

Catalogue of the Mayer Museum / by Charles T. Gatty.

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Publication/Creation

London : Library and Museum Committee, 1882.

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CATALOGUE
OF THE
MAYER MUSEUM.

PART II.
PREHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES AND
ETHNOGRAPHY.

BY
CHARLES T. GATTY, F.S.A.
Curator.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM COMMITTEE.

PRINTED BY
BRADBURY, AGNEW, & CO., WHITEFRIARS, LONDON.

1882.

PRICE SIXPENCE

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

CATALOGUE

MAYER MUSEUM

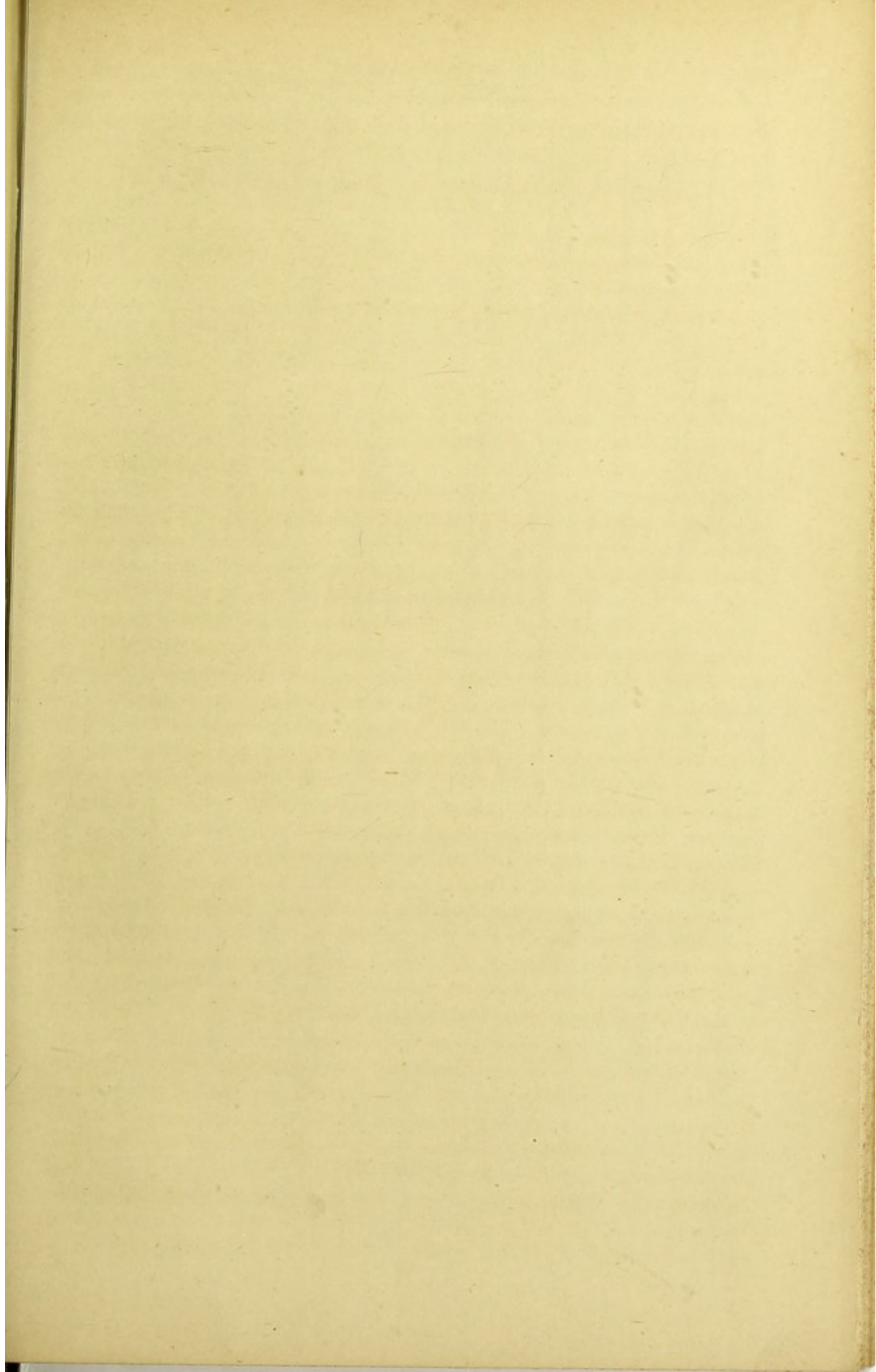
PART II

PREHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES AND
ETHNOGRAPHY

BY CHARLES J. GATLEY, F.S.A.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE BOARD OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

LONDON: HENRY COLWELL, 15, BLENHEIM STREET, W. 1881





1881
 PLATE 1.

Liverpool Free Public Library, Museum, and Gallery of Art.

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PREFACE.

THE ethnographical department of the Mayer Museum, contains a considerable number of specimens presented by Mr. Mayer with the rest of his collection in 1867, together with many other examples acquired by presentation and purchase both before and after the accession of Mr. Mayer's gift.

In the year 1857, the Municipality purchased from the widow of the late Captain Savage, R.M.A., a large collection made by himself, containing many valuable and, now rare, pieces. These can be identified in this catalogue by the registration number attached to the end of each description, which in this case commences invariably 7. 12. 57. Another large group of objects were acquired by presentation from the Tinne family, and to these a peculiar interest is attached as relics and memorials of the spirited but unfortunate "Dutch Ladies" Expedition to Central Africa. A short memoir of Miss Tinne, and a description of the collection she made, will be found under the head of East and Central Africa. Another large and important group of objects was recently acquired from the Rev. W. G. Lawes, a missionary at Port Moresby in New Guinea.

Smaller additions have been and are constantly made from time to time, and this department has become more fully developed than any other in the Museum. Considerable impetus was given to this by a "Loan Exhibition of Pre-historic Antiquities and Ethnography," which was initiated by a Committee of Liverpool gentlemen in 1880, and warmly supported by the chairman and members of the Library and Museum Committee, who lent the lower suite of rooms in the Walker Art Gallery for the purpose, and placed the public collection of Prehistoric Antiquities and Ethnography at the service of the Exhibition Committee.

The Exhibition opened on the 25th of May, 1880, with a *conversazione* at which more than five hundred persons were present, and an address was given by Professor Mivart, F.R.S., the substance of which may be found in the *Tablet* newspaper for June 12, 1880. The Exhibition created con-

siderable public interest during the three months it remained open. Besides the Ethnographical specimens from the Mayer Museum, a number of contributions were sent from all parts of England. After the dispersion of the Loan Exhibition the Library and Museum Committee erected a temporary wooden annexe at the back of the Walker Art Gallery, which now holds the permanent Ethnographical collection of the Mayer Museum.

This Catalogue has been compiled as a guide for visitors to the collection, and also as a suggestive hand-book of the subject to the student and collector. References are given to a number of serviceable books, most of which may be consulted in the Free Public Library. The catalogue is not a detailed list of every object in the collection, but it comprises by far the larger part of them, and all those which can be considered typical or special. Each object described has its number in this Catalogue, and a similar number will be found attached to the specimen. The numbers given at the end of each description are the Museum registration numbers.

The lithograph plates were executed by Mr. George Beale of Liverpool, and the woodcuts by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., Messrs. George Falkner & Co. of Manchester, and Mr. W. H. Lewin of London. In the compilation of this Catalogue the writer has quoted very freely from various books of travels, in order to illustrate the nature and purpose of the objects exhibited, and to give the visitor something more than a bare list of the specimens. The writer has thought it better, as a rule, to give such quotations verbatim, as they occur in the traveller's narrative, rather than appropriate and put forward on his own authority the information they contain.

The writer begs to acknowledge here the kindly assistance given by Mr. A. W. Franks, F.R.S., F.S.A., and Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., of the British Museum; also, to express his great obligations to his assistant, Mr. Peter Entwistle, whose intimate knowledge of the specimens has been of the greatest service in the compilation of this Catalogue.

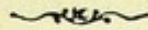
CHARLES T. GATTY,

Curator, Mayer Museum.

June 1, 1882.



INTRODUCTION.



THERE are two kinds of objects brought together in this department of the Mayer Museum. One, the remains that have been found of ancient primitive man living in Europe and Asia before the period of written history; and the other, the implements and illustrations of modern uncivilized man, now existing in various parts of the world. The first group dates from the Drift or Quaternary period of geology, when man lived contemporaneously with the mammoth and other animals, long since extinct in Central Europe. The second consists of objects brought from existing uncultured races within recent years. This collection therefore illustrates to a certain extent the arts and appliances of uncivilized races both ancient and modern, and forms an object-lesson in a branch of the great science of Anthropology, or the study of mankind.

The study of the arts of primitive races belongs to that department of Anthropology known as Ethnology, "which," as Professor Huxley says, "determines the distinctive characters of the persistent modifications of mankind; ascertains the distribution of those modifications in present and past times, and seeks to discover the causes, or conditions of existence, both of the modifications and of their distribution." The science of Ethnology embraces the study of the anatomical and physiological peculiarities of man, the variations in his language, and the diversities among his customs and arts. The term *Ethnography* is used of that branch of the science of Anthropology closely allied to Ethnology, which deals with the descriptive details of the natural history of man. "Ethnographers deal with particular tribes, and with particular institutions, and particular customs prevailing among the several peoples of the world, and especially among so-called savages." "Ethnography and Ethnology indeed run up into Anthropology, as Anthropology does into Zoology, and Zoology into Biology. No very sharp lines can be drawn between these two sciences themselves, their differences being mainly those between the particular and the general, between the orderly collection of local facts, and the principles according to which they may be grouped and interpreted."—*Encyclopædia Britannica*.

The object therefore of this collection is to present to the student a detailed exhibition of the arts and customs of the uncivilized peoples of various parts of the world. For this purpose the specimens are arranged in geographical groups, as it is believed that such a classification is most in accordance with the recent methods of pursuing scientific research. In this case the student can proceed without any assumption from the facts actually known concerning the locality, origin, use, etc., of the various objects, towards any general principles and universal laws which he is able to deduce from comparison and observation. Another method of arrangement is that adopted by General Pitt-Rivers (Col. A. Lane-Fox). This system was intended to show "the successive ideas by which the minds of men in a primitive condition of culture, have progressed in the development of their arts from the simple to the complex, and from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous." *

Of course if this progression is assumed to be an universal law, and if it is assumed that a miscellaneous selection from the arts of all races and localities may be unhesitatingly used to demonstrate it, then the method adopted by General Pitt-Rivers is of great value to the student. The difficulty is that supposing a group of implements some more and some less adapted to a particular use, are selected from various tribes and localities, and arranged in a graduated series, it is still an open question whether such a group does demonstrate any universally applicable law of progression, as it is one thing to show the distribution of similar ideas, and another to demonstrate the progression of successive ideas. There can be no doubt of course as to the existence of laws which have governed and will govern the progressions and retrogressions of human civilization, and there is little doubt but that the best known method for bringing about a demonstration of those laws, is the comparison of the products of the various civilizations, and the reasoning upon their similarities and diversities. Just as the study of the forms and variations of words leads us to a perception of the laws which have governed the rise and fall of human languages, so the study and comparison of arts and appliances leads us to a knowledge of the laws which govern the progress and decline of the arts of human culture.

Although the study of pre-historic antiquities and Ethnography is of recent date in Europe, it has already yielded most important results. The Pre-historic remains found in the cave-dwellings of France and England, have demonstrated beyond question that man existed on the earth during very remote times, in an earlier geological period than that which now prevails, together with animals long since extinct. Also, that in those early times, and for ages after, man was ignorant of the use of metals, and dependent upon the rude implements which he fashioned out of stone, wood, and

* See Catalogue of the Anthropological Collection. Lent by Colonel Lane Fox, for exhibition in the Bethnal Green Branch of the South Kensington Museum, June, 1874.

bone. It has been shown, too, that these stone implements demonstrate a progressive development, beginning in the first instance with those which were only rudely flaked into suitable shapes, and proceeding in later times to those fashioned with exquisitely delicate chipping or smooth polishing of the surface. It has also been shown that these rude implements of what is called the "Stone Age" were gradually superseded by others of bronze during the "Bronze Age," and that this progression can be traced in countries and amongst races very widely separated in space and time. Such are some of the facts which have been demonstrated by the study of Prehistoric remains—facts which assign to the human race an antiquity that cannot easily be calculated by numbers of years.

Besides the discoveries which have been made concerning the condition of primeval man by the investigation of Prehistoric remains, considerable light has also been thrown upon the civilization of modern uncultured man, through the formation of ethnographical collections in various parts of Europe. From such collections we have learnt that the civilization of some existing primitive races, such as the Esquimaux, is very similar to that of the earliest known prehistoric peoples, and that many difficult and doubtful questions concerning the arts and appliances of the early race, can be made clear by a more complete study of the recent.

The distribution of peculiar and exceptional implements, etc., such as the boomerang, has led to new and unexpected theories respecting the distribution of the various races of mankind. The influences of climate, of geographical position, of proximity to other races either superior or inferior, and other important elements, are all being studied now, with reference to their effects upon the arts and life of the existing primitive races.

As soon as a considerable series of ethnographical objects was got together, certain broad features of the case came immediately into view. It was seen that the implements which came from the inhabitants of the arctic regions, where man is in uninterrupted conflict with an ungenial soil and climate, are almost exclusively adapted for hunting, fishing, and obtaining the ordinary necessities of everyday life, for, in such a locality, fighting weapons are of little use, as no one wishes to dispute with the owners the possession of their territory. In warmer climates, and on more genial soils, in South America or Polynesia, where man lives a comparatively leisurely life amidst a luxuriant vegetation, there are constant conflicts for territory and supremacy, and the native art is nearly all expended upon the making of fighting clubs and spears.

It would be impossible of course in this Introduction to enlarge upon all that has been learnt, or all that it is anticipated will be learnt, from the study of Ethnography. It will be sufficient to indicate, as has been attempted, the nature of the inquiry, and to incorporate throughout the following pages such information respecting the objects as has been accessible to the writer,

leaving the student to pursue the science more thoroughly under the guidance of some of the excellent modern text-books.

It is also probable that the majority of visitors to the collection will be more interested in the general rather than the scientific value which may be attached to these objects. Those who are studying geography or reading books of travel, will find here illustrations of the manners and customs of various races which far surpass any written description. As a means of education for the young, for teaching children the various races of mankind, their appearance, their arts, and their distribution ; for showing the natural productions of divers lands, and their application to human civilization, the manifold objects in such a collection as this are of infinite value in their effect upon the memory and the imagination.

What an array for instance of human experience and ingenuity do these objects represent ! What thought has been expended over the selection of their materials and the adaptability of their structure ! What an accumulation of traditional knowledge must have been handed down for ages, now passing from father to son, and now filtering with imperceptible migration from tribe to tribe throughout vast continents ! What a marvellous knowledge of natural resources is to be inferred from these varied materials ; what a study of every rock upon the mountain, every shell by sea and river ; the tree of the forest with the texture of its wood and bark ; the grasses and herbaceous plants, their fibres and their properties of colouring and healing ; the skins and bones of birds and beasts, and all those other gifts which the beneficent earth pours out at the feet of the children of men. Not that this ingenuity is confined to those parts of the world only where nature is most fertile and luxuriant. On the contrary, in the barren regions of the far north, where the climate is in its sternest conflict with the demands of animal and vegetable life, amidst the ice-bound seas and eternal snows of the arctic shores, where vegetation almost ceases, and the very habitation of man is built of pure snow, there comes out that instinctive capacity of humanity for the ingenious adaptation of all things that come within its reach. In the absence of the forest tree the Esquimaux stores up the broken pine-wood that drifts hither and thither in the currents that guide the wandering iceberg. Of such he makes the frame-work of his summer tent, and his canoe. Having no vegetable fibre to make him rope for binding, he utilizes whalebone and deer-sinew. His clothes are all of skins, deerskins, seal-skins, and salmon-skins. His boxes, drills, mountings, etc., are all of walrus ivory. His bow is strung with sinew, and the arrow tipped with flint and bone. The window of the hut is a piece of intestine, and the lamp which lights his snow-house during the long dark night of Arctic winter, is an oval open dish of stone in which is burnt a moss steeped in blubber. With this lamp the hut is lighted and warmed, by it the snow is melted into water for drinking, and by it the food is cooked and the clothing dried.

In warmer climates, and on more genial soils, a similar ingenuity is called into play, although upon very different materials. From the exuberant vegetation of the forest by the rolling waters of the Amazon, the Indian cuts out his bow of rich brown wood, and his long cane-arrow, with its cotton binding. From the tough fibre of the aloe he nets himself a hammock which he dyes with beautiful colours, and binds with the gold and vermilion feathers of the macaws and parrots that flit to and fro in the shade of the tropical grove. In other southern districts, where there is no cotton, the bindings are of cocoa-fibre, and the rhythm of the tappa-cloth beater is heard in every village, where the women beat the bark of the mulberry tree into long rolls of serviceable cloth. From the shells which are cast up along the shores of New Guinea, the Papuan carves for himself pendants to hang upon his breast, and bracelets for his arms. His headdress is of the feathers of native birds, and his girdle dress of tappa. Such are some of the examples which bring to the mind the varied array of human ingenuity as it appears in every climate and amongst every people upon the earth.

Now, if any city in England could readily foster the getting together of a great ethnographical collection, surely Liverpool is that one. She possesses a fleet of nearly twenty thousand ships with estimated aggregate tonnage approaching seven millions, which she is constantly sending forth to range the seas from Arctic to Antarctic regions. At one time these vessels roam along the shores of mighty continents, and at another cross vast oceans from coast to coast and from island to island. So considerable is the size of this fleet, and so extended its range, that there can be but few districts of the world accessible by sea, with which it does not bring its owners into direct or indirect intercourse. It takes out to the various uncultured tribes of the human family living along these shores, the mixed blessings of European civilization, and it brings home again to the cold north the precious products of tropical and luxuriant lands.

With such a fleet, encompassing such vast and varied territories, owned by a wealthy community of merchants, and commanded by intelligent experienced officers, what might not be done? It would seem necessary to "pass the word" only, and give a paper of detailed instructions, and Liverpool might place herself in a position to offer to science a contribution of knowledge as valuable as any given by government expedition. It is obvious that the same agencies which procure and carry the natural products obtained from these primitive races, could secure also, if attention were given to the subject, some of their primitive arts and appliances.

Such a movement would enlist the best local sympathies. The many professional men in the town and neighbourhood, some of them eminent in science, would hail it as a practical step towards the advance of ethnology and anthropology, entirely in keeping with the position of Liverpool as a great seaport. It would form an opportunity also to many a merchant

seaman, who owes his education and start in life to the institutions of this city, to acknowledge that obligation, by taking the trouble to seek for and bring home specimens to improve and enlarge the local collection. It is not impossible either that if a local interest in this subject were once fairly roused, it might lead to the development of a geographical and anthropological society with which Manchester and other large towns around might combine, and by which might be organized explorations into regions and amongst peoples now little known; and it would certainly be greatly to the credit of such a city as Liverpool in the eyes of the whole world were she to take the initiative in opening up fresh fields for science and commerce.

The question is how to develop the series in a thoroughly systematic manner, through the agency of the Liverpool merchants and sailors who have the opportunity of seeking for and acquiring specimens in their ordinary way of business. Supposing that a number of the leading ship-owners agreed to favour such a scheme, and were willing to give the necessary instructions, the question then remains "what instructions should be given?" There is collecting and collecting. It is as easy to be indiscriminating and to form a miscellaneous and next door to useless medley of specimens in New Britain as in Old Britain. It is absolutely indispensable for instance, that the collecting agent should grasp the idea, that the real value of objects consists in their undoubted connection with certain peoples and localities. This precaution is particularly necessary for instance in such parts of the world as the West Coast of Africa and New Guinea, which are occupied by numerous tribes, living close alongside one another, either along the coast or towards the interior. Another important matter is to obtain as much information as possible with the objects, such as can only be had upon the spot with regard to the materials and uses of the appliances. These observations are of great importance. Notes, and above all drawings, too, should be made whenever possible with regard to such points as the religion, government, stature, colour, hair, personal decoration and clothing, habitations, food, hunting, fishing, shipping, agriculture, weapons, trades, manufactures, etc. of the various races. A well thought-out code of instructions of this kind, dispatched with every vessel leaving the port, and supplemented by the express desires of the owners, would, in the course of a few years, undoubtedly yield an abundant harvest.

At the present moment there is direct or indirect intercourse between Liverpool and most of the regions occupied by primitive races. With regard to the Esquimaux, Aleutians, and Columbians, there is direct communication between Liverpool and Vancouver's Island, from whence people are constantly going to traverse more northerly shores, procuring metals, timber, furs, &c. An intelligent agent in Victoria might "pass the word" north, and secure a great variety of objects. The same may be said with

regard to the West Coast of Africa. There are several companies working various sections of the coast. The principal goods obtained are ebony, fruit, palm-oil, india-rubber, ginger, ivory, &c. Some of these are brought to the English vessels as they lie off the various little stations down the coast, in the native or English-made canoes. Others are brought and stored by the agents living up the rivers. A similar system might also be extended to Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, and the Polynesian and Melanesian Islands. Wherever the trade is direct, or an agent is resident, the matter is simple, and in those cases where the intercourse is indirect, and the captain or representative receives the produce through the agency of the small coasting vessels, it is only necessary to transfer the instructions one step further. It was in this way that the Museum Godeffroy was built up through the intelligent enterprise of its owners, and it is in this way that Liverpool may earn a similar European reputation.

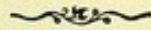
And beyond the educational advantages of this collection, it is not impossible that the awakening of a scientific interest in the life and arts of these primitive races, may stir up new and enlarged sympathies towards their condition in the minds of the European agents who hold direct intercourse with them. When the crack of the rifle and the throb of the steamer first echo amid the solitudes of the tropical forests the natives fly from the scene in terror, or array themselves for attack and defence. Too often has there been just reason for such expedients; too often have death or bondage been the only accompaniments of the white man's visit, and corruption or extinction the only consequences of his settlement. And yet many of these so-called "savages" possess virtues, gifts, and arts, which have disappeared among the more cultivated races. Their senses are marvellously quickened, and they often express their contempt of the artificial appliances with which the Europeans surround themselves. "The rude man," says Dr Tylor, "knows much of the properties of matter, how fire burns, and water soaks, the heavy sinks and the light floats, what stone will serve for the hatchet and what for its handle, which plants are food and which are poison, what are the habits of the animals that he hunts, or that may fall upon him. . . . In a rude way, he is a physicist in making fire, a chemist in cooking, a surgeon in binding up wounds, a geographer in knowing his rivers and mountains, a mathematician in counting on his fingers."

And again, in speaking of the laws which bind these primitive tribes to one another, he says,—“Among the lessons to be learnt from the life of rude tribes is, how society can go on without the policeman to keep order. . . . The strong savage does not rush into his weaker neighbour's hut and take possession, driving the owner out into the forest with a stone-headed javelin sent flying after him. Without some control beyond the mere right of the stronger, the tribe would break up in a week, whereas, in fact, savage tribes last on for ages. Under favourable circumstances, where

food is not too scarce, nor war too wasting, the life of low barbaric races may be in its rude way good and happy. In the West Indian islands where Columbus first landed, lived tribes who have been called the most gentle and benevolent of the human race. Schomburgk, the traveller, who knew the warlike Caribs well in their home life, draws a paradise-like picture of their ways, where they have not been corrupted by the vices of the white men; he saw among them peace, and cheerfulness, and simple family affection, unvarnished friendship, and gratitude not less true for not being spoken in sounding words. "The civilized world," he says, "has not to teach them morality, for though they do not talk about it, they live in it." At the other side of the world in New Guinea, Kops, the Dutch explorer, gives much the same account of the Papuans of Dory, who live in houses built on piles in the water, like the old lake-men of Switzerland; he speaks of their mild disposition, their inclination to right and justice, their strong moral principles, their respect for the aged and love for their children, their living without fastenings to their houses,—for theft is considered by them a grave offence, and rarely occurs. Among the rude, non-Hindu, tribes of India, English officials have often recorded with wonder the kindness and cheerfulness of the rude men of the mountains and the jungle, and their utter honesty in word and deed. Thus Sir Walter Elliot mentions a low, poor tribe of South India, whom the farmers employ to guard their fields, well knowing that they would starve rather than steal the grain in their charge; and they are so truthful, that their word is taken at once in disputes even with their richer neighbours, for people say, "a Kurubar always speaks the truth." Of course these accounts of Caribs and Papuans show them on the friendly side, while those who have fought with them call them monsters of ferocity and treachery. But cruelty and cunning in war seem to them right and praiseworthy; and what we are here looking at is their home peace-life. It is clear that low barbarians may live among themselves under a fairly high moral standard, and this is the more instructive because it shows what may be called natural morality.

With this testimony to the virtues and gifts of those whom the world has hitherto been too ready to brand as "savages," and degrade to the level of animals, the writer brings to a close this short and imperfect introduction to a great subject. His object will be achieved if the perusal of this Catalogue creates a new interest in the mind of the visitor, inspires fresh zeal in the collector, or gives helpful information to the student.

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PREHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES OF EUROPE AND ASIA.

THE STONE PERIOD.

THIS section commences with a group of antiquities belonging to the earliest known remains of man, which have been found in the beds of gravel and loam occurring in the valleys of many rivers in France and England, and belonging to what geologists have termed the Quaternary period. These antiquities, consisting of stone and bone implements, were found embedded in the breccia flooring of the caves in which the pre-historic men lived. The stone implements, all of flint, are only rudely chipped into shape, unlike the later implements, which are made from a variety of stones, and polished. The bone implements are made from the bones of such animals as the reindeer and bear. From the animal bones and carvings found with these implements, it is clear that at this period, called the *Palæolithic*, or Old Stone Age, man lived contemporaneously with Arctic animals such as the mammoth, woolly-haired rhinoceros, urus, bear, and musk-ox, and that he graven pictures of these animals upon fragments of bone, casts and engravings of which can be seen in this collection. The remains of other animals, belonging to more temperate climates, are also found with these early relics of man. Bones of the lion, elephant, hippopotamus, and porcupine, and many others occur, and show that the climate must have undergone very considerable changes. In the caves of Palæolithic man, the blackened hearths have been found, at which these ancient hunters cooked their food. A few Palæolithic skeletons have been discovered, and it is found that the construction of the head is variable. According to M. de Quatrefrages, the face and head of the earlier type must have presented a strangely savage aspect, whereas of another and later type he says the skull is finely proportioned.

The Palæolithic remains in this collection are chiefly from the caves of the Dordogne, in France, excavated by Messrs. Christy and Lartet; and St. Acheul, in the valley of the Somme. A few were found in England at Thetford, Brandon Field, in Suffolk, Shrub Hill, in Norfolk, and other localities.

The next epoch of the Stone Period is called the *Neolithic*, or New Stone

Age. Between the Palæolithic age and the Neolithic an enormous gulf of time is fixed. The Neolithic remains are found upon the surface of the earth as it exists at the present time, whereas the Palæolithic remains occur in the later geological formations, and are often found buried at considerable depth. The Neolithic implements in this collection are from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Egypt, Greece, China, Arabia, etc. These examples are many of them very skilfully and beautifully formed, with finely-worked and polished surfaces.

BOOKS ON PREHISTORIC ANTIQUITIES.

Prehistoric Times, Lubbock. *The Origin of Civilization*, Lubbock. *Prehistoric Man*, Wilson. *Prehistoric Antiquities of Scotland*, Wilson. *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, Evans. *Cave Hunting*, W. Boyd Dawkins. *Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*, Lartet and Christy. *L'Homme pendant les Ages de la Pierre*, Dupont. *Les Armes et les Outils préhistoriques*, Le Vicomte Lepic. *Horæ Ferales*, Kemble and Franks. *Early History of Mankind*, Tylor. *Primitive Culture*, Tylor. *The Origin of Nations*, G. Rawlinson. *Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Royal Irish Academy*, Wilde. *Flint Chips*, Stevens. *Lake Dwellings*, Keller. *Prehistoric Remains in Italy*, Gastaldi. *Transactions of the various Prehistoric Congresses*. *Early Man in Britain*, W. Boyd Dawkins. *Rapport sur les Découvertes géologiques et archéologiques faites à Spiennes en 1867*, Briart, Cornet et De Lehaie. *Matériaux pour l'Histoire de l'Homme*, Mortillet. *Paléontologie Humaine*, Hamy. *Bassin de la Seine*, Belgrand. Articles by Mr. Prestwich in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, for the year 1860, et seq. *De l'Homme Antédiluvien et de ses Œuvres*, B. de Perthes. *De la Création, etc.*, B. de Perthes. *Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes*, B. de Perthes. *Habitation Lacustres*, Troyon. *Stone Age*, Nilsson. *L'Homme Fossile en Europe*, H. Le Hon. *Etudes Palæoethnologiques*, Chantre. *Palafittes*, Desor. *Kent's Cavern, Torquay*, Mr. Pengelly, in *Proceedings of Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Feb. 23, 1866. *Rude Stone Monuments*, Fergusson. *Evidences as to Man's place in Nature*, Huxley. *Antiguedades Prehistoricas de Andalucia*, Martinez, Madrid, 1868. *Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*, Nilsson and Lubbock. *Barrows and Bone Caves of Derbyshire*, Rooke Pennington. *British Barrows*, Greenwell and Rolleston. *Nænia Cornubiæ*, Borlase. *Prehistoric Nations*, Baldwin. *Shell Mounds of Omori*, E. S. Morse, in *Memoirs of the Science Department*, University of Tokio, Japan. *Prehistoric Europe*, Geikie. *L'Age de Pierre*, Watelet. *Journal of the Royal Geological Society*. *The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man*, Lyell. *L'Age du Bronze*, De Rougemont. *Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain*, Evans.

1. Cast of a Palæolithic Flint Implement from Babylonia; the original in British Museum.

Presented by A. W. Franks,
F.S.A. 15. 4. 80.

2. Two Palæolithic Flint Implements, with chipped surfaces, found at Spiennes in Belgium, and Poitou in France.

6. 2. 68. 7.
30. 5. 78. 6.



Flint Implement from Spiennes. No. 2.

3. Flint Implement, found in the gravel beds, Thetford, Norfolk.
3. 10. 67.



Flint Implement from Norfolk. No. 3.

4. Cast of a Flint Implement (the largest known), found at Shrub Hill, Norfolk.
From original in British Museum.
Presented by *A. W. Franks*,
F.S.A. 15. 4. 80. 31.

5. Flint Implements. Found at Canterbury.
Presented by *J. Brent*, *F.S.A.*
18. 8. 76. 13-16.

6. Photographic View of a Cave on the right bank of the Aveyron, near Bruniquel, France, in which early remains of man have been found. See *Owen*, *Philosophical Transactions*, 1869. 23. 9. 80. 17.

7. Breccia from the flooring of the caves of Les Eyzies, Dordogne, France, containing bones, and fragments of implements, etc. The debris from the flooring of some of these caves contains the bones of the mammoth, woolly-haired rhinoceros, urus, musk-ox, horse, reindeer, etc.

Presented by *Messrs. Christy & Lartet*. 7. 9. 64.

8. Portions of Harpoon-Heads, made of reindeer horn, barbed on both sides; probably used in fishing. Found in the rock-shelter of La Madeleine, Dordogne, France. Also a cast of a similar harpoon-head.

Presented by the *Trustees of the Christy Collection*.
7. 2. 68.



Harpoon-head and Flint Flake. Nos. 8 & 9.

9. **Flint Flakes**, from the rock-shelter of La Madeleine.

Presented by *Messrs. Christy & Lartet.* 7. 9. 64.

10. **Bone Needle**, from the rock-shelter of La Madeleine, Dordogne, France.

Presented by the *Trustees of the Christy Collection.* 7. 2. 68.

11. **Lithographic Print** of the celebrated fragment of the bone of the Mammoth, carved with a figure of the Mammoth; found in the cave of La Madeleine, Dordogne, France.

Presented by the *Trustees of the Christy Collection.* 7. 2. 68.

12. **Three portions of Bone Implements**, from the rock-shelter of La Madeleine, Dordogne, France.

Presented by the *Trustees of the Christy Collection.* 7. 2. 68. 2, 5 and 9.

13. **Casts of the Handles of Poignards**, and other bone implements; also portions of mammoth



Bone Implement found in the Laugerie Basse, Dordogne. No. 13.

and reindeer bone, carved with figures of the reindeer, ox, and horse; the originals found in the Laugerie Basse, Dordogne, France.

Presented by the *Trustees of the Christy Collection.* 7. 2. 68. 14-17.

14. **Medallion Portrait of M. J. Berthier de Perthes**, the first excavator of the palæolithic remains of man in the valley of the Somme. Dated, 1835. 8554.

15. **Flint Implements**, with chipped surfaces, and fragments of deer's horns and bones; found in pits (pro-



Flint Implement from Cissbury. No. 15.

bably ancient flint workings) within a hill-fort at Cissbury, Sussex.

Presented by *Mr. Ballard, Senior*, of Worthing, through *Mr. Henry Willet*, of Brighton. 20. 1. 81.

16. **Large Cores of Flint**, with flakes struck off from similar cores; found at Pressigny-le-Grand, Poitou, France.

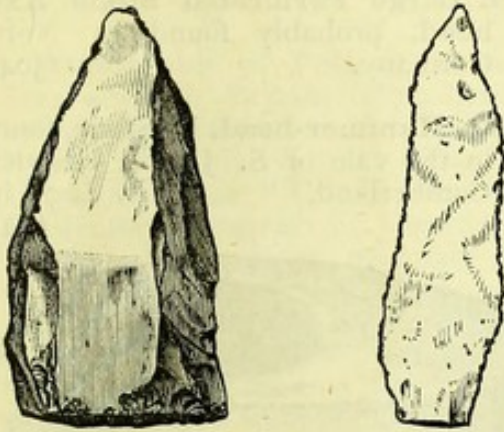
Presented by *A. W. Franks, F.S.A.* 6. 2. 68. 1. 15. 4. 80. 72-7.

17. **Group of Flint Implements**, with chipped surfaces; found at S. Acheul, in France.

Presented by *A. W. Franks, F.S.A.* 15. 4. 80.

18. Three Cores of Flint, from which flakes are struck for the purpose of making arrowheads, etc. Found in Yorkshire and Ireland.

7207
7246



Flint core and flake. Nos. 18 and 19.

19. Flakes of Flint, struck from cores; out of which arrow-heads are

various stages of construction, have been found.

Presented by *F. Archer*.

5. 1. 81. 2.

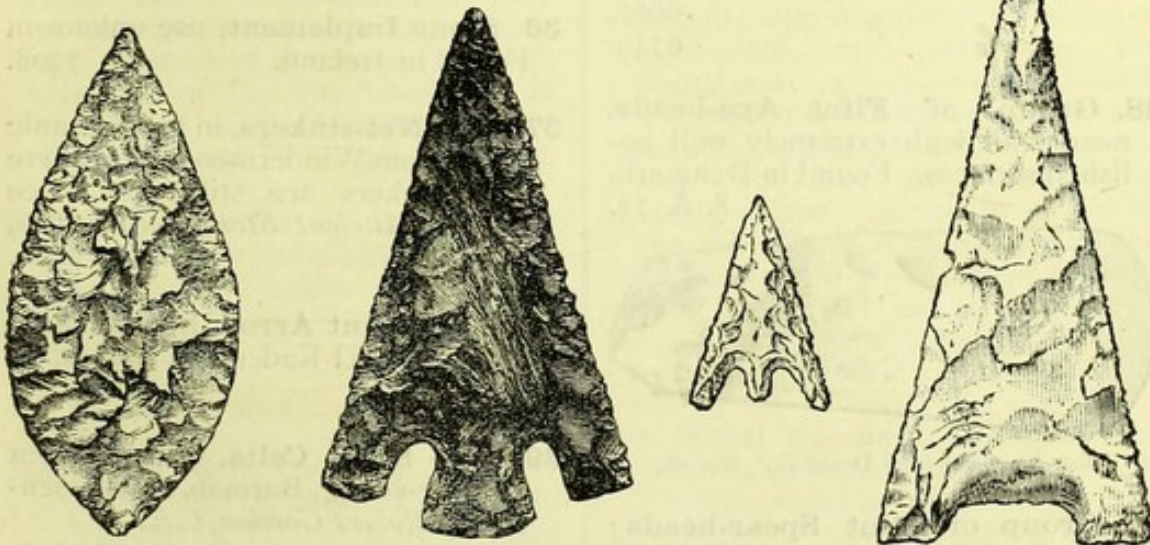
21. Pick made from the antler of a red deer, found in the ancient flint workings known as "Grimes' Graves," in the parish of Weeting, Norfolk, during excavations made by the Rev. Canon Greenwell. Also Photographs of similar Picks, from originals in the Christy Collection.

Presented by the *Rev. Canon Greenwell*. 23. 9. 80. 6.

22. Arrow-heads in Flint, in various forms, leaf-shaped, stemmed, barbed, and triangular without stem. Found in Yorkshire and Ireland.

7221. 2761. 7303. 7307.

23. Flint Arrow-head, probably Scotch or Irish, mounted in silver,



Flint Arrow-heads. No. 22.

constructed. Found in Yorkshire and Ireland.

7258. 7300.

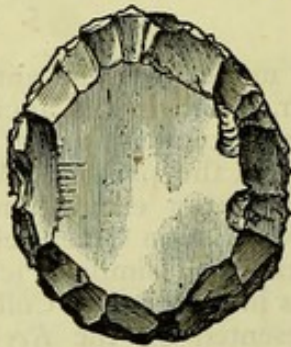
20. Hammer-stone, such as was used in the manufacture of stone implements, and showing the marks of wear round the edge. Found on the raised beach at Ballintoy, near Belfast, where a vast number of such stones, and implements, at

and no doubt worn as a pendant. Flint arrow-heads are regarded with superstitious reverence by the peasantry in many parts, and are called "elf-bolts." See *Evans' Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 325, and foll. 13045.

24. Flint Scrapers, found in Yorkshire. Used for dressing and

scraping skins. A very similar implement is used by the Esquimaux.

7235. 7342.



Flint Scraper. No. 24.

25. Group of forged Flint Implements, probably made by Flint Jack. 13076.

26. Sample Case of Modern Gun Flints, made in Norfolk, for export to Africa.

Presented by *F. Radcliffe*.
16. 6. 75. 2.

27. Two Axe-heads, with polished surfaces, probably found in Ireland. 6667. 6749.

28. Group of Flint Axe-heads, nearly all with extremely well polished surfaces. Found in Denmark. 8. 8. 72.



Flint Axe-head from Denmark. No. 28.

29. Group of Flint Spear-heads; from Scandinavia. 8. 2. 72.

30. Large leaf-shaped Spearhead in flint. Very beautifully made. From Scandinavia. 8. 8. 72. 45.

31. Two Chisels, in flint. Found in Denmark. 8. 8. 72. 25-6.

32. Flint scrapers, for dressing skins, some of them with very elaborately dressed surfaces with the most minute working. 8. 8. 72.

33. Stone Hammer-heads, from Scandinavia, pierced for handles.

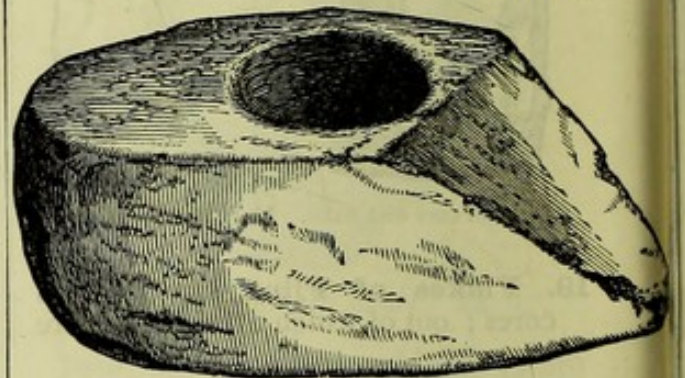
8. 8. 72.

13050-1.

13055.

34. Large Perforated Stone Axe-head, probably found in North Germany. 13044.

35. Hammer-head, in Stone, found in the vale of S. John's, Keswick, Cumberland. L. $7\frac{7}{8}$ in. 6410.



Stone Hammer-head. No. 35.

36. Stone Implement, use unknown. Found in Ireland. 7308.

37. Two Net-sinkers, in soft volcanic stone, from Windermere Lake, where such sinkers are still used. See *Evans' Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 211. 6126. 7566.

38. Four Flint Arrow-heads, found at Sarbout-El-Kadem, in Arabia. 13066.

39. Two Stone Celts, brought from Yenang-young, Burmah, and presented by *Robert Gordon, C.E.* 2. 10. 73. 1-2.

40. Three small flat Stone Celts, brought from the province of Yun-nan, Southern China, and presented by *Robert Gordon, C.E.* 2. 10. 73. 3-5.

41. Photograph of Stone and Flint Implements found in Japan, and presented to the Christy Collection by *A. W. Franks, F.S.A.* 23. 9. 80. 7.

42. **Fragments of Breccia**, encrusted with small birds' bones. Also bones of mammalia, from the flooring of a cave at Llandudno, in which human remains have been found.

Presented by *C. T. Gatty*,
F.S.A. 23. 6. 81.

43. **Photograph of Pottery, Stone Implements, Bronze Fish-hook and other objects** found by Captain Brome in the Genista Caves, Gibraltar. See "Transactions of Pre-historic Congress at Norwich," London, 1869. From originals in Christy Collection. 23. 9. 80. 9.

44. **Flint Flake**, bone mounting, various bone implements; fragments of pottery, and a stone spindle-whorl, all from the ancient Lake-dwelling near the Chateau Greng, Lake of Morat, Switzerland.

Presented by *Christian Flueck*.
31. 1. 68.

45. **Photograph of a Group of Stone and Bone Implements**, horn mountings for stone implements, also carbonized grain, etc., found in the sites of the Pile Dwellings, in the Lakes of Switzerland, Lake of Constance, etc. 23. 9. 80. 15.

46. **Ideal sketch of an ancient Swiss Lake-Dwelling**; enlarged from Figuier, by *Mr. George Beale*.
12. 5. 81. 11.

GROUP OF MISCELLANEOUS STONE IMPLEMENTS, USED BY EXISTING PRIMITIVE PEOPLES, IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD, FOR COMPARISON WITH THE FOREGOING SERIES, AND ILLUSTRATING METHODS OF HAFTING, ETC.

47. **Knife or Dresser for Skins**, with flint blade, bound into a short wooden handle with animal fibre. Esquimaux. 7. 12. 57. 434.

48. **Arrow**, with flint head bound into the shaft with animal fibre. Esquimaux. 7. 12. 57. 350.

49. **Stone Arrow-heads** of various forms, found in N. America. 13071.
13073-4.

50. **Large leaf-shaped Flint Arrow or Javelin-head**, and stemmed stone arrow-head; found in Tennessee, U.S.

Presented by *Rev. H. A. Jones*.
16. 10. 75. 1 and 6.

51. **Stone Javelin-head**, found in Avon Co., New York, U.S. 13067.

52. **Flint Arrow-head**, very beautifully and finely made. Found in California. 13080.

53. **Javelin and Arrow-heads**, in obsidian, from Mexico. 13057-9.

54. **Photograph of Ancient Mexican Stone Implements**. From originals in the British Museum.

23. 9. 80. 2.

55. **Three Implements made of Shell** in shape of grooved chisels and flat celt, found in the Island of Barbadoes, and made by the aboriginal Carib races of the Island. The shell used to make these implements was the *Strombus Accipitri-nus*. For an account of these interesting implements see an article by the *Rev. Greville J. Chester* in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, Vol. XXVII. p. 43.

Presented by *Sir T. Graham Briggs, Bart.* 8. 12. 81. 4-6.

56. **Stone Axe-head**, used by the Boobies in W. Africa.

Presented by *D. Tinning*.
16. 6. 76. 23.

57. **Greenstone Axe-head**. From the Solomon Islands.

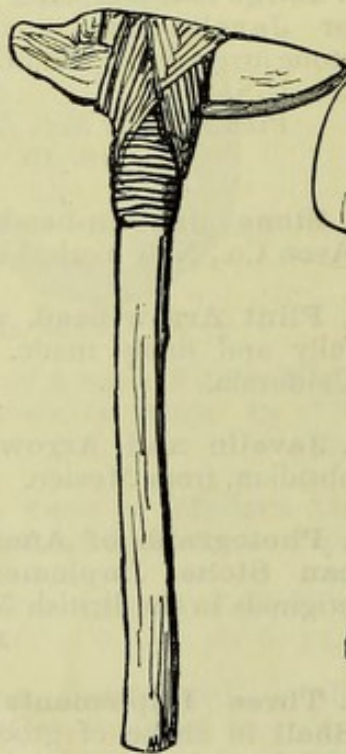
30. 5. 78. 5.

58. **Greenstone Axe-head**. From New Zealand. 4987.

59. **Two Stone Flakes**, found by Captain Fraser, near Otago, New Zealand.

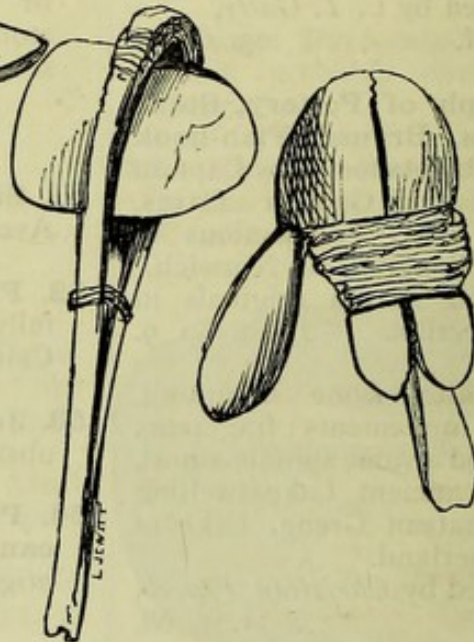
Presented by *Professor Cough-trey*. 24. 12. 74. 7 and 9.

60. **Axe**, with stone head, bound into the wooden handle, with vegetable fibre. From Society Islands (?) 4996.



No. 60.

65. **Adze**, with stone head, fastened into a wooden socket with plaited wicker, for fixing into a wooden handle with a ring of the same



No. 61.

No. 62.

Stone Implements with Wooden Mountings.

61. **Axe**, with stone blade, mounted in a doubled piece of flexible wood. From Hanover Bay, N.W. Coast of Australia. See Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 149, and foll. 4994.

62. **Adze**, of greenstone, with wooden handle, bound with vegetable fibre. From New Caledonia. 5000.

63. **Stone Axe**, or hammer mounted on a wooden handle, and fixed with some resinous material, that has been softened by heat and toughened when cold. See Evans' *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, p. 151 *et seq.*

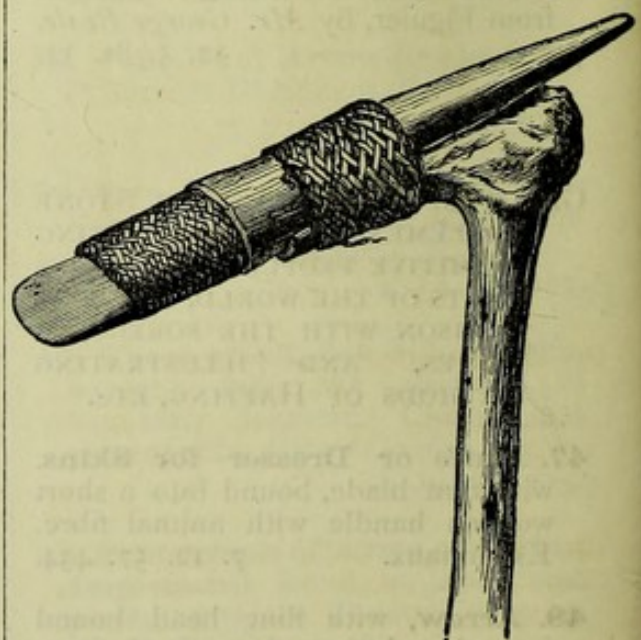
From King George's Sound, Western Australia. 4995.

64. **Two Obsidian Spear-heads**, one mounted and one unmounted. Brought on H. M. S. *Challenger*, from the Admiralty Islands. See Plate I., Fig. 13.

22. 7. 80. 35 & 37.

wicker, making a double socket, and throwing the percussion of a stroke off the blade.

From *Rev. W. G. Lawes' New Guinea Collection*. 5. 8. 80. 32.



Adze with Stone Head and Wooden Mounting, from New Guinea. No. 65.

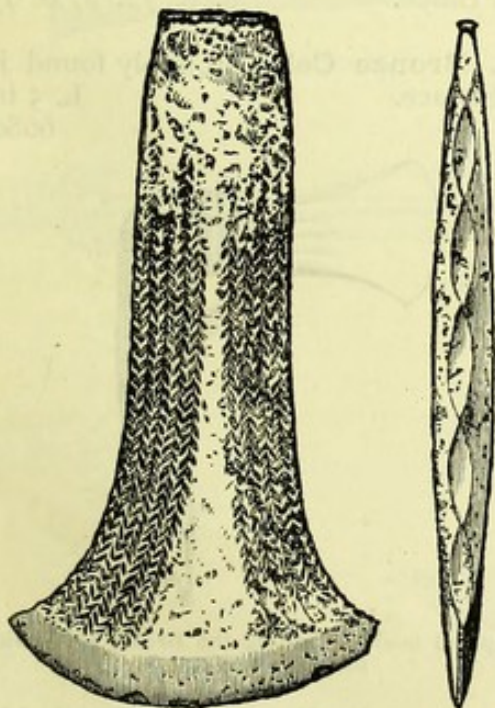
66. Photograph of two Threshing Machines, one from Aleppo, Turkey in Asia, and set with flint flakes;

and one from Madeira, set with lava. The originals in the Christy Collection. 23. 9. 80. 16.

THE BRONZE PERIOD.

THE Stone Period, during which the use of metals was unknown, was succeeded, says Mr. Evans, by one in which the use of copper, or of copper alloyed with tin—bronze—became known, and gradually superseded the use of stone. The leading types of bronze implements in this collection are figured in these pages. The examples have been found in Great Britain, France, Germany, Hungary, China, and India.

67. Bronze Celt, wedge-shaped, with herring-bone work on either side, and ornamentation down the edges. Found in Ireland. L. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. 7101.

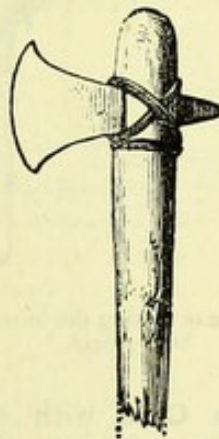


Bronze Celt. No. 67.

68. Bronze Celt, wedge-shaped, with rounded end, probably found in Germany; see Kemble's *Horæ Ferales*. L. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. 8753.

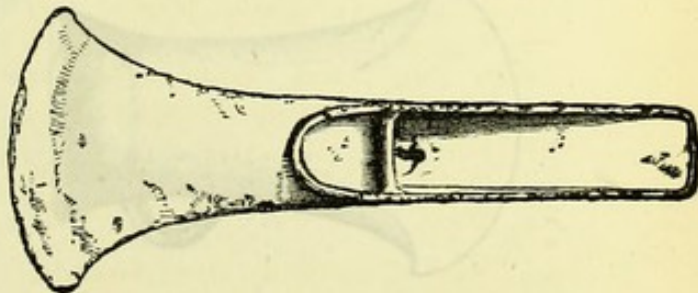
69. Bronze Celt, wedge-shaped, probably found in France: see Kemble's *Horæ Ferales*. L. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. 8754.

70. Copper Celt, wedge-shaped. Brought from Gungeria, Central India, and presented by Robert Gordon, C.E. L. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. 30. 4. 74. 9.



Supposed mode of Mounting the Wedge-shaped Bronze Celts.*

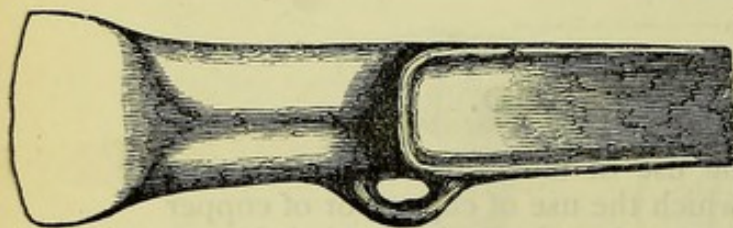
71. Bronze Celt, with stop-ridges. L. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. 4596.



Bronze Celt. No. 71.

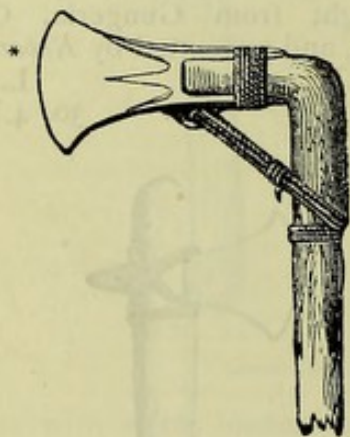
* This block is kindly lent by the Royal Irish Academy. See Wilde's *Catalogue*, p. 367.

72. Bronze Celt, with stop-ridges and loop, found at Buckland, Dover. 6657.



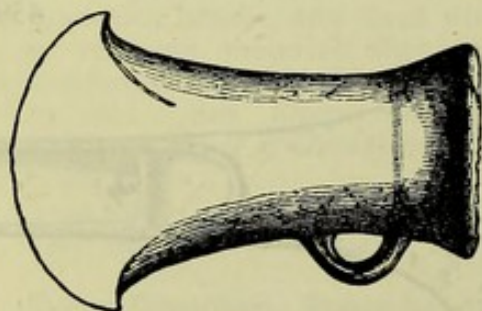
Bronze Celt. No. 72.

73. Bronze Celt, with stop ridges, probably German. L. $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. 8755.



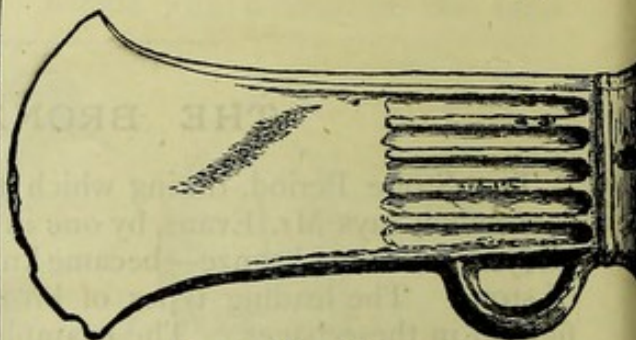
Supposed mode of hafting the bronze Celts with Stop-ridges. *

74. Bronze Celt, with socket and loop, locality unknown. Obtained by Mr. Mayer, at the Arley Castle Sale of Lord Valentia's Antiquities, in 1852. L. $3\frac{7}{8}$ in. 7124.



Bronze Celt. No. 74.

75. Bronze Celt, with socket and loop, found at Ingham in Norfolk. 6950.

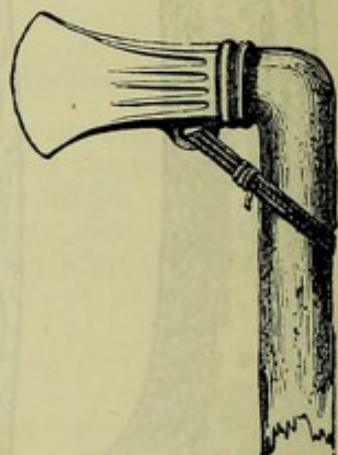


Bronze Celt. No. 75.

76. Bronze Celt, with socket and loop; found in Hungary. L. $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. 4592.

77. Three Bronze Celts, with sockets and loops. Found in France. 8. 8. 72. 87 & 93.

78. Bronze Celt, probably found in France. L. 5 in. 6680.



Supposed mode of hafting the Bronze Celts with sockets and loops. *

79. Cast of a Bronze Celt, probably found in Germany. From an original in the Museum at Mainz. 8555.

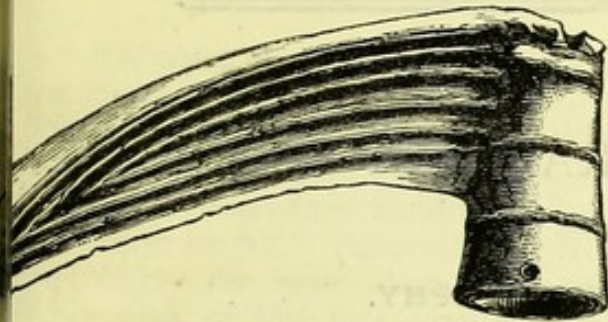
80. Mining Axe, in bronze. Found in Hungary. 4617.

81. Axe-head, in bronze; probably found in Hungary. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. 4644.

* This block is kindly lent by the Royal Irish Academy. See Wilde's Catalogue, p. 367.

* This block is kindly lent by the Royal Irish Academy. See Wilde's Catalogue, p. 367.

82. Bronze Sickle, probably found in Ireland. 7403.



Bronze Sickle. No. 82.

83. Bronze Gouge, found in a tumulus on Chartham Downs, 1764.

L. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
6728.



Bronze Gouge. No. 83.

84. Bronze Celt, from Yun-nan in Southern China, brought and presented by Robert Gordon, C.E.

L. 5 in.
2. 10. 73. 6.

85. Bronze Sword, with beautifully made leaf-shaped blade, and handle graved with linear ornamentation. Found in Hungary. L. 2 ft. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. 4626.

86. Photograph of a Bronze Trumpet, and part of another; and a bronze object of unknown use, all found in Ireland. From originals in the British Museum. 23. 9. 80. 10.

87. Photograph of a Bronze Shield, and six Bronze Weapons, Swords, Spearheads, etc., chiefly found in the Thames. From originals in the British Museum.

23. 9. 80. 4.



Bronze Sword. No. 85.





ETHNOGRAPHY.

BOOKS ON ETHNOGRAPHY.

Natural History of Man, Wood. *The Races of Mankind*, Dr. Robert Brown. *Catalogue of the Lane Fox Anthropological Collection*, Col. Lane Fox. *Types of Mankind*, Nott and Gliddon. *Indigenous Races of the Earth*, Nott and Gliddon. *Physical History of Mankind*, Prichard. *Natural History of Man*, Prichard. *Voyage autour du Monde*, Freycinet. *Ethnographical Maps*, Prichard. *Natural History of the Varieties of Man*, R. G. Latham. *Man and his Migrations*, R. G. Latham. *The Human Species*, De Quatrefages. *The Geographical Magazine*. *Cruise of the 'Curaçoa.'* *Cook's Voyages*. *Voyage towards the South Pole*, Weddell. *Travels and Researches*, Humboldt. *Voyages and Travels*, Pinkerton. *Native Races of the Indian Archipelago*, Earl. *Scenes and Studies of Savage Life*, Sproat. *Journal of the Ethnological Society*. *Journal of the Anthropological Society of London*, and Memoirs read before the same. *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*. *Anthropological Review*. *Anthropological Treatises*, Blumenbach. Article by Col. A. Lane Fox in *Journal of United Service*, vol. xiii. *The Races of Man*, Pickering. *Savage Life and Scenes*, Angas. *Anthropology*, Tylor. *Histoire Générale des Races Humaines*, De Salle. *Narrative of a Whaling Voyage round the World*, Bennet. *Visit to the Indian Archipelago*, Keppel. *History of the Indian Archipelago*, Crawford. *Voyage en Guinée*, Des Marchais. *Journal of Voyages and Travels*, Tyermann and Bennett. *Anthropology*, Topinard. *Voyage of the 'Rattlesnake,'* Macgillivray. *History of Java*, Raffles. *History of Sumatra*, Marsden. *Life in the Southern Isles*, W. W. Gill. *Narrative of Missionary Enterprise in the South Sea Islands*, Williams. *Nineteen Years in Polynesia*, Rev. G. Turner. *United States' Exploring Expedition*, Wilkes and Hall. *New Zealanders*, Shortland. *Voyage de la Corvette L'Astrolabe*. *Polynesian Researches*, Ellis. *Narrative of a Tour through Hawaii*, Ellis. *Myths and Songs of the S. Pacific*, Gill. *Bilder-Atlas*, vols. 7 and 8. *Pitcairn's Island and the Islanders*, Brodie. *Borneo and the Eastern Archipelago*, Marryat. *Lectures on Man*, Carl Vogt. *Anthropology*, Waitz. *Polynesia*, Meinike. *Der Mensch in der Geschichte*, Adolf Bastien. *Manual of Ethnology*, Brace.

88. Map of the World.

12. 5. 81. 16.

89. Chart of the World, coloured, so as to show the distribution of the principal modifications of mankind, according to Professor Huxley; enlarged from a map in the Journal

of the Ethnological Society. New Series, vol. ii., 1869-70. 12. 5. 81. 8.

90. Chart, similar to No. 89, taken from the *Bilder-Atlas*, showing also the principal modifications in the construction of the human skull.

8. 12. 81.

THE ESQUIMAUX.

“UNDER the name Esquimaux are included the tribes inhabiting the eastern and western shores of Greenland, the northern coast of America from Labrador to Alaska, together with the tribes on the north coast of Siberia. The Esquimaux are a littoral people occupying a narrow seaboard, scarcely one hundred miles in width, but possibly five thousand miles in length.” (Bancroft.) “Notwithstanding the wide distances which probably for more than a thousand years have divided the different branches of this race from each other, they exhibit the most striking conformity in their language, habits, and mode of life.” “The Esquimaux have settled down in those regions of the earth where no other nation is able to exist, and a glance at the map of the northern hemisphere suffices to show that, as regards the spread of man towards the pole, the Esquimaux may be said to begin where all other human inhabitants end.” (Dr. Rink.) “Notwithstanding the intense cold of the Arctic regions, animal life is abundant. The whole occupation of man in these regions is the struggle for existence, and his daily food depends upon the success of his contest with the birds, beasts, and fishes, which dispute with him the possession of land and sea.” (Bancroft.) “The Esquimaux call themselves ‘In nuit,’ a term signifying, in their language, *Man*; the more usual term Eskimos, or Esquimaux, is said to be a corruption of *Eskimantik*, *i.e.*, raw-fish-eaters, a nickname given them by their former neighbours, the Mohicans.” (B. Seemann.)

“With a few exceptions, these people are short of stature, but not dwarfish, being well and powerfully built, long bodies, exhibiting great strength in lifting weights (which I tested to the extent of about 336 pounds), and much activity in running and leaping. Their expression of face was pleasing, foreheads low and broadish, cheek bones high, features rather flat, and the inner angle of the eye points slightly downwards in a manner commonly noticed in the eyes of the Chinese. With the exception of two instances, in which it was fine and wavy, the hair is straight, black and coarse, cut short on the men, who, generally speaking, have not much beard.

“The women have very small hands and feet, and when young are plump, solid little creatures, with ruddy, agreeable faces, and very fine teeth. Their faces, hands, and arms, are more or less tattooed, and their hair is long and dressed in a peculiar manner, being collected in two bunches, one on each side of the head, and a piece of stick, eight or ten inches long by half an inch thick being placed among it, a strip of partly coloured deer skin is wound round the whole in a spiral form, and this hangs down on each side of the face. They each carry an ivory comb of native make. Two suits of reindeer skin form the winter dress of both sexes, the dress next the body having the hair inwards, the outside dress with the hair outwards, and which is generally taken off when indoors. The man’s dress consists of coat, with hood and long flap or tail behind; knee breeches which are met at the knee by long sealskin boots, and warm deerskin mits. The woman’s dress differs, in that the hood of the coat is large

enough to carry a child, and there is a small flap before as well as at the back, and in the boots being very wide, coming high up and fastened with a string at the girdle.

"In summer and autumn, or for a period of about four months, from the beginning of June to the end of September, the natives live in tents, which are of two kinds, the one thin and light for warm weather, the other made of deerskin with the hair on for autumn and early winter; before the snow becomes sufficiently hard packed for house building, which takes place in October, at which time they move into winter quarters." (Dr. Rae, in "Trans. Ethnological Society," vol. iv., new series, p. 138). "Their snow dwellings are of bee-hive shape, frequently lined inside with skins, approached by a long crooked passage. The window is a block of ice, the bed a raised bank of snow covered with skins. The igloo or hut, which the Esquimaux builds, is modelled upon that which the seal makes for himself." (Hall.) "For obtaining fire the Esquimaux generally use lumps of iron pyrites and quartz, from which they strike sparks on to moss which has been well dried and rubbed between the hands." (Lubbock.) "The Esquimaux appear to have hardly any established form of religious worship, though they have a firm belief in a future life and in rewards and punishments. They have medicine-men and medicine-women, and keep up certain ceremonies connected with hunting, and with the healing of the sick and burial of the dead. They can hardly be said to possess any form of government beyond that of the family, and their conduct is chiefly regulated by traditional customs. It is said that the knowledge possessed by the Esquimaux of geography is truly wonderful, and that there is no part of the coast which they cannot well delineate if they have once visited it." (Hall.)

BOOKS ON THE ESQUIMAUX.

History of Greenland, D. Crantz. *Narrative of Journey to Shores of Polar Sea*, Captain J. Franklin. *Narrative of Second Expedition to Shores of Polar Sea*, Captain J. Franklin. *Voyage in Search of a North-West Passage*, Ross. *First and Second Voyages for a Discovery of a North-West Passage*, Parry. *Arctic Boat-Journey*, J. J. Hayes. *Tents of the Tuski*, Lieutenant W. H. Hooper. *Arctic Miscellanies*. *Arctic Manual and Instructions*. *A Selection of Papers on Arctic Geography and Ethnology*. *The Threshold of the Unknown Region*, C. R. Markham. *Arctic Experiences*, Vale Blake. *A Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions*, J. Barrow. *Voyage of H.M.S. "Herald"*, B. Seemann. *The Dutch in the Arctic Seas*, Van Campen. *Official Report of the Recent Arctic Expedition*, Captain Nares, R.N. *The Polar Regions*, Sir John Richardson. *Arctic Searching Expedition*, Sir John Richardson. *New Lands within the Arctic Circle*, J. Payer. *Narrative of Arctic Land Expedition*, Captain Back. *A Voyage of Discovery towards the North Pole*, Captain F. W. Beechy. *Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Straits*, Captain F. W. Beechy. *Narrative of the North Pole Expedition*, C. H. Davies. *Life with the Esquimaux*, Captain C. F. Hall. *An Arctic Voyage*, R. A. Goodsir. *A Summer Search for Sir John Franklin*, E. A. Inglefield. *The U.S. Ship "Grinnell" Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin*, E. K. Kane. *Arctic Explorations*, E. K. Kane. *The*

Last of the Arctic Voyages, Captain Sir Edward Belcher. *German Arctic Expedition. History of Siberia*, Strahlenburg. *Tales and Traditions of the Eskimo*, Dr. Henry Rink. *Danish Greenland, its People and its Products*, Dr. Henry Rink. *Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions*, Sir John Leslie. *A Narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions*, Captain McClintock. *Voyage of H.M. Discovery Ship "Resolute" to the Arctic Regions*, G. F. McDougall. *The Great Frozen Sea*, Captain A. H. Markham. *Yachting in the Arctic Seas*, James Lamont. *Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal*, Lieutenant S. Osborn. *Narrative of an Expedition to the Shores of the Arctic Sea*, John Rae. *An Account of the Arctic Regions*, W. Scoresby, Jun. *The Arctic Regions*, P. L. Simmonds. *Voyage of the Prince Albert*, W. Parker Snow. *Journal of a Voyage in Baffin's Bay and Barrow Straits*, P. C. Sutherland. *Narrative of an Expedition to the Polar Sea*, Lieutenant E. Sabine.

- 91. Three Plates**, from the *Bilder-Atlas*, showing the physiognomy, costume, dwellings, and implements of the Esquimaux. Views of the exterior and interior of the summer and winter huts are given, also of the seal hunter in his *kayak*, and a party of women in their *oomiak*; and sleighs drawn both by reindeer and dogs.
8. 12. 81.
- 92. Labrets**, or lip ornaments, in various kinds of stone and bone, used for inserting as an ornament into holes made in the flesh of the lip or cheek.
"The lower lip in early youth is perforated at each side opposite the eye-tooth, and a slender piece of ivory, smaller than a crow-quill, having one end broad and flat, like the head of a nail or tack to rest against the gum, is inserted from within, to prevent the wound healing up. This is followed by others successively larger during a period of six months or longer, until the openings are sufficiently dilated to admit the lip ornaments or labrets."—*Dr. Rink.*
12658.
7. 12. 57. 458.
- 93. Hooded Coat**, made of sea-lion's intestine. From Kamtschatka.
29. 9. 73. 2.
- 94. Pair of Mocassins**, made of seal hide; probably Tchutki.
7. 12. 57. 392.
- 95. Two pairs of Seal-skin Leggings.**
5184.
5481.
- 96. Pair of Snow-shoes**, in hood with cross lines of animal hide. 5159.
- 97. Buttons, Fasteners, etc.**, in walrus ivory, some in shape of seals, etc.
7. 12. 57. 456.
12656-7.
- 98. Group of Etui Cases**, in walrus ivory, carved with rude ornamentation.
7. 12. 57. 467-72.
- 99. Etui Case**, in walrus ivory, and small tobacco-box (?) of reindeer's antler attached. The etui case is very well carved with representations of reindeer hunting. 7. 12. 57. 473.
- 100. Etui Case**, in horn and wood.
7. 12. 57. 474.
- 101. Pegs and skewers for Skins (?)**, and implements for various purposes, in walrus ivory. Small ivory pegs or pins are used to stop the holes made in the seal's body by the spears in order to secure the blood, which is a great luxury to the natives.
7. 12. 57. 450-3.
- 102. Skinning and skin-dressing Implements**, scrapers, scoops, etc., in walrus ivory.
7. 12. 57. 439. 441-4.
- 103. Two pieces of Animal Intestine**, sewn together, and used as

a window-pane. Taken by Clements R. Markham, F.R.S., from the window of an Esquimaux house. See "Arctic Papers, for the Expedition of 1875," page 180.

Presented by *Clements R. Markham, F.R.S.* 20. 1. 81. 8.

104. Lamp, in dark stone, in form of an oval dish or trough, in which is burnt moss (sphagnum) steeped in blubber oil. Brought from Greenland by Clements R. Markham, F.R.S.

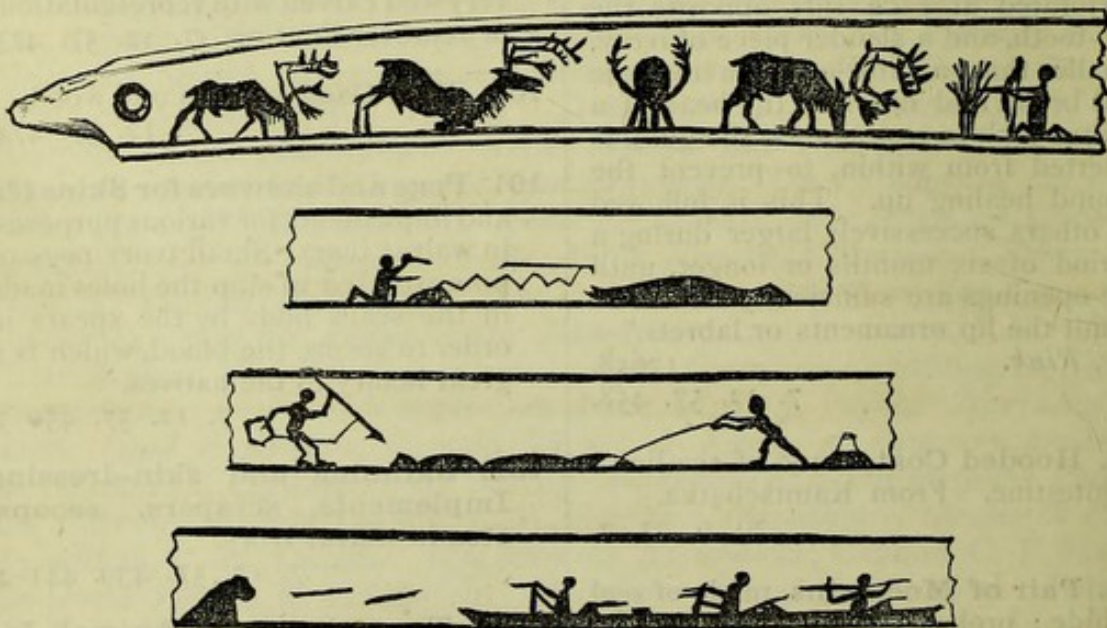
"The Esquimaux lamp is the 'all in all' to these people. By it their *iglu* (house) is lighted and kept warm; by it they melt ice or snow for their drink; and by it they dry their clothing, mittens, boots, stockings, &c. Without the *lamp*, Esquimaux could not live—not so much because of its warmth or use for cooking, but because it enables them to dry their skin clothing, melt ice for drink, and gives them light during the long Arctic night of winter."—(*Captain C. F. Hall*.)

Presented by *Clements R. Markham, F.R.S.* 20. 1. 81. 6.

105. Drill Bows, in walrus ivory, carved with representations of walrus and seal hunting, and deer stalking.

Some of the carvings are very interesting, and resemble in a singular manner some of the ancient carvings upon the bones found in the caves of the Drift Period. These drills are used for producing fire by friction.

"The drill bows are formed from the curved portion of the walrus tusk, and when recent possess great elasticity; but when old are too much dried, splinter and break very easily. The drill itself I found invariably formed of a green jade, once of leek green prase, very stubborn; and to the present time their mode of cutting, shaping, and polishing their labial ornaments, as well as these hard substances, is to us a secret. The thong of the drill bow being passed twice round the drill, the upper end is steadied by a mouthpiece of wood, having a piece of the same stone imbedded, with a countersunk cavity. This held firmly between the teeth directs the tool. Any workman would be astonished at the performance of this tool on ivory; but having once tried it myself, I found the jar or vibration on the jaws, head, and brain, quite enough to prevent my repeating it."—(*Sir E. Belcher on the Esquimaux, in Ethnological Society's Transactions, Vol. I. p. 140.*) 7. 12. 57. 445-9.



Hunting Scenes carved upon an Esquimaux drill-bow. No. 105.

106. Photograph of Esquimaux Drill-Bows, in walrus ivory in the Christy Collection. 23. 9. 80.

107. Runner of an Esquimaux Sledge, found by Captain Fielden in Grinnel Land (Lat. 81° 52', N.), the most northern point where traces of human beings have been found.

Presented by Clements R. Markham, F.R.S.

20. 1. 81. 3.

108. Bone Runner (one from a long row) of a Sledge; picked up by Mr. Clements Markham on Somerville Island.

Presented by Clements R. Markham, F.R.S.

20. 1. 81. 13.

109. Whip, with leash of animal skin, used for driving the dogs that draw the Esquimaux sledges.

In the farthest north, where the sea is always frozen, there are no canoes, and sledges are the most general mode of travelling. The Esquimaux dog is a descendant of the Arctic wolf. Eight dogs will draw 500 pounds comfortably on a sleigh at an average pace of four or five miles an hour. They can sleep in the open air, summer and winter. (*Dr. Rink.*)

Presented by Clements R. Markham, F.R.S.

20. 1. 81-4.

110. Line, made of skin, with tag and loop of walrus ivory, carved in shape of seals' heads. 7. 12. 57. 422.

111. Springes, of whalebone and wood, used for snaring birds. "The

Esquimaux snare birds by means of whalebone nooses, round which fine gravel is scattered as bait. (*Bancroft*). "The fine shavings of recently obtained whalebone are also employed for these purposes, making nets and springs for the capture of the *alca psittaca*, a Greenland parrot or puffin." (*Belcher.*) 7. 12. 57. 419-20.

112. Bolas, or throwing balls, of walrus ivory, attached to strings of animal fibre with feathers at the end; for throwing and entangling birds. The feathers help to guide the course of the bolas. "The Esquimaux catch wild-fowl by means of a sling or net made of woven sinews, with ivory balls attached." —(*Bancroft.*) 12655.

7. 12. 57. 454-5.

113. Throw Stick (Noke-skak) in wood, for throwing bird-darts. See Parry's *Second Voyage*, p. 508.

7. 12. 57. 375.

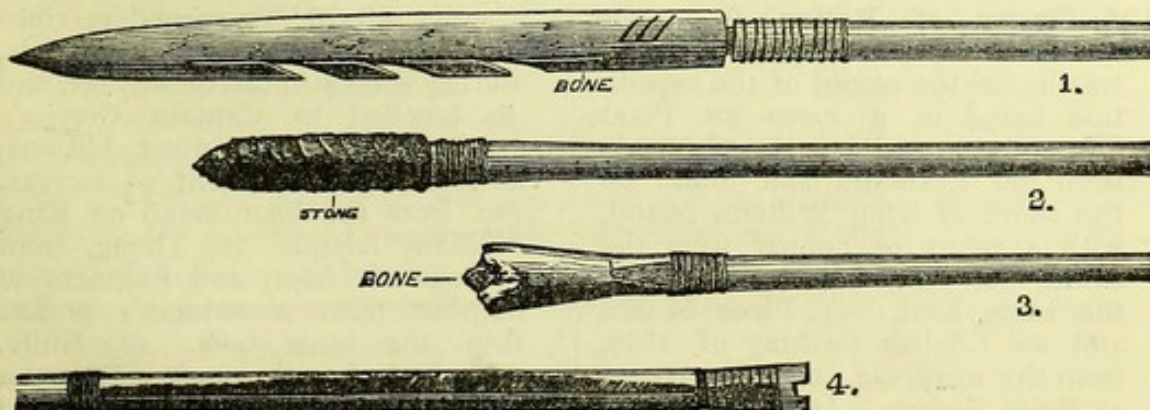
114. Four Bows, three in yew wood, one made up of three pieces curving in opposite directions, strung and bound with thongs of deer sinew; and one of spliced walrus ivory, similarly bound. 7. 12. 57. 285-6 & 301.

16. 4. 61. 167.

115. Bow-bender (?), in three pieces of walrus ivory, ingeniously fixed.

7. 12. 57. 457.

116. Arrow, with blunt bone head, for stunning birds and other animals without injuring their skins. See plate below, fig. 3. 7. 12. 57. 349.



Esquimaux Arrows. Nos. 116, 117, and 120.

117. Arrow, with stone head. See plate on page 17, fig. 2.
7. 12. 57. 350.
118. Flint Arrow-head. Esquimaux. 13078.
119. Flint Flake, and two very small stone Arrow-heads, from a grave in the island of Upernivik. Brought and presented by *Clements R. Markham, F.R.S.*
20. 1. 81. 9.
120. Group of Wooden Feathered Arrows with bone heads, having mostly from one to three barbs on one side, and bound to the shaft with animal fibre, and bearing in many cases the private mark of the owner. The plate on page 17 shews the principal types of Esquimaux arrows, their heads, bindings, and, as shewn in Fig. 4, their method of fixing the feathers into the end.
7. 12. 57. 338-61.
121. Native model of a Kayak or Canoe, used in fishing by the Esquimaux; fitted with harpoons, bladders, throwing-sticks, etc. Made of wood and bone, and covered with fish skin. There are two kinds of boats in use among the Esquimaux—the Kayak or man's boat, and Oomiak or woman's boat. The Kayak is from 16 to 20 feet long. The Oomiak from 20 to 25 feet long. Both have a wooden frame covered with seal or walrus skin, and are propelled by paddles, oars or sails. (King in Jour. of Eth. Soc. London, i. 287.)
Presented by *Clements R. Markham, F.R.S.*
20. 1. 81. 71.
122. Three Wooden Harpoon Staves, with walrus-ivory spear ends, and bone sockets and whale-bone mountings. Also harpoon lines of walrus hide, mounted with bone and iron barbs, and two spear-heads from similar staves. These harpoons are used for spearing whales and seals. See Plate I. fig. 1.
7. 12. 57. 72.
90, 405 and 407.
22. 6. 72. 3.
123. Harpoon Stave, in walrus ivory. Presented by *Clements R. Markham, F.R.S.*
20. 1. 81. 1.
124. Floats, for attaching to the lines used with the harpoons to catch seals, &c., made of small seals' skins turned inside out. 7. 12. 57. 382-4.

RELICS OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

125. Group of Relics from the Franklin expedition. (1) An exact tracing of the record of the expedition found in a cairn on Point Victory; framed in wood made from the Franklin boat found on the shore of King William Island, with a piece of copper from the same. (2) Prayer-book, found in the same boat. (3) Piece of lint and an English farthing of 1839, from the medicine chest discovered at Point Victory. (4) Seaweed laid out on paper, collected by Captain Crozier (Franklin's second in command) at the Falkland Islands, during Ross's Antarctic Voyage, and so labelled in Captain Crozier's handwriting. (5) Knives, buttons, scissors, and fragment of canvas, etc. from the boat found on King William Island. (6) Thong, from an officer's boot, and fragment of sulphur from a seaman's pocket from the same boat. (7) Knife, with bone handle, made up by the Esquimaux from a cutlass blade belonging to the Franklin expedi-

tion. (8) Model of an Esquimaux in his Kayak, made by the Greenland Esquimaux. (9) Bow, bound with sinew, and two arrows with iron heads, both made by the Esquimaux, from the wood of the Franklin ship. (10) Spoon, the bowl made from the musk-ox horn, and the handle from the wood of the Franklin ship. (11) Esquimaux comb and small implement, of

walrus ivory. (12) Small stone box, containing brown sugar, deposited by Sir Edward Parry at Fury Beach in 1824, and used by the M'Clintock Expedition in 1859. See M'Clintock's "Narrative of the Discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin."

Deposited, through *Mr. T. J. Moore*, by *Dr. David Walker*, naturalist on the *S.S. Fox*.

AMERICA.

BOOKS ON AMERICA.

The Native Races of the Pacific States of North America, Bancroft. *Travels in Brazil*, Spix and Martius. *The Antiquities of Wisconsin Surveyed and Described*, Lapham. *Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language*, Rev. S. R. Riggs, in Smithsonian Contributions, 1852. *Perou et Bolivie*, C. Wiener. *Drift Palaeoliths of New Jersey*, Dr. Abbott, in 10th Report to Trustees of Peabody Museum. *The Stone Age in New Jersey*, Dr. Abbott, in Smithsonian Report for 1875. *Yucatan*, Stephens. *O-Kee-Pa*, Catlin. *Last Rambles amongst the Indians*, Catlin. *Life amongst the Indians*, Catlin. *North American Indian Portfolio*, Catlin. *Souvenirs of the North American Indians*, Catlin. *Antiquities, Ethnology, etc., of South America*, Bollaert. *Patagonia*, Falkner. *Anahuac*, Tylor. *Indian Tribes*, Schoolcraft. *Mexico*, Lord Kingsborough. *Travels on Amazon and Rio Negro*, Wallace. *History of the Objibway Indians*, Jones. *Memoirs of a Captivity among the Indians*, Hunter. *Travels in Alaska*, Whymper. *Expeditions into the Valley of the Amazons*, Clements R. Markham. *Rites and Laws of the Yncas*, Clements R. Markham. *Cuzco, a Journey to the Ancient Capital of Peru*, Clements R. Markham. *The New El Dorado or British Columbia*, K. Cornwallis. *Travels in British Columbia, etc.*, Captain C. E. Barrett Lennard. *British Columbia and Vancouver's Island*, W. C. Hazlitt. *British Columbia and Vancouver's Island*, D. G. F. Macdonald, C.E. *Vancouver Island and British Columbia*, A. Rattray. *Vancouver Island and British Columbia*, M. Macfie. *Deserts of North America*, Domenech. *Wanderings of an Artist*, Kane. *Pre-historic Races of the U.S. of America*, Foster. *The Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, Squier and Davis, "Smithsonian Contributions." *Carver's Travels; At Home with the Patagonians*, Musters. *Möllhausen's Journey to the Pacific: Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle; Views in the Interior of Guiana*, Schomburgk. *The Indian Tribes of Guiana*, Brett. *Incidents of Travel in Central America*, Stephens. *Two Years in Peru*, Hutchinson. *Peru*, Squier.

NORTH-WEST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA.

FOLLOWING Mr. Bancroft's classification of the tribes living on this coast, there have been included under this head all objects coming from the inhabitants of the coast and islands from Kotzebue Sound, as far south as Vancouver's Island. These tribes include "the *Koniagas*, or Southern Esquimaux, who, commencing at Kotzebue Sound, cross the Kaviak Peninsula, border on Bering Sea from Norton Sound southward, and stretch over the Alaskan Peninsula and Koniagan Islands to the mouth of the Atna, or Copper River. The *Aleuts*, or people of the Aleutian Archipelago; and the *Thlinkeets*, who inhabit the coast and islands between the rivers Atna and Nass (amongst whom are the Sitkas, occupying Baranoff Island)." South of these come the Columbian group, the *Haidahs* or Queen Charlotte Islands, and the *Nootka* family occupying Vancouver's Island, and the labyrinth of inlets opposite to it (*Bancroft*).

The *Koniagas* and *Aleuts* bear a close relationship both in family and habits to the Esquimaux, the more southerly tribes are allied to the North American Indians.

126. Two Plates from the *Bilder Atlas*, illustrating the costume, implements, etc., of the natives of the N.W. coast of N. America.

8. 12. 81.

127. Hat and Cloak, once belonging to a medicine man, in Alaska: the hat of very neatly plaited reed, with curious devices containing faces, eyes, etc., painted round the outside, in blue, black, and red: the cloak with similar designs upon it woven in the wool of the mountain-goat, dyed brown, green, etc.

Brought by *Captain Stubbs, R.N.*

20. 1. 81. 55-6.

128. Piece of Wood-carving taken from the hat of a medicine man in Alaska. Figures of a man, frog, and the heads of birds. The hat had two wooden wings with feathers, that measured more than 6 feet from tip to tip.

Brought by *Captain Stubbs, R.N.*

20. 1. 81. 57.

129. Mask, of wood, painted black and red; probably used in native dances.

"In their (the Columbians) dances, as in war, masks carved from cedar to represent an endless

variety of monstrous faces, painted in bright colours, with mouth and eyes moveable by strings, are attached to their heads, giving them a grotesquely ferocious aspect."—(*Bancroft*.)

5016.

130. Hat, of wood, with painted ornamentation upon it, and carved ivory ornament down the back, with sea-lion's beard inserted into it, and surmounted by a bird on top.

Brought from the Aleutian archipelago by *Captain Stubbs, R.N.*

"The hat of Aleut consists of a helmet-shaped crown of wood or leather, with an exceedingly long brim in front, so as to protect the eyes from the sun's reflection upon the water and snow. Upon the apex is a small carving, and down the back part hang the beards of sea-lions. This hat also serves as a shield against arrows."—(*Bancroft*.)

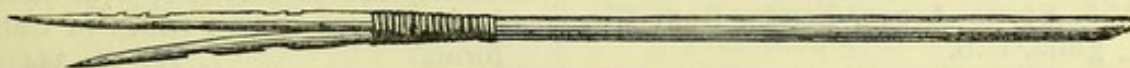
20. 1. 81. 58.

131. Canoe, or *Kayak*, with wooden framework bound with rein-deer tendons, and covered with seal-skins. From Alaska. Length 18 feet 2 inches.

Presented by *Captain J. H. Mortimer.*

3. 8. 74. 1.

132. **Two Spears**, one with triple bone-head used for fishing; the other with leaf-shaped metal head. From Alaska.
Presented by *Captain J. H. Mortimer*. 3. 8. 74. 2-3.
133. **Harpoon Line**, with small bone haft attached, and wooden float carved in shape of animal's head. 7. 12. 57. 421.
134. **Float made of a small seal's skin**. From Alaska.
Presented by *Captain J. H. Mortimer*. 3. 8. 74. 4.
135. **Whale Fishing-line**, made of animal sinew and fibre, with bone mount for metal blade. The loop at end bound with hickory-bark. 7. 12. 57. 404.
136. **Marline - spike in Sperm Whalebone**. Probably from the coast of America. 7. 12. 57. 44c.
137. **Small Knife or Dagger**, with bone handle, and oval slate blade. 4980.
138. **Four Bows**, of pine wood, bound with hickory and other bark. One brought from Kotzebue Sound, and the other from Port Discovery, in 1845. See Schoolcraft, vol. 3, Pl. 34. 7. 12. 57. 291-295 & 298. 5483.
139. **Quiver**, in seal's skin. 7. 12. 57. 366.
140. **Arrow**, with bone head, feathered, and with oval whalebone loop attached. Use uncertain. 4702.
141. **Group of Arrows**, with wooden, bone, and iron heads. One of the ivory heads, barbed on one side, and bound into the shafts with hickory bark. The shafts have two feathers. 7. 12. 57. 338-61.
142. **Group of Arrows**, with walrus-
143. **Long two - pronged Fish Spear**, of pine-wood, bound with hickory bark, and with handle for thrusting at the end, grooved to suit the shape of the hand. Length 14 ft. 9½ in. See Plate I. fig. 2.
"The salmon-spears are made of pine, and are rounded and smoothed by being rubbed on watered stones, and are afterwards straightened by warmth in the ashes of the fires. The spear, with two heads and two finger places in the handle, is about fifteen feet long, and is used in the deeper water off the mouths of rivers, when the two heads double the chances of hitting a fish at one stroke."—(*Sproat*.) Similar spears are sometimes used to catch lobsters. 7. 12. 57. 65.
144. **Model of a Canoe or Kayak**, a wooden framework covered with animal intestine. In the canoe are two figures of men dressed in bladder coats, and wearing painted wooden hats with long prominent peak over the eyes. From the Sitkas.
Presented by *Captain J. H. Mortimer*. 18. 9. 61. 1.
145. **Canoe, or Kayak**, made of a framework of wood bound with reindeer tendons and whalebones, covered with seal-skins; also a double-bladed paddle for a similar Kayak. From the Sitkas.
Presented by *Captain Krele*. 31. 5. 59. 1-2.
146. **Paddle**, with oval blade, and rude carving upon it. From the Sitkas.
Presented by *Captain Krele*. 31. 5. 59. 3.



Fish Arrow. No. 141.

bone heads, is loose and attached by a string as a harpoon. The shafts are feathered. 7. 12. 57. 338-61.

142. **Group of Arrows**, with walrus-

147. **Two Fishing-hooks**, with whalebone shafts and bone barbs, bound with bark; used for trolling whilst rowing, generally with a herring for bait. 7. 12. 57. 415.

148. Hooks of the root of the fir-tree, with straight bone barbs, lashed with bark; used for catching salmon and halibut in deep water.

"Their halibut-hook is curiously shaped, and is made of a stringy tough part of the Douglas pine or the yew, which is steamed until it is flexible, when it receives its proper shape. The lines are made of seaweed except for six or eight feet from the hook, where they are of twisted twigs or deer sinew."—(*Sproat.*) See also Schoolcraft, vol. iii., pl. 35, fig. 4.

Presented by *Captain G. P. Lock.* 7. 12. 57. 409-14.
30. 1. 77. 5-6.

149. Coat, and Cap, made of sealion's intestine, trimmed round the edges with ornamental border composed of strips of skin coloured red, yellow, black and green, together with fragments of cloth, worsted, and feathers. From the Sitkas of Baranof Island.

Obtained by *Captain Stubbs, R.N.* 20. 1. 81. 35.

150. Group of Pipes, in dark coloured slate, carved in grotesque human and animal shapes, some of them very similar in design to ancient Mexican work. Occasionally these carvings represent caricatures of Europeans. The Kaiganies "are

noted for the beauty and size of their cedarcanoes, and their skill in carving. Most of the stone pipes, so common in ethnological collections, are their handiwork. The slate quarry from which this stone is obtained, is situated on Queen Charlotte's Island" (*Dall*). The Chimsyans "make figures in stone dressed like Englishmen—stone flutes, etc., adorned with well-carved figures of animals" (*Sproat.*) See letter from C. W. Abbott, in *Nature* for 15th June, 1876.

4465-7.
4469.

7. 12. 57. 430.

151. Knife or Dagger, with bone handle and oval copper blade. Probably from the Copper Mine River. 4981.

152. Ladle, carved from the horn of the musk-ox. (?) From British Columbia, brought by *Captain Stubbs, R.N.* 81. 20. 1. 59.

153. Models of Canoes, in drift-wood, painted on the outside with grotesque devices of faces, eyes, etc. See Wood's *Nat. Hist. of Man*, vol. ii., p. 732. From Vancouver's Island.

Presented by *Captain G. P. Lock.* 30. 1. 77. 2-4.

From Queen Charlotte's Island. Brought by *Captain Stubbs, R.N.* 20. 1. 81. 54.

INLAND INDIAN TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA.

154. Two Plates from the *Bilder Atlas*, showing the physiognomy, costume, dwellings, burial places, and implements of these tribes.

8. 12. 81.

155. Stone Arrow-heads, from Virginia, U.S.

Brought and presented by *John Whitford.* 12. 5. 81. 1.

156. Arrow-head, found in North America.

Presented by *Miss Anne Schofield.* 17. 6. 69. 2.

157. Arrow and Javelin heads, in various kinds of stone; found in North America. 13068-74-13079.

158. Bundle of Arrows, with stone heads; from Indian tribes of California. 7. 12. 57. 344-5.

159. Arrow-heads and Axe-heads, in various kinds of stone; found in Iowa, U.S.

Presented by *W. Hughes.*

15. 11. 79. 1-8.

160. Lower Jaw-Bone and Teeth, bone implements and stone implements; from Indian grave mounds near New Albany and Louisville, Indiana and Kentucky, U.S.
Presented by *Professor Lawrence Smith.* 27. 5. 64.
161. Large Stone Axe-head, and Stone Arrow-heads, found near the town of Montrose, Lee County, in Southern part of Iowa, U.S., a district once occupied by the Sac or Fox tribe.
Presented by *Frederick Green.* 16. 1. 69. 1-5.
162. Axe-head, in stone; found at Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.
Presented by *S. D. Jennison.* 20. 10. 74. 1.
163. Arrow-heads, in stone; found in Tennessee, U.S.
Presented by *Rev. H. A. Jones.* 16. 10. 75. 1-6.
164. Stone Axe-heads, from North America. 4991.
4993.
13048.
165. Granite Malleus, or Net-Sinker (?) Found on the North Dock Quay, Liverpool, in 1867, and believed to have come in ballast from N. America.
Presented by *Charles Potter.* 23. 4. 68. 1.
166. Stone Axe-head, from New Brunswick. 4990.
167. Flat Stone Implement of grey slate, with two holes pierced through it. Used in making rope from vegetable fibre. Found near Fergus, Ontario. See Schoolcraft's *Indian Tribes*, vol. i., p. 89, plate 28.
Found and presented by *Charles Tobin.* 19. 6. 79. 6.
168. Dress, consisting of a cloak, leggings, and mocassins, of chamois leather, embroidered with coloured silks, with belt and pouch most beautifully ornamented with bead-work. The dress is said to have belonged to Osceola, the most conspicuous character amongst the Seminolee tribe of Indians, although not their chief. It was obtained many years ago through the Charleston house of a Liverpool firm, after the war between the native Indian tribes and the United States Government, 1832-8. Osceola took a leading part in the war, and was renowned for his courage and talents. He was taken prisoner, and visited at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, by Mr. George Catlin in 1838. Mr. Catlin took a sketch of him, and gives a long and interesting account of his remarkable character. See Catlin's *North American Indians*, vol. ii., p. 218. Osceola died the next morning after Mr. Catlin left him, and the surgeon who attended him, described to Mr. Catlin that immediately before his death he sent for his war dress, and dressed himself completely in it; he also painted himself deliberately with vermilion. After this he shook hands with his wives and children, and the officers and chiefs around, and "then slowly drew from his war-belt his scalping-knife, which he firmly grasped in his right hand, laying it across the other, on his breast, and in a moment smiled away his last breath without a struggle or a groan."
Presented by *John Vickers.* 20. 6. 78. 1-8.
169. Dress of chamois leather, trimmed with dyed grass, hair, and feathers, with two pendent ornamental disks, one of silver, and the other of shell; the leggings of red flannel. 12885.
170. Cap and Pouch, embroidered with coloured bead decoration.
Presented by *Miss Neilson.* 25. 8. 81. 7-8.
171. Leather Shoes, embroidered with coloured bead decoration. From the Mickmack Indians.
Presented by *Major Chambers.* 28. 1. 58. 2-3.

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| <p>172. Two Pairs of Snow Shoes, made of a bent rim of ash wood (?) with hide thongs across.
Presented by the Trustees of the Liverpool Institute.
22. 6. 72. 2.
22. 6. 77. 5.</p> <p>173. Dagger, in sheath of neatly plaited leather, the handle bound with skin. Made by the Chippewah</p> | <p>Indians, N. America.
Presented by W. W. James.
6. 6. 60. 4.</p> <p>174. Pipe, of wood, inlaid with lead, and carved with figure of an animal climbing over the bowl. See <i>Bilder Atlas</i>, vol. vii., plate 13, fig. 12, for similar pipe. 4449.</p> <p>175. Paddle, in pine wood, stained a dark colour. 7. 12. 57. 245.</p> |
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ANCIENT MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

SHORTLY after the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus early in the 16th century, the Spaniards effected the conquest of Mexico and Peru, and the subjection of various other smaller States lying between those two countries. At that time these territories were occupied by two great races, the Aztecs of Mexico and the Incas of Peru, who, throughout some centuries had developed a high condition of civilization compared with other aboriginal races around. Of these ancient American civilizations there are vast architectural remains in the countries themselves, and numerous other relics scattered about in the various museums of Europe and America. The most interesting in this collection is No. 181, an example of ancient Mexican hieroglyphic writing, unfortunately as yet undeciphered. Only a few of these manuscripts are in existence, which causes each example to be of great interest and value.

Most of the Peruvian antiquities have been dug out of the large conical supulchral mounds which abound in that country. For accurate and admirable illustrations of such graves and their contents, in the neighbourhood of Ancon, the reader is referred to *The Necropolis of Ancon*, by W. Reiss and A. Stübel. In these Inca graves are found mummies, in a good state of preservation owing to the nature of the soil and the dryness of the climate; and with them their wrappings of variously ornamented and coloured fabrics of wool and cotton; vessels in earthenware and miscellaneous tools and implements for domestic purposes, and articles of toilet.

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| <p>176. Two plates, from the <i>Bilder-Atlas</i>, showing the buildings, carvings, costumes, etc., of the ancient and modern Mexicans and Peruvians. 8. 12. 81.</p> | <p>178. Five small ornaments, in obsidian and quartz; found in Mexico. 13063-5.</p> |
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177. Arrowheads, and other implements in obsidian, also a natural lump of obsidian. From Mexico.
13056.
13060-2.



Ornaments. No. 178.

179. Model in wax, of a large Zodiac calendar, found in 1790 buried in the great square of the city of Mexico. The original measures 11 feet 8 inches in diameter, and is carved out of a block of porous basalt, which is calculated to have weighed 24 tons when perfect. It is now walled into the north-west side of the cathedral. The stone is figured in Humboldt's *Vue des Cordillères*, pl. 23. Mr. Bollaert contributed an account of the stone to the "Intellectual Observer," August, 1865, and his exhaustive description of the meaning of the various parts of this calendar, accompanied by a plate, may be found in that Review.

Presented by *J. Armstrong*.

I. 8. 73. 2.

180. Model in wax, of a carved stone called the sacrificial stone, found in the great square of the city of Mexico. It has been conjectured that this stone was used as an altar for human sacrifices, and that the canal cut from the centre to the edge carried away the blood of the victims. This theory is improbable, although human sacrifices were without doubt only too common in ancient Mexico. The exact use of the stone has not yet been determined. The original is in porphyry, and measures 9 ft. 10 in. in diameter, and is 3 feet $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. It is now in the courtyard of the University.

Presented by *J. Armstrong*.

I. 8. 73. 1.

181. Folding book, or Codex, composed of leaves made from layers of fibre of the *Maguey*, or *Agave Mexicana*, covered with a thin coating of stucco, painted with picture writing in brilliant colours. The leaves are figured on both sides. Each leaf measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches \times $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The leaves fold up, and measure in all 13 feet long. The interpretation of these hieroglyphic subjects is not known, but they are supposed to refer to history and chronology. The Codex was formerly in the

Fejérváry collection, and under the name of the Fejérváry Codex, is given complete in facsimile, in Lord Kingsborough's great work on Mexico, vol. iii. Reference to these remarkable MSS. will be found in Proc. Soc. Ant., First series, vol. iv. p. 242. Ditto, Second series, vol. iii. p. 425. Memoirs of the Anthropological Society, vol. ii. p. 46. Also in Bancroft's *Native Races*, vol. ii. p. 530, where it is stated that the origin of the Mexican MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and of the Fejérváry MS. is not known, nor has any attempt been made to interpret them, although the Fejérváry Codex seems to be historical and chronological in its nature. See also chapter 4 of Prescott's *History of the Conquest of Mexico*. 12014.

182. Photograph of (1) Mask formed of part of a human skull, coated with a mosaic of turquoise and obsidian, the eye-balls of iron pyrites highly polished: the mouth is made to open, and the inside is lined with red leather. (2) **A knife with flint blade and wooden handle**, the latter in the form of a crouching divinity, encrusted with precious materials, among which may be distinguished turquoise, malachite, and coral. (3) **An Animal's Head in wood**, also encrusted with turquoise, malachite, etc. These specimens of mosaic were probably used in the Aztec religious ceremonies, and no doubt were brought to Europe soon after the conquest of Mexico. From originals in the Christy Collection. 23. 9. 80. 8.

183. Photograph of a carved wooden Drum, three terra-cotta whistles, and two terra-cotta flutes; from Mexico. From originals in the Christy Collection. 23. 9. 80. 5.

184. Photograph of a group of Ancient Mexican Pottery. From originals in Christy Collection. 23. 9. 80. 3.

185. Flute, in baked clay, with painted ornamentation. 12886.

186. Two Whistles, in terra-cotta, in shape of grotesque figures of birds. From Mexico. 5369.
5383.
187. Mask, in pottery, said to be ancient Mexican, and to have been dug out from a mound at Otumba, Mexico.
Presented by *W. S. Crawley*.
8. 6. 76. 1.
188. Two-headed Idol, in gold, each hand holding a bar from which an object is hung. This idol is figured on one of the plates at end of vol. xiv. of *Trans. His. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.* and described on that plate as having been found in New Granada. It is stated however by Mr. Bollaert in his description of those plates in vol. xiii. p. 311 of the same Transactions, that the idol is Mexican. H. 5 in.
13035.
189. Heads, and other portions of grotesque human figures, some with head-dresses, earrings and necklaces, in light-coloured imperfectly burnt pottery. See *Trans. His. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.* vol. xx. p. 353, where Mr. Mayer is mentioned as exhibiting similar figures. These were probably obtained from Mr. T. T. Brusson (?) in the neighbourhood of Tampico de Tarmalipas, Mexico.
5368.
5379-82.
5384-92.
190. Figure of a Man, wearing a conical cap; in dark-coloured soft stone. Locality uncertain. 5188.
191. Four seals or Stamps in terra-cotta, with grotesque figures of men upon them; supposed to have been used for impressing designs upon fabrics. 5393-6.
192. Three small Objects in alabaster, two of them pierced for suspension, and possibly amulets, the third possibly a chess or draughtsman. 5397-9.
193. Figure of a Bird, in dark-coloured soft stone. Locality uncertain. 5357.
194. Thin Sticks, pointed at each end. Use and locality uncertain. 12887.
195. Metatl, a slightly hollowed hard stone, standing on three legs, with carved handle, such as are now used in Mexico, and upon which soaked maize is laid and then reduced to a paste, before being baked in flat round thin cakes. With the metatl is used a long stone roller called by the modern Mexicans *metlapilli*.
15½ in. × 12 in.
8289.

HONDURAS.

196. Three tripod Vases, in dark grey pottery; found by Captain William Alexander Fraser, in June, 1847, among the ruins of an altar (?), at the top of a high hill, on the island of Roatan, Bay of Honduras. For figures of these, see plates at end of vol. xiv. of *Trans. His. Soc. of Lanc. & Ches.*, and for description, see vol. xiii. of same Transactions, p. 314.

NEW GRANADA.

197. Two figures of Lizards, or possibly Frogs, in gold, from tombs at San Juan, in the province of Antioquia, New Granada. "These," says Mr. Bollaert, "were venerated by the Chibchas or Muizcas of Bogotá (New Granada). The frog or toad was symbolic of water, rain, and other things, as the number one; also played a curious part in their lunar calendar, which was generally an engraved pentagonal stone. I have given some readings of these engraved stones in my book on 'South American Antiquities'."*

* *Trans. His. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.*, vol. xiii., p. 311 and following; also plates at end of vol. xiv.

These figures are engraved among the plates already referred to.

L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. 13036-7.

198. Three figures, in gold, two of them found with No. 197. These have been cast flat, the lower part of the mould having had the figure engraved in it, a method peculiar to this region. One has a staff, surmounted apparently by the guacamayo, or sacred parrot (Bollaert).* One of these figures, says Mr. Bollaert, is of Guanin gold, probably a natural alloy.* L. $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. 13038-40. L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
199. Small figure, in gold; found with No. 197.* L. $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. 13041.

ECUADOR.

200. Large Ear-pendant, in gold. One large ring, to which is attached an embossed plate in shape of a grotesque face showing teeth. On the forehead are figures which Mr. Bollaert considers may be hieroglyphics.* An almost exactly similar pendant is figured in Mr. Bollaert's *Antiquities of S. America*, p. 92. Mr. Bollaert has suggested that this may be the head of a war deity. Probably found at Cuanca in Ecuador.
- Dia. of large boss $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. 13042.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND PERU.

201. Pair of Ear-pendants, in gold.* One large ring with plates attached; each embossed with four grotesque figures of pumas. Two pebble beads are attached to each pendant. 13043.
202. Earring with pendant circular plate, in gold.* 8756.
203. Pair of Earrings with pendant circular plates, in gold.* 8757.
204. Two Earrings, to which pendant plates have been attached.* 8758-9.
205. Two Earrings,* large hollow rings of gold, with closed ends. Dia. of ring, nearly 1 in. 8760-1.
206. Circular plate, in gold, a pendant (?), pierced with four holes.* Dia. $8\frac{7}{8}$ in. 8762.
207. Circular plate, in gold, a pendant (?), pierced with one hole.* Dia. 4 in. 8763.
208. Pendant plate, in gold, with figure of a frog embossed upon it.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. 10. 10. 78. 42.
209. Top of an Official Staff,* in gold, hollow, and embossed with grotesque figures of animals and human faces. H. $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. 8764.
210. Small vessel* (?), the lower part in silver and the upper half in gold.* Dia. 2 in. 8765.
211. Small figure of a Parrot, with ring attached for use as a pendant; in gold. H. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 8516.
212. Figure of a Scorpion, a pendant in gold. 10. 10. 78. 43.
213. Figure of a Crocodile, in gold. 10. 10. 78. 41.
214. Two Ornaments for the Head, made to imitate feathers, in gold. Similar ornaments have been found stuck into the head-dresses of mummies found in the Chincha Islands, Peru.* See Squier's *Peru*, p. 149. L. $10\frac{3}{8}$ in. L. $19\frac{1}{4}$ in. 8766-7.

* Trans. His. Soc. Lanc. and Ches., vol. xiii., p. 311 and following; also plates at end of vol. xiv.

215. Thirteen hollow beads, in gold.* 8768.
Taken from a mummy at Casma on the coast of Peru. Dia. $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. 10. 10. 78. 44.
216. Eight flat pendant ornaments in gold; probably for attaching to dresses. 8769.
217. Row of ten small hollow cylinders,* in gold, of gradually increasing length from $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 8771.
218. Heads, etc., from grotesque human figures, probably idols, in well-burnt red terra-cotta. Found in Central America. 28. 2. 68.
219. Figure, in wood (from a row of similar figures (?)), with head-dress; taken from a considerable depth in the guano deposits on the Macabi Islands, off the north of the Peruvian coast. For a view of these islands, see Hutchinson's *Two Years in Peru*, vol. ii. p. 164.
Presented by A. W. Franks. 9. 12. 80. 30.
220. Wooden stick with human bust carved at the top, the two hands holding a vessel to the mouth; the eyes are made of shell, and inserted; also, a fragment of cloth and a bird's egg. These were dug out of the guano on the Islands of Macabi from, it is said, a depth of 350 feet.
Presented by Captain Hammill of S.S. "Magellan." 4. 5. 71. 1.
221. Thirteen pottery Water-bottles and other vessels, in red and black wares, from Truxillo. Some of these have figures of apes moulded in relief upon them, others have animals painted on them.
Presented by Captain Angel, of the barque "John Peile." 28. 3. 70. 1-13.
222. Hollow circular pendant in silver, pierced with four holes.
Presented by Captain Alexander Mackay. 22. 7. 80. 54-5.
223. Group of Peruvian pottery Urns, excavated by T. J. Hutchinson, from burying-grounds between Ancon and Chancay, 30 miles north of Lima. The body of these urns is of a light red colour, and nearly all the outsides have been painted white and red. The shapes are mostly egg form, and made so as not to permit of the urn standing on its end. Some urns have human and animal figures upon them in relief. Consul Hutchinson has described the burial-grounds of this locality in chap. xxii. vol. ii. of *Two Years in Peru*,—"They are enormous in extent, and the character of their contents is indicated by the hundreds and thousands of skulls and bones lying about on the surface, turned up by the natives seeking for buried treasure."
Presented by T. J. Hutchinson. 8. 4. 73. 1-26.
224. Seven skulls with four lower jaws, from burying-grounds at Huatica, near Lima.
Presented by T. J. Hutchinson.
225. Woman's Work-basket of plaited reed-grass, taken from a grave at Ancon, in Peru, containing a number of painted wooden spindles with painted clay whorls attached; some of them with a quantity of yarn still round them. Also two slings, a small pot, fragments of metal, and several specimens of coloured woven fabrics and fishing nets. For a similar work-basket and contents, see *Necropolis of Ancon*, pl. 86.
"The cloth (found with Peruvian mummies) is composed of a regular warp and woof, the thread being twisted or spun, and often wrought into variegated patterns. The fabric consists of the wool of the Llama or Alpaca, and perhaps sometimes of cotton." (Foster).

* Trans. His. Soc. Lanc. and Ches., vol. xiii., p. 311 and following; also plates at end of vol. xiv.

226. Two skulls with hair attached, and portion of mummy cloth from Ancon.

Presented by the *Rev. H. H. Higgins.* 5. 10. 71.

227. Six Peruvian Water-bottles, found whilst making excavations for building on the Paramanga Estate near Horca Hill, Peru. (No doubt the Horca del Hombre near Ollantaytambo.) See *Peru*, by Squier, p. 502.

Presented by *George D. F. Stephen.* 22. 12. 73. 1-6.

228. Small hollow figures of a Man and Woman, in silver.* Most probably from Cuzco (Mr. Bollaert).

H. $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.

H. $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

8774-5.

229. Plate of Gold, said to be portion of the lining of an Inca temple at Tiahuanaco. Also another plate evidently from the same place. These were more probably plates attached to armour.*

6 in. x 5.

8776-7.

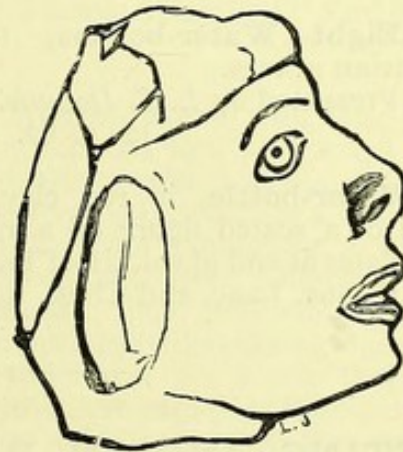
230. Two reed Staves bound round with coloured cotton, such as are frequently found attached to the Peruvian Mummies, or stuck in the sand near the graves. See *Necropolis of Ancon.* Plate 32.

231. Collection of Antiquities, taken by Mr. Edward Bald, from a cemetery belonging to an ancient ruined fishing village on the coast of Peru, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Pisagua. These antiquities are divided into small groups, each of which is the contents of a grave. Amongst them is a bundle of fishing-tackle in a remarkable state of preservation, the hooks made of bone, with thorn barbs attached. There are also several harpoon heads, with quartz or flint heads and bone barbs; rolls of human hair; small red pottery bowls; stone pestles and wooden mor-

tars; slings; wooden spoons; fragment of a wooden shuttle; wooden bow and remains of arrows; woven fabrics and dyed wool; stone net-sinkers, and shells, the *Mytilus latus* and *Choncholepas Peruvianus*. Amongst these antiquities are also some of the dried eyes of the Cuttlefish which are said to be found inserted in the eye cavities of the Mummies.

Deposited by *Edward Bald.*

232. Head of a Man, carved in stone, evidently broken from a figure, with traces of colouring on the face. From Peru. 5287.



Carved stone Head. No. 232.

233. Woven Bag, with five separate pockets inside; most probably from a Peruvian grave. 12. 1. 81. 1.

234. Small group of remains from Samanco in Peru. Amongst them are two bronze implements similar to those figured by Bancroft, vol. iv. p. 793; and copper tweezers similar to those figured in the same volume, p. 794. Also, bronze ear-picks, with figures of birds at top; glass beads, some evidently Venetian (see *Archæologia*, vol. xlv. p. 308); stone spindle-whorls; and a thin metal band with figures of fish beaten out upon it. These were dug up in 1877, by Capt. Frederick Lambert, of the P. S. N. Company, close to Samanco, a small port on the coast, North of Callao.

3. 10. 78.

* *Trans. His. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.*, vol. xiii., p. 311 and following; also plates at end of vol. xiv.

235. Group of seventeen Water-bottles from Peruvian graves, in various shapes, grotesque animals, etc. One of them in shape of a negro, seated.
Presented by *Captain Hammill*, S.S. "*Magellan*."
3. 10. 70. 1-7.
20. 5. 71. 1-2.
28. 9. 71. 1-9.
236. Four Water-bottles, from Peruvian graves. 5. 10. 71. 1-4.
237. Group of eighteen Water-bottles, from Peruvian graves.
Presented by *William Todd Naylor*. 17. 8. 75. 1-18.
238. Eight Water-bottles, from Peruvian graves.
Presented by *L. S. Downie*.
12. 9. 62. 1-8.
239. Water-bottle, in red clay, in form of a seated figure of a man. See plates at end of vol. xiv. of *Trans. of His. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.* 5283.
240. Group of Water-bottles, from Peruvian graves.
5214-5255-7. 5259-5263-5265.
5282-5302. 5305-12. 5314-8.
5323-5. 3328-9. 5331. 5333.
5335-7. 5339. 5348-50.
5352-3. 5356. 16. 11. 74. 7.
28. 2. 68.
241. Water-bottle, from a Peruvian grave, in dark coloured clay, with grotesque figures of a man and ape in relief upon it. 5334.
242. Water-bottle, in red clay, the top in shape of a grotesque head, wearing earrings painted white and red. The arms and hands are painted red, and a basket is slung from the left hand. 5341.
243. Forty-two water-colour Drawings of Peruvian water-bottles of various forms, signed "T. L. Aspland, Nov. 1822," "I. P. Heath, Nov. 1822," "E. W. Cooke, 1823," "Thos. Boys, Oct. 1822." 12103.

EXISTING INDIAN RACES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

244. Two plates from the *Bilder Atlas*, showing the dwellings, costumes, etc., of these races.
8. 12. 81.
245. Pipe, with carved wooden head, and long stem. From Guiana.
Presented by *R. Thorneley*.
7. 10. 80. 2.
246. Two Presses, called *Tipiti*, made of the bark of the Jacitara palm; used for pressing the grated cassava root, the staple vegetable food of Guiana, and known in England, when roughly ground into a coarse sort of grain, as Semolina. These presses are employed to squeeze the poisonous juices out of the vegetable, and to compress it into a condition of pulp previous to its being baked. 8790-1.
247. Rattle, called *Shaak shaak*, used by the Indians in their dances, and made of the "Ita" palm, *Mauritia flexuosa*. From British Guiana.
248. Necklace of brown seeds of the Sibeni, rattled by Piai men at their dances. From the Demerara river, Guiana. 5420.
249. Five Bone Flutes, from Guiana.
5118-20. 5122.
250. Bamboo Flute, elaborately carved. From Guiana. 5121.
251. Fighting Clubs, in dark wood, from Guiana. See plate 2, fig. 5.
7. 12. 57. 135. 165. 167-8.
184-5. 225.
Presented by *J. A. Tinne*.
2. 2. 71. 7.
Presented by *Robert Thorneley*.
7. 10. 80. 1.

252. Hand-clubs, in rich brown wood, with cotton bindings attached, for fixing to the wrist; some of them carved on the surface with grotesque figures of animals, etc.; a few have had small metal blades inserted into them. From British Guiana. See fig. 10, plate 2. 5192-5.

7. 12. 7. 5. 199-202.

Presented by *J. A. Tinne*.

2. 2. 71. 8.

Presented by *John Yorke*.

25. 11. 72. 2.

253. Blow-pipe, or *Zarabatana*, made of two grooved pieces of wood bound together with flat strips of wood; used as an air-gun for discharging small poisoned arrows (see No. 254), and killing birds and small monkeys. See Wood's *Natural History of Man*, vol. ii., *America and Asia*, p. 583, and foll. 7. 10. 80.

254. Quiver, made of plaited ittiriti-ree, coated with wax, and with cover made of skin. Attached to this is the arrow sharpener made of the teeth of the pirai fish, also the flask-shaped basket used to hold the cotton that is bound round the end of each arrow, for the purpose of fixing it sufficiently tightly in the tube. The arrows are the ribs of palm-leaves. The poison used is called *wourali*, and is made from herbs.

Presented by *J. A. Tinne*, and *Samuel Bucknell*.

2. 2. 71. 40.

26. 5. 70. 2.

255. Hammock, made of the fibre of the S. American aloe, the filaments of which are extremely strong and durable, and make excellent rope. Woven without knots, and ornamented with feathers; such hammocks are habitually carried by the natives of Guiana, where the ground is generally swampy and abounds with reptiles. See Wood's *Nat. Hist. of Man*, vol. ii. p. 582. "In the men's apartment from the beams are suspended the hammocks of the persons residing there, which form their luxurious places of repose, waking or sleeping. These ham-

mocks are made of net-work of cotton, or of the fibres of the ita palm-leaf, called *tibisire*. They are not only convenient, but absolutely necessary, that the person sleeping may be out of the way of the venomous creatures which infest the forests. Fires are lighted under the hammocks, which keep off wild animals, and counteract the excessive dampness of the night air." (*Brett*.)

Presented by *S. Martin*.

22. 10. 62. 2.

256. Model of a Native Hut, with fittings and appliances; from the Orinoco river.

Presented by *R. D. Radcliffe*.

12. 10. 78. 2.

257. Human Head, with long black hair, reduced to a very small size; from the Jivaros Indians, Ecuador. The Jivaros Indians are a brave and warlike race inhabiting a district between the river Chinchipe and Pastasa; they are composed of various large tribes taking the names of the rivers on which they live. Neither the Incas nor the Spaniards were able to subdue the Jivaros. See Orton's *Andes and the Amazons*. These reduced heads are very singular objects, and have led to considerable discussion as to the process by which they have been cured and reduced. One of them from the Macas Indians is figured on frontispiece of *Jour. of Anth. Inst.* vol. iii. Sir John Lubbock in a description of the preparation of this specimen given him by Mr. Buckley who brought it from S. America, says:—"The head is removed, and after being boiled for some time with an infusion of herbs, the bones, etc. are removed through the neck. Heated stones are then put into the hollow, and as they cool are continually replaced by others; the heat thus applied dries and contracts the skin. A string is then run through the head, which is suspended in the hut and solemnly abused by the owner, who is answered by the priest speaking for the head, after

- which the mouth is sewn up to prevent any chance of a reply." These heads, according to Mr. José Felix Barriero, are the heads of illustrious and brave victims taken in war. The deification or dedication of such heads is accompanied by a feast of triumph in the tribe. Two or three of these heads are in the National Collection, one, presented by H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, is only about one inch in height. See also Frank Buckland's *Log-Book of a Fisherman and Zoologist*; *Trans. of the Ethno. Soc., New Series*, vol. ii., p. 112; *Intellectual Observer*, vol. i., p. 134.
H. about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
21. 6. 78. 1.
- 258. Human Head**, preserved, with skull inside; hair still attached; the eyes filled with black composition into which pieces of shell are inserted; the mouth is sewn up as in No. 257, and coloured feather ornaments attached to each ear. From the Mundurucus Indians of the Upper Amazon. See *Reise in Brasilien*, Spix and Martius, Atlas, pl. 33, and Wood's *Natural Hist. of Man*, vol. ii., p. 575.
Presented by *G. W. Brocklehurst*. 20. 4. 65. 1.
- 259. Headdress**, and ornaments for the wrists and ankles, ornamented with brightly coloured feathers. From the Mundurucus Indian tribes.
Presented by *G. W. Brocklehurst*. 20. 4. 65. 2-6.
- 260. Fillet**, of white fabric, with glass beads and human teeth suspended from it. From the Amazon River.
Presented by *G. W. Brocklehurst*. 20. 4. 65. 7.
- 261. Hammock**, of woven fibre, of the S. American aloe, with very elaborate feather decoration, the design including the armorial shield of Brazil.
Presented by *Henry Brocklehurst*. 9. 9. 69. 1.
- 262. Sceptre**, made of brilliantly coloured feathers, once belonging to a chief of the Mundurucus Indians, named Tuchauas, belonging to a tribe living in the high Tapajos, a tributary of the Amazon.
Presented by *Baron de Vasconcellos*. 11. 9. 72. 1.
- 263. Feather ornaments**, probably from the River Amazon. 5236.
5244.
5247.
- 264. Three small Wooden Combs**, from S. America. 5241-3.
- 265. Cup**, made of portion of a gourd, carved with ornamentation outside. From S. America. 5024.
- 266. Drum**, said to be covered with human skin. From South America.
Presented by *Clements R. Markham, F.R.S.* 20. 1. 81. 5.
- 267. Model of a Surf-boat**, called *Janguadar*. From Pernambuco.
Presented by *W. B. Hilton*. 6. 3. 62. 1.
- 268. Model of a Surf-boat**, similar to No. 267.
Presented by *P. H. Rathbone*. 2. 2. 82. 105.
- 269. Group of Bows**, of rich brown coloured wood, mostly from the neighbourhood of Rio Tapajoz, Brazil. Mr. W. H. Edwards states that these bows are strung with hammock-grass. 7. 12. 57-258. 260. 262-4.
Presented by *Miss Robson*. 4. 5. 58. 9.
Presented by *J. A. Tinne*. 2. 2. 71. 36.
- 270. Three wooden Bows**, one with ornamental binding of cotton, dyed red, etc.
Presented by *Robert Thornely*. 7. 10. 80.
- 271. Group of Arrows**, with flat wooden heads, having several barbs;

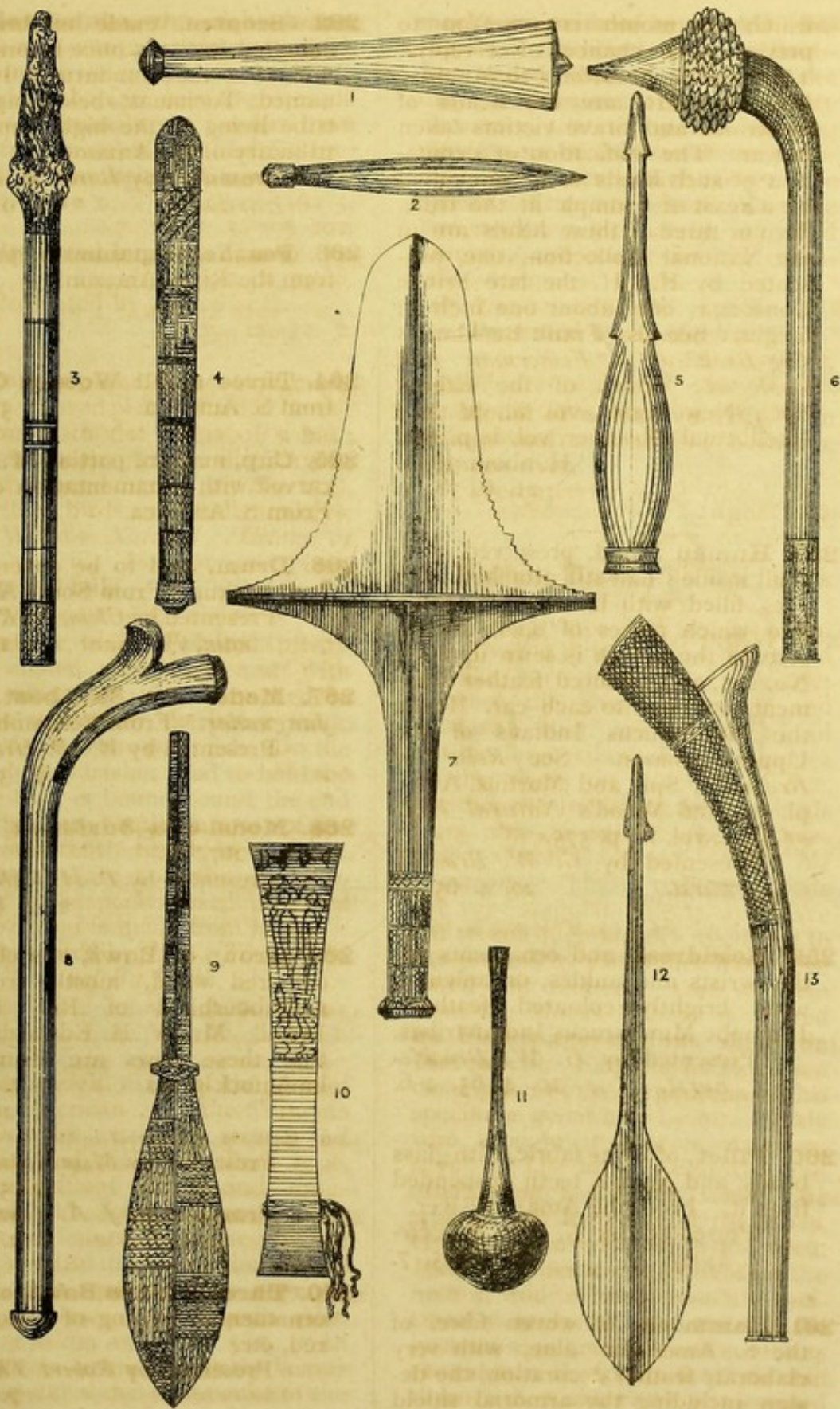


PLATE 2.

274 Group of Arrows with single
feathered shafts, the shafts
and fletching made of wood,
with cotton lappets. Length
one foot four inches. Found
near the mouth of the Rio
Paraguay. No. 274.

PARAGUAY AND
URUGUAY

275 Bow and Arrows, with
single feathered shafts, the
shaft and fletching made of
wood, with cotton lappets.
Length one foot four inches.
Found near the mouth of the
Rio Paraguay. No. 275.

276 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 276.

277

277 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 277.

278

278 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 278.

279

279 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 279.

280

280 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 280.

281

281 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 281.

282

282 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 282.

283

283 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 283.

284 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 284.

PATAGONIA

285 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 285.

286

286 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 286.

287

287 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 287.

288

288 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 288.

289

289 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 289.

290

290 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 290.

291

291 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 291.

292

292 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 292.

293

293 These wooden bows are
made of a single piece of
wood, and are of a simple
form. They are found in
Uruguay. No. 293.

bound with cotton, and with cane shafts of one joint, feathered.

Presented by *Robert Thornely*.
7. 10. 80. 8-20.

272. Two Arrows, with round and pointed wooden heads, bound with cotton, having cane shafts of one joint with smeared coloured lines,

274. Group of Arrows, with single and double barbed iron heads, and small projecting barb below, bound with cotton, having cane shafts of one joint, some feathered. 7. 12. 57.

275. Group of Arrows, with bone and wooden heads and side barbs, bound with cotton, having cane shafts of one joint, all feathered. 7. 12. 57.



WOOD.



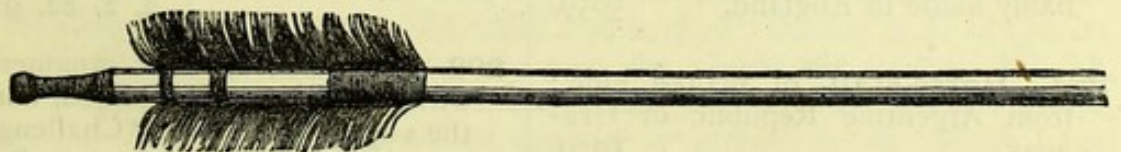
WOOD.



IRON.



BONE.



Arrows from South America, with wood, bone, and metal heads and cotton bindings.

and ornamented with smart feathers.
From the Amazons.

Presented by *Stephen Henderson*.
18. 5. 71. 1-2.

273. Group of Arrows, with wooden heads, bound with cotton, having cane shafts of one joint, mostly feathered.

Presented by *Miss Robson*.
4 5. 58. 9.
7. 12. 57.

276. Fishing Spear? with barbed iron head. 7. 12. 57. 52.

277. Maté Tea-pot, made of a small gourd with cane bombilla, as used by the peasants of Chili for making the Maté tea; also a black earthenware kettle for the same.

Presented by *Mrs. Whiteway*.
8. 3. 71. 1-2.
28. 3. 71. 1.

PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

278. Three wooden Bowls, painted inside with brightly coloured flowers and birds. From Paraguay. Presented by *G. H. Bark*.
15. 6. 64. 1-3.
279. Bow and Arrows, from Paraguay. Presented by *P. H. Rathbone*.
2. 2. 82. 96-99.
280. Four rude Stone Spear-heads, stone balls from bolas, and a stone pounder or hammer, from Cerro, near Monte Video. Presented by *P. H. Rathbone*.
2. 2. 82. 81-91.
281. Saddle, with ornamental white metal stirrups, iron bit, neckband, and hide whip, from Soriano, Uruguay. Presented by *P. H. Rathbone*.
2. 2. 82. 100-4.
282. Lasso, from Soriano, Uruguay. Presented by *P. H. Rathbone*.
2. 2. 82. 95.
283. Mule Spur, in iron. From interior of Argentine Republic, probably made in England. 5059.
284. Horse-stall, of plaited hide; from Argentine Republic or Uruguay. 5029.
285. Horse-bit and Bridle, of plaited hide; used by the donor for some years in Uruguay. Collected and presented by *Alfred Hart*. 9. 4. 69. 3.
286. Horse-hobbles, of hide, on metal ring. From Argentine Republic, or Uruguay. 5028.
287. Riding-whip, in hide, the handle very beautifully plaited, with metal (silver?) ring at end, stamped

MOREYRA. From Argentine Republic, or Uruguay. 5027.

PATAGONIA.

288. Leather Belt, ornamented with coloured glass beads, and brass studs. Presented by — *Musgrove*.
23. 10. 71. 1.
289. Bolas, made of metal and stone balls covered with hide, attached to long leather thongs, used for entangling the legs of quadrupeds or ostriches. It is said that these can be thrown so dexterously as to fasten a man to his horse, or catch a horse without harming him. The bolas is used by men on horseback, who whirl it round their heads until they approach sufficiently near the prey to insure a straight aim. 7. 12. 57.
402-3.
5026.
290. Wooden Spurs. 7. 12. 57.
424.
291. Fish Spear-heads, in bone, barbed in various ways. Three of these are from Punta Arenas. Presented by *M. F. Buchner*, and *P. H. Rathbone*.
8. 7. 80. 1-20.
22. 7. 80. 5-6.
2. 2. 82. 92-4.
292. Two Bows, one ornamented with feathers, and obtained during the voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger." 22. 7. 80. 7.
Presented by *M. F. Buchner*.
23. 3. 82. 17.
293. Nine Arrows with glass heads, worked into shape like flint arrow-heads. Obtained from the Canoe Indians in the Straits of Magellan during the voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger." Captain Cook, on his first voyage, saw the Fuegians using these glass arrow-heads.* 22. 7. 80. 8.

* For other specimens from Terra del Fuego, see page 105.

AFRICA.

THE objects from the primitive races of this continent have been roughly grouped under the geographical heads of (1) WEST COAST OF AFRICA, including the Mandingo district, the Gold Coast, and the territories round the great rivers Niger, Cameroon, Gaboon and Congo; (2) SOUTH AFRICA, including all the territories occupied by the Kaffirs, Zulus and Bushmen; and (3) EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA, comprising the districts bordering upon Egypt, Nubia, and the territories lying around the Upper Nile tributaries.

Nearly all the objects in this collection are from the Negro tribes of Africa, which are subdivided into many families. From very early times many of these tribes have been in constant intercourse with various civilized nations, and have learnt from them the use of metals and other semi-cultivated arts; for this reason these African objects are perhaps of less interest to the student of Ethnography than those coming from people who have developed a culture entirely of their own. It has been thought most convenient to distribute any information concerning these tribes amongst the descriptions given of the objects obtained from them.

BOOKS ON AFRICA.

Voyage to Senegal, Adanson. *Narrative of Expedition to River Niger in 1841*, Allen & Thompson. *Voyage to Congo*, Angelo & Carli in Pinkerton, vol. xvi. *Voyages*, Astley, vol. iii. in Pinkerton, vol. xvi. *Explorations in South West Africa*, Thomas Baines. *The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia*, Baker. *Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa*, Barth. *Ashantee and the Gold Coast*, J. Beecham. *Narrative of Exploring Voyage*, W. B. Blaikie. *Travels to discover the Source of the Nile*, J. Bruce. *Abeokuta, &c.*, R. F. Burton. *First Footsteps in East Africa*, R. F. Burton. *Mission to Gelele, King of Dahome*, R. F. Burton. *The Lake Regions of Central Africa*, R. F. Burton. *Two trips to Gorilla Land and the Cataracts of the Congo*, R. F. Burton. *The Nile Basin*, R. F. Burton & J. M'Queen. *The Kaffirs Illustrated*, Angas. *Reise in das Gebiet des weissen Nil*, Th. von Heuglin. *Travels, Researches, and Missionary Labours in East Africa*, Rev. Dr. Krapf. *Expedition into Interior of Africa, by the Niger*, Laird and Oldfield. *Journal of an Expedition to the Course and Termination of the Niger*, R. & J. Lander. *The African Sketch Book*, Winwood Reade. *Savage Africa*, W. Reade. *Narrative of a Journey to the Zoolu Country*, Capt. A. F. Gardiner. *The Okavango River*, Andersson. *Lake Ngami*, Andersson. *Adventures &c. on the West Coast of Africa*, Thomas. *European Settlements on the West Coast of Africa*, Hewett. *The Africans at Home*, Macbrair. *Eighteen years on the Gold Coast of Africa*, B. Cruickshank. *Dahomey and the Dahomans*, Forbes. *Western Africa*, Hutchinson. *The Expiring Continent*, Mitchinson. *Travels in Interior Districts of Africa, &c. Mungo Park*. *Western Africa*, Valdez. *Central Africa*, Bowen. *Travels in West Africa*, Laing. *A Residence at Sierra Leone*, by a Lady. *How I crossed Africa*, Major Serpa Pinto. *Journey to Ashango Land*, Du Chaillu. *Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa*,

Du Chaillu. *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa*, Livingstone. *Last Journals of David Livingstone. Expedition to the Zambesi*, David and Charles Livingstone. *How I found Livingstone*, Stanley. *Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa*, Moffat. *Colonel Gordon in Central Africa*, Hill. *Travels to Timbuctoo*, Caillié. *A Walk across Africa*, Grant. *History of Loango*, Proyart in Pinkerton, vol. xvi. *Narrative of a Voyage to explore the Shores of Africa*, Owen. *Ten years in South Africa*, Moodie. *Travels in Ethiopia*, Hoskins. *Travels in the Interior of Africa to Sources of Senegal and Gambia*, Molliou. *Narrative of a Journey to Musardu, Capital of the Western Mandingoes*, B. Anderson. *Travels and Adventures in South Africa*, Thompson. *Egypt, Soudan and Central Africa*, Petherick. *Journals of Niger Expedition*, Shön & Crowther. *The Kaffirs of Natal and the Zulu Country*, Rev. J. Shooter. *What led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile*, Speke. *Journal of Discovery of the Source of the Nile*, Speke. *The Cape and the Kaffirs*, Cole. *The Heart of Africa*, Schweinfurth. *Artes Africanæ*, Schweinfurth. *Angola and the River Congo*, Monterio. *Modern Egyptians*, E. W. Lane. *To the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi*, E. Mohr. *Dahomey as it is*, E. Skertchley. *Walker's Book on the West Coast. Africa*, Keith Johnston. *Travels in West Africa*, Gray and Dochart. *Narrative of an Expedition to explore the River Zaire*, Capt. Tuckey. *Account of the Native Africans in the Neighbourhood of Sierra Leone*, Thomas Winterbottom. *Trading Life in Western and Central Africa*, J. Whitford.

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|----------------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| 294. Map of Africa | 12. 5. 81. 7. | | Atlas, illustrating the manners and customs of the various tribes of Africa. |
| 295. Five plates from the Bilder | | | 8. 12. 81. |

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

THE MANDINGOES.

THE Mandingoes formerly occupied a territory about 700 miles inland, between the 10th and 14th parallels, near the source of the river Gambia, and extending to the Niger. According to Major Laing they migrated about 100 years ago, and settled first on the countries surrounding the Gambia, but as they are migratory in their habits, detached parties of them are found northward and southward.

The Mandingoes profess Mahomedanism, but they have great faith in the fetish gris-gris they wear about them. The Mandingoes smelt the magnetic ore that is found in great quantity near the surface about Sierra Leone, by placing it upon a layer of charcoal in a hole in the ground, and fanning the lighted charcoal with a rudely constructed pair of bellows, similar to No. 344. (R. Clarke.)

These people are described by Mr. Winwood Reade as, "A tall, handsome, light-coloured race; Moslems in religion, possessing horses and large herds of cattle, but also cultivating cotton, etc." "The Mandingoes

appear to lead a semi-migratory life, and, as individuals, are intensely fond of travel."

In *A Residence at Sierra Leone* the writer describes the arrival of a Mandingo merchant, with Jewish cast of face, offering a saddle, reins, straps, whips, powder-horns, sandals and pouches of crimson dyed leather. "It is a sort of workmanship in which the Mandingoes excel, and I have seen several knife or cutlass scabbards made of the same stained leather. The process of tanning is performed by rubbing the skins in water in which the bark of the mangrove has been steeped, and both red and black dye are obtained from an infusion of different barks."

"In Kasson there are some good manufacturers of *leather*; which is one of the regular *trades* of Africa. It is learned and pursued by a class of mechanics called Karrankeas. These men tan the hides by steeping them in a mixture of wood-ashes and water, till they lose the hair; and afterwards in a decoction of the leaves of the *goo* tree, which is a powerful astringent. They rub and beat the hides frequently, to make the leather soft and pliable; in which they succeed admirably. Bullock-leather is used principally for sandals; sheep-skin and goat-skin are converted into belts, sheaths, and bags, into coverings of gree-grees, saddles, and other articles; and into ornaments of various kinds. They are first dyed red or yellow, by means of certain plants known to the natives." (Macbrair.)

Dr. Barth saw a quantity of this leather work at Timbuktu, and says:—"Some of these articles, such as provision or luggage bags, cushions, small leather pouches for tobacco, and gun cloths, especially the leather bags, are very neat; but even these mostly manufactured by Tawárek, and especially females. A good deal of this leather work is also done at Kairo. From there sandals are imported in great quantities, and famed hides ('Kulá bu') and red sheep-skins, dyed with a juice extracted from the stalks of the holcus, are sent in great quantities even as far as Tripoli."

Another tribe adjoining the Mandingoes is the Foulah. The Foulahs are also Mahomedan; like the Mandingoes they work well in leather, which they dye various colours, and make into sandals and pouches, and various trappings. (R. Clarke.)

296. Gris-gris, or amulet; a small leather case, attached to a leather suspending cord, worn round the neck. These charms contain bits of rag or paper on which are written texts from the Koran. "Amulets enclosed in small neatly made leather cases are secured to the cap, hang from the neck, or are attached to the arms, wrists, below the knee, and to the ankles." (Clarke). 7. 12. 57. 466.

297. Four pair of Sandals, in leather; all of them probably from the Mandingoes. 5212. 5216-7. 5234. 13,075.

298. Pouch, in leather, with embossed and stained ornamentation; and two powder horns attached of wood covered with leather. 4960.

299. Hammock, of plaited grass, and dagger, with sheath of elaborately plaited leather. Presented by *B. R. Isaac*. 28. 4. 81. 2.

300. Powder-horn, with leather mountings. 4964.

301. Sword, in handsome sheath of leather dyed red and black. 28. 4. 81. 3.

302. Three Quivers, of leather, stained and embossed, containing arrows, with pointed and barbed iron heads; some with single barbs. The shafts are thin reeds, and the heads are bound in with vegetable fibre, covered with a composition.

Presented by *Miss Robson*.

4. 5. 58. 11.
4967.
7. 12. 57. 363.

303. Dagger, with curved blade and horn handle. Probably from the Mandingoes. 4948.

304. Two Spears, one of them with a spud-shaped head; the handles covered with undressed skin, and bound with red leather bindings.

5451.
7. 12. 57. 102.

ASHANTEE AND DAHOMEY.

305. Pipeheads, in fine red clay, with moulded ornamentation, figures of birds, etc. From Ashantee.

Presented by *Messrs. Radcliffe*

& *Durant*. 6. 5. 76. 2-5, 7.
16. 2. 82. 5-21.

306. Aggry Bead, in blue glass from the Gold Coast, of a kind highly valued by some of the natives, and with them worth more than its weight in gold. "When any one denies a theft, an aggry bead is placed in a small vessel, with some water, the person holding it puts his right foot against the right foot of the accused, who invokes the power of the bead to kill him if he is guilty, and then takes it into his mouth with a little of the water, the rest being thrown on the ground, and crossed as he repeats the invocation. The natives invariably declare that the aggry beads are found in the Dankara, Akim, Warsaw, Ahanta, and Fantee

countries, the greater number in the former, being the richer in gold: the finder is said to be sure of a series of good fortune. The plain aggry beads are blue, yellow, green, or a dull red. The Fantees prefer the plain yellow bead, the Amanahans the blue and yellow, for which they will give double their weight in gold."—Bowditch, *Mission to Ashantee*, p. 267.

Presented by *R. B. N. Walker*.

6. 10. 81. 1.

307. Armlet, in brass(?) and four glass beads, found in a small brass pan, in levelling a platform before the gates of the fort at Axim, Gold Coast.

Presented by *R. B. N. Walker*.

25. 8. 81. 2-6.

308. Shirt, of blue and white cotton, worn by the Amazons of Dahomey. Brought home by Captain J. E. Forbes. 7. 12. 57. 385.

THE NIGER, BONNY, AND OLD CALABAR RIVERS.

309. Dress, a *riga* or shirt, in woven cotton, dyed with indigo, and embroidered with ornamentation in white silk; said to have come from Bida, the capital of Nupe, or Nyffi, river Niger. The pattern on this dress is figured on a similar costume in *The Africans at Home*, p. 235, where the dress is called the

"Guinea-fowl Shirt." See also Barth's *Travels in Africa*, vol. ii. p. 128 and following; also vol. v. p. 19 and following.

20. 11. 60. 2.

310. Hat of plaited Grass, a *malfa* or sun-hat, from Florin, W. Central Africa. 20. 11. 60. 1.

- 311. Two Mats of plaited reed**, such as constitute the bed and seat of most West African natives. From the River Niger. 20. 11. 60. 4-5.
- 312. Jug, or coffee-pot**, made out of melted down English brass stair-rods by the natives on the river Niger. The natives on the upper part of the Niger are extremely ingenious; they make glass armlets by melting down the English soda-water and beer bottles, and colouring the glass to various shades.
Presented by *Messrs. Oliver and Lee, ss. "Liberia."*
29. 12. 73. 1.
- 313. Bowl**, made of half a gourd, with carved ornamentation round the exterior. From the Niger River.
20. 11. 60. 3.
- 314. Bow**, and skin quiver, full of arrows with barbed iron heads and cane shafts, unfeathered. From the Niger; collected and presented by *William Guthrie, ss. "Pleiades."*
11. 4. 55. 3-5.
- 315. Horn**, made from an ivory tusk. From the River Niger.
15. 9. 81. 1.
- 316. Canoe**, made from a hollowed out trunk of a tree; also a paddle. From Alenso, on the River Niger.
Presented by *W. R. Renner.*
14. 8. 73. 1-2.
- 317. Dress of netted string**, ornamented with grass, dyed black and red. From the Bonny River.
Presented by *J. Ellerton.*
7. 12. 57. 1.
- 318. Pieces of cane**, white wood bent into hook form, with burnt ornamentation; used by the natives to clean their teeth. The unornamented end is chewed until it is in a fibrous state, and then used as a brush. From Old Calabar. "Many use a bit of cane switch or soft stick with the end beaten into a brush of fibres to clean their teeth with, this brush being often carried suspended from a piece of string round their necks. Sometimes these are made of a wood which has a bitter taste, and is considered to have a medicinal effect." (Monteiro.)
Presented by *D. Tinning.*
16. 6. 76. 27-9.
16. 3. 71. 11.
16. 4. 61. 26.
- 319. Fan**, in wood, with ornamentation burnt upon it. From Old Calabar.
Presented by *D. Tinning.*
16. 6. 76. 22.
- 320. Weaving Machine and Bag of different coloured Dyed Yarns.** From Old Calabar River.
Presented by *Capt. W. H. Buchanan.* 26. 9. 70. 1-3.
- 321. Double Iron Bell.** From Old Calabar. See No. 353. These bells are much used by the Kru boys in their fantastic dances.
Presented by *William Crosfield.*
16. 4. 61. 183.
- 322. Hat of plaited Grass.** From Old Calabar.
Presented by *William Crosfield.*
16. 4. 61. 188.
- 323. Bag**, and piece of cloth made of plaited grass, dyed various colours. From Old Calabar.
Presented by *William Crosfield.*
16. 4. 61. 176-7.
- 324. Club**, in wood, with twisted iron ornamentation; given to an English traveller by a Badagry chief, in the Bight of Benin.
7. 12. 57. 232.

CAMAROONS RIVER.

THESE specimens from the Camaroons River were presented to the Museum by Mr. G. B. Medley, in 1872.

325. Powder-flask, made of a calabash, mounted with the skin of the Iguana, also a shot-bag made of goat-skin. 2. 7. 72. 11-12.
326. Helmet-shaped Warrior's Cap, of plaited strips of cane covered with undressed hide. 2. 7. 72. 35.
327. Bags and Mat, in woven grass, dyed various colours. 2. 7. 72. 58-61.
328. Switches, made of split bamboo and grass. "The stiff switches are used by persons in authority to call people to order. If the people be ever so noisy, a person of distinction can, by shaking one of these, and holding it up to view, immediately produce the most profound silence. The kings of W. Africa always carry one about with them. The wavy switches are used in dancing, one in each hand, and are gracefully twisted about in the dance." (Mr. Medley.) 2. 7. 72. 45-8.
329. Two pair of Iron Bells, made at Abo. See No. 353. 2. 7. 72. 9-10.
330. Drum, boat-shaped, carved out of a trunk of a tree of dark red wood, which has been hollowed out in a very ingenious manner. "Nearly each person possesses a drum, and makes it a means of communication, as the sound can be heard at a considerable distance. When a native returns home, he sounds the 'telegraph' drum in his canoe, and his family can recognize and interpret his message." (Mr. Medley). The Cameroons people hold dialogues a long way apart by means of drums. "They could communicate by this means at very great distances by the 'war-drum,' which is kept in every village to give and repeat these signals, so that there is intimation of danger long before the enemy can attack them." (Allen and Thompson). This method of signalling is common throughout the whole of the coast. By the beating of the tomtom (drum) in the native canoes coming down the rivers about the Bights of Benin and Biaffra, the European traders can detect who is coming in the canoe, and the amount of oil he brings. A drum from the Niam-Niams, with narrow opening at top and hollowed out in a similar manner to this, is figured in *Artes Africanæ*, Plate X. fig. 8, thus described by Schweinfurth:—"A slit of a hand's breadth divides the upper part of the instrument into two halves. The block is carefully scooped out within; the walls on the right and left, however, are of unequal thickness, by which contrivance two different sounds can be produced in striking with the drumstick. According to the succession and the time of the strokes, the signals may thus be varied for the assembling the people for war, the chase, the council, festivities, and the like. Such tom-toms are not wanting in any homestead of a chieftain or local commander of the Niam-Niams. Widely spread as this instrument is all over equatorial Africa, we meet with it also on the west-coast, on the low Niger," &c. 2. 7. 72. 2.
331. Four Drums, of wood, with skins stretched over. Carried suspended across the shoulder and struck with the hands. 2. 7. 72. 3-6.
332. Rain Hat, of cane. 2. 7. 72. 54.

333. Three Carved Walking-sticks, one with a human head upon it. 2. 7. 72. 55-7. and without the hair on; also one covered with snake-skin. Presented by *Capt. Frazer*. 8. 8. 66. 1. Presented by *G. B. Medley*. 2. 7. 72. 14. 15. 17-8.
334. Food Bowls, single and double, in wood, decorated with ornamentation blackened by burning. Called "chop" bowls, and used to hold soup and rice and various kinds of food. 2. 7. 72. 40-3.
335. Musical Instrument, with strips of cane raised on a bridge, and a hole in the sounding-board. 2. 7. 72. 1.
336. Swords, the blades with sharply-pointed ends, the sheaths of wood covered with skin, with 2. 7. 72. 20-34.
337. Shells of Nuts, worn on the legs during dancing, as clappers. 2. 7. 72. 8.
338. Combs, in wood, with carved ornamentation. 2. 7. 72. 49-53.
339. Spoons, in wood, which have been used in the preparation of the palm oil. 2. 7. 72. 37-9. 5022.
340. Spears, with wooden shafts, and variously shaped iron heads. 2. 7. 72. 20-34.

THE FANS.

THE Fans occupy a territory on the Gaboon River, having migrated westward within recent times across the Sierra del Cystal Mountains (R. F. Burton). "The sight of these Fans reminded me of the pictures of Red Indians which I had seen in books. They wore coronets on their heads, adorned with the tail feathers of the grey parrot. Their figures were slight: their complexion coffee colour; their upper jaw protruding gave them a rabbit-mouthed appearance. Their hair was longer and thicker than that of the coast tribes; on their two-pointed beards were strung red and white beads. Their only covering was a strip of goat skin, or sometimes that of a tiger-cat hanging tail downwards; more often still, a kind of cloth made from the inner bark of a tree: on the left upper arm a bracelet of fringed skin, and sometimes a knife therein. Some of them carried a paddle, perhaps from affectation, as the water is not their element; others had cross-bows, made of a dark tough wood" (Winwood Reade).

341. Photograph of spears, knives, axes, and other weapons, used by the Fans and other tribes on the Gaboon River. From originals in the British Museum. Also Spears with iron heads and wooden shafts. See Plate I. figs. 10 and 11. 23. 9. 80. 13. Presented by *J. Townsend*. 26. 8. 80. 5-12. one of these whips (*Equatorial Africa*, p. 334), and says that such an implement is found in every house, and is used often for enforcing the wife's obedience to her husband. Presented by *J. Townsend*. 26. 8. 80. 14. Presented by *R. B. N. Walker*. 9. 12. 80. 3.
342. Whips of Hippopotamus or Manatee hide. M. du Chaillu figures
343. Small Knives, with sheaths, used by the natives as razors,

- and said to be made from gun-barrels.
Presented by *J. Townsend*.
26. 8. 80. 18-21.
- 344. Pair of Bellows**, used by the native smiths. See *Angola and the River Congo*, vol. ii. pl. xi. for a representation of the use of these bellows. Mungo Park saw the Mandingoe people smelt their iron from the ironstone in a small clay furnace built on the ground, in which the ironstone was laid in layers alternately with charcoal, and the fire increased by means of bellows evidently not unlike these.
Presented by *R. B. N. Walker*.
23. 8. 76. 1.
- 345. Group of Knives**, the blades leaf-shaped and the sheaths ornamented with brass work. Made out of gun barrels and old swords. From the Fans and Ashiras.
Presented by *J. Townsend*.
26. 8. 80. 17. 23-4. 26.
Presented by *R. B. N. Walker*.
28. 3. 76. 8.
15. 12. 81. 11.
- 346. Four War-knives**, used by the Fans and Ashiras, with wooden sheaths covered with serpent-skin. See *Wood*, vol. i. p. 593, also *Du Chaillu's Equatorial Africa*, p. 79.
Presented by *R. B. N. Walker*.
28. 3. 76. 7.
Presented by *J. Townsend*.
26. 8. 80. 28-30.
- 347. Three Swords**, with iron blades and wooden handles.
Presented by *R. B. N. Walker*.
28. 3. 76. 6-8.
- 348. Three throwing War-axes**, with curiously shaped blade. "Thrown from a distance, as American Indians are said to use the tomahawk. When thrown, it strikes with the *point* down, and inflicts a terrible wound. The object aimed at with this axe is the head. The point penetrates the brain, and kills the victim immediately; and then the round edge of
- the axe is used to cut the head off, which is borne off by the victor as a trophy." (*Du Chaillu*). On one of these blades is graved (?) the outline form of a human face. One of them has a sheath of tree bark.
Presented by *R. B. N. Walker*.
28. 3. 76. 2.
Presented by *J. Townsend*.
26. 8. 80. 27.
9. 2. 82. 1.
- 349. Two cross-bows of dark-coloured wood**. From the Pangways, a cannibal tribe of the Gaboon River. "From these cross-bows are shot either iron-headed arrows or the little insignificant-looking poison-tipped arrows." (*Du Chaillu*). See *Winwood Reade's African Sketch Book*, vol. i. p. 106, and *Wood's Natural History of Man*, vol. i. p. 595.
Presented by *J. Townsend*.
26. 8. 80. 15-16.
- 350. Wooden Quiver**, full of arrows, made of thin bamboo sticks, sharply pointed at one end and poisoned. "There is no cure for a wound from one of these harmless-looking little sticks—death follows in a very short time. They can be thrown or projected with such power as to have effect at a distance of fifteen yards, and with such velocity that you cannot see them at all till they are spent." (*Du Chaillu*).
Presented by *J. Townsend*.
26. 8. 80. 33.
- 351. Bag**, made of the skin used for carrying the poisoned bamboo arrows used by the Fans; also a small bunch of such arrows.
Presented by *J. Townsend*.
26. 8. 80. 34 and 39.
- 352. Pipe**, with triple bowl, of black pottery. From the Gaboon River.
Presented by *R. B. N. Walker*.
27. 12. 79. 2.
- 353. Double Iron Bell**, similar to those used in various parts of Africa and along the west coast. These bells, called *nganga*, are used as criers' bells by the kings and chiefs of

towns to call attention to proclamations; also used in fetish dances and ceremonies. "The Longa (which is made of two iron bells joined by a piece of wire archwise), is sounded by striking it with a little stick. These are carried before princes, and that especially when they publish their pleasure to the people, being used as the trumpet is with us." *Merolla's Voyage to Congo* (in 1682). See Pinkerton's *Voyages*, vol. xvi. p. 245. "As soon as they (the natives of Angola in their caravans bringing ivory, etc.), came within hearing distance, they beat their 'engongui,' as the signal bells are called, one of which accompanies every 'Quibuca' (caravan), and is beaten to denote their approach, the towns answering them in the same manner, and intimating whether they can pass or not, if there is war on the road, and so on. These 'engongui' are two flat bells of malleable iron joined together by a bent handle, and are held in the left hand whilst being beaten with a short stick. There is a regular code of signals. Only one 'engongui' can be allowed in each town, and belongs to the king, who cannot part with it on any account, as it is considered a great 'fetish,' and is handed down from king to king." (Monteiro). "The Panigan, or African cymbal, as it is unaptly called, is generally a single unbrazed tongueless bell, about a foot long, including the handle, which is either of solid iron or brass, and sometimes silver-knobbed or of pierced metal-work; a thin bit of bamboo, some ten to eleven inches long, causes the tube to give out a small dead sound. Sometimes a pair of similar-sized bells are connected by an arched iron bar. The player strikes in double sets—one, two! one, two!" (Burton). "Cast bells are unknown to the inhabitants of Central Africa, theirs being all made of one piece of iron sheet and forged together at the sides in the manner of a paper bag." (Schweinfurth).

Presented by *R. B. N. Walker*.

28. 3. 76. 4.

354. Musical instrument, called *handja* by the Fans, *balafon* in Senegambia, and *marimba* in Angola (Winwood Reade). It consists of a row of pieces of hard wood, narrowing towards one end, strung on to a framework and giving distinct notes when struck with a stick, like the European dulcimer. Under the wooden notes are attached rows of gourds, diminishing in size towards the higher notes, and intended, no doubt, to act as sounding boards. In these gourds are orifices which have been covered with the egg-bags of spiders. "The marimba is found, with various modifications, throughout the whole of this part of Africa. Generally the framework is straight, and in that case the instrument is mostly placed on the ground, and the musician plays it while in a sitting or kneeling posture." See Wood's *Natural History of Man*, vol. i. p. 414. Major Serpa Pinto describes the same instrument, played at Dombo, near Benguela. "This instrument is formed of two sticks about three feet in length, slightly curved, there being stretched from end to end strings of catgut, on which are fixed thin slips of wood, each of which is a note of a scale. The sound is increased by means of a row of gourds placed below, so arranged that the lowest note corresponds to a gourd having a capacity of six to seven pints and the highest to one of a quarter of a pint or less." This instrument is rather larger than the ordinary type used by the Fans, and is possibly from Central Africa. 5186.

355. Two wooden Paddles. From the Nhangá River.

Presented by *R. B. N. Walker*.

28. 3. 76. 4-5.

356. Three Fetishes, from W. Africa.

Two of them wooden human figures, with protruding backs and stomachs and fragments of mirror glass stuck into them, and the third a horn with a bit of mirror glass stuck into it. Mr. Winwood Reade describes an idol always carried by Quenqueza,

King of Rembo, to which he addressed remarks, and which he nursed with great care. "It had a piece of glass in the middle of its abdomen; and Quenqueza believed that when that glass broke he would die." (Reade). The word "Fetichism" is derived from the Portuguese term, *feitiço*, signifying *magic*; and this in turn comes from the Nigritian *feitico*, which means 'a magic thing.' By fetichism is understood the worship of idols, and animate and inanimate objects, such as serpents, birds, rocks, mountain peaks, feathers, teeth, etc., and the belief in good and evil spirits, in the power of charms (called 'imonda'), and in the significance of dreams." (Du Chaillu.) "They (the West African negroes) believe however that the Supreme Being, in compassion to the human race, has bestowed upon a variety of objects, animate and inanimate, the attributes of Deity, and that He directs every individual man in the choice of his object of worship. This choice once made, the object becomes the 'Souman,' or idol of

the individual. It may be a block, a stone, a tree, a river, a lake, a mountain, a snake, an alligator, a bundle of rags, or whatever the extravagant imagination of the idolater may pitch upon. From the moment that he has made his choice, he has recourse to this god of his in all his troubles. He makes oblations to it of rum and palm wine, and, as he performs these rites, he prays it to be propitious to him, and to grant him the accomplishment of his petition. These rites and supplications are directed exclusively to his idol, without any ulterior reference in his mind to the Supreme Being." (Brodie Cruickshank). "Besides the fetish of the individual, each family has its household fetish; then there is the fetish of the town, which has its temple and a priest; and the fetish of the tribe, which often has many priests. These public fetishes are resorted to by the community just as the individual fetish is appealed to by its owner." (Thomas.)

Presented by *R. B. N. Walker*.
27. 12. 79. 3. 5-6.

THE ASHIRAS.

THESE specimens from the Ashiras tribe were, with one or two exceptions, brought home and presented to the Museum by Mr. J. G. C. Harrison.

357. **Cap**, of plaited glass-thread, called *ashita*; very beautifully made. Worn by the Ashiras men.

2. 7. 79. 6.

358. **Hair-pin**, or *tonda*, in bone, worn by the Ashira women.

8. 7. 79. 1.

359. **Woman's Belt**, *olanda banda*, also two necklaces, *olanda*, made of small European coloured beads strung on thread made from the fibre of the pine-apple; one with ebony amulet against witchcraft attached. From the Ashiras.

8. 7. 79. 2-4.

360. **Chief's Stick**, in black ebony, used by M Bome, one of the two kings of the Ashiras; used for calling natives to palavers. When this Conga Duma is sent by the chief to whom it belongs, the receiver is bound to come in person, or the palaver is decided against him. "Every king has a stick of office; this is in form like a straight, thick, smooth walking-stick, generally made of ebony or of other wood dyed black. These sticks are always sent with a messenger from the king, and serve to authenticate the message." (Monteiro.)

8. 7. 79. 6.

- 361. Slave Whip**, called *Casingo*, made of hippopotamus hide. 8. 7. 79. 5.
- 362. Fetish Stick**, with figures of men and animals, turtle, shell fish, etc., carved upon it. From Byaka country, Mayumba. 25. 7. 79. 1.
- 363. Fighting Club**, from the Ashinas. 32. 12. 79. 1.
- 364. Hippopotamus harpoons**, of wood, with iron barbed heads attached. Harpoon heads with two barbs, and similar in shape to these, are used in East Central Africa for crocodiles, and are figured by Schweinfürth, who remarks that very similar harpoons are figured on the ancient Egyptian monuments. 11. 7. 79. 1-4.
- 365. Weaving apparatus for making grass mats**; used by the Ashiras, and brought from the Ngunie or Onango River, a branch of the Ogowie. Du Chaillu, speaking of the Ashiras loom, says "it is a complicated structure, which is suspended between two trees, or at the front of the house. It is worked on the same principle on which seamen make their mats on board ship, having two sets of 'dividers' to separate the web and admit the shuttle with the warp. The thread which is used is obtained from a species of palm. They take the leaf and strip off from it the thin cuticle, which is then dried and becomes a tolerably fine yarn." Presented by *W. Woodward*. 18. 11. 78. 1.

LOANGO AND THE RIVER CONGO.

THE peoples of Loango, Congo, Angola and Benguela, are all of the Bunda race, and belong to the South African, or Kaffir family (Brace). These districts have been Portuguese settlements for some centuries. "Loanda was discovered in the year 1492, and since 1576 the white race has never abandoned it. The Jesuits and other missionaries did wonders in their time, and the results of their great work can be still noticed to this day." (Monteiro.)

Congo was discovered by the Portuguese in about 1484, and the king was converted to Christianity, and that religion established as the national faith. In the 16th century the Jesuits settled there and a cathedral was built. The Portuguese hold upon these districts, however, has gradually relaxed, and now hardly exists. (Ency. Brit.)

- 366. Ivory tusks**, with processions of figures carved in relief round them, represented walking spirally upwards from the bottom. Carved recently by the natives in the factories in and about Loango. The figures are sometimes in European clothing, and carry the British flag or a gun or sword; others are entirely negro in physiognomy and costume. 29. 4. 80. 1.
31. 3. 81. 1.
13024.
- senting boar and stag hunting. Near the mouth of the horn are figures supporting two armorial shields, one with crowned eagle in centre, and the other a saltire: both have the bordure imitating that of the arms of Portugal. A horn, very similar to this, belonging to the Emperor of Russia, is engraved on pl. 26 of *Musée des Armes rares, etc., de sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies*, and bears an inscription identifying it as the horn of Don Louis, Infanta of Portugal, who died in 1555. There are also two horns, very similar to this, in the Christy
- 367. Horn**, of ivory, carved in relief round the outside, with scenes repre-

Collection. An account of these horns will be found in *Journal of Archaeological Institute*, vol. viii. p. 101. It was supposed by some that they were of Scandinavian origin; afterwards it was conjectured that they came from Goa, the Portuguese settlement in India; but it is now certain that they were carved under Portuguese influence in West Africa during the 16th century. This horn came to Mr. Mayer in the Fejérváry Collection. See Mr. Pulszky's *Catalogue of the Fejérváry Ivories*, No. 93. "There are several other sorts of musical instruments made use of at festivals, the principal whereof are those which in the country-language have the name of 'Embuchi,' which I mention first, because they belong only to kings, princes, and others of the blood royal. These are a sort of trumpets, made of the finest ivory, being hollowed throughout in divers pieces, and are in all about as long as a man's arm. The lower mouth is sufficient to receive one hand, which by contracting and dilating of the fingers forms the sound, there being no other holes in the body as in our flutes or hautboys. A concert of these is generally six or four to one pipe." *Merolla's Voyage to Congo*, in 1682. See Pinkerton's *Voyages*, vol. xvi. pp. 244-5.

13014.

- 368. Pair of ivory Armlets**, made of two cylinders, the inner one with only a linear perforated pattern and four figures carved on it, the outer having grotesque human and animal figures in open carving. These armlets no doubt belong to the same locality and date as the horn described above (No. 367). "I myself have one of their bracelets of ivory weighing two pound and six ounces of Troy weight, which make eight-and-thirtie ounces; this one of their women did wear upon her arme. It is made of one whole piece of the

biggest part of the tooth, turned and somewhat carved, with a hole in the midst wherein they put their hands to wear it on their arme. Some have on every arme one, and as many on their legges, wherewith some of them are so galled, that although they are in maner made lame thereby, yet will they by no meanes leave them off."—Mr. John Lok's *Voyage to Guinea in 1554*, vide Hakluyt. 13025.

- 369. Cap**, made of the plaited fibre of the wild pine-apple. These caps are worn by the chiefs in palaver on the River Congo. "The principal insignia of the king's office is the cap, which is hereditary. It resembles a short night-cap, and is made of fine fibre, generally that of the wild pine-apple leaf, and some are beautifully woven with raised patterns. The king never wears it in the usual way, but on any occasion of ceremony it is carried on the head doubled in four." (Monteiro.)

Presented by *William Crosfield*.
16. 4. 61. 184.

- 370. Photograph of a group of the Natives of Boma**, River Congo, with two Europeans standing round a dead hippopotamus. Also a bowl and two forks carved in wood by these natives.

Presented by *W. Scott Stephen*.
10. 6. 80. 1-5.

- 371. Two Fetish figures**, in wood, with inlaid glass eyes. From Kinsembe, River Congo. The eyes of the larger figure are of mirror glass, and were probably employed by the diviner.

5. 8. 80.

- 372. Pipe**, made of a large dried gourd, with small black earthenware bowl. Brought from the River Congo by Captain Stubbs, R.N.

20. 1. 81. 52.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA—GENERAL.

373. Head of an idol, with protruding horns, carved in wood and painted. From W. Africa. See No. 356.
names adopted by the Kru boys and other natives.
6. 3. 76. 3.
5403-5.
374. Wooden Head of an idol, from W. Africa.
5017.
375. Idol, carved in wood, having glass eyes inserted; from W. Africa. Presented by *A. W. Franks, F.R.S.*
15. 4. 80. 26.
376. Four-headed wooden idol and a wooden mask, painted. A great many of the masks from W. Africa are used in devil-making and the dancing ceremonies given at the Yam harvest feasts or wakes. The fetish figures as a rule have been taken from small open-air shrines, revered and prayed to by the natives.
15. 7. 80. 2-3.
377. Fetish stick, with figures of a lizard and serpent carved in relief upon it. A "medicine man's" wand. Presented by *Miss Robson.*
4. 5. 58. 12.
378. Two heads of idols, carved in wood, covered with skin, coloured; the eyes of lead, inserted. From S. W. Africa.
22. 2. 73. 1-2.
379. Six-pronged iron fork, possibly used in past times, after heating, for branding slaves. Probably from the west coast. Presented by *J. A. Tinnie.*
30. 8. 66. 4.
380. Four plain ivory Armlets, with names — "Tobey," "John Pepper," etc., rudely carved upon two of them. These names (often very ridiculous) are the English
381. Stick, with four prongs at the end, and carved ornamentations round it. Possibly from W. Africa.
7. 12. 57. 153.
382. Calabash, made of a gourd, with burnt ornamentation. Probably from W. Africa.
5023.
383. Small framework of wood covered with skin, portion of a musical instrument (?). From W. Africa. Presented by *J. A. Tinnie.*
7. 7. 70. 23.
384. Three Daggers, two of them with leather sheaths; from W. Africa. Presented by *J. E. Tinnie.*
4938.
4954.
27. 9. 70. 69.
385. Quiver, covered with snake skin, filled with arrows, with barbed and pointed iron heads.
4968.
386. Bow, strung with rattan, and wooden quiver filled with small bamboo arrows, the points coated with poison, and the shafts feathered with small fragments of leaves. From S.W. Africa. 22. 2. 73. 3-4.
387. Bell, in wood, with two wooden clappers and one iron one; probably used for dogs or cattle, or possibly children:—"These people moreover keep their young children always naked upon the ground, to the end they may thereby grow hardy and active; and scarce are they able to walk along, but they tie a bell about them, to give notice where they are to be found, when they have strayed." *Merolla's Voyage to Congo.*
26. 1. 82. 2.

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| <p>388. Model of a Canoe, in wood, with carved ornamentation.
26. I. 82. I.</p> <p>389. Ornament, circular and flat, with open work round centre, in gold, from Ashantee; probably old work.
10. 10. 78. 45.</p> <p>390. Shield, rectangular, in black leather. Probably from the Fans.
5145.</p> <p>391. Cup, made of half a calabash,</p> | <p>with strings of beads and shells suspended round it. Probably from West Africa. 5136.</p> <p>392. Fetish Head, of wood, with moveable lower jaw and elephant's ears attached. Probably from West Africa. 5318.</p> <p>393. Razors, crescent shaped, with horn handles; one of the blades inscribed, MUERO POR MI REY, and PELEOAGUSTO MATANDO NEGROS. 4949-50.</p> |
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SOUTH AFRICA.

Most of the objects from South Africa in this collection come from the Zulus and neighbouring tribes, and were obtained during the late Zulu war, some from the prisoners, and others picked up on the battle fields, and in the deserted kraals.

The various tribes occupying the territories bordering upon the British Cape Colony belong either to the Kaffir or Hottentot family of Negroes. The Zulus, Gaikas, Galekas, Fingoes, and other tribes that were engaged in the war of 1878-9, belong to the Kaffir family, each tribe speaking a different dialect of one language. These tribes, like many in other parts of Africa, have now been in constant intercourse with Europeans for many years, and have obtained from them, beads, guns, and various other commodities of civilization.

The following specimens (Nos. 394 to 400) were obtained by H. Showell, late of the Natal Contingent, from the prisoners' wives at Kranz Kop on the Tugela.

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| <p>394. Girdle-dress, ornamented with variously coloured bead-work
29. I. 80. I.</p> <p>395. Thirteen Armlets, of plaited grass, and brass wire. 29. I. 80. 2-3.</p> <p>396. Powder-flask, made from a horn. 29. I. 80. 4.</p> <p>397. Two egg-shaped Snuff-boxes, in horn. 29. I. 80. 5-6.</p> | <p>398. Girdle-dresses, ornamented with variously coloured bead-work. 29. I. 80. 7-8.</p> <p>399. Necklace, and pair of bracelets, ornamented with variously coloured bead-work. 29. I. 80. 9-10.</p> <p>400. Two ornaments, in wood, round and cone-shaped, worn by the Zulu men. 29. I. 80. 11-12.</p> |
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The following specimens (Nos. 401 to 417) were presented by J. M. Jones, late Medical charge, 4th Batt. Natal Native Infantry. Nos. 401 to 404 were obtained from the battlefield of Ulundi. Nos. 405 to 411 were taken from the kraal and surrounding bush of Sabende, nephew of King Cetewayo. Nos. 412

to 416 were taken from various Zulu kraals, and No. 417 was taken from one of the kraals occupied by King Cetewayo during his flight after the war.

401. Shield, of ox-hide, oval-shape, with stick running down the middle, ornamented at one end with leopard's fur. 31. 12. 79. 1.
402. Powder-flask, made of an ox-horn. 31. 12. 79. 2.
403. Medicine-case, made of reeds bound together like a mat, in which are rolled up fragments of bark and bits of wood used as medicines. This has been carried within a shield (Mr. Jones), probably as a fetish against accidents in war. 31. 12. 79. 3.
404. Gun, an old-fashioned muzzle-loader, stamped "Otto Lowenthal, Liverpool." 31. 12. 79. 4.
405. War-dress, consisting of a band from which are suspended ox tails, worn round the neck, the long tails hanging down the back, and the shorter down the chest; also, a head-dress of ox skin, with otter skin band worn over the head-dress. "The war-dress consists of a thick full kilt, composed of cats' tails, descending nearly to the knee; the shoulders and upper part of the body are decorated with the long hair of ox tails, and the head is protected by an otter skin cap." (Captain Gardiner.) 31. 12. 79. 5-7.
406. Spoon, in wood, used for the "Mealie meal" porridge. 31. 12. 79. 8.
407. Spoon, in straw, used for skimming the Kaffir beer, *Duāli*, made from the Kaffir corn. See Wood's *Nat. Hist. of Man*, vol. i., p. 158, figs. 3 and 4. 31. 12. 79. 9.
408. Brush, made of grass. 31. 12. 79. 10.
409. Snuff-box, in horn, carried in a hole perforated through the ear-lobe. "Though smoking is comparatively confined to few, all, without exception, are passionately fond of snuff, and no greater compliment can be offered than to share the contents of a snuff-calabash with your neighbour. For this purpose the hand is extended, and a certain quantity shovelled in by means of a small ivory spoon, the whole of which is then sniffed off from the palm of the hand." "The snuff is composed of dried dacca ground with burnt aloes." (Capt. Gardiner.) 31. 12. 79. 11.
410. Beads, in white and blue glass, worn as necklaces and bracelets. Also brass beads from a bracelet. 31. 12. 79. 12-15.
411. Knife, with iron blade, and wooden handle. 31. 12. 79. 16.
412. Knob-kerrie, in wood. 31. 12. 79. 17.
413. Assegais. The Kaffir assegai is a spear with long, narrow, leaf-shaped head: it is used both as a throwing and stabbing weapon. See Plate I., fig. 12. 31. 12. 79. 18-20.
414. Head-dress of feathers. 31. 12. 79. 21.
415. Pouch, in skin, containing leaden bullets, caps, and fragment of a Dutch newspaper used for wadding. 31. 12. 79. 22.
416. Pipe, made of a horn, with wooden bowl. "The *Egoodu*, or smoking horn. The tobacco is placed at the end of a reed introduced into the side of an ox's horn, which is filled with water, and the mouth applied to the upper part of the horn. The quantity of smoke which is inhaled through so large an opening, unconfined by a mouth-piece, often affects the breath, and produces much coughing; notwithstanding which, the natives are particularly fond of it." (Capt. Gardiner.) 31. 12. 79. 23.
417. Dish, of wood, used for holding meat and other food, taken from a kraal occupied by Cetewayo during his flight. 31. 12. 79. 24.

The following specimens (Nos. 418 to 434) were obtained by S. Rinder during the late Zulu war.

- 418. Dancing belt**, made of a strip of cow's-hide, with small bags of the same material attached to it, inside which are small objects that rattle when the belt is quickly moved. Used by the Zulu witch-doctors. Basuto, tribe of Morosi.
10. 6. 80. 20.
- 419. Necklet**, made of small strips of wood, and blue beads, such as are bought from the witch-doctors by the natives, and regarded as charms, and supposed to render the wearers invulnerable.
10. 6. 80. 34.
- 420. Belt**, a broad band of cow's-hide, ornamented with brass buttons studded over one side of it. From the Gaika tribe; the head wife of a Gaika chief wears this to denote her rank. This belt belonged to Sandilli's head wife.
10. 6. 80. 19.
- 421. Necklace**, ornamented with variously coloured bead-work. From the Galeka tribe.
10. 6. 80. 48.
- 422. Waist-dress and necklace**, of variously coloured bead-work, and twisted brass wire. From the Gaika tribe.
10. 6. 80. 35. 47.
- 423. Waist-bands, frontals, aprons, necklets, leglets, armlets**, ornamented with variously coloured bead-work. All from the Zulus.
10. 6. 80. 36-45. 51.
- 424. Pipe**, with curious round bowl, inlaid with lead. From the Pondo tribe.
10. 6. 80. 30.
- 425. Pipe**, in wood, carved with open work ornamentation; the bowl lined with lead. Hottentot.
10. 6. 80. 31.
- 426. Pipe**, in wood, inlaid with lead, with long stem. Used by the women of the Gaika tribe.
10. 6. 80. 21.
- 427. Group of seven Pipes**, in wood, some inlaid in lead, some with plugs. From the Gaika tribe.
10. 6. 80. 22-8.
- 428. Pipe**, in wood, inlaid with lead; from the Fingoe tribe.
10. 6. 80. 29.
- 429. English pass** for a native, printed and written on parchment, with the tin case in which it was carried. The native was named Noggala, of the chief Toises tribe of Mampas (?) village. Mr. Rinder states that this pass belonged to one of the natives who murdered the three Europeans at the commencement of the Gaika rebellion. The pass is signed by Mr. Richard G. Tainton, a magistrate, who was one of the three murdered men. In a letter to Lord Carnarvon (Correspondence respecting South Africa, vol. iv. 1878) Sir Bartle Frere reports Mr. Tainton's death as follows:—
"We yesterday heard that Mr. Painton (for Tainton) a much respected magistrate, and superintendent of native locations in this division, who had gone to support Captain Brabant, with a party of 53 native police, was followed up by a greatly superior body of armed Kaffirs, surprised whilst resting after a long journey, and murdered, with his brother and a European farmer of the name of Brown, who had accompanied him."
This was in the East London division. See also *The Zulus and the British Frontiers*, by T. J. Lucas, p. 276.
10. 6. 80. 50.
- 430. Snuff-box**, in bamboo, with horn spoon. These are worn suspended through a hole in the lobe of the ear.
10. 6. 80. 33.
- 431. Two small Snuff-boxes**, in wood, one made out of a nut.
10. 6. 80. 32.
- 432. Two knob-kerries**, in wood. Zulu. One of these was picked up after the engagement at Roorke's Drift.
10. 6. 80. 17-8.
- 433. Assegais**, from the Zulu, Tambookei, Basuto, Galeka, and Gaika

tribes. Some of these were taken from the battle-fields by Mr. Rinder. One is a short stabbing assegai, and has been made from one of the blades of a pair of Sheffield sheep

shears, bearing the manufacturer's name. 10. 6. 80. 1-13.

434. Three chiefs' walking-sticks, from the Gaikas tribe.

10. 6. 80. 14-6.

The following specimens (Nos. 435 to 455) were presented by the Rev. Wardlaw Thompson.

435. Necklet of large round white glass beads. 18. 11. 80. 43.

442. Object in ivory, rudely carved. 18. 11. 80. 14.

436. Necklet of blue and white glass beads, and teeth.

See Wood's *Nat. Hist. of Man*, vol. i. p. 32. 18. 11. 80. 44.

443. Pipe, with steatite bowl, and stem of rhinoceros horn. Boer.

18. 11. 80. 49.

437. Necklets, or bands for the head, made of strips of hide ornamented with cowrie shells. From S. Africa.

18. 11. 80. 40-1.

444. Two Pipes, in wood, one of them with three bowls. All the bowls lined with lead. From S. Africa.

18. 11. 80. 47-8.

438. Armlet, a penannular ring of steel. From S. Africa.

18. 11. 80. 46.

445. Power-flask of horn, and leather pouch. Boer.

18. 11. 80. 25.

439. Round stone weight, with hole through centre, used for weighting the handles of hoes.

18. 11. 80. 26.

446. Seat and pillow, in wood, supported by ten feet. 18. 11. 80. 4.

447. Knob-kerrie, in wood, with large head. 18. 11. 80. 6.

440. Girdle bands, made of strips of leather on which are strung small brass rings; attached to some of these are frontals ornamented with black and white glass beads. Speaking of the Zulus' method of smelting brass, Captain Gardiner says, "The bellows are worked by directing the cow's horn, which forms the nozzle of the leathern bags, into the larger end of an eland's horn, and alternately raising and depressing them The crucible is composed of a coarse sandstone, capable of sustaining any degree of heat without splitting, is sunk its whole depth into a bed of ignited charcoal."

18. 11. 80. 33-7.

448. Beer-barrel, in wood, carved. The four handles project and are attached below to a circular rim of wood, projecting from the egg-shaped barrel in the centre. Inside is a straw spoon used for skimming the Kaffir beer. 18. 11. 80. 1-2.

449. Milk-pail, in wood. "Etoonga, or wooden milk-pail. While collecting the cattle together, and during the whole operation of milking, they utter a shrill whistling noise, which from habit, the cows attend to and become more quiet."

18. 11. 80. 3.

450. Milk-pail, in wood. Probably from the Basutos. 18. 11. 80. 30.

441. Snuff-box, the upper part of ivory, and base of leather.

See Wood's *Nat. Hist. of Man*, vol. i. fig. 2, p. 50. 18. 11. 80. 50.

451. Two war-axes, with metal heads and wooden handles.

See Wood, vol. i. p. 321, fig. 4.

18. 11. 80. 9-10.

452. **Spoons**, in wood, with ornamentation caused by burning.
18. 11. 80. 11-3.
453. **Knife**, with ivory handle, carved at top in shape of an animal.
See Wood's *Nat. Hist. of Man*, vol. i. p. 313. 4937.
454. **Bundle of unfeathered arrows**, with loose bone heads, pointed at each end, and poisoned at one end; the sockets bound with animal intestine fibre: the heads are loose in the sockets and remain sticking in the animal. One of these is barbed at the end, and the poison spotted over the whole head. Bushman. See No. 458. 5575-18. 11. 80. 27-8.
455. **Arrows**, with iron heads, and feathered wooden shafts. From S. Africa. 18. 11. 80. 29.
456. **Belt of skin**, ornamented with monkeys' teeth.
See Wood's *Nat. Hist. of Man*, vol. i. p. 315. 7. 12. 57. 389.
457. **Feathers**, from Zulu head-dress. 5248.
458. **Bundle of Arrows**, with unfeathered reed shafts, and bone heads, bound in with animal fibre. The bone heads are reversible, the ends inserted in the sockets have been coated with poison. Bushman. See No. 454. 12892.
459. **Quiver**, made of skins, containing arrows with unfeathered cane shafts, most of them having barbed iron heads encrusted with poison.
See Wood's *Nat. Hist. of Man*, vol. i. p. 495. Bushman.
Presented by *J. A. Tinne*. 30. 8. 66. 26.
460. **Pipe**, with iron head, the long stem bound with plaited leather, and leather tassels. Boer. 5433.
461. **Circular leather shield**. Kaffir.
See Wood's *Nat. Hist. of Man*, vol. i. p. 225. 5448.
462. **Necklaces**, made of teeth and black and white glass beads. 12679-81.
463. **Axe**, with iron crescent-shaped blade, and horn handle. Probably from South Africa. 4935.
464. **Three Assegais**. From Durban. Presented by *Henry Cuming*. 21. 3. 79. 1-3.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

MOST of the objects in this section were presented to the Mayer Museum by Mr. John A. Tinne and Mr. J. Ernest Tinne, and were collected during what are called the "Dutch Ladies" expeditions in Central Africa. The prime mover in these expeditions was Mademoiselle Alexandrine Tinne, the daughter of Mr. P. J. Tinne, formerly a merchant in Liverpool, and latterly residing in Holland, whose wife was a Dutch lady, the Baroness Van Capellen. At the death of her father Mademoiselle Tinne became the possessor of a large fortune, and, fascinated with the idea of penetrating into the heart of Africa, she determined to spend her fortune and risk her life in the pursuit of geographical discoveries. She accordingly organized an expedition, accompanied by her mother Madame Tinne, and her aunt Mademoiselle A. Van Capellen. The expedition followed the course of the Nile and White Nile as far as the upper parts of its confluents. They embarked from Cairo in January 1862, and after passing up the Nile beyond the 6th cataract they resided for a short time at Khartoum. From there they took a small steamer, and

pursued the course of the White Nile; encamping for some time under a mountain called Djebel Hemaya, on the south bank of the White Nile; afterwards at Kaka, and other places, arriving at Gondokoro on the 30th of September. From Gondokoro they returned to Khartoum and made preparations for a second start. This expedition set out in January 1863, and pursuing the course of the White Nile as far as Lake No, proceeded up the river Bahr El Ghazal to Mishra El Rek. Here they disembarked and after numerous delays, and the death of one of the party, commenced their land journey on 17th of May. After crossing the Djur, they arrived at Wau, on the 21st of June. In an encampment at some little distance beyond Wau on the 20th of July, Madame Tinne died, also the two European female servants. From this point the party retraced their steps to Mishra El Rek. The natives had not behaved in a friendly or honest manner to the ladies, and Mr. J. A. Tinne speaks with much feeling of the harassing difficulties and lonely situation of Miss Tinne, and the suspense and distress of mind she endured during this period. From Mishra El Rek the party returned to Khartoum, where Miss Tinne's aunt, Mademoiselle A. Van Capellen, died shortly after her arrival. From Khartoum Miss Tinne went to Cairo, where she resided for four years, afterwards occupying herself with yachting around the shores of the Mediterranean.

At the end of this time, however, she determined upon another expedition into Central Africa. "Her plan was to travel from Tripoli to the capital of Fezzan, thence to Kuka in Bornu, and taking a westerly direction, make her way by Lake Tschad and Wadai, Darfur, and Kordofan" (M. Betham-Edwards). This expedition, however, was destined to end more tragically than the first. After a few days' travel south of Sokna, Miss Tinne and her European servants were all barbarously murdered by the treacherous Touareg chiefs, whom they hired as escorts. "Early in the morning, a quarrel broke out—as it is supposed, intentionally—among the camel-drivers, and, hearing the noise, the young mistress of the caravan hastily quitted her tent to see what she could do in the way of pacification. Her appearance was the signal agreed upon for the massacre. One Touareg first disabled her right hand by a sabre-thrust, in order to prevent her using her revolver; then with a rifle ball in the breast, achieved his deadly work. The others rushed on to the slaughter. The two Dutch sailors, her sole European attendants, were next assassinated, and then the plundering of the rich caravan began. The faithful negroes, who adored their kind young mistress, were allowed to escape with the exception of one young negress who was carried off into captivity, but subsequently ransomed. The bodies of the victims were left unburied in the desert" (M. Betham-Edwards and M. J. A. Tinne).

Of Miss Tinne's first expedition Dr. Livingstone says in his "Last Journals":—"But none (amongst travellers seeking the sources of the Nile) rises higher in my estimation than the Dutch lady Miss Tinne, who, after the severest domestic affliction, nobly persevered in the teeth of every difficulty, and only turned away from the object of her expedition after being assured by Speke and Grant, that they had already discovered in Victoria Nyanza the sources she sought. Had they not given their own mistaken views, the wise foresight by which she provided a steamer would inevitably have led her to pull up, and by canoes to reach Lake

Bangweolo's sources full five hundred miles south of the most southerly part of the Victoria Nyanza. She evidently possesses some of the indomitable pluck of Van Tromp, whose tomb every Englishman who goes to Holland must see."

During her first expedition, Miss Tinne collected a number of ethnographical specimens of much interest from the Nubian, Dinka, Dyoor, Bongo, Mittoo, and Niam Niam tribes, which will be found described in the following pages. It is much to be regretted, however, that in consequence of the tragical termination of these expeditions, no record exists of the exact localities where many of these specimens were obtained. For further particulars of the "Dutch Ladies" Expedition, see *Six Life Studies of Famous Women*, by M. Betham-Edwards; and *Trans. Hist. Soc. Lanc. and Ches.*, vol. xvi., p. 107.

465. Portrait of Miss Alexandrine Tinne, an engraving from the memoir given in *Six Life Studies of Famous Women*, obtained through the courtesy of Messrs. Griffith & Farren, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. 11. 5. 82. 9.

466. Stringed instrument, from the Niam-Niams, with covering of antelope skin, over which are stretched 5 strings, tightened with pegs attached to the handle. There are two holes in the sounding-board; the handle has a figure-head carved at the end, representing the head of



Musical Instrument, No. 466.*

a Niam-Niam, with dressed hair, tattooed face, etc. See *Artes Africanae*, Plate XIV. fig. 6. "The music is very monotonous, and it is

* This plate, from Schweinfurth's *The Heart of Africa*, is kindly lent by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington.

very difficult to distinguish any actual melody in it. It invariably is an accompaniment to a moaning kind of recitative, which is rendered with a decided nasal intonation. I have not unfrequently seen friends marching about arm-in-arm, wrapt in the mutual enjoyment of their performance, and beating time to every note by nodding their heads." (Schweinfurth.)

Tinne Collection. 30. 8. 66. 12.

467. Projectiles, or hand-weapons for cutting and throwing, diversified in shape, and made of wrought iron. These implements, called *Pingah*, are fully described in Schweinfurth's *Artes Africanae*, Plate XII.

Tinne Collection. 27. 9. 70. 61-4.

468. Bell, made of a large nut? hollowed out, with small stick inside slung for a pendulum, and suspended to a cord of vegetable fibre. Probably a Niam-Niam dog's bell; Schweinfurth figures one somewhat similar, and says that the dogs wear these bells, so that they should not be lost in the long steppe grass.

Tinne Collection. 30. 8. 66. 31.

469. Pipe, used by the Nueir, with earthenware bowl, and bamboo stem, which is enlarged at the mouth-piece into a hollow globe; this is fitted with "thin fibres of bark, like coarse hemp, which, when thoroughly saturated with nicotine, is greedily chewed by the men and married women. As a mark of respect and

friendship, the quid is passed from one to another." (Petherick.)

Tinne Collection. 7. 7. 70. 29.

470. Pipe, with black pottery bowl, and long stem covered with twisted band of steel round it. Probably Bongo. A pipe from the Bongo, somewhat similar to this, is figured in *Artes Africanæ*, Plate V. fig. 10.

Tinne Collection. 30. 8. 66. 3.

471. Pipe-heads, in various shades of rough pottery, two in shape of men's heads, probably from the Nueir people, and possibly from Bongo. "A large amount of labour is expended upon the manufacture of clay bowls for pipes, which are often really elaborate;—very often their design consists of a human head." (Schweinfurth on the Bongo people.)

Tinne Collection. 7. 7. 70. 30-3.

472. Lump of tobacco. Probably from the Bongo. "Tobacco is indispensable to the Bongo, and is universally cultivated. The species known as Mashirr (*Nicotiana rustica*) is very pungent; its small thick leaves are pounded in a mortar, and are subsequently pressed and dried in moulds. From the cakes thus formed, the natives break off fragments as they require them, grind them into powder by means of stones, and smoke the preparation in long pipes." (Schweinfurth.)

30. 8. 66. 28.

473. Hat, of plaited cane, coated on the outside with black composition into which are stuck red and blue berries. Similar hats made of twisted negro-hair, and grass, are worn by the Dinka, Nueir and other tribes of the Upper Nile territory, and are generally garnished with ostrich feathers. See *Artes Africanæ*, Plate I. fig. 2.

Tinne Collection. 7. 7. 70. 72.

474. Couch, for sitting or sleeping, made of the leafstalks of the *Raphia*-palm. From the Monbuttoo tribe. See *Artes Africanæ*, Plate XVII. fig. 18, where these

benches are fully described by Schweinfurth. "The ingenious, equally light and durable construction of these benches, which people of note have constantly carried after them on leaving their home . . . forms a striking exception to the rule . . . that the inhabitants of Central Africa know only how to make their woodwork of the block, but are unacquainted with joining detached pieces of wood into a whole."

Tinne Collection. 30. 8. 66. 31.

475. Blade of a sabre, in iron; from the Monbuttoo tribe. See *Artes Africanæ*, Pl. XVIII. fig. 9.

Tinne Collection. 30. 8. 66. 2.

476. Two daggers, with iron blades, the handles bound round with wire. Probably from the Monbuttoo tribe.

Tinne Collection. 30. 8. 66. 2.

27. 9. 70. 65.

477. Adze, with iron blade. From the Djour. See Petherick's *Travels in Central Africa*, vol. i. p. 249.

Tinne Collection. 7. 7. 70. 35.

478. Personal ornament, in red leather, strung with steel beads. "One of the iron decorations which is most admired, and which is found far away right into the heart of Africa, I first saw here amongst the Dyoor; I mean the iron beads, or perforated little cylinders of iron, strung together. In the Soudan these strings of beads were principally made at Wandala, and Barth has specially noticed them at Marghi. Every tribe which I visited in proceeding inland from the Gazelle, I found to retain the preference for beads made of iron." (Schweinfurth.) See *Artes Africanæ*, Plate II. fig. 21.

Tinne Collection. 7. 7. 70. 84.

479. Wooden bowls, from East or Central Africa.

Tinne Collection. 30. 8. 66. 15.

7. 7. 70. 18-9.

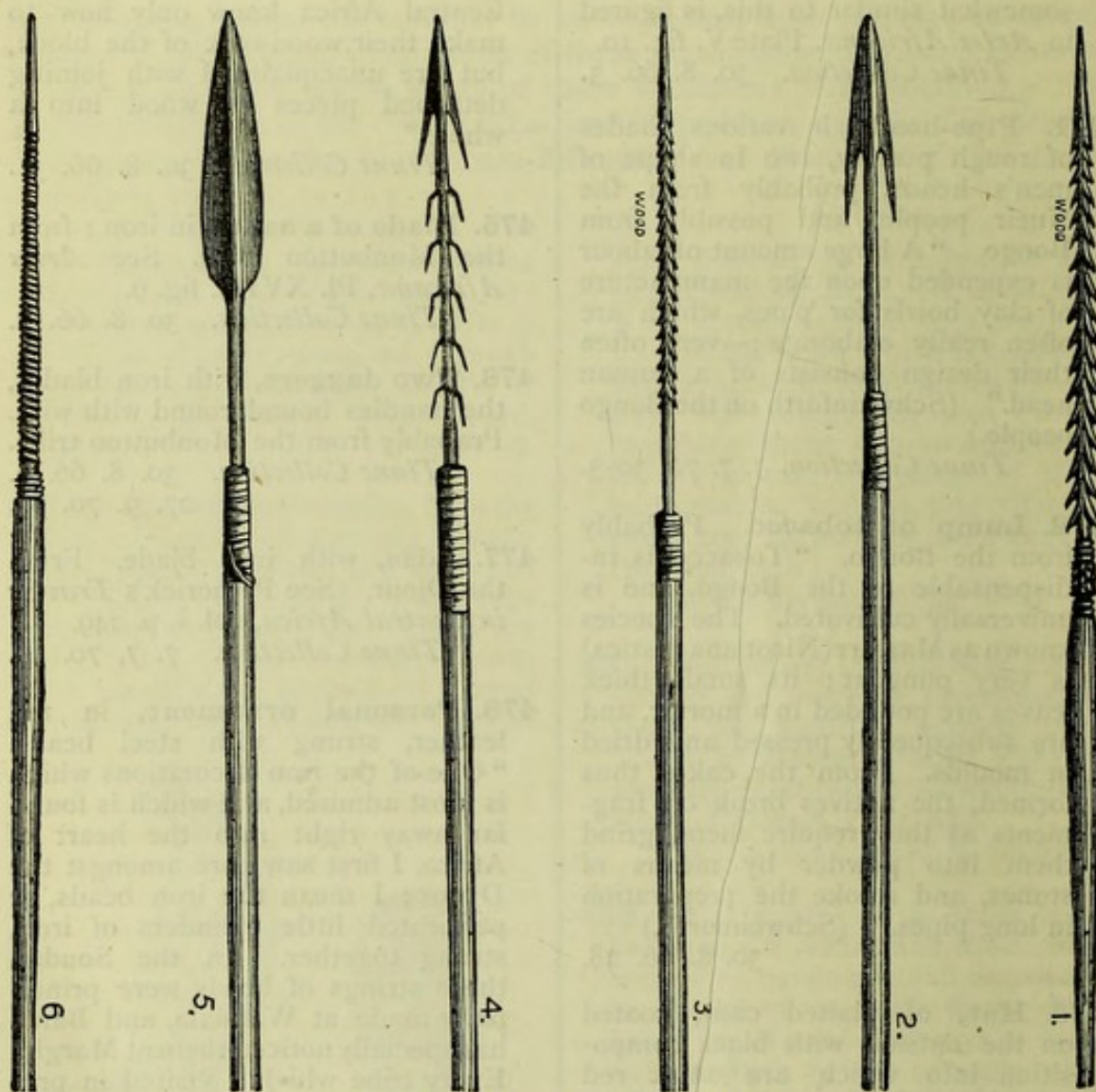
480. Wooden stools, of a kind commonly in use among the negro tribes

of the Upper Nile territory. See *Artes Africanæ*, Plate IV.

Tinne Collection. 7. 7. 70. 21.
2. 2. 71. 1-2.

481. Group of Arrows, with pointed wooden heads, and iron heads

rated with shells and beads. From Nubia or more Central Africa. "In the Egyptian Soudan they call aprons made of leather thongs 'Rahad;' they are worn by all the girls in Nubia, and the Southern provinces, and likewise by those of the heathen



Arrows from Central Africa. No. 481.

pointed, barbed, and oval leaf-shaped; all with cane shafts unfeathered.

Tinne Collection.

7. 7. 70. 95-106.

482. Gris-gris, or charm, consisting of a number of bits of wood strung upon a leather thong; probably from Central Africa.

Tinne Collection. 30. 8. 66. 7.

483. Girdle dresses, in leather, smeared with red paint, and deco-

negrotribes in the Southern Sennar." (*Artes Africanæ*, Plate IX. fig. 1.)

"The apron is dyed of a brick-red colour, and, after it has been in use for any time, becomes so saturated with the castor-oil, which stands these primitive belles in lieu of clothing, that the smell is unendurable." (Wood.)

Tinne Collection. 7. 7. 70. 73-5.
Presented by *William Crofield.*

16. 4. 61. 175.

- 484. Stringed instrument**, from the Nile Valley or Mittoo people, a sounding-board made of cleansed goat-skin, supplied with 6 sounding-holes, stretched over a wooden frame. Over this 5 strings are stretched. Similar lyre-guitars are used in the whole Nubian Nile Valley. *Artes Africanae*, Plate IX. fig. 4. (Schweinfurth.)
Tinne Collection. 7. 7. 70. 24.
- 485. Two whips or wisps**, made of the ends of elephants' tails. Possibly Mittoo; see Schweinfurth's *Artes Africanae*, Plate X. fig. 5. According to Merolla some of the tribes near the river Congo have a devotion towards the tail of the elephant.
Tinne Collection.
30. 8. 66. 10-11.
- 486. Club**, ornamented with grooved lines going from end to end. From Nubia. See Plate II. fig. 2.
Presented by *William Crosfield.*
16. 4. 61. 165.
- 487. Four iron Bells.**
Tinne Collection.
30. 8. 66. 22-3.
- 488. Necklace**, composed of small wooden charms, strung on a leather thong.
Tinne Collection. 30. 8. 66. 7.
- 489. Lump of highly-scented composition**, wrapped up in strips of leaves, with handle of the same.
Tinne Collection.
30. 8. 66. 18.
- 490. Spoons**, in horn. Possibly from the Bongo tribe.
Tinne Collection.
30. 8. 66. 24.
- 491. Pipe**, in iron, with long stem; rudely ornamented.
Tinne Collection. 7. 7. 70. 28.
- 492. Head ornament**, in plaited reed.
Tinne Collection.
7. 7. 70. 76.
- 493. Armlet**, in silver, ornamented with very rich repoussé work. From Abyssinia.
"Whenever an Abyssinian is seen wearing a silver chain, he is known to have killed an elephant, while those who have distinguished themselves in battle are known by a sort of silver bracelet, which extends from the wrist nearly as far as the elbow. It opens longitudinally by hinges, and is fastened with a clasp. This ornament is called the "bitoa," and is often very elegantly engraved, and adorned with gilded patterns. The silversmiths who make these and similar articles, are rather oddly treated. They are considered as slaves, are not allowed to leave the country, and yet are treated with considerable kindness, save and except the payment for their labour."
(Wood.) 443I.
- 494. Bows**, in copper, with Arabic inscription. From Abyssinia.
Tinne Collection. 7. 7. 70. 34.
- 495. Oil jug**, of buffalo hide. From Upper Egypt.
Presented by *William Crosfield.*
16. 4. 61. 168.
- 496. Three vessels**, of black pottery, with rude ornamentation. From Siout.
Tinne Collection.
7. 7. 70. 43-4.
30. 8. 66. 20.
- 497. Pipe-heads**, in red and black pottery, with ornamentation. From Siout.
Tinne Collection.
27. 9. 70. 36. 51-2.
Presented by *William Crosfield.*
16. 4. 61. 171-2.
- 498. Toy quern**, in terra-cotta, a child's plaything, from Egypt.
Presented by *Rev. G. J. Chester.*
29. 8. 78. 7.
- 499. Three brass Finger Rings**, from Cairo.
Tinne Collection. 27. 9. 70. 44.

THE BISHARI.

THESE nomads of the desert occupy a territory extending northward from the frontier of Abyssinia to the latitude of Derr, and eastward from the Nile to the Red Sea. The Bishari, says Mr. Brace, are the modern representatives of a very ancient race, probably of Hamitic origin.

500. Bowls and Cups, made of gourds, ornamented with burnt-in rude ornamentation, and plaited dyed grass and pale green leather. Also plaited baskets and covers.

Tinne Collection.

7. 7. 70. 4. 7. 13-5.
27. 9. 70. 28.

501. Two Lassos, in red, black and pale green leather. 5294-5.

MADAGASCAR.

502. Shield, of very hard thick hide, mounted with silver ornaments attached. The shape is circular with projection in the centre sur-

mounted by a silver boss. See *Bilder Atlas*, vol. 7, Plate XXIV. fig. 8. Dia. 10½ in. 4958.

OBJECTS PROBABLY FROM EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA;

EXACT LOCALITIES UNCERTAIN.

503. Sandals, in red leather, trimmed with pale green leather.

Tinne Collection. 7. 7. 70. 78.

504. Dagger, with curved blade, the sheath mounted with brass.

Tinne Collection. 27. 9. 70. 67.

505. Girdle-dress(?) in leather; ornamented with tassels and small leaden rings. 5417.

506. Shield, rectangular shape, in wood covered with leather; in front is a small iron hook, and at the back a wooden handle attached with four iron rods. 4966.

507. Horn-shaped Salt-flask (?), made of wood, covered with skin. From Central Africa.

Presented by *William Crosfield*.
16. 4. 61. 166.

508. Musical instrument, made of two pierced reeds on a wooden handle, with a small horn attached to either side. 7. 12. 57. 426.

509. Two cups, made from calabashes, with carved ornamentation.

Tinne Collection. 7. 7. 70. 16.

510. Flat Hat, made of ostrich feathers, and trimmed with cowrie shells. *Tinne Collection.*

511. Mask, made out of the dried face of a tiger. *Tinne Collection.*

512. Basket, of plaited grass, edged with leather and lined with cowrie shells.

Tinne Collection. 27. 9. 70. 34.

513. Strings of glass beads, berries, and shells; some of them

necklaces, and some probably Christian or Mohammedan rosaries.

Tinne Collection.

7. 7. 70. 85-8. 90. 93.
27. 9. 70. 54.
30. 8. 66. 6.

514. Christian scapular, in velvet case, embroidered with gold and silver wire, beads, etc.

Tinne Collection.

27. 9. 70. 42.

NORTH AFRICA, TRIPOLI, MAROCCO, &c.

515. Ornament for the legs, made of twisted strips of bamboo (?) with small seeds wrapped in them, intended to rattle whilst the wearer dances. From Tripoli.

Tinne Collection.

27. 9. 70. 45.

516. Dagger, brass covering on the sheath, with open-work designs upon it.

Tinne Collection.

27. 9. 70. 66.

517. Pair of yellow leather Shoes. From Tripoli.

Tinne Collection.

27. 9. 70. 50.

518. Hand Punkahs. From Tripoli.

Tinne Collection.

27. 9. 70. 48-9.

519. Baskets, of plaited grass. From Tripoli.

Tinne Collection.

7. 7. 70.

520. Pair of yellow leather Slippers.

Tinne Collection.

7. 7. 70. 79.

521. Brooch, in metal. From North Africa (?).

4425.

522. Brooches, in white metal, with beads, etc., attached. From Algiers and other parts of North Africa. Stamped with Arabic inscriptions.

Tinne Collection.

7. 7. 70. 114.
4418.

523. Brooch and Armlets, in white metal. From North Africa. Stamped with Arabic inscriptions. 4423-4.

524. Pair of Armlets, in silver. Stamped with Arabic inscriptions.

5401.

525. Specimens of Pottery, made by the Kabyles of Algeria.

Tinne Collection.

7. 7. 70. 38-42.

Presented by *P. H. Rathbone.*

28. 3. 68.

526. Specimens of Pottery, made by the Moors. From North Africa, probably Marocco.

Tinne Collection.

7. 7. 70. 47-9.

527. Amulet, or *gris-gris*; a square case of red and green leather, in which is sewn up a passage from the Koran.

Tinne Collection.

7. 7. 70. 77.

AUSTRALIA.

“THE great antipodal block of land we call Australia has, speaking roughly, the form of a vast quadrangle, two thousand miles on the side, and extends from the hottest tropical, to the middle of the temperate, zone. Setting aside the foreign colonists introduced within the last century, it is inhabited by people no less remarkable for the uniformity, than for the singularity, of their physical characters and social state. For the most part of fair stature, erect and well built, except for an unusual

slenderness of the lower limbs, the Australians have dark, usually chocolate-coloured skin; fine dark wavy hair; dark eyes, overhung by beetle brows; coarse, projecting jaws; broad and dilated, but not especially flattened noses; and lips which, though prominent, are eminently flexible." . . . "No Australian tribe has ever been known to cultivate the ground, to use metals, pottery, or any kind of textile fabric. They rarely construct huts. Their means of navigation are limited to rafts or canoes, made of sheets of bark. Clothing, except skin cloaks for protection from cold, is a superfluity with which they dispense; and though they have some singular weapons, almost peculiar to themselves, they are wholly unacquainted with bows and arrows."—(Professor Huxley in *Fortnightly Review*, No. 3.) . . . The Australians are rapidly diminishing before European civilization. Some tribes known to the early colonists have totally disappeared. "The natives of Australia dislike labour; and their muscles and their hands are those of sportsmen and hunters. It would be impossible to find in a tribe of Australians such hands as are seen amongst the working classes in Europe. An English ploughman might perhaps insert two of his fingers in the hole of an Australian's shield, but he could do no more." . . . "The ordinary method of producing fire in Australia is by twirling with the palms of the hands an upright stick. One end is inserted in a hole in a flat piece of soft wood; and, if the operator is skilful, he quickly raises a smoke, and in a few moments a fire." . . . "The natives are generally described as omnivorous. There is scarcely any part of the country in which they cannot find food, and there is nothing in the nature of food, or of substances which can by any possibility contribute to the maintenance of life, that they will not eat. The native eats of the fruits of the earth, literally, in due season, and he catches wild animals when he can."—(R. Brough-Smyth.)

BOOKS ON AUSTRALIA.

Australasia, A. R. Wallace. *Journal of Voyage to New South Wales*, White. *South Australia, Illustrated*, Angas. *The Aborigines of Victoria*, R. Brough-Smyth. *Our Antipodes*, Lieut.-Col. Mundy. *Journals of Two Expeditions of Discovery*, Grey. *Discoveries in Australia*, Stokes. *Three Expeditions in the Interior of Australia*, Mitchell. *Thirty-three Years in Tasmania and Victoria*, Lloyd. *Australia*, Hodgkinson. *Glimpses of Life in Victoria*, by a Resident. *The Native Tribes of South Australia*, The Rev. George Taplin and others.

528. Plate, from the *Bilder Atlas*, illustrating the natives of Australia and Tasmania, with views of their dwellings, implements, etc.
8. 12. 81.

529. Bags, of netted grass. 12677.
30. 5. 78. 1.

530. Basket (?) made of two pieces of wood bent across each other, with netted twine between them. 5150.

531. Two toys, called by the natives Weet-weet, used by them for a game, the winner being the furthest thrower. The Weet-weet is thrown low, and strikes the ground several times in its flight. It can be thrown over 200 yards. See *The Aborigines of Victoria*, Vol. I. p. 352.
24. 5. 77. 3-4

532. Shield, club, boomerang, and notched stick, from Queensland,

Australia. The small notched stick was a message from some natives on an island in Moreton Bay, to whom Mr. Dodds of Humpy Bong had applied for help in crushing sugar cane. The notches on one side represented the number of men that would be sent, those on the other, the number of days they would be sent in. Speaking of these message-sticks Mr. Brough-Smyth says:—"The Australians, according to the statements made by my correspondents and confirmed by the evidence I have produced, could really send messages, describe the events of a journey, and furnish details of a kind likely to be useful to their friends. It is not without interest and importance that one of their message-sticks should have been produced in a court of justice in Queensland, and interpreted by a native trooper."

Presented by Mrs. Arthur Morley Francis.

12. 5. 81. 1-4.

533. Group of Shields, called *Mulga*, used for warding off the blows of the fighting clubs used mostly in single combats. Most of these are carved with simple linear ornamentation. See *The Aborigines of Victoria*, vol. i. p. 330.

5300-1.

24. 5. 77. 7.

7. 12. 57. 399.

534. Shield, same type as No. 533. From the Missionary Station, Condar, 25 miles from Falkland, Victoria.

Presented by Captain Cawne Warren.

28. 4. 77. 3.

535. Two flat Shields, called *Geeam*, used in battle for warding off spears. Usually made of gum-tree bark. See *The Aborigines of Victoria*, vol. i. p. 332.

7. 12. 57. 398.

22. 4. 80. 3.

536. Group of Clubs, used in single combats, called by the natives of the River Yarra, *Kud-jee-run*. Wood generally Burgan, or mountain tea-tree, or the box or red-gum. See

The Aborigines of Victoria, vol. i. p. 300. See also Plate III. fig. 11.

5190-1.

5480.

7. 12. 57. 179 and 182.

24. 5. 77. 9.

537. Two Clubs, called *Leon-ile*, used in single combats. See *The Aborigines of Victoria*, vol. i. p. 302. See also Plate III. fig. 9.

5182.

22. 4. 80. 4.

538. Two Clubs, one from Missionary Station, Condar, 25 miles from Falkland, Victoria.

12672.

28. 4. 77. 2.

539. Spear, with rudely flaked stone head of red colour, fixed into a reed shaft with twine and gum. Probably from N. Australia.

7. 12. 57. 46.

540. Group of Spears, called *Naudum*, with barbed wooden heads, used in battle, and thrown with the *Kur-ruk*. See Plate I. fig. 8.

7. 12. 57. 37. 41. 44. 47.

541. Group of Throw-sticks, used for throwing spears. See *The Aborigines of Victoria*, vol. i. p. 309. See also Plate III. fig. 8.

5499.

12664-5.

7. 12. 57. 138-9.

542. Group of wooden weapons, called boomerangs, of two kinds, called by the natives respectively *Wonguim* and *Barn-geet*; the majority of these are no doubt *wonguims*, and are regarded more as playthings than weapons, though occasionally they are used in battle, and for killing birds; they can be thrown so as to reach a point 100 or 150 yards from the thrower, and eventually return to his feet. Lieut. Breton, in his *Excursions in New South Wales*, says:—"I have seen a native throw one so as to make it go forty or fifty yards horizontally, and not more than three or four feet from the ground; it would then suddenly dart into the air to the height of 50 or 60 yards, describe a

very considerable curve, and finally fall at his feet."

Lieut.-Col. Mundy says:—"There are two kinds of boomerang—that which is thrown to a distance straight ahead, and that which returns on its own axis to the thrower. I saw, on a subsequent occasion, a native of slight frame, throw one of the former two hundred and ten yards, and much further when a *ricochet* was permitted. With the latter he made casts truly surprising to witness. The weapon, after skimming breast-high nearly out of sight, suddenly rose high into the air, and returning with amazing velocity towards its owner, buried itself six inches deep in the turf, within a few yards of his feet. It is a dangerous game for an inattentive spectator. An enemy or a quarry ensconced behind a tree or bank, safe from spear or even bullet, may be taken in the rear, and severely hurt or killed, by the return of the boomerang. The emu and kangaroo are stunned and disabled, not

knowing how to avoid its eccentric gyrations; amongst a flight of wild-ducks just rising from the water, or a flock of pigeons on the ground, this weapon commits great havoc."*

The Barn-geet boomerang, used in battle, does not return to the thrower. See *The Aborigines of Victoria*, vol. i. p. 311. See also a very interesting letter on the Boomerang from Mr. Alfred W. Howitt, in *Nature*, for 13th July, 1876. See also Plate III. fig. 10.

12669-70. 12884.

7. 12. 57. 136-7.

Presented by *Captain Doherty*.

14. 5. 63. 1.

From the Missionary Station, Condar, 25 miles from Falkland, Victoria.

Presented by *Captain Carwe Warren*.

28. 4. 77. 1.

24. 5. 77. 5.

543. Finger-ring, in gold, made for an European by a native of Australia.

* *Our Antipodes*, vol. i., page 220.

MELANESIA.

NEW GUINEA.

NEW GUINEA, the largest island in the world, is the chief home of the Papuan race, which is mingled in some parts of the country with the Polynesian and Australian peoples. Malays are settled on the western and northern coasts. "The population is divided into small independent and generally hostile tribes, speaking different languages. There is a marked division between the natives of the coast and those of the interior (mountaineers), between whom there is constant war."—(Spencer.) The name Papuan is derived from the Malay word *papua* = "woolly-haired," and was applied to this people in consequence of the dense masses of black curly hair which they cultivate. The photographs of the natives in this collection, will give the visitor an accurate idea of their appearance. They are of a very dark colour. In temperament they are impulsive and excitable. They go naked with the exception of a small waist-band, and the decorations stuck through the nasal cartilage and earlobe, and necklaces, breast ornaments and armlets. "Tattooing is confined to the women, the pattern being a series of fine blue vertical lines, lace-like in appearance, over chest and abdomen."—(Dr. Comrie.) Their dwellings are built of bamboo, raised on stakes from ten to twenty-five feet high, often over water. Several families live together, making small villages. The people live chiefly on fruits and vegetables, and are very fond of insects and larvæ. Pigs and dogs are occasionally eaten. Their implements are of wood and stone; fine carving is done with fragments of flints and shells. On some parts of the coast the natives have no means of making fire, and are therefore obliged always to carry a live coal with them, which they take in a pot on board their boat, and keep under their bamboo bedsteads.—(J. C. Galton.) The mountain people make fire by the friction of wood. "The men and women have their own allotted work. The women carry water, weed and attend the plantations, cut fire-wood, and cook the food; while the men till the ground, fence in the plantations, tie up the banana branches, cut the bananas when ripe, hunt and fish. There are certain occasions upon which the women go to fish—they gather all kinds of shell-fish; on these occasions the men stay at home. It is the duty of the husband to stay at home and nurse the baby when his wife is at the plantation or fishing. The women are the beasts of burden, they do all the carrying work."—(W. Y. Turner.) . . . "The language spoken by the Motu belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian class, and is characterised by its softness, and absence of inflection."—(Turner.) . . . "On the slopes near the villages numerous small clearings were to be seen neatly fenced in, on which yams, sweet potatoes, saro, plantains, maize, and other esculent plants were cultivated. The cocoa nut and sago palm being their principal stay; pig, kangaroo, cuscus, and turtle forming only an occasional addition to the bill of fare. In the main they appeared to be vegetable feeders."—(Comrie.)

BOOKS ON NEW GUINEA.

Exploration in New Guinea, D'Albertis. *A few Months in New Guinea*, O. C. Stone. *The Ethnology of the Motu*, Rev. W. T. Turner, M.D., in *Jour. of Anthro. Inst.*, May, 1878, p. 470. *Description of the Country and Natives of Port Moresby and Neighbourhood, New Guinea*, O. C. Stone, in *Jour. of Roy. Geo. Soc.*, 1876, p. 34. *The Malay Archipelago*, Wallace. *Discoveries and Surveys in New Guinea*, Captain John Moresby, R.N. *Voyage of H.M.S. "Fly,"* J. Beete Jutes. *Letters on the Ethnology of the Papuans*, J. C. Galton, in *Nature*, vol. xiv. *Voyage to New Guinea*, Forrest. *Ethnological Notes on the Motu, etc.*, Rev. W. G. Lawes, in *Jour. of the Anthro. Inst.*, vol. viii., p. 369. *The Natives of New Guinea and of the Neighbouring Islands*, A. H. Kiehl, in *Anthropologia and Proceedings of the London Anthropological Society*, vol. i., p. 129. *Paper on New Guinea*, in *Jour. of the Anthro. Inst.*, vol. vi., p. 102, Dr. Comrie. *Voyages through the Moluccan Archipelago and to New Guinea*, G. W. Earl. *Native Races of Indian Archipelago*, G. W. Earl. *Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Rattlesnake,"* J. Macgillivray.

544. Plate from the *Bilder Atlas*, illustrating the physiognomy, dwell-



Motu Native in dancing costume, carrying a drum, and wearing the cassowary feather head-dress.*

ings, and implements of the natives of New Guinea. 8. 12. 81.

* This plate, from O. C. Stone's *A Few Months in New Guinea*, is kindly lent by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington.

The following specimens (No. 545 to No. 590) were collected by the Rev. W. G. Lawes, resident Wesleyan Missionary at Port Moresby. A view of Mr. Lawes' mission will be found in Mr. Stone's *A few Months in New Guinea*, p. 37. Mr. Lawes has been resident there about eight years, has acquired considerable knowledge of the native language, and has travelled for some distance towards the interior, over ground never before trodden by a white man.

545. Photographs of the Natives of New Guinea, showing their dress and ornaments; also views of their dwellings and villages; taken at Port Moresby, Hood Bay, Boera, etc.

Lawes Collection.

5. 8. 80. 74-5.
77-83.

546. Head-dresses, made of Birds of Paradise tails (*Paradisa Raggiata*), red parrots' feathers (much prized by the natives), and the black feathers of the cassowary.

From inland tribes.

Lawes Collection.

5. 8. 80. 23-5.



PLATE 3.

- 547. Head ornament**, made of strips of opossum skin.
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 26.
- 548. Net**, for the hair, worn by the men of Murray Island.
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 43.
- 549. Combs**, for hair, ornamented with feathers.
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 44.
- 550. Earrings**, in wood, one very large, worn by the men of Murray Island. The lobe of the ear is artificially elongated and perforated, often sufficiently to reach the shoulder.
Lawes Collection.
5. 8. 80. 10-11.
- 551. Earrings**, in carved turtle or tortoise shell. "The men also wear broad earrings of turtle shell, or of wood, or, in default of these, pieces of bamboo, longish stones, or flowers." (Von Miklucho-Maclay, and J. C. Galton.)
Lawes Collection.
5. 8. 80. 68-71.
- 552. Ear ornament**, made of a small stick of bamboo, with tuft of feathers at one end, worn stuck through a hole in the ear-lobe.
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 12.
- 553. Nose ornaments**, in form of long sticks of shell, worn through the nasal cartilage. Amongst the photographs, No. 545, is one of a native wearing such a shell stick. "Long nasal ornaments are inserted in the septum, which is invariably pierced (in males) for the purpose." (Gill.)
Lawes Collection.
5. 8. 80. 52-3.
- 554. Necklaces**, made of cut and drilled shells.
Lawes Collection.
5. 8. 80. 47-9.
- 555. Necklace**, made of cut and drilled shells, from Orangerie Bay.
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 50.
- 556. Ornament**, in shell, for suspension round the neck.
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 45.
- 557. Pendant ornament**, in shell, crescent-shaped, with feathers and a bean attached.
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 46.
- 558. Pendant Breast ornament**, of tortoise or turtle shell, with boars' tusks and red berries (*Job's tears*, *Coix lachryma*) attached with a black composition. In the centre are two eyes cut out of shell, and a fringe of feathers below, the whole no doubt being a rude representation of a human face. "This ornament," says Mr. Lawes, "is a charm as well as an ornament, and when held between the teeth is supposed to strike terror into their adversaries, and to give the wearer victory over them." See Stone's *A Few Months in New Guinea*, p. 116, where one of these is figured. The natives call this ornament *musikaka*. The chief whom Mr. Stone saw use one, held it to his mouth by a mouthpiece, and intimated that it was considered by them a charm to give strength and endurance in war.
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 13.
- 559. Photograph of a Chief from the interior**, wearing a similar breast ornament to No. 558 in his mouth, showing how it is used during the native fencing and dancing.
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 76.
- 560. Armlets of shells**, some strung and others cut out. From Port Moresby, where they are extremely valuable as articles of barter.
Lawes Collection.
5. 8. 80. 27-30. 51.
- 561. Armlets**, in plaited grass. "The men carry on the upper arm, above the biceps, bracelets called *sagiu*, artfully woven out of bark or grass, and ornamented with shells. Stuck in such a ring the *dongan* is carried (see No. 597.). Similar rings, or "bangles"—*samba-sagiu*—are worn above the calves. (Von Miklucho-Maclay, and J. C. Galton.)
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 9.

562. Waist-bands, for men, in tappa cloth, ornamented with rude decoration dyed orange and black. "This article of dress is manufactured in a way similar to that of the *tapas* of the Polynesians. It is worn thus: one end having been held fast on the belly, at the navel, the cloth is passed between the legs, and then carried several times round the waist, the end being finally tied with the first end in a knot at the back. As much traction is exercised upon the part that is pushed between the legs, the anterior end comes to hang down in front." (Von Miklucho-Maclay, and J. C. Galton.)

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 19.

563. Working girdle dresses, for women, in grass, plain and dyed. From Port Moresby.

Lawes Collection.

5. 8. 80. 20-22.

564. Shell ornament, worn on the hip. "They—the natives of Orange Bay—generally wear, hanging at the side, a disc, made from a large white shell, to which they occasionally add ornaments of tortoise-shell." (D'Albertis). "Occasionally, also, we saw a part of a large shell, apparently a Cassir, cut into projecting shield shape, worn in front of the groin." (Beete Jukes on Darnley Island.)

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 14.

565. Group of three scent bottles, tied together; made of bamboo, with bits of wood inside, and sponge stopper with skin lids.

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 4.

566. Charm, or fetish, made of a nut, with rudely carved ornamentation.

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 55.

567. Fetish, made of bits of bark tied up with string.

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 54.

568. Needle, in bone.

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 86.

569. Two thorns and small mallet, used for tattooing. "The tattooing

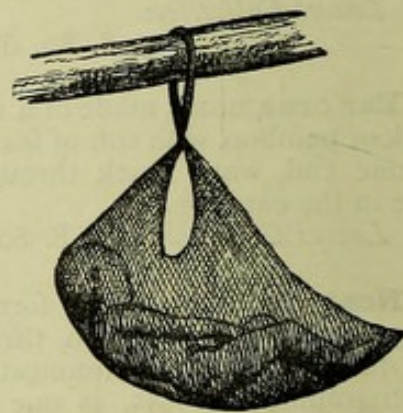
is done by marking the pattern on the skin with lamp-black and water, and then puncturing the skin by lightly tapping a thorn on it. The whole of the pattern is gone over in this manner, and but little pain or inflammation seems to result from it." (Rev. W. S. Lawes.) "The women are all much tattooed on their bodies, arms, legs, and faces; but the men less so, and very often not at all." (Stone.) From Hood Bay.

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 65.

570. Spoon, carved out of a piece of cocoa-nut shell, with human face upon it. "The *Kai* is a kind of spoon made from a cocoa-nut or mollusc shell." (Von Miklucho-Maclay, and J. C. Galton.)

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 62.

571. Bags of netted vegetable fibre, with dyed patterns, used for carrying fruit and infants. "Children were brought to see us, carried by their mothers, in netted bags, resting on the backs of their mothers,



New Guinea cradle. No. 571.*

suspended by a cord which passes round the woman's head." (D'Albertis). "The ever-constant companions of the Papuan are his *jambi* and his *gun*. The former is a small bag, carried round the neck, containing tobacco, and various small articles; while in the latter, which is larger, and is slung over the left shoulder, he carries a box of quick-

* This plate, from O. C. Stone's *A Few Months in New Guinea*, is kindly lent by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington.

lime for betel-chewing, his *jarur* (shell-grater), *schiliupa* (knife or shallow spoon, and *kai* (spoon), shells and bamboo boxes containing red and black dyes, and other necessaries. The women also have two bags—*nangeli-gun*—which are much larger than those of the men, and are carried on the back, slung by a band round the forehead. In one of these, fruit is brought daily from the plantations into the villages, while in the other the newborn children or else young pet pigs or puppies are carried.” (Von Miklucho-Maclay, and J. C. Galton.)

Lawes Collection.

5. 8. 80. 39 and 41.

572. Piece of tappa cloth, with dyed patterns upon it. From Orangerie Bay.

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 40.

573. Gourds, with ornamentation carved upon them, used for carrying the quicklime eaten with the betel nut. “This nut is the fruit of a species of palm, akin to the coconut tree. The fruit is like a coconut in miniature, and, when deprived of its hairy outer shell and opened, is very similar, both in size and appearance, to a nutmeg. It has a strong, sharp taste, very tickling to the tongue. To this is added a small piece of gambir (a bitter resinous gum) and a little lime as condiments; and, having wrapped the whole up in three or four aromatic leaves of a creeper plant similar to the convolvulus, which are of an equally sharp and strong taste, they put the whole into their mouths, when in a few minutes the spittle becomes red as vermilion, and the juice is very difficult to wash off anything it is spit upon. It tinges the teeth permanently black; so the betel-chewer is easily recognized.” (Kiehl.)

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 7-8.

574. Spatulas, called Chunam knives, in wood, used for dipping up the lime used with the betel nut; the

handles ornamented with carvings of animals and scroll patterns. From Orangerie Bay.

Lawes Collection.

5. 8. 80. 56-9.

575. Musical Instrument, of reeds, in the form of Pan's pipes. From Orangerie Bay.

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 60.

576. Musical Instrument, of wood, on a similar principle to the Jew's harp. From Orangerie Bay.

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 61.

577. Drum, made of wood, one end covered with snake's skin; from Hood Bay. “Shaped like an egg-glass, hollowed out of the trunk of a tree by means of fire and the tomahawk, and is about two feet long, and seven inches wide at each end, diminishing to half that width in the centre.” (O. C. Stone.)

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 5.

578. Knife, made of a piece of bamboo, with wooden loop attached. “This is made by removing the inner woody fibres, at the edge of a fragment, so that only the sharp silicious outer part is retained. With this, meat and fruit and vegetables are cut up.” (Von Miklucho-Maclay, and J. C. Galton.)

“We also got two instruments tied together, and which we always observed slung at the backs of the natives, the use of which we could not make out. These were a cane loop, with a toggle or handle, and a bamboo scoop, with a handle bound round with twine, in which small beads (or seeds) were inserted. They called the first “sungei,” and the second “koiyör;” and said the first was for twisting round people's necks, and the second for cutting their heads off.” (Beete Jukes.)

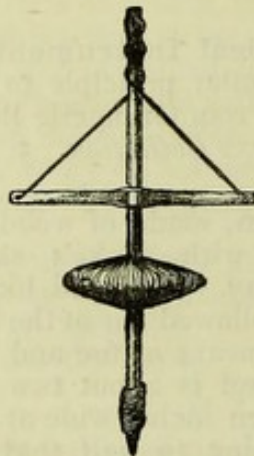
A native guide of Mr. D'Albertis had cut off thirty-three heads with knives of bamboo, and described the process as an easy one. See *D'Albertis*, p. 17.

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 1.

579. Shell, used by the natives as a drill.

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 64.

580. Rotary Drill, of wood, turned by a string attached to two ends of a horizontal bar. Used for perforating shells, &c.; together with two fragments of flint such as are bound into the end of the drill, and a piece



Drill. No. 580.*

of shell with hole drilled through it. From Port Moresby. See O. C. Stone's *A Few Months in New Guinea*, p. 72.

Lawes Collection.

5. 8. 80. 2. 72. 84.

581. Round vessels, of red pottery, used for cooking-pots, made with rounded bottoms, which prevents their standing on a flat surface. The pots are called *wab*, and "are made in a few coast villages, and in the neighbouring islands, and, though generally prepared with great care, show but few ornamentations. . . . The mountain people do not understand this manufacture, and so must obtain their pots either by present or by barter." (Von Miklucho-Maclay, and J. C. Galton.)

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 87.

582. Stone, used by the women in shaping the native pottery.

"Upon the beach several women were busily engaged in making pot-

tery, an art, I believe, only known to this Motu tribe. It constitutes the principal article of barter between the Motu and other tribes, who come in canoes from considerable distances, both from north and south, giving in exchange agricultural produce and fish. The pitchers are made of red or slate-colour clay, placed in wooden troughs, whence it is taken out as required, and worked up by hand over an earthenware mould. The upper and lower halves are made separately, and when in a damp state are patted together with a flat board. They are then baked in an open fire on the beach." (O. C. Stone.)

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 3.

583. Adze or Axe, in wood, with stone heads.

The heads are bound in with plaited rattan bindings. See No. 65. "A portion of the stem of a tree, which has a branch passing off at an angle, somewhat like the numeral 7, is hewn off, and upon the branch, which has been cut off short and shaven flat at the top, the stone is laid horizontally and bound fast with lianas or various kinds of tree barks." . . . "Each adult is in possession of *only one* good axe, the large ones being kept by their owners as things of the utmost value and rarity." . . . "The aborigines, however, can with their axe, having a cutting edge of only two inches in breadth, fell a tree trunk of twenty inches in diameter, or carve with the same really fine figures upon a spear." . . . "Fragments of flints and of shells are used to put the finishing touches to work done in the rough with the stone axe, the shells being preferred to the flints, as being not so brittle. All sorts of devices can be carved upon bamboo with shell fragments. The great combs of the Papuans, and the bamboo boxes in which the lime for betel-chewing is kept, as well as their arrows, furnish instances of this art." (Von Miklucho-Maclay, and J. C. Galton.)

Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 34.

* This plate, from O. C. Stone's *A Few Months in New Guinea*, is kindly lent by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington.

584. Hatchet, of wood, with stone head, the handle carved with designs, possibly animals?
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 31.
585. Baskets, a nest of three, made of plaited strips of cane. From Orangerie Bay.
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 42.
586. Clubs, in wood, with stone heads of various shapes. See Plate III., fig. 3. Various forms of these stone heads are also figured by D'Albertis, Vol. I., plate opposite page 86. "Beside the bow and arrow, their principal weapon is a club, called *gaba-goob*; this is a round, flat piece of stone, bevelled to an edge like a quoit, but with a small hole in the centre, into which a wooden handle is inserted. It thus becomes a most murderous weapon." (Beete Jukes, on Darnley Island.)
Lawes Collection.
5. 8. 80. 15-18.
587. Paddles, in dark-coloured wood; from Orangerie Bay.
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 36.
588. Two Clubs, of dark-coloured wood, used for splitting wood, or for beating sago; with carved handle, and band of carved ornamentation round the middle. See Plate III. fig. 6. See also, D'Albertis, Vol. I. p. 191.
Lawes Collection.
5. 8. 80. 66-7.
589. Mat, made of dried rushes.
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 37.
590. Fish-spear head, in wood, with two prongs, one with numerous barbs. See Plate I. fig. 15. Probably the head of a *jur*, *i.e.*, a spear used whilst fishing by torchlight.
Lawes Collection. 5. 8. 80. 38.

Miscellaneous Specimens from New Guinea, most of them obtained by F. Pearcey, during the Voyage of H.M.S. "Challenger."

591. Lime Gourd, from Humboldt Bay. 22. 7. 80. 23.
592. Vessel of bamboo, elaborately carved; used for drinking from or carrying seeds, &c. From Humboldt Bay. 22. 7. 80. 24.
593. Netted bag, ornamented with fragments of crabs' claws. From Humboldt Bay. "The natives show considerable skill in making nets, spinning the string from the fibre as they proceed, so that when finished no knot is visible." (Stone.) 22. 7. 80. 25.
594. Comb, of wood, triangular shape, such as the young men wear. 22. 7. 80. 47.
595. Pillow, in wood, with supports carved in shape of grotesque human figures. See D'Albertis, Vol. I. p. 52. Presented by J. Yorke. 25. 11. 72. 12.
596. Tobacco pipe, or *Baubau*, of bamboo, with small hole in the side, into which, or into a bowl inserted in it, a twisted leaf of tobacco is inserted and kept alight by sucking from the open end of the tube. The pipe is then passed round, each person taking a few puffs from the smaller hole, while he stops up the larger with his hand, first removing the leaf, and then replacing it when exhausted of smoke. (O. C. Stone.) This pipe is carved with representations of men and crocodiles.
"On giving a man a cigar he begged from me, he took up what I had previously imagined a musical instrument, which I now found, however, to be a pipe. This was a piece of bamboo, about two feet long, and two inches in diameter; it was partly open at one end, and had a small lateral hole near the other extremity. Into this lateral hole he fixed a hollow conical piece of wood for a bowl, making it air-tight by wrapping a leaf round it, and then sticking the cigar into it, and lighting it, he applied his mouth to the

- large orifice at the other end of the bamboo, and commenced sucking. No smoke coming out, I took the cigar from the bowl, and told him he had better put it into his mouth at once. I found, however, I was quite wrong, so, refixing the cigar, he recontinued sucking until he had filled the bamboo full of smoke; then removing the bowl, and keeping his hand loosely over the larger orifice, he sucked back the smoke from the small hole, and having taken a draught of smoke himself, and *swallowed it*, he passed the bamboo to his neighbours, who followed his example." (Beete Jutes on Masseed Island). 5010.
597. **Bone Implement**, a *dongan*, made from the tibia of the cassowary. "The *dongan* is a pointed or flatly-split bone, having the shape either of a dagger or of a chisel. For the first-named pattern the bones of the cassowary, and (but rarely) those of man are used, while those of pigs and of dogs are employed for the latter form. The 'dongans' are used for cutting either raw or cooked fruit, and are generally carried on the arm, being supported by the arm-ring." (Von Miklucho-Maclay, and J. C. Galton.) 22. 7. 80. 19.
598. **Spoon**, or shallow knife, called *schiliupa*, made of a human bone; from Humboldt Bay. 22. 7. 80. 20.
599. **Paddles**, with grotesque forms carved on them, eyes, &c.; from Humboldt Bay. 22. 7. 80. 12-13. 7. 12. 57. 241.
600. **Driver**, of wood with stone end, used for driving bolts into the canoes; from Humboldt Bay. 22. 7. 80. 16.
601. **Two Adzes**, in wood, with green stone heads, one very much polished by wear; from Humboldt Bay. 22. 7. 80. 14. 15.
602. **Comb**, of wood, with shells, and teeth of the opossum attached. 22. 7. 80. 21.
603. **Fishing-line**; from Humboldt Bay. 22. 7. 80. 26.
604. **Two Ornaments**, each formed of two boars' tusks, one bound with piece of metal, the other bound with vegetable fibre. Presented by *William Crosfield*. 16. 4. 61. 173. 22. 7. 80. 22.
605. **Clubs**, in dark-coloured wood, similar to No. 588. Presented by *J. A. Tinne*. 2. 2. 71. 4-6.
606. **Photograph of Two Masks**, of tortoise shell; from Darnley Island, Torres Straits. From originals in the Christy Collection. 23. 9. 80. 11.
607. **Necklace**, of cut shells and berries; from Humboldt Bay. 22. 7. 80. 27.
608. **Necklace**, of jet beads and dogs' teeth; probably from New Guinea. "Those worn by the more fortunate among them, made of the eye-teeth of dogs, are so highly prized that I could not obtain one." A daughter of a chief named Hini, "always wore a dogs' teeth necklace, which had been given her by her lover, as a token of their engagement." 12676.
609. **Four Cooking Spits**, with cane shafts; from Humboldt Bay. 22. 7. 80. 18.
610. **Group of Bows**, made of bamboo and other woods, strung with strips of cane. "The *aral* is a bow about two yards long, the string of which is made from bamboo." (Von Miklucho-Maclay, and J. C. Galton). Presented by *R. M. Beckwith*. 15. 6. 59. 1. 7. 12. 57. 287. Presented by *Charles Stuart*. 28. 5. 69. 2. 5482. 5484. 5495. 22. 71. 18.
611. **Group of Arrows**; from New Guinea, with unfeathered cane shafts from three to six feet long, many of

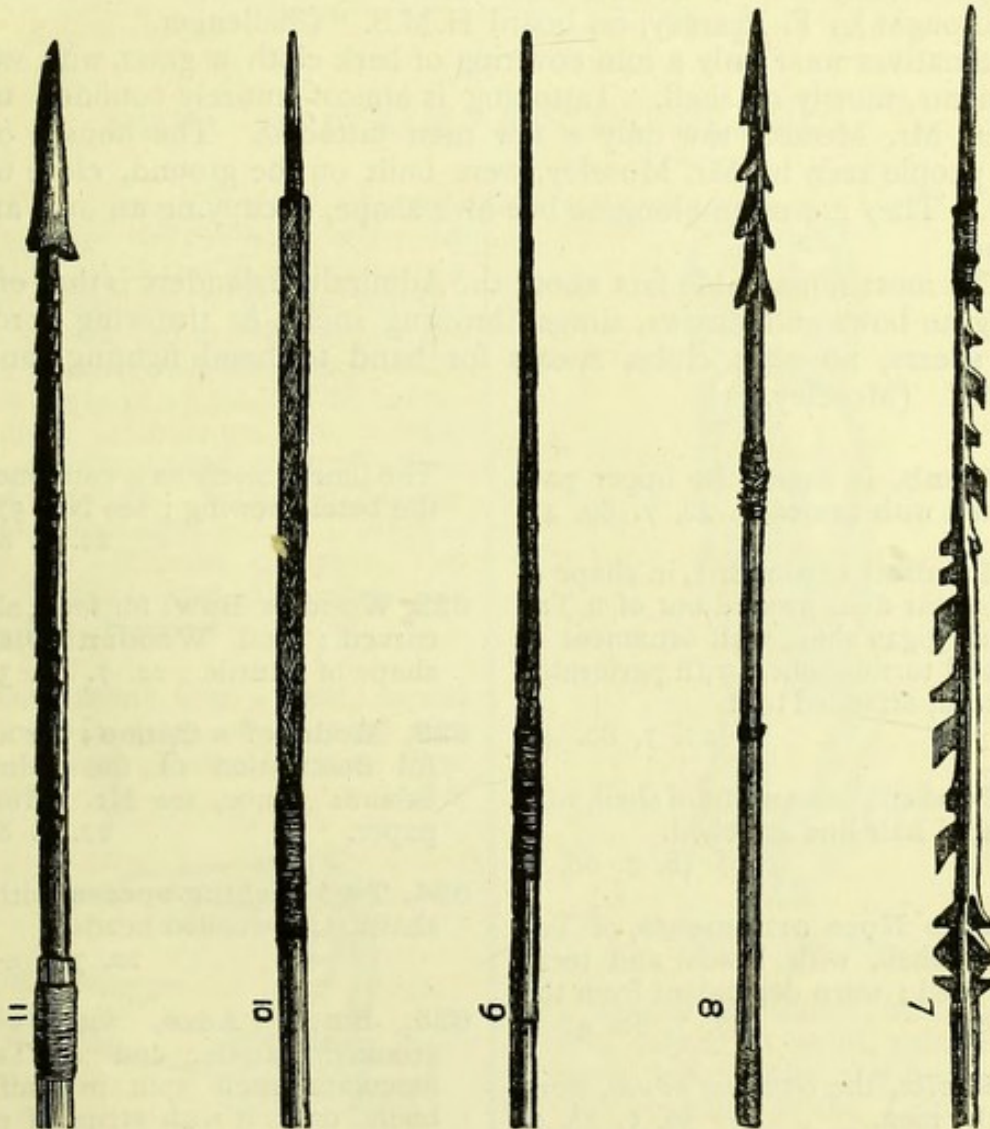
them ornamented with incised patterns. The binding on these arrows is generally of vegetable fibre. The heads are of wood and bone, variously barbed and ornamented. "The arrows, *aral-ge*, are about one yard long, of which the tip is as much as a third or a quarter of the shaft in length, and is sometimes provided

with barbs. A most dangerous kind of arrow, *palom* by name, is of the same size as the preceding, but resembles the *serwaru* in having a broad bamboo tip." (Von Miklucho-Maclay, and J. C. Galton.)

7. 12. 57. 317. 321-334. 371-2.

Presented by *R. M. Beckwith*.

15. 6. 59. 2-12.



Arrows from New Guinea. Nos. 611-3.

612. Bow and Twelve Arrows; from Humboldt Bay.

22. 7. 80. 17.

613. Bows and Arrows, one of the arrows with iron head, the remainder

of wood; from Dobbo, Aru Island.
22. 7. 80. 9-10.

614. Arrows, made from reeds, and used for blowing from tubes; from Dobbo, Aru Island. 22. 7. 80. 11.

THE ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

THESE islands, consisting of one large one about 60 miles long by 20 wide, and numerous small ones, lie almost 150 miles on the east side of New Guinea. The inhabitants are Papuans, and the most complete description of them may be found in a paper by H. N. Moseley, late Naturalist on board H.M.S. "Challenger," in Jour. of Anth. Inst. vol. 6, p. 379. Nearly all the objects from Admiralty Islands, in this collection, were brought by F. Pearcey, on board H.M.S. "Challenger."

The natives wear only a loin covering of bark cloth or grass, with various ornaments, mostly of shell. Tattooing is almost entirely confined to the women, Mr. Moseley saw only a few men tattooed. The houses of the coast people seen by Mr. Moseley, were built on the ground, close to the shore. They are of an elongate bee-hive shape, occupying an oval area of ground.

"The most remarkable fact about the Admiralty Islanders is that of their having no bows and arrows, slings, throwing sticks, or throwing cords for their spears, no ulas, clubs, spears for hand to hand fighting, and no shields." (Moseley.)

615. Comb, in wood, the upper part coated with cement. 22. 7. 80. 47.

616. Pendant ornament, in shape of a circular disc, ground out of a *Tridacna gigas* shell, with ornament of carved tortoise-shell with perforated pattern, attached to it.
22. 7. 80. 49.

617. Pendant ornament of shell, with twisted hair line attached.
18. 2. 68. 3.

618. Two Nose ornaments, of *Tridacna*-shell, with beads and teeth attached; worn dependent from the nose.
22. 7. 80. 41-2.

619. Shells, the *Ovulum ovum*, worn by the men. 30. 5. 78. 2.
22. 7. 80. 48.

620. Armllets, made from the *Trochus niloticus* shell; worn by men; sometimes as many as seven or eight are worn on each arm.
7. 12. 57. 465.
30. 5. 78. 3.
22. 7. 80. 43-6.

621. Lime gourd, with charred ornamentation upon it, and spoon inside.

The lime is used as a condiment for the betel-chewing; see No. 573.
22. 7. 80. 50.

622. Wooden Bowl for food, slightly carved; and Wooden Dish, in shape of a turtle. 22. 7. 80. 39. 40.

623. Model of a Canoe; for a careful description of the Admiralty Islands' canoe, see Mr. Moseley's paper. 22. 7. 80. 51.

624. Two Fishing-spears, with cane shafts, and wooden heads.
22. 7. 80. 52-3.

625. Small Adze, with wooden crooked handle, and a *Terebra maculata* shell split in half, and bound on to it with strips of rattan. These adzes are the tools most commonly used by the natives, and Mr. Moseley remarks that nearly every man carries one of these on his left shoulder. 22. 7. 80. 38.

626. Group of Lances of hard wood and reed with obsidian heads, shaped by bold wide flaking. The heads are secured in their sockets by a thick layer of cement and gum bound with twine, the upper layer of twine being

arranged in various diagonal patterns, and coloured red, white and black, and ornamented sometimes with *Coix lachryma* seeds. These patterns may be the badges of owners. Mr. Moseley states that these heads are kept covered with a conical sheath of dried plantain leaf; and that the

natives possess great stores of them; and that they are used for hunting wild pigs as well as for fighting. See Plate I. fig. 13.

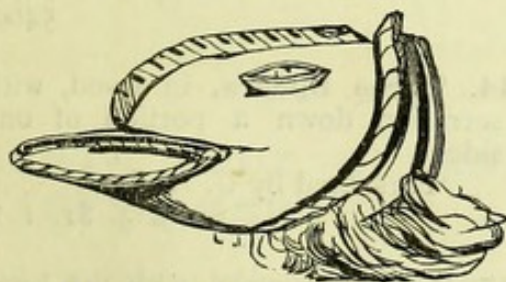
22. 7. 80. 28-33. 36.

627. Broken lance head of obsidian, used as a knife. 22. 7. 80. 34.

NEW BRITAIN ARCHIPELAGO.

628. Mask, carved in wood, with projecting eyes, the eye-balls being the inserted opercula of the Turbo; two tusks projecting from the mouth; the face with elaborately tattooed designs painted red, black and white. Upon the head a helmet of the coconut husk ornamented with berries, bits of sponge, and crest of yellow vegetable fibre. See *Die Ethnographisch-Anthropologische Abtheilung des Museum Godefroy*, Taf. II., XXXIII. and IV. Probably from New Hanover. 21. 11. 74. 1.

629. Ornament from a boat, carved in wood, in shape of the head of a fish—shark? Probably from New Ireland. 5018.



Ornament from a Boat. No. 629.

630. Figures carved in wood, ornaments from boats, or idols, painted red, black and white, the eyes inlaid with the opercula of the Turbo. Grotesque figures of birds and serpents are attached to these carvings. Probably from New Ireland. See *Die Ethnographisch-Anthropologische Abtheilung des Museum Godefroy*, Taf. IX. 5020.

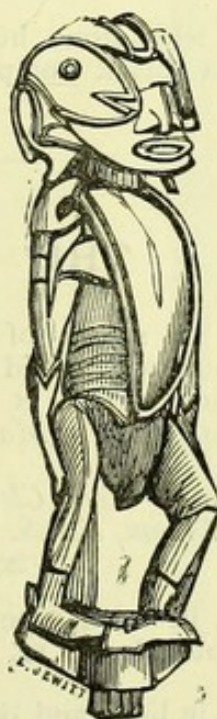


Figure. No. 630.

631. Dance ornament, in shape of a bird, carved in wood, painted red, black and white; the eyes inlaid with opercula of the Turbo. Probably from New Ireland. 5019.

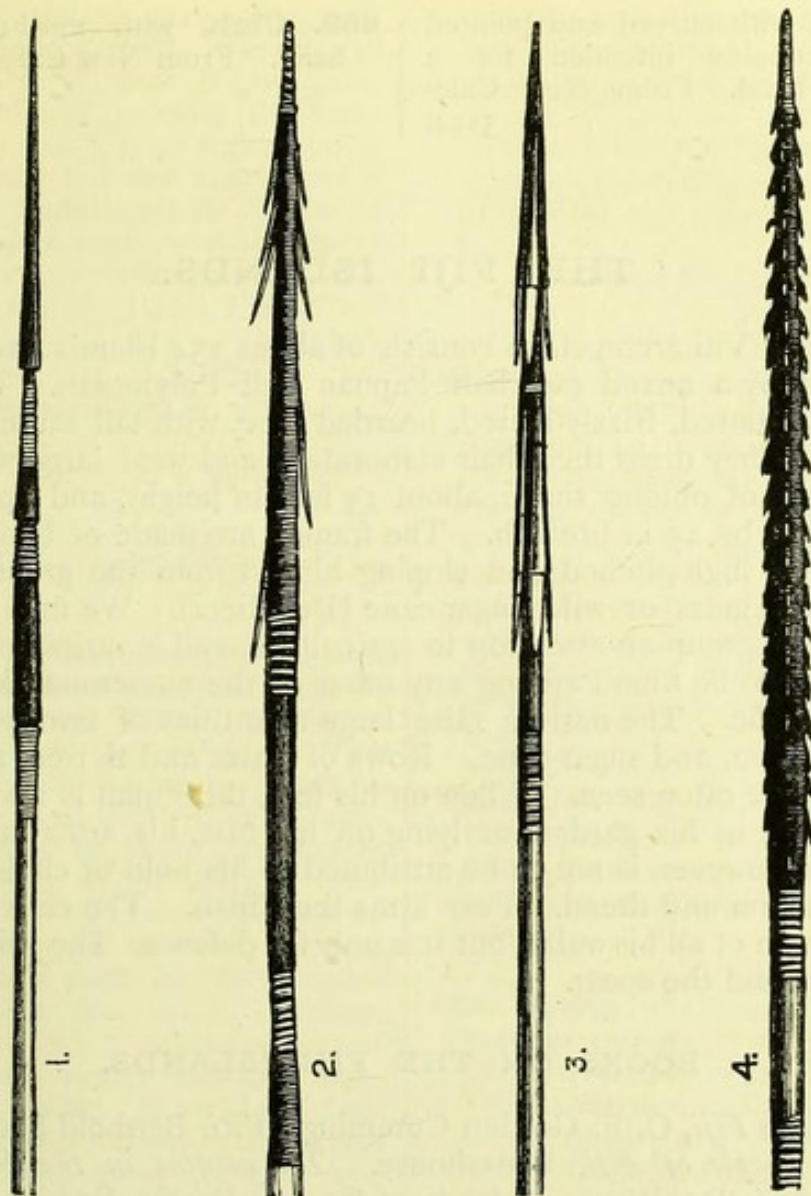


Figure of a Bird. No. 631.

- 632. Two Spears**, with human (?) bones, and ornamentation of cut shells at the ends. Probably from New Britain. 20. 8. 74. 5-6.
- 633. Two Spears**, one with coloured feather ornamentation at the top. From New Britain. 7. 12. 57. 51 and 70.
- 634. Four Paddles**, with grotesque human figures carved in low relief upon the blades, and painted red, black and white. Probably from New Britain. 20. 8. 74. 7-9. 22. 6. 72. 7.
- 635. Club**, with stone head, round which is a black composition in which are inserted a number of human (?) teeth. Probably from New Britain. 20. 8. 74. 10.
- 636. Two Axes**, with imitation wooden heads, and carved ornamentation in low relief, painted red, black and white. From New Britain. 22. 4. 80. 2-3.
- 637. Club**, with grotesque human face carved in low relief on either side, painted red and black. Probably from New Britain. 15. 12. 81. 5.
- 638. Club**, in dark wood; from New Britain. 15. 12. 81. 6.

THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

- 639. Idol**, in shape of squatting human figure, with inlaid bone eyes. A very similar idol is figured in Wood's *Nat. Hist. of Man*, Vol. II. p. 300. Presented by *Clements R. Markham, F.R.S.* 20. 1. 81. 11.
- 640. Clubs**, in wood, type similar to Fig. 1, Plate II. 7. 12. 57. 165-8.
- 641. Clubs**, in light and dark wood; the handles bound with coloured grass, &c. See Plate II. fig. 12. Presented by *G. Holt.* 3. 3. 81. 8. Presented by *J. A. Tinne.* 2. 2. 71. 15. Presented by *A. W. Franks, F.R.S., F.S.A.* 6. 7. 71. 1-2. 7. 12. 57. 169. 222. 249. 5213.
- 642. Club**, in wood, with long curved head. See Plate III. fig. 5. 15. 12. 81. 9.
- 643. Spears**, in wood, with bone barbs; the heads are bound with coloured grass, and painted white, red, &c.); some have grotesque representations of human figures in relief upon them. See Plate I. fig. 7. Presented by *G. Holt.* 3. 3. 81. 6. Presented by *John Yorke.* 25. 11. 72. 26. 18. 7. 74. 1-3 and 5. 20. 8. 74. 2-3. 5459. 5460.
- 644. Three Spears**, in wood, with serration down a portion of one side. Presented by *G. Holt.* 3. 3. 81. 1-3.
- 645. Spears**, in wood, with fish-bone heads. 7. 12. 57. 60.
- 646. Three Bows**, two in light coloured wood; and one of dark coloured wood bound with grass. 7. 12. 57. 274. 282. 12901.
- 647. Group of Arrows**, with unfeathered cane shafts, and wooden heads, some barbed with bone, and bound with coloured grass.



Group of Arrows. No. 647.

SANTA CRUZ, QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS,
NEW HEBRIDES, AND NEW CALEDONIA.

648. Necklace, of human teeth ; from Santa Cruz.

Presented by *Clements R. Markham, F.R.S.*

20. 1. 81. 12.

649. Two dancing clubs, with canoe-shaped ends, and charred ornamentation ; from Queen Charlotte's Islands.

Presented by *J. A. Tinne.*

7. 7. 70. 108.

2. 2. 71. 10.

650. Spears, from New Hebrides.

See Plate I. figs. 3 and 4.

7. 12. 57. 32. 36.

Tinne Collection.

2. 2. 71. 31-2.

Presented by the *Directors of the Liverpool Institute.*

22. 6. 72. 9.

651. Adze, of wood, with greenstone blade, bound with vegetable fibre, similar to No. 62. See fig. on page 8. From New Caledonia. 5001.

652. Club, with curved and pointed head, probably intended for a bittern's head. From New Caledonia. 5154.

653. Club, with mushroom-shaped head. From New Caledonia. 3. 10. 81. 7.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

THE Fiji or Viti archipelago consists of about 254 islands and islets, and is inhabited by a mixed race half Papuan half Polynesian. The Fijians are a dark-coloured, frizzly-haired, bearded race, with tall muscular bodies (Wallace). They dress their hair elaborately, and wear large wigs. They live in houses of oblong shape, about 15 feet in height, and from 20 to 30 feet in length, by 15 in breadth. The frames are made of bamboo. The roofs are very high-pitched and sloping almost from the ground, and are thatched with grass or wild sugar-cane (De Ricci). We find among the natives of this group an attention to agriculture, and a variety of cultivated produce, not to be found among any other of the numerous islands of the Western Pacific. The natives raise large quantities of taro, yams, kawai, banana, kumera, and sugar-cane. Rows of maize and ti tree, and patches of tobacco, are often seen. When on his feet, the Fijian is always armed; when working in his garden, or lying on his mat, his arms are always at hand. This, however, is not to be attributed to his bold or choleric temper, but to suspicion and dread. Fear arms the Fijian. The club or spear is the companion of all his walks, but it is only for defence. The principal arms are the bow and the spear.

BOOKS ON THE FIJI ISLANDS.

At Home in Fiji, C. F. Gordon Cumming. *Viti*, Berthold Seemann. *The King and People of Fiji*, Waterhouse. *Ten months in the Fiji Islands*, Smythe. *Fiji*, De Ricci. *Islands of the W. Pacific*, Erskine. *Fiji and the Fijians*, Williams and Calvert. *Polynesian Reminiscences*, Pritchard. *United States Exploring Expedition*, vol. iii. Wilkes.

654. Plate, from the *Bilder Atlas*, illustrating the physiognomy and manners and customs of the Fijians. 8. 12. 81.

655. Photographs of the natives of the Fiji Islands.

656. Wig, made of human hair, bound on to a net-work of cocoa-nut fibre. "The art of wig-making, in which the Fijian excels and glories, seems to be unknown to the other islanders. The native *perruquier* imitates to perfection the hair as worn by chiefs and dandies. The style, however, which he has to copy, is considered

admirable in proportion as it becomes more successfully unnatural. Some wigs . . . have a complete set of whiskers and moustaches attached." (T. Williams.)

Presented by G. Holt.

3. 3. 81. 12.

657. Specimens of twisted human hair.

Presented by W. Merriman.

28. 12. 74. 1.

658. Three dresses, one a complete dress in white tappa cloth, with black ornamentation, which was worn by a Queen of Fiji, and two waist

dresses of plaited bark and grass, also a wooden comb. Brought to England by William Nightingale. "The mode of wearing the hair-pricker, or comb, is an indication of rank. None but the king wears it in front. Those next in rank wear it a little to one side, while the lower class carry it as clerks do their pens, behind the ear." (U. S. Expl. Exp. Vol. III. p. 355). 13. 1. 73. 33-6.

659. Waist dresses in dried seaweed. 12685.

7. 12. 57. 388.

3. 3. 81.

660. Necklace, made of sperm whale teeth. 8. 4. 80. 1.

661. Roll of tappa cloth, 75 feet long, made from the inner bark of the Malo, or Paper Mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*). The manufacture of this cloth is left to the women, and the rhythm of Tapa-beating may be heard incessantly in the villages of the interior. The bark is taken off in as long strips as possible, steeped in water, scraped with a conch shell, and then macerated. (See No. 661.) Dr. Seemann has seen single pieces of tappa cloth nearly 100 feet long, and 30 feet wide. Most of the cloth is bleached in the sun. (Seemann.) "The plantations of the *malo* tree resemble young nurseries. The plants are cut down when the stems are about one inch in diameter. After the tappa is made, it is bleached in the sun." (U. S. Expl. Ex., Vol. III. p. 338.)

Presented by James Brant.

15. 4. 80. 84.

662. Board and Mallet, of hard wood, grooved longitudinally with grooves of varying widths, used to beat the inner bark of the Paper Mulberry tree into tappa cloth. Probably from Fiji.

7. 12. 57. 195 and 377.

663. Plate, for printing ornamental pattern on to tappa cloth, made of sheets of plantain leaf, laid flat, with raised design in thin strips of

bamboo and fibre, smeared with a black composition (generally the juice of the Lauçi) for printing colour. When the natives are unable to clean off this composition from the plate, they set it out on the ground for the ants to eat off the colour.

Presented by James Brant.

15. 4. 80. 83.

664. Open Bowl, made of the wood of the Vesi (*Afzelia bijuga*, A. Gray), standing on four legs, used for mixing the kava, the national drink of Fiji. Kava or Yagona is prepared from the root of the *Piper methysticum*, a kind of pepper. To make the kava, the roots are dried, and chewed by boys or girls, and the masticated mass placed in the bowl and mixed with water. The beverage has the look of coffee with plenty of milk in it, and an aromatic slightly pungent taste. Kava produces intoxication of a placid and tranquil kind, accompanied by incoherent dreams. (Seemann.) 5144.

665. Group of Pottery Vessels, used in cooking, dyeing, etc. "In the manufacture of their pottery, the Fijians employ red and blue clays tempered with sand: their apparatus consists merely of a ring-like cushion, (made of cocoa-nut leaves) four flat mallets (*tata*), and a round flat stone; and yet the pots are often made with as true an outline as if they had been turned with a wheel. Lines and figures are traced on the vessels while yet moist; and after drying a few days, a number of them are placed together, and covered over with very light fuel, such as reeds, nut leaves, grass, etc.: this is set on fire, by the time it is burnt out, the pots are baked. While yet hot, such as are to be glazed are rubbed over with the resin of a species of pine. Women have the making of pottery entirely in their own hands." (Williams.)

"The potters constitute a separate caste. The different parts (of the vessels) are all fashioned or made

separately, and afterwards joined. The Fijians cook in these pots almost wholly by steam. They use little water, and stuff the neck of the jar full of banana leaves, which allow the steam to escape but slowly. The drinking vessels have usually three small holes at one end, and

to avoid putting their mouths to the vessel, they hold the vessel eight or ten inches above their heads, and allow the water to run into their mouths as if from a spout." (U. S. Expl. Exp. Vol. III. p. 349.)

Presented by *His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon.*

The following group of Fiji Clubs form an important feature in this collection, and such specimens are generally amongst the most common ethnographical articles imported into this country. Clubs, says Mr. Williams, are the most primitive weapons, and greatly prized by the Fijian. Those which belong to distinguished warriors have emphatic names, such as "The Disperser," "Damaging beyond hope," etc. Most of them are made from the casuarina or iron-wood. Several of the principal types of Fijian clubs will be found figured on Plate II.

666. Clubs, cut from young trees, the handles, carved with ornamentation, and the ends roughly shaped, showing the root projections, similar to figure 3, Plate II. "The *mada* and the *dromu* are young trees, torn up by the roots, which are cut off nearly close, so as to form a knotty mace." (Williams.)

7. 12. 57. 208-10 and 216-7.
Presented by *William Ridings.*

8. 2. 70. 3.
22. 7. 80. 1-2.

667. Clubs, with curved ends, and projections from the backs of the curved ends, similar to figs. 8 and 13, Plate II.

7. 12. 57. 212 and 226.
5173. 5177. 5188.
Presented by *Miss Robson.*

4. 5. 58. 13.
16. 3. 71. 12.

668. Club, with curved end, carved somewhat in shape of a lotus stem and flower. See Catalogue of Lane Fox Collection, Plate VI. fig. 64.

8779.
Presented by *John Yorke.*
25. 11. 72. 16-7.

669. Clubs, with curved heads and sharply pointed ends, similar to fig. 6, Plate II. These clubs, according to Wilkes, are called *Toka*.

7. 12. 57. 214-5.
5288. 5477-8.

670. Clubs, plain round shape, some of them elaborately carved, similar to fig. 4, Plate II.

7. 12. 57. 191 and 193.

Presented by *Miss Robson.*

4. 5. 58. 14-5.

Presented by *William Ridings.*

8. 2. 70. 2.

16. 3. 71. 15.

5183. 5187. 5196. 12683.

671. Clubs, with paddle-shaped blades, some of them elaborately carved, similar to fig. 9, Plate II.

7. 12. 57. 246-7.

5175.

28. 7. 81. 1.

672. Clubs, with paddle-shaped blades, somewhat similar to the above but broader.

7. 12. 57. 239.

5171.

673. Club, with broad blades and cross ribs, some elaborately carved, similar to fig. 7, Plate II.

7. 12. 57. 253.

Presented by *William Crossfield.*

16. 4. 61. 189.

5151.

674. Club, with gradually expanding broad ends.

5155. 5170.

675. Club, with gradually expanding end.

7. 12. 57. 224.

- 676. Club**, with gradually expanding ends, some of them covered with elaborate carved ornamentation.
7. 12. 57. 227 and 230.
- 677. Small hand-clubs**, with round knobs at the ends, called *ulas*. Used for throwing with great dexterity, and was in former times a national weapon of assassination. Carried in the belt, generally two at a time, and sometimes tastefully ornamented. (Lane-Fox.) Similar to fig. 11, Plate II.
7. 12. 57. 170. 172. 174. 176. 183.
22. 7. 80. 3.
12689.
- 678. Club**, in dark wood, with round flat head.
2. 2. 71. 9.
- 679. Small Paddle**, used in the native dances. The dance is the most popular pastime of Fiji. The dancers are gaily dressed, all bear clubs or spears.
5180.
- 680. Spears**, of dark wood, with pointed ends, and wooden barbs bound on with vegetable fibre. "The spears are of various lengths, from ten to fifteen feet; they are made of cocoa-nut wood, and are used at times with great dexterity. Some parts of them are bound round with sennit. They are pointed, and the end charred." (U. S. Expl. Ex. Vol. III. p. 342.) See Plate I. fig. 6.
7. 12. 57. 1. 3-5. 10-11.
15. 17-8. 30-1. 35. 45.
49. 89.
Presented by *John Yorke*.
25. 11. 72. 22.
5468.
- 681. Spears**, with fourpointed prongs, used in catching the cuttle fish (?)
See Plate I. fig. 5. 7. 12. 57. 29.
- 682. Head-rest**, or pillow, in dark wood.
Presented by *John Yorke*.
25. 11. 72. 15.

POLYNESIA.

TONGA, SAMOA, SAVAGE, HERVEY, SOCIETY, PITCAIRN, EASTER, MARQUESAS, AND SANDWICH ISLANDS.

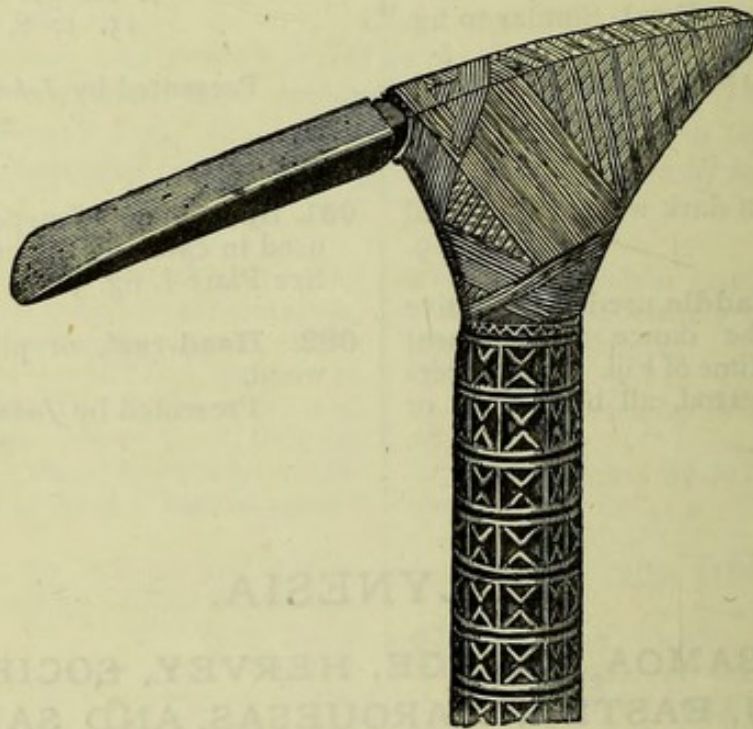
- 683. Photographs** of the natives of the Samoa and Savage Islands.
- 684. Club**, in wood, probably from Tonga.
7. 12. 57. 187.
- 685. Club**, in wood; from Samoa.
- 686. Clubs**, type similar to fig. 4, Plate III. From Samoa.
7. 12. 57. 220-1.
5157.
- 687. Clubs**, some elaborately carved; from Samoa.
7. 12. 57. 228-9.
5185.
- 688. Woman's necklace** of beads, made out of sperm-whale ivory; from the harbour of Panja, Samoa.
7. 12. 57. 464.
- 689. Belt**, of woven cocoa-nut fibre; from Samoa.
Presented by *Philip H. Hope*.
18. 12. 77. 12.
- 690. Four Spears**, in wood, with barbs; from Savage Island.
7. 12. 57. 48 and 71.
Tinne Collection.
2. 2. 71. 34-5.
Presented by *John Yorke*.
25. 11. 72. 25.
- 691. Two clubs or staffs of office**, in light-coloured wood, from Savage Island. See *Catalogue of Museum Godefroy*, Taf. XXV. fig. 1.
16. 3. 71. 14.
15. 12. 81. 4.

692. Staves, in dark wood, similar to fig. 14, Plate I. From the Hervey Islands. 7. 12. 57. 79-80.

693. Group of Adzes, some with stone heads bound in with vegetable fibre, and wooden handles elaborately carved. These handles are remarkable specimens of workmanship, and their intricate open work was probably carved out by means

696. Small Axes and Adzes, with stone heads, some probably from the Society Islands. 18. 12. 77. 8. 4996-9.

697. Two Pounders, one in black stone, and the other in alabaster, used for pounding the bread-fruit. This fruit is not unlike a Cantaloupe melon; it is inclosed in a thin skin, and its core is as large as a person's



Adze, with stone head and elaborately carved handle. No. 693.

of a stone or shark's tooth implement. It is probable that some of these have been used as official insignia. From the Hervey Islands.

Presented by the *Directors of the Liverpool Institute.*

22. 6. 72. 4-5.

7. 12. 57. 157-9.

4989. 12661.

694. Group of Paddles, the entire surfaces of which are covered with elaborate carving. From the Society Islands.

7. 12. 57. 234. 236-7. 240.

Presented by *John Yorke.*

25. 11. 72. 19.

695. Staves, in dark brown wood. From the Society Islands.

7. 12. 57. 55. 76-7.

thumb; it is somewhat of the consistency of new bread, and as white as the blanched almond; it divides into parts, and they roast it before it is eaten; it has little or no taste. (Captain Cook.) These are most probably from the Society Islands.

12899. 12900.

698. Adze head, in stone, brought by Captain J. Wyborn from Pitcairn Island in 1833. 4988.

699. Piece of white tappa cloth, brought from Pitcairn Island, 1852.

Presented by *Dr. J. L. Palmer.*

25. 2. 75. 2.

700. Photograph of the giant image, "Hoa-Haka-Nana-Ta," brought from Tan-Ra-Renga on Easter Island, in

- H.M.S. "Topaze," and now in the British Museum. 23. 9. 80. 12.
- 701. Cast of a stone implement**, found on Easter Island, together with a fragment of basalt, similar to that of which the original implement was made.
Presented by *Dr. J. L. Palmer*, *R.N.* 32. 12. 77. 2-3.
- 702. Casts of two wooden tablets**, with incised hieroglyphic inscriptions, discovered on Easter Island, in one of the stone houses where the Chiefs or Kings formerly resided. These hieroglyphics have not yet been deciphered. See *Ethn. Journal* vol. I (new series), p. 377; also *Jour. of Anth. Insti.* Vol. 3, p. 370.
Presented by *Edwyn C. Reed*. 6. 10. 73. 1-2.
- 703. Fishing-line**, of plaited human hair, made by the natives of Easter Island, and brought from there by *Dr. J. L. Palmer*, *R.N.* 5. 1. 82. 1.
- 704. Staff**, with grotesque representation of a face carved upon it; similar to the figure on page 353 of *Wood's Nat. Hist. of Man*, vol. ii. From the Marquesas Islands. 7. 12. 57. 223.
- 705. Step of a stilt**, carved in wood, in shape of a small figure. From the Marquesas Islands. See *Wood's Nat. Hist. of Man*, vol. ii. p. 389. 6. 2. 68. 17.
- 706. Paddle, or Club**, in dark red wood. From the Marquesas Islands.
- 707. Fishing-line**, made of plaited human hair, with mother-of-pearl hook attached. From the Sandwich Islands.
Presented by *G. O. W. Fabert*. 1. 5. 60. 1.
- 708. Fish-hook**, in bone; from the Sandwich Islands. 6. 2. 68. 18.
- 709. Piece of tappa cloth**, with fine printed design upon it. From the Sandwich Islands.
Presented by *J. O. W. Fabert*. 1. 5. 60. 2.
- 710. Necklace**, of plaited human hair, beautifully made. Probably from the Sandwich Islands. 28. 10. 80. 4.

OBJECTS FROM POLYNESIA;

EXACT LOCALITIES UNCERTAIN.

- 711. Three fishing-lines** of plaited sinnet, each with a hook of Shell attached.
In Polynesia the fishing is often effected by trolling a line fastened by a pole eight or ten feet long to the stern of the canoes, and elevated above the surface to a sufficient height to allow the fish-hook, which is made of shell or bone, to drag along the surface of the water; as the canoes are propelled, the fish attracted by the glistening of the hook, eagerly catch at it. (*U. S. Exploring Expedition*.) 7. 12. 57. 416-8.
- 712. Fish-hooks**, made of wood, bone, shell, &c. 5034-7.
- 713. Fish-hook**, in shell.
Presented by the *Rt. Hon. The Earl of Derby*. 24. 10. 54. 1.
- 714. Sinkers** (?) in mother of pearl, and a stone fish-hook with bone barb. 22. 4. 76. 1.
- 715. Stone fish-hook** with bone barb. 22. 4. 76. 2.
- 716. Fish-hook** in bone. 28. 2. 68.

717. **Necklace** of large white teeth and white glass beads. 5210. Presented by *John Yorke*. 25. 11. 72. 21 and 28. 1. 12. 81. 3.
718. **Four model Canoes** with carved ornamentation round the outside. Presented by the *Directors of the Liverpool Institute*. 22. 6. 72. 6. Presented by *John Yorke*. 25. 11. 72. 6.
719. **Model of a double Canoe**, with charred ornamentation. 10. 2. 81. 1.
720. **Two Paddles**, inlaid with small circular flat discs of mother of pearl. *Tinne Collection*. 2. 2. 71. 23-4.
721. **Paddles**, in dark wood, with incised ornamentation. 7. 12. 57. 242-3.
722. **Spears of wood**, with a single bone barb attached to each. 7. 12. 57. 58. 5454-5. 5474.
723. **Two Staffs**, with carved ornamentation on one side. *Tinne Collection*. 2. 2. 71. 25-6.
724. **Quantities of small black seeds**, strung, possibly for necklaces or other ornaments. 5132-4.
725. **Necklaces**, made of circular flat discs of cut shell. *Tinne Collection*. 30. 8. 66. 5. Presented by *C. T. Gatty, F.S.A.* 12. 7. 73. 9.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand, called *Maories*, are a very highly civilized family of the Polynesian race. The earliest European settlers in their country, found them living in villages composed of well built huts, decorated with ingenious and fanciful carvings. They manufacture flax from a native plant, and from it weave mats and clothing, which they dye with various kinds of bark and roots, and ornament with feathers. Their bodies are skilfully and elaborately tattooed. (Wallace.) They are very warlike and use a variety of weapons, and are skilful in the erection of fortifications. They build large canoes, some of which hold fifty or sixty men. The New Zealand specimens in this collection are sufficiently numerous and important to illustrate to the visitor the nature of the Maori civilization. One or two are of exceptional interest, notably the Pah trumpet, No. 739.

BOOKS ON NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand Illustrated, Angas. *Cook's Last Voyage*. *United States Exploring Expedition*, Vol. 2, Wilkes. *Australasia*, A. K. Wallace.

726. **Plate** from the *Bilder Atlas*, illustrating the dwellings, dress, implements, &c. of the Maories of New Zealand. 8. 12. 81.
727. **Photographs** of the Maories of New Zealand. Deposited by *Messrs. Lingard and Paterson*.
728. **Two Heads**, of New Zealand natives, dried and preserved. The faces show very clearly the Maori elaborate mode of tattooing the face. The hair on one of the heads is black and curly, the eyes of the other are inlaid with pieces of shell. Both the mouths are closed. One of the skulls has been broken in

two places at the back, as if it had been struck heavily with a club. Wood states that when a warrior falls in battle, and his body is carried off by the enemy, the head is preserved, and fixed on the dwelling of the conqueror. These heads are cured in the smoke of a wood-fire. It is stated that in consequence of the high prices given by Europeans for these dried heads, no man who was well tattooed was safe for an hour, unless he were a great chief. (Wood.) Presented to the Historic Society of Lan. and Ches. by Charles Roach, F.S.A. and Samuel Gath. See Trans. of His. Soc. vol. iii. pp. 1 and 13.

Deposited by the *Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.*

729. Three Mats, used as cloaks; made of woven flax, and decorated with black tags and fringes. One of them is covered with small strips of dog's skin (?). A similar mat is figured in Wood's *Nat. Hist. of Man*, vol. ii. p. 125. "Their native dress consists of mats of various kinds, made of the native flax (*Phormium tenax*), which are braided by hand, and are, some of them, finer than carpeting." (Wilkes.)

Presented by *Theodore F. S. Tinne.* 26. 7. 70. 3.

730. Cloak, made of the undressed stalks of the flax, *Phormium tenax*. "There is, for example, the rain-mat, which is used in wet weather. As the structure proceeds, the manufacturer inserts into each knot of the web an undressed blade of the phormium, upon which the epidermis has been allowed to remain. When wrapped round the body, the leaves all fall over each other, so as to make a sort of pent-house, and to allow the rain to run over their smooth and polished surfaces." (Wood.) 12883.

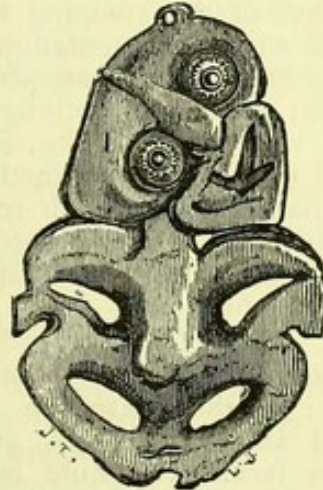
731. Two Boxes, in wood, elaborately carved; used for holding feathers. "Feathers are much valued by them for personal ornamentation, especially the tail feather of the *Neomorpha*

Gouldii. So much do they prize these feathers, that they take the trouble to make boxes, covered with the most elaborate carvings, in which they are kept." (Wood.)

Presented by *Miss Robson.*

4. 5. 58. 17.
6. 2. 68. 14.

732. Rudely carved Human Figure, in green jade, a mineral of extreme hardness, found mostly in one locality, in the Middle Island. The eyes are inlaid with shell. These figures are called *Tiki*, or *Heitiki*, are held very sacred, and passed on as heirlooms from father to son. As the mineral is very difficult to work, and the natives



Tiki. No. 732.

have only rude mechanical appliances, these ornaments are extremely valuable, and fetch a high price among the native chiefs. The tikis are worn on the breast, suspended round the neck, and almost all Maoris of rank possess one. Though popularly supposed to be idols, Mr. Wood states, there is no reason for believing them to be more than personal decorations. It is curious that in these tikis the human face is invariably represented sideways, the head leaning over on to the right shoulder. The tongue is frequently represented protruding.

5205.

733. Tiki, similar to No. 732, in greenstone; of very large size. The

- eyes have been inlaid with shell and a red composition. 12666.
734. Tikis, similar to No. 732, in greenstone. The eyes inlaid with shell and a red composition. 5203. 5204. 12667-8.
735. Three ornaments, in greenstone, perforated for suspension; worn as ear-rings or pendants. 5200-2.
736. Box, in wood, in shape of a man's figure stooping, and carrying the box on his back, on the top of which is carved a grotesque human figure. The face of the stooping figure is carved with ornamentation representing the elaborate tattooing of the Maoris; the eyes of both figures are inlaid with shell. The figure is placed upon a very distinctly horse-shoe shaped stand, which renders it probable that it was carved subsequent to the European occupation of New Zealand. 5012.
737. Flute, in wood, bound with string; in the centre an aperture carved in shape of a grotesque human face. The flute is played by placing the orifice against one nostril, and stopping the other with the finger. (Wood.) 7. 12. 57. 362.
738. Three Walking-sticks, two of them with grotesque figures carved at the top. 7. 12. 57. 133-4. 27. 9. 70. 72.
739. Trumpet, in wood, bound with string; immediately below the mouthpiece is a carved grotesque face with protruding tongue; there is a double aperture at the end. See Plate I. fig. 16. Angas figures one of these (Plate LVIII. fig. 15), which was seven feet long, and states that these are used for blowing at intervals during the night, over the gateway of the Pah or camp, when an enemy is expected, to keep the inmates on the look-out. Wood states that the trumpet is called *Putara-putara*, and that the natives aver that it can be heard on a calm night for a distance of several miles. Length, 8 feet 6 inches. 7. 12. 57. 156.
740. Model of a Canoe, in wood, with grotesque figure carved at each end, one with a protruding tongue. Each cross-bar seat has a figure carved on it, and round the outside is a line of feather ornamentation. 5139.
741. Paddle, in carved wood, the end broken. 5172.
742. Two Paddles, in wood, with carved ornamentation inlaid with shell. 7. 12. 57. 248. 5291.
743. Small Paddle, in wood, with carved open-work ornamentation. 7. 12. 57. 255.
744. Sling, made of plaited grass; used by the Maoris for carrying heavy weights. Presented by *John Cullen*. 24. 11. 81. 4.
745. Object, in wood, cylindrical shape, elaborately carved round the outside, and with three small holes on one side; possibly a kind of flute. 5011.
746. Hatchet, with European steel blade and handle of whale ivory, elaborately carved and inlaid with shell. 4982.
747. Greenstone and other implements, of a rude type, found by Captain Fraser, near Otago. See No. 59. Presented by *Professor Coughtry*. 24. 12. 74. 1-6 and 8.
748. Axe-head, in stone. Presented by *John Cullen*. 27. 4. 82. 26.
749. Group of short Hand-clubs, called *Meri*, made of a dull dark green volcanic stone, with a hole drilled through each handle. See

Plate III., fig. 12. "These weapons are highly valued, and passed on from father to son. A loop of flax is passed through the hole in the handle to fasten the club to the wrist." (Angas.) Sometimes these clubs are made of the exquisite green jade, of which the *Tiki* are made.

7. 12. 57. 162-4.
4984. 4986.

750. Meri, in whalebone. 4983.

751. Meri, in wood, with elaborately carved ornamentation.

7. 12. 57. 140.

752. Meri, in wood, with carved ornamentation. 5174.

753. Clubs, in wood, with chopper-shaped blade at the end. "These

clubs are called *Patu*, and are generally about four feet long, and decorated with a bunch of feathers." (Angas.) See Plate III., fig. 1.

5289-90.

754. Staves, in wood, called *Hani*, with grotesque face, &c., carved at one end, the eyes inlaid with shell. "These are carried by the chiefs, and used in war. Some are decorated with hair." (Angas.) See Plate III., fig. 7.

7. 12. 57. 129-31.
5320. 5321.

Presented by *William Ridings*.

8. 2. 70. 1.

755. Two Spears, in wood, with barbs. See Plate I., fig. 9. Mr. Angas mentions that this weapon, though mentioned by Captain Cook, is at the present time obsolete.

7. 12. 57. 20 and 21.

MIKRONESIA.

GILBERT OR KINGSMILL ISLANDS.

756. Suit of Armour, upon a wooden model of a native, used as a defence against the weapons, No. 757, consisting of a cuirass, covering the trunk of the body to the hips, and rising at the back a few inches over the head; made of thickly plaited cocoa-nut husk-fibres, woven into as solid and compact a mass as if it had been made of board half an inch thick. For the legs and arms there are coverings of netted sennit of the same material. (Wilkes.) Round the waist is a broad belt made of the dried skin of the ray fish. The cap is made of the skin of the parrot fish, which is covered with formidable spines. With the suit of armour is a wooden sword mounted with sharks' teeth round the edges. According to Kirby, an Irish settler in these islands, who is quoted by Wilkes, this armour has been only a short time introduced or in use on these islands, and is not yet common

to all of them; see *U. S. Exploring Expedition*, vol. 5, p. 47, and foll. For a figure of the sword, see Plate III., fig. 2. 15. 7. 80. 1.

757. Group of spears, swords, and other implements in wood, the edges mounted with sharks' teeth. "The arms and legs of a large proportion of the natives exhibited numerous scars, many of which were still unhealed. These had been made with sharks'-teeth swords, such as were seen at the Depeyster group, weapons which are calculated rather to make severe gashes than dangerous wounds. The spears are equally formidable. Some are of the uncommon length of twenty feet, but they are usually about eight or ten feet long, and have prongs projecting from their sides also armed with teeth." (Wilkes.) See Plate III., fig. 2.

ASIA.

It has been found impossible to include in this portion of the Catalogue a complete description of all the Asiatic specimens in the collection, the arms and other objects have therefore been reserved for another part.

As most of the Asiatic races from whom these objects come, are, or have been, in a highly cultivated state, it has not been considered necessary to be so particular with regard to the arrangement and description of these specimens, as has been the case with those from more primitive tribes. Indeed many of the Asiatic pieces can hardly be said to fall strictly within the limits of an ethnographical collection. Some of course are of great interest and importance to the ethnographer, especially those from aboriginal races, such as the Hill Tribes of India and Ainos of Japan. These are however exceptions to the general rule.

BOOKS ON ASIA.

The Industrial Arts of India, Birdwood. *The Hindoo Pantheon*, Moor. *An Illustrated Handbook of Indian Arms*, Wilbraham Egerton. *History of Java*, Raffles. *The Head-Hunters of Borneo*, Carl Bock. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. *Social Life of the Chinese*, Doolittle. *The Chinese Repository*. *Chinese Buddhism*, Edkins. *Publications of the Asiatic Society of Japan*. *The Mikado's Empire*, Griffis. *The Japanese Fairy World*, Griffis. *Japan*, Siebold. *Tales of Old Japan*, Mitford. *Narrative of the U.S. Expedition to Japan under Commodore Perry*, Hawkes.

PERSIA.

758. **Two Spoons** in wood, the handles elaborately carved with open work. "In the vases of sherbet were spoons made of the pear tree, with very deep bowls, and worked so delicately that the long handle just slightly bent when it was carried to the mouth." (Morier's *Journey through Persia*.) "Near each of us was a large porringer . . . full of acids, extracted from different matters, of which spoonfuls are occasionally taken during the repast, either to assist digestion or sharpen the appetite; to serve which, in each porringer, which like the dishes were of gold, a deep new spoon was put, made of aromatic wood, with a very long handle; these, however, serve but for one meal, never being used a second time." (Pietro Delle Valle's *Travels in Persia in 1614*.)

6. 2. 68. 15.

17. 6. 81. 1.

759. **Belt**, powder-flask and pouches, in leather. 4959.

760. **Bowl**, called *Keshkool*, oval shape, carved in black wood and covered with elaborate ornamentation. 28. 5. 68. 18.

761. **Egg-shaped Box**, in silver, with elaborate open-work ornamentation round the outside. These boxes were used for holding Goa stones, which were a species of counterfeit or artificial bezoar stones, and were made at Goa by a Jesuit(?), Caspar Antonio. Sir Hans Sloane, in whose collection are several, says that he was assured the Goa stone was made of five ingredients, viz., pearl, bezoar, ambergris, granats, and coral. The bezoar was a natural concretion of certain animals, said to be an antidote to poisons, and to possess other extraordinary properties.

8784.

INDIA.

THE HINDU PANTHEON, &c.

MOST of the small figures of Hindu deities in the collection are in metal, and represent a class of objects which are extremely common in India. These little images, generally made in brass, or in brass alloyed with copper, are kept in the private houses and worshipped daily. "Benares in the North-Western Provinces, is the first city in India for the multitude and excellence of its cast and sculptured mythological images and *emblemata*, not only in brass and copper, but in gold and silver, and also in wood and stone and clay. These images of the gods are not made by a separate caste, but the carpenters and the masons respectively, make the large wooden and stone idols set up in the temples, the potters the clay idols consumed in daily worship, and the braziers, coppersmiths, and goldsmiths, the little images in brass and copper, mixed metal, and gold and silver, which are always kept in private houses." (Sir George Birdwood.)

762. Two figures of Vishnu, as Ballaji, a local manifestation of this deity, worshipped in Western India. Vishnu is the second god of the Hindoo triad, and his worshippers recognise in him the supreme being from whom all things emanate. He has four hands, two of them holding respectively the conch-shell and chakra or quoit weapon (?) In brass.

H. 6 in.

H. 5 in.

Presented by *Miss Richardson.*

27. 5. 73. 1-2.

763. Two groups of Vishnu and his wife Lakshmi, the goddess



Vishnu, Lakshmi, and Hanuman. No. 763.

of good luck and plenty. She is represented seated on the left knee of Vishnu. In one of the groups the monkey chief Hanuman is in attendance on the two deities.

H. 5 in.

H. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

8721. 5432.

764. Five figures, in brass, probably all of Lakshmi, the goddess of good luck and plenty, and wife of Vishnu.

H. from 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 6 in.Presented by *William Crossfield.*

16. 4. 61. 86.

5303. 5431.

8722-3.

765. Two figures of deities, probably Siva and his consort Parvati, seated on a shrine, with religious emblems about them. Siva is generally ranked as the third person of the Hindu triad. Possibly an old piece.

H. 6 in.

5430.

766. Figure of a Deity, probably Parvati as Durga, in brass. In her stern and destructive aspects, says Sir George Birdwood, this goddess is most popular, particularly in Western India. She is represented here with ten arms, each hand holding a weapon, whilst under her

feet lies the prostrate form of her husband Siva. Probably an old piece.

H. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.
12904.



Figure of Parvati. No. 766.

767. Charm, made of a small plate of embossed copper, with a figure of Siva as *Kandeh Rao*, riding on a horse, a manifestation of that deity worshipped in Western India.

$2\frac{1}{8}$ in. \times $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.
5407.

768. Charm, made of a small plate of embossed silver, with a figure, probably of *Bhaizava*, a manifestation of Siva.

$1\frac{7}{8}$ in. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
5408.

769. Figure of Ganesa, with short fat human body, and elephant's head; the Hindu God of Wisdom. "His image stands in every home, and is painted on every Hindu school-boy's slate, and he is invoked at the outset of every undertaking." (Birdwood.) In soft, dark, red stone.

H. 3 in.
5049.

770. Figure of Ganesa, in moulded glass, imitating rock crystal.

H. $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.
4411.

771. Figure of Krishna, and his mother, in ivory, coloured red, black, and gold. Formerly in the Féjér-

vary Collection, see Catalogue, No. 92. H. $6\frac{7}{8}$ in.
13006.

772. Panel from a box, in ivory, carved with Hindu shrines and deities.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{8}$ in.
13001.

773. Double Comb, in ivory, with Hindu deity carved on either side. Formerly in the Féjervary Collection, see Catalogue, No. 91.

6 in. \times 4 in.
13016.

774. Figure of a Deity, in brass; probably an old piece.

H. 3 in.
12905.

775. Figure of a religious Mendicant (?) in brass.

H. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.
12906.

776. Two Charms, for wearing on the arms, in brass, with group of Hindu deities upon them. The cords for tying these to the arms are still attached.

5406.

777. Small Shrine (?) in brass, with figures of Ganesa, and another deity, and various religious emblems.

5402.



Small shrine. No. 777.

778. Circular pendant, in brass, with figure of deity in centre, probably Hanuman.

Dia. $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.
12907.

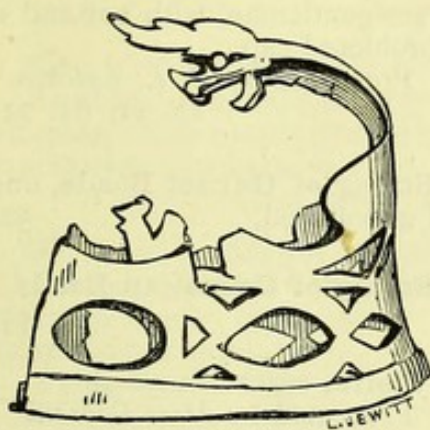
779. Armband, in brass, with sacred animals and emblems in relief round the outside of the ring. Probably an old piece.

5364.

780. Figure of a Bull, in brass, with ring above for suspension.

H. $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.
12903.

781. Hanging Lamp-stand, for a



Lamp-stand. No. 781.

shrine probably ; in brass ; evidently an old piece. 5435-

782. Paintings [on canvas, representing various Hindu deities.

2 ft. 10 in. X 2 ft. 8 in.
5304.

783. Spoon, or *sruva*, in brass, used for lustrations in the sacrifices.

L. 6 in.
5428.

784. Vessel, called *arghya patra*, used to hold the offerings made to the idols of *til* (sesamum) seed, Kusa grass, *dub* or *durva* grass, flowers, and sandal wood powder, or of water sprinkled with coloured and perfumed powders.

L. 4 in.
H. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
5355-

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIMENS.

785. Figure of Buddha, seated cross-legged, carved in stone ; the head and left shoulder wanting. Probably from North India. 8782.

786. Standing figure of Buddha, made in some composition similar to papier-maché, and painted black. Probably from Assam.

H. 4 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Presented by the *Mercantile Marine Association*, through *Clarke Aspinall*.

26. 5. 68. 1.

787. Model, carved in teak, of a subterranean well, at Adalaj, about ten miles south of the capital city of Ahmedabad in Gujerat. "It was built A.D. 1499 by Ruda Rani (queen), daughter of Raja Venu, and wife of Raja Versing, at a cost of £50,000. It is the noblest of the many magnificent subterranean wells, or water palaces as they might be named, for which Gujerat is famous. The next in grandeur to it is the well of Dada Hari, also at Ahmedabad. It was built about the same time as the well at Adalaj, by a lady of the household of Mahmud

Begada, at a cost of £30,000. There is a perfect model of it at the India Museum. These wells are similar in the principle of their construction to the one at which Eliezer met Rebecca in Mesopotamia, and the ring he there hung in her nose was probably of Indian origin, at least in its form, and identical with those still to be seen on the faces of the Hindoo women, who every morning and afternoon go down to draw water from the underground wells of Ahmedabad and Baroda, and come up again by the flights of steps from them, with filled pitchers on their heads, as stately in their step as striding caryatides" (Sir George Birdwood, C.S.I. of the India Office, in *Notes and Queries* for April 22, 1882, in answer to a query from C. T. Gatty in *Notes and Queries* for April 15, 1882.)

The building is cruciform in shape, the actual well being at the base of the long arm of the cross. The three flights of steps for entrance lead down the three short arms of the cross, and by gradual descent down the centre of the long arm. The roofed or domed-in portions of

- the building, are arranged in stories, the various floors being supported by elaborately carved columns. The sides of the galleries, shafts, and columns are ornamented with rows of carved elephants and deities. The model is imperfect and has been considerably damaged. In the Bodleian Library at Oxford there is another model of this well, which was presented by Sir J. W. Awdry, Chief Justice of Bombay, in 1842. Another model, less perfect, is in the India Museum in London. L. 9 ft. 7 in. H. about 4 ft. 8 in. Presented by *Mrs. Higginson*. 7. 10. 64. 1.
- 788.** Five panels from a box, in ivory, carved with foliage and birds. 8233.
- 789.** Handle, in ivory. Indian. Figure of a monster apparently trying to extricate himself from a net. L. 5½ in. 8102.
- 790.** Mortar, in walrus ivory, carved round the outside with two figures of winged monsters, and various forms of foliage. Formerly in the *Féjervary Collection*; see *Catalogue*, No. 90. H. 4¾ in. 13017.
- 791.** Box, of ivory, carved with figures of monsters and beasts. H. 5¾ in. 13022.
- 792.** Object in ivory, ornamented with carved crescents and circles; possibly part of a game, on the top of a staff? H. 3¼ in. 13029.
- 793.** Handle of a sword, in ivory, carved in shape of a monster's head. Formerly in the *Féjervary Collection*; see *Catalogue*, No. 89. H. 5¾ in. 13018.
- 794.** Small Bell, with leaf-shaped object suspended from the clapper, to cause the bell to sound in the wind. From a Hindu temple. Presented by *P. Barnett*. 16. 11. 58. 12.
- 795.** Indian hand Punkah, of various coloured silks, wound round reeds, with silver handle covered with ornamentation. 5520.
- 796.** White linen costume of a Parsee gentleman, with hat and silk embroidered cap. Presented by *D. L. Lalca*. 10. 11. 64. 22-7.
- 797.** String of Garnet Beads, uncut and unpolished. 5240.
- 798.** String of Carnelian Beads. 5539.
- 799.** Violin, carved in wood. Presented by *Miss Robson*. 4. 5. 58. 16.
- 800.** Group of Arrows, with pointed iron heads and cane shafts, painted and gilt at end, and feathered. On some are gilt inscriptions. Presented by *Captain C. E. Bates*. 13. 4. 65. 7.
- 801.** Wooden Quiver and group of Arrows, with pointed iron heads, and cane shaft, unfeathered. Probably from India. Presented by *H. C. Beloe*. 3. 5. 54. 12.
- 802.** War Knife, from Afghanistan; the four folds of cloth round the sheath are said to indicate that four lives have been taken with it. Presented by *Major Ford*, of the Madras Army. 13. 11. 79. 1.
- 803.** Armllet, of neatly plaited grass, covered with red berries. Probably from Assam. Presented by *Philip H. Hope*. 18. 12. 77. 15.
- 804.** Canoe, found at sea, about 80 miles off the coast of Malabar, lat. 10° 03' N., long. 75° 0' E., by the "War Cloud." Presented by *Captain Mackey*, and placed on the lake at the *Liverpool Botanic Gardens*. 17. 11. 60. 1.

805. Roll, of paper pasted on to canvas, painted with a representation of an Hindoo state procession.
L. about 14 feet.
Presented by the *Directors of the Liverpool Institute.*
22. 6. 72. 1.
806. Group of models of the natives of Bombay, dressed in coloured costumes and representing the various castes and trades.
10. 6. 69. 1-38.
807. Group of models of the natives of Bengal, dressed in coloured costumes, and representing the various castes and trades.
Presented by *Captain Fletcher.*
12. 1. 64.
808. Float, made of a sheepskin, used by the natives in crossing the Indus at Scinde.
Presented by *William Joynson.*
8. 4. 70. 1.
809. Pair of Anklets, in brass, of a form common in India, made hollow with small pebbles inside to rattle whilst dancing. 4426.
810. Necklace, or possibly a rosary, composed of four large hollow silver beads, with small carnelian beads between them. 4414.
811. Pair of Armlets, in silver, with rude ornamentation engraved upon them, and small beads in the hollow inside, intended no doubt to rattle during dancing. 4416.
812. Pair of Armlets, in silver. 5401.
813. Pair of Armlets, made of thick twisted silver wire. 4422.
814. Club, used for killing buffaloes; from the Neilgherry Hills.
Presented by *Clements R. Markham, F.R.S.*
20. 1. 81. 2.
815. Wooden Club. 7. 12. 57. 205.
816. Pair of Feather Brushes.
Presented by *William Hudson.*
31. 12. 60. 21-2.

CHRISTIAN IVORY CARVINGS EXECUTED IN INDIA.

THIS curious group of Christian carvings were probably most of them executed by the natives of Goa, a Portuguese settlement on the West Coast of India, under the influence of the Jesuits who founded a mission there in the 16th century, which is still in activity. Some of these ivories were obtained in Portugal after the closing of so many religious houses during the last few years. No doubt it was a common practice to obtain ivory carvings for the Portuguese churches from India, where both the material and labour were inexpensive. There is a short description of Old Goa, in R. F. Burton's "Goa and the Blue Mountains." Burton says that Goa is described in early writers "as the finest, largest, and most magnificent city in India. It is said that during the prosperous times of the Portuguese in India, you could not have seen a bit of 'iron in any merchants' house, but all gold and silver.' They coined an immense quantity of the precious metals, and used to make pieces of workmanship in them for exportation." It was at Goa that S. Francis Xavier began his wonderful apostolic labours in India, about 1542. In one of the letters from S. Francis to S. Ignatius he says, "Goa is a city in the island of the same name, about ten miles broad: and in this island there are several churches of Our Lady, really

very devotional and rich, well worth notice as to architectural beauty, vestments, sacred vessels, numbers of priests, and celebration of worship." (*Life and Letters of S. Francis Xavier*, Coleridge). The drawing of some of these pieces is extremely stiff and formal, as if they were crude copies of better works, see the large crucifix, No. 819. It is also interesting to note the Indian type of face, such as is shown in the figure of the Good Shepherd, No. 820.

- 817. Figure of the Infant Christ**, His right foot upon the globe; the hair, gilt. On a circular wooden pedestal. H. (with pedestal) $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. 20. 4. 77. 4.
- 818. Figure of the Infant Christ**, with upraised right hand. H. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. 20. 4. 77. 3.
- 819. Figure of Christ**, from a crucifix, the body carved from one piece of ivory, the arms attached. H. 16 in. 20. 4. 77. 1.
- 820. Figure of the Good Shepherd**, in ivory; carrying the sheep on His shoulders. H. (with wooden pedestal) $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. 23. 10. 73. 4.
- 821. Allegorical carving**, in ivory. made up of several pieces; at the top, on a species of tree, is the Eternal Father with globe, and the Holy Spirit; below is a pilgrim sleeping and nursing a sheep; below this is a rock work with streams of water and sheep and birds feeding; and at the bottom a recumbent female figure with book in a kind of cave, and on either side a lion in a cave. These carvings are not uncommon, but their meaning is not clear. Two, seen by the writer, in the possession of Major Walter,
- differed slightly from this; one had the Adoration of the Magi in the lowest part, and the other a recumbent figure of S. Mary Magdalene (?) with book and cross beside her. H. 12 in. 13023.
- 822. Statuette of the Blessed Virgin**, in ivory, on a pedestal. The statuette has been coloured and gilt. Formerly in the Féjervary Collection, see *Catalogue*, No. 73. H. (with pedestal) $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. 13021.
- 823. Seated ivory figure of S. Anne**, teaching the Blessed Virgin to read. H. nearly 6 in. 13015.
- 824. Plaque**, from the side of a box, in ivory, carved with representation of Adam and Eve in Eden surrounded by animals, and the serpent tempting Eve. Formerly in the Féjervary Collection, see *Catalogue*, No. 78. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. 13004.
- 825. Figure**, carved in ivory, of the infant Samuel (?), kneeling in the attitude of prayer. 20. 4. 77. 6.
- 826. Head**, in ivory, from a statuette, probably of a Christian saint. H. $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. 20. 4. 77. 5.

CEYLON.

- 827. Model of a surf-boat.** Presented by *Captain C. A. Sibthorpe*. 29. 4. 78. 1.
- 828. Bow**, elaborately painted. 7. 12. 57. 276.
- 829. Two official staves**, painted. 7. 12. 57. 73-4.
- 830. Manuscript**, written with incised characters on oblong strips of palm leaves. A Buddhist work in Sin-

halese, containing a detailed account of the Buddhist doctrine and scriptures. Seventy-eight leaves, quite perfect and well written. The title is *Karma-wibhāgaya*. Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids thinks it probable that this is the only copy of this work in Europe. 12060.

831. Manuscript, written with incised characters on oblong strips of palm leaves. A prose work in Tamul characters. Brought from a Buddhist temple near Galle.

Presented by *W. T. Stevens*.

31. 12. 69. 2.

BURMAH.

832. Two seated and cross-legged figures of Gautama, the Burmese Buddha, in white alabaster which has been painted and gilt. Brought from Rangoon.

H. 13 in.

H. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

Presented by *J. Miller and W.*

H. Tansley. 18. 9. 68. 1-2.

833. Two seated and cross-legged figures of Gautama, the Burmese Buddha; in white alabaster.

H. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

H. 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Presented by *Captain Fletcher*.

7. 1. 63. 1-2.

834. Small figure, similar to Nos. 832-3.

H. 9 in.

8783.

835. Reclining figure of Gautama, in white alabaster.

L. 2 ft. 11 in.

12. 2. 76. 1.

836. Figure of Gautama, in thin silver repoussé work, filled inside with a composition.

H. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

5358.

837. Bell, in bronze, the lower part covered with incised inscription, partly in the Pali language, in which tongue all the ancient sacred books of the Southern Buddhists are written, and partly in the ordinary Burmese; the latter being used to supply phrases which the Burmese priests were unable, through ignorance, to render in the old Pali. The inscription was translated and published by Mr. Robert Gordon, C.E., in the Proc. of the Lit. and Phil. Soc. of Liverpool, vol. 28, p. 269 and following. The inscription

appears to be a kind of Buddhist profession of faith by the widow of a Burmese chief; dated in 1817. It is signed by the Kyey Thoon Priest, Oo DOON and the Poetry-writer and ship-writer MOUNG BEE. It states in one place that "in the teachings of that Boodh are inculcated as principal duties:—the culture of religion, the culture of the mind, and the culture of wisdom. By means of these three are attained the eight wonderful things desirable in that religion. By love, reverence, and affection in human beings, the angels are moved to cry, Well done! well done! May these angels in the future time, stand forth as witnesses to the good results of this work."

Presented by the *Trustees of the St. James Cemetery, Liverpool*.

6. 1. 53. 1.

838. Manuscript with incised characters upon oblong strips of palm leaves; a metaphysical work on 62 leaves, all perfect. This work is called the *Thingyo*, and is a form of Aristotle's metaphysics. The book is widely studied among the Burmese, and its contents known to both priests and laymen. (R. Gordon.)

Brought from Burmah and presented by *Robert Gordon, C.E.*

11. 9. 73. 1.

839. Manuscript written with incised characters on oblong strips of palm-leaves; described by Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids as a valuable Pali manuscript in the Burmese characters, though incomplete. Leaves 1-46 are complete, the rest incom-

- plete. The title of the work is *Pārāyika*, which is that part of the ancient canon law of the Buddhists which commences the Kinaya Pitaku. It was composed about 300 B.C. and a full account of it is given in the Introduction to the translation of the Matra Vagga, contributed by T. W. Rhys Davids and Dr. Olenberg to the series of translations from the sacred books of the East, now being edited for the Clarendon Press by Professor Max Müller. 12057.
- 840. Manuscript** with incised characters upon oblong strips of palm-leaves. A Burmese work. 12061.
- 841. Manuscript** with incised characters upon oblong strips of palm-leaves. A religious treatise in Burmese, containing numerous quotations from the Pali scriptures. The title is *Ratanābhisaddharmālaya kāra*. 12063.
- 842. Manuscript**, written with incised characters upon oblong strips of palm-leaves. Leaves 161 to 370 of a Burmese commentary on the Pali scriptures, probably the whole of a commentary on one book. 12062.
- 843. Manuscript**, a Pali work in the Burmese black letter, painted in black on a gilt ground upon oblong leaves, said to be made of silk dipped in varnish. The work is a collection of liturgies, and the title, *Kamma-vacain*, was in use in the early Buddhist Brotherhood. See the remarks of T. W. Rhys Davids and Dr. Olenberg in the Introduction to their translation of Pali Vonaga Texts in the *Sacred Books of the East*, vol. xii. This is a good and complete copy.
Brought from Burmah, and presented by *Robert Gordon, C.E.*
11. 9. 73. 2.
- 844. Manuscript**, in black letters painted on oblong sheets of ivory. A good MS., but not complete; a fragment of the same work as No. 843. 12059.
- 845. Oblong thin plate of silver**, inscribed on one side with Burmese letters, and on the reverse with Burmese Pali letters. The Burmese legend is probably a translation of the Pali, which is part of a Sutta, in which the interlocutor is *Sunakkhatto* the *Licchari*. Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids does not know from what part of the Buddhist scriptures the extract is taken. The plate is probably one leaf of a silver MS. of the whole book. 12056.
- 846. Sword**, Burmese Shan, from the Irawaddy.
Brought and presented by *Robt. Gordon, C.E.* 30. 4. 74. 1.
- 847. Spears**, trimmed with goats' hair dyed red, the heads of iron, barbed. Also, a long oblong shield of plaited strips of cane, with tigers' skin stretched over the front of it, and trimmed with feathers at the top. Also, two staffs, trimmed with red goats' hair, used for tying on to the shields of warriors, to denote the number of lives taken by them. Also, two earrings made of boar's tusks, with bunch of red goat's hair, bright green beetles, and small white seeds attached. From Khuruphiwa on the Naga Hills.
Brought and presented by *Captain E. C. Elliston*, of the Bengal Staff Corps.
- 848. Fire-striker**, something like a pop-gun in shape, and used for obtaining fire by a sudden percussion of air. "These fire-strikers," says Mr. Gordon, "are universally used by the Kakhyens."
Brought and presented by *Robert Gordon, C.E.*
30. 4. 74. 2.
- 849. Pan's pipes**; from the Kakhyen Hills.
Brought and presented by *Robert Gordon, C.E.*
30. 4. 74. 8.
- 850. Dagger**, with ivory handle. From British Burmah.
Brought and presented by *Robert Gordon, C.E.*
30. 4. 74. 3.

851. Silver Bangle and clasp, a jade mouth-piece for a pipe, and a charm, consisting of two leopards' claws set in silver; from the Chinese Shans of the Sanda Valley.

Brought and presented by
Robert Gordon, C.E.

30. 4. 74. 4-7.

852. Manuscript, in the Shan language, which, like the Burmese, is derived from the ancient Pali.

Brought and presented by
Robert Gordon, C.E.

11. 9. 73. 10.

853. Fishing-cage.

Presented by *Walter Burnet.*

14. 6. 76. 1.

854. Bronze slab, with Sanscrit inscription, probably a bequest of land. There are some holes at the back, probably used for holding it up.

L. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

W. 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

12064.

855. Model of the State Barge of the King of Ava.

Presented by *R. D. Radcliffe.*

12. 10. 78. 1.

856. Two wooden figures of seated Deities, painted red and gilded. Probably Siamese; but obtained by Captain G. P. Lock in Vancouver's Island.

Presented by *Captain G. P. Lock.*

30. 1. 77. 1.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

THESE islands "are inhabited by a race of under-sized or dwarf blacks, notorious for their audacity and implacable hostility to all strangers. The skin is jet black; the hair of the head is said to be black and woolly; the nose is broad, short, and rather flat; the lips thick, but less prominent than in the Guinea negro. They generally inhabit the jungle along the sea coast; but are migratory. The men go into the jungle to hunt for pigs; the women stay in the encampment, supply the drinking-water and firewood, catch fish and shell fish, cook the food ready for the men's return, make small fishing-nets, baskets, and spin twine. The Andamanese are, perhaps, the most primitive, or lowest in the scale of civilization of the human race." (Professor Owen in *Trans. Ethno. Soc.*, vol. 2.)

"They live on fish, chiefly shell fish; a pig is a rare feast. Big birds there are none except pigeons, and the trees are so high, and the jungle so thick, and arrows so expensive (!) being difficult to make without any cutting implements except broken shells, that bird shooting is out of the question." (Letter from Rev. John Clough to C. T. Gatty.) See paper by G. E. Dobson on Andamans and Andamanese in *Jour. of Anth. Inst.*, vol. 4, p. 457. See also a paper by F. Day, "Observations on the Andamanese," in *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, June, 1870. See also *Jour. of Anth. Inst.*, vol. 7, p. 434.

857. Necklace, made of human bones, bound with vegetable fibre, and daubed over with pig's fat and red clay.

Presented by *W. Pickering.*

22. 11. 69.

858. Bow and two Arrows, one of which has a loose head, attached

only by a cord, used for shooting the wild pigs, and detaining them in the jungle. "The arrow-head (made of iron obtained from ships wrecked on the coast) consists of a triangular piece of flattened iron, fastened to the stick. The end of this short stick fits into a socket provided for it in the extremity of

the shaft of the arrow. When a pig is struck by this arrow, the head is retained in the flesh of the animal by the barbs; but the end of the short stick supporting the head is soon knocked out of its socket, and the shaft, still connected with it by a thong, is carried along almost at right angles, and quickly becoming entangled in some roots or other

obstacles, detains the animal till the hunters come up. (G. E. Dobson.)

Presented by *Captain T. Y. Rowe.* 4. 7. 73. 1—3.

859. Basket, and waist-belt of plaited grass, smeared with pig's fat and red clay; brought from the Andaman Islands, and deposited by the Rev. John Clough.

JAVA.

860. Four figures of deities, carved in dark-coloured lava stone. One with four heads, evidently Brahma, and one elephant-headed, evidently Ganesa. These were brought from the ruins of the ancient Buddhist and Brahminical temple at Bâra-Budur or Bóro Bódo. The Javanese, who were conquered in early times by the Hindus, imbibed both the Buddhist and Brahman creeds, during which epoch the magnificent temples were built, from the ruins of which these figures come. The present religion of Java is Mahometanism.

"In the district of *Bóro*, in the province of *Kedú*, and near to the confluence of the rivers *Elo* and *Prága*, crowning a small hill, stands the temple of *Bóro Bódo*, supposed by some to have been built in the sixth, and by others in the tenth century of the Javan Era. It is a square stone building consisting of seven ranges of walls, each range decreasing as you ascend, till the building terminates in a kind of dome." "The whole area occupied by this noble building is about six hundred and twenty feet either way." The ruins of *Bóro Bódo* "are admirable as majestic works of art. The great extent of the masses of building covered in some parts with the luxuriant vegetation of the climate, the beauty and delicate execution of the separate portions, the symmetry and regularity of the whole, the great number and interesting character of the statues and bas-reliefs, with which

they are ornamented, excite our wonder that they were not earlier examined, sketched, and described." (Raffles' *History of Java*.) It is stated that in one portion of the temple only there are no less than five hundred and sixty-eight bas-reliefs representing the history of Buddha.

Presented by *Mrs. Ripley.*

1. 5. 63. 1—4.

861. Small squatting figure of a deity, carved in dark-coloured lava stone. Evidently from a Javanese Brahman temple. There is a hole drilled through the knob at the top of the cap of this figure. 8290.



Stone figure. No. 861.

BORNEO AND THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.

- 862. Kettle**, in brass, from Borneo. 5347.
- 863. Pair of wooden Clogs**, such as worn by Malays, with small raised peg which is placed between the first and second toe. These clogs are also worn in India in the Baths. Presented by the *Rev. Wardlaw Thompson*. 18. 11. 80. 24. 5197-9.
- 864. Blow-pipe and spear** in one, for shooting the small arrows described under No. 867. L. 6ft. 2in. 7. 12. 57. 86.
- 865. Spear**, with iron spike at the end; the shaft of cane covered with skin. 7. 12. 57. 34.
- 866. Fish-arrow**, of reed, with triple head mounted with single barbed iron points. 7. 12. 57. 62.
- 867. Two Quivers**, in bamboo, filled with small arrows made of a thin strip of wood, coated with poison at the points. The ends mounted with a lump of pith, made to fit the bore of the blow-pipes (No. 864) through which they are shot. 7. 12. 57. 368-9.
- 868. Group of Krises**, or short swords, used by the Malay people. 4659. 4685. 7. 12. 57. 142.

CHINA.

869. Five bronze figures of Buddhist Deities; obtained by Major Edie from the Buddhist temples on the island of P'uto near the mouth of the Yang-tsze-keang. It is said that some ancient manuscripts were found in the interior of these figures; these were probably prayers. In the Official Catalogue of the Exhibition of 1851, vol. iii. p. 1425, a description is given of these figures, and it is there stated that the sacred island of P'uto has been frequented from time immemorial, by Mandarins of great wealth, and retired ministers of state, who, disappointed in their worldly expectations, or becoming old, have built temples, decorating them with the most splendid works of art, and preparing their tombs in the same, where they were afterwards buried. Various priests having attached themselves to these places of worship, both the temples and their contents have been carefully preserved.

For an interesting description of these monasteries, however, the reader is referred to Dr. Joseph

Edkins' Chinese Buddhism, p. 259. Dr. Edkins states that these monasteries are not of great antiquity, but probably date from the 14th century. Unlike the older Chinese Buddhist temples, they have for their patron deity Kwan-yin, the patron deity of Thibetan Buddhism, instead of Shakyamuni Buddha, the ordinary principal Chinese Buddhist deity. The central figure of this group represents Kwan-yin, seated cross-legged on a lotus dais supported on a throne with open-work sides, decorated with figures of dragons, demons, phœnixes, etc., and wearing on her head the P'i-lu crown. The hands are folded in a devotional attitude, the eyes are half closed, and in the forehead is a gem. Beyond the two arms of the goddess with folded hands project twenty-two other arms, eleven on either side, each hand holding a religious symbol. Amongst the symbols are a pearl with flames, *i.e.* the jewel of omnipotence; lotus flower, shrine, wheel, bottle or vase, etc., etc. Mr. Doolittle states that married women

without exception, worship this goddess at their homes, and if childless, they often go to some of her numerous temples and petition for a male child. He adds, "There are three particular days in every year when this goddess is specially worshipped, besides the first and the fifteenth of every month. These are the nineteenth day of the second month, the nineteenth of the sixth month, and the nineteenth of the ninth month. The first period is represented to be her birthday proper, the second period is regarded as the time when she became Buddha, and the third period as the time when she first put on her neck the string of pearls which she wears as an index of her dignity. . . . The worshippers on these occasions eat vegetables, because she is regarded as a vegetarian, and they present a vegetable offering unto her, arranged before her image, whether in the temple or in private families."

In early times Kwan-yin was regarded and represented as a man, but the female form of this deity has been the most popular for nearly six hundred years. The full name of Kwan-yin was translated by Sir J. Davis, "She who hears the cries of men," and therefore it is said that "Kwan-yin looks on the region of sufferers whose voices of many tones all acknowledging misery and asking salvation touch the heart of the pitiful Bodhisattwa. She looks with a thousand eyes that she may see them all, and stretches out a thousand arms that she may save them all."

A very full and interesting account of the worship and liturgy of Kwan-yin, will be found in Mr. Samuel Beal's *Catena of Buddhist Scriptures*, p. 383 and foll.

The liturgy of Kwan-yin is similar in form to some of the earlier Eastern Christian liturgies. The ritual prescribes that the image of Kwan-yin must be placed in the western quarter of the temple, facing east; and that lamps, incense, flowers, and offerings of food must be provided. After this come directions for the worshippers,

how they shall bow and prostrate themselves, and repeat the various invocations, hymn, chants, and prayers. The following beautiful act of contrition is translated by Mr. Beal from this liturgy.

"We, and all men from the first, from too great love of outward things, and from inward affection to men, leading to sinful friendships, having no wish to benefit others, or to do good in the least degree, have only strengthened the power of the three sources of sin, and added sin to sin; and even though our actual crimes have not been so great, yet a wicked heart has ruled us within; day and night, without interval or hesitation, have we continually continued to do wrong. There has been no desire after knowledge, no fear of misery, no alarm, no heart-chiding, we have gone on heedless of all consequences. Now, therefore, believing from the bottom of the heart in the certain results of sin, filled with fear and shame, and great heart-chiding, we would thus publicly repent us of our sins . . . we would separate ourselves from evil and pursue good; we would diligently recount all our past offences and earnestly pursue the path of virtue, ever remembering the blessedness of heaven . . . Hitherto we have only gone astray, but now we return. Oh! would that the merciful Kwan-yin would receive our vows of amendment."

"The doctrines taught by Kwan-yin," says Dr. Edkins, "are the non-existence of matter, and the infiniteness of the knowledge and mercy of Buddha. All evils are summed up in ignorance. To acquire knowledge of the emptiness of existing things is to become saved."

On the right of Kwan-yin is a standing figure of a bearded man wearing the P'i-lu crown, and draped in armour. His right hand points towards Kwan-yin. This is evidently one of the secondary Buddhist deities. On the left of Kwan-yin is another figure evidently of a secondary deity, wearing helmet and armour, and a gem in the fore-

head. Beyond these figures are two others of a larger size. On the right is P'u-hien, a fabulous Bodhisattwa, and the god of action. The principal seat of his worship is Womei Shan, in Si-ch'uen. P'u-hien is represented riding on an elephant, which it is said indicates care, caution, gentleness, and a weighty dignity.

On the left side is Wen-shu, another fabulous Bodhisattwa and the god of wisdom. The chief seat of his worship is in Shan-Si. Wen-shu is represented riding on a lion, which it is said symbolises boldness, bravery, and a fresh, eager, and advancing spirit.

These figures were bought in for £225 at the sale of the Hertz Collection at Messrs. Sotheby's in 1859, and are described under No. 3137 in the sale catalogue.

H. of central figure, 5 ft. 6½ in.

H. of side figures, about 3 ft.
12908.

870. Seated figure of Kwan-Yin, in bronze. H. about 16 in.
12909.

871. Seated figure of Kwan-Yin, in bronze. H. 7¾ in.
5426.

872. Three ornaments in baked clay, from the boss ornamentation of one of the ceilings in the temples attached to the palace of Yeun-Ming-Yeun at Peking, with figures of Chinese Buddhist deities moulded upon them in relief, of very Indian type. On the back are inscriptions in Chinese, and Manchu or Sanscrit (?), giving the names of the deities, and the date of the reign of Kien Lung.

Brought and presented by the late *W. H. Tapp*.

24. 4. 79. 1-3.

873. Small figure of a Deity, carved in jade. 5422.

874. Figures of Men and Boys, etc., carved in jade. 5412-3.
Presented by *Joseph Marsden*.
6. 4. 70. 1.

875. Figure of a Crab, well carved in jade. 8785.

876. Figures of Men, carved in steatite. 5047-8. 5416.

877. Block of Rock Crystal, with figure of lion carved at top, probably intended to be cut for a seal. 4412.

878. Figure of a Lion, with a young one, carved in rock crystal. 4413.

879. Two white soap-stone Amulets in shape of squatting monkeys. Presented by *P. Barnett*.
16. 11. 58. 10-1.

880. Box, in ivory, carved with representation of figures in a garden. 2¼ in. square.
13009.

881. Two ivory Panels for boxes, carved with domestic landscapes. 4 in. X 3 in.
13011-2.

882. Card tray, in elaborately carved open-work ivory; made for the European market. 20. 1. 81. 6.

883. Ivory Card-case, carved with scenes, a Chinese imitation of Dutch art. 3¼ in. X 2¼ in.
13010.

884. Ivory handle, carved with leaves and flowers, and a locust or beetle. L. 2⅞ in.
13005.

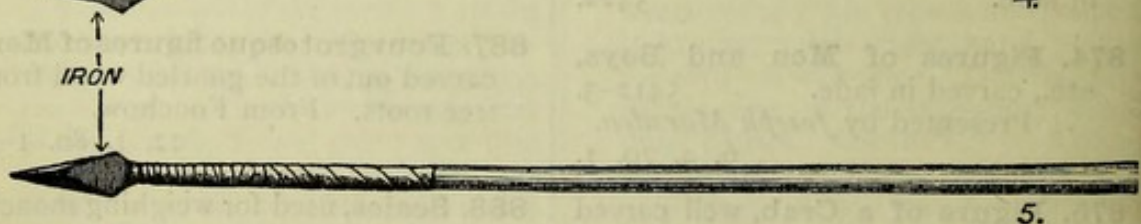
885. Figures of a Chinese Gentleman and Lady, in ivory, partly coloured and gilt. H. 7 in.
13007-8.

886. Small figure in ivory of an old man with long beard and smiling face, holding a bunch of flowers. H. 2½ in.
13000.

887. Four grotesque figures of Men, carved out of the gnarled wood from tree roots. From Foochow. 22. 1. 80. 1-4.

888. Scales, used for weighing money. 23. 11. 74. 7.

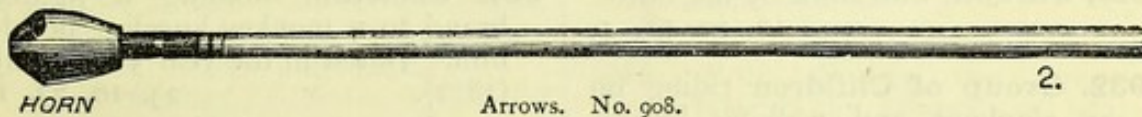
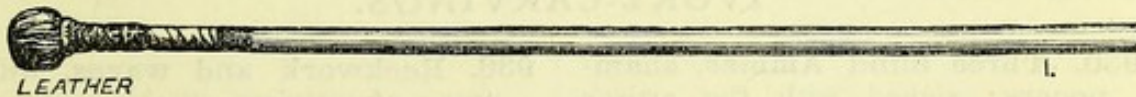
889. Three tablets, in jade, worn on the girdle, with figures and legends carved upon them. 5423-5.
890. Model of a Chinese Summer House? 12673.
891. Model, in rice straw, of a pleasure boat, from Shanghai.
Presented by *Captain Fletcher*.
17. 1. 63. 1.
892. Pair of small Vases, carved in black steatite.
Presented by *Dr. Lockhart*.
18. 3. 58. 7.
893. Two Violins, one brought from Shanghai. 5129.
Presented by *Messrs. R. T. Ward & Sons*. 2. 4. 77. 3.
894. Compass, covered with Chinese inscriptions. 28. 3. 82. 2.
895. Chop-sticks, in case, with ornamental fastener and rock crystal button in shape of a horse.
7. 12. 57. 432.
896. Mirror, in brass, with Chinese characters in relief upon it, and the Pa-Kwa emblems. Dia. $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. 5429.
897. Pillow, in plaited grass.
Presented by *Philip H. Hope*.
18. 12. 77. 7.
898. Stone, possibly a boundary stone, with Chinese inscription cut down the front stating that it was erected on a lucky day, the name of the person being apparently Wei Mêng Ch'un, and the date, the dynasty of Kien Lung (A.D. 1736-95). W. 8 in. H. 3 ft. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.
899. Two large Straw Hats, worn by the Chinese women.
Presented by — *Lecker*.
12. 11. 60. 2.
900. Straw Hats, worn by the Chinese soldiers.
Presented by *H. C. Beloe*.
3. 5. 54. 15-9.
901. Figure of Buddha or Buddhist Saint, carved in wood, and gilt.
H. about 4 ft. 3 in.
27. 4. 82. 35.
902. Ten Halberds or Spears, with metal tops, said to be used by the soldiers employed to attend on the Emperor.
Presented by *H. C. Beloe*.
3. 5. 54. 1-10.
903. Bows, of horn and wood, decorated with shagreen, also lacquered and painted.
Presented by *H. C. Beloe*.
3. 5. 54. 13-4.



Arrows. No. 907.

904. Bows. 7. 12. 57. 292. 297. 302-4.
 905. Ditto. Presented by *William Crosfield*.
 16. 4. 61. 167.
 906. Ditto. 5293. 5488-93. 5498.
 907. Group of Arrows, with variously shaped iron heads; the shafts feathered, and most of them coloured red at the ends. Tartar.
 7. 12. 57. 339-43.

908. Arrows, with hollow horn heads and round heads covered with leather; for killing birds and animals without damaging the plumage or skins. 7. 12. 57. 338.
 909. Shield of wicker work, painted, used by the Chinese soldiers. 7. 12. 57. 396.
 910. Ditto. Presented by *H. C. Beloe*.
 3. 5. 54. 11.
 911. Ditto. Presented by *John Yorke*.
 25. 11. 72. 11.



Arrows. No. 908.

JAPAN.

[Group of Netsukies, or buttons for fastening the silken cord worn round the waist, from which is suspended the Japanese smoking apparatus. Generally of carved ivory or wood. The subjects of these carvings are often of considerable interest, as illustrations of the popular religious ideas and folk-lore of the Japanese.]

912. Netsukie, in wood, circular shape; group of domestic implements. 23. 3. 82. 3.
 913. Ditto, in ivory; Jurogin. 19. 10. 76. 3.
 914. Ditto, squatting figure, wrapped round in a cloak. 23. 3. 82. 2.
 915. Ditto, a boy in fox mask and dress. Signed with artist's name *Rio-Min*. 10. 10. 78. 6.
 916. Ditto, Gama Senuin, with frog. 10. 10. 78. 14.
 917. Ditto, a pounder for beans? Inscribed with word *Raku*, i.e., pleasure. 10. 10. 78. 16.
 918. Ditto, Hotei and his children. 10. 10. 78. 10.
 919. Ditto, representing three different stages of drunkenness. Signed, *Masa-mitsu*. 24. 12. 78. 5.
 920. Ditto, group of blind ammas, shamppoers. 23. 10. 73. 2.
 921. Ditto, boy seated, nursing a fowl. 28. 10. 80. 3.
 922. Ditto, a badger, seated. 23. 3. 82. 4.
 923. Ditto, a few planks of wood probably from a wreck, with lobster, and fish in bronze, lying on them. 23. 3. 82. 1.

924. Netsukie, an old man asleep, sitting on a basket. 24. 12. 78. 8.
925. Ditto, a Sennin, carrying a gourd on his shoulder. Signed, *Yoshi-Masa*. 10. 10. 78. 13.
926. Ditto, a devil having his horns cut off by a priest. Signed by the artist *Min-zan*. 24. 12. 78. 7.
927. Ditto; a woman carrying a fungus on her back. 19. 10. 76. 1.
928. Ditto, in porcelain coloured so as to very closely resemble ivory; an old man holding his beard in right hand, and eagle's claw (?) in left. 19. 10. 76. 5.
929. Group of netsukies, in ivory, wood and horn. One of them is signed *Skiu-raku*. 10. 10. 78. 11-2. 18-9. 28. 10. 80. 2.

IVORY-CARVINGS.

930. Three blind Ammas, sham-pooers; signed with the artist's name, *Tomochika*. 10. 10. 78. 9.
931. Jurojin, with stork by his side. 10. 10. 78. 4.
932. Group of Children riding on an elephant and walking by his sides, playing on musical instruments. Signed with the artist's name, *Ho-zan*. 10. 10. 78. 7.
933. Figure of Warrior, in armour, with sword; at his feet a bleeding cut-off head. 10. 10. 78. 2.
934. Man riding on an elephant, carrying a drawn sword. Signed, *Ho-sai*. 10. 10. 78. 3.
935. Figure of a Woman, carrying Buddhist symbols, standing on a hairy-tailed tortoise. 10. 10. 78. 5.
936. Rockwork and waves, with group of tortoises climbing about. Signed, *Masa-Yoshi*. 10. 10. 78. 8.
937. Skeleton, holding a lighted brand to a monkey kneeling beside him. Dated in the year 5 of Meidji (1872). 23. 10. 73. 1.
938. Group of Skeletons and Frogs on a rockwork, with lotus plant. 24. 12. 78. 4.
939. Three Monkeys standing on one another's shoulders, the top one holding a skull, another skull on the ground. 10. 10. 73. 15.
940. Monkey, climbing on to a skull, with frog on his back. Signed, *Gioku-shin*. 23. 10. 73. 3.
941. A Mouse, climbing along a half-burnt candle. 23. 3. 82. 5.

MIRRORS.

THESE mirrors, in bronze and mixed metal, came in a cargo of old metal to Liverpool, and were sold by the weight at about 9d. a pound. They were votive offerings cast out of Japanese temples. The ornamentation is cast in relief on the inner side, the outer side being smooth for polishing. The subjects generally include the figure of a tortoise in the centre, with a hole through it to pass a string through for suspension, two storks or other birds kissing, and pine, prunus, and bamboo trees. Sometimes there is a small legend, and very often the crest of the offerer. These subjects have all a symbolic meaning. The tortoise, supposed to live for a

thousand years, is an emblem of longevity; so also is the evergreen pine. The pine, bamboo, and plum associated together, are termed by the Japanese *Sho-chiku-bai*, and are all emblems of longevity. The Chinese say "The pine, bamboo, and plum are like three friends, because they keep green in cold weather." Speaking of a temple at Nara Mr. Satow remarks:—"The temple is literally hidden by the enormous number of metal mirrors and short swords, placed there as offerings by women and men whose prayers for restoration to health have proved efficacious."

942. Group of Mirrors in bronze and mixed metals. 3. 4. 74. 1-8.

943. Ditto.
Presented by *Mr. Walthew*.
11. 3. 74. 1-3.

944. Ditto.
Presented by *J. P. Campbell*.
14. 3. 74. 2.

945. Ditto.
Presented by *John Clark*.
13. 4. 82. 1-6.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS FROM JAPAN.

946. Drum and pair of Cymbals, such as are used in the Japanese temples. From Yokohama.
Presented by *Messrs. R. J. Ward & Sons*. 2. 4. 77. 1-2.

947. Six sword hilts, in iron and brass, inlaid and mounted with subjects in silver and gold.
11. 5. 82. 3-8.

948. Wind instrument from Japan, lacquered and mounted with silver, brought from Kobé in Japan. A similar instrument is figured in *Wood's Nat. Hist. of Man*, vol. ii., p. 827.
Presented by *O. H. Jones*.
18. 2. 78. 1.

949. Piece of cloth, made from fibre taken from the bark of a tree, together with specimens of the bark and fibre. 7. 10. 80. 21.

950. Two cylindrical-shaped Vases, made out of bamboo stems, ornamented with lacquer and carving, figures of cocks and hens, shells and fish. 16. 6. 81. 2.

951. Rain-cloak, and Hat made of grass, plaited and dyed.
Presented by *A. W. Franks*,
F.R.S., F.S.A. 15. 4. 80.

952. Hats, in straw. 5437

953. Roll, showing the armorial bearings of the Daimios of Japan, with their rent-rolls given in measures of rice.

954. Figure, carved in wood and lacquered, with ivory head.
20. 4. 82. 2.

955. Bundle of Charms, imitation packet of rice used as votive offerings, and models of silver ingots inscribed probably with the name of the temple. 16. 3. 82. 2.

956. Model of a Japanese house, beautifully made, inlaid and lacquered. 9. 10. 73. 1.

957. Pair of Storks, in bronze.
11. 10. 78. 1-2.

958. Folding-book, with silk leaves, on which are painted landscapes.
9. 6. 81. 1.

959. Model of a Trading Junk, from Kobé.
Presented by *Captain Mackey*.
8. 11. 73. 1.

960. Pipe, in silver, inlaid with gold ornamentation. 4459.

961. Suit of Armour, modern Japanese.

Presented by *Robert Gladstone*.
18. 7. 72. 1.

962. Figure of a Deer, rudely made and painted. From Nara.

Presented by *Dr. Dresser*.
16. 3. 82. 4.

963. Small folded papers, and red and white bands for attaching to presents. Each paper contains a

strip of the skin of the ear-fish. If one of these papers is not attached to an object it must be returned. "The presents I daily receive from my students and the officials are very varied. . . . Everything is daintily wrapped in red and white cord, with the *nosū*, or ceremonial folded paper, symbolizing friendship." (Griffis).

Presented by *Dr. Dresser*.
16. 3. 82. 5.

Group of Kakemonos, or hanging pictures on silk, of Landscapes, Figures, and Mythological Subjects, most of them signed with the Artists' names.

964. Kakemono, landscape, group of men writing poetry by the river-side in a mountainous rocky landscape. Above the group attendants set floating in the stream what look like lotus leaves and flowers, which are taken out by boys with long forks.
27. 4. 82. 7.

965. Ditto, landscape, with sea, shipping, etc.
27. 4. 82. 10.

966. Ditto, landscape. 27. 4. 28. 25.

967. Ditto, figure of a stag.
27. 4. 82. 21.

968. Ditto, two horses galloping and kicking.
27. 4. 82. 5.

969. Three ditto, with figures of tigers. 27. 4. 82. 1. 14. 38.

970. One ditto, a fox in the moonlight with falling leaves about him.
27. 4. 82. 18.

971. Two ditto, with the red sun of Japan, sea and rocks.
27. 4. 82. 11. 15.

972. One ditto, with figures of four old men, looking up into a pine tree.
27. 4. 82. 2.

973. Ditto, figure of a man holding up a casket. 27. 4. 82. 22.

974. Ditto, storks flying, and hairy-tailed tortoise on an island.
27. 4. 82. 13.

975. Ditto, a cat sitting under a peony tree. 27. 4. 82. 4.

976. Ditto, figure of a wolf.
27. 4. 82. 12.

977. Ditto, a badger, looking at its own reflection in the water.
27. 4. 82. 19.

EUROPE.

978. Quern, or hand-mill, in granite; most probably found in England; consisting of two stones, between which the corn has been ground by rotating the upper stone upon the lower. The handle used for turn-

ing the upper stone was of wood. "When in use it is worked, as in ancient times among the Jews, by two women seated opposite each other, who alternately seize and propel the handle, so as to drive the

stone at considerable speed. The corn, highly dried, is fed by handfuls into the hopper on the runner or upper stone, and the meal passes out by a notch in the rim of the nether stone." (Evans.) These implements, which date from the Roman period, have survived until the present day in remote parts of Scotland and Ireland. See No. 498.

Deposited by the *Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*.

979. Linen Smoother, in light-coloured wood, the smoothing side cut into grooves, the upper part carved with ornamentation.

2. 2. 82. 105.

980. Ditto, carved and inlaid with glass, and inscribed STÆSTANSOMA: HLIOTTV : H(?)R : HEILLA : RADID: BESTA:HÆSN:BLOMA:DIGDA:DII(?)R-DRIVGVĀ-FADV-MEFFA. As the inscription is distributed round the sides and ends of the smoother, and has not yet been translated, it is

possible that it is not set out correctly here. From Iceland.

16. 3. 82. 22.

981. Ditto, with well-carved ornamentation, very much worm-eaten. At the bottom, *K. P.* 1680.

19. 5. 81.

982. Pair of Sealskin Shoes from Iceland.

Presented by *Major Chambers*.

28. 1. 58. 4.

983. Two Boxes, made of bark, impressed round the outside with pattern. From Russia. 5032.

Presented by *John Yorke*.

25. 11. 72. 3.

984. Wooden Comb, for carding flax, from Russia. 7. 12. 57. 376.

985. Knout, with leather thongs, and leaden lashes at the ends.

Presented by *A. W. Franks*,

F.R.S.

15. 4. 80.

OMISSIONS AND ADDITIONS,

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THIS CATALOGUE.

986. Model of a native Rajah's house in the jungle or interior of the

Malay Peninsula; made by a native. Presented by *W. H. Rose*.

3. 3. 80. 1.

GROUP OF OBJECTS FROM TERRA DEL FUEGO.

These were obtained by CAPTAIN SHANNON, through the REV. MR. BRIDGES, Missionary at Ushwai, in the Straits of Magellan. Presented by CAPTAIN SHANNON.

987. Arrows with glass and stone heads, and a finely-worked stone arrow-head.

6. 4. 82. 1-2. and 25.

988. Fish-spears, with wooden shafts, and barbed bone heads, bound on with sinew.

6. 4. 82. 6-8.

989. Necklaces of Shells, strung upon sinew. 6. 4. 82. 9-10.

990. Box made of the bark of a tree.

6. 4. 82. 28.

991. Bag, made of skin. 6. 4. 82. 29.

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|--|---|
| <p>992. Model of a Canoe, made of tree bark. 6. 4. 82. 30.</p> <p>993. Baskets in plaited grass. 6. 4. 82. 31-9.</p> | <p>994. Stick, split into four at the end, use uncertain, possibly for picking up shell-fish. 6. 4. 82.</p> |
|--|---|

MISCELLANEOUS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>995. Two Strigils, in horn, from Burmah. 4649-50.</p> <p>996. Cocoa-nut, carved, with eyes and legs and ears inlaid, in rude imitation of a pig. Probably from Venezuela. 8. 6. 82. 1.</p> <p>997. Fetish from West Africa, carved in wood; two figures standing back to back. 11. 5. 82. 2.</p> <p>998. Two fetishes from West Africa, carved in ivory, each with two figures of apes at top; the ends are pointed, evidently for sticking in the ground. 4. 5. 81. 2-3.</p> <p>999. Fetish from West Africa, carved in ivory, a kneeling figure holding its breasts. 4. 5. 81. 4.</p> <p>1000. Wooden Club, (<i>nulla-nulla</i>) from Queensland, Australia. Presented by <i>Miss Amy Parker</i>. 29. 6. 82. 5.</p> <p>1001. Axe-head, in stone, from Queensland, Australia. Presented by <i>Miss Amy Parker</i>. 29. 6. 82. 6.</p> <p>1002. Calabash, with grotesque designs, ships, etc., in charred ornamentation. From West Africa. 4. 5. 82. 5.</p> | <p>1003. Quivers, of leather, with impressed ornamentation. Locality unknown. 5165-9.</p> <p>1004. Anklet? a twisted cord with bunch of small white East-Indian shells strung at each end. Locality unknown. 20. 10. 81. 1.</p> <p>1005. Two figures of Deities, in wood; probably Burmese. 5038.</p> <p>1006. Model of a Surf Boat; from Ceylon. Presented by <i>John Blake</i>. 29. 10. 66. 1.</p> <p>1007. Model of a Malay Proa. Presented by <i>Captain Treadwell</i>. 16. 3. 63. 1.</p> <p>1008. Model of a Sampan, or landing boat; from Singapore. Presented by <i>Mrs. G. Fletcher</i>. 17. 2. 63. 1.</p> <p>1009. Two circular Shields of light-coloured hide; locality unknown. 5146.</p> <p>1010. Turkish Tombstone, inscribed with the name of Hajji 'Othmān Agha, dated May, 1734. Presented by the <i>Rev. R. J. Livingstone</i>. 29. 9. 77. 1.</p> |
|---|--|

1001. Model of a Gondol, made of wood, with a canopy, and a row of seats. Found in the tomb of the Pharaohs at Thebes, Egypt. Length 10 feet. Height 6 feet. Width 4 feet. Weight 100 lbs.

1002. Basket of plaited straw, with a handle, and a lid. Found in the tomb of the Pharaohs at Thebes, Egypt. Length 12 inches. Width 8 inches. Height 6 inches. Weight 5 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS

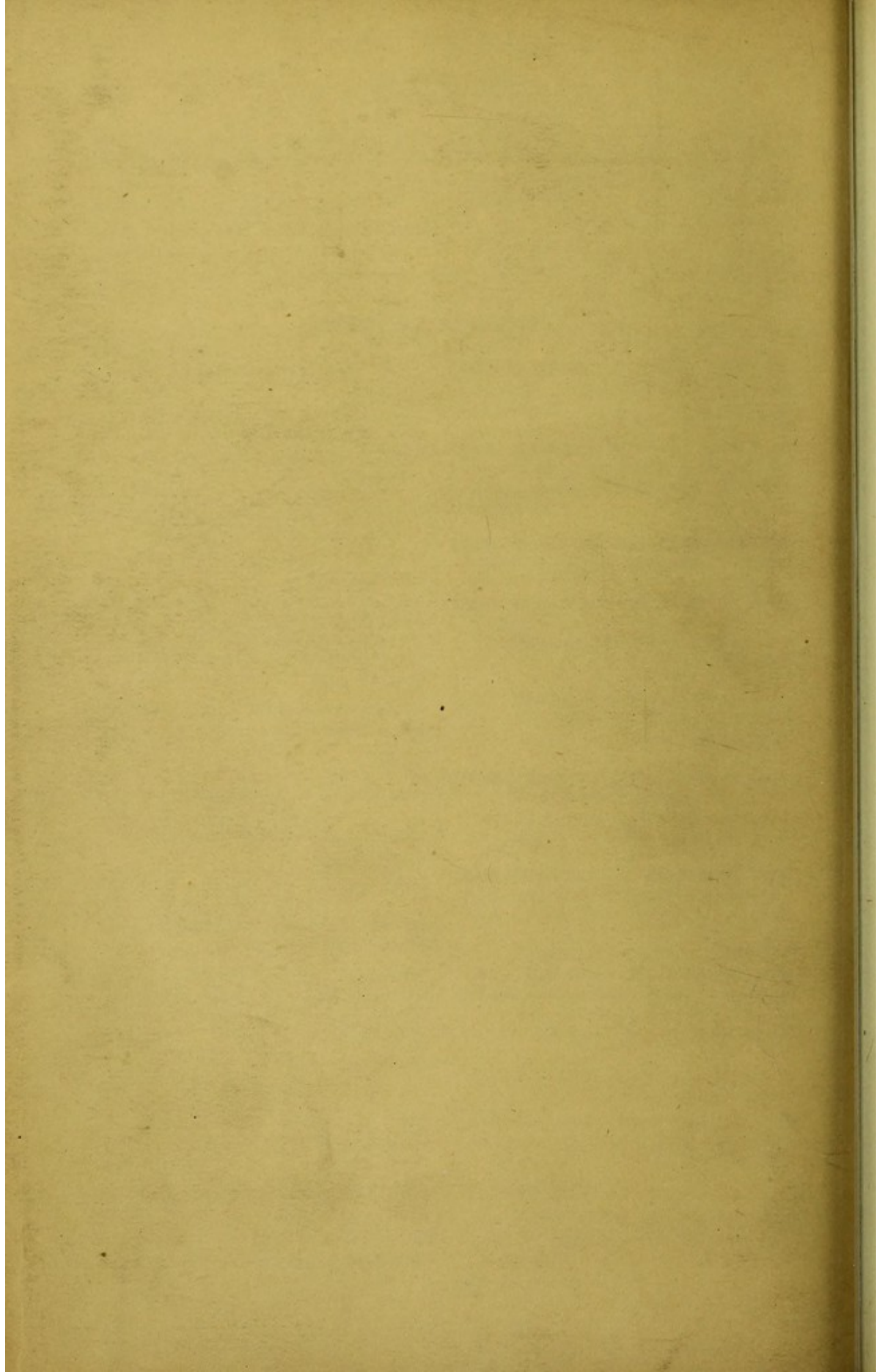
1003. Giltware, of silver, with a handle, and a lid. Found in the tomb of the Pharaohs at Thebes, Egypt. Length 12 inches. Width 8 inches. Height 6 inches. Weight 5 lbs.

1004. Giltware, of silver, with a handle, and a lid. Found in the tomb of the Pharaohs at Thebes, Egypt. Length 12 inches. Width 8 inches. Height 6 inches. Weight 5 lbs.

ADDITIONS

1005. Giltware, of silver, with a handle, and a lid. Found in the tomb of the Pharaohs at Thebes, Egypt. Length 12 inches. Width 8 inches. Height 6 inches. Weight 5 lbs.

1006. Giltware, of silver, with a handle, and a lid. Found in the tomb of the Pharaohs at Thebes, Egypt. Length 12 inches. Width 8 inches. Height 6 inches. Weight 5 lbs.



Some Sociological Definitions. By W. H. R. RIVERS, M.D.

Anthropology has now reached a stage in its development in which it has become imperative that its technical terms should acquire definite meanings, and some kind of collective action is necessary to do what is possible towards obtaining general agreement in the use of such terms. The following are to be regarded merely as suggestions for the use of any body which may undertake the task of defining terms on the sociological side of anthropology. I will begin with the terms for the different divisions of society.

Tribe.—A group of a simple kind occupying a circumscribed area which has a common language, common government, and common action in warfare, &c. The words 'of a simple kind' are inserted in order to distinguish the tribe from the nation.

Sept.—The social group for which there is at present the greatest diversity of nomenclature is the exogamous section of a tribe, the chief terms in use being clan, gens, sept, and totem-kin. The last term is open to the objection that there is no difference from the social point of view between a section of a tribe which takes its name from a totem, and one which has a designation of some other kind. The term *clan* is perhaps the most widely used, but is rejected by some, and it will probably be least disturbing to adopt the term *sept*, which cannot be said at present to have any definitely recognised meaning.

Phratry.—A division of a tribe larger than the sept, as in North America, including two or more septs (though it may sometimes happen that, owing to the disappearance of septs, a phratry may have only one sept).

Moiety.—When there are only two phratries, and they are exogamous, so that a member of one division must marry a member of the other, the divisions may be called *moieties*.

Class.—This term should be limited to the matrimonial classes of the Australians, or to any similar groups which may be found elsewhere.

Caste.—This is not always easy to distinguish from the tribe even in India, but it may be defined as a section of a larger community which stands in definite relations to other similar sections, which usually has an occupational basis and a definite rule of endogamy.

Family.—This term should be limited to the group consisting of parents and children. The term 'extended family' may be used for a group of persons descended from the same grandfather or grandmother or more distant progenitor (*i.e.* where the descent can be demonstrated genealogically and is not mythical as is often the case with the sept). Occasionally the sept and the extended family may correspond with one another.

Kin and Kinship.—These terms should be limited to the relationship set up by ties of blood which can be demonstrated genealogically.

Sib and Sibship.—The old word *sib* may be used for the relationship set up by membership of the sept.

Terms connected with Marriage and Descent.

Those suggested by Mr. Thomas in his 'Kinship Organisations and Group Marriage in Australia' may be adopted, with possibly the modification that the supplementary unions which make it necessary to distinguish between similar and dissimilar polyandry and polygyny might be separated from marriage proper, those in which a man has supplementary partners being called concubinage, while those in which a woman has supplementary partners are called *cicisbeism*.

Mother-right—This might be adopted as a convenient term for a state of society in which there are two or all of the three conditions, matrilineal descent, matrilocal marriage, and matripotestal family.

Journal of the Proceedings of the...

It is now proposed to have a...

The first of these is...

The second of these is...

The third of these is...

The fourth of these is...

The fifth of these is...

Annals of the...

These are the...

It is now proposed to have a...