Unique or representative items representing the nation’s past, past-times, biodiversity, and artistic tastes are added to the National Collections through several mechanisms, mainly by donations from private individuals. The following highlights are a sampling of recent additions to the Smithsonian’s collection of 137 million objects and specimens, 100,000 cubic feet of archival material, and 1.9 million library volumes.

**National Portrait Gallery Acquires *El Orgullo y Determinación* (Pride and Determination)**

Adding the first image of a Major League Baseball pitcher to its collection, the National Portrait Gallery recently acquired *El Orgullo y Determinación* (Pride and Determination), a portrait of Pedro Martínez by Susan Miller-Havens. The portrait was donated by Gloria Trowbridge Gammons and Peter Warren Gammons, a baseball commentator, in honor of Martínez, whose baseball career is paralleled by his lifelong work promoting educational opportunities for less-fortunate children in America and his native country, the Dominican Republic.

Born in the Dominican Republic and an American citizen since 2006, Martínez was impressive in his debut for the Los Angeles Dodgers in September 1992. He had been told that he was too small to be a major league power pitcher, yet from his first appearance he consistently overpowered the best hitters in the world.

Martínez won three Cy Young Awards (1997, 1999, 2000) in a span of four seasons and to date has a record of 219 wins and only 100 losses. In 2000, the very heart of the home-run/steroid era, he had an earned-run average of 1.74—more than three runs a game less than the American League average; he allowed only 17 home runs in 217 innings pitched. He is an eight-time All Star who has pitched for five teams in his career, most recently with the Philadelphia Phillies. In addition, Martínez was a member of the World Series–winning Boston Red Sox in 2004, the first Red Sox team to win a championship in 86 years.
National Zoological Park Welcomes Anteater Pup

Fans of the National Zoological Park are helping name the newest addition to the Zoo’s anteater family, a male pup born to Maripi on December 7, 2010. The public will select the top three names from five offered by Zoo staff to symbolize the pup’s confidence and strong personality. On April 6, 2011, each of the three names will be coupled with a different enrichment object and placed in the anteater yard. Mother Maripi will be released into the yard and whichever object/name she goes to first will become the pup’s name. The giant anteater can be found in the wild in Central and South America, from Honduras to northern Argentina.


Boxing gloves worn by world heavyweight champion James Joseph “Gene” Tunney during the 1927 “Long Count” match with Jack Dempsey have been donated to the National Museum of American History by Tunney’s family. “The Long Count” was a historic rematch between heavyweight champion Tunney and former heavyweight champion Dempsey in which a new rule regarding knockouts was applied. According to the terms of the rule, a fallen fighter had just 10 seconds to rise to his feet after his opponent had moved to a neutral corner. In the seventh round of the historic match, Dempsey knocked out Tunney, but did not move to a neutral corner, giving Tunney extra time to recover. Tunney went on to win the match, and the fairness of the count went on to be debated by sports fans across the United States.

Tunney, the “Fighting Marine,” fought more than 70 professional fights, losing only one match to Harry Greb on May 23, 1922, while fighting as a light heavyweight. After his last match, defending his title against Tom Heeney in July 1928, Tunney married socialite Mary “Polly” Lauder and the couple had four children. Tunney was named Ring Magazine’s first “Fighter of the Year” in 1928 and went on to be elected to the World Boxing Hall of Fame in 1980, the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1990, and the U.S. Marine Corps Sports Hall of Fame in 2001. Following his ring career, Tunney wrote two books, numerous magazine articles, and became a successful businessman, ultimately serving on the board of more than a dozen companies.

The National Museum of American History acquired the Eddie Van Halen “Frank 2” guitar played and made famous by Van Halen through a partnership donation with Fender Musical Instruments. It was made in 2006 as part of a joint venture between the artist and Fender to produce a limited edition number of guitars for the EVH Brand. Known as the “Frankenstein Replica,” or “Frank 2,” it will be part of the museum’s Division of Culture and the Arts, which preserves a large and diverse collection of instruments.

Edward “Eddie” Van Halen (b. Jan. 26, 1955) is a Dutch-American guitarist, keyboardist, songwriter, producer, and self-taught inventor of guitar technology and technique. He is best known as the lead guitarist and co-founder of the hard-rock band Van Halen and is recognized for his innovative performing and recording styles in blues-based rock, tapping, intense solos, and high-frequency feedback. He is also famous for energetic and acrobatic stage performances. The band’s self-titled debut album was released on February 10, 1978.

In 1975 Eddie Van Halen realized that no existing guitar had the features that he needed to create his signature sound. A constant tinkerer, he set out to construct a guitar to fit his standards, needs, and playing style, combining different elements of long-established guitar designs into one instrument. Fans nicknamed the custom creation “Frankenstein.” By 2006, the original “Frankenstein” guitar had been in service for more than 30 years and was retired from performances. Chip Ellis, a master guitar builder at Fender, replicated every detail of the original guitar, which, when presented to Eddie Van Halen, appeared to be indistinguishable from the original. During the Van Halen 2007–08 North American tour with original lead singer David Lee Roth, Eddie Van Halen used the replica guitar, “Frank 2,” for the majority of the performances.

Archives of American Art Receives Holly Solomon Gallery Records

The records of the influential Holly Solomon Gallery were donated to the Archives of American Art by Holly Solomon’s sons, Thomas and John Solomon. The records include biographical material, correspondence, photographs, business records, daybooks, audio-visual material, and printed material documenting the history and business of the Holly Solomon Gallery from its SoHo opening in 1975 until Solomon’s death in 2002. Also present are significant records of 98 Greene Street Loft, an alternative performance and exhibition space run by Solomon and her

Born Hollis Dworkin in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1934, Holly Solomon attended Vassar College and Sarah Lawrence. Her early ambitions included a career in acting, but after marrying Horace Solomon, the son of a wealthy industrialist, her interest in collecting art took center stage. After amassing an impressive collection of Pop art, the Solomons established themselves as dealers. Holly Solomon was a glamorous fixture of the New York art scene during a crucial transition period in the art market. Her funky, maximalist taste encouraged a stable of artists who transcended the Pop/Minimalist dichotomy of the time. The scope and depth of these gallery records will provide historians and scholars unparalleled insight into an era critical to the development of American art history and visual culture.

E.S. Curtis Original Negatives Donated to the National Museum of Natural History

The National Anthropological Archives of the National Museum of Natural History has received a remarkable donation of original negatives produced by Edward Sheriff Curtis, the photographer of iconic Native American images. Photographer, filmmaker, and author Edward Sheriff Curtis (1868–1952) grew up in the Midwest but moved with his family to the Washington Territory in 1887, two years before Washington became a state. By the late 1890s he had established himself as a successful portrait and landscape photographer in Seattle, and in the early 1900s began an ambitious project to photograph all the tribes of North America. It is these photographs, many of which were published in his epic 20-volume set The North American Indian, for which Curtis is most famous.

Curtis’s work was highly influential in shaping a sympathetic although highly romanticized vision of cultures believed to be “vanishing.” His images of Native Americans, master works of photographic artistry, have lent themselves also to ethnographic
study, and both scholars and the public have come to consider Curtis as one of the foremost photographers of Native Americans.

Though Edward Curtis’s prints and photogravures can be found in archives, museums, and for sale by dealers, his original negatives are extremely rare. It is believed that his entire inventory of studio negatives was destroyed, and indeed few have ever surfaced. Donated to the National Anthropological Archives by Curtis’s grandson James Graybill, the recent gift of over 500 original negatives, many of which were published in *The North American Indian*, is therefore an extraordinary addition to the Smithsonian’s important collections relating to Native Americans. The original negatives will provide an exciting opportunity for researchers to gain new insights into Curtis’s working methods.