

master. The doctor attended to the binding up of the leg and then Flash went out with his little friend, probably seeing him home.—*Brunswick Telegraph*.

[Flash, whom we have known for years, is a well-trained Irish setter, and is a dog of unusual docility and intelligence.—*Ed.*]

ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE.—Quite frequently we have drawn attention to the necessity of a consensus among anthropologists as to the technical terms to be used in certain cases, and also to the precise boundaries of these terms. At the suggestion and request of a friend in Ohio, we revert to the subject, and present in the present number a short article on names, by Mr. John Murdoch. Without pretending to legislate upon the subject, we invite the most minute criticism, promising to use the words below defined in the sense given, unless some one offers a sufficient reason to the contrary.

THE PARTS OF ESKIMO HARPOONS.—I have been recently making an extended study of Eskimo harpoons, and in describing this widespread class of weapons have adopted the following nomenclature, which is applicable to all the harpoons used along the northern shores of the new world, from Greenland to the Gulf of Alaska and in the north-eastern corner of Siberia. These harpoons fall naturally into the two following classes:

1. *Toggle-harpoons*, in which the head fits upon the shaft by means of a socket, and is slung in a loop at the end of the line in such manner that, when plunged into an animal, the strain upon the line causes the head to become detached from the shaft and to turn like a toggle across the wound underneath the skin.

2. *Barbed-harpoons*, in which the head fits into a socket in the shaft, holding the animal by one or more barbs, like those of an arrow.

The head of an Eskimo harpoon is always detachable from the shaft, and fastened securely to the line. In the first class the line is often attached temporarily to the shaft, and has fastened to it one or more floats made of inflated seal-skins. This class includes the ordinary *seal*, *walrus* and *whale* harpoons of various sizes and used both for thrusting and darting.

The second class (comprising the so-called "bladder-arrow" of the Greenlanders and the seal and beluga darts of the western Eskimo, used only for darting) always has the line attached permanently to the shaft, which is made to serve as a float, either by attaching an inflated bladder to it or by making the line fast in a martingale, so that the shaft is dragged sideways through the water.

A harpoon of the first class consists of a *shaft*, usually of

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wood, to the butt of which is sometimes fitted a sharp *ice-pick* of bone, antler or preferably of walrus-ivory. To the outer end is fitted the *fore-shaft* of bone or ivory, which may be simply a ferule of greater or less length, of the same diameter as the shaft, or may be expanded into a heavy pear-shaped knob, so as to give weight to the head of a weapon intended for darting. Into a *socket* in the end of the fore-shaft fits one extremity of the slender *loose shaft*, which is short in a harpoon intended solely for darting, long in one which is to be thrust through a hole in the ice. This is attached to the rest of the harpoon, usually to the fore-shaft, by the *assembling line* passing through holes in each and keeping the loose shaft from being dropped and lost. On the small seal-harpoon the assembling line is frequently long, and knotted also to the shaft and ice-pick, so that if the harpoon breaks the parts are not lost.

The function of the loose shaft is to prevent the harpoon from breaking with a lateral strain, while its play in its socket facilitates the unshipping of the toggle-head. Some harpoons are still made with the fore-shaft and loose shaft in one piece, and the unshipping of the head is provided for by the shape of the lip-end.

On the point of the loose shaft fits the *toggle-head*, consisting of a *body* of bone or ivory in the shape of a slender conoid or hexagonal pyramid with the base beveled off so as to form a long sharp spur, the *barb* of which may be split into two or more *points*. The body is usually somewhat flattened at right angles to the plane of the barb, but in some localities it is very much flattened in the direction of that plane, in which case it often has a pair of lateral barbs near the apex.

In the apex of the body, usually at right angles to the barb, is the deep narrow *blade-slit*, into which fits the broad, thin, sharp lanceolate, or triangular blade of stone or metal. When of metal it is usually secured by one or more rivets. In the middle of the base is the deep *shaft-socket*, and through the middle of the body at right angles to the barb runs the *line-hole*, from which, on each side, deep longitudinal line-grooves run back to the base.

The line may be fastened directly to the head, in which case the end of the line is passed through the line-hole, brought back and secured to the standing part (to use a nautical term) so that the head is slung in a loop of the line. Or the line may be joined to the head by means of a *leader*, or short line, attached as before explained to the head and knotted or spliced at the end into a loop, the *becket*, in which case the line may be fastened or detached at pleasure.

When the head is fitted upon the shaft the line is brought down nearly to the middle of the latter and either knotted securely around it, fastened with a "slippery hitch" or attached by means of a small loop or ring of ivory to a little peg, the *line-hook*, pro-

jecting from the shaft. The last contrivance is used when the line has a float attached to it.

Harpoons of the second class are more simple. The shaft is never fitted with an ice-pick, but sometimes has feathering at the butt like an arrow. The fore-shaft is usually of greater diameter than the shaft, and its socket receives the *shank* of the head, which has flat *faces*, sharp point and sides, and one or more unilateral or pairs of bilateral barbs. It is usually made of bone or ivory, and the *line* is fastened to it by passing the end through a hole in the shank and tying a knot on the opposite side.

GLOSSARY OF THE HARPOON.

ASSEMBLING-LINE, a line joining the loose shaft of the harpoon to the fore-shaft, or joining all the sections of a harpoon so that if a part is broken off it will not be lost.

BARBED-HARPOON, a harpoon designed to hold the animal struck by one or more lateral barbs on the head.

BLADE-SLIT, a "saw cut" in the front of a harpoon or spear-head into which the blade is fitted.

BODY, the bone or ivory portion of a toggle-head.

BODY-BARB, the sharp spur or spurs in which the body of a toggle-head terminates.

FORE-SHAFT, the anterior end of a harpoon or spear-shaft when made in a separate piece and of different material.

HARPOON, a spear for capturing aquatic animals, designed so as to hold the prey by means of a barbed or a toggle-head. Harpoons may be thrust or darted with the hand or from a throwing stick, and receive a variety of names according to form and special use.

HARPOON-BLADE, a sharp lanceolate or triangular blade of stone or metal forming the cutting portion of a harpoon-head.

HARPOON-FLOAT, an inflated skin or bladder attached to the harpoon, either to the line or to the shaft, to act as a drag on the game.

HARPOON-SHAFT, the wooden portion of a harpoon or, more generally, the entire portion behind the head.

HARPOON-HEAD, the part of the harpoon which enters the animal and holds it by its barbs or other contrivance.

HARPOON-LINE, a line, one end of which is fastened to the harpoon, the other end being either attached to a float or lashed to the shaft or held by the hunter.

ICE-PICK, a "bayonet" usually of walrus-ivory, bone or antler, fitted to the hinder end of a harpoon and used for chipping holes in the ice.

LEADER, a short line fastened to the harpoon-head; to it the line is so attached as to be removable at will.

LINE-GROOVES, furrows on the sides of a toggle-head extending from the line-hole backward, into which the line or the leader fits, so as to facilitate the entrance of the head into the game.

LINE-HOLE, a perforation through a toggle-head to receive the leader on one end of the harpoon line.

LINE-HOOK, a peg on the harpoon-shaft to receive a loop or eyelet in the harpoon-line when the head is in place and the line drawn taut.

LOOSE-SHAFT, a spindle-shaped rod of ivory or other hard substance between the toggle-head and the fore-shaft of a harpoon to prevent the breaking of the shaft

by a lateral strain. It is connected with the fore-shaft or the shaft by an assembling-line. It is short in a darting harpoon and long in one used to strike seals under the ice.

MARTINGALE, a line attached by its ends to the harpoon-shaft near the extremities, and fastened in the middle to the harpoon-line.

RETRIEVING-HARPOON, a light harpoon used almost exclusively for retrieving seals that have been shot in the water. One end of the line is made fast to the shaft close to the head, the other end is held by the hunter.

SEAL-DART, a barbed harpoon launched from a throwing stick. The line is permanently attached to the shaft which is so mounted as to serve as a float or drag.

SHAFT-SOCKET, a cavity in the base of a toggle-head to receive the front end of the loose shaft.

SHANK, the part of a barbed-head which fits into the socket.

SOCKET, a cavity in the front of a harpoon fore-shaft to receive the barbed head or the loose shaft.

THROWING-STICK, a device for hurling a harpoon or spear. Its essential parts are the groove in which the shaft of the weapon lies and the hook or eyelet to hold against the shaft.

TOGGLE-HARPOON, a harpoon in which the head is fitted to the shaft in such a manner that when driven into the body of the animal it turns like a toggle under the skin, so that it cannot be withdrawn.

TOGGLE-HEAD, the part of a harpoon which enters the body of the animal, turns at right angles and acts as a toggle in preventing escape. It consists of a body and blade. The body is of bone or ivory made in the shape of a slender conoid or hexagonal prism, with the base cut off obliquely so as to form a long sharp spur or barb, which in turn may be split into two or more points.

—*John Murdoch, U. S. Nat. Mus.*

ANTHROPOLOGY IN BRAZIL.—The sixth volume of *Arquivo do Museo Nacional do Rio de Janeiro*, dated 1885, contains the following papers:

Contributions to the ethnology of the valley of the Amazons. I. Sambaquis of the Amazon. By Charles Frederick Hart. pp. 1-174.

The man of the Sambaquis. By Dr. J. B. de Lacerda. pp. 175-204.

New craniological studies upon the Botocudos. By Dr. J. Rodrigues Peixoto. pp. 205-256.

Investigations upon the archæology of Brazil. By Dr. Ladislau Netto. pp. 257-554.

This volume of *archivos* is a monument commemorative of the Anthropological Exposition of Brazil, opened 29th July, 1882, under the auspices of the National Museum, of which Dr. Ladislau Netto is director.

The first part contains ethnological papers by Prof. Ch. Fred. Hartt, many hitherto inedited, supplemented by his pupil, Orville Dewey. M. Lacerda compares the Botocudos of the Sambaquis (Brazilian *Kjökkenmödding*) of the south with those of the Rio Doce and discovers curious affinities between the two types and the man of Lagoa Santa. M. Peixoto concludes that no type yet examined in Brazil presents the essential characters of a race. It appears that a great mixing has long been going on among South American populations. The plastic forms of the primordial