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.
Three years later he returned to Frankfurt where he took up a professorship in the Department of Historical Anthropology and became the director of the Frobenius Institute. In the early 1970s he continued to carry out research on Ethiopia and received the Haile Selassie prize for Ethiopian Studies in 1971. When the socialist regime took power in Ethiopia shortly after, he shifted more and more of his attention to Burkina Faso, its loam architecture and its material culture. Knowledge of indigenous languages, the intensive study of societies’ material culture, and collaboration with other sciences, especially archeology, were all of great importance to him. Haberland died in 1992.

JENSEN, ADOLF ELLEGARD (*1899; †1965)
Adolf Ellegard Jensen was born in Kiel in 1899. He served as a soldier in World War I. After the war he studied mathematics, natural sciences and philosophy in Kiel and Bonn, finishing his dissertation on Max Planck and Ernst Mach in 1922. In 1923 he became an assistant at the Institute for Cultural Morphology, newly founded in Munich by Leo Frobenius. As Frobenius’ student, he habilitated in 1933 with a study on circumcision and maturity rites. Before World War I he participated in many of the Frobenius Institute’s expeditions to South Africa, Libya, southern Ethiopia and Ceram (Indonesia). In 1936 he became custodian at the Anthropological Museum (today: Museum for the Cultures of the World) in Frankfurt. After Frobenius’ death in 1938, Jensen was supposed to be his successor as the director of both the Institute and the Anthropological Museum. But his appointment was blocked because of his refusal to collaborate with the Nazi regime and the fact that he was married to a Jewish woman; his permission to teach was also later withdrawn and he was again recruited as a soldier in 1939. After the war ended he became director of the Anthropological Museum before finally taking up a full professorship at the Institute for Social Anthropology and the directorship of the Frobenius Institute. Together with the Hamburg anthropologist Franz Termer, he founded the German Anthropological Association. Between 1951 and 1955 he led two research expeditions to Ethiopia. In 1952 he married his third wife, his assistant Elisabeth Pauli.

Jensen adapted Frobenius’ ideas on cultural morphology and applied them to his research on religion. His attempt at analysing religious beliefs and practices through the different stages defined in cultural morphology opposed the usual theoretical positions of his time. Jensen died shortly after his retirement in 1965.

KULS, WOLFGANG (*1920; †2002)
Wolfgang Kuls was born in Königsberg and grew up in Rhein, East Prussia. He had intended to study engineering after finishing school, but instead he was drafted into the military to fight in World War II. He was taken prisoner during the war but, after his release in 1946, he studied biology, botany, chemistry, geology, philosophy and zoology at the University in Frankfurt am Main. His PhD in geography secured him employment as a scientific assistant at the Geographical Institute at the Frankfurt University. In 1954 he participated in the Frobenius Institute’s expedition to southern Ethiopia to undertake cultural geographic and phyto-sociological