between ethnic ruins of southern Abyssinia], contains forty plates of rotogravure by Bayrle. He moved with his wife, Elisabeth Weiss, to Berlin in 1937. Two years later he was drafted into military service and was soon a prisoner of war. During bombing raids by the Allied forces in 1943 and 1944, the majority of his artistic work was destroyed. After the war he moved to Frankfurt and became a member of the union for visual artists there. In 1968 he co-founded the artistic group Semikolon. Even in his later life, he continued to be influenced by the expedition to Ethiopia. He died in 1982 and retrospective exhibitions of his work in Frankfurt and Bonn showed some of his works that had survived the war.

BRAUKÄMPER, ULRICH (*1944)
Ulrich Braukämper grew up in northern Germany. Due to his early interest in travel literature and foreign cultures, he decided to study anthropology, prehistory, sociology and oriental studies at the University in Cologne. Helmut Petri and Helmut Straube were amongst his teachers at the Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology and Karl Anton Nowotny and Rene König were also to have an impact on him. As well as attending theoretical courses, he participated in field research training in Spain. Later he focused his interests on Africa, especially on Fulbe culture in western Africa. In 1969, Braukämper graduated with a PhD thesis on the historical influence of Islam in Cameroon and became a research assistant to Eike Haberland at the Frobenius Institute. From 1970 onwards he took part in several research expeditions to Ethiopia. His main research interests were the history and religion of the Hadiyya. Later field research led him to Somalia, Sudan, Nigeria and Burkina Faso. In 1990 he completed his habilitation under Hermann Amborn at the University of Munich. In 1995 Braukämper left the Frobenius Institute to take up a professorship at the Institute for Cultural and Social Anthropology in Göttingen, where he curated the Ethnological Collection’s exhibition on Africa. He retired in 2009 but continues to publish.

HABERLAND, EIKE FRIEDRICH GEORG (*1924; †1992)
Eike Haberland grew up in Nauen and Potsdam, where he finished school in 1942. Due to his interest in non-European countries and illiterate cultures, he studied anthropology, ancient philology, ancient history and oriental studies at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt am Main. In addition, he attended courses on religious studies and African linguistics. In 1950, under the supervision of Professor Adolf Ellegard Jensen, Haberland completed his PhD thesis, Das Gada-System der südabessinischen Völker [The Gada system of south Abyssinian people]. In the following years he was employed as a research assistant at the Frobenius Institute. Throughout his appointment at the Frobenius Institute, he carried out intensive field research, especially on the ethno-history of southern Ethiopia. He completed his habilitation thesis in 1962 and was appointed as professor in the Department of Anthropology and African Studies at the University of Mainz in 1965.