



WILEY

56. Note on the Silver Pin Found at Dhlo-Dhlo by Mr. Randall-MacIver.

Author(s): Ralph A. Durand

Source: *Man*, Vol. 6 (1906), pp. 84-85

Published by: Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2788981>

Accessed: 27-06-2016 13:56 UTC

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at
<http://about.jstor.org/terms>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Wiley are collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Man*

to the Broomhill Pit, Weeting, Norfolk, "the upper part of the section showed sand, " with gravelly seams, and from 8 to 10 feet in thickness ; at the base of this a dark " ferruginous band a few inches in thickness."

In a paper on Quaternary Gravels by A. Tylor, read before the Geological Society May 6th, 1868, a description is given of a cave called the Bacon Hole, wherein "the " limestone gravel is covered with the black bone-earth in which so many remains of " elephant and Rhinoceros have been found in the cave." In the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* for November 1870, in a paper on the superficial deposits of South Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Mr. Thos. Codrington, F.G.S., refers to a black carbonaceous (?) band separating two gravels, usually full of root fibres. Mr. Frank Lasham of Guildford informs me that he meets with palæolithic implements in the gravels of his neighbourhood marked with a black deposit, and Mr. Garraway Rice has recently shown me a fine implement taken from a black seam occurring at a certain pit in Middlesex.

I now give the earliest mention I can find of the black seam. In his *Antiquités Celtiques*, &c., 1864, at page 125, Boucher de Perthes describes the finding, in a black vein or bed at Moulin Quignon, of a portion of a human jaw. He says : " Arrivé sur le " banc . . . j'aperçus dans la couche noir le bout de l'os . . . je reconnus la " moitié d'une mâchoire humaine . . . cette mâchoire humaine était au plus bas de " la couche de sable noir . . . A 20 centimètres de là, dans la même veine noir, était " une hache." In this connection I would here state that I have a human cranium discovered in a pot-hole beneath about 8 feet of stratified gravel ; no jaw or teeth, after most careful search could be found, but a few portions of bones were obtained, some of which are covered with a black deposit. The skull itself is slightly marked with black spots.

Lastly, I wish to mention, and I confess with some degree of hesitancy, but it is true, that in a pit dug by Mr. Benjamin Harrison at Parsonage Farm, Ash, 510 O.D., a good many flints were found blackened by what Mr. Harrison thought to be manganese. He says : " I was interested, and sent some specimens by request to Professor Judd, " Royal College of Science, but nothing came of it."

Now it might assist Mr. Kendall and others interested in such remote prehistoric problems if our good friends the geologists could tell us more about this mysterious black vein which in places widely distant, at varying elevations, yields human remains, bones of locally extinct animals, rudely chipped flints and implements worked in the highest perfection of palæolithic art.

I venture to suggest that we might regard the black vein wherever it occurs as representing undissolved fragments of an old land surface which may have extended over an area of many hundreds of square miles. If such an old land surface having a coating several inches in thickness consisting of manganese and iron oxides were destroyed by flood action, the colouring matter in solution would be enormous and might account for some of the ochreous staining of our gravels and possibly for those curious dendritic markings of oxide of manganese so frequently seen on flint stones and on some palæolithic implements.

W. M. NEWTON.

Rhodesia.

Durand.

Note on the Silver Pin found at Dhlo-Dhlo by Mr. Randall-MacIver. By Ralph A. Durand.

56

Among the articles of seemingly foreign manufacture found by Mr. MacIver on the site of the Dhlo-Dhlo ruins was a silver pin surmounted by what looks like a Maltese cross. It is possible that this pin was made in Africa, and that the cross not only resembled but was intended to represent the Christian symbol. In the Zambesi valley at Tete, Sena, and other Portuguese stations live many very skilful native goldsmiths whose speciality is the making of exquisite filigree patterns with gold and silver

wire, which they obtain by melting and drawing British and Portuguese coins. Father Torrend, of the Jesuit Mission at Chupanga on the Zambesi, told me that these goldsmiths are nominally Christians, that their craft, together with their professed belief, has been handed down from father to son since the early days of the Portuguese conquests, when both craft and creed were taught to their ancestors by Christian missionaries who were natives of the Portuguese Indian possessions at Goa.

RALPH A. DURAND.

Anthropology : Academic.

Duckworth and Others.

Anthropology at the Universities. By *W. L. H. Duckworth, M.D., D.Sc.; Alfred C. Haddon, D.Sc., F.R.S.; W. H. R. Rivers, M.D., and Professor W. Ridgeway, D.Litt., F.B.A.*

57

In the April number of *MAN* (1906, 38) appears an article entitled "Anthropology at the Universities," in which the writer describes the recent regulations issued in regard to that study at the Universities of Oxford and London. In the concluding paragraph the following words occur: "It will not be thought rash, perhaps, to predict that the excellent example set by Oxford and London will soon be followed by other universities . . ."

In May 1904, the Senate of the University of Cambridge established a Board of Anthropological Studies, with the powers of a Degree Committee, like those of other special boards. In August 1904, Mr. Henry Balfour, in his Presidential Address to Section H. of the British Association, then in session at Cambridge, said: "It appears more than probable that Cambridge will be much involved in the future advancement of anthropological studies in Great Britain, if we may judge from the evident signs of a growing interest in the science, not the least of which is the recent establishment of a Board of Anthropological Studies, an important development, upon which we may well congratulate the University."

Your correspondent's article makes no mention whatsoever of events upon which we could establish a claim to priority, were that desirable, but we write to ask you to make this corrective statement in an early number of *MAN*, and thus to enable us to avoid the alternative of publishing the matter elsewhere.

W. L. H. DUCKWORTH.

ALFRED C. HADDON.

W. H. R. RIVERS.

WILLIAM RIDGEWAY (Chairman of the Board of Anthropological Studies).

(Ex-officio members of the Anthropological Board.)

[The Editor wishes to express regret that the susceptibilities of the distinguished signatories of the manifesto printed above should have been in any way hurt by an article appearing in *MAN*, and to state expressly that no slight whatever upon the University of Cambridge was intended in the words to which exception has been taken. Both the gentleman whose signature appears at the foot of the article in question and the Editor were well aware that a Research Degree in Anthropology had already been established at Cambridge, and took it for granted that it was a matter of common knowledge to anthropologists.]

Of course, the advance marked by the schemes now put forward by the Universities of Oxford and London lies in the fact that both have drawn up carefully ordained curricula, a difficult task involving the classification and sub-classification of the various elements which go to make up the wide and somewhat amorphous sciences of Anthropology and Archæology. It is unnecessary to say that the intricate work of definition is of the highest value to science at large, and the fact that the classifications formulated in the above-mentioned curricula bear the official seal of two great centres of