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91. Note on Stone-Headed Clubs from Malaita, Solomon Islands.

Author(s): Charles M. Woodford

Source: *Man*, Vol. 8 (1908), pp. 165-166

Published by: Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2840454>

Accessed: 27-06-2016 06:05 UTC

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left some of the Spaniards unconvinced. On p. 45 (Gallego's narrative), "We found in this island (Malayta) knobs of the size of oranges of a metal that appeared to be gold, below which metal was pearl shell. They have them fixed upon a stick to fight with when they come to close quarters; most of them carry them."

Then on p. 182 (Mendana's narrative), "We found in these islands some clubs, seemingly of metal covered with woven palm; they are very heavy and are used in warfare." In a footnote the editors say that the stone is of a very hard and heavy volcanic formation, containing specks of pyrites, which in the inflamed imagination of Gallego and his companions "became gold." Mr. Woodford furnishes the following:—"That in this part of Malaita and nowhere else in the Solomons, except Rennell Island, are made small bâton-like clubs about 18 inches long, which are said to be used for giving the *coup-de-grâce* to wounded prisoners." In the Brisbane Museum there is a star-shaped stone-headed club labelled as coming from Rennell Island (*The Ethnographical Album, III.*, plate 34, No. 7). I think, however, that before this can be accepted as a true locality further evidence is necessary. Mr. Woodford has informed me that "the part of Malaita" where the clubs are made is the neighbourhood of Royalist Harbour.

The clubs which I figure (Nos. 1 and 2) are now in my collection, and come from the same source as those in the Cambridge Museum, and in each case Nos. 1 have been already published on the plate facing p. xl in the Hakluyt volume referred to. I also illustrate the British Museum specimen quoted by Baron von Hügel. Amongst my papers I have a record of a further specimen, but do not know in whose possession it is: it differs from any of the others in having a bifurcated handle. Both in this specimen and in two of those figured in *The Ethnographical Album, III.*, plate 34, there is a cord attached to, or near to, the business end. This is evidently not a wrist cord in the ordinary sense, but a loop for passing over the arm in order to leave the hand free for other weapons, either of offence or defence. Of the specimens figured in the album, Fig. 1 is in the Macleay Museum of Sydney University; Fig. 2 was, when I drew it, in the possession of the Rev. George Brown, of Sydney; and Fig. 3 is in the Australian Museum, Sydney.

The Rev. Walter Ivens, of the Melanesian Mission, resident in Ulawa, gives me the following as the native name of these clubs:—*Ware-i-hau* or *Ware-ni-hau* (Hau = stone—i, or ni, the genitive).

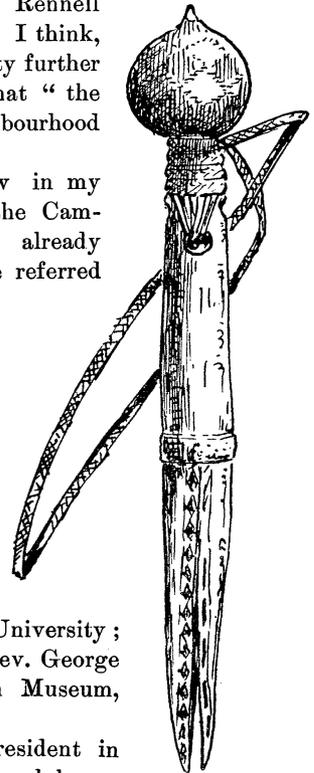


FIG. 2.

J. EDGE-PARTINGTON.

Solomon Islands.

Woodford.

**Note on Stone-headed Clubs from Malaita, Solomon Islands.** 91  
By C. M. Woodford, Local Correspondent of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

With reference to the Article No. 16 by Baron Anatole von Hügel, which appeared in MAN for March, 1908, upon the subject of the so-called chief's maces from the Solomon Islands, the Baron appears to have overlooked the description and illustration of these clubs given in *The Discovery of the Solomon Islands* (London: Hakluyt Society, 1901).

The only place of origin of these baton-shaped clubs is well known to be the south coast of the Island of Malaita, near the entrance of the Maramisiki Passage; in fact the very locality where they were observed by the Spaniards more than 300 years ago. I regret to say that they are now being manufactured for sale to tourists and curiosity hunters. The stone heads of these clubs or maces are generally formed of a ball of pyrites, which occurs plentifully in nodular form in parts of the Island of Malaita. It was the glittering appearance of the pyrites in the heads of the clubs which led the Spaniards to suppose that they contained gold.

From enquiries on the spot I have ascertained that they are known as "Haukari." The name of the nodular stone head being "hau," and of the ornamented handle "lariau." Their use is said to be in connection with dances, but a superstitious value is also attached to them, and they are supposed to give power to the bearer when carried in war. They are carried suspended round the neck, the head uppermost and the staff depending down the centre of the back. A string, fastened just below the head of the club with a loop at one end and a toggle-shaped button of pearl shell at the other, is used to carry them in this position. I gave a genuine specimen some years ago to Lord Amherst of Hackney with such a string and toggle attached.

Mr. Basil Thomson, the editor, with Lord Amherst, of the work above quoted, supposed these clubs to have some connection with the stone-headed clubs from New Ireland, and introduces an illustration (*loc. cit.*, p. 182) in support of his supposition, which, on the contrary, conclusively shows that they have not the remotest connection with one another. Equally unfounded is his supposition that they have any connection with the stone-headed baton clubs from Rennell and Bellona Islands (*loc. cit.*, p. xl., note). They are of a totally different type. The inhabitants of these two islands are pure Polynesians and have no connection whatever with the Melanesian inhabitants of the Solomon group.

Of these Rennell and Bellona clubs I only know of the existence of three specimens. One of these is, I believe, figured in Edge-Partington's *Album*, and is, I think, in the museum at Christchurch, New Zealand; another is at the Church House, Westminster; and a third is at present in private hands, but may eventually come into my possession, in which case it is destined for the British Museum.

CHARLES M. WOODFORD.

### England: Archæology.

Sturge.

#### **The Polished Axe found by Canon Greenwell in a Flint Pit at Grime's Graves.** *By W. Allen Sturge.* **92**

It recently came to my knowledge that a section of prehistoric archæologists had arrived at the conclusion that the polished axe found in one of the galleries of the pit at Grime's Graves explored by Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., in the year 1870\* was a forgery; or, if a genuine axe, that it had been placed in the position in which it was found by one of the workmen engaged in the excavations. Upon this alleged fact it has been sought to base a theory that prehistoric flint pits like those at Grime's Graves, Cissbury, and elsewhere, belong to a very early period of the neolithic civilisation; or that they may even date from pre-neolithic times. The presence of a fine polished axe in the only pit at Grime's Graves hitherto explored would put an end to any such possibility, and as the theory has recently been published in an antiquarian periodical, together with a definite statement that the axe had been surreptitiously introduced into the workings by modern workmen, it seemed worth while to investigate the matter as fully as was possible after so long a lapse of years. I therefore entered into correspondence with such of the prehistoric archæologists as

\* *Journ. Ethnol. Soc.*, N.S., Vol. II., p. 419.