they do know you. [Interruption]

HENSON: You said that he was very interested in the logistics of it, how they got the people, and the animals, and everything else

moved around. Was that something he was interested in later for his own purposes for expeditions?

MANN: I suppose it was. I never thought of it that way. It was always difficult at the end of any collecting trip to get everything together and to get it on the ship. It was just, oh, sometimes it was heartbreaking. You'd see the men--longshoremen--of any nationality, pick up a cage filled with delicate birds, and turn it upside down, or throw it on the deck, you know. It was terrible. The worst time we ever had was in Liberia when we were leaving Monrovia because, when we were there, there was no harbor. I believe there is now a pier, or breakwater, or harbor. But in those days the ship anchored about three miles off shore, and you went back and forth in what they called a surf boat that would go through the surf.

HENSON: So you would have to have gone back and forth with all the animals?

MANN: Yes. The surf boat was about the size, and it had the capacity of, a lifeboat that you would see on a big ship. We had to load delicate antelope, taking them out in this little boat, and then they'd be hauled up by a winch to the deck of the ship. Then we had to stow them away in the hold somehow or other. That was really something. It was always that way. Another thing, the first night at sea, whether we were sailing out of New York with animals that we were taking, say, to the Argentine or anywhere--first day out, as soon as we

got out of the harbor it was rough. Trying to get cages in place and get food when you didn't know your way around the ship yet, that sort of thing, was always hard. The same thing happened on our way home, and of course, there was really a problem because we'd have wild animals.

I remember when we left Sumatra it was about three days before we got all that cargo straightened. Malcolm Davis just worried himself sick about the birds because there were some he couldn't get to feed. But we didn't lose any--not that time--they all survived. I remember Malcolm saying they were tough. We had eighteen birds of paradise in the lot.

HENSON: Maybe they distributed a little luck here and there. Would you have a set plan of how to move all these animals?

MANN: You can make all the plans you want, and then the longshoremen, and then the captain of the ship will have entirely different ideas about what you're going to do with things.

HENSON: I'm not sure if this is in one of your journals or in a book somewhere, you mentioned when the giraffes were brought here. They were unloading them and you couldn't find Dr. Mann, and he had gone inside because he couldn't stand to watch.

MANN: Oh, yes, that was after the Chrysler expedition. We didn't have a dock. That was before the elephant house--the big mammal house--was built, and the giraffes were kept in a sort of temporary shed. It was used as a birdhouse because we didn't have a birdhouse

then either, not functioning. The birdhouse was being built. So one end of this big barn was fitted up for the two giraffes that he brought back from the Chrysler expedition. They had been quarantined in New Jersey before they could come down here. It wasn't a long quarantine, maybe two weeks, maybe a month. We went over to this barn where they were expected, and suddenly Bill disappeared. Afterwards I said, "Where did you go? I should think you would have just wanted to stay and see your giraffes." He said no, he'd spent all that time, and if one of them fell and broke his leg or broke his neck, he wasn't going to watch it.

[BEGIN TAPE II, SIDE II]

HENSON: One of them kicked Mr. Blackburne?

MANN: Yes, and Bill was terribly upset, and he said, "Oh, Blackie, were you hurt?" Mr. Blackburne said, "No, it is a pleasure to be kicked by a giraffe in my own zoo!" Because they were the first ones that had ever come here.

One more story about unloading giraffes: on our trip back from Sumatra we stopped in Egypt, India, made all kinds of stops on the way back, and picked up animals everywhere. We picked up four giraffes in Egypt; they were loaded in Port Said or Port Sudan, I forget which. So we took care of them all the way across the ocean. As I think I've told you, it was a very exciting trip with storms, and mutiny, and what-not. Finally the ship came into Hoboken. The giraffes had to go to

Clifton, New Jersey, where the quarantine station was. Jennier went with them in the truck. Of course, they were crated in good sized crates. They got to the quarantine station and the crates were too tall to go through the door. So Jennier said, "Well, I think they're tame, I think I can lead them in." And they were tame, and he led them in.  
[Laughter]

HENSON: That's courage.

MANN: Yes, because the crates were too tall to go through the door.

HENSON: That takes a bit of courage to be willing to do that.

MANN: They were young animals, and we had made pets of them for the whole journey.

HENSON: Is that about it for you for today?

[END TAPE II, SIDE II]