**Art and Architecture in Angola and Namibia**

**Abstract:**

This annotated bibliography compiles and evaluates over 40 African studies databases and reference sources. The various resources were appraised for their usefulness to a researcher studying art history in Southern Africa, specifically Namibia and Angola. In order to evaluate the numerous databases and other reference materials, a similar set of key words were applied to each general search engine provided in an on-line database. Generally, a search would begin with “Namibia” or “Angola” and then be limited to “art” and “photography.” This way, if a database or print resource had less of humanities focus, materials that would provide useful insight in the context of arts production, would not be overlooked. Overall, there are few resources – journals, newspapers, etc – that are explicitly dedicated to collecting and presenting art historical research on/in Southern Africa. As such, the researcher of this topic must learn to be creative in their both the databases they consult and the way they configure their searches. This bibliography is designed to provide guidance to the art historian for just such a pursuit.

**1. James, W. Martin. *Historical Dictionary of Angola*. Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, 2011.**

The historical dictionary series is an important general resource for researchers interested in Southern Africa. The books provide a concise chronology of a nation’s history in addition to a glossary of important persons and places. For example, this book includes accounts of notable events in Angolan history from pre-colonial times until the present, as well as short profiles of important leaders. Overall, this book would be most useful as a compliment to texts that provide more thorough, in-depth information about Angolan history and politics.

**2. ProQuest Dissertations and Theses. Ann Arbor, MI: ProQuest Information and Learning Company, 2004-Present.**

Collier, D. *Art in a state of emergency: Figuring Angolan nationalism, 1953--2007*. Ph.D. diss., Emory University, 2010. In Dissertations & Theses: Full Text [database on-line]; available from [http://www.proquest.com.lp.hscl.ufl.edu](http://www.proquest.com.lp.hscl.ufl.edu" \t "_blank) (publication number AAT 3423050; accessed October 26, 2011).

This database is particularly useful for researchers looking to learn more about contemporary scholarship on arts production in Southern Africa. Even broad key word searches bring back a manageable amount of material (e.g. “Namibia” only brings back a little over 200 theses and dissertations). Second, in a field such as African art history ProQuest searches can give one a sense of current scholarship that is not reflected in journal publications (since many art historians are slow to publish their dissertations). Third, even dissertations not directly related to art history can provide a useful bibliography. ProQuest does not turn up a representative sample of UF art history dissertations or theses (for example, those advised by my advisor, Dr. Rovine).

**3. Wu, Doreen D. and Sihui Mao. “Media Discourses and Cultural Globalization: A Chinese Perspective.” Critical Arts 25.1 (2011).**

This article was located using the *African Journals online*database**.** This index was most fruitful when using the “Browse by Topic” and “Browse by Country” search options. The “Browse by Topic” option allows the user to opt for journals related to arts and architecture, which listed seven journals. Yet, the journals listed did not link to current issues and it was not clear how or if one could access the articles listed. Nevertheless, this database is useful for making the researcher aware of African journals that they may not have known of previously.

**4.** **AP images. Fort Washington, Penn.: AccuNet.** [**http://apimages.ap.org/**](http://apimages.ap.org/)**. 1844-present.**

**Image**: Visiting Namibian President Sam Nujoma,right, smiles with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, during welcoming ceremonies outside the East Gate of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Wednesday, Oct.23,1996. (AP Photo/Xinhua, Liu Jianguo)

This collection of images was a little cumbersome to work with using a simple keyword search, such as “Namibia” or “Angola,” but some of the advanced search options made it a bit more useful. For example, using the “people” and “events” search headings on the side bar reduced the number of images to a manageable number. The images document a wide variety of political and cultural events, which could be useful for a researcher referencing a particular political and social context for arts production in Southern Africa.

**5. Haarhoff, R.D.** [***Works of piety, works of history: Frontier myths and metaphors in literature set in Namibia (1760-1985).***](http://ethos.bl.uk/OrderDetails.do?did=1&uin=uk.bl.ethos.379480) **Ph.D. diss., University of York, 1987.**

This dissertation was located through a search of the *EThOS database* of British and Irish dissertations. This was useful in much the same ways that ProQuest is for US dissertations. Though there were few dissertations related to arts production in Africa, there were a few theses on related topics in southern Africa. This absence may be due to the fact that the EThOS database does not include Oxford of Cambridge titles. The page was pretty easy to use and even broad keyword searches seemed to bring back a reasonable number of entries.

 **6.** **Killingray, David and Roberts, Andrew. “An Outline of Photography in Africa to ca. 1940.” *History in Africa* 16 (1989):197-208.**

This article was located by using the *Periodicals On-line* database. This particular database was not especially useful for netting current scholarship in contemporary art in Angola or Namibia, or even photography in Africa. Even a general keyword “Namibia,” “Angola,” “art” or “photograph” search brought a surprising low number of retrievals. As such this is not the most helpful database for garnering recent scholarship in the history of art in Africa.

**7. Hoffmann, Eberhard. “Staat verlangt Kommandohöhe.” Allegmeine Zeitung. October 2, 2009.**

This article was located using the *Electronic Newspapers of Africa* database, which provides access to a host of African newspapers with on-line holdings. The database allows the user to search by country, which is useful for researchers not familiar with available newspapers in a particular country. Under Namibia the site lists both mainstream and foreign language papers, such as the Namibian edition of the *Allegemeine Zeitung*. The links to Angolan papers were broken, but at the very least knowing the names of the daily publications in Luanda was in and of itself useful.

**8. Library of Congress. 1991. Library of Congress Office, Nairobi, Kenya. *Quarterly Index to Periodical Literature, Eastern and Southern Africa*.**

**Cupido,B. “Defining Namibian culture.” *Namibia Review* 4, 3, (May 1995): 8-10.**

This index produced a number of useful materials for both of my Namibian and Angolan searches, though most of the articles were over 10 years old. The database indexes journals that are not as common and may not surface in other searches through databases such as JSTOR. Though the *Quarterly Index to Periodical Literature* would not be the best place to begin ones’ research, it would be useful to consult at an advanced stage.

**9. Anthropological index online. London: Museum of Mankind Library. 1995-Present.**

**Robbins, Derek. “Gazing at the colonial gaze: photographic observation and observations on photography based on a comparison between aspects of the work of Pierre Bourdieu and Jean-Claude Passeron.” *Sociological Review* 57.3 (2009): 428-47.**

This search engine is of particular value for the researcher interested in contemporary art in southern African. A general “Photography” and “Africa” keyword search returned over 160 articles, a majority of which were directly relevant to the topics. Articles from journals such as *Visual Anthropology* turned up in greater numbers than in other databases, such as JSTOR, that search within that publication. The site itself is a little difficult to page through and the World Cat format is a little difficult to read, but content-wise it is an especially useful resource.

**10. JSTOR (Online). New York, N.Y.. 1995-Present.**

**Hayes, Patricia. “Vision and Violence: Photographies of War in Southern Angola and Northern Namibia.” *Kronos* 27 (Nov: 2001): 133-157.**

This article was in journal found by using the “browse journal by subject” section of the JSTOR webpage. This search function allows to select from a list of disciplines, which then links to a list of journals under that heading. This function is particularly useful for a researcher who may not be familiar with all of the journals JSTOR searches.

# 11. Africa Confidential (Online). Oxford: Blackwell Publishers. 1998-2006.

# This search engine on this database was not particularly friendly, nor was the on-line coverage of the *Africa Confidential* archives, which date back to 1967. A search for “Namibia” did return some useful material related to pre-independence political activity, but otherwise there was not a lot of material that would be useful for the researcher interested in arts production in Southern Africa.

# 12. African e-Journals Project. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University. 1999-2010.

# This database was archived on October 8, 2010 and is not maintained. Nevertheless, it does still provide access to useful resources for the scholar interested in arts production in Southern Africa. A keyword search was not used to locate e-journals, but rather a “category” search for arts and humanities journals, which linked to a page of 100 arts and humanities journals and external links to their content pages (information about where to find abstracts, full-text of articles and journal webpages).

**13. Hollmann, Jeremy C. “Kaggen’s code: paintings of moths in southern African**

**hunter-gatherer rock art.” *Southern African Humanities* 19 (December 2007): 83-101.**

This article was located through the African Journals Archive, which provides full-text access to journal articles published in Africa. Articles from journals within the sciences, social sciences and the humanities are available. This particular article was located with an advanced search, using the “search all collections” function and then “Namibia” and “art” as keywords. This database is of particular note for researchers interested in arts production in Southern Africa, as it provides access to *Kronos* in addition to other rare South African humanities journals.

**14. Redinha, José. *Paredes pintadas da Lunda*. Lisboa: Museu do Dundo, 1953.**

This book was found through a search of the Donald Abraham collection at the University of Florida. The collection contains over 600 items relating to Lusophone Africa. A “search by country” function was used to locate titles in this special collection that related to “Angola” and “art.” The Donald Abraham collection, in addition to being of notable scope, contains a number of older and rare documents relating to the respective colonial administrations in Lusophone Africa.

**15. Höhn, Sabine. “International justice and reconciliation in Namibia : the ICC submission and public memory.” *African Affairs* 109.436 (2010): 471-488.**

This article was located using the *African Studies Abstracts Online (ASA Online)* published by the African Studies Centre, Leiden. The *ASA Online* offers a quarterly review of social science and humanities journal articles related to the study of Africa. ASA Online covers Portuguese-, Dutch-, French-, German-, Italian- and Afrikaans-speaking journals, about 40% of their journals are published in Africa. A keyword search for “Namibia” and “art” returned a number of results, but problems with the website prevented the links to the articles from loading. Overall, this database was not as useful as *Africa Bibliography*, which offered a more useful search engine (advanced search allowed for the use of keyword “art” and the option to “select by country”), returned more entries, and had working links to access the content.

**16. *Africa Bibliography*. Manchester, England: Manchester University Press. Annual. 1985-Present.**

**Beike, H., “’Let me come to tell you:’ Loide Shilongo: the king and poetic license in colonial Ovamboland.” *History and Anthropology* 2005 16 2 235–258.**

This article was located using the Africa Bibliography search function. This function was particularly user-friendly, as it allowed the researcher to use keywords, countries or regions to limit the search. In addition, the results lists both the bibliographic information as well as the region, country, subject and type of material it is. Overall, the ability to customize the search makes this a particularly useful tool for researchers interested in arts production in Southern Africa.

**17. Aluka. *Aluka building a digital library of scholarly resources from and about Africa*. New York: Ithaka Harbors, Inc, 2006.**

The Aluka project represents an international collaborative initiative to create an on-line library of scholarly resources from and about Africa. The searchable database features materials from African heritage sites and the Southern African Liberation Struggle archives and contains records holdings for archival documents such as: periodicals, books, reports, oral histories, plant specimens, photographs and maps. The advanced search is not particularly easy to use, as key word searches produce a large number of results and there is no “search within these results” function that would allow the user to narrow down the entries. A search by “resource type” produced a more manageable glimpse into the photographic holdings, and linked to collections such as the Pieter Boersma Photograph Collection of 188 images. These images were taken by the Dutch photographer, Pieter Boersma, over a span of two decades and chronicle aspects of the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, such as the elections of 1989 and 1994 in Namibia, South Africa, and Mozambique. Overall, though, the site will be most useful for the user who is at an advanced stage in his research and needs documents relating to a specific person, event or topic.

**18. Hammett, Daniel. “Political Cartoons, Post-colonialism and Critical African Studies.” *Critical African Studies (On-line)* 4 (December 2010).**

This article was located through an “art” keyword search on the journal’s homepage. The journal is relatively new, began in 2009, and has only a few articles available for readers. Rather than using a keyword search, the researcher might find it beneficial to use the “View all titles” option to gain a sense of what this journals content is. The journal itself aims to publish lengthy pieces that “provoke critical debate, and take a fresh approach to key and emergent social, political and economic issues affecting Africa.”

# 19. Asante, Molefi Kete. "Ovambo." Encyclopedia of African Religion. 2008. SAGE Publications. 30 Nov. 2011. <http://www.sage ereference.com/view/africanreligion/n322.xml>.

# This article on the Ovambo was located in the Encyclopedia of African Religion database using a general “Namibia” keyword search. The search only returned six entries related to the peoples of Namibia. The entry on the Ovambo peoples was brief and offers a general overview of the religious practices of this population using simple, easy to understand language. The article provides suggestions for further reading, but only books and not journal articles. This database would be useful as a starting point for research, but will not be very helpful for the researcher looking for substantial analyses of a particular group and its religious practices.

# 20. Alexander Street Press. *Ethnographic video online*. Alexandria, Va.: Alexander Street Press, 2010. <http://anth.alexanderstreet.com/>.

# **This database offers access to ethnographic videos of various lengths and includes a pleathora of films related to cultural groups found in Africa. A search for “Namibia” under the “places” tab produced a list of the major cultural groups in Namibia. Each group contained a number of videos, for example, six videos were available under the “Himba” heading. The videos themselves are basic in content, but the site provides transcripts of the videos, and allows the user to make clips from films, which could be a useful feature for a lecture or presentation on a particular custom of a specific cultural group.**

**21. IlissAfrica (Internet Library – Sub-Saharan Africa). Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany: German Research Foundation (DFG).** **2009-Present.**

**Hartmann, Wolfram. *Hues between black and white: historical photography from colonial Namibia, 1860s to 1915.* Out of Africa Publishers: Windhoek, 2004.**

This book was located using the ilissAfrica (Internet library of sub-Saharan Africa) database using a general “Namibia” and “art” keyword search. This database brings together holdings records from a variety of institutional sources not typically covered under other databases. For example, the database references materials held at: UB Frankfurt; African Studies Centre, Leiden, the Netherlands; Department of Anthropology and African Studies at Mainz University with Jahn Library and AMA; and the Nordic Africa Institute (NAI) in Uppsala/Sweden.

**22. PAIS International (Online : Cambridge Scientific Abstracts) Bethesda, Md.: Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, 1999-Present.**

**Melber, Henning. *Re-Examining Liberation in Namibia: Political Culture Since Independence*. Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, 2003.**

This article was found in PAIS international database. A “Namibia” and “Art” keyword search returned no results, but a “Nujoma” keyword search returned this citation. The database listing provide a “Find it at UF” link, which made the article easy to locate within other full-text databases. Though not directly related to arts production in Southern Africa, the PAIS database does provide important resources for determining the political contexts affecting the production of artworks in Southern Africa.

**23. Nola Nouck, Lucien. Is the Financial Crisis Playing Against China In Africa? *Ufahamu: A Journal of African Studies* 36.1 (2009).**

This article was located by searching the on-line holdings of Ufahamu: A Journal of African Studies on the University of California – Los Angeles e-scholarship home page. A keyword search on “Namibia” returned only 5 results, of which this was one. The journal has relatively few holdings on-line, but those that are listed offer lengthy and thorough analyses of their topics.

**24. Dudley, Robert. Carta seconda Generale d'Affrica. S.n., Florence, undated.** [**http://ufdcweb1.uflib.ufl.edu/UF00072489/00001**](http://ufdcweb1.uflib.ufl.edu/UF00072489/00001)

This map of Southern Africa, which dates to some time in the early 17th century, was located within the University of Florida Digital Collections holdings. The collection represents a wide variety of digitized materials, which are searchable from the UF catalog.

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# 25. Ndimande, Richard. “Woman with Umbrella and Handkerchief.” Database On-line. ****Photographs of Africa Collection, University of Florida.**** <http://ufdcweb1.uflib.ufl.edu/UF00089190/00002>. Accessed November 30, 2011.

# This image was located by selecting the “All items” tab on the first page of the “Photographs of Africa Collection” page, and then selecting the “Southern Africa” link under the “subject” heading. The image is one of 47 photographs included in the Frank Jolles collection.

# 26. International Missionary Photography Archive. Los Angeles, CA: University of Southern California. 1996-Present. http://digitallibrary.usc.edu/impa/controller/index.htm

# “Large group assembled for a religious meeting, Angola, ca.1920-1940.” International Mission Photography Archive. Yale Divinity Library Special Collections. Yale University. <http://digitallibrary.usc.edu/search/controller/view/impa-m58496.html>

# This image was located within Yale University’s International Missionary Photography Archive, using the “Browse the collection – country – Angola” function. The Angola collection contains 61 images taken in Angola by missionaries that represent various persons, groups and ceremonies. The photographs in the International Missionary Photography Archive were selected from the resource holdings of the Day Missions collection at the Yale University Divinity School Library.

**27. Cooperative Africana Microform Project (U.S.). Chicago, Ill.: Cooperative Africana Microform Project and the Center for Research Libraries. 1986-Present.**

**Katjavivi, Peter H. *SWAPO documents of Dr. Peter Katjavivi* [microform]. Imprint Bethlehem, Pa.: Filmed by Preservation Resources for Cooperative Africana Microfilming Project at Center for Research Libraries, 2000.**

This collection was located using the CAMP (Cooperative Africana Materials Project) page of the Center for Resource Libraries website. The entry was found within the “Guide to Collections” page under the “Southern Africa” heading. The collection complies documents from 1965-1988 that related to the South West Africa People’s Organization, including speeches, press releases, journals, correspondences and internal documents. The documents are all available on microfilm and accessible through Interlibrary Loan.

**28. Stanford University. Africa South of the Sahara: Selected Internet Resources. 1994-2011. http://library.stanford.edu/depts/ssrg/africa/**

This on-line collection of research resources is searchable by subject or country. The browse by subject page offers a link to pages dedicated to “art” resources. A pleathora of materials are listed under this subject heading, which include links to African art galleries, databases and other on-line collections. In addtion, the site features dedicated pages with resources for African Photography and South African Art.

**29. “Walfish Bay - Harbour Light. No 12.” 1898. Africa Colonial Office Photographic Collection. The National Archives, Kew, England.**

This image was located within the “Africa Through a Lens,” which is an on-line collection of thousands of photographs dating from the 1860s to the 1980s, and is sponsored by The National Archives of the UK. The National Archives maintains a collection of digitized negatives, organized by country on the photo-sharing site “Flickr.” Only a third of the 10,000 images in the Archive’s collection have been digitized as of February 2011, so the on-line offerings should expand significantly in the coming years. The images related to Namibia document the area in and around Walfish Bay. The site stipulates that images may be shared “within the spirit of the Commons.”

**30. United Nations Council for Namibia, 1987. Apartheid: focus on Namibia. Database on-line. African Posters Collection.** [**http://www.library.northwestern.edu/libraries-collections/evanston-campus/africana-collection/collections/africana-posters**](http://www.library.northwestern.edu/libraries-collections/evanston-campus/africana-collection/collections/africana-posters).

This poster was accessed through a “Namibia” keyword search in the African Posters Collection database, which is compiled and hosted by Northwestern Univeristy. The database contains over 4000 bibliographic records of posters from the mid-19th century to the present. The posters represent a variety of themes, which include topics relating to public health, and art, as well as a myriad of other social, political and cultural topics.

**31. LEXIS-NEXIS Academic Universe. Dayton, Ohio?: LEXIS-NEXIS. 1998-Present**

**[http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/lnacademic/](http://uf.catalog.fcla.edu/forward.jsp?ig=uf.jsp&type=link&link=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.lexisnexis.com%2Fhottopics%2Flnacademic%2F" \t "_blank)**

**BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific – Political. “China,** **Namibia sign economic cooperation agreement.” *BBC Worldwide Monitoring*, November 30, 2011. Accessed December 1, 2011.** [**http://www.lexisnexis.com/lnacui2api/api/version1/getDocCui?oc=00240&hl=t&hns=t&hnsd=f&perma=true&lni=54CB-KWT1-JC8S-C342&hv=t&csi=10962&hgn=t&secondRedirectIndicator=true**](http://www.lexisnexis.com/lnacui2api/api/version1/getDocCui?oc=00240&hl=t&hns=t&hnsd=f&perma=true&lni=54CB-KWT1-JC8S-C342&hv=t&csi=10962&hgn=t&secondRedirectIndicator=true)

This article was accessed through a “Namibia” and “art” keyword search in *LexisNexis Academic*. The search returned over 1,000 documents, but a “search within results” function allows the researcher to limit the documents using additional keywords. The results are listed in order from the most recent to oldest.

**32. United States Central Intelligence Agency. Cabinda (Angola). 1:1,000,000. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency, 1977.**

This map was located using the “advanced” search function on the UF catalog site. The keyord “Angola” was used and the “location” was set to “Map and Imagery Library.” The search returned a variety of materials related to Angola, including maps and other reference materials.

**33. WorldCat. Dublin, Ohio: OCLC. 2001-Present. http://www.worldcat.org/**

**Muafangejo, John, and Orde Levinson. *The African Dream: Visions of Love and Sorrow : the Art of John Muafangejo*. London: Thames and Hudson, 1992.**

This book was located through a general “Namibia” and “art” keyword search in the *WorldCat* database, which offers researchers the ability to search for materials from *WorldCat*’s collection of over a billion records cataloged by more than 10,000 libraries across the world.

## 34. Mendelsohn, John. *Atlas of Namibia: a portrait of the land and its people.* Cape Town, South Africa: David Philip, 2002.

## This book was located through a general “Namibia” and “art” keyword search through the Hathi Digital Trust database. The Hathi Trust is a collaborative effort by a number of major research institutions dedicated to the preservation and digitization of cultural records.

**35. ProQuest Historical Newspapers. Ann Arbor, Mich.: UMI. 2002-Present. http://proquest.umi.com/login?COPT=SU5UPTAmVkVSPTImREJTPTI2OEIrMUFDRCsxQUNDKzI2OEE@&clientId=20179.**

**"News Summary." New York Times (1923-Currentfile), August 19, 1988,**

**http://www.proquest.com/ (accessed December 1, 2011).**

This article was accessed through a “Namibia” keyword search in the ProQuest Historical Newspaper database, which provides access to full-text and full-image articles for newspapers dating back to the 19th century. The database includes articles from the following newspapers: *The New York Times* (1851-2002), *The Wall Street Journal* (1889-1988), *The Christian Science Monitor* (1908-1992) and *The Washington Post* (1877-1989).

**36. Project Muse: Scholarly Journals Online. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1995-Present. http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/.**

**Isaacman, Allen F., Lalu, Premesh, and Thomas I. Nygren. “Digitization, History, and the Making of a Postcolonial Archive of Southern African Liberation Struggles: The Aluka Project.” Africa Today 52.2 (Winter 2005): 55-77.**

This article was accessed through *Project Muse* which provides full text articles from a variety of journals published by Johns Hopkins University Press. The database includes journals that are relevant to research in the arts of Africa such as *Africa Today.*

**37. Economist Intelligence Unit. “Country Report: Angola – November 2011.” Accessed November 28, 2011. http://portal.eiu.com/index.asp?layout=displayIssueTOC&toc2=no&issue\_id=1958586580&publication\_id=990000899.**

This country report was accessed through the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)’s searchable database, which covers nearly 200 countries. The reports are updated monthly and cover developments in the political and economic scene.

**38. Hayes, Patricia. “A history of the Ovambo of Namibia c 1880-1935 [microform] / PhD diss., University of Cambridge, 1992. In Dissertations [database on-line]; available from [http://catalog.crl.edu/record=b1521251~S4] (accessed November 29, 2011).**

This dissertation was accessed through the Center for Research Libraries’ “Dissertations” tab. A general “Namibia” keyword search returned a large number of entries, and the addition of “art” limited the list to a reasonable assortment. The Center for Research Libraries offers researchers access to a substantial archive of dissertations produced outside of the US & Canada.

**39. South African History On-Line.** “**Bonani Africa 2010.” Accessed November 29, 2011.**

**http://www.sahistory.org.za/pages/saho%20stuff/saho-exhibitions/bonani/menu.htm**

This article on the “Bonani Africa 2010” exhibition was accessed through the SU-LAIR (Stanford) page on “Contemporary African Photography.” The site offers a history of photography, specifically documentary photography, in South Africa. This information remains a relevant source for researchers interested in photography in Southern Africa, even if their geographic focus is outside of South Africa itself.

**40. In the Chokwe country-side: Drawings adorning the exterior wall of a house. Gorlia, Emile E.O. 1910. In Eliot Elisofon Photographic Archives at the National Museum of African Art [database online]. [cited December 1, 2011].**

This image was obtained through a general search for “Angola” in the National Museum for African Art’s Eliot Elisofon Photographic Archives database. The Elisofon collection contains over 300,000 still photographs that document arts and peoples of Africa over a period of 120 years. Eliot Elisofon was an internationally known photographer and filmmaker and the collection includes images he took between 1947 and 1973.

**41.** **African Studies Quarterly. University of Florida, Center for African Studies; Gainesville, Fla: University of Florida, Center for African Studies, 1997-Present.**

This on-line journal published by the University of Florida offers a variety of full length articles and book reviews relating to the study of Africa. A “Namibia” and “art” keyword search on the journal’s homepage produced a review by Fassil Demissie of an important book in the field, *The Colonizing Camera: Photographs in the Making of Namibian History* by Patricia Hayes, Jeremy Silvester and Wolfram Hartmann.