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On a Stone Club from the Sandwich Islands, Exhibited by Him at the Meeting

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NOTE by H. N. MOSELEY on a STONE CLUB from the SANDWICH ISLANDS, exhibited by him at the Meeting.

THE stone club now exhibited was obtained by me at a native house at Hilo Hawai Island, Sandwich Islands. I asked the natives to search for any stone implements they could find, and they found this after considerable hunting. They told me it was called "pohaku newa," which means stone club, and that it was used in fighting to strike blows on the head, being fastened to the wrist with a thong or string.

The object appears to be of an altogether new and undescribed form amongst stone weapons. It is made of basalt, with ground surfaces. It is 10 inches in length. It is cylindrical in form at the proximal end, which is grasped in the hand, and tapers towards that end, which is drilled with a hole for a thong. Towards the other end the weapon becomes gradually triangular in section, from being circular, and ends in a point formed by the meeting of three curved but even surfaces, which where they adjoin laterally form three sharp edges.

The club is of especial interest, because it resembles the New Zealand mere, in being a stone club used in the hand without mounting, and being fastened to the wrist by a cord passed through a hole drilled in the handle end. The mere of course differs in its flattened form, but the ideas are the same, and the existence of this Hawaiian weapon seems to add another link between the Polynesians and their distant offshoot the New Zealanders.

Mr. J. Park Harrison then read the following report on some recent excavations in Cissbury Camp :—

REPORT on SOME FURTHER DISCOVERIES at CISSBURY. By J. PARK HARRISON, M.A.

A QUANTITY of chalk, and part of the railing round the pit that was excavated by Mr. Ernest Willett in 1874, having fallen in during the winter of the following year, a rock sill or step, 5 feet 6 inches in length, was exposed to view, 14 inches above a ledge already known to exist in the solid chalk rock, on its eastern side, 9 feet below the surface of the ground.

The slip occurred at the spot where a steep slope of loose chalk had afforded means of access to the pit eighteen months ago,\* and the chalk at the back of the chasm produced by the accident, now seen in section, indicated unmistakeably that it was part of the filling in of another excavation. The "step" itself

\* See Journal, Vol. VI, p. 263.