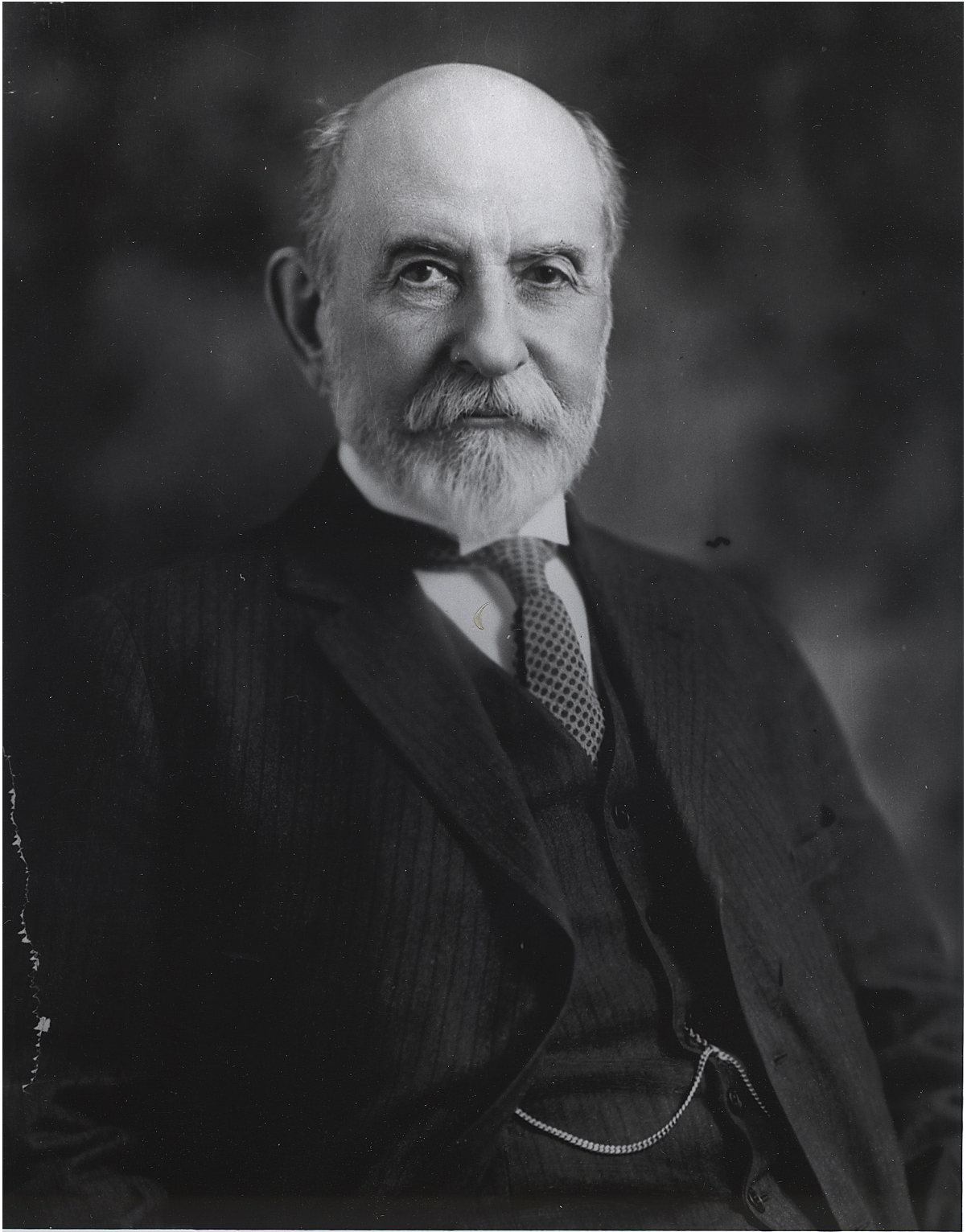




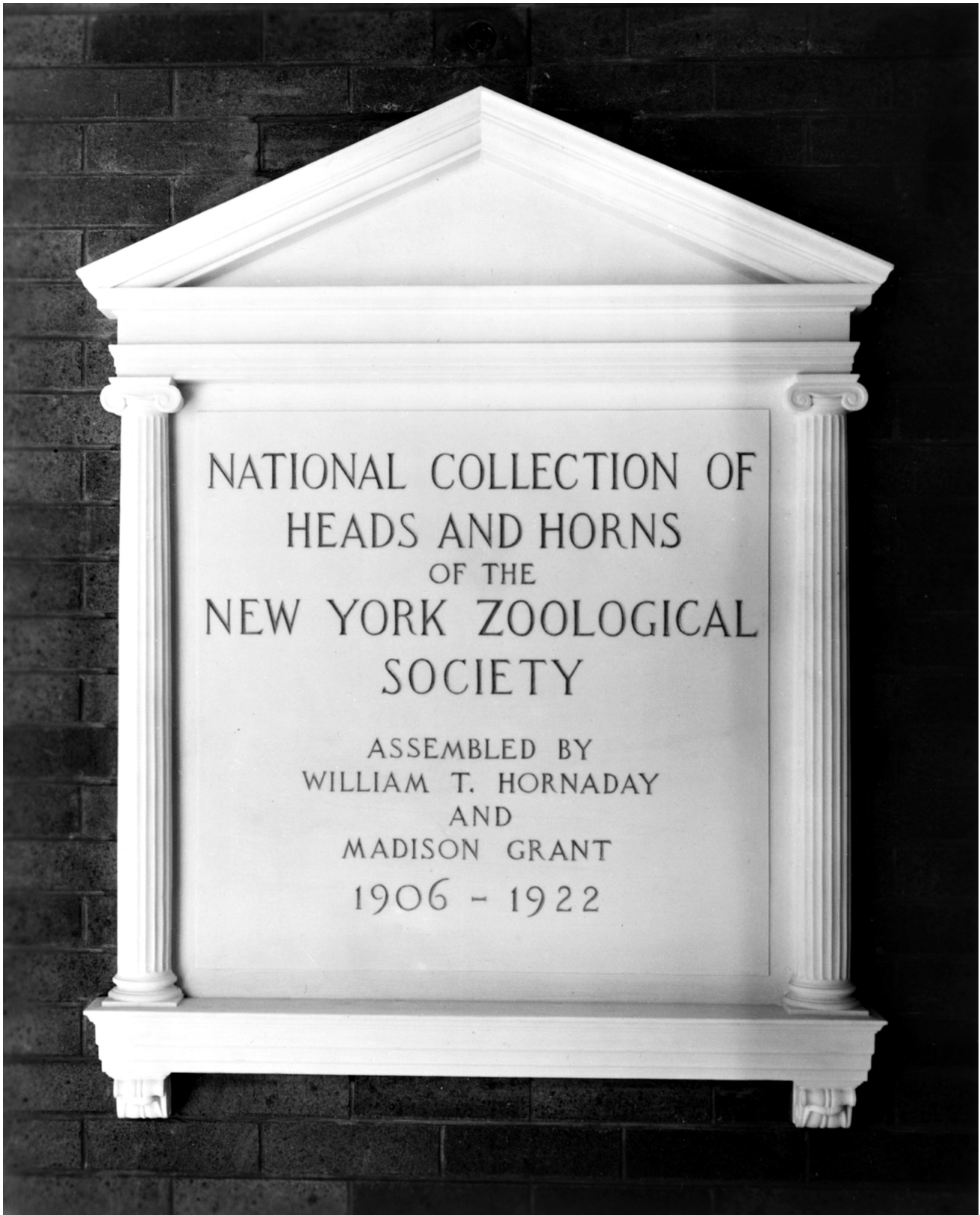
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The famous Chadwick Ram – the longtime World's Record Stone's sheep considered by many to be finest trophy ever taken in North America – is a star attraction of the National Collection of Heads and Horns. The ram was donated to the collection right after the hunt. Here, Boone and Crockett Club member James Clark of the American Museum of Natural History puts the finishing touches on the taxidermy in 1937.



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William T. Hornaday, an early Boone and Crockett member, zoologist, author and taxidermist, was the force behind the collection. His vision was creating an exhibit where citizens would always be able to see and remember species that, at the time, were believed headed for extinction.

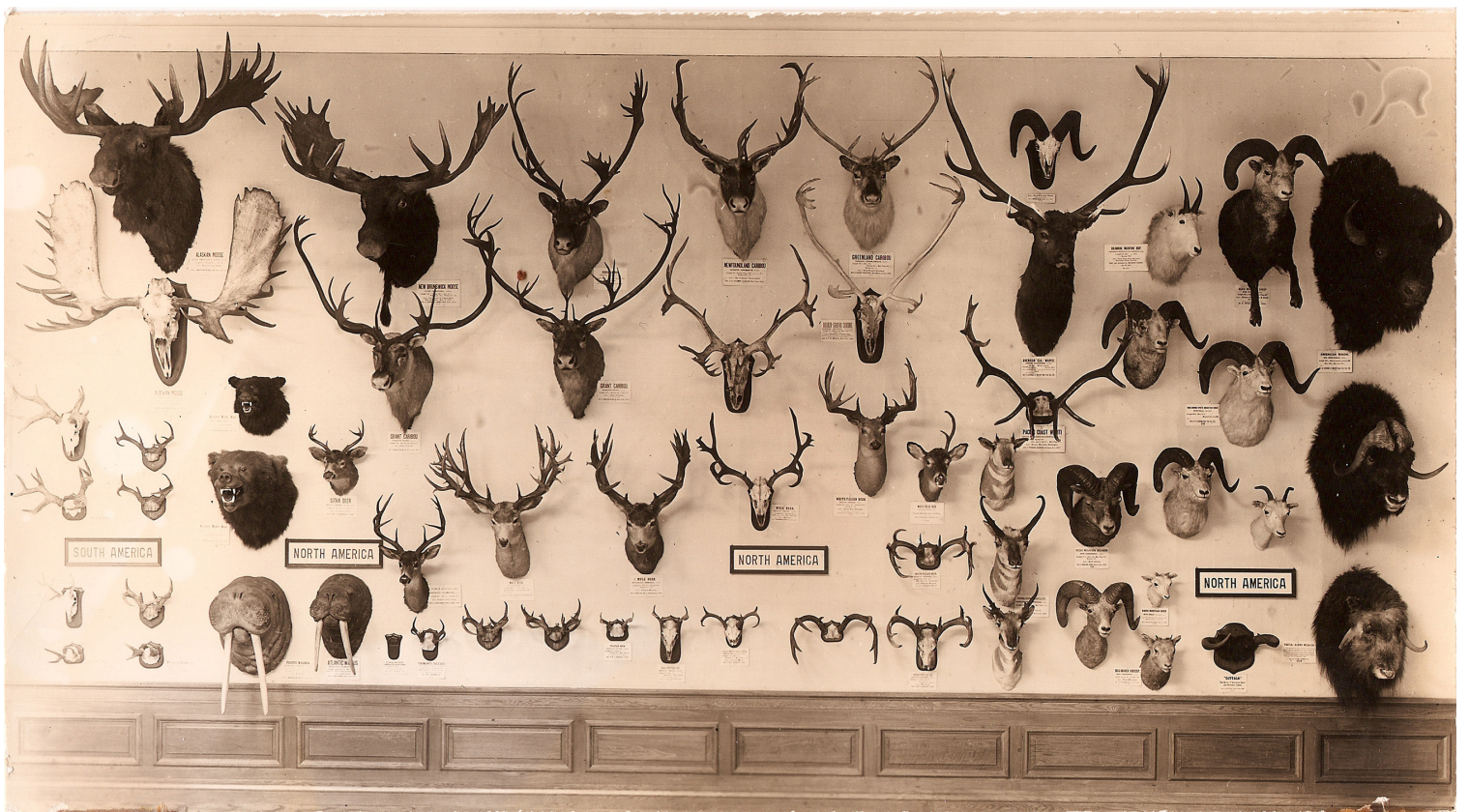


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Hornaday was the first director of the New York Zoological Park, which became the first owner and exhibitor of the collection, which opened to the public in 1906.



In the early years, the National Collection of Heads and Horns was housed in an administration building. Space was tight and mounts were exposed to visitors and open air.



The North American big-game exhibit showed Bronx Zoo visitors the heads and horns of animals expected to go extinct – species like bison, elk and whitetail deer that, thanks to conservationists, are now common.



Workers transport a mounted elephant head ready to become part of the National Collection of Heads and Horns.



A collection of African species at the Bronx Zoo exhibit.



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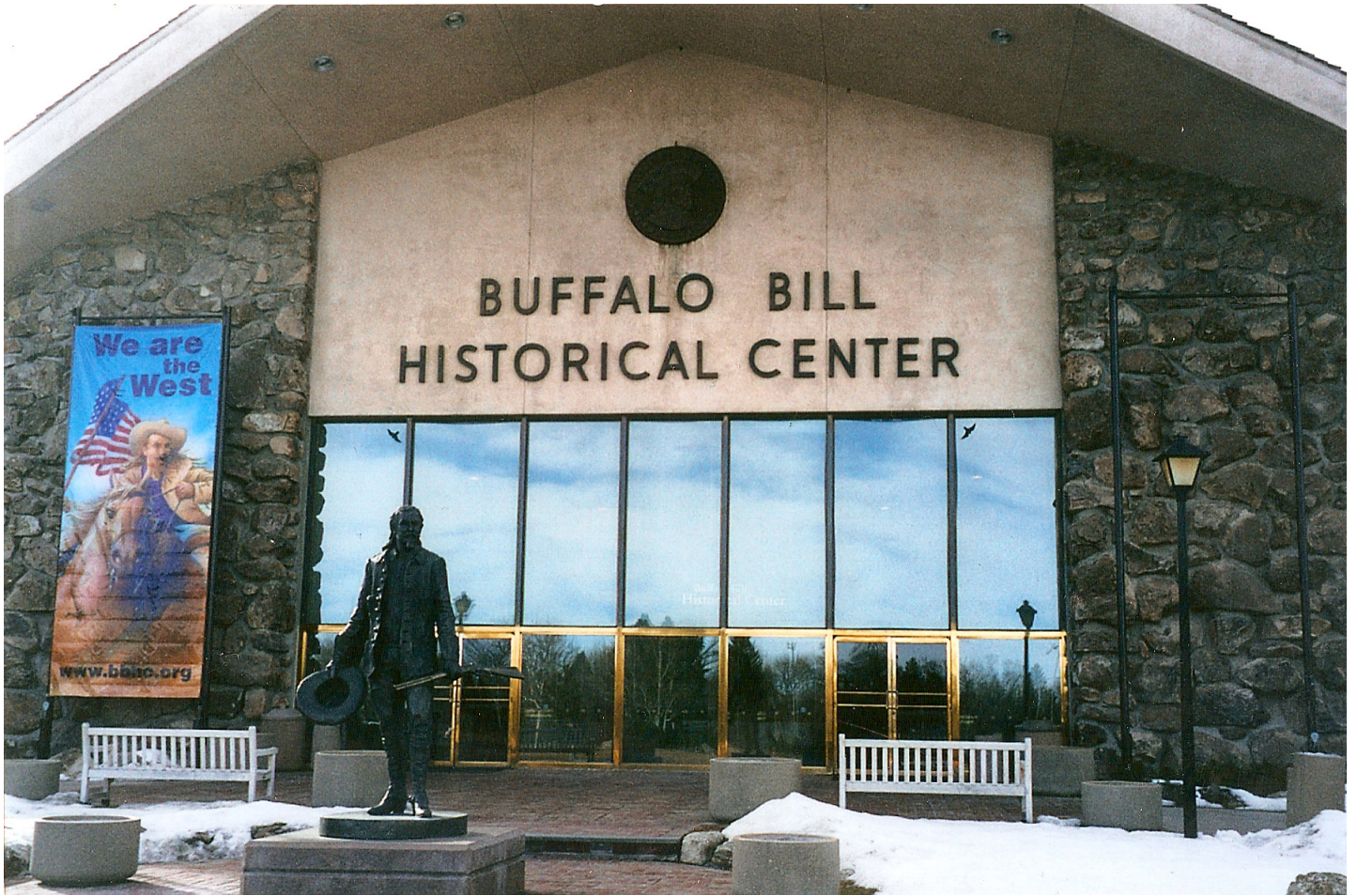
In 1922, the Bronx Zoo constructed a building specifically for the National Collection of Heads and Horns. The new building allowed more space for exhibits and protected the mounts behind glass panels.



The famous sign at the entry of the new building is part of what inspired the American public and helped launch the conservation movement.



The National Rifle Association took custody of the National Collection of Heads and Horns for a brief time between its homes at the Bronx Zoo and Buffalo Bill Historical Center. Here, a visitor enjoys the moose exhibit.



The collection was moved in 1982 to the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, Wyo.



A log cabin was constructed in 1991 to house part of the display.



The Buffalo Bill Historical Center exhibited the famous Chadwick ram and other impressive mounts as part of a section called “Boone and Crockett Gallery.” The National Collection of Heads and Horns will be leaving the facility soon, headed for its new home at America’s Wildlife Museum and Aquarium in Springfield, Mo. The new exhibit is slated to open in 2016.