

My name is Hans-Joachim Radosuboff.

Here I present my Register Museology 3a, Amazon ISBN 9798242186545
and the accompanying Atlas Museology 3b, Amazon ISBN 9798253224281.
They serve as reference works for African provenance information.

From 1991 to 2012, I worked as a study collection manager in the Africa Study Collection at the Ethnological Museum in Berlin. This collection comprises 75,000–85,000 objects.

It was only very loosely structured and, with only one curator, severely understaffed. To significantly and continuously improve this structure, I found a wide field of work. In this field, I had to acquire ethnological knowledge that went far beyond my actual technical expertise. Or give up, but that's not my nature. To reorganize such a large collection according to the origin and purpose of the objects, I had to do a lot of reading and gradually built up this Reference work with ethnic and geographical names of Africa.

**Compiled and organized from 1991 to 2011.
Based on the creation and reorganization of the study collection/Africa
at the Ethnological Museum of Berlin.
Self-published and published by Amazon Book Printing.**

**As volumes 3a (index in black and white) and 3b (map section in color).
Published on January 28, 2026, on the occasion of my 75th birthday.**

Not to forget, my actual main task was "only" supposed to be to protect the objects from harmful influences and to assist scientists. I always had an intense drive to record what I had researched, even if it might not be useful right away, but only later. This happened to me very often at the beginning.

Something was in my memory, but I hadn't written it down. So, the same work twice. In such a large collection, this is very unproductive.

That turned me into a hunter-gatherer. Not by objects (visits to some collectors put me off). But by facts. This has enabled me to now provide this very comprehensive register of ethnic and geographic names, all with source references.

I don't want to take this to my grave one day. That's why I'm happy to know now that all four of my publications have been included in the museum library.

It consists of 8,441 ethnic names. These are divided into 4,700 "only" middle names and 3,978 hypernyms. Of these 3,978 hypernyms, approximately 1,218 could no longer be found after 1925. **However, there are many objects in the study collection with precisely these origin information.** Then there are 12,351 geographical names (places, landscapes, regions, bodies of water, etc.). These, too, are no longer traceable today, albeit in smaller numbers. There are also geographical features that are listed nameless in modern atlases but were labeled with names before 1925. All of this was only possible because, among other things, I scanned and fully analyzed J.W. Roome's map of Africa. A serious piece of work, so comprehensive that no one else in the museum bothered to analyze it. There is no index. I don't know if one even exists anywhere in the world. All the information has been included in my register. Comparison with modern works proves its reliability. Unfortunately, the map is already badly faded and worn in places. Therefore, I had to mark some names with question marks. All these factors are taken into account in my work and will be immediately apparent to the attentive reader through my bibliographic abbreviations. Of course, this is far from being a complete work. A table listing all names follows, with a subsequent bibliography.

Then, as an example, a search for the ethnicity *Adame* is presented. This is first found in my index Museology 3a and then, with this information, in my mini-atlas Museology 3b. The map also has an appendix listing all names residing in area A409.

	Ethnien	Geo		Hyperony		
Landesname	Namen	namen	S.S.	me	davon tr19	Nationen
01 Ägypten	29	374	403	25	0	1
02 Äthiopien	590	604	1194	286	131	1
03 Algerien	168	742	910	110	0	1
04 Angola	389	553	942	130	48	1
05 Botswana	70	132	202	27	1	1
06 Burkina Faso	190	84	274	65	0	1
07 Eritrea-Djibuti	25	153	178	27	19	2
08 Gabun-ÄquatGuin.	227	176	403	62	18	2
09 Ghana	245	156	401	106	18	1
10 Kongo Brazzav.	127	98	225	64	21	1
11 Kamerun	686	268	954	337	119	1
12 Kenya	314	267	581	159	54	1
13 KongoKin. NO	364	332	696	161	82	0
14 KongoKin. NW	282	330	612	149	94	0
15 KingoKin. SO	119	327	446	63	39	0
16 KongoKin. SW	108	207	315	40	22	0
17 KongoKin. W	133	149	282	36	9	1
18 Liberia	108	56	164	44	21	1
19 Libyen	81	399	480	59	12	1
20 Madagas&Komor	91	509	600	56	16	2
21 Malawi	56	101	157	31	5	1
22 Mali	70	239	309	30	5	1
23 Marokko	269	247	516	158	52	1
24 Mauretanien	71	152	223	38	8	1
25 Mocambique	173	454	627	70	29	1
26 Namibia	99	308	407	41	9	1
27 Niger	69	225	294	40	5	1
28 Nigeria	703	744	1447	450	80	1
29 Rep.SüdAfrika	156	378	534	73	0	3
30 Somalia	430	298	728	41	23	1
31 Sudan	590	841	1431	315	42	1
32 Tanzania	453	559	1012	116	103	1
32 Ruanda	5	14	19	2	1	1
32 Burundi	3	17	20	1	0	1
33 Tschad	232	308	540	138	16	1
34Tunesien	59	101	160	41	0	1
35 Uganda	113	132	245	41	13	1
36Vr.Benin&Togo	145	98	243	61	13	2
37WestAfLänder	214	389	603	98	28	5
38WesternSahara	15	105	120	13	9	1
39Zambia	226	353	579	89	22	1
40Zentr.Afr.Rep.	99	172	271	60	31	1
41 Zimbabwe	72	200	272	25	0	1
Ergebnis	8441	12351	20792	3978	1218	49

Literatur Kurzzeichen	Literatur Titel	Author	Verlag	Jahr
lit4	ETHNOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF AFRICA Showing the tribes and languages: also the stations of Missionary Societies	William John Waterman Roome Warum Waterman? (siehe Fußnote)	M.S.A. , F.R.G.S. (Begleiter der königlichen geographischen Gesellschaft). Secretary, British and Foreign Bible Society. East Central Afrika	1923~ 1925
H.1965	Völkerkunde Afrikas	Walter Hirschberg, a.o. Prof. für Völkerkunde an der Universität Wien.	Bibliographisches Institut Mannheim. Hochschultaschenbuch Verlag.	1965
M.1959	Africa - Its Peoples and their Culture History.	G. P. Murdock	New York	1959
B.1940	Völkerkunde von Afrika	Herrmann Baumann, Richard Thurn	Essener Verlagsanstalt.	1940
MO.2008	Fremde Nachbarn. Ethnizität im bäuerlichen Alltag in Burkina Faso	Michaela Oberhofer	Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, Köln ISBN 978-3-89645-818-6	2008
WdV1965	Wörterbuch der Völkerkunde	Walter Hirschberg. (Hg.)	Berlin : Dietrich Reimer Verlag	1965 - 2005
H.1980	Technologie und Ergologie in der Völkerkunde	Walter Hirschberg und Alfred Janata	Dietrich Reimer Verlag, Berlin ISBN 3-496-00-123-2	1980
KolAt	Deutscher Kolonialatlas	Dietrich Reimer & Ernst Vohsen	Kolonialabteilung des Auswärtigen Amtes Berlin (Karten unterschiedl. Jahre)	1901-1909
Bertuch 1824	Neue allgemeine geographische (und statistische) Ephemeriden	F.J. Bertuch	Geographisches Institut zu Weimar (Google eBook)	1824
Manchmal unterschiedliche Namensangaben der nachfolgenden ‚aktuellen‘ Kartenwerke sind zum Vergleich in () gesetzt vermerkt. Aktuellere waren im EM nicht verfügbar.				
to20,pa20, wa20,tr20	Knaurs Großer Atlas		Knaur Ratgeberverlage München ISBN 3-426-64133-X	2003 / 2004
	Internationaler Atlas	Kümmerly+Frey	G.WestermannVerl. ISBN 3-07-508962-1	1987
	Großer Atlas aller Länder Afrika, Band 1 und 2	Autorenkollektiv	Lekturama Verlag	1986

Personen	National	Regional	Gruppe	Kategorie	Literatur
Chuwabo	Mozambique/O	Kū ZambesiFI	Mündgbt/N A174	Chuabo	H.1965, S. 92
Achwang	Sudan/M:S			to19	lit4
Acilowe	Mozambique/N:M			Lomwe	H.1965, S. 92
Acioi	Uganda/NW	Albert NilFI-AsuaFI		Atscholi	H.1965, S. 51
Aculo	Burkina Faso/S-Ghana/N	Gū	A317	Awuna	M.1959, 12:19
Ad Dakhla	Westsahara/W	Kū		to20	lit4 (Villa Cisneros)
Ada	Ghana/SO	Kū	A409		M.1959, 32:1
Ada	Nigeria/S:M		31M20		M.1959, 31:20
Ada	Nigeria/M		13M15	Kuturmi	M.1959, 13:15
Ada or Jilli	Äthiopien/M:S			tr19	lit4
Adadero	Somalia/O:M			to19	lit4
Adafer	Mauretanien/M:O			pa19	lit4
Adakono	Ghana/SO Kū			tr19	lit4
Adalu	Somalia/O			to19	lit4
Adamahonni	Äthiopien/NO			pa19 Gbg	lit4
Adame	Ghana/SO	Kū	A409	Adangme	H.1965, S. 122
Adampa	Ghana/SO	Kū	A409	Adangme	H.1965, S. 122
Adanabe	Togo/S			to19	lit4
Adangme	Ghana/SO	Kū	A409		H.1965, S. 122
Adangno	Ghana/SO-Togo/SW		Kū Gū	tr19	lit4
Adansi Hills	Ghana/M:S			pa20	lit4
Adaouda	Niger/M			to19	lit4
Adar	Nigeria/NW-Niger/S	Gū		pa19 Gbt	lit4
Adara	Nigeria/M		13M15	Kadara	M.1959, 13:15
Adara	Tschad/M			to19 (West ?)	lit4
Adarama	Sudan/NO:M			to19	lit4
Adarawa	Nigeria/NW-Niger/SW:S	5°/O H.1965=nördlicher-RimaFI	17M37		M.1959, 17:37; H.1965, S. 71
Adai	Somalia/NO			to19	lit4
Adaymat	Gambia/NW-Senegal/W-SW-Guinea Bissau/W:NW		A430	Bayot	B.1940, S. 313/321
Adda	Ghana/SO Kū			to20 Ada	lit4
Adda	Nigeria/SW:M		31M26		M.1959, 31:26
Adda	Nigeria/SW			to19	lit4
Adda	Sudan/W			wa20 FI	(Ada, lit4)
Addi Bara	Eritrea/M:N			to19	lit4
Addigml	Äthiopien/N			to19 (Addig??)	lit4
Addimara	Äthiopien/O-Djibuti/W			tr19 Gū	lit4
Addis Abeba	Äthiopien/M	(Ädis Äbeba)		to20 Hauptstadt	(Addis Abbaba, lit4)
Adea	Äthiopien/M:S		25M2	Hadya	M.1959, 25:2
Adedjabo	Äthiopien/M:W			to19	lit4
Adeit	Sudan/O:SO			wa19 FI	lit4
Adele	Ghana/O-Togo/W	GG	A415		H.1965, S. 122, lit4
Adeli	Ghana/O-Togo/W	GG	A415	Adele	H.1965, S. 122
Aden Ammam	Sudan/N:O			to19	lit4
Adenilalango	Gabun/W:M			to19	lit4
Aderaua	Nigeria/NW-Niger/SW:S	GG 5°/O	17M37	Adarawa	M.1959, 17:37
Aderawa	Nigeria/NW			Adarawa	lit4
Aderaweb, J.	Sudan/N			pa19 Gbg	lit4
Aderi	Libyen/M:W			to20	lit4 (Ederi) (auch Adiri)
Adiel	Äthiopien/M			tr19	lit4
Adigo	Tanzania/NO-Kenya/S	Kū		Digo	H.1965, S. 84
Adija	Äquatorial Guinea/NW	Bioco		Bubi	H.1965, S. 118
Adikpo	Nigeria/M:SO			to20	lit4
Adingo	Gabun/M:SW			to19	lit4
Adio	Sudan/S				H.1965, S. 62
Adis Alem	Äthiopien/M	(Ädis Alem)		to20	(Addis Alani, lit4)

Name	National/Regional		Gruppe	Kategorie	Literatur
Gurensi	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323		H.1965,S. 79
Kousansi	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323	Kusasi	M.1959, 12:25
Kusae	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323	Kusasi	M.1959, 12:25
Kusale	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323	Kusasi	M.1959, 12:25
Kusan	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323	Kusasi	M.1959, 12:25
Kusasi	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323		M.1959, 12:25
Nabdam	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323	Namnam	M.1959, 12:25
Nabte	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323	Namnam	M.1959, 12:25
Namnam	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323		H.1965, S. 79
Talene	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323	Talensi	H.1965,S. 79
Talensi	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323		H.1965, S. 79
Tallensi	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323	Talensi	H.1965, S. 79
Talni	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323	Talensi	H.1965, S. 79
Gorensi	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323	Gurensi	H.1965, S. 79
Kussi	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323	Kusasi	M.1959, 12:25
Nankanse	Ghana/N-NO	GG Roter VoltaFI	A323		M.1959, 12:25
Bekpokpak	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326	Konkomba	H.1965, S. 79
Bekwom	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326		M.1959, 12:32
Bikwombe	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326	Bekwom	M.1959, 12:32
Kakombiri	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326	Konkomba	H.1965, S. 79
Kokomba	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326	Konkomba	H.1965, S. 79
Komba	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326	Konkomba	H.1965, S. 79
Konko	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326	Konkomba	H.1965, S. 79
Konkomba	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326		H.1965, S. 79
Kpankpam	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326	Konkomba	H.1965, S. 79
Kpokpale	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326	Konkomba	H.1965, S. 79
Lekpokpam	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326	Konkomba	H.1965, S. 79
Ngaga	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326		M.1959, 12:32
Pangpana	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326	Konkomba	H.1965, S. 79
Tiopo	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326	Konkomba	H.1965, S. 79
Tiopowa	Ghana/NO-Togo/N	Gü	A326	Konkomba	H.1965, S. 79
Ada	Ghana/SO	Kü	A409		M.1959, 32:1
Adame	Ghana/SO	Kü	A409	Adangme	H.1965, S. 122
Adampa	Ghana/SO	Kü	A409	Adangme	H.1965, S. 122
Adangme	Ghana/SO	Kü	A409		H.1965, S. 122
Kloli	Ghana/SO	Kü	A409	Krobo	H.1965, S. 122
Kpone	Ghana/SO	Kü	A409		M.1959, 32:1
Krobo	Ghana/SO	Kü	A409		H.1965, S. 122
Ningo	Ghana/SO	Kü	A409		M.1959, 32:1
Osudoku	Ghana/SO	Kü	A409		M.1959, 32:1
Prampam	Ghana/SO	Kü	A409		M.1959, 32:1
Shai	Ghana/SO	Kü	A409		M.1959, 32:1
Anglo	Togo/S-Ghana/SO	MonoFI-VoltaFI Gü	A410		M.1959, 32:2
Afutu	Ghana/S	Kü	A412	Awutu	M.1959, 32:4
Akripon	Ghana/S	Kü	A412	Gwan	M.1959, 32:4
Awutu	Ghana/S	Kü	A412		M.1959, 32:4
Domwa	Ghana/S	Kü	A412	Gomwa	M.1959, 32:4
Ga	Ghana/S	Kü	A412		H.1965, S. 122
Gan	Ghana/S	Kü	A412	Ga	H.1965, S. 122
Gomwa	Ghana/S	Kü	A412		M.1959, 32:4
Gwan	Ghana/S	Kü	A412		M.1959, 32:4
Ofutu	Ghana/S	Kü	A412		B.1940, S. 294
Adele	Ghana/O-Togo/W	GG	A415		H.1965, S. 122, lit4

Why this museography?

When I started my job as a technical assistant in the Africa Study Collection in 1991, in the position of Study Collection Manager, I found a spotlessly clean desk. No notes or work records from my predecessor or his predecessor. My predecessor was only there for 4 years. His predecessor, however, was there for a good 25 years.

Apart from the usual collection catalogs, long-outdated location catalogs, and rewritten index cards with very incomplete loose notes, there was no information available to me. My scientific department head was very engrossed in his work and made it perfectly clear that he was not prepared to delve into the complexities of my tasks to help me get started. A volunteer, who didn't know much about the collection because she specialized in chokwe, helped me obtain the necessary standard literature from the library.

My predecessor had left nine months before me. During that time, unknown people had taken many interesting objects from the cabinets and left them lying around on trolleys and tables. So, as the newcomer, I first had to put objects back in their proper places. My predecessors never showed up at their old/my new workplace. That was my starting capital in the Africa 'study collection'.

I only met my predecessor's predecessor once, when he visited our conservator. At that time, the East Africa study collection (after 6 years of work) was almost finished. With a lot of persuasion, I managed to convince him to take a look at it. He told me that, just like me, he had started with an empty desk and without any basic knowledge. Without further information, he then disappeared. I think he had closed that chapter of his life off forever.

Too bad.

That's why, and only for that reason, I decided back then to leave as little of my work undocumented as possible. Not exactly to keep a diary, but to leave behind as much information as possible. My intention was always: Everything you write and do must still be understandable and traceable in 50 or 100 years.

Have I succeeded? And will it be used? I won't live to see it. ;-)

Now, scientists have many platforms where they can immortalize their theories and research results. Often even for free. But I haven't found a single such opportunity for technical staff like myself. Perhaps there is no need. That's why I created my modest platform, with these four publications, at my own expense.

My sometimes critical remarks are not intended to settle scores with anyone. That would be foolish. They are simply meant to highlight the difficulties. Basically, I've gotten along well with everyone close to me over time.

Thank you for that! Where there are multiple living beings, there are also multiple interests and multiple opinions. Reconciling all of that without serious conflict—that's what I call true culture.