THESAURUS CRANIORUM.

CATALOGUE

OF

THE SKULLS

OF THE

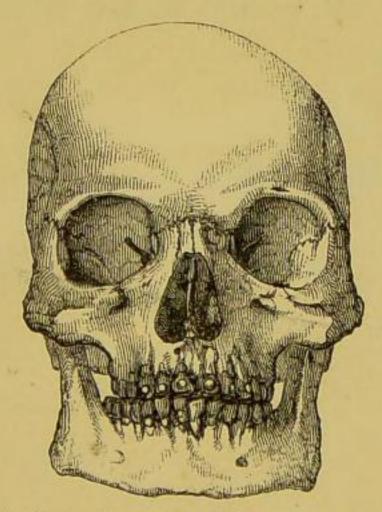
VARIOUS RACES OF MAN,

IN THE COLLECTION OF

JOSEPH BARNARD DAVIS, M.D., F.S.A.,

CORR. MEMB. DELLA REALE ACCADEMIA DI MEDICINA DI TORINO, AND OF THE ACAD. OF NAT. SCI. OF PHILADELPHIA; MEMB. ASSOC. ÉTRANG. DE LA SOC. D'ANTHROPOLOGIE DE PARIS, ET DE LA SOC. DES AMIS DE LA NATURE DE MOSCOU; SOCIO CORRESPONSAL ESTRANGERO DE LA SOCIEDAD ANTROPOLÓGICA ESPAÑOLA; MEMB. OF THE ETHNOLOGICAL, AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETIES OF LONDON; CORR. MEMB. OF THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY, AND OF THE BATAAFSCH GENOOTSCHAP DER PROEFONDERVINDELIJKE WIJSBEGEERTE TE ROTTER-DAM; BUITENLANDSCH LID VAN HET PROVINCIAAL UTRECHTSCH GENOOTSCHAP VAN KUNSTEN EN

WETENSCHAPPEN, ETC.



Delubra magnifica humanis consecrata simulacris.—Cicero, Rep. iii. 9.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS.

1867.

7. 116. Chinese. Ningpo. 3, æt. c. 45. Calv.

A70, B19·8, C14·5, a4·7, b5·2, c4·6, D14·1, E7, F5·4p, a4·2, b5·2, c4·2, G5·2, a4·3, b4·6, c4·2, I5, J·77, K·74.

8. 118. Chinese. Ningpo. 3, æt. c. 20. Calv.

A86, B20·3, C15·6, a5·3, b5·5, c4·8, D14·7, E7·7, F5·5p, a4·6, b5, c4·3, G5·7, a4·9, b5, c4·4, J·71, K·77.

Bears distinct marks of decapitation.

9. 119. Chinese. Ningpo. 3, æt. c. 50. Calv.

A75, B20·3, C14·7, a4·8, b4·4, c5·5, D14·6, E7·1, F5·3p, a4·6, b5, c4·5, G5·5, a4·5, b4·7, c4·4, I5·4, J·74, K·77.

Has the pneumatic process of Hyrtl on both sides.

Nos. 111 to 119 the skulls of pirates executed at Ningpo in 1851. Presented by Sir Jno. Bowring, Governor of Hong Kong.

10. 261. Chinese. 3, æt. c. 20.

A73, B 20·3, C15, a4·9, b 5·4, c 4·7, D14·3, E7·1, F5·3t, a 4·5, b 4·6, c 4·5, G 5·7, a 4·7, b 5, c 4·4, H 4·6, I 5·5, J·74, K·80.

Found under the floor of the house of a Dayak, in Borneo, and has holes in it for suspension to the ceiling and for attachment of the lower jaw, according to Dayak custom.

Presented by Mr. A. R. Wallace, the distinguished naturalist.

II: (284.) Chinese. "Eng Koi." 3, æt. c. 35.

A74, B20·2, C14·5, a4·9, b5·2, c4·4, D14·4, E6·8, F5·7t, a4·7, b5·3, c4·2, G5·4, a4·5, b4·8, c3·9, H4·8, I5·4, J·83, K·79.

"Eng Koi" was chief of an insurrection at Mintrallo, in Borneo, and was hanged.

Presented by Dr. Geerlaf WASSINK.

12. 460. Chinese. Amoy. 3, æt. c. 40.

A92, B21·2, C15·4, a5·2, b5·3, c4·9, D15·6, E7·4, F5·6p, a4·9, b4·9, c4·7, G 5·9, a5·1, b5·3, c4·4, H4·9, I5·6, J·75, K·79.

This fine and very large skull of a man in early life, a native of Amoy, who died from an enormous hepatic abscess, is affected with a premature ossification of the sutures. They are almost all nearly ossified and effaced. Has a parieto-occipital flattening towards the right side.

Presented by Dr. Broekmeiier, Director of Civil and Military

Medicine at Makassar and Sourabaya.

13. 600. Chinese. 3, æt. c. 35. Calv.

B19·8, C14·7, a4·8, b5·1, c4·8, D14·8, E7, F5·4p, a4·4, b5·2, c4·3, G5·7, a4·6, b4·8, c4·1, I5·2, J·77, K·78.

Calvarium of an escaped prisoner who was shot in his recapture, in 1856, in the island of Oahu.

Presented by Mr. W. L. Green, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

to premature closure of the sutures in this prognathous skull. All the upper teeth (before the true molars) have been rubbed down on their edges to a plane, and then deeply grooved on their outer surfaces.

Labelled by Dr. WASSINK "Eiland Bima;" hence I infer that Bima (the name of the most important State of Sumbawa) is

sometimes applied by the Dutch to the whole island.

j. RACES OF THE ISLAND OF TIMOR.

284a. Timorese. "Naij Kaes." 2, æt. c. 27. Koepang.
A68, B19·7, C13·6, a4·7, b4·6, c4·3, D13·7, E6·9, F5·2p, a4·3,
b5, c4, G5, a4·2, b4·4, c3·9, H4·3, I4·8, J·75, K·72.

The outer extremities of the coronal suture and the middle of the sagittal are ossified.

References.—Mr. A. R. Wallace says, "The Timorese of the interior are dusky brown or blackish, with bushy frizzled hair and the long Papuan nose. They are of medium height and rather slender figures" (Man in the Malay Archipelago, Trans. Ethnol. Soc. n. s. iii. 208). Dumoutier, Voy. au Pôle Sud, Anthrop., Atlas, pl. 37. figs. 1, 2, pl. 44. figs. 1, 2, 3, 4. W. Vrolik, Catalogue, p. 87.

Prof. Lucae, in his Zur organisch. Formenl. Taf. x., gives a fine plate of the skull of an inhabitant of the island of Floris, which is situated between Sumbawa and Timor. It is needless to say that this was before he applied his invention to geometrical projection.

B. RACES OF THE MOLUCCAS.

k. RACES OF THE ISLAND OF AMBOYNA.

1. 277. Amboynese. 3, æt. c. 30.

A81, B 20·2, C14·5, a 4·8, b 5·3, c 4·4, D15, E7, F 5·2p, a 4·8, b 5, c 4·5, G 5·8, a 4·8, b 4·9, c 3·9, H 4·8, I 5·5, J·74, K·82.

2. 1218. Amboynese. \$\cong\$, æt. c. 30. Inscribed "Nette Amboinesche vrouw."

A60·5, B18·8, C13·2, a4·5, b4·5, c4·2, D13·9, E6·5, F5·3p, a4·3, b4·7, c4, G5·2, a4·3, b4·4, c3·8, H3·9, I5, J·81, K·81.

3. 1388. Amboynese. 3, æt. c. 25. V.L. d. J. A74, B 20, C14·3, a 5·2, b 4·9, c 4·2, D 14·8, E 6·8, F 5·5p, a 4·6, b 5·3, c 4·1, G 5·5, a 4·9, b 4·9, c 3·7, H 4·6, I 5·3, J·80, K·80. Amok-crier. Has the cut of a kris on the left parietal.

An Amok- or Amuk-crier is an inhabitant of the Indian islands, who is excited to a state of phrensy (it is commonly said by an excessive indulgence in bang-smoking; but probably other causes are equally influential), and who

5. 283. Dayak. "Rangkap." β, æt. c. 30. S.E. coast. A65, B18·8, C13·5, α4·9, b4·8, c3·8, D14·1, E6·3, F5·4t, α4·5, b4·5, c4·2, G5·1, α4·5, b4·6, c3·5, H4·6, I5·2, J·85, K·81.

A small brachycephalic skull, the front teeth of which have been ornamented by another device. A fine groove has been carved in the enamel, across the front of each. This notch is seen filled with betel on all the incisors and the lower canines.

6. 284. Dayak. 3. From the District of Sango, Sambas Kapoeas. B19.7, C14.8, D14.8, E6.9, F5.4p, G5.7, H4, I5.3, J.78, K.82.

Presents great obliquity of the occiput, depressed on the left side.

A very curiously prepared skull. The lower jaw is stained on the inside a deep red with gum-dragon, and is fastened on with pieces of rattan. Pieces of very light soft wood have been put into the places of the missing teeth (which are all absent), into the nostrils, and in the position of the ears. Other inequalities are filled up with a reddish-brown resin. The entire skull has then been covered with tinfoil. Two cowry shells represent the eyes; the eyebrows, and a small tuft of beard, are made of stiff black hair. On the vertex and sides of the calvarium there is an ornamental regular and symmetrical device, cut through the tinfoil and coloured red. A string passing through a hole in the sagittal suture is for suspension in the "head-house."

Mr. A. R. Wallace, the distinguished traveller, who spent much time in Borneo, has informed me that skulls are now considered to be of great value by the Dayaks. A good skull is regarded to be worth as much as a slave, i. e. about £25 of our

money.

I am indebted to the liberality and great kindness of Dr. Geerlaf Wassink¹, prompted by the friendly influence of Sir John Bowring, late Governor of Hong Kong, for a great portion of this fine collection of crania from the Indian Archipelago (for Nos. 271, 272, 273, 270, 264, 265, 266, 282, 267, 268, 269, 274, 275, 276, 284, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, and 284).

There is a considerable tendency to early obliteration of the sutures in these oriental skulls. In the extensive series of Prof.

¹ Since the above passage was written, I have heard of the lamented death of Dr. Wassink, at Batavia, on the 17th of Oct. 1864, at the age of 53 years, after an illness of six days. He had been an officer in the army of Netherlands India 35 years. He was Chief of the Medical, Civil, and Military Service in India, Chevalier of the Military Willems Order and of the Nederlandsch Leeuw, Commander of the Luxemburg Order of the Oaken Crown, Chevalier of the Austrian and some German Orders, and had the rank of Major-General of the Indian army. Such are the well-merited distinctions conferred by the Netherlands government on the most eminent medical officers. The dedication of this Catalogue, to the materials comprised in which he was so important a contributor, was offered to the acceptance of Dr. Wassink. Alas! his memory alone can now be honoured by its publication.

A comparison of the measurements of these crania of the Dayaks of Borneo with those of the Javans will show considerable discrepancy. The skulls of the Dayaks are smaller in every dimension, unless we except Nos. 1244 and 1246, the latter a remarkable skull of a peculiar people. The races of the two islands must be considered to be essentially distinct. Yet Mr. Crawfurd says "the Dyaks are all of one and the same race, and this race is the true Malayan". The denomination Malayan is a comprehensive, not a discriminative term. When it is recollected that the lower animals of the archipelago in the different islands, in some cases when these are separated only by narrow straits, even the birds, are totally distinct², it will not seem at all surprising that the races of man should also differ essentially.

Reference.—Dr. C. Swaving, *Eerste Bijdrage*. Viertien Schedels van Banjareezen van Borneo. Plate of Banjareese skull of Banjermassing. Zeven Schedels van Daijaks van Borneo. Plate of Dayak skull from Poeloe Petak. Drie Schedels van Dajaks. Plate of a Dayak skull of Landak.

D. RACES OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

p. RACES OF THE ISLAND OF PANAY.

1. 758. Bisayan. 3, æt. c. 50. Pueblo of Camando. Calv. A78, B20·3, C14·7, a5, b5, c4·7, D15·2, E7, F5·6p, a4·4, b5·2, c4·2, G 5·6, a 4·8, b 4·9, c 4·2, I 5·3, J·80, K·80.

Presents marks of deformation from ossification of the sphenofrontal sutures and of the extremities of the coronal. The *tête* annulaire of Foville. The incisors are absent; but one canine which remains shows that all the front teeth have been rubbed down on their edges and a groove made on their front surfaces.

2. 759. Bisayan. \circ , æt. c. 18. Camando. Calv.

A68, B19·7, C14·2, a5·4, b4·6, c4·2, D14·4, E6·7, F5·5p, a4·7, b5·1, c4·2, G 5·4, a 4·6, b 4·8, c 3·7, I 4·8, J·82, K·80.

Has one of Prof. Halbertsma's processus papillares on the left side.

¹ Dict. of Ind. Archip. p. 128.

Ibid. p. 417, on the authority of Temminck. Wallace, Man in the Malay Archip., Trans. Ethnol. Soc. iii. 198. Speaking of certain birds, he affirms "not one of which ever passes across this narrow strait," of fifteen miles, between Baly and Lombock. This is not a solitary instance of such limitation of birds to one small locality. "The Philip Island Parrot (Nestor productus), now extinct, had its range limited to that island, which is only five or six miles in extent; and although Norfolk Island is not distant more than five miles, it had never been found on that island."—Gatherings of a Naturalist in Australasia, by Geo. Bennett, M.D., p. 213.

q. RACES OF THE ISLAND OF GUIMARAS.

1094. Negrito, or Ate. &, aged. Calv.

A69·5, B20·3, C14·4, a5, b5, c4·4, D13·6, E7·1, F5·2t, a4·6, b4·3, c4·2, G5·3, a4·7, b4·6, c4, I5·1, J·73, K·74.

This is a longer calvarium. There is a Wormian bone in the left spheno-parietal suture. The alveoli have been wholly absorbed.

This series of Philippine skulls was collected for me at great pains and in the most obliging manner by Fray Augustin DE

CASTRO and N. LONEY, Esq.

Mr. A. R. Wallace, in an able and instructive memoir, makes a just remark respecting the Negritos, which may be worth quoting. He says, "I have no difficulty in satisfying myself that they have no affinity or resemblance whatever to the Papuans, with which they have been hitherto associated" (Man in the Malay Archipelago, Trans. Ethnol. Soc. n. s. 1865, iii. 209). The philosophy of Mr. Wallace would not allow of these curious people being regarded as a race sui generis, although he finds no other races to which he can ally them, save the Semangs of the Malayan peninsula and the Andaman Islanders, of both of whom it may be safely said that we know very little; yet he concludes that "the Negritos must be considered to have had, in all probability, an Asiatic rather than a Polynesian origin" (p. 211). Dr. Mouat expresses himself strongly as being struck more by the diversity of the Andaman Islanders from "certain other remarkable races" than by any analogy (Andaman Islanders, p. 329). He, however, does not allude to the Semangs, one of whom is mentioned by Mr. John Anderson as having "his hair woolly and tufted, his colour a glossy jet black, his lips were thick, his nose flat, and belly very protuberant, resembling exactly two natives of the Andaman Islands who were brought to Prince of Wales Island in 1819" (Logan's Journ. of the Indian Archipel. iv. 427). The kind of hair possessed by these latter it is by no means easy to determine; for they shave the head very carefully; and the evidence of observers is far from satisfactory, unless we take Mr. Anderson's positive testimony (and he had the opportunity of seeing it grown) to be conclusive. In Dr. Mouat's Adventures and Researches, a further history of these Mincopies observed by Mr. Anderson is given, and it is said "their hair was of a woolly texture" (p. 275). In the Ethnological Transactions, 1863, ii. 48, Dr. Mouar is reported to have said that "'JACK ANDAMAN's' hair grew in tufts, and was undoubtedly becoming, like that of Papuans, woolly; but it was not sufficiently grown to enable a decision." Still, in the subsequent work just quoted, which is devoted to the Andaman Islanders, he never alludes to its tufted nature; and in his summary of the

s. RACES OF NEW GUINEA.

1. 686. Native of New Guinea, or Papuan. ?, æt. c. 18. Arfak Mountain, near Dorey. Calv.

A69·5, B19·5, C14·6, a4·6, b5·5, c4·5, D13·5, E7, F5·2p, a3·9, b4·8, c3·9, G5·2, a4·2, b4·6, c4·4, I4·7, J·74, K·74.

This delicate dolichocephalic calvarium of a young girl has a very narrow forehead and prominent parietal tubers. There are triquetral ossicles in both spheno-parietal sutures, as well as one in the left limb of the lambdoid and one in each additamentum suturæ lambdoidalis. The teeth are all absent.

No. 686a. A comb, made of bamboo, worn by the men in New Guinea. It is split into four prongs and ornamented with a carved head. The hair of this head is represented by feathers, and is frizzed out. The long nose is pierced for a nose-stick.

Collected by Mr. Alfred R. WALLACE.

2. 1400. Waigioean, or Papuan. Island of Wayges Solascat, or Waigioe, N.W. coast of New Guinea. 3, æt. c. 30. V.L. d. J. A73, B 20·4, C14·4, a 5, b4·9, c 4·5, D15, E 7·2, F 5·6p, a 4·7, b5·1, c4·1, G5·3, a 4·8, b 4·8, c 4·3, H 4·4, I5·2, J·77, K·73.

This is a thick and rather heavy, dolichocephalic and prognathous skull of a young man, who was sold as a slave. The sagittal suture is entirely ossified and traceless, all the others quite open. A minute parietal foramen may still be distinguished on the left side. These is no perceptible deformation, unless it be in the comparative dolichocephalism of the calvarium. The alveolar arch is capacious, the teeth (which are free from the stain of betel) large, and the nasal bones prominent. It is a remarkably fine and perfect example of a very inaccessible race.

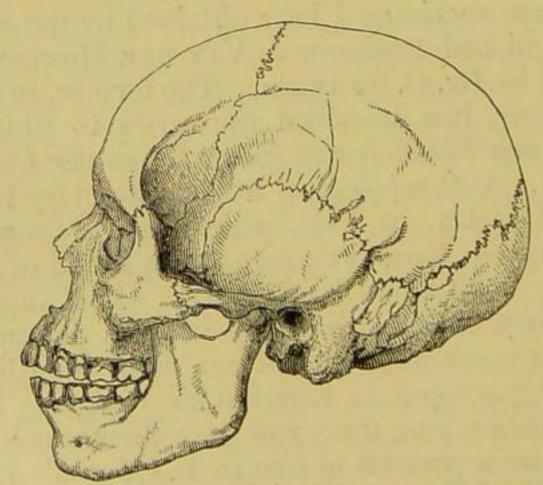


Fig. 85.—Cranium of a Papuan from the Island of Waigioe.— No. 1400.—Quarter-size.