

Coastal Discovery Museum

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French zoologist Louis Joubin's *Résultats des Campagnes Scientifiques accomplies sur son yacht par Albert 1er Prince Souverain de Monaco* (Results of the scientific expeditions of Albert 1st, Sovereign Prince of Monaco on his yacht) from 1920. Despite its ominous name, the vampire squid is only about six inches long and is the only known octopod that is not a predator.

An image of the swift shortfin mako shark, one of the 214 shark and ray species illustrated in *Systematische Beschreibung der Plagiostomen* (Systematic description of the plagiostomes) written by German zoologist Johannes Müller and published in 1841.

Opulent Oceans: Extraordinary Scientific Illustrations was organized by the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

The Coastal Discovery Museum is located on the 68-acre Historic Honey Horn property on Honey Horn Drive, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. The Museum's mission is to inspire people to care for the Lowcountry, by exploring history, science, culture and art. The Museum's trails, gardens, live oaks, butterfly enclosure, and horses are just a few of the fun experiences you will encounter during your visit.

Admission to *Opulent Oceans* is free to the public thanks to the generous support of Hilton Head Island and Beaufort ATAX, as well as the museum's members, volunteers, and generous donors.

The American Museum of Natural History, founded in 1869, is one of the world's preeminent scientific, educational, and cultural institutions. The Museum encompasses 45 permanent exhibition halls, including those in the Rose Center for Earth and Space and the Hayden Planetarium, as well as galleries for temporary exhibitions. It is home to the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial, New York State's official memorial to its 33rd governor and the nation's 26th presi-



Bahamian land crab by Mark Catesby from *The natural history of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama island: ... (1729-1747)*, the first book to illustrate North America's natural wonders.

dent, and a tribute to Roosevelt's enduring legacy of conservation. The Museum's five active research divisions and three cross-disciplinary centers support approximately 200 scientists, whose work draws on a world-class permanent collection of more than 34 million specimens and artifacts, as well as specialized collections for frozen tissue and genomic and astrophysical data, and one of the largest natural history libraries in the world. Through its Richard Gilder Graduate School, it is the only American museum authorized to grant the Ph.D. degree. Beginning in 2015, the Richard Gilder Graduate School also began granting the Master of Arts in Teaching (MAT) degree, the only such freestanding museum program. Annual visitation has grown to approximately 5 million, and the Museum's exhibitions and Space Shows are seen by millions more in venues on six continents. The Museum's website, mobile apps, and MOOCs (massive open online courses) extend its scientific research and collections, exhibitions, and educational programs to additional audiences around the globe. Visit (amnh.org) for more information.

For further information check our SC Institutional Gallery listings, call the Museum at 843-689-6767 ext. 224 or visit (www.coastaldiscovery.org).

Main & Maxwell in Greenwood, SC, Offers Exhibition of Face Jugs



Main & Maxwell in Greenwood, SC, is pleased to announce that our feature exhibit for the month of August is *FOLK FACES – A Collection of Southern Tradition*, on view from Aug. 1 - 31, 2018. A reception will be held on Aug. 27, from 5:30-7:30pm with an Artist Talk given at 6:30pm.

The exhibit, featuring the work of local potters Paula Bowers and Bob Taft of Edgefield, SC, and Michael Johansen of Ninety Six, SC, will also include an estate sale from the face jug collections of Pam Hunley and Laura Bachinski of Greenwood, that will feature pieces for sale by Marvin Bailey, Huey Wheeler, Terry and Crystal King, Stanley and Bobby Ferguson and others.

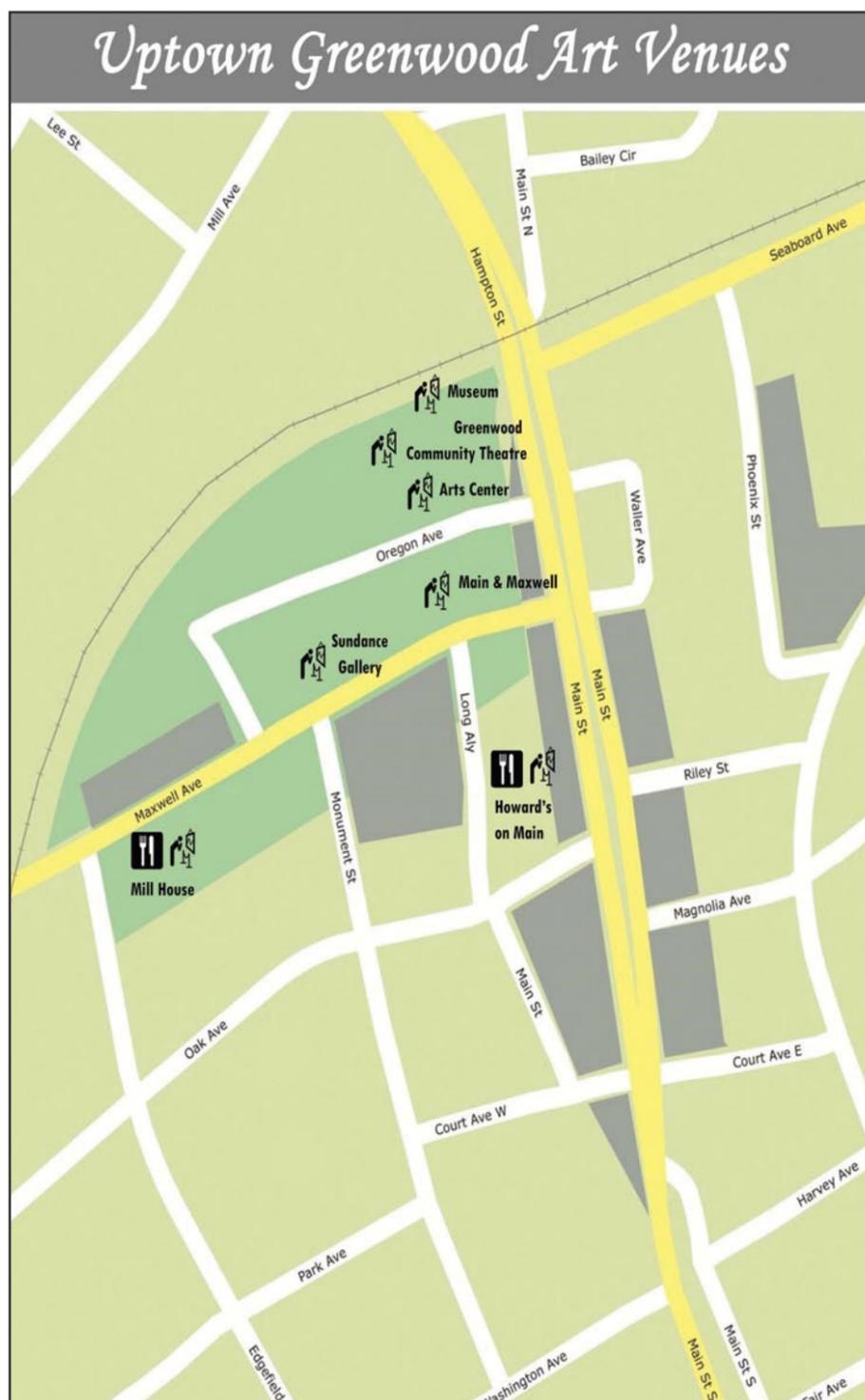
A face jug is typically a thrown ceramic jug that depicts a grotesque or scary face. There are examples of this form in the pottery of Ancient Greece and Pre-Columbia America. German stoneware jugs, referred to as Bartmann jugs and the later British

Toby Jugs are also popular forms that were mass produced.

Today, especially in the Carolinas and Georgia, craft potters make face jugs continuing in the African slave folk art tradition. The African slave tradition of face jugs describes them as functional pieces that served practical purposes like holding and pouring liquid. In folklore accounts it is thought that the jugs were more spiritual in nature being used to ward off bad spirits or used to mark graves by being placed on the top of a burial mound surrounded by the departed possessions.

Beginning in the 1880's snakes and devils were added to jugs that were made to hold liquor. These "ugly pots" or face jugs were used to hold the spirits and the ugly face designs were added to keep young children away from the contents. Face jugs are collected by many people because of the

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