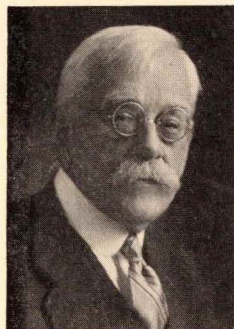


THE DIPLODOCUS GOES TO MEXICO

BY W. J. HOLLAND, *Director Emeritus of the Carnegie Museum*

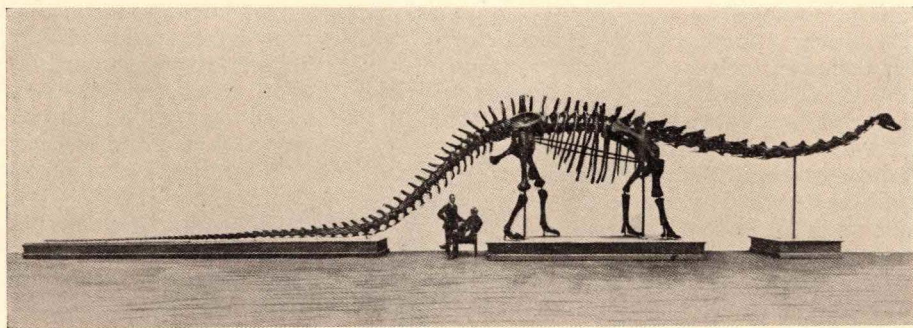
WHEN the Carnegie Library was first dedicated, Professor Othniel C. Marsh was present as a guest of Mr. Carnegie, who said when speaking of the Museum: "Professor Marsh of New Haven, present with us

tonight, has promised to assist in giving the skeletons, or plaster casts, of some of the great dinosaurs which he has described." At the conclusion of the exercises Professor Marsh, evidently somewhat perturbed, approached me and said, "What did Carnegie mean? I have given my collections to the Peabody Museum at Yale; the material I described for the United States Geological Survey is not mine. I have nothing to give." I laughed and said to him: "Don't worry. Carnegie was simply jollying you, as he often does in the case of friends."

Mr. Carnegie, however, was rather in earnest, and had fixed his mind upon securing for the Carnegie Museum a representative collection of the extinct

animals of the past. He subsequently spoke to me several times of his wishes.

In November, 1898, he sent me a copy of the New York Journal giving a picture of an enormous creature, standing on its haunches, peering into the eleventh story of the New York Life Insurance Building with a street car emerging between its hind legs and tail. On the margin of this paper Mr. Carnegie wrote the words: "Dear Chancellor, Buy this for Pittsburgh. A. C." I recognized the article as being a characteristic bit of "newspaper science," and inwardly smiled. But, obedient to instructions, I took up the matter with the parties who, according to the article, had made the discovery of this prodigious beast somewhere in Wyoming. To cut a long story short I made two trips to Wyoming; found the monster, which naturally had shriveled to proper proportions, though indeed colossal; brought back a fragment of the right femur—the first specimen of a dinosaur in the Carnegie Museum—and finally organized at Mr. Carnegie's instigation and approval a systematic exploration for dinosaurian remains in the Jurassic strata of the West. I told Mr. Carnegie that he was embarking on an enterprise which would



DIPLODOCUS CARNEGIEI

various kinds for individual hand specimens, loan all groups for the work and parochial schools and girls in general in Museum.

Swamp is biologically consists principally of a red-buck-ash swamp at the beyond Linesville, but st, near Hartstown, it erable areas of tamarack bog, and, in places, open Swamp is more than ng and in places over a l probably occupies an iver valley blocked dur by the morainal hills the north. There is ne swamp deposits, con- or less decayed plant n places more than 175 means that in the middle there is a scarcity of materials and the plants modified bog or swamp the rarest orchids in our e alongside the insectiv- and pitcher plants, and tions, particularly, are aracteristic of the bogs n account of its great gically, Pymatuning g been a favorite resort eties, Audubon societies, classes, and its birds ed very thoroughly by Sutton, whose bulletin of Pymatuning Swamp y the Carnegie Museum. esent plans, the western his swamp will be con- Pymatuning Dam into y of water in Pennsylv- ainly in this area that ow working to secure ore it is forever drowned rs of Pymatuning Lake.

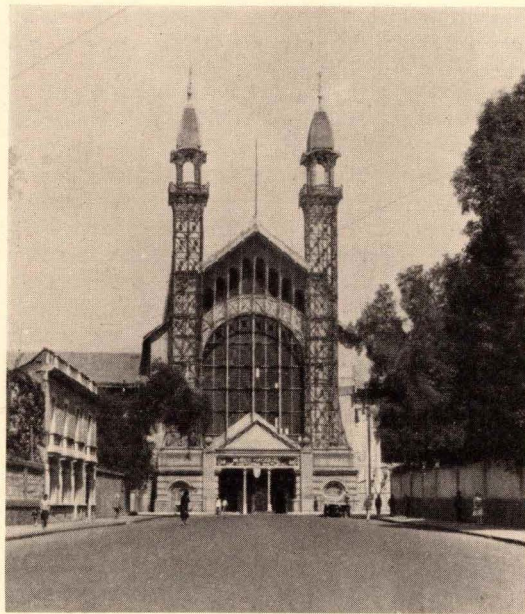
ty as something that was won y War and placed on file for ives in Washington.

—BRAND WHITLOCK

call for the expenditure of a great deal of money. His reply to me was: "If you can show me any man who has more money than I have ready to be consecrated to the work of building up a great paleontological collection in the Carnegie Museum, I wish you would point him out to me." He asked me how much I needed at the outset. I told him that I would need

\$10,000. He picked up a scrap of paper and wrote upon it: "Dear Franks, Give Dr. Holland \$10,000, as needed, for paleontological research. A. C." I took the paper to R. A. Franks, and the money was duly forthcoming.

On July 1, 1899, I received a telegram from Dr. Jacob L. Wortman, whom I had placed in charge of the work of exploration, announcing the discovery of an apparently complete skeleton of a *Diplodocus* imbedded in block-clay near Sheep Creek, Wyoming. This specimen, as well as many others of great interest to science, was in due time exhumed. Before the specimen could be installed in the Museum, because there was no room large enough, I had made a lead-pencil sketch showing how the animal might look when finally set up. This sketch Mr. Carnegie caused to be framed and it was hanging in the billiard room at Skibo Castle when King Edward made a passing visit to Mr. Carnegie. The King saw the sketch, and, adjusting his glasses, stepped forward, exclaiming:



FRONT ENTRANCE OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—CALLE CHOPO, MEXICO CITY

"I say, Carnegie, what in the world is this?" Mr. Carnegie replied, "The hugest quadruped that ever walked the earth, a namesake of mine." We had already published a preliminary description and had named the animal in honor of Mr. Carnegie, *Diplodocus carnegiei*. "Oh! I say, Carnegie," replied the King, "we must have one of these in the British Museum."

After the King's departure Mr. Carnegie sat down and wrote me a letter telling me about the King's visit, concluding by saying that it was my duty at once to repair to the West and get another specimen to be presented to the British Museum. I replied that I might search for thirty years and not be as fortunate as I had been, but that the easiest solution, though involving considerable expense, would be the production of a replica. I stated my readiness to make such a replica provided Mr. Carnegie would defray the expense. He replied to my letter stating that he doubted whether the trustees of the British Museum would accept a replica, but, in case they would, to proceed to make one. I accordingly wrote to my friend, Dr. Edwin Ray Lankester, the director of the British Museum, telling him of what Mr. Carnegie had in mind. Shortly thereafter, I received an official communication from the trustees of the British Museum, signed by their president, asking me to thank Mr. Carnegie for his kind thought and

stating their entire willingness to accept such a replica and to exhibit it in a suitable place in the Museum.

In the spring of 1905 Mr. Carnegie presented the replica properly installed in the Gallery of Reptiles in the British Museum to the trustees, on whose behalf Lord Avebury responded, thanking him for the gift. The occasion was notable, and the audience numbered a great many of the most prominent scientific men in the United Kingdom. The *Diplodocus* became, as one writer expressed it, "the beast of the hour." I was told that more people came to see it than had entered the Museum since the buildings were first thrown open and dedicated. On my return to Pittsburgh, I received a note from President Roosevelt saying, "What a bully time you must have had in London! The use which the political caricaturists made of your *Diplodocus* was most amusing. What a pity that the thing died out! What glorious shooting we would have had on the Little Missouri had it survived to our time!"

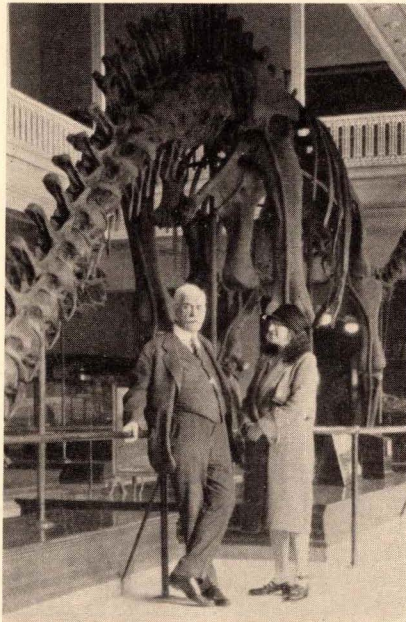
When the great addition to the Carnegie Institute was dedicated in April, 1907, France and Germany were represented by delegates and by gifts. Mr. Carnegie came to me and said, "Did you not tell me that when you made the first cast of the *Diplodocus* for the British Museum, you had cast a couple of other duplicate specimens?" I said, "You are right. I have them in the basement." He immediately said, "Present one of them to the German Emperor and the other

to the President of France." I took the matter up with the official representatives of Germany and of France who were present. The next day, April 13, General Loewenfeld, representing the Kaiser, handed me a telegram addressed to him, saying: "Please express to Mr. Carnegie my warmest thanks for his offer, which I am happy to accept, and also for the attention to me shown by his gift. Wilhelm." A similar message came a little later from President Fallière of France. In due course the replicas were installed in the Royal Museum in Berlin and in the National Museum in Paris.

Germany and France having been supplied, a desire was expressed by various other countries for similar donations, which were duly granted. I jokingly came to style myself: "Purveyor of graven images to crowned heads." Specimens were in succession installed in the national museums of Austria, Italy (at Bologna), Russia, and Spain. A replica was mounted in the National Museum of Argentina at

La Plata. Then came the World War, and not long afterwards the lamented death of Mr. Carnegie.

About two years ago the Mexican Ambassador in Washington preferred a request for a replica similar to those that had been given to other nations, to be installed in the National Museum of Natural History of Mexico. I took the matter up with Mrs. Carnegie and with the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and they agreed that such a



DR. HOLLAND AND MRS. J. F. RICE
STANDING BY THE DIPLODOCUS

gift was eminently proper and along the lines of Mr. Carnegie's well-known wishes. Steps were accordingly taken to fulfill the request.

On the first day of April of this year, accompanied by Louis S. Coggeshall, who had made the replica, I started for Mexico. We arrived on the fifth and began the installation of the ninth replica of *Diplodocus carnegiei*. We were somewhat delayed in our work because Holy Week—universally observed as a holiday in Mexico—intervened, but the task was soon accomplished without mishap.

We were received with the greatest cordiality by the scientific men and the professors of the University of Mexico, under whose care the National Museum of Mexico has recently been placed.

The National University of Mexico was originally founded under papal sanction in 1553 by decree of Philip II of Spain. It claims to be the oldest university in the Western Hemisphere, antedating the founding of Harvard College by eighty-six years. It has had a long and varied history, and is now independent alike of ecclesiastical as well as political control, although in part receiving its support from the revenues of the Republic. The President of the United States of Mexico and other high officers are ex-officio members of its board of trustees, the majority of whom are elected from the citizenry of the Republic, the faculty, and in part from the students. Its present official title is "Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico." There are nine thousand students, and well-organized departments of study and research in the various sciences, including the Instituto de Biologia and the National Museum of Natural History.

It may interest my friends to know that as an expression of gratitude for the services rendered in this connection, I was officially informed of my election by the trustees of the University as Professor Extraordinario de Biologia, an honor which has been, as it was

stated, conferred upon only a few other scientific men during the life of the University. On April 26, on the occasion of the formal presentation of the *Diplodocus*, a certificate of honorary membership in the faculty was handed to me by the rector of the University, Dr. Tellez.

The *Diplodocus* has been called "the reptile which has made paleontology popular." It is to be hoped that its representation in Mexico will stimulate paleontological research in that most interesting country. I found in a corner of the Museum among the paleontological material the femur of a small dinosaur found in the state of Chihuahua. There are Jurassic deposits in northern Mexico, and possibly elsewhere, and our Mexican friends may find on their own soil some of the huge dinosaurs of the Mesozoic Age. Let us hope so.

"AMERICAN YOUTH"

THIS beautiful bronze statue is one of the details of an elaborate memorial to George Westinghouse, executed by Daniel Chester French, to be erected in Schenley Park and dedicated in the autumn of 1930 through subscriptions of Mr. Westinghouse's friends.

The statue is now on exhibition for the summer in the main corridor of the Carnegie Institute.

HONOR FOR DR. JENNINGS

ARTHUR M. HYDE, secretary of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, has just appointed O. E. Jennings, curator of Botany in the Carnegie Museum, as a member of the Allegheny Forest Research Advisory Council to serve for three years. This important Council has as its territory the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware, and Dr. Jennings will be a valuable addition to the group.