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Andrew Goldie in New Guinea 1875–1879: Memoir of a natural history collector
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Catalogue of Papuan artefacts associated with Andrew Goldie in the Queensland Museum and the Museum of the Cumbraes, Millport, Scotland.

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This chapter draws on the ethnographic collections of the Queensland Museum and the Museum of the Cumbraes to feature their holdings of Papuan artefacts associated with Andrew Goldie. Archival records reveal that between c. 1880 and 1886 Goldie supplied the Queensland Museum with ethnographic collections, comprising 198 objects in total. Only 48 items can be identified within the Queensland Museum today. While some were exchanged out in the late 1800s, the fate of others is less certain. Two additional objects in the Queensland Museum are also connected with Goldie. These were purchased from a private collector in 1988. While the Queensland Museum objects reflect Goldie's commercial dealings in Papuan ethnology, those in the Museum of the Cumbraes represent those Goldie took back to Scotland in 1891. These last may have been selected as mementoes, tangible reminders of many years spent in New Guinea. Most of the chapter takes the form of an illustrative and descriptive catalogue. The range of artefacts displayed demonstrates that Goldie had an exceptional eye, selecting objects that were not only representative of Papuan material culture generally but also aesthetically pleasing to the eye, and in some cases, exceedingly difficult for collectors to obtain. Taken together, both museum collections provide a sample of Goldie's collecting and commercial interests in New Guinea, a business enterprise that saw him earn the respect of academics as well as fellow collectors.

□ *Goldie, natural history, ethnology, collections, New Guinea*

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QUEENSLAND MUSEUM

The Queensland Museum's holdings of Papuan ethnographic material are extensive with acquisitions from the island of New Guinea beginning in April 1874 with two donations from naval officer, Edmund Connor. These consisted of firstly, a Papuan tomahawk, and secondly, an adze, bow and paddle. Over the next five years a miscellaneous array of Papuan

objects, including examples of weaponry, tools and body adornments were incorporated into the collection (Pacific Anthropology File (blue folder), Queensland Museum). Archival records show that two Queensland Museum ethnographic collections are clearly associated with Andrew Goldie. The first comprised 59 artefacts which Goldie presented to the Museum in 1880; the second contained 119 objects which the Museum purchased in 1886.

Andrew Goldie was already well-known in scientific circles by the time his first collection of 59 artefacts arrived at the Museum in late December 1880. Australian newspapers had covered his activities in New Guinea for several years and he had long-established connections with the Australian Museum in Sydney, having supplied it with natural history specimens and ethnographic material from 1876. However, Goldie's relations with the Australian Museum deteriorated following the Trustees' refusal to purchase natural history specimens and Papuan ethnology that he first offered in January 1880. Goldie's close relationship with Curator E.P. Ramsay appears to have been damaged by this and as a consequence, Goldie looked elsewhere in Australia to sell his collections. Queensland Museum was an obvious choice, given its proximity to New Guinea. Moreover, Queensland Museum had responded positively to an offer from Goldie to supply natural history specimens nearly three years earlier (Queensland Museum, Board of Trustees, Minutes, 29 May 1877). Goldie does not appear to have followed through on the matter.

Goldie's first artefacts arrived at the Queensland Museum at a time when collections were registered in an ad hoc manner, an unfortunate but common feature of museum collections of this period. Pre-dating the 'General Catalogue' collection register which was commenced in 1883, the donation of 59 Papuan ethnological items were described as 'Implements of the Natives of New Guinea' in the Queensland Museum Donations Register, 1876–1881 (vol. 1: 40). While an extant list reveals what was in the collection, the general terminology used to describe its contents makes it extremely difficult to trace items today (for a list of the 1880 collection see Appendix, Chapter 4). Queensland Museum records indicate that nearly a quarter of Goldie's 1880 donation was exchanged out in February 1882 when seventeen items were sent to the Indian Museum in

Calcutta (see Appendix for details). To date, only two items, an ornament worn in the mouth during fighting (E13319) and a plumed head-dress (E5401) have been identified as part of Goldie's 1880 donation (see Catalogue nos 1–2).

In addition to Goldie's 1880 donation, archival sources reveal that Queensland Museum received some other New Guinea objects from Goldie around the same period. These comprised three head-dresses and 17 stone axes (see Extended Donor Register 1887–1910, pp. 2–3 for the recycled list from the discontinued numerical register of items acquired between 1875 and 1881; Quinnell, M., 2010, pers. comm. 30 December). These objects cannot be traced in the Museum's collections.

The establishment of a British Protectorate over southeast New Guinea in November 1884 was the catalyst for Queensland Museum to enrich its collections from the region. With the assistance of the Protectorate's Assistant Deputy Commissioner, Anthony Musgrave, Jr., the Museum enlarged its Papuan holdings considerably. In 1885, the Museum supplied Musgrave with a quantity of 'trade' for the purchase of 'curios' (De Vis 1885a; De Vis 1885b). This instalment of trade comprised trade knives and axes, clay pipes, beads, handkerchiefs and tobacco sourced from Alfred Shaw & Co, Hardware Merchants of Brisbane ('Account Current between Assistant Deputy Commissioner (British New Guinea) and the Queensland Museum, 1885–1886', QM Inwards Correspondence, 1886, Letter 906, 13 May 1886). Ethnological collections assembled by Musgrave for the Museum arrived in several instalments between 1885 and 1888 (see QM Purchase Schedules 33, 57, 60 and 63).

Archival correspondence reveals that Purchase Schedule 57 (hereafter QM P57), the second ethnological collection that Musgrave gathered for Queensland Museum, was in fact supplied by Andrew Goldie. On 18 February 1886, Musgrave wrote to Goldie asking him

to make a selection of curios to the value of £15 for the Queensland Museum (Musgrave, 1886). After going through stock held in his Port Moresby trade store, Goldie wrote to Musgrave that the curios he had selected were 'the best of the kind that I have got' and he noted that he had 'priced each item' and 'labelled them all as per list' (Goldie, 1886c). The list of curios that Goldie supplied detailed 119 'specimens', numbered between 1 and 52 (see Appendix, Chapter 4 for a transcription).

The cataloguing history of QM P57 is complex and requires some explanation. Firstly, it should be noted that only objects listed between Goldie nos 1–42 appear to have been catalogued following the collection's arrival at the Museum in 1886 (most of these items were accessioned in the 'General Catalogue' between R6014 and R6081). Secondly, objects were not registered according to the manner in which they appear on Goldie's list. Most of the items catalogued in 1886 (between R6014 and R6081) were re-catalogued from about 1891 in the QM Ethnology Register-New Guinea and given new registration numbers, numerical ones with no prefix (e.g. R6023 was re-catalogued 8505). Unfortunately, cross referencing with the earlier General Catalogue (R prefix numbers; R6014-R6081) did not always occur (perhaps some of the original R labels which were attached to objects had been lost by the time they were re-registered). The annotation of an object's R prefix number in the Ethnology Register, New Guinea, where it occurred, confirms an artefact as part of Goldie's QM P57 collection. Another process of re-registration of QM P57 occurred from about 1911; the collection accessioned into the E Ethnology Register (and given E numbers). Thus, that part of QM P57 first accessioned in 1886 (i.e. Goldie nos 1–42) may have three different registration numbers (e.g. R6023; 8505 and E8241).

Goldie nos 43–52, comprising largely canoe paddles, spears, bundles of bows and arrows, and man-catchers, appear to have been acce-

ssioned many years after their receipt at the Museum. The reason for this anomaly is probably that Goldie packed the items in two lots; items numbered 1–42 on his list were packed in a case while those numbered 43–52 were in a bundle (Goldie, 1886d). When the collection arrived in the Museum the case was unpacked first and registered between R6014-R6081 while the bundle was probably left to be dealt with at a later date. The receipt in around April 1886 of a large collection of Papuan material associated with the 1885 Royal Geographical Society of Australasia's expedition to the Fly and Strickland Rivers (numbering more than 860 items and accessioned under R6082-R6170) resulted in Goldie nos 43–52 being further set aside. None appear to have been registered in the General Catalogue (R prefix), which was discontinued in about 1890. By the time Goldie nos 43–52 were accessioned their association with Goldie and QM P57 had been either forgotten or lost. Some were registered in the Ethnology Register after 1890 while others were inadvertently accessioned into the MacGregor Collection (MAC) Register (as were some items from R6014-R6081; for example, R6018 was later accessioned MAC4488). This was not just limited to Goldie material; there were 544 objects from 11 other donation sources erroneously given MacGregor collection numbers between 1915 and 1919 (Quinnell, M., 2010, pers. comm., 30 December).

Some of the object-types listed between Goldie nos 43–52, such as the man-catchers (Goldie nos 49–50), are distinctive and attempts have been made to locate these in the Queensland Museum stores. Twenty-six man-catchers are listed in volume 1 of the Ethnology Register, New Guinea. Those possibly part of Goldie's 1886 collection (possibly Goldie no. 49) are two man-catchers in the MacGregor Collection (MAC5290 and MAC483). Similarly, four man-catchers with castanets (accessioned in the Ethnology Register, New Guinea, under numbers 8291–8294) could have been the '4 spears with man-catchers' detailed

under Goldie no. 50 (these last cannot be located in the QM collections today). Since further research is required to confirm the provenance of the man-catchers, they have been omitted from the following catalogue. The same applies to two rare *boti* clubs from the eastern Papuan Gulf registered into the MacGregor collection in error (MAC5385 and MAC5396) and later thought to be part of Goldie's 1880 collection but which could also be the '2 wood Clubs' from the Elema district supplied under Goldie no. 48 of QMP57. Re-examination of the documentation associated with these clubs suggests that an attribution to either Goldie's 1880 or 1886 collection cannot be substantiated at this stage. While it has not been possible to identify Goldie nos 43–52, details of object type, collection locality and price are provided in the Appendix to Chapter 4 as well as the registration history of QM P57. Objects identified as part of QM P57 appear in the following catalogue under numbers 3–48.

A lime container (E13843) and lime spatula (E13543) in the Gerrits Collection in the Queensland Museum are also previously associated with Goldie (see Catalogue nos 49–50). These objects were in the Leiden Museum before they were acquired by Fred Gerrits in 1973 as part of an exchange (Gerrits sold them to the Queensland Museum in 1988). Leiden Museum catalogue cards indicate that although the institution purchased these articles from Goodwin in London in 1883, Goldie was their original source. This suggests that Goodwin [A.P. Goodwin] was acquiring Papuan artefacts directly from Goldie, most likely from his trade store in Port Moresby. The same connection may well exist for many other Papuan artefacts that Goodwin sold to museums in Britain, Australia and America during the late 1880s.

MUSEUM OF THE CUMBRAES, MILLPORT, SCOTLAND

The Goldie Collection in the Museum of the Cumbraes, Millport, Scotland, includes

an assortment of Papuan body ornaments, weapons and domestic utensils. Comprising 20 items, the collection was donated by Mr and Mrs Goldie, then residents of Ferry Road, Millport, in 1978. The collection appears in the following catalogue under nos 51–70.

Representing only a small sample of the various types of Papuan artefacts that Goldie acquired through trade with local villagers and sold to museums and private collectors, the collection contains some particularly striking pieces. For example, the waisted shield (Catalogue no. 66), which probably originates from the Maiva district on the easternmost edge of the Papuan Gulf, is extremely rare in museum collections (see Pryce & Beran, 2005: 185–187; 185; Figs. 7.5, 7.6). Three clubs (Catalogue nos 68–70) are representative of types used by Papuans of the southeast coast in the late 1800s; that with the star-shaped stone head occurs infrequently in museums. The neck or chest ornaments made from shell (Catalogue nos 52 and 63) are exceptionally fine examples of their type as is that which features a boar tusk pendant (Catalogue no. 61). The conus shell armband (Catalogue no. 53), though plain in appearance, is probably a *toia*, a type of valuable shell armband which the Motu traded with peoples of the eastern Papuan Gulf. The *musikaka* ornament (Catalogue no. 62), though missing some important elements (i.e. several boar tusks), is an example of an artefact that Goldie described in his Memoir and which he observed worn by men in the field during his travels in the Port Moresby hinterland in November 1877 (Goldie Memoir, p. 83).

The collection of Papuan artefacts now in the Museum of the Cumbraes does not appear to fully represent the collection which Goldie took back to Scotland. Evidence for this appears in A.C. Haddon's work on the decorative art of British New Guinea in which the rim decoration from a wooden bowl in Goldie's private collection is illustrated (Haddon, 1894: 234, Fig. 82). This wooden bowl is not in the Goldie

Collection in the Museum of the Cumbraes and yet it was seen by Haddon when he viewed Goldie's private collection at his home in Cumbrae (Haddon, 1894: 140). Ear-rings made from turtle-shell and pearl-shell, also noted by Haddon, are missing from the Museum of the Cumbraes collection (Haddon, 1894: 168). What happened to these objects and any others that may have been in Goldie's collection when Haddon visited is not known but it is possible that Goldie sold specimens or gave them away to friends or family.

Goldie's connection with A.C. Haddon is interesting for several reasons. Aside from providing evidence of other items that were once in Goldie's private ethnological collection, Haddon's publication shows that he respected Goldie's extensive knowledge of Papuan artefacts (see Haddon, 1894: 140, 168). That Goldie's name appears in Haddon's list of acknowledgements alongside those of James Edge-Partington and Charles Heape, authors of the three-volume, *Album of the Weapons, Tools, Ornaments, Articles of Dress etc., of the Natives of the Pacific Islands*, one of the classic reference works of nineteenth-century museum collections of Oceanic material culture, confirms Goldie's place as one of the most important collectors of Papuan ethnological material in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The catalogue of the Goldie Collection in the Museum of the Cumbraes has been prepared from photographs, taken by Alan Dimmick of Glasgow and kindly supplied by the Museum of the Cumbraes. The North Ayrshire Museums Service has also provided each object's accession number, dimensions and material composition. It should be noted, however, that through the process of cataloguing the collection, details, such material composition and an object's name, may have been changed. Descriptions, notes and references are also those of the author of this catalogue.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE CATALOGUE

The catalogue contains 70 items arranged in the following manner. Queensland Museum collections appear before those in the Museum of the Cumbraes, Millport, Scotland. This chronological arrangement enables the reader to better appreciate the types of objects which Goldie deposited in the Queensland Museum and they in turn provide an interesting contrast to those artefacts which Goldie took back to Scotland. Goldie's donation to the Queensland Museum in 1880 is detailed first (Catalogue nos 1–2) and the 1886 collection (QM P57) thereafter (Catalogue nos 3–48). Two items known to be associated with Goldie but which entered the Queensland Museum's collections in 1988 follow (Catalogue nos 49–50). Artefacts in the Goldie Collection in the Museum of the Cumbraes, Millport, Scotland, appear after that (see Catalogue nos 51–70).

Entries for artefacts in the catalogue include most but not necessarily all of the following:

- a) Running number, followed by Museum Registration number (most current museum registration number appears first; those in brackets are old registration numbers). QM prefix indicates the object is held in the Queensland Museum; MC prefix indicates the object is held in the Museum of the Cumbraes, Millport, Scotland;
- b) Object type, indigenous name(s), where known appear in italics;
- c) Place collected or district;
- d) Collector and/or Collection date (or date range);
- e) Source, or acquisition details (e.g. Donation or Purchase);
- f) Goldie No: applies only to those objects acquired as part of QM P57 in 1886. Reference is made to Goldie's list of curios, from which the Goldie number, description and locality are taken (see Appendix in Chapter 4 for a transcription of the list of curios);

- g) Registration history: applies to QM P57 objects only. General Catalogue (R prefix) description is provided, taken exactly as it appears in the register when the object was accessioned in 1886. These are given to show how the object has been traced through the collection by the present author/cataloguer. Goldie's numbers were entered in a column at the side, (e.g. '39/Cassowary plume') enabling cross-referencing to number 39 on Goldie's list of curios. This section also provides details of any later re-registration processes and details of any old labels.
- h) Description: brief description of object, including material composition and measurements (in cm);
- i) Previous collections: applies to two objects (see Catalogue nos 49–50);
- j) Notes: discussion about an object's function, based on the ethnographic literature and the author's knowledge of other collections;
- k) Museums: refers to examples of similar objects held in other museums;
- l) Refs: references compiled by the author of this catalogue;
- m) Transfer of an object to the PNGM (noted if this has occurred).

NOTES ON VILLAGES, DISTRICTS & PEOPLES

Alema – see Elema.

Aroma – a village or district on the southeast coast. Aroma district villages included those of the Hood Peninsula as well as Kwaipo, Hula, Kerepuna, Aroma and Maopa, the latter was considered to be the most important village of the district (Seligmann, 1910: 19–20).

Eastern Papuan Gulf, this side of the Gulf of Papua was surveyed hydrographically by HMS *Bramble* in 1846 but not visited again by Europeans until the late 1870s.

Elema – refers to people or district, eastern Papuan Gulf area. The Elema district was considered to be that part of the coast between

Cape Possession and the Alele River of the Purari delta (Haddon, 1946: 112).

Freshwater Bay – in the eastern Papuan Gulf; the missionary James Chalmers wrote that when he visited in 1879 there were no villages in Freshwater Bay, only 'a few houses-lean-overs, used by natives when on fishing expeditions' (Chalmers & Gill, 1885: 139). However, the large village of Motu Motu (also called Motumotu) was situated close by, at the mouth of the Williams River (Lakekamu).

Hula – a village on the western side of Hood Bay. Old Hula was situated a few hundred yards east of Kerepuna and built partly on the sea (only a few people were still living there in the mid 1880s, the rest having moved to the new village) (Lindt, 1887: 70).

Kabadi district – Kapatsi, called Kabadi by the Motu. Small district inland from Galley Reach, through which flows the Aroa River. Villages included Vanuapaka, Kopuana and Ukaukana (Seligmann, 1910: 27).

Kapa Kapa – village, on the coast, south-east of Port Moresby.

Kerepuna – a large village situated on the eastern side of Hood Bay, also called Kerepunu in the 1870s.

Koiari district– the Koiari lived in the Port Moresby hinterland (foothills and lateral spurs of the main range (Seligmann, 1910: 29).

Koiari villages – Monekeli, Moumiri and Munikahila (Chalmers & Gill, 1885: 87–8). Other Koiari villages were thought to include Gasiri, Sogeri, Uberi, Ebe, Agi and Meroka (Seligmann, 1910: 29).

Koita - called Koitapu by the Motu. The Koita were often found living at one end of the Motu villages (Lawes, 1879: 371). Their villages extended from Pari (11 km southeast of Port Moresby) to Manumanu (Redscar Bay) (Seligmann, 1910: 41).

Mailu – people, living around Port Glasgow and Millport Harbour in Orangerie Bay (Seligmann, 1910:24).

Maiva district – in the vicinity of Cape Possession, thought to comprise eleven villages; five situated on the coast and another six located about half a mile inland from the coast (Chalmers & Gill, 1885: 134).

Maiva village – a Roro-speaking village near Cape Possession whose material culture reflected influences with Gulf peoples (Seligmann, 1910: 26). Maiva village was sometimes called Waima.

Miva – Miva Bay or Maiva, near Cape Possession.

Motu – people; Motu villages included Hanuabada at Port Moresby and others along the coast between Redscar Bay and Kapakapa (Seligmann, 1910:17).

Motumotu – village situated at the mouth of the Williams River (Lakekamu), Eastern Papuan Gulf.

Rigo – about 40 miles southeast of Port Moresby.

Round Head – on the southeast coast between Kapakapa and Hula.

GOLDIE'S LIST OF CURIOS (1886)

The list of curios that Goldie supplied with the collection of artefacts that the Queensland Museum purchased in 1886 (QM P57) reveals his distinctive spellings for some districts (e.g. Alema & Koarie) and words (e.g. 'orinment' for 'ornament'; 'morning' for 'mourning'). While these have been corrected in the catalogue they may help other museums to identify Goldie ethnographic material in their collections. The Appendix to Chapter 4 provides an unedited transcription of Goldie's 1886 list of curios.

NOTES ON COLLECTING LOCALITIES

Goldie's list of curios relating to QM P57 (see Appendix, Chapter 4) provides important details about the district or place from which an artefact was collected. This type of detail is often absent from nineteenth-century collections of Papuan material culture. However, it should be noted that place of collection, even if precise, does not necessarily reflect where an object

was originally made. This is especially the case in New Guinea where objects could be traded vast distances from their place of production.

INDIGENOUS NAMES FOR ARTEFACTS

Indigenous names for artefacts, where given in the catalogue, have been extracted from a variety of sources, including Goldie's Memoir and 1886 list of curios (QM P57) as well as vocabularies compiled by Rev. W.G. Lawes (Lawes, 1885; Lawes, 1896) and Sir William MacGregor (reproduced in the ARBNG). Other sources, such the personal diaries of Nikolai Miklouho-Maclay and Lawrence Hargrave, also provide local names for artefacts as do other historical sources (e.g. Turner, 1878; Lawes, 1879; Stone, 1880; Chalmers & Gill, 1885; Seligmann, 1910). It should be noted in this context that Goldie's distinctive spellings of local names for artefacts (e.g. *kasie*) may help to identify other Goldie ethnographic material in other museum collections.

While local names for artefacts may have altered over time, or were even recorded incorrectly at the time of collecting, they are nonetheless useful tools for approximating collection date. For example, the Mouth Ornament worn in fighting (see Catalogue no. 2) was recorded as '*boo-se-cacker*' by Lawrence Hargrave in 1875; '*kepore*' by William Turner and W.G. Lawes (Turner, 1878; Lawes, 1879) and later as '*musikaka*' by Seligmann (1910).

ATTRIBUTIONS

Identifying QM P57 items has been complicated by later re-registrations and loss of documentation. Since some labels have fallen off objects (e.g. Goldie numeric labels and R prefix labels), QM P57 has been difficult to trace through the various museum registers, some of which contain several thousand entries. Indeed, some objects cannot be located, largely because

the generality of their description when first registered in 1886 makes it extremely difficult to identify them in the Queensland Museum collections today. Even so, a number of items have been attributed to QM P57. Sometimes, an attribution has been made on the basis of a description for an object while at other times it has been arrived at following a process of elimination. Attributions are clearly noted in the catalogue as is the reasoning for their attribution.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AM	Australian Museum, Sydney
AKM	Auckland Museum
ARBNG	Annual Reports, British New Guinea
BM	British Museum
MC	Museum of the Cumbraes, Millport
MM	Macleay Museum, University of Sydney
PNGM	Papua New Guinea National Museum, Port Moresby
QM	Queensland Museum
RGSA	Royal Geographical Society of Australasia



FIG. 1. 'Koiari Chiefs', Queensland Museum, EH7885 (J.W. Lindt, 1885). The lower portion of a Koiari tree-house is visible in the background of this image. The hut situated to the right of the Koiari chiefs shows a *musikaka* ornament and brow ornament hanging from its roof (see Catalogue nos 2-3; 62).



FIG. 2. Mission house at Parimata, Aroa. Queensland Museum, EH7942 (J.W. Lindt, 1885, No. 83). The central figure in this image is holding a Kerepuna-type shield decorated with fringes of red parrot feathers (see Catalogue no. 4 for a similar shield that Queensland Museum acquired from Goldie in 1886).



FIG. 3. 'Young Men with Maiva Shields', British Museum, Oc,B26.2 (Rev. W.G. Lawes, c. 1881-1889). The title of the photograph suggests that these shields originate from the Maiva area (around Cape Possession) but another copy of this image exists labelled in Lawes' handwriting 'Shields from Motumotu', which is consistent with both the Gulf-style (Elema) decoration and some labelled examples in museum collections. That which Goldie supplied Queensland Museum in 1886 was collected from Freshwater Bay, close to the village of Motumotu (see Catalogue no. 6). Photograph courtesy of the British Museum (© Trustees of the British Museum).



FIG.4. Group of Papuans wearing a range of body ornaments, including pearl-shell neck ornaments, boar-tusk chest ornaments and feather head-dresses. The bark belts worn tightly around the waists of the men and the shell ornaments worn on the upper arm are typical of those worn by Elema peoples of the Papuan Gulf (see Catalogue nos 13-14, 53). This image was taken by the photographers Bell and Langford who accompanied T.F. Bevan on his explorations of the Papuan Gulf in March-April, 1887. Mitchell Library, Sydney, PXA 272/4 (Bell & Langford, 1887).



FIG. 5. 'Kapa Kapa Girls in Mourning Costume', c. 1889-1890. British Museum, Oc,B52.3 (Photographer Unknown). These girls are wearing a range of mourning ornaments made from seeds of *coix lachrymae* (see Catalogue nos 22-25, 54). Their shaven heads and netted vests are also indicative of bereavement. Photograph courtesy of the British Museum (© Trustees of the British Museum).

FIG. 6. Opposite page at top. 'Koiari Chief (Lohia)'. British Museum Oc,B103.29 (Rev. W.G. Lawes, c. 1881-1889). These men are wearing a variety of feather head-dresses, including a type made of cassowary feathers which have been cut down so that the feathers resemble a short fringe or collar. Two examples of the latter were among the artefacts that Goldie supplied Queensland Museum in 1886 (see Catalogue no. 39). The neck ornament that the younger man in is wearing is probably made from cassowary-quill segments and shell-discs. Photograph courtesy of the British Museum (© Trustees of the British Museum).



FIG. 7. 'Koitapuu Chief, with head dress, &c', British Museum Oc,B103.34 (Rev. W.G. Lawes, c. 1881-1889). Both men are wearing head ornaments made from the upper mandible and head feathers of the Papuan hornbill (*Rhyticeros plicatus*) (see Catalogue no. 55). The man on the right is also holding a bamboo tobacco smoking-pipe ornamented with burnt geometric designs and appears to be wearing a brow ornament made of wallaby-teeth (see Catalogue nos 26 and 3 for similar objects). His companion is holding a club which is topped with a disc-shaped stone head and feathers (see Catalogue no. 69). Photograph courtesy of the British Museum (© Trustees of the British Museum).

1. QM E5401 (8622)

Head ornament.

Southeast New Guinea.

Probably collected by Andrew Goldie, c. 1876-1879.

Donated by Andrew Goldie, 23 December 1880.

Registration history: Object pre-dates 'General Catalogue' Register. Ethnology Register, New Guinea, vol. 1, p. 29, entry for 8622 is annotated: 'D.A. Goldie'. 19th Century label attached to head ornament (E5401) reads: 'HEAD DRESS Donor Mr Goldie'.

Description: Twenty-eight bird-of-paradise feathers bound into band, ends doubled over. Dimensions: 31 x 15 cm.

Notes: A type of head ornament worn by men.



1

2. QM E13319 (MAC2408)

Ornament worn in the mouth during fighting—*kepore?* (Motu); *musikaka* (Motu, Koita and Koiari).

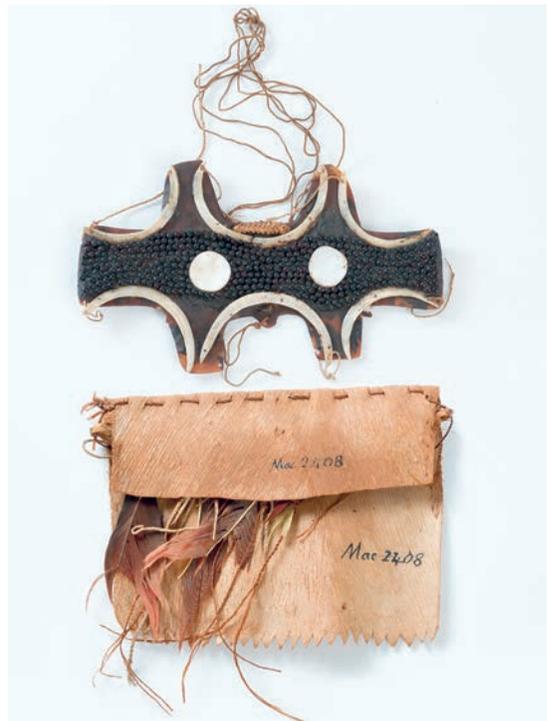
Southeast New Guinea.

Probably collected by Andrew Goldie, c. 1876-1879.

Donated by Andrew Goldie, 23 December 1880.

Registration history: Object pre-dates 'General Catalogue' Register. 'Mr Goldie' written on E13319.

Description: Ornament made from a plate of turtle-shell adorned with eight split boar tusks, red *Arbus* seeds, two circular shell pieces (conus shell?) and a hanging attachment consisting of a bark flap with red feathers. Plant-fibre plait attachment for holding in mouth. Dimensions: 17.8 x 16.6 cm.



2

Notes: An ornament used in warfare or in hunting and associated with the Koita, Motu and Koiari peoples. Worn on the chest, it functioned as a charm when held in the mouth during fighting. Historical sources suggest that it was made and used by the Koita who traded it with the Motu and Koiari peoples.

Museums: MC 206.08 (Goldie Collection, of wood) (see Catalogue no. 62); QM E9506 (wood, collected at Port Moresby by W.C. Lawrie, 1885); QM MAC1381 (tin, from Ubere, collected by Sir W. MacGregor, 1896); AM holds nine examples collected c. 1883 and 1915, including an example made of tin (AM B6298, purchased from H. Liljeblad, 1885); AKM A16644 (wooden example with *coix* seed and feather hanging attachment, presented in 1931).

Refs: Goldie (Memoir, p. 83); Turner (1878: 478–479); Lawes (1879: 372).

3. QM E5075 (R6041)

Brow ornament.

Koiari district, inland from Port Moresby.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 41).

Goldie no. 41: 1 Brow ornament of kangaroo teeth, Koiari district.

Registration history: R6041 (1886) description: 41/ Wallaby tooth necklace. E5075 identified as R6041 by the original Goldie label still attached (number 41 written in ink).

Description: 108 Wallaby teeth attached to a length of twisted plant fibre (rope style). Dimensions: 27 x 14.5 cm.

Notes: A type of brow ornament, probably worn by men. Goldie valued the brow ornament relatively highly – at 4 shillings.

Museums: AM E266–E269 ('4 Wallaby teeth Chaplets', no collection locality but of the same type, collected by T.F. Bevan, 1885–1886).

Refs: Lindt (1887, Plate VIII); QM Photograph EH7885 (see Fig.1, this chapter).



3

4. QM MAC4763 (R6015, 8253)

Fighting shield. *kasie*, *kasi* or *kesi* (Motu); *kesi* (Koita); *torokou* (Koiari).

Kerepuna village, Hood Bay.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 8).

Goldie no. 8: 2 Shields or *Kasie*, Kerepuna.

Registration history: R6015 (1886) description: 8/Shield - matted, plumed, no castanets. 8253 identified as R6015 by description. Later accessioned into the MacGregor Collection in error (MAC4763).

Description: Figure-eight shaped wooden shield with a close-fitting covering made from finely woven rattan which is decorated with red parrot feathers. 82.2 x 44.6 cm.

Notes: MAC4763 is one of two shields from Kerepuna supplied under Goldie no. 8. This type of shield was usually decorated with

fringes of red parrot feathers in the manner shown in Fig. 2 (MAC4763 has suffered from significant feather loss). According to Goldie, this type of fighting shield was made at Kerepuna village on the southeast coast (see Goldie, *Memoir*, pp. 88–89). Goldie noted that such shields were highly valued and carefully looked after and when not in use a tightly fitting fibre mat was used to keep the woven rattan covering clean and to protect the feathers. Historical photographs and documented examples in museum collections indicate that it was a shield type used by the Motu, Koita and inland Koiari peoples, who presumably obtained it through trade with Kerepuna villagers and/or their distributors.

Museums: BM Oc1887,020742 (No precise locality; Collected by H.H. Romilly in c. 1885–1886, presented by Queensland Commissioners of the 1886 Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1887).

Refs: Goldie (*Memoir*, Pp. 88–89); Lawes (1896:

Motu shield – *kesi*); Chalmers & Gill (1885: 111); Lindt (1887, Plates XIV & XXVII); ARBNG (1889–90: 131–138, see for Koiari and Koita vocabularies); Brown (1908: 478); Pryce & Beran (2005: 180–185, Figs. 7.3, 7.4).

Transferred to the PNGM.

5. QM E8671 (8257, R6016)

Fighting shield – *kasie*, *kasi* or *keti*.

Miva [Miva Bay or Maiva], near Cape Possession.

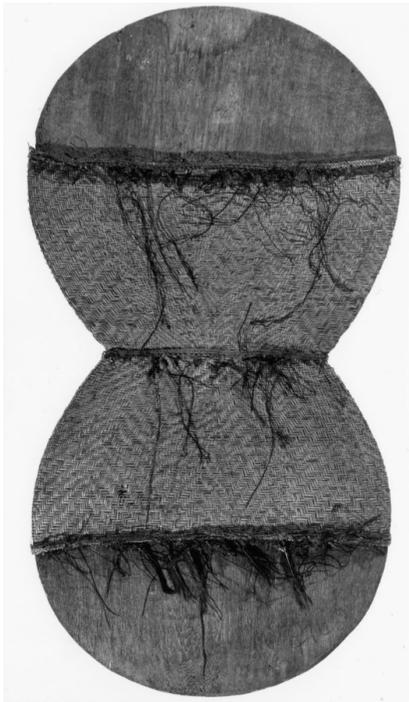
Collected c. 1879–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 9).

Goldie no. 9: 1 shield, *kasie*, Miva.

Registration history: R6016 (1886) description: 9/Shield – matted, not plumed, no castanets. Large size, embossed in low relief & painted. *Ethnology Register, New Guinea*, vol. 1, p. 17, original entry for 8257 is annotated R6016.

Description: Slightly waisted wooden shield



4



5

with a close-fitting covering made from finely woven rattan. The uncovered ends of the front side of the shield are carved in low relief and the design is highlighted with black pigment; the remaining background area is white, the latter pigment possibly white lime obtained from burnt shell (the painted design is similar to those which appear on ceremonial *hohao* boards used by the Elema peoples of the eastern Papuan Gulf). 96.5 x 44 cm.

Notes: Little is known about this rare shield type which Goldie priced at 6 shillings, slightly below that of the type from Kerepuna (see Catalogue no. 4 above). Pryce & Beran (2005) located only 18 examples in museum collections in Australia, Europe, Britain and the USA.

Museums: MC 357 (Goldie Collection) (see Catalogue no. 66); BM Oc1887,020741 (No precise locality; Collected by H.H. Romilly in c. 1885–1886, presented by Queensland Commissioners of the 1886 Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1887).

Refs: Lawes (1896: 153, shield at Maiva known as ‘keti’); MacDonald (2005: 174); Pryce & Beran (2005: 185–187; 185; Figs. 7.5, 7.6).

6. QM E10094 (R6017, 8265)

Fighting shield.

Freshwater Bay, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Collected c. 1879–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57; Goldie no. 10).

Goldie no. 10: 1 shield, Freshwater Bay.

Registration history: R6017 (1886) description: 10/ Shark head shield to hang round neck carved and painted into semblance of a shark’s jaws with loop for neck. 8265 identified as R6017 by description.

Description: Wooden under-arm shield with Gulf-style designs carved in low relief and highlighted with red, yellow and white pigments. Plant-fibre suspension loop. Badly borer

damaged and in poor condition. 88.3 x 37.7 cm.

Notes: A type of under-arm shield used in conjunction with a bow and arrow. Often made from old pieces of canoes, this type of shield was usually worn hanging from the left shoulder, allowing the right arm to draw back the bowstring (Fig. 3). The carved and painted designs on this particular shield resemble those on *hohao* ceremonial boards from the eastern Papuan Gulf and are associated with the Elema peoples.

Museums: AM A15759-A15770 (11 examples of the general type but with different designs, purchased from Mason Bros., 1883); BM Oc1887, 0207.51 (‘Motumotu’; Collected by H.H. Romilly in c. 1885–1886, presented by Queensland Commissioners of the 1886 Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1887).

Refs: Haddon (1894: 92–3, Plate VI); MacDonald (2005: 168, 172, Figs. 6.18–6.20).



6

7. QM MAC4488 (R6018)

Ceremonial board – *hohao* (Western Elema).

Freshwater Bay, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Collected c. 1879–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 11).

Goldie no. 11: 1 Carved ornament for sacred house, Freshwater Bay.

Registration history: R6018 (1886) description: 11/Taboo symbol, human face carved and painted. MAC4488 identified as R6018 by description.

Description: Carved and painted wooden ceremonial board (*hohao*). A stylised representation of a human face carved in low relief covers the main portion of the front side of the board, the



7

designs highlighted in black, red and white pigments; the nose protrudes from rest of the design and the nasal septum is pierced. The reverse side is undecorated. There is a perforation at the top of the board. 92.1 x 21.4 cm.

Notes: This *hohao* board appears to be of considerable age and was probably obtained from a men's longhouse where they were usually kept. Often made from old canoe boards, a plant fibre tassel was usually suspended from the pierced apex of the board while the protruding nose sometimes featured bone or wooden nose-sticks; in the Oroko area (Western Elema) small coconut charms known as *marupai* (enclosed in small plant-fibre bags) were often suspended from them (see Catalogue no. 15 for an example of a *marupai* charm and bag).

Museums: MM ET.H567 (collector unknown, before 1891).

Refs: Haddon (1894: Plate VI, nos 101–103); Williams (1940: 154–158).

8. QM E8237 (R6019, 8504).

Dish [Bowl].

Kerepuna village, Hood Bay, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57; Goldie no. 19).

Goldie no. 19: 4 Wood dishes, Kerepuna.

Registration history: R6019 (1886) description: 19/ Wooden bucket with handles. *Ethnology Register, New Guinea*, vol. 1, p. 25, original entry for 8504 is annotated R6019.

Description: Oval-shaped wooden bowl with pointed handles, the outer rim and top portion of the handles are decorated with incised vertical lines or marks (similar to some of those seen on pottery vessels made by Motu women of the southeast coast). 56.5 x 26.5 cm.

Notes: E8237 is one of four wooden dishes (bowls) from Kerepuna supplied by Goldie under no. 19. See Catalogue no. 10 for a smaller

version of the same type. Goldie noted in his Memoir that wooden dishes of a narrow oblong canoe shape were 'very much used' at Kerepuna. They probably functioned as food bowls and may have been made at the village which was well known for its canoe-making and from which Goldie stated the wooden *kasi* shields also originated.

Refs: Goldie (Memoir, p. 88).



8

9. QM E8935 (R6020, 8503)

Dish [Bowl].

Kerepuna village, Hood Bay, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 19).

Goldie no. 19: 4 Wood dishes, Kerepuna.

Registration history: R6020 (1886) description: 19/Bowl oval. 8503 identified as R6020 by description and dimensions (depth).

Description: Circular-shaped wooden bowl with two handles, both of which are pierced; a piece of European cloth (Turkey-red) is inserted through one handle and knotted while the other handle has a pandanus-leaf plait inserted. 17cm (depth).

Notes: Differs to the other wooden bowls from Kerepuna in both shape and type of wood. Possibly introduced (or influenced) by the LMS Pacific Islander teachers based at Kerepuna.



9

10. QM E8241 (R6023, 8505)

Dish [Bowl].

Kerepuna village, Hood Bay, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57; Goldie no. 19).

Goldie no. 19: 4 wood dishes from Kerepuna.

Registration history: R6023 (1886) description: 19 /Boat-shaped [dish] with handles. *Ethnology Register, New Guinea*, vol. 1, p. 25, original entry for 8505 is annotated R6023.

Description: Oval-shaped wooden bowl with pointed handles, the outer rim of the bowl is decorated with vertical lines or marks like those on R6019 (Catalogue no. 8). 35.5 x 19 cm.

Notes: E8241 is one of four wooden dishes from Kerepuna listed under Goldie no. 19. Compare with Catalogue no. 8.



10

11. QM E4910 (R6021)

Water container.

Aroma village or district, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57; Goldie no. 36).

Goldie no. 36: 2 Water bottles, Aroma.

Registration history: R6021 (1886) description: 32/Cocoanut bowl with lid highly carved. E4910 identified as R6021 by original Goldie numeric label '36' still attached.

Description: Container made from a cocoanut, the top cut to make a lid, which is attached with a plant-fibre twine handle. The rim of bowl and edge of the lid are serrated and a decorative incised pattern covers the outer surface of bowl and lid. 15cm (H) x 14cm (W).

Notes: This is one of two water bottles from Aroma listed under Goldie no. 36 (not no. 32 as entered when registered in 1886). See R6024 (no. 12 in this catalogue) for the other.

Refs: Haddon (1894: Plate XI, no. 175, carved coconut vessel 'perhaps from Cloudy Bay').



11

12. QM E4911 (R6024)

Water container.

Aroma village or district, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 36).

Goldie no. 36: 2 Water bottles, Aroma.

Registration history: R6024 (1886) description: 36/ Coconut bowl with lid highly carved. R6024 label still attached to E4911 as well as Goldie label with number 36 written on it.

Description: Container made from a coconut, the top cut to make a lid, which is attached with a plant-fibre twine handle. A decorative incised pattern covers the outer surface of the bowl and lid. 13.6 x 14.6 cm.

Notes: Compare with Catalogue no. 11.



12



13

13. QM E4978 (R6026)

Bark belt – *erekai* (Western Elema).

Elema district, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 37).

Goldie no. 37: 2 Belts, Alema [Elema].

Registration history: R6026 (1886) description: 37/Broad girdle with arabesque pattern.

Description: Bark-belt with clan designs engraved in flat relief and highlighted with red and white pigments; twisted plant-fibre ties and two shell buttons for securing around the waist. 25.7 (diam.) x 10 cm.

Notes: Attributed. E4978 found in the collection in 1966 with no documentation; believed to be one of two Gulf style bark belts supplied by Goldie in 1886 (Goldie no. 37). Bark belts of this type were known as *erekai* among the Western Elema people and worn by young men who had progressed through all stages of initiation.

Museums: MM ET. A979 (Collected Hall Sound, Chevert expedition, 1875).

Refs: Haddon (1894: 113–128); Edge-Partington (Series I, 312, no.6); Williams (1940: 75).



14

14. QM E4973 (R6027)

Bark belt.

Elema district, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 37).

Goldie no. 37: 2 Belts, Alema [Elema].

Registration history: R6027 (1886) description: 37/Broad girdle with grotesque pattern.

Description: Bark-belt with clan designs engraved in flat relief and highlighted with white pigments. Twisted plant fibre ties for securing around the waist. 25 (diam.) x 6 cm.

Notes: Attributed. E4973 found in the collection in 1966 with no documentation but is believed to be one of two Gulf style bark belts supplied by Goldie in 1886 (Goldie no. 37). The designs on this belt are very similar to those on a belt collected by the RGSA expedition at Sumaut (mouth of the Fly River) in 1885 (QM E4974). It is possible that it was a type of bark-belt traded westwards from the Gulf district (see Landtman, 1927).

Museums: QM E4974 (Collected at Sumaut, Fly River, 1885).

Refs: Landtman (1927:27, Fig. 19e- carved bark belt (*epora*), Goaribari).

15. QM E4528 (CHARM); QM E4878 (BAG)

Charm – *marupai* and bag.

Elema district, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 22).

Goldie no. 22: 1 net bag with charm, Alema [Elema].



15

Registration history: R6028 (1886) description: 22/Bewitching bag – a palm fruit carved in shape of a weird conical head enclosed in a bag suspended from neck.

Description: A small bag made from tightly woven plant fibre and associated with the charm made from a juvenile coconut and carved with an intricate carved design, resembling a pig (the design is highlighted with white lime). Charm: 12.8 x 5.3 cm.

Notes: Attributed. E4878 and E4528 were both found in the collection in the 1960s with no documentation. Kept in small woven bags, *marupai* were used in divination and sorcery and only ever handled by senior men (Williams, 1940: 22). They were often suspended from *hohao* ceremonial boards. While *marupai* charms are usually associated with the Elema peoples of the Papuan Gulf, there is evidence that the Koita of the Port Moresby district used them, obtaining them through trade with Gulf peoples.

Museums: AM A16014–A16015 (purchased from Mason Bros., 1883); AM E287–E291 (Collected by T.F. Bevan, 1885–1886).

Refs: Haddon (1894: Plate VIII, nos 124–125); Seligmann (1910, Plate XXVII, Koita charms, no. 1); Williams (1940: 22, 105–106, fig. 5).

16. QM E8323 (R6032, 7902)

Lime container.

Hula village, Hood Bay, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 42).

Goldie no. 42: 1 lime bottle, Hula.

Registration history: R6032 (1886) description: 42/ Lime gourd.

Ethnology Register, New Guinea, Vol. 1, p. 4, original entry for 7902 is annotated R6032.



16

Description: Gourd decorated with burnt designs. 20 x 6 cm.

Notes: The burnt designs on this lime container are extremely similar to those on an example from Kerepuna illustrated by Haddon (1894).

Refs: Haddon (1894: pl. XI, no. 167 – Kerepunu).

17. QM E5361 (R6034)

Hair comb.

Elema district, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 24).

Goldie no. 24: 2 Combs worn in hair, Alema [Elema].

Registration history: R6034 (1886) description: 24/ Head plume two pronged. 19th century label



17

associated with E5361 confirms that it is part of QM P57 (Goldie no. 24). Label reads: Comb with cassowary quill plume R6034-24 Hon A Musgrave.

Description: Two-pronged wooden hair comb with strip of plant fibre wound around top. Plume missing. 33 x 2.8 cm.

Notes: See Catalogue no. 18 for the second comb listed under Goldie no. 24.

18. QM E5362 (R6036, 7936)

Hair comb.

Elema district, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 24).

Goldie no. 24: 2 Combs worn in hair, Alema [Elema].

Registration history: R6036 (1886) description: 24/Head plume three pronged. 19th century card label attached to E5362 reads: Comb



18

three pronged R6036-24 Hon A Musgrave.

Description: Three-pronged wooden hair comb with bulbous carved end which has two perforations for the attachment of a feather plume (plume missing 2009). 35 x 4 cm.

Notes: E5362 is one of two hair combs listed under Goldie no. 24 (see Catalogue no. 17 for the other). The carved end is similar to a design described as a stylised hammer-head shark head, depicted on a tobacco pipe from the Gulf District and illustrated by Haddon (1946).

Refs: Haddon (1946: 115, see fig. B.2, for similar design on tobacco pipe).

19. QM E5364 (R6035, 7933)

Hair comb.

Aroma village or district, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 35).

Goldie no. 35: 2 Combs worn in hair, Aroma.

Registration history: R6035 (1886) description: 35/Head plume highly carved five pronged.

Partial 19th century label confirms that E5364 is no. 35 of QM P57.

Description: Five-pronged wooden hair comb decorated with three plumes of red and green parrot feathers, attached at regular intervals along the handle which has serrated edges (the uppermost plume is in extremely poor condition). 47 x 10 cm.

Notes: One of two hair combs from Aroma listed under Goldie no. 35 (see Catalogue no. 20 for the other).



19

20. QM E5274 (R6037, 7930)

Hair comb.

Aroma village or district, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 35).

Goldie no. 35: 2 Combs worn in hair, Aroma.

Registration history: R6037 (1886) description: 25/Head plume highly carved six pronged. Goldie number incorrectly entered as '25' [should be 35] when registered in 1886.

Description: Six-pronged wooden hair comb decorated with a plume of red parrot feathers near top of shaft along with a short string (tassel) of red glass trade beads. 54 x 8 cm.

Notes: Attributed on the basis of similarity to Catalogue no. 19 (E5364). Both combs clearly originate from the same region.



20

21. QM E5283 (R6039, 7961)

Hair comb.

Elema district, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 25).

Goldie no. 25: 1 Comb made of bone, worn in hair, Alema [Elema].

Registration history: R6039 (1886) description: 25/ Head plume fork, bone, two pronged. 7961 (E5283) identified as comb first registered R6039 from description.

Description: Two pronged hair comb made from animal bone. Incised geometric design at top end with single perforation for attachment of a plume (plume missing 2009). 22 x 2 cm.

Notes: The incised decoration at the top of the comb is extremely similar to that on a *marupai* coconut charm in the QM (MAC422, collected by MacGregor, c. 1892).



22. QM E8419 (R6038).

Neck ornament.

Aroma village or district, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 34).

Goldie no. 34: 1 necklace worn in mourning, Aroma.

Registration history: R6038 (1886) description: 34/Roll of beads. E8419 identified as the neck ornament listed under Goldie no. 34 by R6038 description and the number 34 which is pencilled on the inside of the cane circlet.

Description: Length of threaded, cut-off coix seeds which has been wound around a cane circlet and bound onto it with twisted plant-fibre twine. 23 x 3 cm.

Notes: This ornament was described by Goldie as a type of neck ornament worn in mourning. However, it may have been a frontlet worn across the forehead from which long tassels or pendants of coix seeds were suspended (see Fig. 5).



23. QM E5448 (R6040).

Wrist or upper arm ornament.

Aroma village or district, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 32).

Goldie no. 32: 2 wrist ornaments worn in mourning, Aroma.

Registration history: R6040 (1886) description: 32/ Bead chaplet. E5448 identified as one of two wrist ornaments under Goldie no. 32 by the numeric label '32' still attached.

Description: Length of twisted plant-fibre doubled and with short strings of cut-off *coix* seeds attached in bundles so that they hang down as tassels. The method of attaching the *coix*-seed tassels to the band is similar to that used to attach Wallaby teeth to the Koiari brow ornament (see Catalogue no. 3).

Refs: Turner (1878: 478, Fig. 2).



23

24. QM E5434 (R6049).

Arm ornament [Wrist ornament?].

Aroma village or district, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 33).

Goldie no. 33: 2 arm ornaments worn in mourning, Aroma.

Registration history: R6049 (1886) description: Armlet-beaded. R6049 label is still attached to E5434.

Description: Arm or wrist ornament made from strips of cane and decorated with six rows of whole *coix* seeds. 7.5cm (H), 5.2cm (Diam.).

Notes: A type of ornament worn around the arm [wrist?] by women in mourning. An illustration by Turner (1878) suggests that this type of ornament was worn around the wrist.

Museums: MC 42.04 (Goldie Collection; see Catalogue no. 54).

Refs: Turner (1878: 478, Fig. 2).



24



25

25. QM E5435 (R6050).

Arm ornament [Wrist ornament?].

Aroma village or district, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 33).

Goldie no. 33: 2 arm ornaments worn in mourning, Aroma.

Registration history: R6050 (1886) description: 33/ Beaded armlet.

Description: Arm or wrist ornament made from strips of cane and decorated with five rows of whole *coix* seeds. 4.5cm (H); 7.6cm (Diam).

Notes: See Catalogue no. 24 above.

26. QM E5030 (R6044, 8464).

Tobacco pipe – *baubau* (Motu and Koiari).

Round Head.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 14).

Goldie no. 14: 1 Bamboo pipe, Round Head.

Registration history: R6044 (1886) description: 14/ Pipe with castanets. *Ethnology Register, New Guinea, Vol. 1, p. 4*, original entry for 8464 is annotated R6044.

Description: Length of bamboo with closed ends and decorated with burnt geometric designs. A single hole perforated at either end on pipe's upper surface. A candle nut tassel is tied through a small hole at one end. Plant-fibre plait wound around the other end in band. 59 x 7.6 cm.

Notes: A bamboo pipe for smoking tobacco wrapped in a leaf. In 1887, J.W. Lindt described how the designs were applied to bamboo tobacco-pipes: 'These decorations are burnt into the bamboo with a glowing slice of the sheating leaf of the cocoanut kept at almost white head by the native artist blowing upon it. The end of the glowing ember forms a fine point which, on being slowly moved along the desired lines, leaves indelible tracks'. Lindt also provided a description of the method of smoking the pipe, which was passed around the group until everyone was satisfied.

Refs: Lindt (1887: 34).



26

27. QM E9631 (R6045).

Tobacco pipe – *kika*?

Freshwater Bay, eastern Papuan Gulf

Collected c. 1879–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 12).

Goldie no. 12: 1 Bamboo pipe, Freshwater Bay.

Registration history: R6045 (1886) description: 12/ Pipe.

Description: Length of bamboo (1 node), three-quarters of the outer surface is decorated with Gulf-style incised designs which are highlighted with red-brown pigment. 51 x 6.3 cm.

Notes: Attributed on the basis of Gulf style designs on E9631 and their similarity to those on a pipe collected by A.P. Goodwin in 1885 from the eastern Elema area of the Papuan Gulf (illustrated in Welsch 2006, Fig. 138). According to Haddon (1894: 130), bamboo tobacco-pipes from the Gulf district were called *kika*. Haddon (1946) reported that the intaglio designs on Gulf pipes were probably made in ‘the old days’ with a shell (cockle-shell or *aihau*). The red-brown pigment used to highlight the designs was reputedly a type of tree sap.

Refs: Haddon (1894: 130–131); Haddon (1946:112–113); Welsch (2006: Fig. 138).



27

28. QM E5126 (R6046).

Chest ornament.

Miva (Miva Bay or Maiva), near Cape Possession.

Collected c. 1879–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 29).

Goldie no. 29: 1 boars tusk ornament, Miva.

Registration history: R6046 (1886) description: 29/Charm 4 toothed castanet with cassowary feathers. E5126 identified as R6046 by Goldie label still attached with number 29 written in ink. Label broken.

Description: Chest ornament made from 4 boar tusks and with a tassel of 3 seed pods, 2 nuts as well as a piece of red trade cloth (similar to ‘Turkey-red’ but patterned). Twisted, plant-fibre twine for suspension from neck. Dimensions: 21 x 22.5 cm.

Notes: A similar ornament made from four boar tusks was collected during the *Bramble*’s survey of the eastern side of the Gulf of Papua in 1846 (see Allen & Corris 1977: Fig. 3.7 for a line drawing of this piece). Seligmann (1910) illustrates a Roro ornament made from two boar tusks which was held in the mouth during fighting. It is possible that this ornament had a similar function.

Refs: Allen & Corris (1977: Fig. 3.7); Seligmann (1910: 290 – ornament of 2 boar tusks).



28

29. QM E8711 (R6051).

Arm ornament – *ganies* (*gana?*).

Aroma village or district, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 31).

Goldie no. 31: 4 armlets or *ganies*, Aroma.

Registration history: R6051 (1886) description: 31/ Grass plait armlet -plain.

Description: Armlet made from tightly woven plant-fibre. 7.3 x 11.5 cm.

Notes: Goldie numeric label missing but string for attaching it is still present. E8711 is one of 4 armlets or *ganies* from Aroma listed under Goldie no. 31 (see Catalogue nos 30–31 for another two; one has not been located to date).

Refs: Seligmann (1910: 78 – *gana* armlets).

Description: Tightly woven plant-fibre armlets decorated at intervals with strips of yellow orchid fibre. 5.7 x 12 cm; 6.8 x 10.5 cm.

Notes: Two of four arm ornaments listed under Goldie no. 31.

Refs: Seligmann (1910: 78 – *gana* armlets).



30



29

30–31. QM E8905/1–2 (R6052).

Arm ornaments – *ganies* (*gana?*).

Aroma village or district, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 31).

Goldie no. 31: 4 armlets or *ganies*, Aroma.

Registration history: R6052 (1886) description: 31/2 Grass plait armlet – pattern in colour. E8905/1–2 both have Goldie card labels with 31 written in ink.



31

32–34. QM E5349/1–3 (R6054).

Spoons – *arisa* (Elema).

Elema district, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 26).

Goldie no. 26: 2 coconut cups, Alema [Elema].

Registration history: R6054 (1886) description: 3 spoons. Three spoons (E5349/1–3) in the

collection have a label 'R6054' still attached to them, indicating that they are the 'cups' referred to under Goldie no. 26.

Description: Three spoons made from coconut shell, each with carved handles. The upper part of the handle of each spoon is carved with a Gulf-style design, representing a human face. Dimensions: 21 x 6 cm (approx.).

Notes: Haddon (1894) records the local name for these spoons as *arisa*. All three spoons are tied together with plant fibre string suggesting that there were originally three spoons and not two as suggested in Goldie's list. An old RGSA Fly River expedition label attached to one of the spoons has occurred at a later date and in error (RGSA objects were accessioned between R6082 and R6170).

Refs: Haddon (1894: 132, Pl. VIII: Nos 120–123).



32–34

35. QM E8339 (R6055)

Neck Ornament – *waro* (Roro).

Elema district, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 28).

Goldie no. 28: 1 cord neck ornament, Alema [Elema].

Registration history: R6055 (1886) description: 28/ Sennit torque.

Description: Circular-shaped neck ornament made from tightly woven [knotted?] plant-fibre string. 18 cm (diam.).

Notes: Goldie's list suggests that this type of neck ornament was associated with the Elema peoples. This is supported by the writings of the missionary James Chalmers who in 1885 noted that the people west of Maiva [ie. Elema] painted themselves black and when in mourning wore 'finely wrought net collars' (Chalmers was referring to the people living between Maiva and Motumotu). The British explorer Octavius Stone wrote of a similar type of neck ornament, noting that they were worn by the Maiva people when in mourning (sometimes several were worn together). Stone's comments are supported by Seligmann (1910: 276), who refers to such ornaments being worn in mourning by Roro-speaking peoples, noting that, 'An indefinite number of net collars called *waro* and of armlets' were 'worn round the neck and on the upper arms of widows and widowers.' Seligmann (1910: 276–277) stated that the period of mourning usually lasted 'for one or two years' and that mourning attire was worn during that time until it was 'removed by the relative of the deceased at the last mourning feast'. Seligmann (1910: 362) also noted that 'Collars' were also worn during mourning by peoples of the Mekeo district. One example collected during the *Chevert* expedition in 1875 (MM ET. A915) is labelled 'Hall Sound', suggesting an association with Roro-speaking peoples while others collected during the

Davies, S.M.

Chevert expedition (MM ET. A914, MM ET. A1993-4) are dyed in bands, in a technique similar to those employed by the Mekeo on bags. A photograph taken by A.C. Haddon in 1898 shows a Mekeo man wearing one of these neck ornaments (Haddon, 1901).

Museums: MM ET.A915 (Collected in Hall Sound, *Chevert* expedition, 1875; illustrated in Edmundson & Boylan (1999: pl. 30).

Refs: Stone (1880: 187); D'Albertis (1881, vol. 1: 263, no. 8 'Grass woven necklace-Hall Sound'); Chalmers & Gill (1885: 149); Haddon (1894: 142); Haddon (1901, Plate XXI); Seligmann (1910: 276-277; 362).



35

36. QM E4855 (R6056, 8676)

Bag.

Elema district, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Collected c. 1876-1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 21).

Goldie no. 21: 2 net bags, Alema [Elema].

Registration history: R6056 (1886) description: 21/ Net bag.

Ethnology Register, New Guinea, vol. 1, p. 32, original entry for 8676 is annotated R6056. Goldie label: 21 written in ink, attached to bag E4855.

Description: Rectangular-shaped, open-looped string bag with handle and decorated with horizontal bands of blue and red. Large block pattern decorates the lower part of the bag. 18 x 21 cm.

Notes: One of two netted bags from the Elema district, listed under Goldie no. 21.



36

37. QM E4854 (R6057, 8675)

Bag.

Maiva (Cape Possession).

Collected c. 1879–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 38).

Goldie no. 38: 1 net bag, Maiva.

Registration history: R6057 (1886) description: 38/Net bag.

Ethnology Register, New Guinea, vol. 1, p. 32, original entry for 8675 is annotated R6057. Identified as E4854 by original Goldie label: '38', written in ink, attached to the handle. Old R6057 label attached to handle as well.



37

Description: Large rectangular-shaped, open-looped string bag with handle. Decorated with horizontal bands of red-brown and blue-black stripes. 43 x 42 cm.

Notes: Possibly a type of bag Maiva villagers obtained through trade. Van Goethem (1912) reported that coastal groups, such as the Roro, traded a 'string of nassa shells, a bundle of turtle ear-rings, a small arm-shell or a 12 i. knife' for the string-bag made by the Mekeo. He also noted that the mountain tribes of Lopiko and Kuni also made bags in black patterns and that the 'Inaofagau clan, a part of the Amoamo Inaokina tribe, make skillfully coloured bags, using a graduate tinting in yellow, red and blue'.
Refs: Van Goethem (1912: 792).

38. QM E4873 (R6059, 8665)

Bag.

Elema district, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 21).

Goldie no. 21: 2 net bags, Alema [Elema].

Registration history: R6059 (1886) description: an error appears to have occurred during the 1886 registration process. *Ethnology Register, New Guinea, Vol. 1, p. 32* shows that 8665 is R6059; 8665 is described as a bag with blue squares.

Description: Small, single twist, open-looped bag decorated with small blue/green coloured blocks or squares. 23 x 13 cm.



38

39. QM E5336 (R6060).

Head ornament.

Koiari district, inland from Port Moresby.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 39).

Goldie no. 39: 2 Cassowary head ornaments, Koiari.

Registration history: R6059 [R6060] description: 39/Cassowary plume collar. E5336 identified by Goldie label '39' written in black ink.

Description: Feathers are no longer present. Dimensions: 62 x 4 cm.

Notes: One of two cassowary-feather head ornaments listed under Goldie no. 39. The other was registered under R6061 but cannot be located in QM stores. See Fig. 6 for an example of this type of head ornament.



39

40. QM E4825 (R6066, 8561).

Skirt.

Freshwater Bay, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 17).

Goldie no. 17: 4 Women's petticoats, Freshwater Bay.

Registration history: R6066 (1886) description:

17/Grass petticoat. Number 3 annotated at side of entry to R6066 suggest that only 3 skirts were present when registered. R6066 label is still attached to skirt later re-registered E4825.

Description: Skirt, featuring a front and back panel and coloured red, made from very fine grass strips. Dimensions: 51 x 61 cm.

Notes: E4825 is the only one of the four skirts from Freshwater Bay (Goldie no. 17) that has been located. Turner (1878) reported that the skirt worn by the Elema women featured 'a front and back panel, leaving the thighs bare at the sides'.

Refs: Turner (1878: 476).



40

41. QM E4817 (R6069, 8187)

Drum.

Inland [from] Round Head.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 16).

Goldie no. 16: 1 Drum, Inland Round Head.

Registration history: R6069 (1886) description: 16/ Drum – polygonal-carved.

Description: Eleven-sided wooden drum with carved handle. One end covered with lizard (?) skin, the other is open and serrated. Dimensions: 74.8 x 11.6 cm.

Notes: Attributed. Drum registered 8187 is the only drum which equates to R6069 description.



41

42. QM E4810 (R6070, 8175).

Drum.

Kerepuna village, Hood Bay, southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 15).

Goldie no. 15: 1 Drum, Kerepuna.

Registration history: R6070 (1886) description: 15/Drum – castanets.

Description: Hour-glass shape wooden drum with handle and nut tassels. One end covered with lizard (?) skin, the other end is open. Middle of drum features a carved decorative panel. Dimensions: 67 x 14.7 cm.

Notes: Attributed. There are only two drums with 'castanets' listed in the appropriate section of the Ethnology Register, New Guinea (8175 and 8184; the latter was exchanged out under Ex 140) therefore 8175 (E4810) is believed to be R6070.



42

43. QM MAC5477 (R6072, 8093).

Club. *yorimuni* (Koiari).

Koiari district, inland from Port Moresby.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 3).

Goldie no. 3: 1 Stone Club Star, Koiari.

Registration history: R6072 (1886) description: Stone club – star pattern.

Description: Wooden club with star-shaped stone head (basalt). 12.1 x 4.5cm (head); 122.5 x 2cm (shaft).

Notes: Attributed. MAC5477 has been identified as Goldie no. 3 through a process of elimination (there being only four such clubs with ‘star’ heads listed in the appropriate section of the Ethnology Register, New Guinea).

Refs: Edge-Partington (Series 1, 297, no. 8); ARBNG (1889–90: 133– Koiari word-list: *yorimuni* – star club).



43

44. QM E4677 (R6074, 8061).

Club. *varama* (Koiari).

Rigo.

Koiari district, inland from Port Moresby.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 1).

Goldie no. 1: 2 Stone Clubs flat, Koiari.

Registration history: R6074 (1886) description: 1 /Disc club large.

Ethnology Register, New Guinea, vol. 1, p. 10; original entry for 8061 is annotated R6074.

Description: Long wooden club with a flat, disk-shaped stone head (aphanite), adorned with a plume of feathers. Cane plait above and below the stone head holds it in place. Pointed handle. 88.6 x 13.4 cm.

Notes: ‘Rigo’ written on a label pasted on handle. Club (E4677) is definitely one of two clubs listed under Goldie no. 1 (see Registration history above). The other is probably the club now registered under E4678 (see Catalogue



44

no. 45) which also has 'Rigo' written on a label pasted on the handle.

Refs: Edge-Partington (Series 1, 297, no. 2 – Disc-shaped stone headed club probably from the Koiari district); ARBNG (1889–90: 133 – Koiari word-list: *varama* - disc club).

45. QM E4678 (R6073, 8050).

Club. *varama* (Koiari).

Rigo.

Koiari district, inland from Port Moresby.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 1?).

Goldie no. 1: 2 Stone Clubs flat, Koiari.

Registration history: R6073 description: disc club-large. *Ethnology Register, New Guinea*, vol. 1, p. 10; entry for 8050 confirms that it is the club registered under R6073.

Description: Wooden club with quoit stone head



45

made from aphanite and with a plume. 82.3 x 17.6 cm.

Notes: Attributed. 'Rigo' is written on label pasted on handle like on club E4677 (R6074) which is definitely one of the clubs listed under Goldie no. 1 (see Catalogue no. 44 above).

Refs: ARBNG (1889–90: 133 – Koiari word-list: *varama* – disc club).

46. QM E4671 (R6077, 8051).

Club – *varama* (Koiari).

Koiari district, inland from Port Moresby.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 1?).

Goldie no. 1: 2 Stone Clubs flat, Koiari.

Registration history: R6077 (1886) description: 1/Disc club large.

Description: Wooden club with a flat, disk-shaped, stone head held in place by a plaited



46

Davies, S.M.

fibre sleeve and plaited fibre band. 83 x 12.6 cm.

Notes: Probably one of two stone clubs (flat) numbered Goldie no. 1 but which appear at the end of Goldie's list (after Goldie no. 52 but numbered 1; see Appendix, Chapter 4). They were probably packed in the case with the rest of the Goldie items numbered 1–42.

Refs: See Catalogue no. 44 above.

47. QM E4672 (R6078, 8057).

Club.

Freshwater Bay, eastern Papuan Gulf.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 5).

Goldie no. 5: 2 Stone Clubs flat, Freshwater Bay.

Registration history: R6078 (1886) description: 5/Disc club large.

Ethnology Register, New Guinea, vol. 1, p. 10; original entry for 8057 is annotated R6078.

Description: Long wooden club with a flat, disk-



47

shaped stone head (granite?). 80.2 x 14 cm.

Notes: The other club from Freshwater Bay listed under Goldie no. 5 was registered under R6076 but has not been located.

48. QM E5022 (R6081, 8132).

Adze – *ela* or *ila*

Inland [from] Round Head.

Collected c. 1876–1886.

Acquired by QM in 1886 (Purchase no. 57, Goldie no. 7).

Goldie no. 7: 2 Stone Hatchet or *Ela*, Inland Round Head.



48

Registration history: R6081 (1886) description: Stone adze.

Description: Wooden adze with a stone blade. 53.5 x 45 cm.

Notes: Attributed. E5022 (R6081) is believed to be one of two stone adzes listed under Goldie no. 7. The other, registered under R6079, has not been located in QM stores.

Museums: MM ET.H1177 (Collected in Hall Sound, *Chevert* expedition, 1875).

Refs: Stone (1880: 57–58 see for description and illustration).

49. QM E13543.

Lime spatula ('Clapper' type).

Massim area.

Collected before February 1883.

[A.P.] Goodwin, sourced from Goldie, c. 1883.

QM acquired from Fred Gerrits in 1988.

Description: Wooden lime spatula with clapper type handle, decorated with Massim style designs, representing a fish (?). Traces of lime on blade. Dimensions: 23.5 x 3.9 cm.

Previous collections: Leiden Museum (1883–1973); Fred Gerrits (1973–1988).

Notes: The traces of lime on the blade suggest that this particular lime spatula was used extensively and was not a spatula made specifically for trade with Europeans. Leiden Museum purchased the spatula from Goodwin (London) in February 1883. Copies of Leiden Museum Catalogue cards state 'Nieuw Guinea Oostkaap (Goldi)'. Fred Gerrits acquired the spatula in 1973 as part of an exchange with the Leiden Museum. A similar lime spatula is held in the Goldie Collection in the Museum of Cumbraes, Millport, Scotland (see Catalogue no. 58).

Museums: MC (206.03, Goldie Collection).

Refs: Haddon (1894: 204–205, Fig. 63).



49

50. QM E13843.

Lime container.

Trobriand Islands.

Collected before February 1883.

[A.P.] Goodwin, sourced from Goldie, c. 1883.

QM acquired from Fred Gerrits in 1988.

Description: Container for lime made of a gourd and decorated with burnt designs. Woven vegetable-fibre stopper. Dimensions: height 16.4 cm; diameter, 14.2 cm.

Previous collections: Leiden Museum (1883–1973); Fred Gerrits (1973–1988).

Notes: Leiden Museum purchased the container from Goodwin (London) in February 1883. Copies of Leiden Museum Catalogue cards state 'Nieuw Guinea Trobriand (Goldi)'. Fred Gerrits acquired the container in 1973 as part of an exchange with the Leiden Museum.

Museums: BM Oc1931,0722.64 (Sir Basil Thomson, c. 1887).



51. MC 42.01.

Neck ornament.

Southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Single-strand neck ornament featuring red *Spondylus* shell discs and a few white shell discs at centre and ends; threaded on a length of plant-fibre twine which has been tied together. 46 cm (l.)



51

52. MC 42.02.

Chest ornament.

Eastern Papuan Gulf?

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Large white shell disc suspended from a string of red *Spondylus* shell, white shell and coconut shell discs. 44 cm (l); Shell pendant (bailer shell?): 12 cm (diam.).

Notes: Similar to a type of chest ornament worn by the Elema peoples of the eastern Papuan Gulf and probably obtained through trade with peoples of the southeast coast.

Museums: AKM 2562 (presented in 1928).

Refs: Neich & Pereira (2004: 78).



52

53. MC 42.03.

Shell Armlet – *toia* (Motu and Koita); *bwabwakipa* (Massim).

Southeast coast or Massim area.

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Armlet made from conus-shell (*Conus millepunctatus*?). 7cm (diam.); 3.2cm (h).

Notes: Conus-shell armlets (*mwali*), originating from the Trobriand Islands, were important exchange valuables in the Kula trade network which connected peoples of the Massim district. They were also valued by the Motu and Koita peoples of the southeast coast, where they were known as *toia* and featured among the valuables associated with first-child ceremonies and bride-price. In 1876, Turner noted that ten *toea* (*toia*) armshells was ‘the price of a wife’ at Port Moresby (Turner, 1878: 479). They were an article which the Motu traded west to the Papuan Gulf, where they were also prized. Hula, Aroma and Kerepuna, villages from which Goldie sourced a great deal of his ethnological material, are indicated as distributors and traders of *toia* arm-shells (obtained from Mailu or further east). Goldie recorded their rate of exchange at

Port Moresby in 1876; Motu traders receiving two cwt. of sago from the Elema in exchange for one armlet.

Refs: Goldie 1876a; Turner (1878: 479); Seligmann (1910: 71–72, 77–78, 93, 513–514, 753, Plate LIX); Malinowski (1961: 502–505, Plate XVI).

54. MC 42.04.

Arm ornament [Wrist ornament?].

Attributed to the Aroma district, southeast coast (see Catalogue no. 24 above).

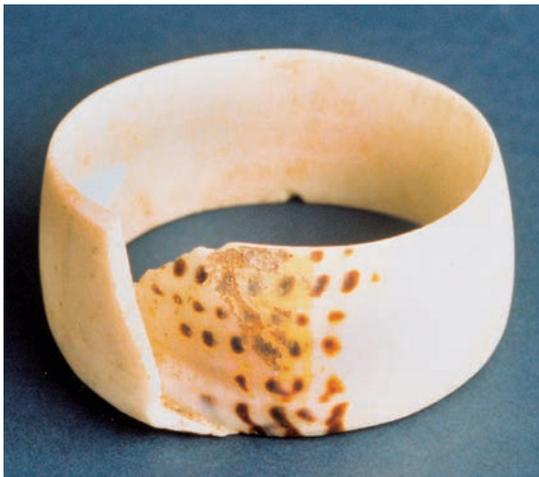
Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Arm or wrist ornament made from strips of cane and decorated with four rows of whole *coix* seeds. 4cm (h); 8.5cm (diam.).

Notes: A type of arm or wrist ornament worn in mourning. Compare with Catalogue no. 24 above.

Refs: Turner (1878: 478, Fig. 2).



53



54

55. MC 42.05.

Head ornament.

Southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Ornament made from the upper mandible and head feathers of a female Papuan Hornbill (*Rhyticeros plicatus*). The head feathers are attached to a piece of bark and decorated with a fringe of small red parrot feathers. Tassels of larger red parrot feathers are attached at sides. 29 x 16 cm.

Notes: The beaks of the hornbill were sometimes worn as a form of head ornament by Papuans of the southeast coast. While the naturalist John MacGillivray commented on the strings of hornbill heads brought off to the *Rattlesnake* (presumably for trade) whilst the vessel was anchored off the Brumer Islands in August 1849, he does not appear to have known their function. Luigi D’Albertis illustrated a bundle of ‘Hornbill’s beaks, used as a headdress’ in reference to peoples he encountered around the Orangerie Bay area in 1873; the beaks appear to be tied together, suggesting that they may have been an indigenous trade article of the region. Other Europeans commented on this form of adornment in relation to Papuan men they interacted with in and around Hall Sound and the adjacent mainland, including Redscar Bay (Moresby 1875: 7; Gill 1876: 250). For example, Captain Moresby (1876: 177) observed men occasionally wearing ‘two great beaks of the hornbill, as horns on the head’ whilst HMS *Basilisk* was anchored in Hall Sound in 1873. The example shown here indicates that the beaks were sometimes embellished with feathers and pieces of bark cloth to produce what must have been a spectacular ornament when worn on the body. A photograph taken by Rev. W.G. Lawes illustrates how they were worn (see Fig. 7).

Museums: BM (Oc1910,1028.3, purchased from Rev. Arthur N. Johnson, Home Secretary of London Missionary Society, 1910).

Refs: MacGillivray (1852, I: 283–284); Moresby



55

(1875: 7); Moresby (1876:177); Gill (1876: 250); D’Albertis (1881, I: 199).

56. MC 206.001.

Adze.

Southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Wooden adze; cane strip and woven and plaited fibre binding would have once held the green stone head in place (head is now loose). 47 x 25 x 12 cm.

Notes: Typical of wooden adzes from the southeast coast of New Guinea.

Refs: Stone (1880: 58).



56

57. MC 206.002.

Spear [Hair comb?].

Southeast coast?

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Six pronged wooden hair comb (?). Handle end broken. 52 x 6 cm.



57

58. MC 206.03.

Rattle [Lime spatula – ‘Clapper’ type]

Massim area.

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Wooden lime spatula with clapper style handle and with a broken blade. Handle is engraved with Massim style designs, representing a fish (?). 20 x 5.2 cm.

Notes: This lime spatula is very similar to several donated to the British Museum in 1887. The British Museum also holds an earlier example



58

of the same type, collected during the voyage of HMS *Rattlesnake* in 1849 and presented by T.H. Huxley in 1869.

Museums: BM Oc.5394 (Presented by Professor T. Huxley, 1869); BM Oc1887,0207.233 (Collected by H.H. Romilly, presented by Queensland Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886).

Refs: Haddon (1894: 204–205, fig. 63).

59. MC 206.04.

Lime spatula.

Massim area.

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Wooden lime spatula with an oval-shaped handle which is perforated and has a longitudinal bar through the slit or central perforation. Blade is flat, with a ridge (now broken), running along its centre. Outer edge of handle is decorated with Massim style designs and features a small peg-like projection at top and bottom.

Refs: Haddon (1894: 206–207).



59

60. MC 206.05.

Dagger (Implement).

Southeast coast?

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Dagger of Cassowary (?) bone. 30 x 9.5 cm.

Notes: Two Cassowary bone daggers were



60



61

exhibited by Goldie at the Sydney International Exhibition in 1879 (SIE nos 230–231).

61. MC 206.07.

Chest ornament. *doa* (Motu and Koita); *dona* (Massim).

Southeast coast or Massim area.

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Chest ornament of two (?) boar tusks bound together and suspended from a string of discs made from red *Spondylus* shell, white shell and coconut shell. 45 x 11.7cm

Notes: This boar tusk ornament is similar to the valuable chest ornament (*doa*, *dona* or *doga*) which traditionally featured a single boar tusk which had grown in a spiral or almost to a full circle (Seligmann 1910: 89; see Fig. 24). While circular boar's tusks, known as *doga*, were traded with the *mwali* conus-shell armlets in the Kula trade, they became very rare and were often replaced by an imitation boar tusk made from shell. Among the Motu and Koita people of Port Moresby, *doa* necklaces were important possessions and featured with other valuables associated with first-child ceremonies and bride-price. In 1894, A.C. Haddon wrote that Goldie had informed him that Cloudy Bay was the northern limit for the 'necklaces made of flat, pink shell, to which real or shell-imitation boars' tusks are appended'.

Museums: AKM 15341 (formerly James Edge-Partington Collection; features an imitation boar tusk made from clam shell); AKM 30815 (purchased in 1949; features an imitation boar tusk made from conus shell).

Refs: Haddon (1894: 168); Seligmann (1910: 89, 740); Malinowski (1961: 357); Neich & Pereira (2004: 58–59).

62. MC 206.08.

Mouth ornament worn in fighting. *kepore?* (Motu); *musikaka* (Motu and Koiari).

Southeast New Guinea.

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Ornament made from wood and adorned with split boar tusks (two), red *Arbus* seeds and two circular shell pieces (conus shell?) and a hanging attachment consisting of a bark flap with red feathers. Plant-fibre plait attachment for holding in mouth. 25 x 21.5 cm.

Notes: Compare with QM E13319 above (Catalogue no. 2).



62

63. MC 206.10.

Chest ornament – *mairi* (Motu).

Southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Crescent-shaped gold-lip pearl shell chest ornament with a suspension cord comprised of discs of red *Spondylus* shell, white shell and coconut-shell. 31 x 20.5 cm.

Notes: The red *Spondylus* shell discs in this *mairi* ornament suggest that this particular example originates from the southeast coast of New Guinea. Like the *toia* shell armlets and *doa* necklaces, *mairi* were important valuables. They featured among the goods that Motu traders took with them on their annual trading expeditions to the eastern Papuan Gulf. They were also traded to coastal villages south of Port Moresby. Relatively few *mairi* chest ornaments appear to have been collected before 1890 and as a result there are few early examples in museum collections.

Museums: AKM 32559 (presented in 1951).

Refs: Seligmann (1910: 89, 751), Neich & Pereira (2004: 80–81).



63

64. MC 206.11.

Lime container.

Southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Gourd decorated with burnt designs. No stopper. 26.5 x 6 cm.

Notes: The burnt designs on this lime container are typical of those from the southeast coastal region of New Guinea.

Museums: MM (ET. D712, collected c. 1875–1891, features similar designs).



64

65. MC 206.12.

Stone pebble [charm?].

Southeast coast.

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Oval-shaped stone. 7 x 4.3 cm.

Notes: The function of this stone is unclear but it is possible that it was used in magic. Seligmann (1910) reports that magical stones were usually 'greyish water-worn pebbles, including water-worn fragments of vein quartz crystals'.

Refs: Seligmann (1910: 284).



65

66. MC 357.

Fighting shield. *kasi* or *keti*.

Southeast coast (Maiva area).

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Slightly-waisted wooden shield with a close-fitting covering made from finely woven rattan. The uncovered ends of the front side of the shield are carved in low relief and the design is highlighted with black pigment. 79 x 48 cm.

Notes: Compare with Catalogue no. 4 above.



66

67. MC 367.

Paddle [Steering paddle?]

Southeast coast?

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Long wooden paddle with rectangular-shaped top. 243.2 x 5.6 cm.

Refs: D'Albertis (1881: Vol. 1: 297, no. 4; part of a group of 5 paddles labelled 'Fly River and Yule Island').



67



68–70. MC 368.001-003.

Clubs.

Southeast New Guinea.

Collected c. 1876–1890.

Donated by Mr & Mrs Goldie, Ferry Road, Millport, 1978.

Description: Three wooden clubs with stone heads. From left: disc-shaped stone head with plant-fibre plait holding head in place, 108 cm (l); centre: disc-shaped stone head with plant-fibre sleeve holding head in place, red parrot feathers at top; 198cm (l); right: star-shaped stone head with woven plant-fibre sleeve holding head in place, 195cm (l).

Notes: Similar to those clubs in the QM collection (see Catalogue nos 43–46).



68–70