



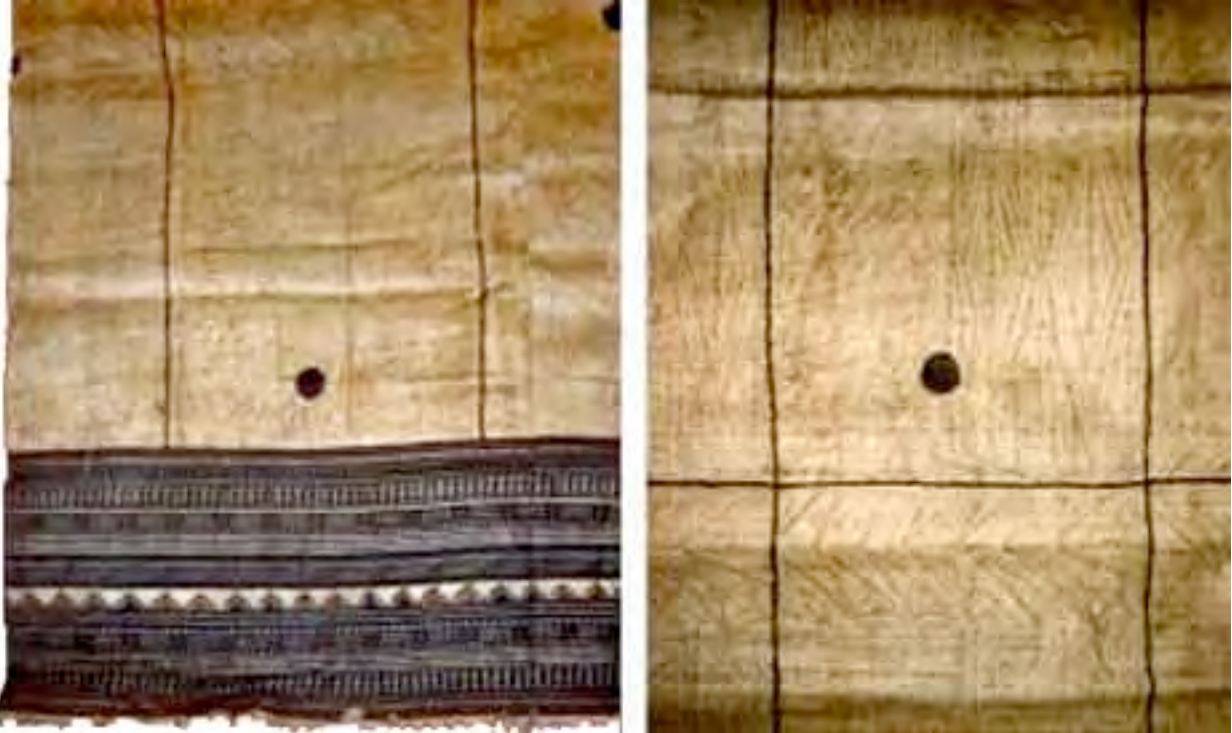
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM DATABASE of FIJI COLLECTION

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garment, skirt, dance

Reg No	Pictures © 2006 Rod Ewins	Object description	<i>Standard Fijian name</i>	Date reg	Size	Attributed Locality	Acquired from	Location in Oct 2001	Remarks © 2006, 2011 Rod Ewins
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A6571		garment, bark cloth	<i>i-sulu</i> : <i>masibola matairua</i>		L=8A700 incl cut fringe W=1440 incl fine fringe	Fiji [Cakaudrove Province]		44/8/83	<p>While the label describes this as a <i>taunamu</i> or <i>gatu vakaviti</i> (ceremonial screen), it is in fact a garment piece (<i>i-sulu</i>) of double-width (<i>matairua</i>) cloth. It is from Cakaudrove Province in Northeastern Fiji, where the women had a unique method of figuring their cloth. It is first marked-up by folding and dividing (<i>bola</i>) using a stick dipped in weak paint as a pen. The patterns are then hand-painted using the edge of a coconut-leaf as an edge-mask or frisket. Parallel red lines would be added using a printing-comb made of bamboo, but today this is done with scissor-cut stencils, borrowing technology from elsewhere in Fiji.</p>
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A6572		ceremonial barkcloth	<i>masi: taunamu or gatu vakaviti</i>		L=6240 W=5410	Fiji [possibly Lau Group]		44/8/83	<p>This is the largest of the gatu vakaviti in the collectionl, and is of the typical Lau design. The “back” half appears as described by Maughan, and is rubbed in the Tongan manner using a <i>kuveji</i>, except for the trailing edge which is stencil printed. The other tor "face" side is totally patterned by stencil printing.</p> 
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A6573		ceremonial barkcloth	<i>taunamu</i> or <i>gatu vakaviti</i>		L=4400 W=3480	Fiji [possibly Lomaiviti Group]		44/8/47	Very large, black predominant. Stencilled.
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A6574		ceremonial barkcloth; Tonga-style piece with Fijian-style end printing.	<i>gatu vakaviti</i>		L=5920 W=3900	Fiji [Lau Group, probably Northern Lau]		44/8/101	<p>Very old piece, of an unusual if not unique design. The use of the Tonga-style <i>kuveji</i> rubbing-plate together with Fijian processes makes this a Tonga/Fiji hybrid, and as such it could be labelled a <i>gatu vakaviti</i>. But it is not divided in half as those normally are, rather it is one large piece of Tonga-style rubbed cloth with a distinctly Fijian black end panel. What makes it an extremely unusual if not unique piece is the use of bamboo lining rollers under the cloth to figure the black border, while <i>kuveji</i> rubbing tablets have been placed under the cloth to rub the diluted paint onto the surface of the main part. While both of these are a rubbing process, the rollers were commonly used by men to figure the cloth of Highland Vitilevu while the <i>kuveji</i> were used by women in Tongan-influenced areas. Perhaps this was a piece of Tongan ngatu that found its way into Colo, and the end was superimposed by its male owner. (See also notes for A6575).</p>
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A6575		ceremonial barkcloth	<i>masi: taunamu or gatu vakaviti</i>		L=10000 W=A7000 (approx)	Fiji [Cakaudrove Province]		44/8/48	<p>Mosquito-net or ceremonial drape called <i>taunamu</i> (in Lau called <i>gatu vakaviti</i>) from Cakaudrove Province. This piece has been cut down and A39017 and A39019 appear also to be pieces cut from another part of the same item. Acquired by the Botanic Gardens Board in June A1881. The three pieces are particularly interesting because, as well as the <i>bola</i> style of hand-painting and stencilling typical of Cakaudrove (see A65A71), the solid bands have been painted by rubbing over liner-rollers that are normally associated with the Vitilevu Highlands (Colo). I have seen a number of Cakaudrove cloths the black areas of which have been printed using these rollers, which leads me to surmise that perhaps they come from Natewa province, at least some of whose people trace their lineage back to Naitasiri, on the eastern margin of the Colo highlands of Vitilevu. It is possible that they brought their printing tools with them, and continued to figure cloth with them until either the tools wore out or the pressure to produce cloth quickly led to their abandonment.</p> 
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A6576		garment, bark cloth	<i>masi bola: i-oro</i> OR <i>malo</i>		L=11A700 W=480	Fiji: Cakaudrove Province, probably Taveuni Island, possibly Boumā area	Donated by Rev. Prior A1893.	44/4/76	This is a single-bark-width ( <i>matabidua</i> ) wearing-cloth from Cakaudrove Province in Northeastern Fiji, probably Taveuni Island. It was probably used as a cummerbund ( <i>i-oro</i> ), since <i>malo</i> loin-cloths were less often figured. It was figured using the <i>bola</i> technique described for A65A71.
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A6577		garment, bark cloth	<i>masi bola: i-oro</i> OR <i>malo</i>		L=1930 W=780	Fiji: Cakaudrove Province, probably Taveuni Island, possibly Boumā area		44/4/76	[Description as for A6576]
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A7033	[No photo]	weapon, spear, javelin	<i>motodua</i>		L=3200, Diam=32	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	Plain javelin. 4 sections of sinnet shaft-binding, lowest of which has some loose criss-cross binding followed by brown-and-black bands of lashing. Basal end snapped off.
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A7034	[No photo]	weapon, spear, javelin	<i>motodua</i>		L=3A700, Diam=30	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	Plain javelin. 4 short sections of criss-cross sinnet binding, followed by 5th section of plain lashing with black banding.
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A7035	[No photo]	weapon, spear, javelin	<i>motodua</i>		L=3975, Diam=36	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	Plain javelin, not barbed. Sinnet circlet after tip, 2 short sections of sinnet binding, sinnet hand-stop followed by longer "handgrip" section of sinnet binding, a short section (c.30 mm) of which is blackened.
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A7036	[No photo]	weapon, spear, javelin	<i>motodua</i>		L=4020, Diam=33	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	Plain javelin. 3 short sinnet sections, circlet, long section with sinnet hand-stop at centre. "Stop" and adjacent binding are blackened.
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A7037	[No photo]	weapon, spear, javelin	<i>motodua</i>		L=3860, Diam=28	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	Plain javelin. 3 sinnet sections, partly loose, black and brown bands.
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A7038	[No photo]	weapon, spear, javelin	<i>motodua</i>		L=3850, Diam=33	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	3 short sinnet sections, each with basal circlet of heavy plaited sinnet; long section with sinnet hand-stop; finally a short (30 mm) band of binding.
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A7039	[No photo]	weapon, spear, javelin	<i>motodua</i>		L=40A70, Diam=38	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	Plain javelin. 3 short sinnet sections, 4th long section with sinnet hand-stop. All bindings full of foreign matter - may be worth DNA testing. Whole spear blackened.
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A7040	[No photo]	weapon, spear, javelin	<i>motodua</i>		L=3910, Diam=34	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	Sinnet bound much of length. 4 circlets in centres of separate sections of sinnet. One third of length from base of spear, there is an expanded lug of wood (part of parent stock). Shaft black, sinnet brown with one 30mm band blackened.
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A7041	[No photo]	weapon, spear, javelin	<i>motodua</i>		L=3350, Diam=32	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	3 short sinnet sections, followed by long section the central part of which has a "stepladder" effect. Basal end broken off.
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A7042	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed	tavevatu		Shaft L=2200. Head L=1135, D=60	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	(c.f. Clunie (1977) Fig.30d). Base of the square-section tip is notched into 3 studs, followed by eight tiers of 4-pointed barbs. Then two conical expansions are notched on their lower end into 4 triangles each. Immediately followed by a wooden hand-"stop". Series of sections of fine plaited sinnet binding down the grip area of the shaft.
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A7043	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed	sokilaki		Shaft L=2080. Head L=940, D=A72	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	S.F. name " <i>Sokilaki</i> " (c.f. Clunie (1977) Fig.25g). A conical tip is followed by 6 rings of 4 barbs expanding into four 4-lobed wedge-like barbs becoming progressively larger down the head.Has a criss-cross sinnet binding, and a raised circlet of 3 rows of carved pyramidal studs. On the two-coloured sinnet binding there is a plaited sinnet circlet serving as a hand-"stop".
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A7044	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed	sokilaki		Shaft L=2190. Head L=850, D=60	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	S.F. name "Sokilaki" (c.f. Clunie (1977) Fig.25g). A conical tip is followed by 7 rings of 4-lobed wedge-like barbs becoming progressively larger down the head.Plain shaft with no sinnet binding.
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A7045	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed			Shaft L=2A700, Head L=1200, Diam=85	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	Reduced from single spar, 7 tiers of 3 flared barbs, plain shaft.
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A7046	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed			Shaft L=2800, Head L=1020, Diam=75	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	9 sections with attached flared barbs, sinnet-bound to main shaft. Sinnet shaft-binding and plaited sinnet hand-stop. All wood, prongs and shaft, blackened. Sinnet natural brown.
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A7047	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed			Shaft L=2780, Head L=1025, Diam=80	Fiji	Owen, William		8 tiers of barbs. Similar to A7046 in all respects, except not blackened (brown wood).
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A7048	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed			Shaft L=2440. Head L=890, D=60	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	S.F. name <i>Sokilaki</i> . Conical tip, extensively barbed along whole head: twelve bands of 10 short barbs, a collar of ten notched bars, seven tiers of flaring (attached) barbs, a flaring collar and six rows of flaring barbs. A short sinnet handgrip on the shaft.
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A7049	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed	rogorogowai		Shaft L=A1830. Head L=950, D=60	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	S.F. name <i>Rogorogowai</i> or "the sound of water" (c.f. Clunie (1977) Fig.32f). This elaborately carved spear combines barbs along the end of its head, with expanded, surface-hatched and hollowed-out cones lower down. A section of sinnet binding separates the head proper from a carved circlet of raised banana-shaped lugs. "Handgrip" binding alternates black and brown sinnet bands.
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A7050	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed	tikau		Shaft L=2320. Head L=10A70, D=60	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	(c.f. Clunie (1977) Fig.31d). Very large spear. 10 ranks of 6 barbs increasing in length down the head from 10mm to A70mm. A short section of sinnet binding separates these barbs from three swellings, each cross-hatched and followed by a circlet of 6-lobed lugs. These swellings presumably give this type its name, from an imagined resemblance to a type of wild yam. There is a sinnet circlet hand-"stop".
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A7051	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed	tikau		Shaft L=2610, Head L=925, Diam=90	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	6-tier hatched "pine-cone" forms, with flared barbs beneath each. wooden hand-stop, no sinnet binding, plain shaft.
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A7052	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed			Shaft L=3255, Head L=645, Diam=32	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	Head consists of 5 ranks of 3 sharp, flaring barbs, not attached but reduced from parent stock. There is a conical flange at base of head.
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A7053	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed			Shaft L=2935, Head L=745, Diam=30	Fiji	Owen, William		As for A7052
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A7054	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed			Shaft L=2567, Head L=590, Diam=25	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	As for A7052
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A7055	[No photo]	weapon, spear, barbed			Shaft L=2252, Head L=600, Diam=23	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	As for A7052
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A7056	[No photo]	weapon, spear, 4-pronged	saisai dina		Prong L=990 Spread at tip=280 Shaft L=2540	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. A124	Display case X.15	Saisai dina means "true multi-pronged spear". Straight shaft with slender tip thickening toward head of four large wooden prongs lashed to it with complex interlocking sinnet binding Palmwood prongs blackened, roughly cylindrical. Each prong has many rows of small, stud-like barbs, and one length square-section with notched edges.Contiuous sinnet binding from interlocking prong-housing to final third of shaft, overlapped at intervals with plain pandanus leaf (Pandanus caricosus, S.F. name "voivoi" or "kiekie").
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A7057	[No photo]	weapon, spear, 4-pronged	saisai dina		Shaft L=A1820 (includes section between prongs). Prongs L=A720 protruding from binding; Spread at tip =140	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	Straight shaft with slender tip thickening toward the "business end", where four large wooden prongs are lashed to it with complex interlocking sinnet binding. Barb type somewhat resembles Clunie (1977) Fig.27c. Criss-cross finely-plaited sinnet binding along the shaft adjacent to the head provides both decoration and functional hand-grip.
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A7058	[No photo]	weapon, spear, 4-pronged	saisai dina		Shaft L=2300 (includes section between prongs). Prongs L=800 protruding from binding; Spread at tip =280	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 123	Display case X.15	Straight shaft with slender tip thickening toward the "business end", where four large wooden prongs are lashed to it with complex interlocking sinnet binding. 5 large white egg-cowryshells ( <i>Cypraea ovum</i> , S.F. name <i>buli qaqau</i> ) are lashed to the binding at the base of the prongs, one of them between the prongs. Palmwood prongs are plain, square-section. Shaft-binding in "ladder" form and includes 3 bands of pandanus leaf ( <i>Pandanus caricosus</i> , S.F. name "voivoi" or "kiekie").
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A7059	[No photo]	weapon, spear, 4-pronged	saisai dina		Shaft L=A1830 (includes section between prongs). Prongs L=930 protruding from binding; Spread at tip =A185	Fiji, Macuata (Province in NE Vanualevu Island)	Johnson, J.A. no 126 (?)	Display case X.15	As for A7057. The sinnet binding on shaft has short length of very fine plaited sinnet, then a "handgrip" of unusually coarse plaited sinnet.
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A7060	[No photo]	weapon, spear, 4-pronged	saisai dina		Shaft L=2010 (includes section between prongs). Prongs L=925 protruding from binding; Spread at tip =2A70	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 127 (?)	Display case X.15	S.F. name "Saisai dina" or "true multi-pronged spear". Binding as for A7057, A7058, and A7059. Palmwood prongs square-section, slightly rounded, one with triangle-sectioned tip. Carved, tiered along length, two long sections notched along edges. Shaft binding in five lengths, interlashed with bands of blackened pandanus (S.F. name "voivoi vakasomo").
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A7061	[No photo]	weapon, spear, 4-pronged	saisai dina		Shaft L=A1820 (includes section between prongs). Prongs L=1060 protruding from binding; Spread at tip =165	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	S.F. name "Saisai dina" or "true multi-pronged spear". Interlocking binding very fine. Palmwood shaft. Prongs generally similar to A7060. Whole spear blackened. Short section of loose grip binding.
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A7062	[No photo]	weapon, spear, 4- pronged	saisai dina		Prongs L=1230 Spread at tip=125 Shaft L=2520 Dia at point of balance=30	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 125 (?)	Display case X.15	
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A7063	[No photo]	weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi</i>		L=1235 Dia at grip=45 Head=60	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	
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A7064	[No photo]	weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi</i>		L=A1228 Dia at grip=45 Head=52	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	
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A7065				weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi</i>			L=1165 Dia at grip inc. sinnet=44 at head=45	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	Gadi pole-club with variegated sinnet binding, alternate bands of black, white and flecked binding. Base is cut across square (see photo) and recessed, with 2 concentric raised circles.
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A7066	[No photo]	weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi</i>		L=A1228 Dia at grip=44 Head=48	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	Similar to A7065
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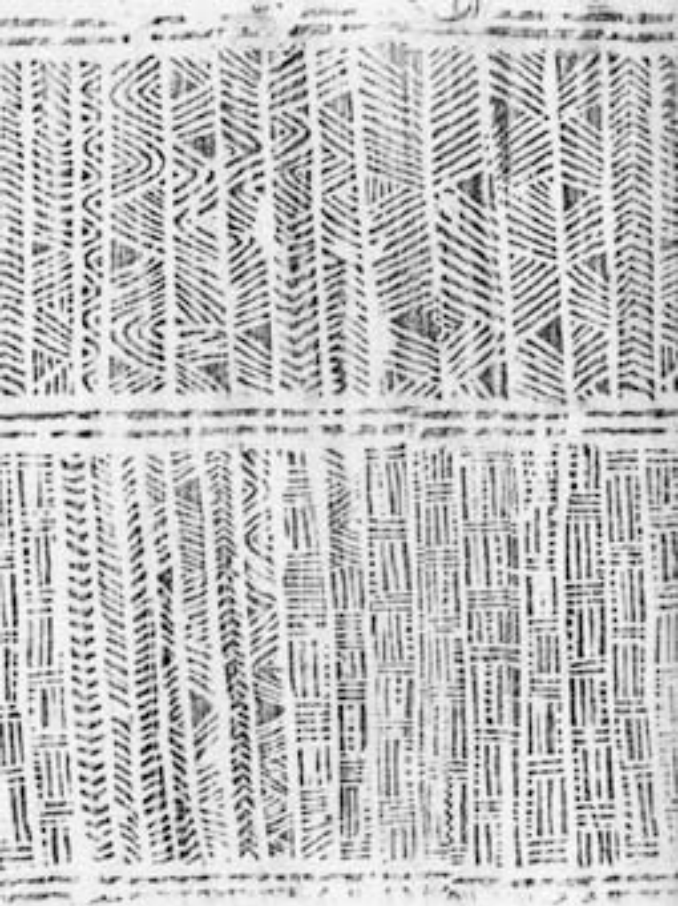
A7067	[No photo]	weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi</i>		L=1190 Dia at grip=40 at head=55	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 13	Display case X.13	
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A7068				weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi / bōai</i>		L=760 Dia =35 at grip,45 at end	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 17	Display case X.13	Has a regular cone-shaped distal end (see photo), and a recessed butt. These features, and the fact that it is not exactly parallel-sided, makes it rather arbitrary whether it should be classified as a <i>gadi</i> or as a <i>bōai</i> . In either case, it is rather short, but not short enough to be categorised as a truncheon.
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A7069				weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi</i>			L=773 Dia=33-40 at tip	Fiji	A7069	Johnson, J.A. no. 21	Slimness suggests this may be a wife-beater rather than a warclub.
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A70A70			weapon, club, pole (cut down for used as bar for headrest)	<i>gadi / kalimasi gadi</i>		L=A713 Dia=40	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 16	Display case X.13	<p>Concave butt. This is clearly a cut-down gadi club, with the remains of 2 pegs inset into either end. These show clearly that it was cut down for use as a headrest, these plugs filling the sinnet binding holes bored through it to attach the legs (see picture below, and A7314 etc.). Someone (perhaps the collector) decided to return it to club status, despite its now considerably shortened condition, and removed the legs. As a headrest made from a gadi club, its name would have been kalimasi gadi.</p> 
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A70A72				weapon, club, baseball-bat shape	<i>bōai</i>		L=965 Dia=58 at grip, 60 at head	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 15	Display case X.13	<p>Simple form, classic boai, but handle is intricately carved in various patterns (see rubbing).</p> 
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[illegible]

A7073		weapon, club, baseball-bat shape	<i>bōai</i>		L=1050, HD=43, GD=49	Fiji (probably Tongan craftsman).	Webster	Display case X.13	<p>Black. This is a fine club, carved over its entire surface, pattern largest at head, smallest at handle. Very probably carved by Tongan craftsman, indeed it may be a Tongan weapon that found its way to Fiji, as many did. Plaited sinnet cord loosely knotted around base of handle, L= c.500. (Rubbing made of head end).</p> 
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A7076				weapon, club, rootstock	<i>vunikau</i>			L=1128 Head W=120 Grip=48	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.12	Completely plain handled.
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A7077		weapon, club, rootstock	<i>vunikau</i>		L=1193 Head W=150 Grip=50	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.12	Has <i>tavatava</i> carved handgrip with fine crisscross lashing just above it and circlet of plain pandanus.
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A7078		weapon, club, rootstock	waka		L=1108 Head dia=110 Grip=33	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.12	Light coloured timber. <i>Tavatava</i> handgrip carving. Slight roughening and marking on shaft shows that it was previously vividrase bound along the entire length of the handle, now completely lost, possibly from bad handling since collected.
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A7079		weapon, club, rootstock	waka		L=1083 Max handle dia=85 Grip dia=31	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.12	Light coloured wood, plain shaft.
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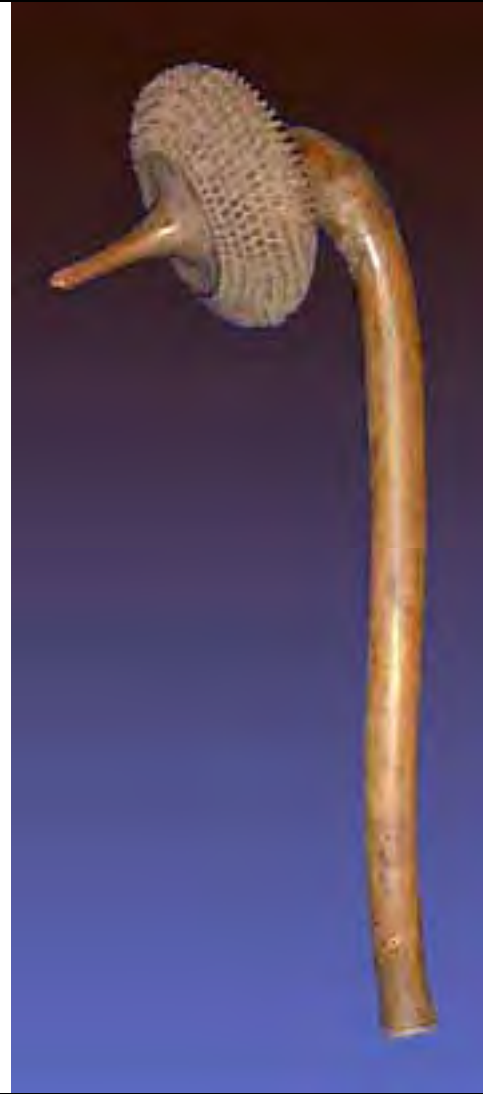


A7080		weapon, club, rootstock with sinnet-bound handle	<i>waka vividrasa</i>		L=1125 Head dia=136 Grip=43	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.12	Fine club of light-coloured hardwood. . Has blackened handgrip, with fine tavatava carving. Just above the blackened section and again just above the butt are bands of extremely fine sinnet woven in an intricate crisscross pattern. Up the entire length of the shaft above this there is beautifully-executed vividrasa sinnet binding with alternating black, natural and speckled bands. Urgently in need of curatorial attention before the binding is beyond repair.
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A7081		weapon, club, rootstock	waka		L=1155 Head dia=130 Handle dia=40	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.12	Rootstock club with little nubbins. Has lengthwise tavatava grip carving with a horizontal band at distal end and butt.
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A7082		weapon, club, rootstock	<i>vunikau buliwakna</i>		L=1140 Head W=115 Grip=42	Fiji [Colo highlands of Vitilevu]	Owen, William	Display case X.12	Rootstock club with many little nubbins. This one has lengthwise <i>tavatava</i> grip carving with a horizontal band at distal end. Diagonal crack halfway through the haft. One root nubbin broken off. End is broken off head.
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A7083			weapon, club, rootstock	<i>vunikau bulibuli</i> <i>vonotabua</i> OR <i>dromu vonotabua</i>		L=1090 Grip dia=47 Head width=110.	Fiji	Ingram, William, Sir	Display case X.12	<p>This is a fine heavy rootstock mace (<i>vunkau bulibuli</i>, or <i>dromu</i>) with whale ivory inlay (<i>vonotabua</i>) in three protrusions. <i>Tavatava</i> carved grip. Made of ironwood or <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> — S.F. <i>nokonoko</i>.</p> 
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A7084		weapon, club, pandanus club/ beaked battlehammer	tōtōkia		Shaft L=765 HL=230 Beak dia=12 Head dia=110 Grip dia=37	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 19	Display case X.12	A nice club but unfortunately the handle is fractured in the middle. Section of sinnet binding halfway up the handle. Lime has been rubbed into the head to emphasise the "spiky" form.
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A7085		weapon, club, pandanus club/ beaked battlehammer	tōtōkia			Shaft L=740 HL=240 Beak tip dia=22 Head dia=220 Grip dia=47 Weight=4kg	Fiji	At auction	Display case X.12	<p>Fine club, very heavy with massive head, made of pale hardwood. Handle is in an S-bend which s unusual. It is also quite short relatie to the hed and beak size, somewhat similar to thae one in the illustration from a 19<sup>th</sup> Century Russian wood-engraving, possibly after a drawing from the von Bellingshausen Expedition (Rod Ewins collection).</p> <div></div>
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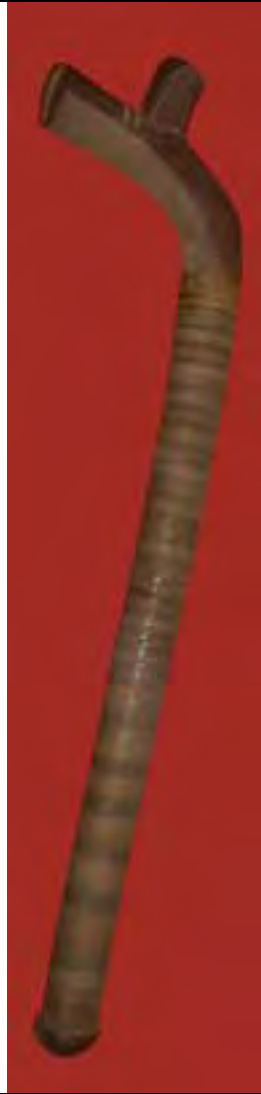
A7086				weapon, club, pandanus club/ beaked battlehammer	tōtōkia		Shaft L=740 HL=250 Beak dia=20 Head dia=130 Grip dia=40	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.12	This pandanus club has been blackened and then lime applied liberally to pandanus section.
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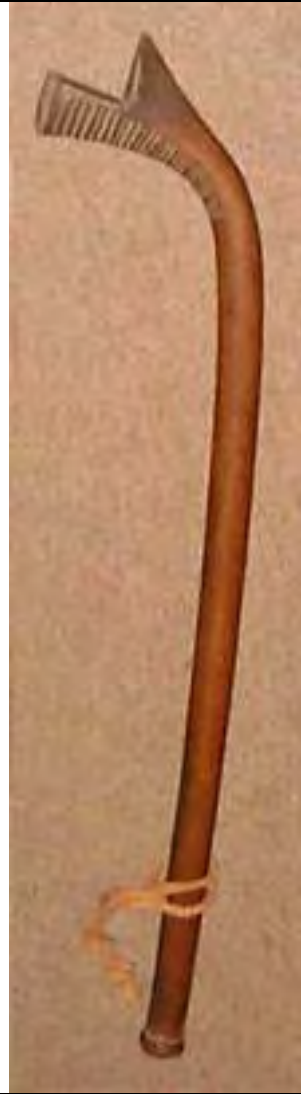


A7087		weapon, club, pandanus club/ beaked battlehammer	tōtōkia			Shaft L=A720 Head L=230 Beak tip dia=13 Head dia=140 Grip dia=43	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.12	A fine club, probably the best pandanus club in the collection. Honey-coloured wood with tavatava-carved grip and a crisscross pattern right up the handle.
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A7088				performance accessory, dance-club, spur	<i>kiakavo, i-wau ni meke</i>		L=1040 Flange dia=60 Grip dia=60 around pandanus Spur L=80	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 1?	A72/4/2575	This is a massive dance-club of very pale-coloured softwood, stained light brown in exposed parts but very light under a woven pandanus (voivoi) binding on the handgrip. This has check-pattern decoration and band of plain pandanus. Such pandanus handle-covering is common on dance-clubs, but not found on warclubs unless they were converted to dance-clubs after warfare ceased in Fiji (see Clunie 1977: 53, f.p.56).
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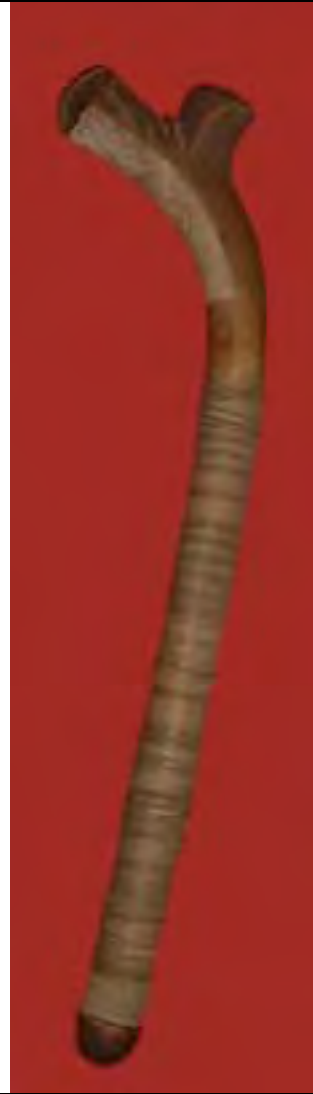
A7089		weapon, club, spur	kiakavo		L=975 Grip=34 Spur H=44.5	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	<p>End broken off spur. Cheek roughened but carving right on end of head, above cheeks, on spine and down handle for a distance. Carving on handgrip is Maori. A number of Maori sailors either jumped ship or were marooned in Fiji, and lived among the Fijians. Those among them who were skilled carvers employed those skills, either on their own or others' behalf, decorating various objects in a manner congenial to them but quite different from Fijian carving traditions, in particular clubs, as in this case. See rubbings below.</p> <div><p><b>A7089 (a) Pattern on back of neck</b></p><p><b>(b) Pattern on handgrip</b></p></div>
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A7090				performance accessory, dance-club, spur	<i>kiakavo vividrasa</i>		L=1010 Spur L=80 Grip dia=50 Flange dia=60	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 2?	A72/4/2573	Dance club. Black and natural sinnet binding. Pale wood.
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A7091			weapon, club, spur	<i>gata</i>			L=1000 Grip=37 Spur H=A70	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	Hank of flat woven sinnet looped and knotted around end of handle. Flat terminal knob. Cheeks decorated with incised bands of continuous triangles alternating with plain incised lines at intervals of 4,2,2,2,2,2,2,2.
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A7092	[No photo]	weapon, club, spur	kiakavo		L=1025 dia=50 Spur=90	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 4?	Display case X.13	
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A7093	[No photo]	weapon, club, spur	kiakavo		L=1005 dia=42 Spur=65	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 5?	Display case X.13	Hank of sinnet - probably collector's hanging rope- around butt of handle.
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A7094				performance accessory, dance-club, spur	<i>kiakavo vividrasa</i>		L=980 Flange dia=55 Grip dia=49 Spur L=85	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 3	A72/4/2583	No. 3 on label. Dance club. Black and natural plaited sinnet binding is unusually fine for a dance-club, but its other features proclaim it to be that Pale wood. Short length of western cord at butt end.
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A7095	[No photo]	weapon, club, spur	kiakavo		L=990 dia of grip around sinnet=44 Spur=73	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	Bands of brown, black and speckled sinnet at base of handle.
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A7096			weapon, club, spur	<i>kiakavo</i>			L=1060 dia=50 Spur=A70	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	 <p>See Ewins (1982a: 40) for naming of parts of <i>kiakavo</i> and other spurred clubs.</p>
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A7097		weapon or performance accessory, club, spur	sali		L=895 Grip inc. pandanus=40 Spur H=110	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. Old Johnson label 31.	Display case X.13	Very large spur relative to head size. Black and white pandanus handgrip binding and another circlet of pandanus on shaft. These suggest that if this was a fighting club (which it may have been), it was later "re-decorated" as a dance club, because pandanus matting was not a satisfactory handgrip in battle. Short length of plaited sinnet binding. Decoration on cheeks of club is many discs engraved. Lime rubbed into terminal part of decoration, alternated from side to side. Section behind it has mix of lime and blue substance (Reckitts blue?) Typical penis head on butt of handle. Borer holes on shaft.
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A7098	[No photo]	weapon, club, spur	<i>gata</i>		L=915 dia=47 Spur=75	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 30(?)	Display case X.13	Has lime rubbed into roughened part of head.
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A7099





weapon, club, spur	<i>kiakavo</i>		L=945 Grip=36 Spur H=73	Fiji	Hepp, T.C.	Display case X.13	Cheeks down to one third of length of handle are decorated with bands of short parallel notches. Terminal ridge.
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A7100				weapon, club, spur	<i>gata</i>			L=1050 Grip=37 Spur H=A70	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	Similar to A31363. Very fine club..
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A7101			weapon, club, "butterfly fish"	tivitivi or gugu		L=990 Blade W=200 Head L=257 Oval grip=45W,31D.	Fiji, particularly Vitilevu Highlands (Colo).	Ingram, William, Sir	Display case X.12	<p>The head of these clubs is named for the butterfly fish, <i>Zanclus cornutus</i>, which is roughly the same shape. There is a prominent eye on each side bottom right, below). Hatchets were given the same name. On this example one corner of head is broken off, otherwise a fine club, beautifully carved over its entire surface.</p> 
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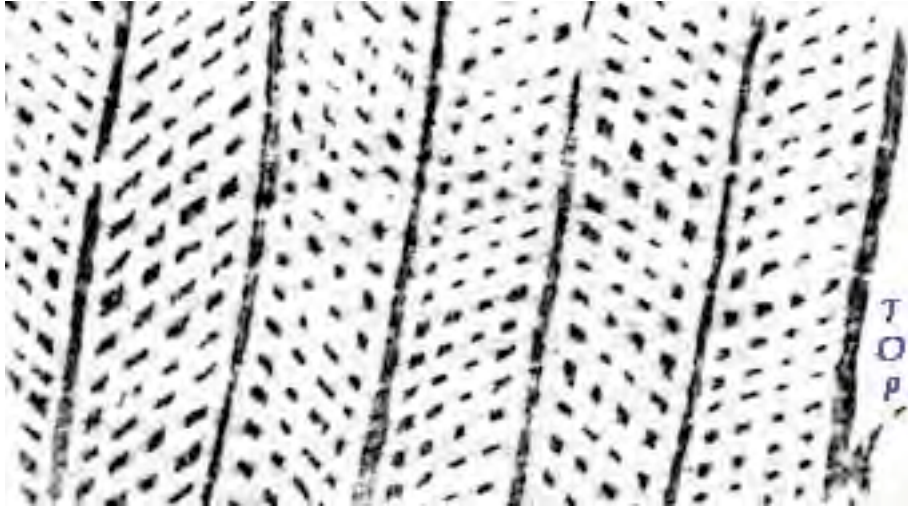
A7102		weapon, club, spur	<i>gata</i>		L=865 Grip=38 Spur H=85	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	A very businesslike weapon, The heavy spur is little more than a pyramidal lump. Roughened cheeks with lime rubbed into them. On the back of the curve of the shaft below the spur, there are decorative bands consisting of small triangles on either side of a line, in one case extended to make a raised zig-zag line. There are holes drilled in the top edge of the head, for attaching decorative streamers. Small piece of sinnet around handle, probably just collector's hanging strap.
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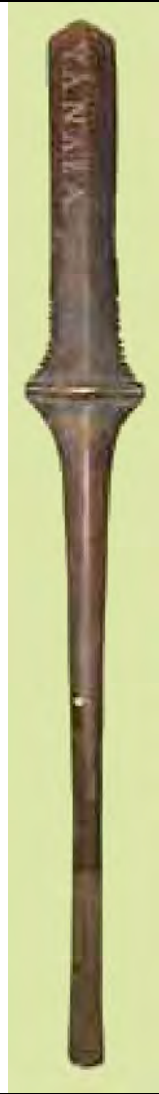

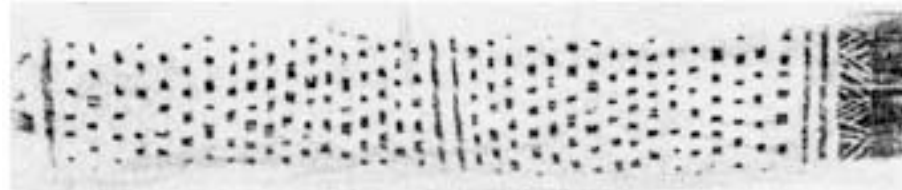



A7103		performance accessory or weapon, club, ""butterfly fish""	tivitivi or gugu		L=838 Blade W=152; Oval grip=29W, 20D.	Fiji, particularly Viti levu Highlands (Colo).	Owen, William	Display case X.12	<p>Label on club "Fiji pres. By Wm. Owen A1861". Ser.no.41. Head well carved, handle dimpled all over with adze marks. However in view of quality of head carving, the dimpling may have been for grip or look, rather than merely poor finish. Holes around perimeter of head for streamers and/or shells.</p> 
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A7104				weapon, club, broad-bladed spurred club with sharp inside-curve blade	sali		L=1130 Grip around sinnet=50 Spur=160 Blade=200.	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.12
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This is a *sali* (also called *cali* or in some places *tebetebe*) of the classic form. Part of the handle is bound with sinnet, much shaken. Cheek is 7 bands of incised diamond shapes with diagonal direction alternating from one band to the next and separated by a raised line. Rubbing made of part of head.






A7105		weapon, club, paddle-shaped with straight bar	culacula		L=758 W=85 Grip dia=22	Fiji type, no locality. [Definitely Fiji].	Johnson, J.A.	Display case X.11	<p>Vividrasa means that the handle is bound, normally with sinnet. Cheek is 7 bands of incised diamond shapes with diagonal direction alternating from one band to the next and separated by a raised line. Rubbing made of part of head For a discussion of these narrow paddle-clubs, see note on A7109. Handle carved to grip. Narrow head. Head edge knotted from base. Paper label 23, but this club does not correspond with the Johnson item #23, which is a throwing-club. It does not appear to be on the list provided by Garner-Jones with the Johnson Collection. The name YANASA carved into it, with S mirror-imaged. Unusual pattern for handgrip, this pattern is more usually seen on the sides of heads of bladed clubs. See rubbings below:</p> <div><p>A7105 (a) Name carving</p><div><p>(b) Handgrip carving</p><p>Head —&gt;</p></div></div>
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A7106			weapon, club, flared head.	<i>dui (?)</i> <i>i-wau dui (?)</i>		L=890 Blade W=215 Grip=35	Fiji/Tonga	Owen, William	Display case X.12	Old Tongan design, but in use in Fiji. Edge-Partington ((A1890)1996: 81) illustrated a Tongan one from the Heape Collection, and also a Fijian one (p.102), citing von Huegel: "Very rare type. It is used in Fiji, but is an introduced type from Tonga." Clunie (1977: 56) suggests that this may be the club Capell (63) lists as dui, a club with "a broad head shaped like a fan". I am sure he is right, but I am less sure of Capell's remark that dui (= "different") may relate to "a considerable variety in the design of the head". That seems unlikely since the main variation was merely the breadth and pointedness/bluntness of the wings on the head. Perhaps dui merely indicated that this type of club was "different" (dui, duidui) from Fijian clubs, and rarer than the less flared and longer club Fijians called teivakatoga, a name denoting its Tongan origins. Hazlewood does not mention the dui, but does list the teivakatoga. The Fiji Museum does not own a club of this type.
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A7107		weapon, club, broad-bladed spurred club with sharp inside-curve blade	sali		L=1115 Grip dia=47 Blade=140 Headwidth=190	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.12	 <p>This is a beautiful club, a classic of the sali form. Unfortunately marred by chips along the striking edge of the blade, possibly even sustained in use, by striking the shaft of another club used defensively.</p>
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A7108		weapon, club, head in shape of <i>ivi</i> (Tahitian Chestnut) nut.	<i>ivi</i> (?) <i>i-wau ivi</i> (?)		L=9A70 Head W E298= 135 L=110 Oval grip W=40 D=30.	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 20	Display case X.12	<p>Clubs of this form are relatively rare; the head is carved in the form of a slightly flattened nut of the <i>ivi</i> (Tahitian Chestnut - <i>Inocarpus fagiferum</i>) . Oldman (2004:Pl.54) illustrated two, one dated to 1795. This particular heirloom club was reportedly named <i>ivi lala</i>, meaning "emptier of towns". Such a celebrated club would have been hung up in the war-god's temple (see discussion in Ewins 2011). Made of hardwood not palmwood as collector believed—he was misled by raked pattern on neck of club. Sinnet binding around handle. Lime rubbed below head. Head carving very worn. See Garner Jones letter. 2 rubbings below of head and neck</p> 
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A7109		weapon, club, paddle-shaped with straight bar	culacula			L=075 W=127 Head=2A70 Grip dia =30	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 22	Display case X.11	Probably originating in Tonga and Samoa, these were thoroughly localised in Fiji by the 19th Century and can be regarded as Fijian items, with indigenous Fijian names. They were of two general types, the <i>culacula</i> with a heavy straight bar projecting out at the sides, and the <i>kinikini</i> with curved sides and a light curved bar or even merely a curving line in the decorative carving. Used like a broadsword with the edges of the blade doing the damage, Clunie points out that they sometimes had the adjective <i>tivitivi</i> ("sideways") added to emphasise the method of use. Narrow-bladed ones like this were clearly offensive weapons exclusively, and used by all classes of warrior, whereas the broader and frequently elaborately ornamented forms (see A7111, A7112 below) were exclusive to chiefs and priests, a staff of office and perhaps only incidentally a weapon if the need arose.
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A7110		weapon, club, paddle-shaped with straight bar	culacula			L=935 W=140 Head L to ridge=288 Oval grip dia=34x 25.	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11
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See notes to A7109. Handle broken half through. One spur broklen off. Oval grip. Human tooth inlaid into butt end of handle (pictured below), indicating that it killed the owner of that tooth.






A7111				weapon / regalia, club, chiefs' & priests', paddle-shaped with curved bar	kinikini		L=1315 W at ridge = 350 Head to ridge = 475 Grip dia=45 x 36.	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11
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These large, wide-bladed paddle-clubs were exclusive to chiefs and priests. They were ceremonial staffs of office, but were also functional weapons if need be. Clunie suggests that they may have been used to shield the owners from arrow-hail, though he concedes that this is pure conjecture. I must say I have yet to see a club with the sort of scarring that might have been expected from such use. A nicely-mde club, though less ornately decorated than is usual for *kinikini* in particular. One wing has been cracked off and repaired imperfectly (the lower wing in this picture). Grip is leaf shaped in section. Compare with AA19182.





A7112				weapon, club, paddle-shaped with straight bar	<i>culacula</i>		L=1105 W at ridge=322 Head to ridge=400 Dia=40 Butt=40 x 40 x 37.	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	No carving. Light wood. Chamfered corners on squared butt.
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A7113	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, coconut-shaped head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>		L=375 Dia of head=80 Grip =A18	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	
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A7114	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, coconut-shaped head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>		L=400 Dia of head=80 Grip=17	Fiji	Klauer, Miss	Display case X.13	
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A7115	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, coconut-shaped head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>		L=395 Dia of head=80 Grip=20	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 25	Display case X.13	
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A7116				weapon, club, throwing, coconut-shaped head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>		L=375 Dia of head=80 Grip =A18	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 23	Display case X.13	<p>Ball-headed clubs were the commonest of the fighting throwing-clubs (as distinct from the small light clubs designed for hunting fruit-bats and/or pigeons - see remarks with A7132). During the Nineteenth Century an urban myth arose that it was the handle of throwing clubs that struck the victim. This was nonsense, as illogical as suggesting that it is the handle of a throwing-knife that hits the target, rather than the heavy blade. It was, of course, the head of the club that struck the target, with explosive force quite capable of maiming or killing. Club A34170 has a total of six "kill" notches to testify to its effectiveness as a lethal weapon (see photo and remarks). This example has a band of <i>voivoi</i> (pandanus) wrapped around shaft near the handgrip.</p> <p>In this example, the ball-head is (unusually) flattened where it joins the handle. Band of <i>voivoi</i> (pandanus) wrapped around shaft near handgrip</p>
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A7117				weapon, club, throwing, coconut-shaped head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>		L=362 Head dia=A70 Grip dia=about 20.	Fiji	Lawrence	Display case X.13	These <i>i-ula kitu</i> were a variant form of ball-headed throwing clubs, in which the apex of the head was shaped into a cone, which was the striking point (see the discussion under A7116). The resulting shape was considered to resemble the coconut-shell water-bottle, or <i>kitu</i> —hence the name.
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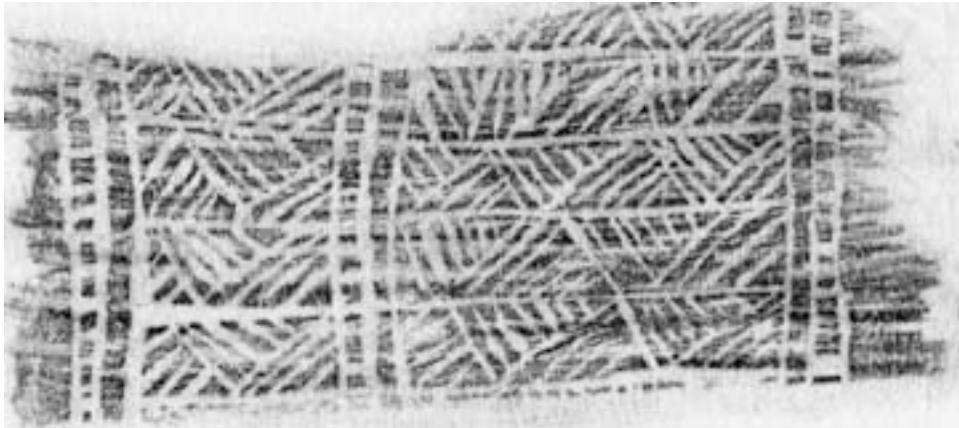
A7118				weapon, club, throwing, coconut-shaped head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>			L=392 Head dia=90 Grip dia =22	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. Old label no. 26	Display case X.13	See remarks for A7117.
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A7119		weapon, club, throwing, coconut-shaped head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>		L=415 Head dia=95 Grip dia=23 Tavatava carving L=150	Fiji	Klauer, Miss	Display case X.13	S.F. name "i-ula kitu".
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A7120				weapon, club, throwing, coconut-shaped head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>			L=444 Head dia=95 Grip dia=20	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 24	Display case X.13
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Quite large natural fissure on one side of head. Unusually carved handgrip—see rubbing.



A7121		weapon, club, throwing, coconut-shaped head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>		L=500 W of head=120 Dia of Grip=30	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 22	Display case X.13	Some natural fissuring on side
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A7122				weapon, club, throwing, coconut-shaped head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>			L=4A18 W of head= 112 Hand grip W=25.	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 23	
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High sheen because it has been covered in coconut oil. Carved on the shaft of the handle is RATU  
VILIAME [Chief William] TAKA DAMU (his surname) Errors in some of the letters. See rubbing.




A7123	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>		L=448 W of head=115 Grip=22.5	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 27	Display case X.13	
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A7124	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>		L=435 W of head=100 Dia of grip 20	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 29	Display case X.13	
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A7125				weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>		L=417 W of head= 102 Hand grip W=22.	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	Throwing club with finely-carved lobed head, of the type with small lozenges between the bases of the numerous lobes.
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A7126	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>		L=408 W=85 Grip=20	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	
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A7127				weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>		L=392 Head w=102 Grip dia =19	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 28	Formerly in display case X.17, Present location X13.	Throwing club of the type with fewer large lobes on head (six on this club). Length of sinnet binding half way up shaft. Short split from butt of handle for about 60mm. Long split from half way down head to within 60mm of butt. On opposite side a split in the head.
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A7128	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>		L=378 W of head=80 Grip=15	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	
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A7129	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>		L=364 W of head=A70 Grip=17	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.13	
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A7130			performance accessory, dance-club, spur	<i>i-ula ni meke vaka kiakavo</i>		L=74 & spur=947Grip dia=25 Shaft	Fiji	Prior, Rev	Display case X.13	<p>Small, shoddily-made made dance club—I believe merely a poor quality performance-prop. It is unclear on what Denis Dutton based his assertion that this was a clown's club, though it is of course possible that a clown could use it precisely because it is such a travesty of a genuine weapon. By the same token, it is not impossible that children might have played with it, might even have made it, since it is a far cry from the fine scale models that were so beautifully made specifically for privileged boys to learn with. Clowns would also on occasion make themselves more ridiculous by brandishing boys' clubs, a laughably unmanly thing to do, akin to affecting female dress. This has given rise to some confusion over whether certain scale-models should be considered clowns' or boys' clubs. I have never read anything to suggest that clubs were made specifically for use by clowns, though there are references to them using small clubs, which I interpret as above. All of that aside, I believe this particular object was made merely as a dance-accessory. For that purpose dancers will use almost anything to hand, a coconut-leaf spathe, or a forked stick, so even a shoddily-made object like this would serve.</p>
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A7131				weapon, club, throwing, lobed head—hunting club	<i>i-ula tavatava vavana</i>			L=323 Head dia=65 Grip dia=14	Fiji	Prior, Rev	Display case X.13	Lightweight throwing-club for hunting bats and pigeons. It is possible that these may also have been used for boys to learn with. Light coloured hardwood timber.
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A7132			weapon, club, throwing, coconut-shaped head	<i>i-ula drisia vavana</i>		L=255 Head dia=45 Grip dia=14	Fiji	Prior, Rev	Display case X.13	<p>Ball head slightly triangulate in section. Small size and light weight suggest that this, like the previous club with which it is illustrated, was probably a hunting-club rather than a warclub, intended to bring down pigeons and fruit-bats. It is possible that it could also have served as a boy's "learning" club". The photo here with A7122, an average to large throwing-club, shows how tiny this club is.</p> 
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A7134	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=330 Reed=1175	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.10	Dark head, plain
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A7135	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=317 Reed =1005	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.10	Dark head, plain.
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A7136	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head =485 Reed=790	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.10	Dark wood
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A7137	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=545 Reed=765	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.10	Light head, set at crooked angle to shaft
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A7138	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=535 Reed=730	Fiji	Owen, William		Light head
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A7139	[Not seen]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>			Fiji	Owen, William		
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A7140	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=493 Reed =665	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.10	Light wood
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A7141	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=510 Reed 655	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.10	Light wood
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A7142	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=545 Reed=965	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.10	Plain headed arrow; sinnet binding at join.
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A7143	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head =493 Reed=645	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.10	Light wood
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A7144	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=300 Reed=1090	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.10	Dark head, barbed
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A7145	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=475 Reed=610	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.10	Reed shaft,wooden head (dark, nokonoko?)-carved short barbs, darkened.
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A7146	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=490 Reed=895	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.10	Light head, barbed
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A7147	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=515 Reed=750	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 102		In Cab X10.
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A7148	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head =520 Reed =730	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 102	Display case X.10	weapon, arrow, dark headed, barbed.
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A7149	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=520 Reed=730	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 102	Display case X.10	Tip broken. Only arrow in case with this number
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A7150	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=500 Reed=750	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 102	Display case X.10	Tip broken
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A7151	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=510 Reed=740	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 102	Display case X.10	
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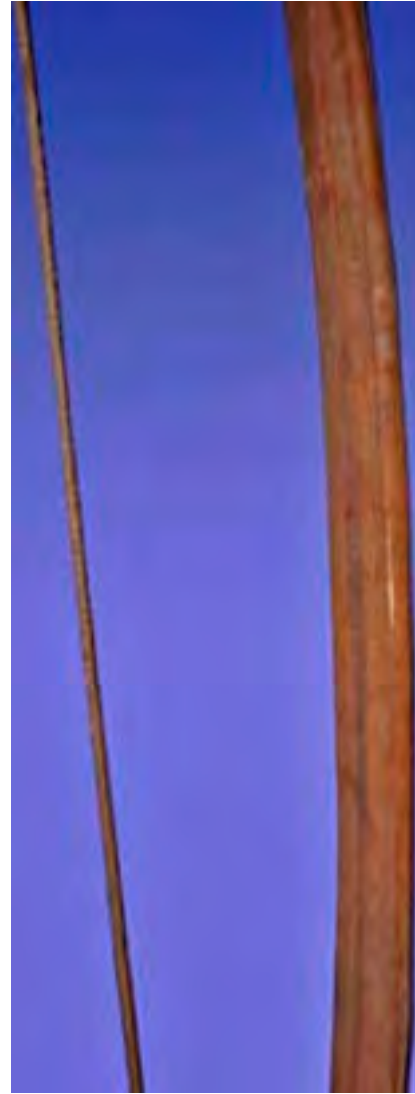
A7152	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=490 Reed=730	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 102	Display case X.10	
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A7153	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>			Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 102		
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A7154	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=495 Red=750	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 102		In Cab X10. Piece of twisted masi around head and shaft.
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A7155	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=450 Reed=7A70	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 102	Display case X.10	Blackened. Tip broken.
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A7156	[No photo]	weapon, arrow	<i>gasau</i>		Head=4A70 Shaft=740	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 102	Display case X.10	Only arrow in case with this number.Tip broken
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A7157			weapon, bow	<i>dakai titi</i>		L of string+knots=13 90 L of bow before bending=1550 W=30 in middle, 20 at ends.	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.10	Curved medium colour wood, almost certainly the arial root (titi) of a mangrove (Rhizophora sp.) The string is twisted sinnet cord
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A7159			weapon, bow	<i>dakai titi</i>		L of string+knots=980 L of bow before bending=1090 W=15 in middle, 10 at ends.	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.10	<p>Bow, curved light-coloured wood (aerial root of mangrove), plaited sinnet "string" tied at each end. Small size suggests this might have been a woman's or child's bow, or it may merely have been a light hunting bow, for shooting flying-foxes, birds, or fish. Fixings typical for Fijian bows, a boss on either end to prevent the string from slipping down the shaft (see picture below).</p> 
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A7160		weapon, arrow with iron point and reed shaft	<i>gasau kaukamea</i>		Barb L=190 Shaft L=757	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.10	Iron point has been notched with a file into zigzags along its length.
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A7161		weapon, arrow with iron point, reed shaft	<i>gasau kaukamea</i>		Barb L=260 Shaft L=760	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.10	
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A7162		weapon, arrow with iron point, reed shaft	<i>gasau kaukamea</i>		Barb L=225 Reed=785	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.10	
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A7163 A		weapon, arrow			Head=480 Reed=740	Fiji		This article in case X10 has been labelled with the same number as a canoe paddle in case X12.	5th in arrow display in case. Dark headed, barbed.
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A7163 B		tool, watercraft, canoe paddle	<i>i-voce</i>		L=1475. Blade L=510, W=220. Handle L=965, Diam=37	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 130		Large leaf-shaped blade, cylindrical handle.
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A7164				tool, watercraft, canoe paddle	<i>i-voce</i>		L=1365. Blade L=405, W=284. Handle L=960, Diam=28	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 131	Display case X.15	<p>Blade shaped like ace of spades, cylindrical handle.</p> 
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A7165				tool, watercraft, canoe paddle	<i>i-voce</i>		L=1658. Blade L=523, W=263. Handle L=1135, Diam=37	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.15	Large leaf-shaped blade, cylindrical handle.
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A7166		performance accessory, dance paddle	<i>paki</i>		L=A805 W=220 Handle L=291 Dia =26	Tonga, but also used in Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 101	Display case X.11	Still has Garner-Jones label "101". Performance accessory, dance paddle, black. These dance-paddles are morphologically reminiscent of the fighting and ceremonial paddle-clubs of Fiji and Tonga. This particular paddle resembles the broad chiefs'/priests' paddleclub culacula, in having a straight transverse bar, while the much finer Oldman Collection example illustrated in St.Cartmail (1997: Fig.79, p.126) has a curved bar similar to the kinikini, perhaps indicating that the morphological similarity was more than coincidental. <i>Paki</i> were used by women in dances in Tonga and were localised for that purpose in parts of Fiji, retaining the Tongan name. Edge-Partington (1996: 115) states that it was used by the leader in women's <i>meke</i> dances, and quotes von Huegel as saying, "This has been introduced from Tonga and is only used in Tongan dances."
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A7167		performance accessory, dance paddle	<i>paki</i>		L=A710 W=240 Handle L=2A70 Dia=34	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 101	Display case X.11	performance accessory, dance paddle black, broader than A7166. See note under A7166.
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A7168		musical instrument, trough gong	<i>lali</i>		L=758 W=203 H=176 Cavity L=4A70 W=102	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 7	Display case X.12	Such a small drum as this would probably have been the smaller of a "tuned" pair (see Ewins 1986). However, it could be used on its own as a village "announcement" drum calling villagers to church, school, or other meetings. Though designated a "war drum" by its original collector, it is unlikely that such a small drum would have had a role in warfare unless it was taken on board a war canoe, but it is more probable that there a lalinimeke like A71A71 would have been used. The war drums of Fiji were on occasion so large (over 2m in length) that men stood inside them to beat them. The wood of which this is made is lighter-coloured than vesi, and may be dilo ( <i>Callophyllum inophyllum</i> ) or tavola ( <i>Terminalia catappa</i> ).
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A7169	<div><p>A7169, A71A70</p></div>	musical instrument, drumstick	<i>yavayava</i> or <i>i-uaua</i>		L=205 at apex=67 Handle=36	W	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 10	Display case X.12	These beaters are made of a soft wood, but not the balsa-like vau ( <i>Hibiscus tileaceus</i> ) that the collector's note suggests, more probably the wood of the candlenut tree called lauci or sikeci ( <i>Aleurites triloba</i> ). However, the Johnson, J.A. no. 12 beaters (A71A72 & A7173) ARE made of vau, and it is possible that the wrong beaters became attached to the wrong drums.
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A71A70	[See previous item for picture]	musical instrument, drumstick	yavayava OR i- uaua		L=200 W at apex=67 Handle=36	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 10	Display case X.12	See note under A7169
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A71A71		musical instrument, rhythm gong or dance- drum	<i>lalinimeke</i>		L=990 W=1A18 H=115 Hole L=250 W=65 D=85	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 11	33/6/1039	Hand adzed from vesi (Intsia bijuga) wood. This example is almost identical to one illustrated by Edge-Partington (#5, p.116). Drums like this are still routinely used to provide the rhythm to accompany chants and dances. The collector's note states that this was a "canoe lali". Particularly given its larger-than-usual size (just under a metre) and thus greater-than-usual carrying power, this is quite possible. Being far more portable than the large trough-gongs, Lalinimeke accompanied warriors into battle and on their canoes, used for signalling and no doubt, beaten rapidly, for exciting the troops to valour.
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A71A72	 A71A72, A7173 (??)	musical instrument, drumstick	yavayava OR i- uaua				Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 12	33/4/139	A pair of beaters were found with an old label of Johnson no. 12 at with accession no. A31004 and different donor name. It is likely that these are in fact Johnson beaters, though as suggested in note for A7169, even then there may have been some confusion.
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A7173	[See previous item for picture]	musical instrument, drumstick	yavayava OR i- uaua			Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no 12		See note for A71A72
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A7174		tool, watercraft, canoe baler	<i>i-nima</i>		L=430, W=220, H=130. Handle L=1A70, Diam=40	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 60	Display case X.15	S.F. name i-nima NOT i-solesole as collector stated - that is a bale of cloth. Baler of typical Pacific design, a scoop with an internal handle. Made of a light softwood, perhaps nawanawa ( <i>Cordia subcordata</i> ).
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A7175	[Not seen]	garment, woman's hip-girdle	liku				Fiji	Owen, William		
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A7176	[No photo]	garment, unisex overskirt for dance			Waistband L=400 L=600 maDisplay case X. No ties.	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	Natural coloured processed inner-brk of vau (Hibiscus tileaceus), quite long. Length of waistband suggests that this was only one half of a two-part garment. Knotted around a single thread of vau. Simple knot - a half hitch. No ties.
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A7177	[No photo]	garment, woman's hip-girdle	<i>liku</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	
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A7178	[No photo]	garment, woman's hip-girdle	<i>liku</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	
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A7179	[No photo]	garment, woman's hip-girdle	<i>liku</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	
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A7180		garment, unisex overskirt for dance	<i>likuniwesi</i>		Waistband L=A700 Ties L=350 and 300. Strips W=25-45.	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	Dance overskirt worn by men or women, made of finely split brown pandanus strips 5 mm. wide (NOT banana leaf as written on the skirt in pencil). Natural colour. Waistband rope of twisted bark (hibiscus? mulberry?) lashed around with pandanus.
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A7181		garment, woman's hip-girdle	liku		Waistband L=A700 Kuta inner skirt L=380 Ties L=30 & 1000 Depth of Waistband=30 Longest sinnet=485	Fiji	Owen, William	47/5/230	<p>Red sinnet with dark stripes, natural pandanus and kuta backing (folded over to show in photo). Sinnet is layered in tiers all from the top. Ties are hibiscus as usual, strip of pandanus tied to one to lengthen it to 1000mm. From the length of the waistband, it would appear that this liku may have been worn with one hip exposed.</p> 
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A7182	[No photo]	garment, woman's hip-girdle			Not measured	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	
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A7183		garment, man's black vine overskirt for ceremony or war	<i>wāloa, liku wāloa, OR sausauwai</i>		Waistband L=740 Ties L=300 (2 knots) & 350.	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	Man's ceremonial and war skirt. These skirts were worn by men over their <i>malo</i> , for dances, ceremonies, and warfare. They were generally knee-length or longer, unlike women's <i>liku</i> which were not true skirts but rather hip-girdles, generally only about a handspan long. Though often said to be made of vine, these were actually made of the rhizomorphs ("roots") of the wood-rot fungus <i>Armillaria</i> or Honey Fungus, in Fijian called <i>wāloa</i> . These rhizomorphs are aggregates of thousands of hyphae, with a black "melanised" and hard outer rind, making them resemble black bootlaces or very fine vines (see <a href="http://www.biology.ed.ac.uk/research/groups/jdeacon/microbes/armill.htm">http://www.biology.ed.ac.uk/research/groups/jdeacon/microbes/armill.htm</a> —last accessed 4 July 2011).
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A7184		garment, overskirt	<i>liku</i>		Waistband L=580 L of fronds =320 Ties L=190 L of grass =190	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	Finely-made hibiscus bast overskirt, to be worn over top of other garments. Atypical for Fiji, this could conceivably be a Lauan (E.Fiji) form of a Tongan kiekie worn by women [my suggestion following pers.comm. from Heather Young Leslie].. As such it might be found in the Lau Group of Eastern Fiji. But it may also come from another part of the Western Pacific—see discussion of A7185 below. Band is dry paper-mulberry bast (qaqa), not barkcloth. Both ties have a knot on the end.
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A7185		garment, unisex overskirt for dance or ceremony	<i>manafau</i>		Waistband L=A710; Skirt strips L=520; Ties L=A700	Fiji [safer to say Western Polynesia]	Owen, William	Display case X.15	<p>Made of processed bast fibre (see note below) in long strips, concertina-pleated. Waistband with decorative looping of bast strips, some dyed red. As it is only A710mm long, it suggests that this was not a full skirt but a sort of decorative apron. At time of acquisition had dance-wand A3A7110 attached (illustrated here). The skirt is probably a <i>manafau</i>, which is originally Tongan but also made in Lau, worn for <i>meke</i> and formal occasions over an <i>isulu</i> or mat (Paul Geraghty, pers.comm.) Maile Drake, Collections Manager of the Bishop Museum, suggested that they could be from the two Niua islands in Northern Tonga, and if not made of <i>Hibiscus tileaceus</i> bast may be that of <i>fanakio</i> (<i>Sterculia fanahio</i>) which is found in Niuafo'ou in Tonga, but also found in Samoa and Rotuma (other species of <i>Sterculia</i> are also found in Fiji). She explains that this yields somewhat more translucent and stiffer fibre than hibiscus bast, and could be formed and pleated more easily [pers.comm. 2 Nov 2007].</p> 
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A7186	[No photo. See A7183 for picture of similar object]	garment, man's black vine overskirt for ceremony or war	<i>waloa, liku waloa</i> OR <i>suasauwai</i>		L of fine vine =650	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 104	Display case X.10	Small, tassels on one end.
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A7187	[No photo. See A7183 for picture of similar object]	garment, man's black vine overskirt for ceremony or war	<i>waloa, liku waloa</i> OR <i>suasauwai</i>		L of fine vine= 510	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.10	No tassels, ties only.
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A7188	[No photo]	garment, woman's hip-girdle	<i>liku</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Owen, William		
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A7189		garment, woman's hip-girdle	<i>liku</i>		Waistband L=930 Ties L=550 & ?? L=250	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	Hibiscus bark, dyed red. Beautifully woven waistband.
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A7190	[No photo]	garment, woman's hip-girdle	<i>liku</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 104	Display case X.11	
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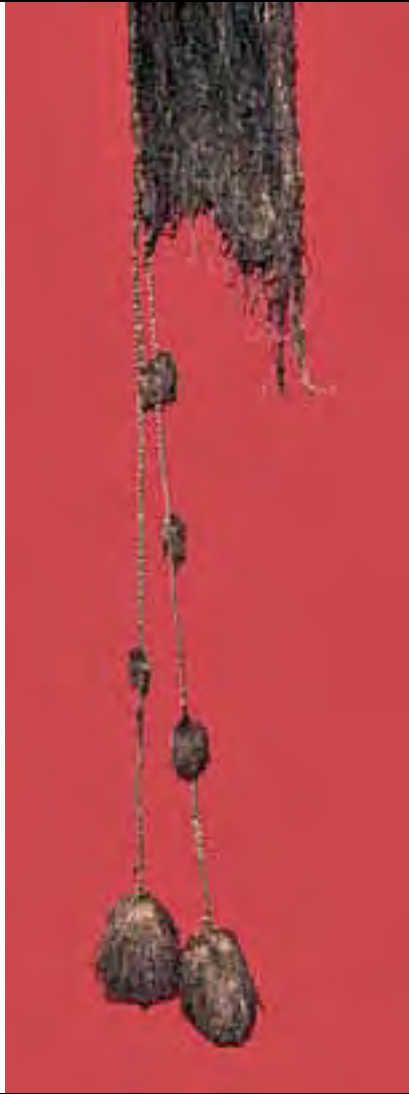
A7191	[No photo]	garment, woman's hip-girdle	<i>liku</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	
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A7192	[No photo]	garment, woman's hip-girdle	<i>liku</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	
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A7193	[No photo]	garment, woman's hip-girdle	<i>liku</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	
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A7194		garment, young woman's hip-girdle/skirt	<i>liku ni gone yalewa</i>		L of waistbands= 450 and 430; ties L c. 1000 "Grass" + Waistband D=300 and 240; Waistband D=60.	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. No. 103	47/5/230	Divided liku, that is, a hip-girdle consisting of two fibre "aprons", one worn in front and the other behind, and connected by long vau ties, knotted on each hip. Hocart (Northern States) described this as the manner in which young maidens wore their liku, with both hips exposed, whereas married women wore a one-piece liku which only exposed one hip. In fact there was an intermediate stage, this type was the precursor of the full-circle but short girdle (see A7198). To distinguish, I have named this liku ni gone yalewa (girdle of a female child) and A7198 liku ni yalewa gone (girdle of a young woman). Dark brown, 2 separate bands white slanted parallel lines in band. Teased vau ( <i>Hibiscus tileaceus</i> ) bast fabric.
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A7195				garment, man's black vine overskirt for ceremony or war	<i>wāloa, liku wāloa, OR sausauwai</i>		L of fine vine= 4A70	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.10	Typical <i>sausauwai</i> or <i>liku wāloa</i> , this one has tassels (see picture).
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A7196	[No photo. See A7183 for picture of similar object]	garment, man's black vine overskirt for ceremony or war	<i>waloa, liku waloa</i>		L of fine vine=4A70	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.10	
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A7197	[No photo]	garment, woman's hip-girdle	<i>liku</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 104	Display case X.11	
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A7198		garment, young woman's hip-girdle	<i>liku ni yalewa gone</i>		L of band=7A70 Depth of band=50 L of ties=540 & 510 L of "Grass"=150	Fiji	Owen, William	47/5/230	<p>This was the short, but complete, girdle of a young woman (yalewa gone) who had completed the process of genital tattooing that proclaimed her a woman, but was not yet married. It succeeded the two-part girdle worn by girls who were no longer children but had not yet been tattooed, as in A7194 (see notes for that also). Wāvau (hibiscus) ties dyed dark brown. "Grass" is natural Hibiscus tileaceus bast (kulinivau) bound over the ties to form a band, held in place with pattern of black and brown strands.</p> 
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A7199		tool, soft wood for rubbing to make fire (in this case originally a canoe rib)	tinaninita		L=c.A700	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 66	14/10/A122	<p>Said by the collector to have originally been a canoe rib (soka). It was the soft wood rubbed down into with a harder stick. The verb for making fire in this way is nita (Hazelwood A1914: 87), following which setting fire to combustibles is vaka waqara. The name tinaninita (pers.comm. Paul Geraghty) means "the mother of the process of firemaking", while i-nita is the noun form of the verb, defining the active object or hard rubbing-stick i-nita (see A62030). The groove left by that stick is visible in the upper part of this piece of wood, but since it is not charred the rubbing apparently was not carried to completion. A demonstration of the process is seen in this picture taken in Levuka in the A1920s by Gladys Palmer - reproduced by permission of her daughter Phyllis Ladd.</p> 
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A7200		accessory, fan, coconut leaflet	<i>iri buli</i>		Overall L=447 W=330 Handle L=97 D at neck=23 D at base =28.	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.14	<p>Cooling-fan used by chiefs and ladies of rank. This and A7202 have a similar but somewhat different form from Daku (Tailevu) fans (A7206, A18478, A73258). I would expect to find that it was also made in Eastern Vitilevu, but I have no proof of that. Brown sinnet handle with expanded end of criss-cross binding.</p> <p>Generically, fans are iri, the buli refers to small cowry shells (also chiefly symbols) that were attached in a diagonal row of three or so. The name of the constellation Orion is also iribuli, so the belt of Orion could represent the row of buli, similarly iribuli is the name of a fish (Trachinotus bailloni) which is silver and diamond shaped with a row of 4-5 black dots on the side along the lateral line. (Information on buli pers.comm. Prof. Paul Geraghty). No cowries are fixed to fans today, but perhaps the arcs of dark dots in threes or fours very typical of iri buli (as in A7206, A73258 &amp; 9, and A73260) reference these in some way.</p>
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A7201		accessory / regalia, fan, chief's ceremonial fan	<i>iri yace (kā vakatūraga)</i>		L=585, W=490. Handle L=140, Diam35-50.	Fiji, Vanua Levu, Macuata Coast	Johnson, J.A. no. 110	Display case X.14	<p>This handsome large fan is made of coconut leaflet including the midrib. It has a distinctive intricate weave that produces a strong and handsome result. The handle is made of three strengthening pieces of light timber or reed, down which the retained midrib components are laid, then bound in place with pandanus. Almost certainly such fans were considered a 'badge of office' since they appear not infrequently in 19th Century photographs of chiefs. Collected by Garner-Jones on the Macuata coast (northern Vanualevu), it is of the same weave as A18479, which appears to have been collected in adjacent Bua. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that this was the characteristic weave for that part of Vanualevu.</p>
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A7202		accessory, fan, coconut leaflet	<i>iri buli</i>		Overall L=448 W=3A70 Handle L=105 D at neck=35 D at base =42.	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.14	Cooling-fan used by people of rank. Brown sinnet handle with expanded end of criss-cross binding. Similar form to A7200, see notes there.
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A7203		accessory, fan, coconut leaflet	<i>iri mai natewa kei macuata</i>		Overall L=540 Blade H=390 W=150 Handle L=150 D at neck= 40 D at base=25	Fiji, Vanua Levu, Macuata Coast	Johnson, J.A. no. 111	Display case X.14	Cooling-fan. Triangular insert of very fine weaving in tip section of fan, said to have symbolic significance in the area of manufacture, on either side of Natewa Bay in the districts of Macuata and Natewa. Hence called either iri Natewa or iri Macuata. Black cordage (either Western manufacture or finely-spun hibiscus fibre) and natural pandanus alternate to create the pattern on the handle. Short length of cordage attached to end of handle as a hanging-cord.
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A7204		regalia, chief's war-fan/dance-fan	<i>irimasei or irinimeke</i>		L=760. Fan blade only W=550, with decoration W=1040. Leaf-base/handle L=280, Diam=35-60. barkcloth L=c.A700	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.14	Made from a single leaf of the fan-palm <i>Pritchardia pacifica</i> (niu masei or sakiki), with a light circumference-frame of cane and vine. Hank of white bark-cloth bound around neck of handle and bottom of frame. See also A7205. A7208, A7210. Like other fans these were part of chiefs' regalia, and being large and made in one piece, in peace-time could be used as parasols or umbrellas. But in warfaire they were brandished by their owners as an act of defiance and challenge (bole), together with flaunting their long white trains of masi. Dr McGregor wrote during the so-called "Little War" against the Highlanders: "...a brave man...stopped on the path, alone, while the others fled for their lives, and began to arrange around him a long train of snow white native loth, prepared to flourish his warfan, and began to rush about, with his white train streaming in the wind, and to call on us...challenging [us] to come to him and be eaten"—Gordon, Arthur Hamilton (Lord Stanmore). A1879. Letters and notes written during the disturbances in the highlands of Viti Levu, Fiji, A1876 (The story of a little war). Edinburgh (self published) p.A124. They were and still are also used in war-dances. Fison wrote: "But the [club-dance] songs are sung also to the in meke iri or 'fan-dances'. in which large fans made of the leaf of the fan-palm, take the place of the clubs. Not the dancers sing the songs, but the 'band', composed of the older men, the women and the children, who group themselves closely together, sitting on the ground with bamboos in their hands. These they beat upon the ground perpendicularly, keeping time to the song they chant." (Fison, Lorimer and A.S. Gatschet. A1885. "Specimens of Fijian dialects". In Internationale Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft (2): 193-208. The use in dances of smaller fans of this general form by women is a modern appropriation—see A39034, A60835.
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A7205		regalia, chief's war-fan/dance-fan	<i>irimasei or irinimeke</i>		L=790. W=585 with decoration. Leaf-base/handle L=A180, Diam=35. Cord loop L=c.260	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.14	See notes for A7204,
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A7206		accessory, fan, coconut leaflet	<i>iri buli</i>		L=278, W=350. Handle (bound section)L=28, Diam22-30	Fiji, Mbau [actually, this would have been made in Daku, Tailevu].	Johnson, J. A. no. 112	Display case X.14	Cooling-fan used by chiefs and ladies of rank, of type made in Daku, Tailevu, Eastern Vitilevu. It is considered to share the "Ace of spades" shape used for the blade, with the constellation Orion's Belt, while the handle equates to Orion's sword. Consequently the constellation is also known as " <i>Iri buli</i> ". See also notes for A18478, A73258.
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A7207		accessory, fan, coconut leaflet	<i>iri mai natewa kei macuata</i>		Overall L=510 Blade H=405 W=365 Handle L=100 D at neck= 35 D at base=25	Fiji, Vanua Levu, Macuata Coast	Owen, William	Display case X.14	Triangular insert of very fine weaving in tip section of fan, said to have symbolic significance in the area of manufacture, on either side of Natewa Bay in the districts of Macuata and Natewa. Brown cordage (either Western manufacture or finely-spun hibiscus fibre) and natural pandanus alternate to create the pattern on the handle.
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A7208		regalia, chief's war-fan/dance-fan	<i>iri masei or irinimeke</i>		L=580, W=580 (including decorative elements). Leaf-base/Handle L=155, Diam 25-35	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 113	Display case X.14	See notes for A7204. Similar to A7210 except rounder in profile.
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A7209		tool, hearth-fan, coconut leaflet	<i>iri ni matadravu</i>		Overall L=420, W=280. Handle L=138 Diam=35	Fiji, Ra Coast	Johnson, J.A. no. 115	Display case X.14	The provenance of this fan as "Ra coast" is not as significant as it might seem because this is a common type of "household fan" throughout Fiji, made quickly and used to fan the fire in the hearth, keep insects off food and babies, and so on.
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A7210		regalia, chief's war-fan/dance-fan	<i>irimasei or irinimeke</i>		L=665, W=510 (including decorative elements). Leaf-base/Handle L=210, Diam30-40	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 114	Display case X.14	See notes for A7204. Similar to A7208 except longer and more elongate.
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A7211		Fibre, coil of sinnet	<i>i-mulo</i> (OR <i>i-muloa</i> ) <i>ni magimagi</i>		W=1A70 D=115	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.11	Ball of sinnet, coiled and plaited square onto pegs.
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A7212		container, satchel, for chiefs' headscarves	<i>taga ni i-sala vakatūruga</i>		W=560, H=275. Cord length c.850	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	<p>Satchel for storing chiefs' barkcloth headscarves or i-sala. Lined with coarser square-weave pandanus to protect the delicate contents. Top edge open as "mouth" along entire length. A cord of nine strands of very finely-plaited sinnet is attached to one side of satchel and knotted together distally. On the other side there is a sinnet loop through which this can be threaded to hold the mouth together loosely. These finely-woven satchels were arguably the masterpieces of the Fijian pandanus weaver's art, rivalling the pandanus plaiting of Micronesia, though not that of the Tongan and Samoan fine mats, which were never approached by any Fijian weaving. The somo or black patterns on these satchels used some mat-weaving designs, and some designs unique to baskets. This example has some brown pandanus patterning as well, produced by drying but not boiling and bleaching the leaves (see Ewins 1982, "Matweaving in Gau, Fiji").</p>
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A7213		container, satchel, for chiefs' headscarves	<i>taga ni i-sala vakatūraga</i>		W=530, H=225.	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	See notes for A7212. Lined with coarser square-weave pandanus to protect the delicate contents. Black band around mouth of satchel. Intricate chequerboard pattern two brown and black chequerboard stripes encircling satchel horizontally, zig-zag matweaving design above and below brown sections.
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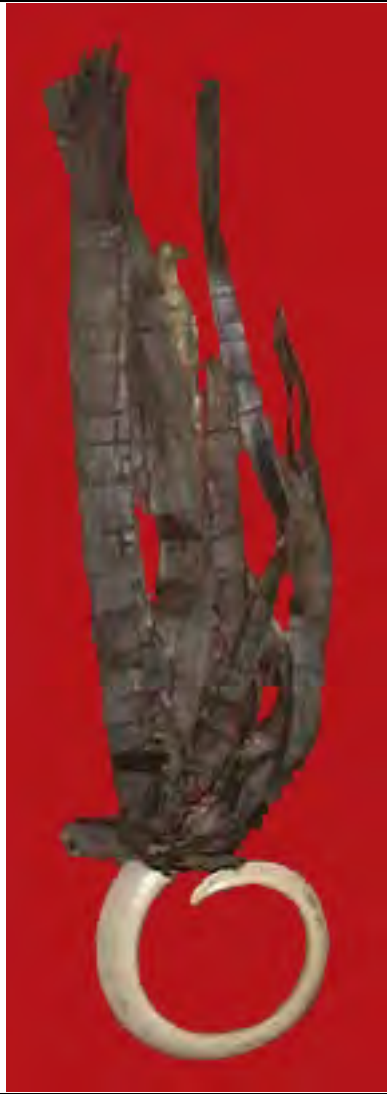
A7214		container, basket, fishing	<i>noke</i>		W=5A70, H=310. Arc=830. Mouth 2A70x40	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.15	<p>Fish basket worn tied to waist by women while netting or line-fishing. Made by making a disc of plaited coconut-leaf, folding double and binding, producing an arc which becomes the top of the basket. A small section is left unbound, resulting in a small "mouth" into which fish can be inserted but from which they cannot escape (seen especially clearly in A7216). Tied onto the waist by sinnet cords. the basket sitting toward one hip, easily reached by free hand.</p> <div></div>
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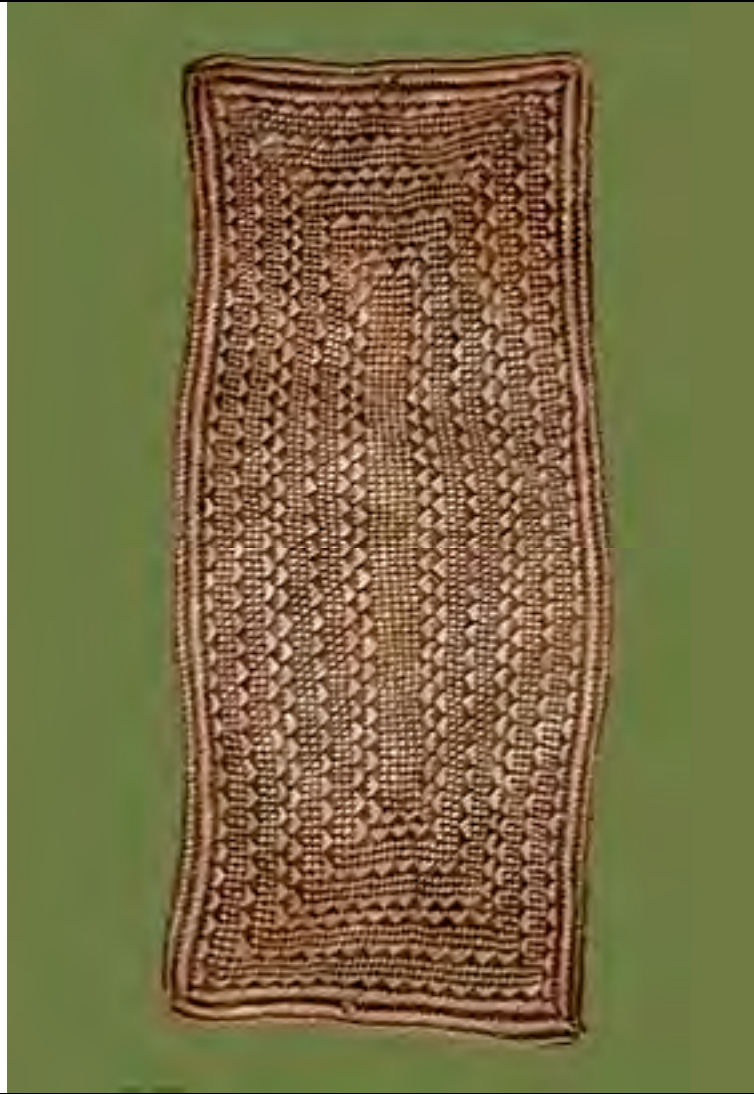
A7215		container, basket, fishing	<i>noke</i>		W=465, H=235. Arc=600. Mouth 150xA70	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 106	Display case X.15	Notes as for A7214
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A7216		container, basket, fishing	<i>noke</i>		W=350, H=190. Arc=500. Mouth 140x35	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.15	As for A7214/5, except that it is not in such good condition and the arc has a binding of an unidentified fibre, also used for attaching straps.
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A7217				adornment, boar tusk pendant	<i>Itaube batinivuaka</i>		Tusk outside D= 98 Inside dia=A72. Pandanus L=490-5A70. Strip W=30.	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 78	38/8/2249	Boar tusk pendant or bangle, with pandanus tassels. Pandanus blackened and attached with twisted string. Identified by collector as necklet, but whether it is that, with the pandanus being attached around the neck, or a bangle worn in a dance, with the pandanus strips merely "streamers", is difficult to be sure of. Smaller than A72A18.
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A7218			adornment, boar tusk pendant or bangle	<i>Itaube batinivuaka</i>			Tusk outside D= 110 Inside dia=81. Pandanus L=310-390. Strip W=30.	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 78	38/8/2249	Boar tusk pendant or bangle, with pandanus tassels.. Larger than A7217. See notes for A7217.
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A7219		furnishing, tiny mat for spirit-house model/shrine	<i>ibe ni burekalou, i-vakatākarakara</i>		L=515, W=230	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.14	S.F. name "ibe ni burekalou". Incorrectly described in the register as a baby's mat, for which it is the wrong shape and size. This small mat is about the size of the hairscarf satchels, and is similarly intricately figured, but is clearly intended as a stand-alone unit. I believe it is the floor-mat that should be inside the very fine spirit-house model/shrine (A7353) that came from the same donor, William Owen.
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A7220		container, basket, oval, shallow	<i>rubu vovo</i>		L=505, W=295, D=96	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	<i>Rubu vovo</i> are shallow open baskets, oval in plan. Made of coconut leaflets without midribs.
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A7221		container, basket, oval, shallow	<i>rubu vovo</i>		L=330, W=220, D=A185. Mouth L=253, W=163.	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.15	Dark brown (almost black) oval basket with rounded convex sides. Stout manufacture of vine and split cane. Two finely-plaited sinnet carrying-handles. Similar type to A7223, but this one is better-made and has carrying-straps.
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A7222		container, basket, round, shallow	<i>rubu vovo</i>		Dia=455 H=235	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.15	S.F. name "rubu vovo". Round, unlidded. Open-weave split cane.
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A7223		container, basket, oval, shallow	<i>rubu vovo</i>		L=265, W=205, H=145	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.15	Dark brown oval basket with rounded convex sides. Stout manufacture of vine and split cane. Similar type and weave to A7221 but has no carrying-straps, and is not as tightly woven.
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A7225		treen, priest's yaqona bowl	daveniyaqona		bowl L=198 W=156 H=48 Legs out from bowl L=85 W=A18 Feet L=26 & 30	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.13	This bowl is the same general shape as the oildish A7224, but instead of being saturated with oil it has a patina ( <i>kani</i> ) of <i>yaqona</i> . While it too was a priest's dish, in this case it was used by the priest to slurp <i>yaqona</i> from. This shows clearly that such dishes or shallow bowls could serve either purpose, though once used in one way would be dedicated to that use forever.
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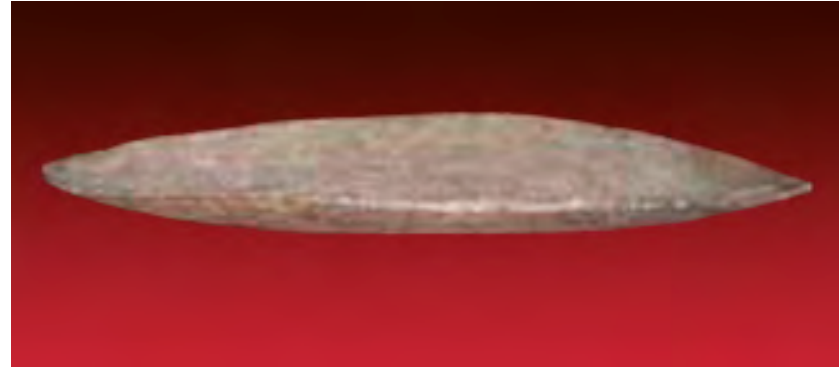
A7226		treen, priest's oil dish	<i>sedre ni waiwai</i>		D=343 Handle L=1A70 W=151 D (leg end)=49	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.13	<p>Old label "Fijian oil dish presented by Wm.Owen Esq. See Edge-Partington v.1 p112". This is a fine dish made of vesi carved in one piece. Combined leg/hanging lug. Crack in bowl from edge in, L=130. Inside of bowl appears to have been cleaned by collector - patina completely removed, but there is oil residue outside.</p> <div></div>
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A7227				treen, priest's oil dish	<i>sedre ni waiwai</i>		Diam=440, H=27, lug width 35. Decoration top rim w=33, lower rim W=50-55	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.13	<p>Fine vesi (Intsia bijuga) wooden ceremonial dish, still stained with oil, particularly underneath. Very shallow, discoid. As can be seen in the photos, the carved rim decoration is twice as wide on the undersurface as on upper surface. Small cord lug on one side of undersurface (see detail below).</p> 
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A7228				treen, dish / food platter	dare		L=737, W=385, H=100. Lug IL=83, W=33, H=28.	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. Old label no. 57	Display case X.13
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Very large shallow food platter (no *kani* patina or oil stains, so it is not a *yaqona* or oil dish). Leaf-shaped, 4 legs, two-hole lug under one side.




A7229		tree, dish / food platter	<i>dare</i>		L=543, W=238, H=53	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 56	Display case X.13	Shallow lanceolate leaf-shaped food platter, carved from vesi ( <i>Intsia bijuga</i> ) wood. Undersurface fairly roughly adzed, showing pre-iron tool manufacture. One edge has 8 intentional notches. They are anything but decorative and may indicate the number of human victims served on it. No kava patina kani or oil stains; plainly a food platter.
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A7230		treen, bowl, yaqona or kava	<i>tākona</i>		L=420, W=333, H=98. Lug base W=85, H=37, D=25. Cord L=830	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 58	Display case X.13	Unusual 3-legged bowl for kava, with heavy kava patina (S.F. name <i>kani</i> ) in bowl. Some apparently accidental chipping on one side of rim. One of the front legs appears to have been chopped short crudely. Triangulate cord lug under one side, with one hole through which a piece of plaited sinnet is threaded, doubled and knotted twice.
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A7231		tree, dish / food platter	dare		L=380, W256, H=45	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 55	Display case X.14	<p>Lightweight, light-coloured wood, perhaps breadfruit wood (<i>Artocarpus</i> sp., S.F. name <i>uto</i>) or the present-day tourist-trophy carver's favourite, <i>Cordia subcordata</i> (S.F. name <i>nauanaua</i>).</p> 
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A7232		tree, bowl, yaqona or kava	tākona		L=385, W174, H=80	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 59	Display case X.13	Pointed-end bowl ( <i>bavelo</i> type), very crudely carved, some residual <i>kani</i> patina, so it was used as a <i>yaqona</i> bowl.
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A7233		treen, bowl, wooden	<i>dareniyaqona,</i> <i>kumete</i>		Mouth Dia=205H=98 Oval base L=75 W=63	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. Old label no. 61	Display case X.13	Oval foot with recessed centre. This is a very old kava bowl, pre-dating the introduction of wooden <i>tānoa</i> from Tonga, perhaps in the A18 <sup>th</sup> Century. These indigenous Fijian wooden bowls evolved out of earthenware <i>yaqona</i> bowls or <i>dare</i> (often incorrectly written as <i>dari</i> ), and here we see the earthenware-bowl shape, with the foot also an imitation of the fibre cradle ( <i>toqi</i> ) in which those were sat during use. In earthenware production areas these wooden bowls were also called <i>dare</i> , or more specifically <i>darekau</i> , but in other parts of Fiji they were given the same name as wooden food bowls, <i>kumete</i> , or more specifically <i>daveniyaqona</i> .
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A7234		treen, cup, coconut shell	bilo		Dia=160 H=98 Rim=1.5	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 108	Display case X.15	Very large <i>bilo</i> like this are made from one of two species of coconut that are specially cultivated in Fiji. One is a Tongan dwarf coconut palm, the other a Rotuman palm of normal height. Both have very large nuts. These are exclusively for serving and/or drinking <i>yaqona</i> . There is some pale dried-yaqona patina ( <i>kani</i> ) inside the bowl. The unusual device of polishing only a short panel under the rim on the outside of the bowl, in this case with a band of incised <i>tavatava</i> decoration on it, resembles an example in the Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh (A1900.481), though the latter has no ornamentation.
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A7235		treen, cup, coconut shell	<i>bilu</i>		Diam=45, H=78	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no 109	Display case X.13	Large, some pale <i>kani</i> patina as on A7234. Outside rather rough, unpolished.
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A7236		treen, cup, coconut shell	<i>bito</i>		Dia =68 H=46	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.15	Very small and pale, from an immature nut from a variety of coconut palm yielding small nuts.
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A7237		treen, bowl, yaqona or kava	<i>daveniyaqona, in some places tākona or kumete</i>		L=73 W=46 H=135 Cord c.500	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 68	Display case X.14	<p>Oval wooden bowl with 4 legs, carved from a single piece of wood (<i>Intsia bijuga</i>, S.F. name <i>vesi</i>). Legs splayed and tapered. Heavy patina (<i>kani</i>) left by evaporating of kava (<i>Piper methysticum</i> S.F. name <i>yaqona</i>). Asymmetric cord lug with short length of plaited sinnet cord knotted at both ends. Displayed with numerous cut pieces of yaqona root, and three intact sections of root. This small bowl is different from most of the <i>tānoa</i> made by Tongan/Fijian <i>jafau</i> woodcraftsmen in Fiji. Its splayed legs and other features indicate that a Fijian <i>matai</i> craftsman made it, possibly in Vitilevu. It should therefore be called by the Fijian name <i>daveniyaqona</i>, in some parts of Fiji <i>tākona</i> or <i>kumete</i>.</p>
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A7238		garment, barkcloth, white with filmy fringes	<i>masi vakadrau</i> OR <i>siku</i> <i>vakadavu</i>		Fringed L=450 W=60 Maughan has L=7300 W=450	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 93	44/4/76	In different parts of Fiji called masi vakadrau OR siku vakadavu.
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A7239		gasrment, barkcloth, smoked brown hairscarf or sash	<i>i-sala kuvui</i>		L=A1340 W=A710	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 92.	44/4/76	
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A7240		garment, barkcloth, handpainted wearing- cloth	<i>masi bola</i> <i>matairua</i>		L=3860 +50 fringe at both sides. W=860	Fiji, Cakaudrove Province, probably Taveuni Island, perhaps Boumā District.	Johnson, J.A. no. 94	Display case X.10	Black and white handpainted bola design, two-bark width or matairua skirt-legth or wearing-cloth.Fringe each side.
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A7242		garment, barkcloth— loincloth OR cummerbund	<i>malo OR ioro</i>		W=450 + fine fringe on either side=110 L=5610	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 120	Display case X.10	Dark patterned cloth from Lau. Stencilled and edge fringed. From its size and form a loincloth or cummerbund.
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A7243				tool, printing plate, for rubbing masi vakatoga	<i>kuveji</i>		L=523 W=75 is the largest [A7243]	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	14/4/100
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Longest specimen in this group of Tongan-style rubbing plates.





A7244				tool, printing plate, for rubbing masi vakatoga	<i>kuveji</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	14/4/100	Tongan style rubbing plate. Regular triangle shape.
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A7245				tool, printing plate, for rubbing masi vakatoga	<i>kuveji</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	14/4/100	Rubbing-plate of scalene triangle form.
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A7246				tool, printing plate, for rubbing masi vakatoga	<i>kuveji</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	14/4/100	Triangular rubbing-plate with curved side.
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A7247		tool, printing plate, for rubbing masi vakatoga	kuveji		Not measured	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	14/4/100	Crescent-corm rubbing-plate.
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A7248				tool, mallet, barkcloth beater	<i>i-ike</i>			L=375 W=48 D=40 Line count=8,8,12.	Fiji	Owen, William	14/4/119	Rounded distal end. One flat side.
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A7249				tool, mallet, barkcloth beater	<i>i-ike</i>		L=412 W=45 D=47 Line count=9,9,10 1 flat side	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 32	14/4/119	Archetypical Fijian beater, pyramidal tip at distal end, fairly high groove-count (usually 10-12) on three sides, one flat side.
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A7250			tool, mallet, barkcloth beater	<i>i-ike</i>			L=350 W=45 D=45 Line count=14,17,1 4 and 1 smooth	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 33	14/4/119	Pronounced pyramidal end, round handle, not tapering into head, but head shouldered.
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A7251				tool, mallet, barkcloth beater	<i>i-ike</i>			L=333 W=52 D=30 Head count=11,11 & 2 flat edges.	Fiji, possibly Rā district of Northern Vitilevu	Johnson, J. A. no.34	14/4/119	Head is lozenge shaped in cross-section. Collar between handle and head. 2 flat sides.
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A7252				cordage, coil of coconut-fibre sinnet	<i>i-cibi magimagi</i>		L=400 Dia=80 Sinnnet W 7 x 4mm.	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 62	Display case X.11	Roll of plaited sinnet. Natural colour, fairly robust. This thick cordage is called lavelave, medium-weight is called talitū, and fine is called minimini. A roll of this sort is i-vivi, while a ball of sinnet is called mulo, from the name of a round fruit and, by extension, of a round stone that was heated and used to knead starch vegetables on during the making of vakalolo puddings.
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A7253				container, water vessel, bamboo	<i>bituniwai</i>		L=885 dia=75	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 63	Display case X.12	Bamboo water carrier consisting of a single long section of bamboo with both nodes intact as 'endcaps'. Has 2 holes on opposite sides, one still plugged with curled up piece of pandanus leaf (see photo).
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A7254				Jew's harp or jaws harp, bamboo	<i>I-qiriqiri, taka</i>		L=A710 Dia=77 Slit L=320 W=5 and 10.	Fiji, possibly Serua or Namosi area	Prior, Rev.	33/4/133	Tavatava (zig-zag pattern) engraved on part of tube. Some form of these instruments were found quite widely through the Pacific and were very probably indigenous rather than merely imitative of European ones. In Fiji, in Lyth's Tongan & Feejeean Reminiscences in a list of musical instruments on p.35, he includes the jews harp. That was A1859, which again suggests it was truly indigenous, rather than a clever version of a western one. Hazlewood (A18A72) gave the name i-qiriqiri.
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A7255	[Not photographed]	container OR musical instrument: water container and/or rhythm gong, bamboo	<i>EITHER bituniwai OR lalibitu</i>		L=630 Dia=A70	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.14	Single section of bamboo, undistinguished. Node broken roughly off one end. No markings. Such an article (often also used to carry or hold water) may be pressed into service in an ad-hoc fashion to accompany chants or dances either by tapping with a stick or by stamping the tube on the ground in rhythm. To call it a "musical instrument" is perhaps accurate at the time of its use as such, but it is not a purpose-made instrument. Has a pencil inscription "Fijian Tambourine/always destroyed/by the dancer after/a dance as a/sign or curtisi (sic)." Rev. Prior's inscription sounds rather fanciful. Bits of bamboo are not Russian vodka glasses!
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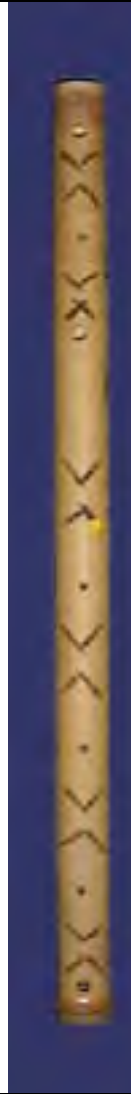

A7256	[Not seen]	toy, wooden popgun	<i>vakatātāwai,</i> <i>vakatatalo</i>			Fiji	Prior, Rev.	69/6/1323	
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A7257		sporting object, dart-head	<i>ulutoa yalewa</i>		L=138 w=38 Reed L=955	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 69	Display case X.10	The head of the 'dart' or lance (sai) used in the 'serious game' of veitiga. Made from vesi (Intsia bijuga), and has dark spiral grooving from manufacture with coral rasps. This type with a hollow cavity recessed into the butt end, into which the reed shaft (i-kaso) of the dart is inserted, is called ulutoa yalewa or female chicken-head. The other type (such as A13009 & A13010) has a rather broader butt and a projection within the cavity onto which the reed is driven, and is thus a 'male' chicken-head—ulutoa tagane.
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A7258	[See picture with A7257]	sporting object, dart-head	<i>ulatoa yalewa</i>		L=165 W=36 L of exposed reed=995	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. A70	Display case X.10	See note for A7257, but this is a somewhat larger object and though also made of vesi has a completely smooth finish.
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A7259	[Not located. See photo of A13082 for type]	musical instrument, triton shell "trumpet"	<i>davui</i>			Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 83		[See notes for A13082 below.]
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A7260		musical instrument, nose-flute, bamboo	<i>dulali</i> , also called <i>bitu ni vakatagi</i> and <i>bituceguvi</i>		L=461, Diam=28	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 82	Display case X.14	 <p>GIRL PLAYING ON THE NOSE-FLUTE.</p> <p>Bamboo nose flute, the S.F. name <i>bitu ni vakatagi</i> may be translated as "crying bamboo". Made of a single section of bamboo. Pokerwork decoration of Xs, spots, and opposed chevrons. There is a breathing-hole at the top, and three finger-holes further down in line along one side. They were played by closing one nostril with a thumb and breathing normally through the other into the breathing-hole, as illustrated in the early woodcut from Williams A1858, p.163, below. The sound they produced was described by early witnesses as 'weird and wonderful'. The knowledge of how to play these persisted into the 1950s, but it, and knowledge of traditional music scores, has been lost. [Old paper label "82".]</p>
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A7261			musical instrument, nose-flute, bamboo	<i>dulali</i> , also called <i>bitu ni vakatagi</i> and <i>bituceguvi</i>		L=533 W=34	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	33/4/139	Bamboo nose flute, See notes for A7260 above. One side has 4 holes in line with little sprays of 4 or 5 fingerlike lines decorating them. At the top end directly in line with these there is a further hole (the breathing hole) and on either side roughly opposite one another there are another 2 holes in the centre. Each of these other holes has rotating star lines and there is a slight decoration of zig zag and a diamond.
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A7262		musical instrument, nose-flute, bamboo	<i>dulali</i> , also called <i>bitu ni vakatagi</i> and <i>bituceguvi</i>		L=610, Diam=43	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.14	Bamboo nose flute, See notes for A7260 above. Single section of bamboo. Elaborately decorated with pokerwork: parallel rows of blackened triangles running both along and around the bamboo; parallel hatched chequerboard patterns; "Union Jack" forms; asterisks and short hatching. Along one side there are 5 holes, roughly equally-spaced from either end, 3 of them decorated with radiating starbursts around rim. Central hole is matched exactly opposite and on either side around the circumference (4 holes in all).
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A7263		adornment, pendant of golden cowry shell	<i>i-taube bulikula</i>		Neck dia=460 L of shell=104 H=57 W=66. Total cord L= c.800	Fiji	No data	38/8/2249	Necklet pendant of a golden cowry ( <i>Cypraea aurantium</i> —SF <i>bulikula</i> ), exclusive to high chiefs. Always a rare and very valuable shell, both within Fijian society and today among shell collectors. 3-strand plait of sinnet rope passed through hole in one side of shell aqnd tied firmly against shell, knotted at both ends which are then knotted together to form a loop to go round neck.
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A7264		adornment, gorget, split whales' teeth	<i>wasekaseka</i>		Neck circumference =450 Tooth L=120-195. No. of teeth= 29.	Fiji	Johnson J.A. no. 75	38/8/525	<p>A very fine split (or rather, sawn lengthwise and polished) sperm-whale teeth necklace. One tip broken off but otherwise excellent condition overall. Binding of teeth as for A12989. Chamfered butts as A12988. Cord is plaited from 3 separate plaited sinnet cords. See fuller notes on these necklaces under A12988.</p> 
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A7265		ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>		L=165, H=63, D=42	Fiji	Johnson, J. A.	38/8/525	Polished, natural colour. Root not ground. Considerable surface patination. Hairline crack one third of length from point. Two holes, but no cord.
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A7266		adornment, Pendant, boar's tusk	<i>i-taube batinivuaka</i>		Outside diam=110 Inside diameter=75	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 78	38/8/2249	Such tusks are too small in circumference to be worn on the solid arms of Fijian men or women as suggested in the catalogue note. As the collector stated it to be, this would almost certainly have been a pendant worn by a warrior, denoting the ferocity of pigs. Johnson Collection no.78
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A7267	 	adornment, bangle, trochus shell	<i>qato</i>		Outside diam=90 Inside diameter=73	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 77	38/8/2249	As can be seen from the measurements, this object is far too small to fit around the arm as an armlet, and would most likely have been a bangle (for men or women), or less likely used as a pendant. Ring cut from trochus shell ( <i>Trochus niloticus</i> ). Has V E // // // W incised on outer side.
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A7268			adornment, two trochus shell bangles	qato		Larger 1 Outside diameter=101 Inside diameter=82 Smaller OD=101 ID=85	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	38/8/2249	Pair of shell bangles cut from a single trochus shell (the two articulate perfectly). See remarks for A7267. One of these has <i>//// x //// x //// x</i> around outer side and regular notches along both outer edges at intervals of c. 2 mm. 1 has more complex incised decoration. No edge notches.
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A7269				adornment, armband, sinnet and shells	vesa			L=850 Ties=330 & 220 incl.knot	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no.81	Display case X.10	Armband of looped dark sinnet with small white 'margin shells (Family Margillenidae) sewn onto it at intervals. This type of armband was worn as regular personal adornment, not for dances or warfare, in which more flamboyant armlets of vines, leaves, and/or strips of barkcloth were worn.
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A7270				cult object, string of boa snake vertebrae	<i>suitū ni gata</i>		L=A184; Across largest process 15 L=13; smallest process w=7 L=7.	Fiji, possibly Kadavu	Johnson, J. A. no. 80	38/8/2249	<p>The bones of a single snake, almost certainly the Pacific Tree Boa (<i>Candoia bibroni</i> or <i>Enygrus bibroni</i>). The bones have been strung in correct order, and smoked (a practice associated with objects of particular spiritual significance). This is not, as supposed by the collector and cataloguer, a necklace. Tippet (1944; 1954) provides an explanation of what it is. He documented in detail snake worship in Kadavu, and believed it to be connected to very ancient highland Vitilevu cults. In these places the living snakes were not a totem as in some other parts of Fiji, but the shrines or vessels (<i>waqawaqa</i>) in which the <i>kalou vū</i> or founding deity manifested. Under special circumstances and after formal propitiation of the god, snakes could be captured, ritually killed and eaten by the priest and high chiefs, to acquire strength (<i>mana</i>) from the deity. After consumption, the bones were preserved [by smoking] and strung in their correct order [as they are here, on a black string] and hung on the wall of the king's house, not as an ornament but as a charm. Witnesses claimed that accidents such as broken bones could be healed by fastening the bones to the body of the victim, and the charm could also assist proficiency at climbing trees (it being a tree snake).</p>
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A7271		adornment, necklace, human teeth	<i>i-taube batinibokola</i>		Main row L=3A70, little loop at centre =125.End pieces of sinnet L=40 & 100. 1A72 teeth.	Fiji	No data	38/8/2249	Necklace of human teeth, densely strung on finely plaited sinnet. Some teeth broken, some show signs of decay, some cracked. Probably worn by a warrior or priest. The teeth would almost certainly have come from victims who were killed and eaten. The trivialised use of parts of such victims was relished as heaping further humiliaton on their enemies.
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A7272





adornment/ implement, ornamental hair comb, wooden	<i>i-seru tekiteki</i>		L=487 W=73	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 85	39/2/A717	Johnson label no. 85. 22 teeth. Originally Fijians used merely a long 'pricker' or rather a 'scratcher' (i-milamila) to both scratch vermin and tease out the long hair. These were made of various hard substances and resembled double-ended knitting-needles. The long-toothed wooden comb was introduced by Westerners, very possibly by American seamen since such combs were in use by African Americans. The tall decorative element on this example was perhaps added in imitation of Tonga/Samoa where wooden decorative hair-ornaments existed (the generic name for hair ornaments in Fiji is i-tekiteki). While named for the only other toothed hair-object Fijians possessed (i-seru - see note for A7274 below), these hybrid objects were thus both utilitarian and decorative. They appear to be machine-made, and to have not been used, so perhaps the collector merely purchased them from a (Western) supplier.
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A7273		adornment/implement, ornamental hair comb, wooden,	<i>i-seru tekiteki</i>		L=430 W=67	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 86	39/2/A717	Has old label No. 86. A18 teeth. See remarks for A72A72.
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A7274		adornment, ornamental hair comb, coconut leaflet midribs bound with coconut fibre twine	<i>i-seru sāsā vakā</i> <i>i-tekiteki</i>		L=168 W=33- 54 Tooth count=19	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 87	39/2/A717	Sāsā (coconut leaflet midribs) bound with black and natural magimagi (sinnet). These hair-ornaments (generic name i-tekiteki) were not strong enough to comb tough Fijian hair. For that a 'scratcher' (i-milamila) was used to both scratch vermin and tease out the long hair. These were made of various hard substances and resembled double-ended knitting-needles. There are none in the SAM collection.
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A7275		adornment/ implement ornamental hair comb, wooden	<i>i-seru tekiteki</i>		L=152 W=75 Teeth count=17	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	39/2/A717	Number of teeth - 17. Some decorative carving on face of comb.
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<div>A7276</div>		<div>adornment/ implement ornamental hair comb, wooden</div>	<div><i>i-seru tekiteki</i></div>		<div>L=225 W=112 Teeth count=20, 1 broken prong.</div>	<div>Fiji</div>	<div>Prior, Rev.</div>	<div>39/2/A717</div>	<div>1 prong broken. Initial EL on one side. While such a plain comb was probable not intended to double as a tekiteki hair-ornament as were the tall elaborate wooden combs, it nonetheless may have also served this purpose on occasion. At the very least, even today such wooden combs may be nonchalantly "parked" in the hair for a time, a sort of impromptu, half-joking, ornament.</div>
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A7277				implement, haircomb, wooden	<i>i-seru</i>		L=A188 W=44 Tooth count=14	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	39/2/A717	Wooden haircomb, handmade. See comment for A7276
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A7278		Instrument, tattoo needles, citrus thorn set onto bamboo handle.	i-qia		L=203 Dia 11 Head W=3-5 Head L=30	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 79	14/7/105	<p>Probably the most common form of tattoo needles were made, like these, of several large thorns of citrus or other thorny tree, particularly the shaddock <i>Citrus grandis</i> (S.F. <i>molikana</i>) bound to a reed or bamboo handle with very fine <i>vau</i> (hibiscus bast) string. But slivers of fruitbat bone, fish teeth or sea-urchin spines were also used, and sometimes, in the Tongan manner, tattooing combs were made of shell, bird-scapula or even whale ivory, and similarly bound onto a reed.</p> <p>Some of the best descriptions of tattooing (<i>veiqia</i>) were provided in his notebooks by von Hügel (Roth &amp; Hooper 1990). It was restricted to women. At or about puberty, young females were tattooed on the entire pubic area as a necessary initiation into womanhood. Sometimes the tattooing extended up to the lower abdomen and buttocks in a continuous band, and down to the upper thighs. Visible above and below the <i>liku</i> fibre hip-girdle that was women's sole item of clothing, this gave the appearance that they were wearing a pair of black shorts under it. Once tattooing was completed, they could wear the <i>liku drādrā</i>, a short rather stiff form that they would then wear until they became mothers (the term <i>drādrā</i> = menses, hence this was an outward symbol that they had reached puberty, been tattooed and were now women). After motherhood a longer <i>likulevu</i> (large girdle) was worn.</p> <p>There were many tattoo patterns (called <i>wē ni qia</i>) used by the old women who performed the operation (<i>dauveiqia</i> or <i>daubati</i>), and their own particular patterns were a matter of cherished identity to the young women. Women who had been tattooed about the loins were then tattooed at the corners of the mouth, or, in some places, right round the mouth and on the knuckles, and some women also had clan marks [similar to those on their barkcloth] tattooed on their faces, and decorative tattooing on their arms and torso.</p> <p>The sharp points were placed against the skin, the heel of the implement and struck with a purpose-made very small lightweight softwood paddle (<i>i-tukiniveiqia</i>) or other light mallett, even a piece of stem of the <i>duruka</i> (Fiji asparagus, <i>Saccharum edule</i>). Candlenut soot in coconut oil was either dipped onto the needles or rubbed into the punctures as colourant (<i>lóaniqia</i> or <i>i-qisaniveiqia</i>) after piercing, depending on the district. For untattooed women, apart from not being attractive to men, terrible punishments were believed to await them in the arterworld—no doubt the only threat that would induce girls to submit to the agonizingly painful process of genital tattooing.</p>
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A7279	[See picture in A7278]	Instrument, tattoo needles, citrus thorn set onto bamboo handle.	<i>i-qia</i>		L=202 Dia=12 Head W=3-5 Head L=22	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 79	14/7/105	Bamboo and shaddock (S.F. molikana, Citrus grandis) thorns. Bound on with very fine vau string. For description see A7278.
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A7280		Needle, sail-making	<i>saulaca</i>		L=205 W=9 D=8; Eye Dia=4, 12 from end; Cord L=280	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 76	Display case X.15	<p>Short hank of plaited sinnet cord threaded through eye. These needles were used for stitching together the woven pandanus sections of canoe sails. It has repeatedly been stated (since at least the first third of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century) that they were “made from the shin-bones” of enemies who had been killed and eaten, but that is incorrect. It was in fact the <u>fibula</u> of victims that was used, NOT the tibia or shin-bone. So common was this use that <i>saulaca</i> is the Fijian name for fibula. Thomas Williams was not immune from the error, though he must have known the meaning. He wrote: “The shinbones of all <i>bakolos</i> (sic) are valued, as sail-needles are made from them. If these bones are short, and not claimed by a Chief, there is a scramble for them among the inferiors, who sometimes almost quarrel about them.” (Williams 1858: 212). Conflating the two lower-leg bones as “shin-bones” (or not understanding the difference) is responsible for the error. However, as Williams notes, the pedestrian function to which they were put would have been another way of heaping indignity on their enemies, even after death. As Clunie points out (<i>Yalo I Viti</i>, 1986, p.189) the other purpose to which fibulae of fallen victims were put, was to make hair-teasers-cum-head-scratchers (<i>i-milamila</i>—see notes on combs on this website).</p> <p>De Ricci (1875: 186), in a brief biography of the beachcomber Charles Savage, survivor of the wreck of the American brig <i>Eliza</i>, chronicles his death in this way: “He finally met his death in 1814 in an affray with the natives ' off Vanua Levu, who, having cooked and ate him, made sail-needles of his bones, which were distributed among the people in token of the events and as a remembrance of the victory gained on the occasion.”</p>
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A7281				Needle, sail-making	<i>saulaca</i>		L=280 W=12 D=5; Eye Dia=5, 11 from end	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 76	Display case X.15	Curved sailneedle made from human fibula. See notes for A7280.
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A7282				Needle, sail-making	<i>saulaca</i>		L=250 W=13 =10; Eye Dia=6, 16 from end	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.15	Made from human fibula. . See notes for A7280
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A7283		Sling for warfare	<i>i-rabo</i>		Pouch L=1A70 W=60 Thumbstrap L=520 Free strap L=510.	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 67	14/5/269	Plaited sinnet forming the frame of the pouch, which is then formed with cunningly woven vau string. Thumbstrap knotted 4 times. Free strap has 3 knots and at end a knot. Thumb loop whipped with a strip of vau fibre. The following describes the way in which the sling was used: 'The cords are often of dressed and twisted coconut fibre [ <i>sinnet</i> ], the loop of one being placed over the middle finger of the right hand, and the knot at the end of the other held between the index finger and thumb, the thrower swings it once round his head, and lets fly the stone' (Rougier, A1916: 30-31).
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A7284		ceramic water-vessel	<i>saqa drua</i>		L=1A70 H=108 Max W=1A70 Sinnet functional L=215	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.12	Double-vessel earthenware water bottle. This design is called <i>saqa drua</i> which means "twin water bottle". In the sort of double-entendre that Fijians like as well as anyone, the name is said to also reference the <i>drua</i> double-hulled canoes, and that indeed the design for these bottles may have derived from that. Sinnet for hanging is looped through hole at top of handle and knotted under the handle. For description of manufacture, see comments on A7285 and Ewins 1982a.
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A7285		ceramic water-vessel	saqaniwai		H=300mm, Diam=2A70m m. Mouth OD=85mm, ID=40mm	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.15	<p>A fine earthenware earthenware water-container, paddle &amp; anvil-made using a river pebble (<i>vatu</i>) in one hand to form the interior, and a lightweight wooden paddle (<i>tātā</i>) in the other to shape the exterior over the pebble. It is then bonfired using the most combustible available material, preferably including coconut leaves and nut husks. An external "glaze" of gum resin (<i>makadre</i>) from the kauri pine (<i>Agathis vitiensis</i>, S.F. name <i>dakua</i>) is melted on while the pot is still hot from firing. This helps waterproof the porous, lowfired, pot. For pictures of the process of manufacture, see Ewins (1982a, 1987), and <a href="http://www.justpacific.com/fiji/fijianart/amelepots.pdf">http://www.justpacific.com/fiji/fijianart/amelepots.pdf</a></p> <p>The circlet below the rim of the mouth, the purpose of which is to allow a sinnet suspension-cord (<i>wālili</i>) to be tied around below it, is decorated with incised concentric parallel lines. Below the bottom one there is short incised hatching along the whole length. The top third of the pot is decorated exclusively with applied elements: lumps (<i>somuna</i> = "warts"), crosses and lines. Two encircling raised lines are slashed diagonally along their whole length with short incisions.</p>
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A7286		ceramic water-vessel, four-lobed	<i>saqa moli</i>		H=130 W=190 i-bowl diam=75	Fiji	Selway	Display case X.12	<p>This type of pot imitates a bunch of citrus fruit, hence the name (saqa = water-vessel, moli = citrus). The handle, however, is said to also draw on the form of a starfish, with an incised pattern and edge-decoration of appliqué spots (called somuna or "warts"). The bowls are similarly decorated. The filling-hole is on the right lobe in the photo, the pouring-spout diametrically opposite it. There is a hole in the top of the handle for a suspension cord of siinnet (wālili), but the cord no longer exists. Similar in form to A13011. As with all earthenware water-vessels, it is "glazed" by rubbing over with kauri pine resin (makadre) while still hot from firing.</p>
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A7287		ceramic water-vessel	<i>saqaniwai</i>		H=208 W=208 Mouth OD=60 ID=35	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.11	<p>This water vessel is atypical in being unglazed. Probaby it was never glazed, but the possibility cannot be ruled out that the kauri resin has been carefully washed off with a solvent by some previous collector/owner. It is typical of its type, having a pronounced collar around the neck, for tying a suspension cord around, and the pouring-spout on one side (which of course limited the level to which it could be filled). Stoppers (<i>i-sogo</i>) were commonly made for the filling-hole, but these are more commonly lost than present in museum examples (see next item). Also somewhat unusually, all decoration on this pot is incised, there are no appliqué elements.</p>
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A7288		ceramic water-vessel	<i>saqa tabua</i>		H=230 inc. stopper; L=300 W=200.	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.12	<p>The name of this type of water container, <i>saqatabua</i>, derives from the crescent form that is believed to resemble the best <i>tabua</i> presentation whale-teeth, which were ground into a crescent form (such as A18483, ). As usual with such earthenware water vessel used for drinking from, this has been "glazed" with kauri gum. There is a separate stopper (i-sogo) in filling hole, partly broken. Stopper was artificially lifted in photo to show that it is separate. Pouring-spout at one end of the crescent. Incised decorative pattern in the top "shoulders" of the pot, and rows of appliqué spots called <i>somuna</i> (warts) along the transition line between shoulders and bowl.</p>
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A7289		ceramic water-vessel	<i>saqaniwai</i>		H=230 Dia=235	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.12	Broken and repaired by filling with plaster. Knob at the top is not a lid but is for tying the hanging cord around. Fill from the top opening and pour from the short spout.
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A7290		ceramic. bowl, possibly fingerbowl	<i>i-vuluvulu?</i>		H=87, Diam=240. Rim thickness=A18	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.14	Low-fired, unglazed earthenware bowl with rounded bottom. While the form is that of a earthenware yaqona bowl or dare, those are glazed with kauri gum and are also generally considerably bigger. This was perhaps either incomplete in not being glazed, or could have been used for storing possessions or as a finger-bowl (i-vuluvulu) for washing hands after eating (though those are generally glazed too). Rim has 2 continuous rows of applique spots (S.F. name somuna = "warts").
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A7291		ceramic. Cooking pot	<i>i-vakariri</i>		H=107 Dia=A183	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.10	Unglazed cooking pot, for boiling vegetables etc. While the kauri-gum "glaze" of the water-vessels would burn off in the fire and could not be used, these cooking vessels were water-proofed internally by rubbing them with a certain type of grass while still hot from firing. This example has a small hole near rim of mouth (for suspension?)
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A7292		container, ceramic water vessel	<i>saqatabua</i>		H=160 W=162 L=220	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.11	Notes for A7288 all apply, except that in this example the incised decoration is visible chiefly below the ring of "warts".
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A7293		container, coconut water bottle in sinnet sling	<i>kitunisomi vakalawa</i>		Net dia=175 H of net=150 Total L of sling=680	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no.95	Display case X.12	Coconut shell water-container in beautifully plaited sinnet net, reknotted at top. The nut is from the Tongan coconut palm, niunitoga, which yields very large nuts with greater storage capacity. Nuts in net holders like this were also used as bottles for storing priests' oil supplies, but they generally had larger mouths and were inevitably soaked in oil, which this is not. The shape of these coconut 'bottles', kitu, was applied to round balls of sinnet and to a form of throwing-club that had a slightly conical end to the ball head—i-ula kitu.
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A7294											
	Top,side & base		container, coconut water bottle, carved	<i>kitu, kitunisomi</i>			Sphere D=145	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.13	Pictures show (top down) top view, side view, bottom view. Beautifully carved with relief pattern of zigzags, stars, crosses and other forms. This may have once had a sinnet net like those above and below, otherwise it would have stood in a "doughnut" fibre cradle (toqi). Old label 80/13


A7295		container, coconut water bottle in sinnet sling	<i>kitunisomi vakalawa</i>		Dia=1A70 H=1A70 Sling=810	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 96	Display case X.12	Coconut-shell water-container in plaited sinnet net sling, with coconut leaf stopper in mouth. Similar to A7293, but with a slightly different and less elegant construction of sling. The nut is from the Tongan coconut palm, niunitoga, which yields very large nuts with greater storage capacity. Nuts in net holders like this were also used as bottles for storing priests' oil supplies, but they generally had larger mouths and were inevitably soaked in oil, which this is not. The shape of these coconut 'bottles', kitu, was applied to round balls of sinnet and to a form of throwing-club that had a slightly conical end to the ball head—i-ula kitu.
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A7296		tool, adze, stone blade, wooden haft, sinnet binding	<i>matauvatu</i>		Handle L=316 Total Head L=292 Stone L=175	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 35	A18/11/A1243	
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A7297		tool. adze, stone blade, wooden haft, sinnet binding	<i>matauvatu</i>		Handle L=283 Total Head L=230 Stone L=120	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 36	A18/11/A1243	Relatively roughly made, both handle and poorly carved blade of lighter stone compared with black stone used in all the others. Stone end wrapped in masi before hafting to wooden half with plaited sinnet.
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A7298				tool. adze, stone blade, wooden haft, sinnet binding	matauvatu		Handle L=440 Total head L=247 Stone L=225	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 37	A18/11/A1243	Hafted stone blade, wooden haft, plaited sinnet binding. Well formed head, blackened sinnet, unlike the others.
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A7299		tool. adze, stone blade, wooden haft, sinnet binding	<i>matauvatu</i>		Handle L=200 Total Head L=290 Stone L=216	Fiji	Owen, William	A18/11/A1243	Hafted stone blade, wooden haft, plaited sinnet binding.
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A7300				tool. adze, stone blade, wooden haft, sinnet binding	<i>matauvatu</i>		Handle L=220 Total Head L=200 Stone L=130	Fiji	Owen, William	A18/11/A1243	Hafted stone blade, wooden haft, plaited sinnet binding.
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A7301			tool, stone adze blade	<i>matauvatu, mataitaliga</i>		L=223 W=30	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 38	13/3/293	Black stone, with long chopping blade, shouldered and sharpened at acute angle.
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A7302		tool, stone adze blade, small	<i>matau sivilivi</i>		L=57 Breadth=42	Fiji	Owen, William	13/3/293	Small adze named because it was intended for fine finishing, for which sharp clam shells (kai) were also used.
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A7303		tool, stone splitting-axe blade	<i>mataukola</i>		L=A180 Cutting edge W=45	Fiji	Owen, William	13/3/293
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Heavy splitting-axe blade with very solid taper





A7304		ritual object, sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>		L=145, H=40, D=27	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 8	38/8/525	Small tooth. Polished but not ground, and natural grooving below gum-line very evident. Two holes, no cord.
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A7305		ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>		L=130, H=62, D=38	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 9	38/8/525	<p>Oiled, rubbed with turmeric and smoked to a deep golden-red-brown colour. As missionary Williams wrote:     Whales' teeth always form a part of the property.... Those smooth and red with age and turmeric are most valued." (Williams 1858: 40)</p> <p>This tooth has two holes, but no cord. It is   Well-polished and root end ground into a crescent but tooth is not symmetrical.</p>
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A7306		ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>		L=166, H=60, D=44. Cord L=1000, Diam=A70	Fiji	Owen, William	38/8/525	Slightly rounded at root-end but not crescentic. Hank of 3-strand plaited sinnet doubled and twisted together to make cord.
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A7307		ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>		L=175, H=58, D=45. Cord L 360 + 360 (broken exactly in centre)	Fiji	Owen, William	38/8/525	Roughly ground to approximately symmetrical form. Rasp-maks around root, and several nicks. Oiled, rubbed with turmeric, and smoked making it a golden colour. Cord twisted black pandanus broken in the middle.
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A7308		ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>		L=175, H=50, D=45.	Fiji	Marval, A. E.	38/8/525	Oiled and smoked, well-polished but root hardly ground. Hole drilled at each end, but no cord.
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A7309		ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>		L=140, H=60, D=35. Cord L=660	Fiji	Marval, A. E.	38/8/525	Archetypal example. Ground symmetrical, both crescent and front/back. Oiled, rubbed with turmeric, and smoked to a golden brown. Tips of crescent both broken away, considerably on one side, as a result of cord-holes fracturing off. Cord consists of 3 plaited lengths of sinnet cunningly arranged to create circlets around the core at 15mm intervals. Attached at one end by fine wire.
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A7310		raw material, sperm whale tooth	<i>bati ni cavuto</i>		L=165, H=59, D=45	Fiji	Old Collection	38/8/525	Pale unsmoked whale-tooth (bati ni cavuto). Has been polished in preparation for making it into a ritual tabua, but not ground nor holes drilled.
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A7311			Fork, chiefs' and priests'	<i>i-cula, udroudro</i>		L=300, W=45 maDisplay case X., D=42max	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.13	<p>This 4 pronged fork is rather roughly made of light brown hardwood, clearly a facsimile and not a genuine chiefs' fork, which were painstakingly crafted in keeping with their sacred status and function (see 52864 for a probably-genuine example.) Handle design is unusual: two squared sections meeting at 45 degrees of rotation to produce "faceted" effect, and base of prongs a further 45 degrees of rotation from lower handle section.</p> <p>From a very early date following Western contact, these articles have commonly but erroneously been referred to as cannibal forks or <i>i-cula ni bokola</i>. However A.M. Hocart, always direct and to the point, wrote about the chiefs and priests of Natewa: "They use forks. The term cannibal forks which these bear in collections is a misnomer. They are used not because it is taboo to touch human meat, but because those who carry out any consecration may no touch any kind of food" (cited in Clunie 1986: 190). This constraint was known as <i>ligatabu</i> (<i>liga</i> = hands). Therefore special attendants had to feed priests and high chiefs, but in turn their hands were also <i>tabu</i> and they were not permitted to touch either the nobles or their food, so they used these forks. Tippetts also called it a cannibal fork, though he was aware of this use, writing " The original idea was to keep the secular hands off the sacred or sacrificial food, but this was far back in early cannibal times before it became secularized." (Tippetts n.d. 1976?: 37). It is a curious remark to justify defining it in terms of cannibalism, because that never lost its religious connotations, and nor did <i>ligatabu</i>. The forks were also inevitably <i>tabu</i>, and bore what were reportedly curious and often obscene names. It is clearly not justified to continue calling them "cannibal forks," nor to focus on the fact that they were for eating human flesh. Certainly human flesh would have been consumed using these, but so would other foods such as starch vegetables and greens.</p> <p>Tippetts records the alternate name, <i>udroudro</i>, as meaning "a small person carrying a big load". Being the property only of chiefs and priests, there were always far fewer genuine food-forks than, for instance, the clubs and spears which virtually every adult male owned. On the other hand, they were relatively far easier to make. So already by the mid-19th Century there were already enthusiastic replica-makers at work, particularly in the Highlands. Europeans sought after these objects keenly because they misunderstood their use and associated them exclusively with cannibalism, to stories about which they thrilled. They were thus very susceptible to the imaginary provenances contrived by their owners to interest them.</p>
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A7312				Fork, chiefs' and priests'	<i>i-cula</i>			L=300, Diam=25	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 90	Display case X.13	The collector, Garner-Jones, clearly and correctly stated that this fork is a model, and not the 'genuine article'. This slender cylindrical model has 4 prongs, and is made of blackened hardwood. It is decorated with incisions, the collar between handle and prongs lightly engraved with crosses and bars, the butt of the handle with 4 sets of 3 notches around part of circumference. There is a hole bored through handle, presumably by the collector, for suspending it from. All of the comments for A7311 are relevant.
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A7313		bedding, headrest, pole, inlaid with whale-tooth ivory	<i>kalimasi yavalolo vonotabua</i>		Beam L=475,D=35-42. H=160. "Ankles" D=15, "Thigh" D=45. "Feet" =60x75 at one end, 55x70 at other.	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 45	Display case X.14	Fine old <i>kali</i> , beautifully finished. Inlaid with 3 rows of 11 discs of sperm whale-ivory, and underneath with a 4th row of 9 discs. Each end of the bar has a larger disc of ivory inlaid. Fixing of legs to bar is concealed, all that is visible is two wooden plugs in each case. Legs are typical rounded, stout, Fiji/Tongan "squatting" or "bowed leg" ( <i>yavalolo</i> ) design, with expanded feet. Said to have belonged to "Tānoa, King of Fiji, Thakombau's father." Tānoa was indeed Cakobau's father, but though he was <i>Vunivalu</i> (paramount war-chief), and could loosely have been designated King of Bau, he was never King of Fiji, though visiting sea-captains did frequently refer to him as such in their log-books. This loose compliment perhaps ignited in the young Cakobau an aspiration to the title, not merely from Europeans. He finally <u>did</u> become King of Fiji, but that only happened in a European-organised government, and though, again, he used the Fijian title <i>Tui Viti</i> , that was never formally bestowed on him. See Ewins 2011, "The perils of ethnographic provenance".
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A7314		bedding, headrest, pole	<i>kalimasi</i>		H=138. Bar L=580, D=35centre, 40ends. Legs W=125. Footprint 55x45.	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.14	<p>Shield-shape feet with points innermost. Leg binding slightly loose.</p> 
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A7315		bedding, headrest, pole, with very long bar and bandy legs	<i>kalimasi babalavuitaka yavalolo</i>		H=1A70. Bar L=1010, D=30centre. Max W at feet=203. Feet L=40, W=22	Fiji	Johnson, J.A.	Display case X.14	Very long bar, almost perfectly cylindrical. This was very possibly used by two people simultaneously. Human-foot-shaped feet turn outwards.
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A7316	[No photo]	bedding, headrest	<i>kali</i>		H=120. Bar L=607, D=32. W to outside of feet=158. Footprint 40x41	Fiji	Johnson, J.A.	Display case X.14	Four (approximately square) feet, two slightly broken.
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A7317		bedding, headrest, bamboo	<i>kalibitu</i>		H=A124-130. Bar L=360, D=42. Footprint 20x24.	Fiji	Johnson, J.A.	Display case X.14	Fairly short, single section of bamboo. Tapered splayed legs wooden, no separate feet, loose binding.
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A7318		bedding, headrest, bamboo	<i>kalibitu</i>		L=465 Dia =A71 H=157 Footprint L=123 W=45	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.14	<p>Short. Single section of bamboo. Solid legs wooden with convex sides and surrounding flange making foot (see detail). Bar has engraved decoration on either end, consisting of 3 triangles on a field of cross- and parallel-hatch. Underneath bar 2 lengthwise bands of natural-coloured zig-zags with a parallel-hatch background. A row of 13 notches between these two bands (kill notches, or merely decorative?). There are a further 3 notches on side of bar above one of legs. Around the circumference between and at right angles to these two bands, a further two similar bands of decoration each have 4 triangles of cross with their apices toward the ends of the bar. Feet attached, presumably, with sinnet rope, the ends of which are concealed under the base of the feet with wooden plugs (see photo). Each leg has rows of drilled inlay-holes down its outer (convex) edges, two rows on one side of each leg, one on the other. Only 7 shell inlays intact.</p>
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A7319		bedding,, headrest, pole, with long bar	<i>kalimasi balavu yavalolo</i>		Bar L=A700 Dia=35 H=25 Footprint=50 x 40	Fiji	Owen, William	53/10/411	Similar to 40613. 3 feet broken off. Has wavy lines around the shaft, grain of wood. Bar is sandalwood, legs vesi. Oval footprint. Legs fixed by concealed lashing.
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A7320		bedding, headrest with three legs	<i>kali yavatolu</i>		H=140-155. Bar L=520, W=55.	Fiji	Johnson, J.A.	Display case X.14	<p>Three-legged, the end legs peg-like with a terminal expanded "foot", the middle leg a tapering branch. All carved from one piece of wood, the legs branches or roots extending from a spine running along the under-surface of the bar (see detail photo). These branched three- and four-legged kali are relatively uncommon. They have the feeling of animals poised for flight, and I conjecture that they may have drawn loosely on lizards (moku), the only four-legged animal in Fiji other than pigs, dogs and turtles. Lizards did have powerful symbolism throughout Polynesia, particularly among the Maori whose tattoos were named for them.</p>
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A7321		bedding, headrest, flattened bar, solid legs	<i>kaliciqi</i>		H=147-152. Bar L=548, W=58 (centre)- 95(ends), Thickness =24centre, 14ends.	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. NOT no. 57	Display case X.14
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Two flat-plank legs with round shoulders, dovetailed into bar (joinery indicating Western training of maker). Crudely incised on one side man's name "Josua Naimasi" ("Joshua the High Chief"), other side incised twice with word "Kariva" (possibly a place-name?). 3 rather clumsy inlays of lighter-coloured timber into, and 12 inlays of wooden discs (dowels?) along outer 1/3 of, upper surface of bar.


A7322		bedding, headrest	<i>kali</i>		H=110. Bar L=215, W=50, D=14centre, 25ends. Footprint 50x53	Fiji	Johnson, J.A.	Display case X.14	A sort of hybrid between the narrow Fijian <i>kalimasi</i> and the single-piece Tongan-style <i>hahapo</i> . Straight bar and two legs asymmetrically splayed, flaring to feet.
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A7323		bedding, headrest, flattened bar,	<i>kaliciqi yavalolo</i>		H=137one end, 142 other. Bar L=616, W=41-52, D=28. Footprint Diam=48-56 different feet.	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.14
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Bandy-legs tapering to discoid feet, bound on with sinnet in typical fashion. One leg is loose. Strengthening spine notched at either end into 5 pyramids, and a recessed ledge the length of each edge has heavy tavatava decoration.




A7324		bedding, headrest, flattened curved bar	<i>kaliciqi</i>		H=115centre, 140ends. Bar L=453, W=55- 86. Original footprint 150x38	Fiji	Johnson, J.A.	Display case X.14	Decorative notching on each end of bar. Man's name scratched twice underneath bar: "Aporosa" - once with 'S' reversed and once with 'H' instead of 'A' at both ends of name. Bar is fan-shaped in section at centre, but with flattened ends. Legs are separate pieces of timber, set into expanded wooden bosses, peg-like. One foot is evidently original, the other a rather clumsy replacement.Original flares gracefully to a foot with a leaf-shaped footprint. Slight damage to this foot.
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A7325		bedding, headrest, flattened bar, "doughnut" type base	<i>kali</i>		Bar L=430, W=43-A70, D=40centre, 50ends. Platform L=295, W=95. "Donut" maxW=205, holeW=108,thi ckness=50.	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 47	Display case X.14	The beam is fan-shaped in section. It is supported on a slightly flattened doughnut which in turn sits on a platform. The name of this apparently very old Fijian headrest design has unfortunately, as far as I have been able to discover, not come down to us. It is not very common in collections, though the Australian Museum in Sydney has half a dozen in its collection. Curiously, I saw an East African headrest in the Peabody Harvard museum, which was almost identical in concept and form, but differing in small details and "feel", and possessing a second wooden ring interlooped with the "donut" of the stand. I draw no diffusionist conclusions from the similarity!
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A7326	[No photo]		<i>kali</i>		H=148 centre, 156 ends. Bar L=330, W=66- A71, D=20centre, 30ends. Legs W=c.50, D=c.30. Platform L=353, W=90. Diamond hole L=95 W=A73	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 53	Display case X.14	Carved from single piece of timber. Curved bar flaring from centre to ends, supported on two stout, slightly outward curving legs, which sit on a base which has v-shaped ends and a diamond fenestration between the legs.
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A7327		bedding, headrest, solid	<i>kali</i>		L=340, W=65, H=135	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 54	Display case X.14	Block-like, crude object. Recessed on both sides, on one side the border flange is continuous, on other side it is broken in the middle. Coconut oil from user's neck/hair still evident on bar.
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A7328		bedding, headrest, flattened curved bar, two post legs with cross between	<i>kaliciqi</i>		Beam L=382 W=75-94 H=110 Stand L=332 Leafshaped feet=117 x 64	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 48	Display case X.14	Square cross inside legs, continuous "foot" expanded under legs into lozenge-profile stabilising feet.
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A7329		bedding, headrest, "doughnut" type	<i>kali</i>		H=175. Bar L=335, W=A72centre, flaring to 98mm at ends;D=10mid dle, 40 ends.Donut max W=A180, D=55, hole W=82. Crossmembers in X-shape D=10mm	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 44	Display case X.14	<p>This is an elaborated version of the "doughnut" type headrest (see A7325). Inlays in each end of beam, one with 2 blue beads, 1 white and 4 missing; other end with 29 white beads, 1 missing. A lot of coconut oil on beam from user's neck and hair. 63 intentional notches on part of one side of beam. That they are asymmetrical (not being repeated on the other side) raises some doubt about them being purely decorative, and suggests the possibility that they were "kill notches".</p>  <p>Beads in end of headrest bar</p>
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A7330		bedding, headrest, Tongan type	<i>kali hahapo</i>		Bar L=362 Outward curving legs H=147 Bar W at centre=65 at ends=97 Leg W=142 Foot W=17 one end, 13 the other	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 46	Display case X.14	<p>This kali is of the Tongan type, called <i>hahapo</i>. In <i>Fijian Artefacts</i> I accepted Laura Thomson's assertion (<i>Southern Lau</i> p.A191) that the <i>kali hahapo</i> would be called <i>fafapo</i> in Tonga. This is incorrect. It is <i>kali hahapo</i> in both places (Paul Geraghty, pers.comm).</p> <p>Carved from single piece, the whole is very slender, ranging from 3mm at edge to maximum thickness of 17mm. Each convex leg has an out-turning flange along the outside of its bottom edge. Their design is such that hahpo are prone to breakage, hence one leg has been mended, very neatly glued with breadfruit sap and lashed with two bands of sinnet (see detail photo). Breadfruit sap, initially milk-like, dries to a semi-flexible solid, though not as flexible as latex.</p> 
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A7331		bedding, headrest, flattened curved bar, stumpy bowed legs	<i>kaliciqi yavalolo</i>		H=125. Beam L=310,W=103- 160. From outside of feet W=143.Footpri nt =50x35.	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 49	Display case X.14
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Kali headrest with stumpy bowed legs, all carved in one piece.. Shield-shaped feet inward-pointing. All carved in one. Notched spine runs full length under bar. Sinnet cord, doubled and knotted at end, attached through a hole in the spine on outside of leg; a matching hole at the other end has no cord.




A7332	[No photo]	garment, woman's hip-girdle	<i>liku</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.11	
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A7333	[No photo]	garment, woman's hip-girdle	<i>liku</i>		Not measured	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.11	
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A7334		adornment, overskirt (dance)	<i>jiji (likuniwesi)</i>		Waistband L=350 Ties L=400 and 240. Pendant tassels L=A180 Bows L=60.	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.11	Plaited with bows incorporated, tassels hanging from band are seeds threaded onto thin vine, ending in bows. Possibly made of Cordyline leaves. This looks like a jiji, a garment made and worn in Lau. The type originated in Tonga, where it was called <i>titi</i> , from which the Lauan name derives. See also notes for A39030.
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A7335		utensil, food platter, woven coconut leaf	<i>lalakai</i>		Spine L=1000 Platter L=900 D=225; Fringe =330; Cord L=600 Dia=5	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 100	Display case X.15	Plaited coconut leaf. A platter for serving food, generally discarded after use. Not to be confused with an i-tabe, a more substantial, and re-usable, article that was plaited of vines or more intricately of coconut leaves, and generally circular in shape (see A18477 for example and description).
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A7336		utensil, food platter, woven coconut leaf	<i>lalakai</i>		Spine L=810 Platter L=790 D=220; Fringe =250; Cord L=350	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.15	Plaited coconut leaf. A platter for serving food, generally discarded after use. Similar to A7335 but slightly different weave (see photo under A7335). Not to be confused with an i-tabe, a more substantial, and re-usable, article that was plaited of liana vines (viliviwa - Merremia peltata).
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A7337		utensil, food platter, woven coconut leaf	<i>lalakai</i>		Spine L=490 Platter L=467 D=115; Fringe =300; Cord L=350	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 100	Display case X.15	Plaited coconut leaf. A platter for serving food, generally discarded after use. This one is very narrow, with a relatively long fringe. Not to be confused with an i-tabe, a more substantial, and reusable, article that was plaited of liana vines (viliviwa - Merremia peltata).
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A7338		adornment; wig of human hair	<i>ulumate, uluvati</i>		O.D.=260, H=140, I.D.=165	Fiji	Owen, W.	Display case X.15 Now located in Netley Store	<p>Black wig made of human hair cropped from slain enemies (perhaps the basis for the name <i>ulumate</i> = "dead head"). Dead enemy victims were not in short supply, and wearing their hair would have been a studied insult to be savoured by their killers. The hair was cunningly attached to a frame of light split cane or sinnet. The alternate name for these wigs, <i>uluvati</i>, references this construction, since <i>vati</i> refers to wicker working. While these wigs were worn all over Fiji, nowhere did they reach greater excesses of enthusiasm and enterprise than in Highland Vitilevu (Colo), where both hairstyles <i>and</i> wigs were so large that Europeans dubbed the Kai Colo (Highlanders) "big-heads". There were several reasons for wearing them. First, they could be elaborately styled (including things like ringlets, various cut shapes, and coloured sections), and a wig permitted the wearer to achieve a stylish hairdo immediately instead of the many hours it took to dress their hair (even assuming their hair was capable of styling). Of one of these ringlet wigs, Von Hügel wrote (Roth &amp; Hooper p.84): "Saumaka looked very fine, with his wig done up in a gauzy <i>masi</i> turban, and with its long curls dangling behind over his shoulders." Second, during the frequent mourning rituals they observed, men were customarily required to cut off their long hair of which they were so proud, but could wear wigs during the period of regrowth. Finally, if their hair was thinning with age these preserved their vanity.</p>
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A7339				tool, wood-rasp, ray-skin	<i>i-varoro</i>			L=935 Dia at centre incl. Skin = 108 Ends L=57	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no.65	Display case X.11	<p>Woodcraftsman's rasp made of the skin of thornback ray (<i>Platyrrhinoides triserata</i> S.F. <i>vai varoro</i>). In this object, the skin is nailed to wood with copper ship-nails, and there is a tapered handle at each end to hold while rasping (<i>varota</i>). Such rasps are quite uncommon in collections today. The collector's notes state that it was being used to grate sandalwood (<i>Santalum yasi</i>, S.F. <i>yasi</i>) for use as a perfume agent, an additional use to its common use as a woodcraftsman's rasp. Gordon-Cumming (A1888)1901: 91) described the process of making objects, including the use of rasps like this one: "When the stone axe had accomplished the first rough shaping of the form required, a skilfully used fire stick next came into use, and then a lump of mushroom coral, or a piece of the rough skin of the sting ray, stretched on wood, acted as a rasp or file. A fine polish was attained by patient friction with pumice stone and cocoa nut oil. The only other tools of the Fijian workman consisted of broken shells, the teeth of rats and fishes, or the sharp spines of the echini, set in hard wood." She omitted only the use of the leaves of the fig as sandpaper, particularly <i>i-masei</i> (other names <i>masimasi</i>, <i>masi ni ulutoa</i>—<i>Ficus fulvo-pilosa</i> or <i>Ficus scabra</i>) and <i>i-masidraudrau</i> (<i>Ficus aspera</i>).</p>
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A7340		botanical specimen, piece of sandalwood	yasi		L=382	Fiji	Johnson, J. A. no. 121	42/2/156	<p>Sandalwood (<i>Santalum yasi</i>, from the Fijian name for sandalwood = <i>yasi</i>). It has always been used in Fiji for perfuming coconut oil used to rub on the body. It was responsible for the first influx of Westerners to Fiji, adventurous ships' captains largely cutting it out of the places where it grew plentifully, for sale to the Chinese market. When it was exhausted they turned to <i>bêche de mer</i>. See Shineberg, D. <i>They came for Sandalwood</i>, Melbourne University Press A1967.</p> <p>See also A64673.</p>
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A7341				implement, fly-whisk	<i>i-ro</i>			Handle L=310, Diam=17-35. Whisk L=360	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 98	Display case X.14	<p>Whisk of coconut fibres attached to wooden handle. Handle cylindrical in section, narrow-waisted and flaring at either end. Fibres are plaited for a short distance and the plaited sections are tied to a short peg on the distal end of the handle.</p> <p>Fijian examples are very similar to those in neighbouring countries (particularly Tonga and Samoa), but in Fiji the length of plaited section next to the handle tends to be a little shorter. As in other parts of the Pacific, flywhisks were both very functional (with many flies endemic to Fiji) and were carried as regalia or insignia of office by chiefs. They were adopted for both purposes by early settlers, in particular planters who sought by this simple device to demonstrate their authority.</p>
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A7342			implement, fly-whisk	<i>i-roi</i>			Handle L=320, Diam=25. Whisk L=420	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 99	Display case X.15	Whisk of coconut fibr See description for A7342es attached to wooden handle. Handle is square at base and rounded distally. See description for A7341.
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A7343				tool, food-pounder	<i>i-vutu</i>		Total L=920 Handle & Boss L=1A70 Dia at pounder head=73 Dia of handle=32 Cord L=380	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	Display case X.12	These pounders were used for making puddings from starch vegetables such as taro and breadfruit. These were placed in a large wooden trough ( <i>takona</i> ) and pounded with the <i>i-vutu</i> . This example has a sinnet cord around the handle, apparently a hanging cord for when it was not in use.
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A7344	 	tackle, fishing line and trolling lure	wāsiwa, bā		L of wood=195 Hook=A70 Sinnnet unable to be measured.	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.66	<p>The fishing-line (<i>wānisiwa</i>) is finely-plaited <i>vau</i> (<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>) bast fibre. The complex hook is a Samoan-style trolling lure with an unbarbed hardwood hook and shank carved from a single piece of wood, with <i>masi</i> fringes attached. In Samoan called a <i>pa alo</i>, in Fijian it was called <i>bā</i>. These lures were trolled behind paddling canoes (sailing canoes were too fast for trolling), particularly in lagoons and inside reefs. (See Clunie 1986: 25, 147, Fig.37)</p> <p>This was collected by William Owen, the Adelaide trader and shipowner who was first in Fijii in 1951 in his capacity as a <i>bêche-de-mer</i> trader , then subsequently as Acting British Consul between 1862-3. It is probable that this was collected during his official role there, along with 126 other objects in the South Australian Museum collection. (See Derrick 1946: 105-07 &amp; 1154, and Legge 1958: 44)</p> 
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A7345	 	tackle, octopus lure	<i>baca ni kuita</i>		L of piece of cowrie= 330 Stone L=95 End of stone W=45	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. not numbered	Display case X.67	<p>Octopus/cuttlefish lure made from 2 pieces of shell from the tiger cowry (<i>Conus leopardus</i>, S.F. <i>bulibuli</i>) overlapped over a shaped stone, wooden stick, and a cord of plaited sinnet. It should have had a stone sinker some distance up the line, but this is missing. While the stone under the shell plates was carefully shaped to resemble the "foot" of the cowry, the long stick was added to produce a fanciful resemblance to a rat. The reason for this lies in the mystico-religious nature of fishing. In this case, there was a legend throughout the Fiji/Tonga/Samoa triangle that suggests that the octopus (or in other versions, the cuttlefish) has a grudge against rats due to a serious insult by one of them in the era of myths and legends. For the story as recounted by Rev. Richard Lyth, see <a href="http://web1.australianmuseum.net.au/Cuttlefish-and-the-rat">http://web1.australianmuseum.net.au/Cuttlefish-and-the-rat</a> This putative desire for revenge in combination with the delectable-looking cowry was believed to make the lure irresistible.</p> <p>Though these lures are often considered to be Tongan in origin, they were used throughout the S.W. Pacific, and certainly in Fiji—Constance Gordon Cumming collected one from the island of Gau, in Lomaiviti off the east coast of Vitilevu, in the 1870s, as shown in the line drawing here (illustrated in Beasley 1921: 107). Apparently unaware of the fable's role in the design of the lures, Beasley proposed a functional explanation based on the tail controlling the way the bait might land on the bottom, and perhaps catch in the reef. His theory fails because the bait is not allowed to settle, it is jigged around about a metre above the bottom, until the octopus swims up and catches it. See account in <a href="http://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/FAME/InfoBull/WIF/11/WIF11_31_Kronen.pdf">http://www.spc.int/DigitalLibrary/Doc/FAME/InfoBull/WIF/11/WIF11_31_Kronen.pdf</a></p>
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A7346				raw material, coil of pandanus for mat-making	<i>i-cibini voivoi</i>		Strip W=A70 Coil dia=250	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 105	Display case X.11	The roll is called i-cibini voivoi, and the tool for slitting up the leaves is called i-toci (formerly a sliver of mussel shell, nowadays generally a small paring knife or a piece of a tin can). For a detailed description of the whole process of preparing pandanus leaf and weaving into mats, see Ewins (1982b).
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A7347		treen, bowl, yaqona or kava	<i>tānoa dina</i>		Dia=A705 H=230; Thickness at rim=7	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	Type <i>tānoa dina</i> or "true bowl" with smoothly flared sides tapering to a very fine rim. Wood = <i>Intsia bijuga</i> , S.F. name <i>vesi</i> . Four legs. No sinnet attached to lug ( <i>mata</i> ).	
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A7348				weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi</i>		L=1075 Dia at grip=24 at head=34	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 21	Display case X.13	Of average length but very slim, which suggests the possibility that it may be a wifebeater rather than a warclub.
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A7349		model, sinnet, spirit-house or temple	<i>vare magimagi, i-vakatakarakara ni burekalou</i>		House H=740 W=365 D=355. Platform W=410 D=3A70. Cushion H=115. Finial L=350 Diam=55.	Fiji	Owen, William	26/top/A1893 and Display case X.15	See notes for item A7353 for discussion of these models. Woven of red-brown and black sinnet. Sits on sinnet cushion. Interior contains finely woven pandanus matting on floor. The two items at this number are nowhere near as beautifully made as item A7353, and were almost certainly later, very possibly made late in the Nineteenth Century for European customers, rather than being made exclusively for service as shrines within spirit houses, as was the case for the earlier examples.
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A7350		model, spirit-house or temple	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni burekalou</i>		H=1090. Roof perimeter W=7A70. D=760. Roof from base of cut edge of thatch H=6A70. House walls H=365, W=590, D=465. Base H=63, W=600, D=493. Doorframe H=235, W=190. Patterned mat L=515, W=306. Fine mat L=510, W=305.	Fiji	Crank, P.	54/top/1934	See A7351 description for discussion of these small models of ancestor-spirit-houses. Walls double layer of reeds, lalaga binding with black sinnet. Doorframe as for A7351. Thatch is different - grass - but rope around roof perimeter is the same. Ridgecap is draped with loose rope, made of twisted vines held in place with wooden pegs. Finials as for A7351. Softwood single floorplank, rebated around edges and a mitred box nailed to it to create a channel for the wall to sit in. There is a double layer of matting on the floor, catalogued A7252.
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A7351		model, spirit-house or temple	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni burekalou</i>		H=1105. Roof perimeter W=815, D=650. Ridgecap including finials=645. Roof from base of cut edge of thatch H=680. House walls H=280, W=560, D=410. Base W=610, D=460. Doorframe H=235, W=190. Doorway H=150, W=117.	Fiji	Crank, P.	54/top/1943	<p>The roof of this wonderful little model exemplifies a chief's house, but the proportions overall, and the single door which is very large in proportion to the rest, indicate to me that in this case it is not a model of a chief's house as such, but of a particular type of ancestor-spirit-house or <i>burekalouyalo</i>. It may be that the two different styles of models represented in this collection (this and A7350 being one type, compared with the sinnet-woven A7349 and A7353) derives from the fact that there were different types of god in Fiji. Fundamental entities or <i>kalou-vū</i>, and spirits or <i>kalou-yalo</i>. Into this latter category passed important chiefs on their death, and their temples of which we have known examples (see Williams (A1858) 1982: 222) looked rather like the houses they had occupied in life. Temples of the <i>kalou-vū</i>, on the other hand, often had fantastic soaring roofs, and it is these that are replicated in the sinnet models or <i>vale magimagi</i> such as A7353, or to a lesser degree, A7349. I am guessing that those of the form of A7250 and A7251 also followed the design of the temples in which they were housed, which I am positing as <i>bure kalou-yalo</i>. This example has a roof thatched with leaves of the tree <i>Parinari laurena</i> (S.F. <i>makita</i>). These are used for thatching real houses (though more usually used on their walls). The walls here comprise two thicknesses of reeds, the inner ones horizontal and the outer vertical and lashed with strands of black sinnet to produce the zig-zag <i>lalaga</i> decorations. Finials (<i>i-bosa</i> or <i>i-loru</i>), are generally made of tree-ferns in actual houses, but could be bound as here with brown and/or black sinnet. The ridgecap over-lashing (<i>i-bevui</i>, <i>i-butui</i>, or <i>i-tokai</i>), is elaborate, as it often was on real <i>burekalou</i> as well as on the houses of chiefs. In this model it consists of pounded vine, wrapped over the ridgecap and around projecting sticks. The perimeter of the roof is defined by twisted rope of grass or sedge. The doorjamb is made of three squares of cane, each bound with fine black plaited sinnet and lashed to the wall with fine woven natural sinnet. The reeds are set into a channel recessed around the base, which is a single plank of softwood. The floor is bare, but would not have been originally, since two tiny woven mats belonging to this model, woven exactly to the floor size, are catalogued at A7352.</p>
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A7352		models, two tiny mats	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni ibe lailai sara</i>		(top) W=300 L=560 Strand width=3.5 (lower) W=335 L=620-550 Strand width=5	Fiji	Crank, P.	40/7/267	These two tiny mats are woven of split pandanus and form a double layer of matting on the floor of the spirit-house A7350. The slightly smaller mat, placed on top of the other, appears older and is very fine. It may be that the other mat was woven and added later in the biography of thei <i>bure</i> . Both have a black <i>somo</i> pattern called <i>waqailoilo</i> or window-frame, and a <i>kilu</i> edge (see Ewins 1982b).
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A7353		model, sinnet, spirit-house or temple	<i>vale magimagi, i-vakatākarakāra ni burekalou</i>	H=1150. Roof perimeter L=460, W=4A70. Roof H=A700. Ridgecap + finial L=325. Platform L=475, W=435. Cushion H=140, W=385, D=385	Fiji	Owen, William	26/top/A1894	<p>Finely-made woven-sinnet (<i>vale magimagi</i>), a model of a spirit-house or <i>burekalou</i>. We know that these models were housed within the soaring <i>burekalou</i> temples on which they were patterned, and served as shrines inside which the gods actually resided (in some cases being given concrete existence in the form of tiny Tongan-carged figurines of sperm-whale-ivory, such as the example below). These were believed to speak to the priest, as oracles. Also see notes for A7351. This example so closely resembles in appearance and size that in the Tasmanian Museum &amp; Art Gallery (M4996, Ewins 1982a:79, 82-3), as to suggest that they were made by the same craftsman. This may well be the case, since there is evidence that these sinnet houses were the “special production” or <i>i-yaunivanua</i> of one place only, Dreketi in the Kingdom of Rewa. On this model there is some damage to one corner of roof, and criss-cross binding on finial is loose. Black edging on front of gable and on edges of walls and doorway. Finial black and natural sinnet in alternating layers. There is a fine description of the manufacture of these <i>vale magimagi</i> shrines: Roth, George Kingsley. 1953. "Model spirit houses from Fiji". <i>Journal of the Polynesian Society</i> (62): 406-10</p> 
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A7435	[Not seen]	adornment, headdress	??			Fiji, Rotuma Island	Prior, Rev.	39/5/6073	[See notes for A13082 below.]
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A7436	[Not seen]	adornment, headdress	n/a			Fiji, Rotuma Island	Prior, Rev.	39/5/6073	
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A8038		model, watercraft, outrigger canoe	<i>i-yakatākarakara ni camakau</i>		Hull L=475 W-43 H=41. Outrigger L=368, W=32, H=36. Deck L=105, W=1A18. Mast L=395 (no masthead). Sail Boom L=450, Yard L=448, Spread=255.	Fiji	Old Collection	Formerly in Display case X.15, now at Netley Store.	<p>Model of a <i>camakau</i> sea-going outrigger canoe. Early tourist piece. Hull &amp; outrigger made of the very light wood of <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> (S.F. name <i>vau</i>). Other timbers bamboo, plus nine vertical pegs made of tree fern wood (<i>balabala</i>) holding deck and vine lashing. Sail appears to be made of a piece of brown-painted barkcloth of a type figured by men in the highlands of Vitilevu, called <i>liti</i>. Lashed on with fine twisted string of processed bast of <i>vau</i> (<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>).</p> 
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A8040		model, watercraft, outrigger canoe	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni camakau</i>		Hull L=930 W=68 H(to washstrakes)= 85, H(total)=165 . Outrigger L=434, W=59, H=50. Deck L=A180, W=140. Outrigger spars L=460. Mast (broken) L=610 (masthead L=53, W=40). Sail Boom L=760, Yard L=800, Spread=450. Steering oar L=2A18, W=40.	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. A72	23/5/2000	The mast and sail, and the presence of washstrakes and a covered-in hull, all proclaim this a sea-going outrigger (generic name waqaniviti, this particular type called camakau). Much better-made example than A8038, but has a badly damaged sail and mast. Sail of plaited pandanus has a black somo pattern. Tassel at top of yard made of bast fibre from Hibiscus tiliaceus (vau).
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A8050	[Not seen]	model, watercraft, outrigger canoe	<i>i-yakatākarakara ni waqa</i>			Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 73 ??	23/5/2005	
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A8054		model, watercraft, double-hulled canoe	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni waqadrua</i>		Hull L=767 W-60 D(to washstrake)=60, D(total)=140. Small hull L=665, W=45, D(to washstrake)=40, D(total)=A122. Deck L=296, W=206. Storage platform H=90. House L=A70, W=A70, H=80-20 (slopes toward secondary hull). Roof L=107, W=75. Mast L=400 (minimal masthead H=23). Sail Boom L=630, Yard L=640, Spread=380. Steering oar L=233 W=31	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	<p>The name drua means "twin". Hollow hulls unequal in size, and bow/stern of each asymmetrical, straighter inside and more angled outside. Both hulls are "damanu". Deck has 4 baling hatches and 4 "keyholes" (sculling holes?). House has inner walls, carved doorjambs reminiscent of New Caledonian doorjamb panels, and pandanus thatch. wooden storage platform sits on 4 outer (carved) posts, and covers the house. Sail very finely-woven mat, incorrectly rigged as the model now exists. All stays and sheets 1mm diameter twisted sinnet cord, several of them broken. Bears old label attached to smaller hull: "Fiji canoe presented by Wm.Owen Esq., A1860", which means it was among the first material in the Museum.</p>
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<p>A8055</p>		<p>model, watercraft, outrigger canoe</p>	<p><i>i-vakatākarakara ni camakau</i></p>		<p>Hull L=640 W-90 D(to washstrake)=75, D(total)=130. Outrigger L=465, W=53, D=50. Outrigger booms L=330, H from outrigger=73. Deck L=290, W=150. Mast L=450; masthead L=100, W=62. Sail Boom L=600, Yard L=650, Spread=330. Steering oar L=310 W=28</p>	<p>Fiji</p>	<p>Old Collection</p>	<p>Display case X.15</p>	<p>Very nicely-made, arguably the best Fiji canoe model in this collection, and would stand comparison with any other I have seen, certainly in its unusual completeness. Hull wood appears to be <i>Callophylum vitiense</i> S.F. name damanu. Has steering oar. Detail photo shows picture of bow and lashed-on washstrake.</p> 
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A8591	[Not seen]					Fiji, Rotuma	Prior, Rev.	47/5/60A72	
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A8680		treen, bowl, yaqona or kava	<i>sesenitānoa</i>	Dia=410 H=160 Rim=22		Fiji	Gray, W., Rev.	X.15	Four-legged wooden <i>tānoa</i> of the thick-walled and flat-rimmed <i>sesenitānoa</i> (erroneous, or fake, bowl) type. Patina ( <i>kani</i> ) of <i>yaqona</i> .
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A9115		barkcloth, handpainted wearing- cloth with red hatched end	<i>masi bola va'a kumi</i>		L=A12420 W=600 inc.fringe	Fiji, Cakaudrove Province, probably Taveuni Island, perhaps Bouma District.	No data	44/4/76	<p>Cakaudrove mataidua (single-bark-wide) handpainted wearing-cloth, with red cross-hatch (kumi) at one end only. Cloth brittle and fragile, considerably damaged.</p> 
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A9295		weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>		L=440 Head dia=100 Grip dia =21	Fiji	Stacey collection	Display case X.13	Cracks along handle and one in head.
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A9296		weapon, club,rootstock	<i>waka</i>		L=1045 Head dia=110 Grip=38	Fiji	Stacey collection	Display case X.12	Light coloured. <i>Vividrase</i> binding darkened black and red alternating, much faded. Collar of pandanus under head. Tavatava handgrip with binding just above terminal knob.
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A9297			weapon, club, spurred	<i>kiakavo</i>			L=1000 Grip=43 Spur=A70	Fiji	Stacey collection	Display case X.13	
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A9298				weapon, club, spurred	<i>gata</i>			L=995 Grip=35 Spur H=57	Fiji	Stacey collection	Display case X.13	Flat terminal knob on handle. Similarly decorated to A19181. Tavatava carving on handle-grip. Grooving on blade almst half the length of the club.
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A9299			accessory/tool, walking-stick	<i>i-tītoko, matanakilagi</i>		L=810 Dia at handle=30 at widest part, 22 and 25 at ends. Carved end wider	Fiji	Segar	[In Cabinet X13.]	<p>Chiefs' or priests' staff/walking-stick. This example is short for a staff, but is of the classic form for one, and has fine <i>tavatava</i> carving on the handle 25 mm. down the shaft. The line between staffs of office and walking-sticks was blurred, but only chiefs would have possessed finely-made objects such as this. Made from a cinnamon-coloured hardwood sapling, it is rounded on the proximal end, and the distal end shows that it has been used as a walking-staff (see detail below).</p> 
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A11983	[No photo]	weapon, bow	<i>dakai titi</i>	Not measured	Fiji, Levuka	Robb Collection	82/1/3537	Specimen possibly incorrectly inscribed A11980.	Found labelled Johnson no. 12 at 33/4/139 with accession no. A31004 and different donor name. Catalogue data needs to be sorted out.
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A12091		toy, coconut clogs	<i>i-vāvā qanibilo</i>		Shell dia=90 H=50 L of string=1400	Fiji	Prior, Rev.	X.10 Now in Netley Store.	Children's toy "clogs" of half-coconut shells, joined by sinnet cord broken in middle and knotted. The cord is for holding the shells up under the feet while children clonk around on them. Unsatisfactorily called "stilts" in original catalogue listing, since their purpose was not to elevate the wearer, just to make a noise.
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A12205		musical instrument, triton shell "trumpet"	<i>davui</i>	7494	L=385	Fiji, Lacwamba, Torhifusi [This probably means Lakeba, but the other word is meaningless].	Tyrell's Ltd.	33/4/139	This example is very dirty and the rim somewhat damaged. See A13082 for a superior example and full description. The location suggested in the catalogue for this piece may be Lakeba, the island of the paramount chief of the Lau Group, or Tui Nayau.
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A12227				weapon, club, spurred	<i>gata</i>	7494	L=1075 Grip=38 Spur H=65	Fiji	Aust. Bd. Missions	Display case X.13	A fine example of the <i>gata</i> type of spurred club. <i>Tavatava</i> decorated along the entire handle to head decoration. Flat terminal knob on handle.
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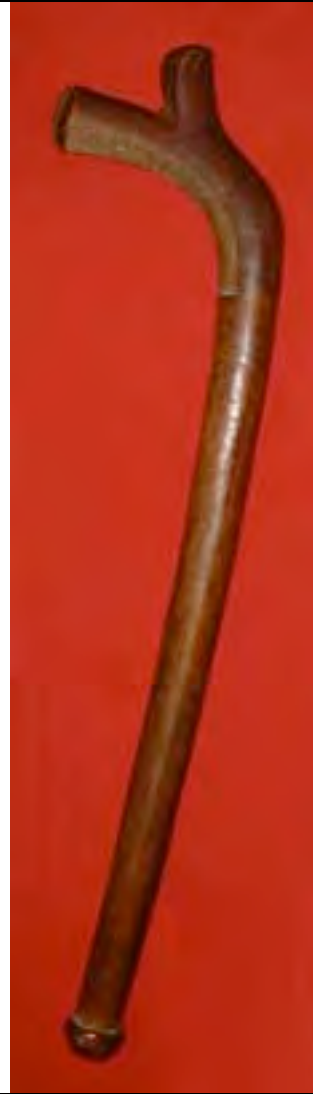
A12410		adornment, necklace of human teeth	<i>i-taube batina</i>	8339	L=1160	Fiji	Horn, E.M., Mrs.	Display case X.14	A single strand. The originator was probably "King" Cakobau. This grisly object bears the teeth of (evidently) several humans. Teeth are considerably stained where not embedded in gum, perhaps from tobacco-smoking (since Fijians did not chew betel-nut). Separated by small white shell discs, and black discs perhaps of coral or a black wood such as tree-fern wood (F.n. balabala).
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A12412		barkcloth, handpainted wearing- cloth, fragment	<i>masi bola</i> <i>mataidua</i>	8377	W=390 + 2 fringes of 60 each. L=1560	Southwest Pacific, no loc. Definitely FIJI, Cakaudrove.	Tonkin, J.P.	45/3/107	This is a single-bark-wide (mataidua) wearing-cloth from Cakaudrove Province, decorated by hand- painting in the <i>bola</i> fashion,
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A12932		weapon, club, beaked battle-hammer	tōtōkia vividrasa	9314	Shaft L=740 Head L=245 Beak tip dia=15 Head dia=112 Grip dia=45	Fiji, Main Roko Roko Tama [Narokorokoyawa, Upper Waidina R., Colo]	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.12	Collected from chief of Narokorokoyawa (village on the upper Wainimala River, Colo highlands, Vitilevu). This is a very nice specimen with a long, intact "beak". Long brown sinnet binding on handle loose at butt end and some missing.
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A12933			weapon, club, spurred	<i>gata</i>	9314	L=1000 Grip=34 Spur H=53	Fiji, Wainimala	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	Beautifully carved but very worn through use. Bands of pandanus under head and around shaft. Cheeks are randomly grooved lengthwise. Tavatava carving on spine of spur and on entire handle but exceedingly worn.
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A12934				weapon, club, spurred	kiakavo	9314	L=995 Knob dia=50 Spur L=75 Grip dia=42	Fiji, Wainimala	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	A72/4/2586	Though early catalogue description states this club was wrapped with cane, there is no cane remaining, and no evidence that there ever was any. There may be confusion between this and A12935, which is sinnet-bound. There is some evidence that a pandanus band or hanging strap below the head may have been removed, and perhaps that is what was meant by "cane". Collected from chief of Narokorokoyawa 9see note for A12932).
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A12935				weapon, club, spurred	<i>kiakavo vividrasa</i>	9314	L=945 Flange dia=43 Grip dia=38 Spur L=A70	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	A72/4/2584	Black and brown sinnet binding. Pale wood. [This may be one of the clubs Callaghan describes as a "curved club", in which case his wife obtained it at Narokorokoyawa on the Upper Wainimala, Colo Highlands.]
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A12936		performance accessory, dance- club, spurred	<i>i-wau ni meke</i>	9314	L=890 Grip=40 Spur H=80	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	Crudely-made dance-club in the general form of a <i>sali</i> warclub, but this was definitely nothing more than a dance prop.
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A12937		performance accessory, dance- club, spurred	<i>sali</i>	9314	L=940;Grip around sinnet binding=43;sp ur=63; Blade=145	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.12	Rather clumsy carving for a <i>sali</i> . Loose sinnet binding around grip part way up handle. It is not impossible that this was made as a dance-club.
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A12938		weapon, club,rootstock	waka	9314	L=1125 Max handle dia= 115 Grip dia=33	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.12	Tavatava handgrip carving. Solid sinnet crisscross binding and a hanging loop on butt end. Under head has fringed masi kuvui strips and a black sinnet strip..Pale area below these suggests it once had further binding that has been lost.
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A12939		weapon, club,rootstock	<i>waka vividrasa</i>	9314	L=1103 Max handle dia= 100 Grip dia=35	Fiji, Nai- Roko-Roko	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.12	Sinnet binding for much of the length of the handle except for tavatava carved grip and criss cross sinnet binding around the butt. Badly split along two thirds of length.
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A12940			accessory/tool, walking-stick	<i>i-tītoko</i>	9314	L=985 Dia at tip=25 Handle W along "hoof"=85 x 52	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	A72/5/3336	This is an ordinary walking stick with its tip worn from use, NOT a club as stated in the donor's notes. The handle of this is shaped a little like a horse's hoof. It appears to have had an inlay, of either human tooth or bone or whale-tooth ivory, but there is now only the hole where it was. This embellishment may suggest that its owner was a person of some status, but it was not a chief's staff in the true sense of that expression (see fuller discussion under A12943).
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A12941			hiking staff	<i>i-tītoko</i>	9314	L=1335 Grip =30	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	66/6/3333	Hiking staff/walking stick. This staff is not finely made as were chiefs'/priests' staves of office, and was probably merely a hiking-staff. This accords with Callaghan's description of it as "ordinary staff".
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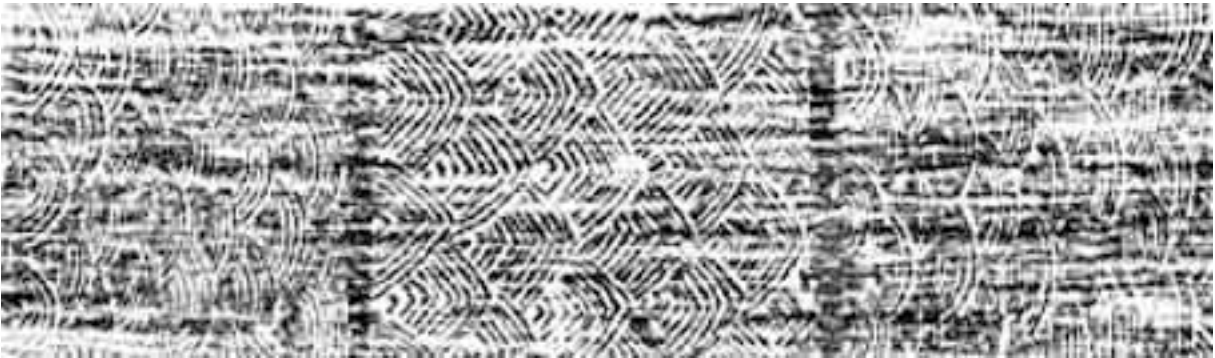
A12942	[No photo]	weapon, club, baseball-bat type	<i>bōai</i>	9314	Dia at grip=35,42-45 at end	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	<p>The handle has several engravings, a decorative row of dots interspersed with shapes like serif letter "I", and a number of letters, which were obviously made by someone who was not really literate. Many letters are reversed, upside down etc., and the "words" formed for the most part make little sense. The word "Ratu" (a noble title) is clearly discernable, followed perhaps by "Eamoni", but beyond that is indecipherable to me.</p> 
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A12943




regalia, chiefly staff	<i>i-tītoko,</i> <i>matanakilagi</i>	9314	L=1610 Dia=35 to tapered and rounded ends.	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	X.11	<p>A chief's or priest's staff. Certainly these would have had a practical function as walking-sticks or hiking-staves in the rough and often boggy terrain of Fiji, and inevitably their distal ends show evidence of such use. The generic term for staves and walking-sticks is <i>i-tītoko</i>. But when they are long, finely carved and/or polished like this example, they had an even more important ceremonial function as insignia of office for chiefs and priests, hence their other name <i>matanakilagi</i>, or "link with the heavens". Like fans and flywhisks, they served together with specific forms of clothing to identify the high rank of their bearers. The exact same status-symbolism exists for both flywhisks and staves in the case of the <i>tulafale</i> (orators, or "talking chiefs") in Samoa.</p> 
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A12944			regalia, chiefly staff	<i>i-tītoko, matanakilagi</i>	9314	L=1440 Dia=27 tapered to rounded ends.	Fiji [Wainmala]	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.11	This staff was once as finely-carved as A12943, but over time the carving has worn down to such an extent that it is barely discernable now. This suggests that it is a very ancient heirloom object, passed down through several generations of chiefly owners before being given by a Wainimāla chief to Mrs. Callaghan. Correctly described in the Callaghan notes as "chief's staff of state (ti-toko)".
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A12945		weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi</i>	9314	L=1153 Dia at grip=40 Head=49	Fiji, Wainimala	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	<p>See notes for A7202. Though it has a domed head reminiscent of the <i>bōai</i> form, it is fairly slender and has almost parallel sides, so I would caegorise it as a <i>gadi</i>. Unusual handgrip carving, and base recessed with 3 concentric raised circles. (see rubbings). The donor John Callaghan stated that it was a gift to his wife from a Wainimala chief, but it is not an <i>i-tokotoko</i> (sic.) "staff of state" as he stated (see A12943 for fuller discussion of <i>i-tītoko</i> chiefly staves).</p>  
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A12946	[No photo]	weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi</i>	9314	L=11A18 Dia at grip=35 Head=47	Fiji, Wairadrina	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	Pole club. The putative origin-place of Waimadrina is meaningless, but unless he was misreading Wainimala, I have no idea where this may have come from].
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A12947	[No photo]	weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi</i>	9314	L=982 Dia at grip=32 Dia at head=30	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	
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A12948				accessory/tool, walking-stick and/or chiefly staff	<i>i-tītoko, i-tītoko, matanakilagi</i>	9314	L=807 Dia at handle=49 at tip=13	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13
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Not a club as stated in the early catalog, but a walking-stick which possibly also served as a chief's or priest's staff of office (see A12943 for fuller discussion). It is short for the latter purpose, and the expanded end is (atypically) flattened, but because of its careful craftsmanship that role cannot be ruled out. The wider end bears a *tavatava* carved grip (detail above), which confirms that it is not a club, which would have the grip at the slim end, rather than the expanded "business" end. Finally, the distal end is worn (see detail below) from use as a walking-stick. It is made of dark hardwood, species difficult to determine without detailed analysis.




A12949			weapon, club,rootstock	<i>waka</i>	9314	L=1158 Max head dia=75 Grip=36	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.12	Tavatava handgrip carving much worn. 2 deep cracks.
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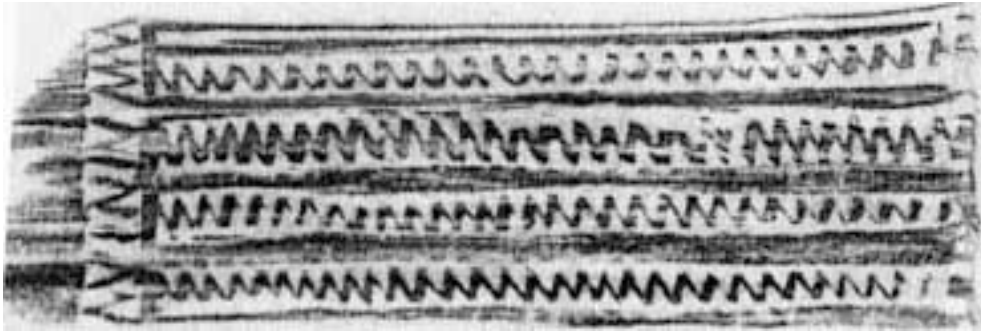


A12950	[No photo] [No photo]	accessory/tool, walking-stick	<i>i-tītoko</i>	9314	L=1095 Grip=55	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	66/6/3335	A walking stick (see A12948 for relevant discussion) . Root nubbins have been purposely left to form knobs along whole length. Pale brown wood, unknown species.
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A12951				weapon, club, throwing	<i>i-ula kalove</i>	9314	L=400 Dia of head (side)=100 (front)= 73 Grip=20	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	This club has a strange bent-over head, described by Clunie (1977: 63) as a very rare type called <i>kalove</i> .
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A12952				weapon, club, throwing	<i>i-ula kitu</i>	9314	L=440 Head dia=86 Grip dia =23	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13
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Ball-headed throwing-club of the i-ula kitu type, that is, with a head shaped like a husked coconut. Pale brown hardwood, Several deep fissures in head, but finely finished. Rubbing of grip.




A12953	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>	9314	L=435 W of head=90 Dia of grip= 22	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	Throwing-club with lobed (tavatava) head.
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A12954	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>	9314	L=357 W of head=78 Grip=A18	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	S.F. name i-ula tavatava". Throwing club.
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A12955	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>	9314	L=3A70 W of head=80 Grip=20	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	S.F. name i-ula tavatava". Throwing club.
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A12957				weapon, police truncheon	<i>gadi ni ovīsa</i>	9314	L=478, Diam=27	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	Very short, truncheon-like club, described by Callaghan in his notes as "baton of native constabulary" which sounds totally plausible. Sinnet cord through hole in grip end. It may have been made by cutting down an older and longer gadi pole club, since there are pronounced corrugations around shaft, indicating manufacture before steel tools were available.
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A12958		tool, stone adze hafted	<i>matauvatu, i- calocalo</i>	9314	Handle L=255 Head L=278 Stone L=190	Fiji [Colo]	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	A18/11/3559	Typical hollowing adze with short wooden handle, long head and plaited sinnet binding. In good condition.
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<div>A12959</div>	<div></div> <div></div>	bedding, headrest, "doughnut" type	<i>kali</i>	9314	Bar L=446 W at waist=32 at ends=35 Depth at waist=8 at ends=14 Total H=165 at ends and 160 at waist Doughnut W=175 Hole W=1A70 Platform L=223 W=75	Fiji, Naivucini, [Wainimala, E.Vitilevu]	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	Collected in Naivucini, Wainimala (E.Vitilevu). The doughut form on this kali is closest to round of any in the collection. Small decorative notches on either side of bar in approx 1/3 from each end, and also all around the edges of the hole. I do not believe these would have had any significance, they are too numerous and clearly decorative to be "kill" notches such as are often found along the haft of clubs.
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A12960		bedding, headrest, bamboo, solid legs	<i>kalibitu</i>	9314	H=128. Bar L=3A18, Diam 63-A70. Leg A, W=45-116, thickness 22- 30. Leg B W=42-93, thickness 10- 22	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.14	<p>This was collected in Narokorokoyawa, a village on the upper Wainimala River, Colo Highlands, Vitilevu. It has two flared, solid wooden legs, lashed to the bamboo bar with sinnet. Pokerwork inscription of woman's name "Arieta", undoubtedly the owner of this kali, giving the lie to an assertion sometimes made that women did not use <i>kali</i> with legs. The lack of any title being recorded with her name might mean that this owner was a commoner, but given the collecting date she was probably named, in what is still the common custom, after a highranking noble, in this case very possibly Adi Arieta Kuila. She was the eldest daughter of Adi Samanunu, principle wife of Rātū Seru Cakobau, who was Vunivalu (Warlord) of Bau in the 19th Century and principally responsible for ceding Fiji to Britain. Adi Arieta was arguably the highest-ranking woman in Fiji until her death in A1887, and I am certainly not suggesting that this modest <i>kali</i> belonged to her.</p>
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A12984		treen, bowl, wooden	<i>bavelo</i>	9314	L=237 W=A122 H=37-45 at end	Fiji, Viria	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	Very shallow bowl (the. name <i>bavelo</i> relates to the simple single-hulled dugout canoe), shorter than A12985 but otherwise similar. (Old label 74/11/48). This is accurately described by Callaghan as a <i>yaqona</i> bowl, and his claim that it is very old is also probably correct, as this type of bowl gave way in later years to the <i>tānoa</i> introduced from Tonga and Samoa.
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**A12985**



	<i>bavelo</i>
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9314

L=500 W=140  
H= 68

Fiji	
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John S. A1923  
(Collected by  
his wife in  
A1924) 75/10


Display case  
X.13


identified by Callaghan (1989, in the catalogue). The


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named after the common single hull dugout canoe); it is directly used for preparing/serving *yaqona* (NOT *yagona* as transcribed in by heavy light grey patina (*kani*) inside bowl, which results from bowl to dry.


A12987	[Not seen]	adornment, gorget, split whales' teeth	<i>wasekaseka</i>	9314		Fiji [Viria]	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	38/8/547	[This object was not located in Oct. 2001, but from Callaghan's grouping of it with A12988 and A12989, it is very probably also a wasekaseka gorget and efforts should be made to locate it as they are very valuable].
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A12988		adornment, gorget, split whales' teeth	<i>wasekaseka</i>	9314	Neck circ.=600 Tooth L=1A70-230 Largest dia at base =14 No of teeth= 25	Fiji [Viria]	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	38/8/547	<p>Gorget of split sperm whale teeth. 2 with tips broken off, 2 with lengthwise cracks from hole. A twisted sinnet cord through all the teeth holes and a second finely plaited sinnet cord passes each tooth and is crossed between them, ending in a bare cord around the neck [see photo] Tooth-bases sharply cut off at an angle toward the convex side.</p> <p>These objects are commonly attributed to Tongan ivory-workers from the Ha'apai Group, and certainly by the mid-19th Century they were making many for sale to Fiji and Samoa. However, Paul Geraghty has pointed out that there is strong linguistic evidence of their Fiji origins. The name recorded in David Cargill's A1835-A1840 dictionary of Lakeba Fijian was simply bajiniika (S.F. batiniika), defined as 'an ornament for the neck made of whale's teeth'. Fijians commonly describe whales as ika, or fish. This was abbreviated to bajini, and in that form made its way into Tonga where, typically, the 'b' changed to 'p'. Mariner recorded it in the early A1800s as pajini, for 'whaletooth necklace'. Similarly, in Uvea (Wallis), between Vanualevu and Samoa, they were called pasini, which Burrows in the 1930s defined as a 'necklace of whale ivory split and ground in the form of claws'.</p>
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A12989		adornment, gorget, split whales' teeth	<i>wasekaseka</i>	9314	Neck circ.=400 Tooth L=60- 100 No of teeth= 38	Fiji, Viria	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	38/8/547	Gorget made of split sperm whale teeth, from Viria (Vitilevu). Teeth are bound into place at the back with four continuous strands of twisted sinnet cord one of which are crisscrossed around each tooth, then twisted together to make the end ropes, which are knotted together. The binding cord is whipped around the others between each tooth. Invisible from the front. Smallest teeth at ends, large teeth in centre - graduated like a string of pearls. Butt ends of teeth slightly rounded. See notes under A12988 for a fuller description of these objects.
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A12990				utensil, fork, chiefs' and priests'	<i>I-cula</i>	9314	L=276, W=47mm Display case X., D=33	Fiji, Tau Levu [Taulevu is in Matailobau, Colo Highlands, Vitilevu]	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.13	Taulevu is in Matailobau, Colo Highlands, Vitilevu. John Callaghan, in his often rather naive notes, describes this as "Cannibal fork, from [an 80-year old Taulevu chief], used for generations" This may be doubtful. This 4-pronged fork is more roughly carved than well-provenanced chiefs'/priests' forks in other collections, or #53864 in this collection, and bears signs of a steel wood-rasp having been used in its manufacture. It was, therefore, very probably made specifically for sale. For a discussion of the use and nature of genuine forks, see notes for 7311.
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A12991				tool, barkcloth beater, child's	<i>i-ike ni gone</i>	9314	L=248 W=27 D=29 Line count = 5,5,5	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	14/4/119
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This small beater was correctly identified by the collector as a child's—it would have been made specifically for a child to learn with (pictured here with typical-sized adult ike A7249 to show scale).




A12992		adornment, gorget, split whales' teeth	<i>wasekaseka</i>	9314	L of teeth = 110-190. Cord L as folded= 540	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Listed as 38/8/547 Actually in 38/8/548.	<p>Beautiful gorget made of split sperm whale teeth. 30 pieces of split whale teeth - no tips broken. Bound together with what appears to be one continuous piece of finely plaited sinnet which ends in 5 loops and one exposed end at each end of the band of teeth to go around back of neck (see detail below).</p> 
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A12994		ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>	9314	L=167, H=37, D=48	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	38/8/525	Substantially ground root, but not symmetrical. Natural grooving evident in root sectionn. Root ground into a small "nipple" into which hole is bored.Hole also at other end, but no cord.
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A12995		ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>	9314	L=A134, H=66, D=41	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	38/8/525	Surface-polished, but natural grooving clearly evident in root sectionn. Holes drilled at either end, but no cord.
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A12996		ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>	9314	L=131, H=75. D=45	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	38/8/525	Polished root-end of a tooth that may have been broken while whale was still alive. Attempt has been made to grind broken end smooth, but since tabua is mostly root, it is deeply fissured. Two holes, no cord.
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A13001		insignia, possibly a flag, barkcloth	<i>masi; i-rogele?</i>	9314	L=1050 W=730	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	44/4/77	This rather tattered object is a piece of smoked brown <i>masi kuvui</i> sewn to a piece of white <i>masi vulavula</i> with cotton stitching. Both are single thickness cloth. It is possible that this functioned as a flag: <i>i-rogele</i> . The radiant stripes on the smoked cloth are the result of draping it over a tepee-like structure of sticks while smoking it (see Ewins 1982: 10).
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A13002		garment, barkcloth	<i>masibola matairua</i>	9314	W=c.260 L=2840 incl tavatava and kumi on uncut end; Fringe L=60 Tassels L=300.	Fiji, Cakaudrove Province	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.10	This piece of figured Cakaudrove cloth is made of two units of masi edge-joined, the name of which double-width pieces is <i>masi matairua</i> . It was photographed in situ along the top of the cabinet, folded in 2 lengthwise. Long tassels at corner. Fine fringe on both sides.
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A13003		garment, barkcloth	<i>masi vulavula</i>	9314	L=460- W=400 (varies)	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	44/4/77	Felted white masi. Sngle bark width. May be a section of an i-wābale sash.
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A13004		garment, barkcloth	<i>malo</i> OR <i>i-oro</i> — <i>masi vakadrau/siku vakadavu</i>	9314	L=6200 W=450-520 (varies)	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	44/4/77	<p>The length of this cloth suggests that it would have been worn, very possibly as a malo loincloth or else as an i-oro cummerbund, in either case probably with a trailing train. It has tassels at intervals along its length in the masi vakadrau/siku vakadavu style - see detail below.</p> 
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A13005				garment, barkcloth	<i>masi vulavula</i>	9314	L=12100 W=330 incl.fringe	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.10	Plain white masi, fringed at sides.
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A13006			garment, barkcloth	<i>masi bola mataidua</i>	9314	L=6200 W=660 (varies)	Fiji [Cakaudrove Province]	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	44/8/81
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Beautifully printed length of masi from Cakaudrove, with typical bola hand-painted figuration and bold patterns. The pattern combinations change along the length. It also has vakadrau tassels at intervals on the face of the cloth.







A13007		Western artefact: barkcloth used as newsprint	<i>niusiveva ni masi</i>	9314	L= 665 + 50 fringe on sides W unfolded =940 + 110 fringe on ends	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925	44/4/77	<p>Sheet of masi, complete with tassels on three sides, printed with an edition of the "Polynesian Gazette", 22nd. Sept.A1885. An ad on front page was lodged by my great-grandfather, Wm. Ewins. The "Son" was my grandfather, W.J. The paper was published by the Proprietor, Frederick Charles Smithyman, at his office in Levuka. How this came to be included with a collection made by Callaghan's wife on a trip to Fiji in A1884 is unclear. Perhaps it was sent to her by someone at the mission the following year.</p> 
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A13008		regalia, pearlshell and ivory breastplate	civa vonovono	9314	H=142 W=A134 Depth=12	Fiji [Taulevu, Matailobau, Colo]	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	38/8/2249	<p>Breastplate of half a blacklipped pearl shell, serrated around curved edge and flat on top, fitted with thin plates of sperm whale tooth ivory (NOT human bone as claimed by Callaghan], one on either side and one below fitted to saw teeth, and 2 butted together above with the lower edge straight. Lead studs inlaid in the ivory plates, and around the circumference of the shell. Suspension cord is 2 pieces of very fine sinnet in round plait, each knotted at ends and loosely knotted together to make necklace. Callaghan's description as "war charm" is inaccurate, but Clunie has surmised that, in their original form at least, these breastplates may have served as shields against arrows.</p> 
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A13009				sporting object, dart-head	<i>ulutoa tagane</i>	9314	Recess L=11 Peg L=34 L=125 Dia=32	Fiji, Tau Levu [Taulevu, Matailobau, Colo Highlands, Vitilevu].	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.10	See note for A7257. This example is also made of dark hardwood, probably vesi ( <i>Intsia bijuga</i> ), and has a rim around butt. Note the form of this and the next, called <i>ulutoa tagane</i> , male chicken-head, compared with A7257 & A7258 which are "female".
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A13010				sporting object, dart-head, whale-ivory inlays	<i>ulutoa tagane vonotabua</i>	9314	Peg L=35 Recess=29 L=130 Dia=34	Fiji, Taulevu	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.10	See note for A7257 and for A13009 above. This example is made of a lighter-coloured hardwood, perhaps buabua ( <i>Fagrea gracilipes</i> ). Groove creating a flange around the butt. Has 4 inlays which were described by the collector's husband in the notes accompanying the donation as having "human bone inserted", but the inlays are more probably whale-tooth ivory—it would require testing to be sure. He also enigmatically remarks "Played like a duck", which seems to suggest he thought it was an instrument, it wasn't. He gives the origin-place as Taulevu, which is in Matailobau, Colo Highlands, Vitilevu.
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A13011		ceramic water-vessel	<i>saqa moli</i>	9314	H=A124 Max W=200 Citrus dia=about 7	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.12	<p>This type of pot imitates a bunch of citrus fruit, hence the name (saqa = water-vessel, moli = citrus). The handle, however, is said to also draw on the form of a starfish, with an incised pattern and edge-decoration of appliqué spots (called somuna or "warts"). The bowls are similarly decorated. Hole at top and in side of one bowl, the other orifice is a damaged filling-hole, normally with a small stopper. As with all earthenware water-vessels, it is "glazed" by rubbing over with kauri pine resin (makadre) while still hot from firing. This example is similar to A7286.</p>
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A13012		ceramic water-vessel, turtle form	<i>saqa vonu</i>	9314	H=80 MaDisplay case X.W=117 L=165	Fiji	Callaghan, John S. A1925 (Collected by his wife in A1884).	Display case X.12	These water-bottles imitate the form of a turtle turned onto its back, the way in which turtles are normally prevented from fleeing when they are being presented at gift-ceremonies (see picture). The filling-hole is at the top, and would normally have a small stopper. The spout which is where the notional head of the animal would be is for pouring water into the mouth. unfortunately the "flippers" and "tail" have all been substantially damaged.
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A13059		weapon, club, spurred	<i>kiakavo</i>	9508	L=930 Head dia=30 Spur L=60	Fiji	Cann, L.	A72/4/2574	No tavatava, knob end.Ugly club but certainly old and hardwood. Poor attention to carving suggests it was a dance club rather than a prized warclub.
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A13060	 	weapon, bow	<i>dakai titi</i>	9508	L=1092 W=20 Depth=15 Cord L=1092 + knots	Fiji		82/1/3549 Cann, L.	Dark wood, twisted cord. Bow ( <i>dakai</i> ) made of mangrove aerial root or <i>titi</i> , hence name <i>dakai titi</i> .
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A13064		garment, barkcloth, stencilled & rubbed	<i>masi kesa</i>	9536	L=3580 W=1020	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	44/4/77	<p>Old piece of masi kesa. It is stencil-printed in black, but red-brown strips have been figured by rubbing over a rubbing-plate. This hybridisation in a wearing-cloth is very unusual. It has some features in common with A13065 and A13066, and it is possible that they were all made by a Samoan woman using her own 'upeti (in this case a fibre one, in the other two the same wooden one), and also stencilling (which is not very skilful, which would not be surprisiing). There were Samoa Lemaki canoe-builders in Cakaudrove, which perhaps supports this conjecture as well as the strangeness of the cloth.</p> 
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A13065		garment, barkcloth, stencilled & rubbed	<i>masi kesa</i>	9536	L=3640 W=960	Fiji [Taveuni??]	Hammat, H.C., Miss	44/4/77	<p>An unusual wearing-cloth. Taveuni Island is written on the label, which is in Cakaudrove Province. Most of the comments for A13064 apply also to this cloth, with the rubbed area being along one side in this case, and a Samoan wooden '<i>upeti</i>' has definitely been used for it - the same one used in A13066. Looking at the back of the cloth suggests that the darker ribbing was achieved by pre-inking alternate strips of the '<i>upeti</i>' before placing it under the cloth, then rubbing over the whole surface in the usual manner (see detail pics). This is unheard-of in Fiji, and together with the '<i>upeti</i>', might possibly suggest a maker of Samoan heritage living in Fiji. This would not be unreasonable given the strong connections that have historically existed between Cakaudrove and Samoa, and the number of Samoan woodcraftsmen who settled there. That she used normal Fijian stenciling for the remainder of the cloth does not conflict with this possibility, since she would have had ready access to the knowledge and tools of those procedures, from the Fijian women with whom she would have interacted and socialised.</p> 
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A13066		garment, barkcloth, stencilled & rubbed	<i>masi kesa</i>	9536	L=3630 W=440	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	44/8/83	<p>Chequerboard pattern. This is a clear hybrid Fijian/Samoan piece, with alternating Fijian stencilled motifs and squares rubbed on a Samoan wooden rubbing board ('upeti). The board used here is clearly the identical one used on A13065, but here it is printed conventionally. This would pass for a Samoan cloth if not for the central row of black and white stencilled squares using Fijian motifs. As explored for A13064 and A13065, I would suggest that this was made by a Samoan woman living in Fiji, possibly in Cakaudrove.</p> 
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A13067		garment, barkcloth	<i>masi tutuki</i>	9536	L=4800 W=A720 excl. short fringing	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	44/4/77	<p>Long piece of <i>masi</i> with border patterning and central section with isolated elements on a white ground. Primarily white cloth with this type of “spangled” figuration is called <i>mais tutuki</i>.</p> 
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A13068		garment, barkcloth	<i>masi tutuki</i>	9536	L=2300 W=640 incl. Fringing	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	44/4/77	Fan palm designs spangled on mainly white fringed cloth - masi tutuki (see A13067)
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A13069		furnishing, floormat with woollen fringe	<i>i-cōcō vākula</i>	9536	W=1120 L=2260 Fringe L=A70	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	40/7/267	Floor mat in good condition. Fringe wool, in red, green, yellow, pink, purple.
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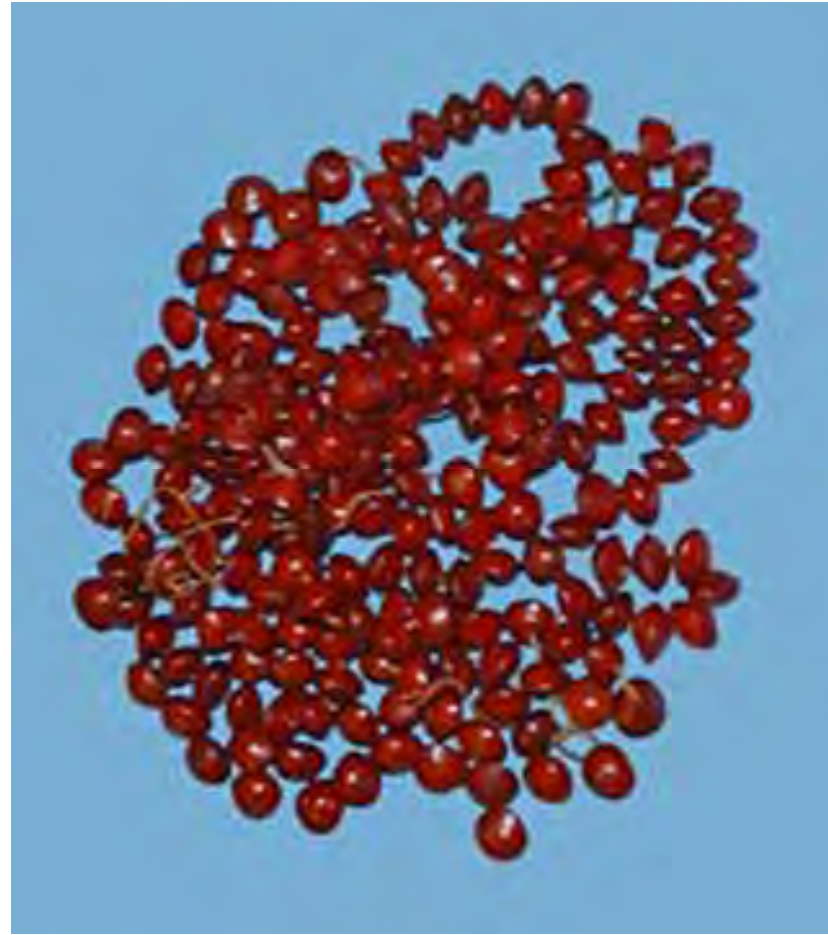
A13070										
		bedding, sleeping mat, wool fringed	<i>davodavo vākula</i>	9536	W=1200 L=2000 Fringe =75	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	40/7/267		


Sleeping mat. Wool fringe, opposed triangle pattern in blackened (vakasomo) pandanus. Wool is white, black, pink, magenta, red. Wide bands of pattern in diagonal stripes.






A13071		garment, ceremonial/ dance apron	<i>likuniwesi</i>	9536	Waistband L=540 Tassels L=310 Ties L=190 & 1A70.	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	47/5/231	This is made of the wāloa rhizome (see discussion in notes for A7195), but it is not a full liku wāloa. In form it is more like a Tongan ta'ovala, the short "overskirt" worn by both sexes around the hips over the top of other garments. These were localised in Lau so its Fijian provenance is not contradictory. In this object each strand of the "skirt" is crocheted wāloa rhizomes with a short tassel of 4 strands each knotted at 3 mm intervals. Intricate knotting on front of waistband.
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A13072		adornment, necklace of seeds	<i>i-taube sorena</i>	9536	Broken so not measured	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	38/8/2249	<p>Necklace needs re-stringing. Shiny red seeds from the large, bipinnate-leafed Red Bead Tree <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>, S.F. name <i>lera</i>, or <i>vaivai ni vavalagi</i>, but sometimes also called <i>diridamu</i> which is more properly a creeper with somewhat similar pods of red seeds, though bearing a black spot (see A66720). This tree is very common throughout Fiji and is also found widely in other parts of the Pacific and in southern Asia. Parham (A1972: 104) notes: "Apparently introduced but now naturalised and widespread throughout Fiji (possibly an aboriginal introduction?). The pods contain the small red seeds which are commonly made into necklaces by the Fijians" [and also, it should be noted, by indigenous people in many other parts of the world]. The aboriginal introduction of the tree might be contra-indicated by one of the Fijian names for it, <i>vaivai ni vavalagi</i> (translates as "European <i>vaivai</i>" (= <i>Serianthes</i> sp.)</p>
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A13073		adornment, necklace of seeds	<i>i-taube sorena</i>	9536	L=2A700	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	Display case X.14	Finely made necklace, virtually identical to A18160. A single strand of dark brown canna seeds ( <i>Canna indica</i> , S.F. name <i>gasau ni gā</i> or "duck-reeds"), interspaced with larger black seeds that appear to be <i>Parinari laurena</i> , S.F. name <i>makita</i> , and shiny red seeds from the Red Bead Tree ( <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> , S.F. name <i>lera</i> , or <i>vaivai ni vavalagi</i> ). For discussion of the red seeds, see A13072. For the <i>makita</i> see A6678.
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A13074		container, carrying basket, coconut leaflet	ketekete	9536	H=260 W=495 Inside W=125 Strap L=3025 Strand W=5	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	50/10/208	Plaited from coconut leaflets, complete with midrib. Part of the plaited hibiscus (wāvau) carrying strap is broken in the middle. Overall not very good condition.
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A13075		container, carrying basket, coconut leaflet	ketekete	9536	H=235 W=3A70 Opening W=90 Strap L=21A70 Strand W=7	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	50/10/208	<div>Coconut leaflet ketekete. Has a hibiscus-bast (wāvau) carrying strap, thicker than that of A13074</div> 
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A13076		container, carrying basket, pandanus	kato	9536	L=150 W=130 H=75 Handle H=290 W=A18 x 9 Base=105 x 95 Strand W=5	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	50/10/208	<p>Pandanus twisted over vine(?) with pandanus weave handle. All natural. In centre have run a strip of green and strip of red vau as a decorative element. Oval. This appears to be Western-inspired in form and in the technique used for the basket itself, though not the handle.</p> 
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A13080				adornment/ implement, ornamental hair comb, wooden	<i>i-seru tekiteki</i>	9536	W=75 L=308	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	39/2/A717	Machine made? 23 teeth.
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<div>A13081</div>	<div></div> <div>Only partial photo available</div>	ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>	9536	L=154, H=55, D=41, Cord L=6A70	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	38/8/525	ceremonial presentation whale-tooth (S.F. name="tabua"). Not deeply polished so natural lengthwise grooves in root section are clearly apparent. Oiled, rubbed with turmeric and smoked to a medium golden colour. Not ground or embellished. Cord of twisted sinnet rope, knotted at both ends, attached by Western string to two holes in tooth.
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A13083		adornment, shell pendant	<i>i-taube qānivivili, l-sōvui</i>	9536	L=50 W=50	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	38/8/2249	<p>Orange bivalve (scallop) shell with hole pierced near the hinge from which to suspend it. This is a very well-worn specimen, which would originally have had much more pronounced protruberances. Because of its vibrant colour and size it was a favourite type for use as purely decorative pendants for use by both men and women. Its Fijian name is l-sovui, which in the online Fijian language dictionary Ivolavosa is identified as a member of the Pectinidae family, genus Gloripallium. Which species they do not suggest, but it may possibly be G. pallium. The Ivolavosa also notes that this shellfish is common in sand but also capable of swimming in deep water. Capell's New Fijian Dictionary, however, suggested that i-sovui was a member of the closely-related chrysanthemum shell or Spondylidae family, genus Spondylus. Both genres are similar in overall shape and size and have some bright vermilion-coloured representatives, and it is possible that the Fijians grouped them together as i-sovui.</p>
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A13084		botanical specimen, Fiji kauri resin	<i>makadre</i>	9536	L=195 W=165 H=75	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	42/5/455	Resin (makadre) of Fiji kauri, dakua, used to glaze earthenware watervessels immediately after firing.
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A13085		raw material, stone core	<i>tikinivatu</i>	9536	c. 65 x 60x 30	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	42/7/447	Stone core from which chips have been struck to place on a chief's grave.
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A13086		tree, tourist <i>yaqona</i> or <i>kava</i> bowl	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni tānoa</i>	9536	Dia=295 H=83	Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	55/7/1638	This small <i>tānoa</i> is actually a tourist model of the original type. 4 legs, 1 leg broken off. Made with steel tools.
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A13087	[Not seen]	club?	<i>i-wau</i>	9536		Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss		Present location unknown.
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A13087	[Not seen]	weapon, club, throwing?	<i>i-ula?</i>	9536		Fiji	Hammat, H.C., Miss	Supposedly box 38/8/547	Not found in box 38/8/547, not identified elsewhere. Present whereabouts unknown.
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A13439		bedding, headrest, flattened bar, bowed legs	<i>kaliciqi yavalolo</i>	10001	L=575 W=35- 58 H=133-145 at end. Footprint=52 x 40	Fiji	Hamilton, K.T.	53/10/411	Bowed legs, oval footprint. Sinnet binding. Similartype to 61981.
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A13441		container, satchel, for chiefs' headscarves	<i>taga ni i-sala vakatūruga</i>	10006	L=A720 H=310 Weave=3 and 30mm.	Fiji	Padman, S.W.	50/9/939 * [Location in Sept.2001 was actually 50/4/939]	<p>Satchel, natural pandanus, twisted sinnet cord - 8 strands on either side. (See notes for A7212). The provenance of A13441-7 makes these objects most valuable, as Mary Ann Padman was the daughter of Rev. John Waterhouse and sister of Revs. Joseph and Samuel (Ewins, Fijian Artefacts p.102), and married Thomas Padman, businessman of Adelaide whose father and brothers were clergymen. The connection is spelled out in the newspaper article of A1916 on her 90th birthday, <a href="http://webcat.wtcc.sa.gov.au/hipres/images/lhimages/853-1.pdf">http://webcat.wtcc.sa.gov.au/hipres/images/lhimages/853-1.pdf</a></p> <p>The very early collecting date of 1841 makes it clear that it was Rev. John W. (Gen. Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in Aust. &amp; Polynesia) who collected these objects, on his visit to the islands the year before his death. His sons did not go to Fiji until A1850 and A1851 respectively. Rev. Joseph W. carried on a correspondence with the Padmans from Fiji.</p>
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A13442		tackle, fishing net	<i>lawā</i>	10006	Mesh size 23 x 23	Fiji	Padman, S.W.	19/12/279	Too fragile to measure, but large. Cord is combination of plaited sinnet and hibiscus bast string (wāvau). While wāvau is generally a female manufacture, men also make it for specific purposes, and since they are the net-makers, would most likely have made this in its entirety.
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A13443		ritual barkcloth	<i>liti</i>	10006	L=2020 incl. fringe W=A1830 max	Fiji [Colo, Vitilevu Highlands]	Padman, S.W.	44/4/78	<p>Black with red-brown panels at each end, each with a zig zag cut edge. This is a piece from the Colo Highlands of Vitilevu, recognisable from the peculiar form of printing. This was done using bamboo and/or log printing rollers, placed under the cloth and a paint-charged swab rubbed over the surface. The overall black and red colours were achieved by rubbing over a finely-lined rubbing-roller in two diagonal directions over the whole cloth. (There were two designs of these rollers, one with the raised lines made by incising the bamboo, called a <i>baba</i>, and the other made by binding the bamboo cylinder with string to achieve the raised lines, called a <i>lewasaga</i>.) Finally, a series of heavier lines were rubbed over the top using a roller called a <i>noa</i>, which had heavier lines alternating with a set of much heavier bands. This can all be seen clearly in the see-through photograph below. The number of these heavy black bands was said to identify the <i>vanua</i> concerned. This type of cloth was also unique in that it was made by women but printed by men. The generic term used for this type of almost black highlands cloth was <i>liti</i>. The method and manufacture ended in the highlands pre-World War 2. See Roth 1934.</p> 
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A13445		regalia/utility object, flywhisk	<i>i-roi</i>	10006	Handle L=3A70 Shaft dia=9-11 Sinnnet L=360	Fiji	Padman, S.W.	51/4/598	Sinnnet flywhisk bound to wooden handle of pale timber. Plaited for 25 mm.
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A13446		adornment, armlet of whale-ivory reels	<i>qato tabua</i>	10006	Outside circumference =400 Inside circ.=230 as currently strung. Unit sizes: L=50 Dia=28; L=49 Dia=28; L=49 Dia=28; L=48 Dia=27; L=48 Dia=27.	Fiji	Padman, S.W.	38/8/2249	<p>5 "reels" of apparently lathe-turned sperm-whale-tooth ivory (NOT bone) with slightly convex ends and "shoulders", the whole looking like distended cotton reels. They are strung on western cotton cord. If this is their original form (as seems very probable from their careful matching), the total object would probably have been worn as an arm-ornament, worn around the upper arm. One might have surmised that they were used as a necklace, but the internal diameter is too small to go over a head, and there is no clasp.. It appears that objects like these "cottonreels" were also used as earlobe plugs. One very similar piece collected by Constance Gordon-Cumming in the 1870s, now in the Edinburgh Museum, was identified by her as an ear-lobe plug. Also, Clunie (1983, 1986) illustrates a number of similar items used as plugs.</p> <p>However, museum examples are often found threaded either singly or in groups like this, giving the impression of having been worn as bracelets, armlets, pendants or necklaces. An Edge-Partington example in the Te Papa Museum in Wellington is unambiguously a necklace, though the components are described as 'ornamental ear plugs' (Neich, Perera &amp; Pfeiffer 2004). Actually, however, whether they were made as ear-ornaments and threaded together subsequently, or made as necklace components and then worn singly as ear ornaments, is at this point impossible to state with certainty. All one can say with any sort of confidence is that these little ivory barrels appear to have performed in both roles.</p> <p>It is certain that Fijians put all sorts of things in the piercings in their earlobes, from small "springs" of rolled pandanus to tobacco tins inches across (see Clunie &amp; Ligairi 1983). The Museum of Victoria in Melbourne has an ivory "blank" that was destined to become a unit in a split-tooth <i>wasekaseka</i> gorget, but instead became an unembellished earplug for a man from whom it was acquired by the collector (# X7126). So the idea that bits of an ivory necklace should end their lives as earlobe plugs is totally plausible. But equally, the possibility that, possibly (though not necessarily) in the face of missionary disapproval, people might convert their earplugs to necklace components, is also plausible. The religious connotations of earplugs were frowned upon by the Christian missionaries. There is another necklace illustrated in Neich, Pereira &amp; Pfeiffer of several "male" ivory <i>ulutoa</i> dart-heads, bored through their male projection and threaded as a necklace.</p> <p>See A13447 for a note on the donor and collector. A very possible scenario is that these precious objects were given to him as an indication of the sincerity of some convert or converts, a very common practice in the early days of Christianity in Fiji.</p>
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A13447		fishing tackle, line and trolling lure	wānisiwa kei bā	10006	L of base=93 Hook=42 Cord=1080	Fiji	Padman, S.W.	Display case X.66	<p>The fishing-line (<i>wānisiwa</i>) is twisted <i>vau</i> (<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>) bast fibre. The complex hook is a Samoan-style trolling lure with an unbarbed hardwood hook attached to a shank of a piece of shell. In Samoan called a <i>pa alo</i>, in Fijian it was called <i>bā</i>. These lures were trolled behind paddling canoes (sailing canoes were too fast for trolling), particularly in lagoons and inside reefs. (See Clunie 1986: 25, 147, Fig.37)</p> <p>Like the previous six items, the very early collecting date of 1841, and the donor's identity, both make it clear that it was collected by Rev. John Waterhouse, when he visited Fiji in 1841. He did so in his capacity as the Hobart-based General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in Australia &amp; Polynesia. His daughter became Mrs. Padman, the donor. His son was also closely associated with the South Australian Museum. See also note for A13441..</p> 
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A17888		weapon, dome-headed club	<i>bulibuli</i> or <i>mataka</i>	L=1052 Head W=97 L=73 Grip=34.	Fiji	Burnett, Miss	A72/3/2529
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This type of dome-headed club is relatively uncommon in collections. This one is ancient and blackened. It has a row of 25 kill notches (see photo below), which would almost certainly have earned it a place as a *gadro* or shrine in the spirit-house. The domed head has been split and is held by a screw, whether repaired by the original owner or later is not possible to guess. Handgrip decoration has very worn *tavatava* carving—all that remains over much of it is tiny triangulate spots. Under the head 4 double rows of decorative punched dots run down the handle, and a double row runs around it. A double row of punched dots runs up the handle from the *tavatava* for about 240 mm. Clunie gives two names for these elegant dome-headed clubs, *bulibuli*, which refers to the act of carefully shaping and forming, and *mataka*, which means “tomorrow”, but he offers no suggestion as to what the significance of this name is. I would hazard a guess that it might relate to the boasting and pledging (called *i-bolebole*) before battle that was an essential aspect of Fijian warfare. It was a form also found in Tonga, though at this time it would probably be futile to speculate about where it originated and which direction it travelled in.





A18155				weapon, club, throwing, carved head (Rotuma)	?		11112	L=429 Handle L=335 Head dia=98 Grip=28 Tavatava L=53	Fiji, Rotuma	Hill, A.W., Dr.	A72/6/6076
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The clear provenance sets this aside as a rare and valuable object. The ball head is beautifully carved into a knot rather like a Celtic knot. Split in end of handle. Dark brown wood. Plaited sinnet hanging loop. Grip decoration is not tavatava as it would be in a Fijian club, but consists of punched dots and long rows of triangles, then a bead and spiral incised lines. A further bead and zigzag enclosed incised line and more dots. Immediately under the head there is a collar the edge of which is cut into a row triangular forms. A hole was drilled through the handle (by collector?) causing split. Everything about this club except its function and general dimensions set it apart from normal Fijian throwing clubs, though whether it was typical of Rotuman clubs I cannot say since I have never seen any other provenanced clubs of any sort from there.






A18156				weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi</i>	11112	L=1060 Head dia=36 Grip dia=30 Tavatava L=260	Fiji	Hill, A.W., Dr.	Specimen not located during contents listing of Foreign Ethnology store, 1987-92. Present provenance is A72/2/ last number not shown. Number on item is A1815 i.e. 6 left off.	Parallel-sided pole-club.
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A18158		botanical specimen, nut of Barringtonia	sore ni vutu vala	11112	L=95 W=63	Fiji	Hill, A.W., Dr.	42/2/157	Nut of a common large coastal tree ( <i>Barringtonia asiatica</i> , S.F. name <i>vutu vala</i> or <i>vutu ni wai</i> ). When dry these nuts are very buoyant, and are used as fishing floats. The seed when crushed can be mixed with water and used to stupefy fish, just as Derris is. The vutu vala grows by the sea, and has pretty white, purple and yellow flowers.
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A18169		adornment, necklace of seeds	<i>i-taube sorena</i>	11112	L=A1340 Seed L=30 W=24	Fiji	Hill, A.W., Dr.	38/8/2249	Seed necklace identical to A13073, see for description. Identically broken.
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A18268		accessory, fan, coconut leaflet.	<i>iri</i>	11765	W=350 H=350 Handle L=143 dia=25 x A70	Fiji	Badcock, Irene, Miss	51/2/352	2 bands of light brown hibiscus-bast crossing above handle. Western pine-wood handle is whipped with sinnet below the blade of the fan. This ace of clubs shape is of Samoan origin, and possibly comes from southeastern Vitilevu (see Clunie #47, p.32, 149). It is similar in shape to A18269, and the edge weaving of the blade is also similar on the two fans, but the weave of the rest of the blade is different. The arcs of stained leaf material in this example are very similar to those used in Daku, Tailevu. That is not very far from the area from which this probably came, and the Samoan borrowing was probably extended to include this feature from their neighbours' fans.
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A18269		accessory, fan, coconut leaflet	<i>iri</i>	11765	W=330 L=320 Hnadle L=200 dia= 20x10	Fiji	Badcock, Irene, Miss	51/2/352	<p>Fan of coconut leaflet. Oregon handle and decorative edge. See notes for A18268. Detail of weave below.</p> 
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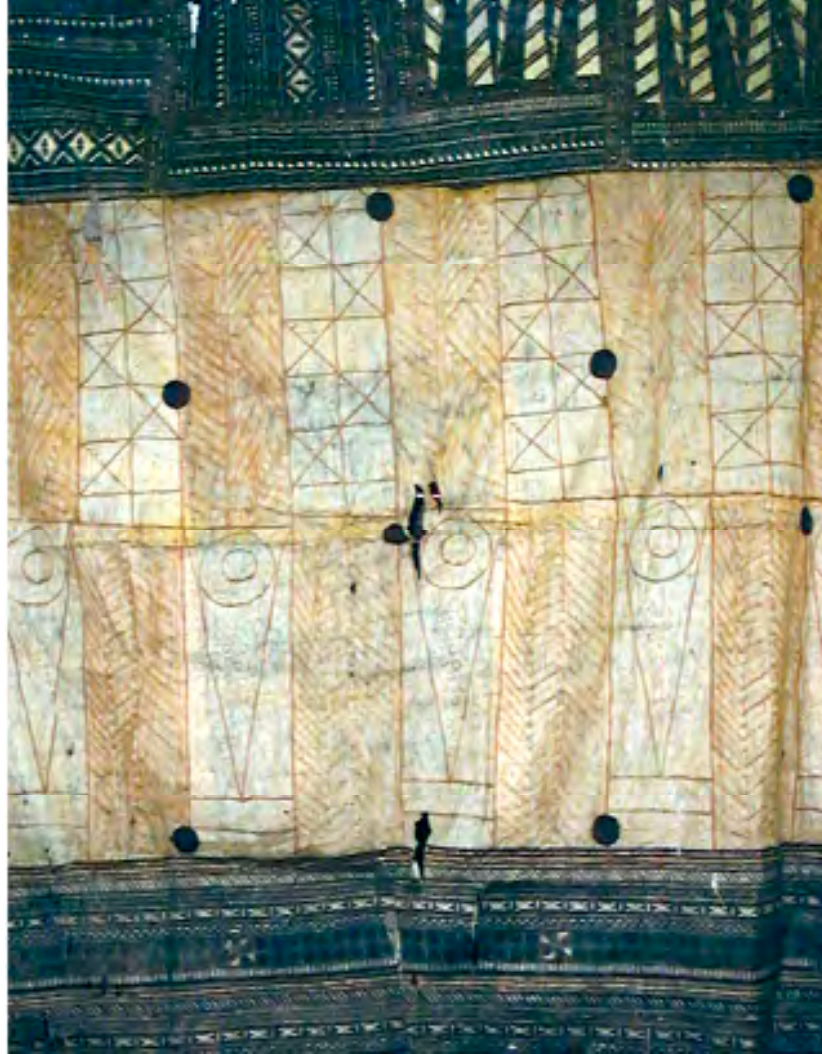


A18270	Not seen	ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>	11765		Fiji	Badcock, Irene, Miss		Present provenance unknown.
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A18433	[Not seen]	clothing? Barkcloth	<i>masi</i>	11765		Fiji	Badcock, Irene, Miss	38/8/525	
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A18472				tool, household broom	<i>i-tavitaviraki sāsā</i>	11689	L=600 Dia=52	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	53/12/2082	Typical (though well-worn) whisk broom made from multiple coconut-leaflet midribs (sāsā). Coconut leaf plait used to hold sāsā together. See also A73213.
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A18473			regalia, accessory, flywhisk	<i>i-roi</i>	11689	Handle L=305 + peg 8mm. Shaft dia=14 Base=53x49 Sinnet L=360	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	51/4/598	Pale timber. Sinnet bound to wooden handle. Plaited 3 strand for 40 mm. Grip expands from narrow handle (split) to squared end with small peg protuding from butt.
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A18474		garment, barkcloth, stencilled & rubbed	<i>i-sulu rabalevu</i>	11689	L=2520 W=2000	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	44/4/78	<p>Label "Part of wedding dress used Fiji in A1886"— obvious considerable age. Decorated with the mixed technique of <i>gatu vakaviti</i>, but size suggests that it was always intended as a wearing-cloth, albeit unusually wide. This piece is probably about half of the full length of the original piece. Also unusual is the fact that while originally typical of Lau stenciling (A below), and Tongan rubbing in the <i>tasina</i>, on the opposite edge it has a strip of Cakaudrove designs sewn onto the larger piece (B &amp; C below)</p> <div>A.</div> <div></div> <div>B &amp; C.</div> <div></div>
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A18475		garment or ceremonial barkcloth, Tongan-style	<i>gatu vakatoga</i>	11689	Not measured because of location.	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	Display case X.10	Pale <i>kuveji</i> -rubbed barkcloth with painted spots and selectively-overpainted lines. Typical Tongan-style Fiji cloth. Depending on size, it would be either a chief's wearing-cloth or a ceremonial presentation cloth (or it could perform either function depending on the circumstances).
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A18476				tool, barkcloth beater	<i>i-ike vakatoga</i>	11689	L=320 W=58 D=55 Line count =5,7,4+smooth side	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	14/4/119	This is a Tongan-style beater, and both Bua and Vanuabalavu (where Lomaloma is) are areas of considerable Tongan influence. Label says "Natives beat the bark of a tree with this and make the cloth. Fiji."
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A18477		utensil, basketry food platter	<i>i-tabe</i>	11689	Dia=490 H of side=40 Strand W=4	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	50/10/208	Food platter. Coconut leaflet including mid-rib, some black pandanus around rim lashed on with twisted sinnet binding. Plaited ends under base. This is a more permanent object than the ephemeral <i>lalakai</i> (see A7335). Paul Geraghty describes it in this way: " <i>Itabe</i> are quite variable, but they are all woven, circular, and used for presenting or serving [cooked] food to chiefs. Here's the entry from the online Fijian laguage dictionary 'Ivolavosa' : ' <i>itabe ni tawatawa lalai ni kakana buta, vakā lomana toka, drauniniu sigani se wamē tali, via vakā na sova lailai; vol bekabeka 1, ilalakai, ter'</i> (P.Geraghty, pers.comm. 2007). That entry gives dry coconut leaves or <i>Stenochloena palustris</i> vine (S.F. <i>wāmē</i> or <i>wāmidri</i> ) as constituents, but liana vines ( <i>viliviwa</i> - <i>Merremia peltata</i> ) were also used. Hazlewood indicates that <i>i-tabe</i> were rectangular, but that may have just been the regional form in Lakeba where he was based.
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A18478		accessory, fan, coconut leaflet	<i>iribuli</i>	11689	Blade W=2A70 H=205 Handle L=110 Dia=A18	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	51/2/352	<p>This is a fine example of an absolutely typical cooling-fan from Daku, Tailevu District Though it was said to have been collected in either Bua (Vanualevu) or Lomaloma (Vanuabalavu, Lau), these fans were traded widely from Daku, particularly to adjacent Bau, whence it could have been traded on. So it is not incongruous to find it far from home. The fan is of coconut leaflet, the lines of dyed decoration on the blade and the sinnet binding on the handle are all absolutely typical of Daku iribuli. The shape of the blade is typical of modern Daku fans. For an explanation of the shape of the blade and handle, see notes for A7206. See also, A73258.</p>
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A18479		accessory, fan, coconut leaflet	<i>iri yace</i>	11689	Blade W=3A70 H=305 Handle L=125 dia=30	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.		Coconut leaflet midrib fan. Handle is not over-woven in the fan section as is more usually the case. The weave of this fan is distinctively different from those of Daku (see A18478), but is virtually identical with the chief's fan from Macuata (A7201). This suggests that of the two places where this collection reportedly was made, it most likely came from Bua in western Vanualevu, adjacent to Macuata.
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A18482		bedding, baby's carrying- mat	<i>i-roqo</i>	11689	L=530 W=350	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	40/5/365
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Finely-woven plain baby's carrying-mat of slit pandanus. In average condition only.





A18483		ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>	11689	L=135, H=53, D=43. Cord L=780	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.		Bears old label: "Whales tooth Fiji". Unfortunately the <i>wātabua</i> cord appears to be an impromptu one of Western heavy fishing-line. The tooth has been extremely well-polished, oiled, rubbed with turmeric and smoked to a golden brown, and the root end has been ground so that the tooth is an almost-symmetrical crescent. These are all features that make this a relatively uncommon and valuable object, despite lacking a "proper" sinnet cord. It would be worth removing the stuck-on label (which conveys no valuable information) so that the tooth can be properly seen.
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A18484		ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>	11689	L=1A72, H=60, D=45	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	38/8/525	Old paper label: "Whale's tooth, Fiji". Oiled, rubbed with turmeric and smoked to rich brown, well-polished but asymmetrical, little grinding of root end, no holes, no cord.
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A18485		accessory, woman's handbag	taga	11689	Pouch W=245 Mouth W=220 Depth=150 Handle L=730	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	50/11/177	<p>Pandanus handbag, carefully-made local version of a Western object. It is flat with a handle attached mid-section. Natural colour. Weaving is tied off with knot at one end of top binding. Handle comprises plaited strands emerging from the weave of the bag, which are replaited into a thicker cord. This is knotted at its centre.</p> 
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A18486				weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>	11689	L=439 Handle L=352 Head dia=93 Grip dia=19 Tavatava L=165	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	A72/6/2490	S.F. name "i-ula tavatava". 11 lobes on head.
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A18487		container, coconut water bottle in sinnet sling	<i>kitunisomi vakalawa</i>	11689	dia=166 String with knot H=780	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	54/2/195	Shell cracked.
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A18488	[Not seen]	ceramic water-vessel	<i>saqaniwai</i>			Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.		Not in box, possibly confused with A18483 which is in this boDisplay case X.
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A18489		ceramic water-vessel	<i>saqaniwai</i>	11689	H=105 Dia=102	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	58/9/A18	Simple water vessel with drinking spout . Glazed.
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A18490		adornment / implement, ornamental hair comb, wooden,	<i>i-seru tekiteki</i>	11689	L=486 W=65	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	39/2/A717	Comb. 15 teeth plus 4 missing. Machine made? See notes for A72A72.
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A18491		container, basket, fishing	<i>noke</i>	11689	L=260 Arc =350 H=1250 Strand W=2-6.	Fiji	Bradley, John, Mrs.	50/10/208	Notes as for A7214. Very much damaged. Coconut leaf. Blackened pandanus binding around mouth, lashed on with twisted vau fibre.
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A18493		utensil, napkin ring (made for Europeans)	n/a	11689	Not measured.	Fiji, Mbua	Bradley, John, Mrs.	Display case X.A71	<p>The old catalog entry identifies this as an armlet, but it is far too small for that or even for a bangle, unless the wearer was a very small child. However, this type of object was found in many European homes in colonial Fiji, holding the starched white linen table napkins that were <i>de rigueur</i>. This example is made of a cone shell (<i>Conus leopardus</i>), but they were also made of large tiger cowries.</p>
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A18567		botanical specimen, nut of Tahitian chestnut	<i>ivi, soreniivi</i>		dia=65	Oso, Solomon Is. [This could also be from Fiji or any number of other Pacific Islands]	F.W.Brasher	42/2/157	Fruit of <i>Inocarpus fagiferus</i> (Tahitian chestnut—S.F. <i>ivi</i> ) which contains an edible nut. Grows throughout the Pacific.
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A18627				sporting object, dart-head	<i>ulutoa yalewa</i>	12144	L=A122 Dia=34 Base hole=11	Papua N.G. [Probably Fijian]	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	53/11/61	See notes for A7257 and for A13009. This particular darthead is attributed to PNG, but is identical to Fijian examples, and unless the attributed provenance is indisputable, I would locate it to Fiji.
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A18638	[Not seen]			12144	L= 3140 W incl. Fringe = A720	Papua New Guinea, Papua	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	44/1/86	Not seen—Present location unknown.
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A18648		container, collecting / carrying basket, coconut leaflet	<i>ketekete</i>	12144	W=310 H=215 Mouth L=410 Handle L=3810 Middle cord L=2320	Fiji	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	50/4/958	<p>A finely made collecting/carryng basket in perfect condition. Made of coconut leaflet including midrib. Plaited handles apparently made of sisal hemp. Continuous cord on both sides. Detail of interior of basket shown here:</p> 
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A18649		bedding, sleeping mat	<i>davodavo</i>	12144	W=1250 L=2045 Fringe=100	Fiji	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	40/7/267	Label says New Guinea mat, used on floor for bed or floor covering made from grass, taught by Fijian, lent by Mrs Peters" Certainly this mat looks like a typical Fijian sleeping mat, and the black somo pattern is a classic in Fiji. It is fringed with split ends of pandanus.
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A18650		container, ceramic water vessel	saqaniwai	12144	D=155 H=A180 Handle H=37 W=68	Fiji	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	58/9/A18	A drinking vessel. Glazed with <i>makadre</i> kauri-resin while still hot after firing. Handle of "starfish" pattern, with many appliqué dots called <i>somuna</i> (warts). Hole in centre of handle for suspension cord. Pouring spout on side, and filling-hole near one leg of handle.
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A18651		implement, haircomb	<i>i-seru</i>	12144	L=196 W=78 Tooth count=25	Fiji	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	39/2/A717	Machine made. This is typical of the type of haircomb still in wide use in Fiji.
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A18652		implement, haircomb	<i>i-seru</i>	12144	L=256 W=110 Teeth count=23	Fiji	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	39/2/A717	Initials E.N.L. Same owner as A7276? Comments exactly as for A18651.
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A18655		garment, barkcloth	<i>i-sulu matairua</i>	12144	L=2590 w=840	Fiji [Cakaudrove]	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	44/4/79	<p>This is a two-bark wide cloth (i.e. matairua), probably used as an i-sulu wrap-around skirt, but unusually, it has been made by sewing together two completed single-width cloths, rather than beating or gluing these together during manufacture and before figuring, as would usually be done. This is the reason there are fine manumanu edge-tassels emerging from the centre of the cloth.</p>
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A18656		garment, barkcloth	<i>masi vulavula</i>	12144	W=690 + 55 each side	Fiji	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	44/4/79	<p>Thin white masi, single bark thick (i.e. not felted), Photographed with back-lighting to show the branch-hole mends, calle lapi, lafi, or bobono in different parts of Fiji. Sometimes these are managed in such a way as to produce an attractive pattern, but not here. A single-bark cloth like this is as light and delicate as muslin, and may used for a variety of purposes, particularly for bridal sashes (i-wābale), for vesa arm and/or leg decorations in ceremony and dance, and formerly for chiefs' headscarves (i-sala).</p>
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A18657		garment, barkcloth, smoked	<i>masi kuvui</i>	12144	W=2120 W=58 incl. Fringe	Fiji	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	44/4/79	Thin barkcloth single-bark thick. All of the comments for A18656 apply, except that this piece of cloth has been smoked. For this purpose it is not "held over smoke" as in the earlier comments, but is first oiled with coconut oil (sometimes mixed with turmeric), then placed over a stick framework like a tepee erected over a fire of sugar-bearing roots that generate a particularly dense sticky smoke. The paler transverse strips visible on this piece are where the sticks of the tepee impeded the smoke.
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A18658		botanical specimen / raw material, kava root and chopped pieces of stem	<i>lewena</i> and <i>waka</i>	12144	Not measured	Fiji	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	42/2/157	<p>The photo may not be of the 42/2/157 samples (which were not identified) but is of some pieces displayed in Display Cabinet X14, not numbered.</p> <p>The <i>kava</i>, or in Fiji <i>yaqona</i> (<i>Piper methysticum</i>) plant is dried out and used or sold for use in various forms. When the whole root-bole and much of the plant is intact, and used for a ritual presentation, it is called <i>vūniyaqona</i>. For commercial distribution, the fibrous roots are chopped off and bound up in parcels(<i>i-vesu</i>) which are sold in the market as <i>waka</i> (roots), bought either for personal consumption or for presentation as <i>i-sevusevu</i> propitiatory offerings, and the larger root, stems and branches are chopped into sections and chunks as seen here, called <i>lewena</i>, and sold. Fijally, scraps of either the roots or the stems etc. may be machine-ground and sold in small paper bags, for immediate use rather like instant coffee.</p>
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A18660		accessory, woman's handbag (modern)	taga	12144	Base L=220 Mouth L=230 H=155 Handle=340 & 300 Black natural weave=5	Fiji	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	50/11/177	Flat pandanus purse with handle attached at end Handles are plaited of the same black and natural-coloured pandanus as the purse.
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A18661		accessory, woman's handbag (modern)	taga	12144	H=140 W=A185 D=80 Handle L=365 Strand W=2.5	Fiji	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	50/10/208	Pandanus handbag with money cowry button, black and natural pandanus weave. 2 handles of black and natural plaited pandanus. Handles reinforced with cotton tape.
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<div>A18662</div>		<div>container, box of plaited pandanus (modern)</div>	<div><i>kato</i></div>	<div>12144</div>	<div>Base L=87 H=12 Mouth W=95 Strip W Outside=3.5 &amp; 9; Inside and base outside=14</div>	<div>Fiji</div>	<div>Peters, G.E., Mrs.</div>	<div>50/10/208</div>	<div>Black and natural pandanus cuboid basket. No handle. Inside natural pandanus.</div> <div></div>
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A18663		container, drum-shaped, plaited pandanus (modern)	<i>kato</i>	12144	H=82 Base dia=143 Mouth dia=120 Strand W=4	Fiji	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	50/10/208	Woven basket, not plaited. Short cylinder, flat bottomed. No handle. Pandanus over light cane. A modern object made using non-indigenouis (Western? Asian?) methods.
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A18664		container, basket, carrying (modern)	sova	12144	Top L=210 W=200 Base=80 x 95 Mouth 130 x 125 Handle L=255 W=25 x 10 Handle weave=9 Coil weave=2	Fiji	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	50/10/208	Round coiled basket, ovoid. Pandanus handle. Very fine weave. Woven handle. Over coconut leaf midrib? Mouth almost round.
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A18666		bedding, sleeping mat, wool fringed	<i>davodavo vākula</i>	12144	W=14A70 L=A1860 Weave=13	Fiji type [pan- Pacific]	Peters, G.E., Mrs.	40/7/266	Once had a purple and yellow, green wool fringe completely eaten off by insects, or perhaps cut off by owner? Coarse floor mat weave.
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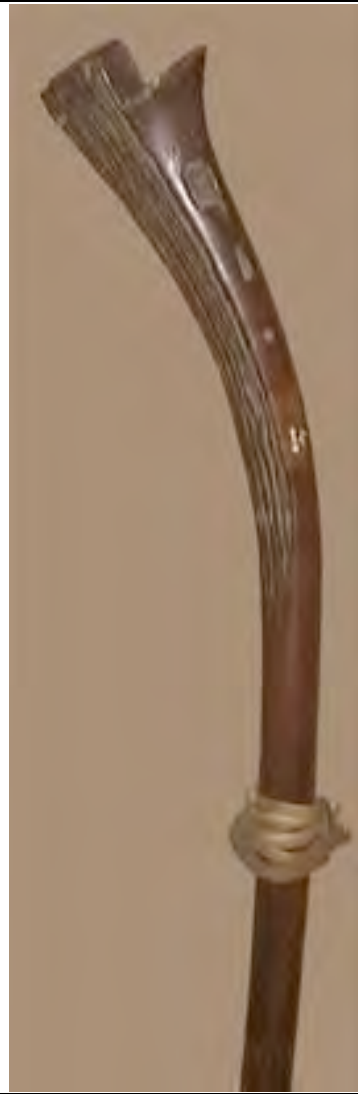

A18945		adornment, ornamental hair comb, coconut leaflet midribs bound with coconut fibre twine	<i>i-seru sāsā vakā</i> <i>i-tekiteki</i>	12590	L=324 W=45- 65 Tooth count=29	Fiji	Verco, J., Lady	39/2/A717	Decorative hair-ornament made of black and natural 2-3 strand sinnet bound sāsā coconut leaflet midribs. This may not be of Fijian manufacture.
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A18981	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, ball-headed	<i>i-ula drisia</i>	12590	L=425 Handle L=335 Grip dia=19 Head dia=88 Tavatava L=155	Fiji	Verco, J., Lady	A72/6/2488	S.F. name "i-ula drisia". Fijian. Flat butt. Tavatava on grip.
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A19130		adornment, ornamental hair comb	<i>i-seru sāsā vakā</i> <i>i-tekiteki</i>	A12905	L=226 W=27- 60 Tooth count=26	Fiji (??? Doubtful)	Shapter Collection	39/2/A717	Made of sāsā coconut leaflet midribs, bound with coconut fibre twine and decorated with glass trade beads. [As with A18945, it may be doubtful whether this is actually of Fijian manufacture, though it quite possibly could have been used by Fijians]
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A19179		weapon, club, "butterfly fish"	tivitivi or gugu	13210	L=1095; blade W=A192; Head L=330 Grip=41.	Fiji	Pulleine, R.H., Dr.	Display case X.12	<div>Much damaged. Variant design from usual. Almost identical on both sides.</div> <div></div>
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A19180		weapon, club, spurred	sali	13210	L=1060 Grip dia=45 Spur=120 Blade=110	Fiji	Pulleine, R.H., Dr.	Display case X.12	<p>This is a very special club, with fine tavatava carving over the back of the head as well as the handle, and also on the cheeks of the head, along with the usual chequerboard carving. Rubbing made.</p>  
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A19181		weapon, club, spurred	<i>gata</i>	13210	L=1020 Grip=40 Spur H=A70	Fiji	Pulleine, R.H., Dr.	Display case X.13	<p><i>Tavatava</i> carved grip. Loop of square plaited sinnet around handle. Short section of pandanus. Has random roughly parallel grooving on cheeks(pre-European). On spine behind spur as 2 deep fossae and a further 3 smaller ones almost certainly for whale-ivory inlays now lost). Further 2 circular "eye" holes at tip of the head on either side of the ridge (see detail photo), with lime rubbed into them but originally probably also housing whale-tooth ivory inlays. Flat terminal knob on handle.</p> 
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A19182		weapon / regalia, club, chiefs' & priests', paddle-shaped with curved bar	<i>kinikini</i>	13210	L=1060 W=265 Grip dia=37	Fiji	Pulleine, R.H., Dr.	Display case X.11	<p>Whale ivory inlaid into end of handle, inlay serrated around edge. A fine example of a chiefs' and priests' paddle club, fully carved over its whole surface. Slight damage to the tip of one "wing". Some evidence of coconut oil. Collector's hole for hanging bored through handle. Compare with A7111—this one was originally a finer club than that, but unfortunately not in quite as good condition.</p> 
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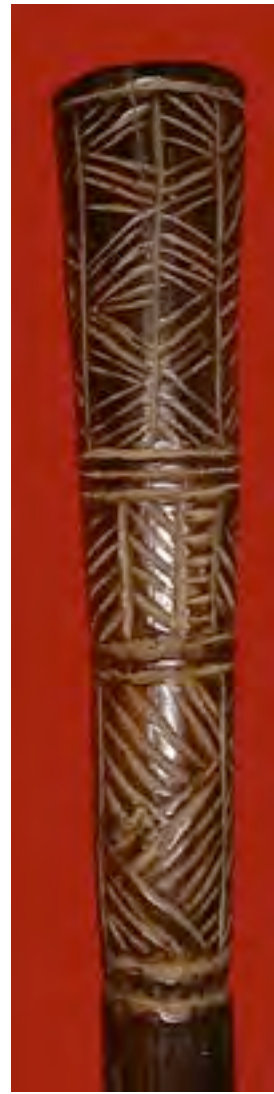



A19201		weapon, spear, barbed javelin	<i>sokilaki</i>	13210	L=2420 Head L=883 Dia=53 Shaft dia at point of balance=23	Fiji	Pulleine, R.H., Dr.	86/7/3116	Broken end roughly tapered. Square section pointed tip, followed by 23 sets of 4 backward pointing sharp barbs, and finally a complex starburst of small barbs (4 sets of 8) pointing forwards as well as backwards, which would cause damage entering and make extraction difficult. Whole spear carved in one piece. [cf. Clunie Fijian Weapons fig.29].
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A19202		weapon, spear, barbed javelin	sokilaki	13210	L=A1840 (broken) Head L=775 Max dia of shaft=30	Fiji	Pulleine, R.H., Dr.	86/7/3114	Slight curve, natural. Pointed tip, 12 sets of 4 barbs graduating, followed by a square section of notched barbs pointing forwards and backwards to make a rather similar "sunburst" to A19201. Then sinnet binding to meet flange at end of shaft (broken off at end and under sinnet).
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A19210		headrest	<i>kali</i>	13210	L=413 W=45-33 H=150 Footprint 228-80 Stem=110	Fiji	Hamilton, R.J.	53/10/317	Unusual pedestal-supported flat bar headrest with leafshaped foot. Written on it in pencil is "Fiji 1905", presumably the year in which it was acquired by the collector.
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<div>A19211</div>			weapon, club, throwing, coconut- shaped head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>	13210	L=390 Handle L=340 Grip dia=20 Head dia=80 Carving L=112	Fiji	Hamilton, R.J.	A72/6/2498	Dark wood, very probably <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> . Deep fissures on head. Rather unusual carving on grip, apparently made with steel tools and not very skilled.
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A19213			tool, stone splitting-axe blade	<i>mataukola</i>	13210	L=108 Breadth = 78	Fiji	Hamilton, R.J.	13/3/293	Stamp label reads "Basalt - Fijian Chisel Axe".
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A19673			weapon, club,rootstock	<i>waka</i>	14977	L=1100 Grip dia=43 Head W=120 Tavatava L=230	Fiji	Howe, C.	A72/5/2595	Cracked along shaft. Shaken sinnet near head. Butt end flat. Suspension hole through grip (not original)
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A19674			weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>	14977	L=407 Handle L=320 Grip dia=A18 Head dia=92 Tavatava L=140	Fiji	Howe, C.	A72/6/2473
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23 small lozenges on head. Has recessed butt, 3 hanging cord holes drilled through the side of it, two broken away. Recess bored in dome on head (possibly for a human tooth inlay) One notch below tavatava on handle, possibly a kill knotch (see below).





A19675				weapon, club, throwing, coconut- shaped head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>	14977	L=375 Handle L=304 Grip dia=A18 Head dia=88	Fiji	Howe, C.	A72/6/2487	<div>Head finely formed, has a flange and flattened area at handle junction. Fibre hanging strap. No tavatava but a single groove about 30 mm from the flat butt.</div> 
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A19681		adornment, gorget, split whales' teeth	<i>wasekaseka</i>	14977	L of shortest tooth=65 W=10; L of largest tooth=105 W=10.	Southwest Pacific ? No loc.	Howe, C.	38/3/500	Wasekaseka. Damaged. 29 teeth in all, of which 7 have tips broken off. Several are fractured. All on a piece of commercial string.
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A19682		ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>	14977	L=100 Base dia=29	No locality	Howe, C.	38/9/496	This is a sperm-whale tooth used as a ritual tabua, not a seal tusk as claimed in an earlier catalogue description. It is beautifully polished but considerably damaged—it is cracked in two places on its convex surface, and as well both of the holes for attaching the cord, one in the butt and one in the tip, have broken away.
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A19683			adornment, sperm whale tooth pendant	<i>tabua taubeni</i>	14977	L=108 Base dia=35	No locality	Howe, C.	38/9/496	<p>This is a sperm-whale tooth, not a seal tusk as claimed in an earlier catalogue description. Most sperm-whale teeth in Fiji were solely ceremonial prestation objects (<i>kamunaga</i>), with holes drilled at both ends to permit them to be attached to special <i>wātabua</i> cords made ideally of square-plaited sinnet (seeEwins 2009: for a description of the significance of this cord. ) However this example has only a single hole drilled in the side of the root-end of the tooth, and was clearly intended to be worn as a pendant. Hence the name <i>tabua taubeni</i> (literally, <i>tabua</i> worn round the neck. Paul Geraghty. pers. comm.). I cannot definitely rule out that it could have been ritually presented, but if so it was not in the usual form for that purpose. To be worn, it would have probably had a soft cord made from plaited hibiscus-bast, possibly decorated further with beads and/or feathers. Carrying all of the connotations associated with sperm-whale teeth (see Ewins 2009) it would have been a treasured object to its proud owner/wearer, certainly a person of high status, at least a member of a chiefly clan.</p>
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A19684		adornment, sperm whale tooth pendant	<i>tabua taubeni</i>	14977	L=96 Base dia=32	No locality	Howe,	38/9/496	.A hole drilled to suspend this <i>tabua</i> from has broken away and a second hole drilled next to it. Notes as for 19683. Unusually, rather than being smoked, this tooth has been stained with what looks like haematite (a common staining agent in Fiji). It has been clumsily done and has defaced the tooth.
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A19968		weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi / bōai</i>	14611	L=765 Grip dia=26 Head dia=35 Tavatava L=A183	Fiji	Sheard, H.L.	A72/5/3357	<p>Small pole club. 3 hanging cord holes at end of handle. Many pole clubs fall somewhere between gadi and bōai, with features of both. This one has a coned head, more a feature of a bōai, but though it flares very slightly to the head it has almost parallel sides and is small, features more typical of gadi. It has a nicely carved tavatava pattern on grip—rubbing made</p> 
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A27063	[not seen]	garment, barkcloth, smoked ?	<i>masi kuvui?</i>	14284		Fiji, Ovalau	Jennison, T.C., Rev.		
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A28923		tool, stone adze blade, small	<i>matau sivilivi</i>	15128	L=59 Breadth=43	Fiji	Louwyck, N.H.	13/3/293	See not for A7302
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A29419				tool, stone adze blade	<i>matauyatu, i-sivisivi</i>		L=154 Breadth =74	Fiji	Louwyck, N.H.	13/3/293	Planing-adze head
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A29420		tool, stone adze blade, small	<i>matau sivilivi</i>		L=88 Breadth=63	Fiji	Louwyck, N.H.	13/3/293	See note for A7302
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A31004		musical instrument, drumstick	<i>yavayava</i> or <i>i-uaua</i>		L=285 W of head=60 Handle L=135	Fiji	Attributed to Harris, C.A. Possibly Johnson, J.A. (see note)	33/4/139	Old label no.12, which suggests that these are in fact the J.A. Johnson beaters that were initially catalogued as A71A72 and A7173 associated with the dance-drum A71A71. However, it is also possible that those were mixed up with A7169 and A71A70. All of which would leave in question where the Harris beaters are.
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A31350				tool, stone adze head	<i>matauvatu</i>	15342	L=173 Breadth =77	Fiji	Gawler Institute Label No. 12 "Stone axes - Fiji"	13/3/293	
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A31351				tool, stone adze head	<i>matauvatu</i>	15342	L=278 Breadth=68	Fiji	Gawler Institute Label No. 12 "Stone axes - Fiji"	13/3/293	<div>Note the strong, deep-tapered, blade. </div>
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A31362		weapon, club, spurred	<i>sali</i>	15480	L=1090 Grip=45 Sput=146 Blade=112	Fiji	Gawler Institute	Display case X.12	Though this is a relatively narrow-bladed and slim weapon, the elegant long spur and the carved chequered cheeks of the head lead to the categorization as a <i>sali</i> rather than a <i>gafa</i> .
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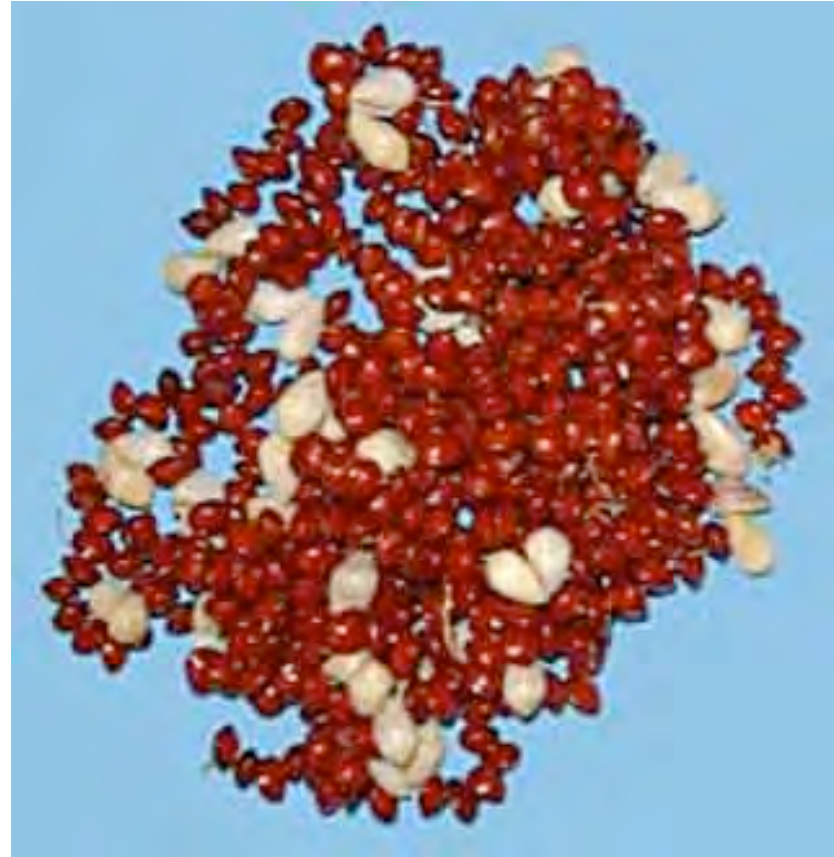

A31363		weapon, club, spurred	<i>gata</i>	15480	L=1090 Grip=40 Spur H=75	Fiji	Gawler Institute	Display case X.13	Though this has an unusually elegant spur, its other features, in particular the roughened cheeks of the head, define it as a <i>gata</i> and not a <i>sali</i> , which invariably had carved patterning on the cheeks.
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A31364			weapon, club, spurred	salivividrasa		L=1085 Blade W=140 Spur=50 Grip dia= 40	Fiji	Gawler Institute, no. 46.	72/4/2572	In total disrepair. Spur broken off. Black and natural sinnet binding shaken.
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A31365			weapon, club, spurred	<i>sali</i>		L=1115 Blade W=120 Spur L=A124 Grip dia=46	Fiji	Gawler Institute	72/2/2506	Pale wood. Corner of blade broken off on bottom edge. Somewhat similar to A7097 in the great length of the spur, but this is a heavier club and probably a weapon rather than a dance-prop.
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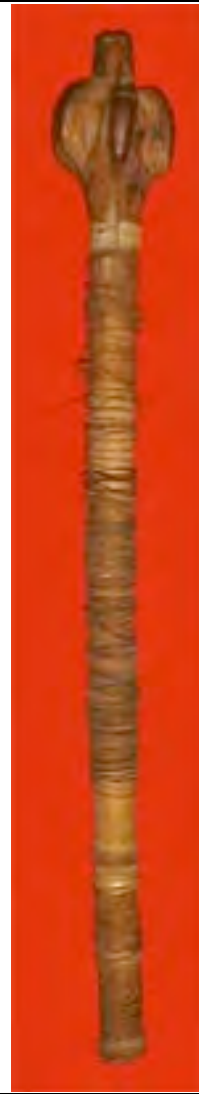

A33363	[No photo]	tools, stone implements, flaked not ground	?	15950		Fiji	Simmons, Mr.	13/3/293	Poorly made casts of no great value. Originals would be flaked archaeoliths, not the far more common neolithic ground tools.
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A33411		adornment, necklace of seeds and shells	<i>i-taube sore ni diridamu kei qā ni vocovoco</i>	16193	Too delicate to measure. C. 50 shells, at intervals of 8 seeds, 2 shells etc.	Fiji	Edwards, C.A.	38/8/2249	<p>A very long strand, but it has been broken. Made of red seeds and white shells. Shiny red seeds from the Red Bead Tree (<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>, S.F. name <i>diridamu</i>), see discussion under A13072. The shells (<i>qānivivili</i>) are a common small white to yellow airbreathing member of the Family Melampididae called <i>Melampus flavus</i>, in Fijian <i>vocovoco</i>, which has the common name of Necklace Shell.</p> 
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A33447		weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi / bōai</i>		L=1023 Grip dia=50 Head W=55	Fiji	Gawler Institute	72/3/2564	Somewhat similar to A19968 (see notes), with a coned end and slightly flared head, with the handle also flared slightly. Butt recessed.
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A33450		weapon, club,rootstock	waka		L=1090 Grip dia=40 Head W=123 Tavatava carving L=205	Fiji	Gawler Institute No. 49	72/4/2577	<p>This is a typical heavy <i>waka</i> with a terminal cylindrical boss and regular root lobes around the head. Butt end of handle slightly domed. Narrow band of woven sinnet above grip and below head.</p> 
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A33451		weapon, club,rootstock.	<i>waka vividrasa</i>		L=1102 Grip dia=47 Head W=135 Tavatava L=200	Fiji	Gawler Institute no.51	72/5/2591	<p>Rather like A33450, with a terminal cylindrical boss and regular root lobes around the head, but this one is bound (<i>vividrasa</i>) with badly shaken twisted and plaited sinnet, black and natural (first piece) around shaft. Band of <i>masi</i> tied around handle below head. <i>Tavatava</i> carving on grip. Band of plaited sinnet at end of <i>tavatava</i>. Another around middle, and another around butt. Also pair of strands of pandanus. Butt end of handle slightly domed</p> 
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A33452				weapon, club, paddle-shaped with straight bar	<i>culacula</i>		L=A1222 Head W across Bar=320 Grip dia=45x35	Fiji	Gawler Institute	72/2/2310	Medium dark timber. Has a piece of sinnet knotted around the neck. Piece broken off one wing. End of handle leafshaped. Handle lozenge-shaped to oval in section.
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A33453		weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi / bōai</i>		L=1205 Grip dia=45 Head dia=52	Fiji	Gawler Institute	72/3/2510	See notes for A19968. Coned end, flared slightly. Handle also flared slightly. Butt recessed. Old label.
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A33470			weapon, club,rootstock	<i>waka</i>			L=1105 Grip dia=45 Head W=142 Tavatava carving L=190	Fiji	Gawler Institute, no. 48.	72/2/2503	<p>Pale wood. Head of large lobes from root bases, with part of taproot left intact at distal end.</p> 
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A33471		weapon, club,rootstock	<i>saṭaki ni kolo</i>	9498	L=1120 Grip dia=147 Head W=143	Fiji	Gawler Institute	Display case X.12	<p>The very nobby head suggests that this is the type of rootstock club that Clunie describes as a <i>saṭaki ni kolo</i>, favoured in the Vitilevu Highlands (Colo). (See Clunie 1977: 57, Fig.16c)</p> <p>Light coloured wood. Also has a piece of <i>masi</i> bound around butt end, possibly for hanging. One nubbin broken off..</p>
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A33848		fishing tackle, trolling fish-hook, Samoan style	<i>bā</i> , <i>bāyalo</i> (Fiji) <i>pā alo</i> (Samoa)		Shank L=77 Barb L=39 Shank W=15 Max w of barb=9	Pacific Islands, No locality [Samoan type, also used in Fiji & Tonga]	McKay Collection	20/12/6091	<p>The generic term for fish-hooks is <i>batinisiwa</i>. This particular type is a Samoan <i>pā alo</i>, a pearlshell and bone trolling lure (see Clunie 1986:147, #37, for full discussion). Since these were localised in Fiji for trolling behind canoes (the Fijian term for trolling fishing is <i>vakasavu bā</i>), in particular to catch bonito for chiefs, this hook could well have been collected, even possibly made, in Fiji (particularly in Lau, where they were extensively used). But it could equally have been collected in Samoa. A similar type was made in Tonga, called there <i>pā kahawai</i>, with a whale-bone body, a pearlshell reflecting-plate on the back, and a heavy turtle-shell fish-hook. These were also localised in Fiji, where they were called <i>bāyaloyalo</i> (see Clunie 1986:147, #36).</p> <p>Trolling lures of this general type were used throughout much of the Western Pacific. For an eyewitness description of their use in Tuvalu, see Koch ((1961) 198?: 42-3, Fig.21).</p> <p>On this example, the shell is chipped to make lashing grooves. Lashing is very fine string, probably spun from <i>Hibiscus tileaceus</i> bast. Hook is bone, probably turtle or whale.</p>
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A33939	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>	16438	L=415 Handle L=330 Head dia=88 Grip dia=20 Tatatava L=161	Fiji type	Johnson, E. Angas	72/6/2479	S.F. name "i-ula tavatava". 8 lobes. 1 hanging hole, recessed butt.
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A33940			weapon, club, throwing, coconut-shaped head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>	16438	L=330 Handle L=255 Grip dia=20 Head Dia=73 Carving L=30	Fiji	Johnson, E. Angas	72/6/2481	Nicely-made club, but amateurish linear carving on grip. Pale wood. Flat butt.
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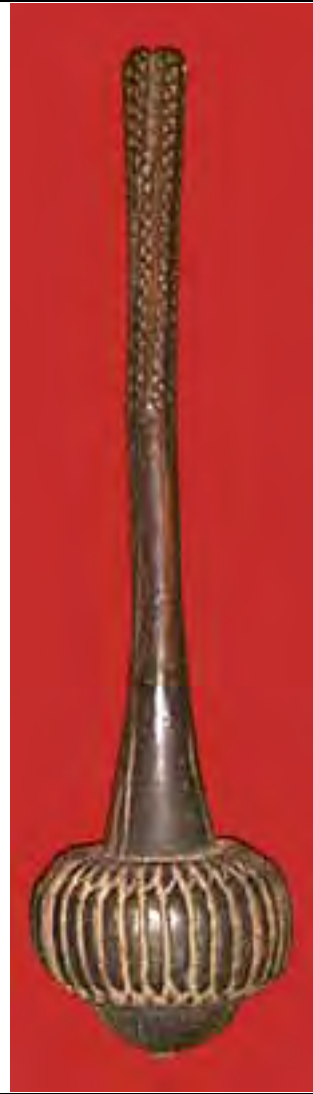

A34168	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, ball-headed	<i>i-ula drisia</i>		L=416 Handle L=330 Grip dia=21 Head dia=96 Tavatava L=150	Fiji probably	Mount Gambier, Corpn	A72/6/2496	Flat butt. Tavatava carving on grip. 1 broken hanging cord hole in handle.
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A34169	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, ball-headed	<i>i-ula drisia</i>		L=400 Handle L=310 Grip dia=A18 Head dia=88 Tavatava L=147	Fiji type	Mount Gambier, Corpn	A72/6/2485	Recessed butt, one hanging cord hole.
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A34170				weapon, club, throwing, ball-headed	<i>i-ula drisia</i>			L=423 Handle L=323 Grip dia= 22-31 Head dia=100 Tavatava L=142	Fiji type	Mount Gambier Collection	A72/6/2483
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5 kill notches under head, 1 under tavatava. Butt slightly convex.





A34171		weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>			L=425 Handle L=340 Grip dia=A18 Head dia=102 Tavatava L- =168	Fiji type	Mount Gambier Collection	A72/6/2474	<p>Flared end of handle. Hanging cord hole drilled in 1 side of butt. 2 nails driven into the head, probably by original owner, causing severe splitting. Head has 35 small lozenges.</p> 
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A34179				weapon, club, beaked battle-hammer	tōtōkia	16469	Shaft L=900 Head L=280 Beak tip dia=15 Head dia=750 Grip dia=57 Weight=5kg	Fiji, probably	Wood, Vera, Miss	Display case X.12	Massive battle hammer or pandanus club. Some of the spikes of the "pandanus fruit" bulb of the head are broken off.
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A34369		garment, barkcloth cummerbund	<i>i-oro</i>	14656	L=5810 W=A340 excl. fringe	Fiji [Colo Highlands, Vitilevu]	Pritchard, T.J.	44/4/79	<p>Black, brown, white, long thin piece. A cummerbund cloth from Highland Vitilevu. Dark area printed by rubbing over grooved bamboo printing roller. The detail picture from the back shows the lining of which the dark is made up. The red lines were drawn onto the surface using lining combs and pens made of bamboo.</p> 
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A34480		tree, bowl, yaqona or kava	tānoa dina	15158	H=175 Dia of bowl rim to rim=665 Legs dia=90-35 Lug=100W d0D Crosspiece=65 D Cord L=2100 W=11	Fiji type	Levinge, F.R.	55/3/1645	<p>Very old <i>yaqona</i> bowl of the thin-edged, deep and outward-tapering bowl type called <i>tānoa dina</i> or "true <i>tānoa</i>". Badly broken and cracked. NEEDS CONSERVATION. Has a long sinnet rope attached to the lug. 4 legs. Remains of a kani deposit in the bowl, partly removed during repairs. Tapered legs. Cord <i>wātabu</i> is plaited sinnet, which is then coiled to make a rope. Distal end has been tied off and plaited in a 3 strand plait. 1 leg also snapped and screwed back into place. Unfortunately, it appears to have been dropped from a great height.</p> 
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A34496		botanical specimen, nut of candlenut	<i>sorenilauci / sorensi-ikeci</i>		Av dia=28 or 20c coin	? [pan- Pacific]		42/2/157	<p>Nut of candlenut tree (<i>Aleurtes triloba</i>), in photo shown with an Australian 20cent coin which is 28mm diameter. Tree is called <i>lauci</i>, <i>sikeci</i>, <i>qereqere</i>, or <i>tutui</i> in different parts of Fiji. The dry nuts are threaded onto a coconut-leaf midrib in a row (tuitui) and burned as a candle, hence the name. The end one is lit at a fire, and its burning sets fire to the next, etc. The soot from this burning could be caught on the inside of a broken pot that is propped over the burning nuts, upside down., and this is used as the black pigment for <i>kesa</i> paint for <i>masi</i>. The bark of the tree was also scraped off and boiled to produce a sticky medium for this paint. The oil of the candlenut was extracted to make a light oil to rub onto wood to impart a polish and nourish the wood. A decoction of the leaves is used for a variety of medicinal purposes, in different strengths to treat stomach ache and diaorrhea, coughs and chest complaints, and a number of other uses (Cambie &amp; Ash 1994: 142-3). Finally, I have sometimes seen the leaves of the candlenut interleaved between the rows of bananas on a bunch, to hasten ripening.</p>
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A35518		implement, haircomb	<i>i-seru</i>		L=150 W=121 Teeth count=36	Fiji	No data	39/2/A717	Handmade wooden haircomb. See also notes for A7276
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A35523		ritual object, presentation sperm whale tooth	<i>tabua</i>		L=197 H=53 D=38 Cord L=465	Fiji	No data	38/8/541	<p>Paper label, stamp sheet border. Inscription on tooth - RATU T.N.MAKI. Engraved also on other side ANASA/B (2 lines) Other side has incised decoration of lines approximating to 3 Vs and 1st half of another V. Well darkened old tooth with considerable blotchy patination. Polished but root not ground. Small section of corrosion near tip, and cord hole broken away on root. Bears 2 cord holes. Length of finely plaited sinnet threaded through roothole and attached to tip hole with white string. Ends tied in a bow.</p> 
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A35530		botanical specimens (necklace seeds), adornments (necklaces), container (box)	<i>sorena, i-taube, kato</i>		Not measured. Estimated L=150 W=100 D=50	Southwest Pacific, no loc. (found in box with Fiji spec's)	No data	38/3/500	<p>Box covered with Fijian <i>masi</i> barkcloth, and scene of palm trees and canoe signed by Albert E. Ward painted on lid. Label in box "Seeds picked green and allowed to dry when threaded. Box from Fijian wood". Mixed seeds inside, some threaded into necklaces, others loose.</p> 
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A35769					weapon, spear, four-pronged	<i>saisaidina</i>		L=A3100 Head to base of prongs=1280 Prong spread=75	Fiji	No data	86/7/3119	Pale wood haft and prongs. Very long binding to shaft. Handle has not been carefully smoothed, left like a sapling. Smooth prongs.
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A35770		weapon, spear, barbed javelin	<i>gadregadre</i>		L=3780 Head L=1097 Sinnet binding=205 Max dia of head=90 Shaft dia=32	Southwest Pacific, no locality [Fiji]	Gawler Institute	88/2/3227	Definitely Fijian. Long cone and circlet followed by 13 tiers of 6 flared short barbs. Piece of barkcloth tied around topmost tier and very fine twisted sinnet around lower 2 and fine vine around next 3. Then there are 3 "pinecone" forms separated by flaring circlets of 5 nubbins below which very fine plaited sinnet is lashed in crisscross binding. Carved in one piece.
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A35771		weapon, spear, four-pronged	saisaidina		L=3350 Prong L=1140 Prong spread at tip=130	Southwest Pacific, no locality [Fiji]	Gawler Institute no. A72.	87/7/1281	Definitely Fijian. Prongs carved, short barbs and notches, 6 pandanus bands at base of barbs. Sinnet barb housing, pandanus and sinnet bands on shaft. Plaited sinnet hanging strap, blackened wood.
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A35773				weapon, spear, barbed javelin	<i>tavevatu</i> ALSO CALLED <i>tabevatu</i>		L=2880 Head L=857 Max dia of head=33	Polynesia, probably, no data [Fiji]	Gawler Institute	87/7/1014	Definitely Fijian. Head badly fractured. Square-section tip flares into 10 sets of 4 sharp barbs and then a further 3 sets of blunt barbs and a final boss before the shaft. Clunie describes this as a very common type of spear (Weapons p.A70, 30(d-g)).
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A35775			weapon, spear, barbed javelin	<i>gadregadre</i>		Head L=1005 L=3765 Max Dia of head=A70 Max flare=A70 shaft dia=28	No locality, Pacific [Fiji]	Gawler Institute	88/2/3231	Definitely Fijian. 2 bands tied with shell beads threaded on sinnet below top 2 sets of barbs. Long conical tip, then 8 ranks of 8 sharp flaring barbs and reduced down from a single spar. Sinnet binding on the shaft in 3 places.
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A35782				weapon, spear, barbed javelin	<i>bibinicō</i>		L=3290 Head L=958 Barb W=48	No locality, Pacific [Fiji]	No data	87/7/2838	Definitely Fijian. Long conical point, 12 sets of 4 flared barbs, 4 sets of 4 long wedgeshaped barbs. Plaited crisscross sinnet binding, blackened wood. Fiji pencilled on one of the barbs.
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A35795			weapon, spear, "corn cob" javelin	<i>tikau</i>		L=3550 Head L=925 Sinnet binding L=260 Max head dia=48 Shaft dia=30	Fiji	No data	3109	Provenance should be 86/7/1309. Clunie description of this type (Weapons p.A70 fig 31) absolutely describes this example. Carved in one piece. Long tapered cone tip followed by 4 cross-hatched sections resembling corncobs, with a circlet of nubbins below each. .
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A35796					weapon, spear, four-pronged	<i>saisaidina</i>		L=2415 Head to base of prongs L=940 Spread of prongs=55	Fiji	No data	86/7/31A18	Dark wood. Barbed prongs. Long binding to shaft. Slim shaft but not tapered.
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A36465				tool, stone adze head	<i>matauvatu</i>			L=1A18 Cutting edge W=28	Fiji, Suva	Daley, Charles	13/3/293	Labelled Suva, Fiji.
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A36466				tool, stone adze head	<i>matauvatu</i>		L=148 Breadth =A70	Fiji, Suva	Daley, Charles	13/3/293	Shouldered chopping-blade
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A36755	[No photo]	weapon, club, spurred	<i>kiakavo</i>	1A7361	L=960 dia=42 Spur=80	Fiji	wood, V., Miss	Display case X.13	
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A36756		weapon, club, rootstock	<i>waka</i>	1A7361	L=1130 Grip dia=42 Head W=120	Fiji	Wood, V., Miss	Display case X.12	Massive rootstock club with taproot cut off horizontally and many rootlet nubbins. Lengthwise tavatava grip carving with a horizontal band at distal end.
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A36757			weapon, club, rootstock	<i>waka</i>	1A7361	L=1205 Max head W=142 Handle dia=45	Fiji	Wood, V., Miss	Display case X.12	Rootstock club with little nubbins. Lengthwise tavatava grip carving with 2 horizontal bands at distal end, 2 at centre, and 2 at butt end.
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A36774			tool, stone adze hafted	<i>matauvatu</i>	173A70	Handle L=280 Head L=2A18 Stone L=100	Fiji type, registered Papua New Guinea	wood, V.	A18/11/3559	Hafted stone blade, wooden haft, plaited sinnet binding. This is not a very impressive object, and the stone of the head is atypical for Fiji.
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A36782				regalia, accessory, flywhisk	<i>i-roi</i>			Handle L=375, Diam=14 at neck, 28 at butt. Whisk L=345	Fiji	Wood, V., Miss	Display case X.14	Palmwood handle, head rather meagre and attached direct to distal end of handle without smaller peg.
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A36868		treen, cup, coconut shell	<i>bilo</i>	1A7168	L=140 W=99 D=40	Fiji	Wood, V., Miss	Display case X.15	Unusual in that nut has been cut lengthwise, resulting in an oval bowl and leaving a small "beak" at one end.
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A37110				performance accessory, dance- wand	?			L=450 W=210. Handle D=40	Fiji	Owen, William	Display case X.15	"Prop" to be used in dance, made of processed bast fibre looped and tied in bows, some dyed blue and some red. The bows are attached to coconut leaflet midribs which are gathered together at the base to form a handle. It is quite unclear where this and the associated dance-skirt A7185 actually come from.
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A37150		adornment, hair ornament of 6 hair prickers/head scratchers bound together	<i>i-tekiteki balabala</i>		L=230, W=44. Handle L=1A18 D=7, Needle L=112	Fiji	Gawler Institute	Display case X.14	<p>A group of 6 "needles" of extremely hard black wood from the core of the tree-fern <i>Cyathea lunulata</i> (<i>balabala</i>). These were individual "hair prickers" that have been bound together with string to make a comb or simply a decoration to be worn in the hair. Each wooden pricker in this case is set in a painted wooden handle which is decorated with geometric patterns (similar to bark-cloth patterns) very delicately scratched into the paint. Ferrule of handles bound with single-strand sinnet. The hair-pricker was used for dressing hair before the introduction of wooden hair-combs (most likely in the post-contact period), and this looks to have been an ingenious "transition" object following that introduction. They were also used to stir up the ubiquitous headlice (<i>kutu</i>), from which use their common name <i>i-milamila</i> derives (<i>milā</i> = to scratch). They could also be named for the woods they were made of, as in this case, <i>balabala</i> ( tree-fern) or <i>loulou</i> (made from <i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> wood).</p> <p>These prickers/scratchers were also worn singly as hair ornaments, and because they were associated with the head, this followed strict protocol—only high chiefs could wear one or two stuck into the hair in front, commoners might place one over the ear as we might a pencil.</p>
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A37151		garment, barkcloth	<i>masi kesa</i>		L=3860 W=1420	Fiji	Gawler Institute	Display case X.10	<p>This design possibly comes from Lomaiviti (the islands in the middle of the archipelago), though none similar is made there today. It bears some affinities to the cloth of Western Lau to the south and Cakaudrove to the northeast, hence my very tentative attribution. It is stencilled and its size suggests it was a post-Christianisation <i>i-sulu</i> skirtlength.</p>
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A37173		ornament, necklace, sperm whale teeth	<i>vuasagale</i>		Tooth L=82-98 W = 15-46. Neck L to shells only=350	Fiji	Gawler Institute	38/8/547	<p>14 small whale teeth bound together using 12 separate strands of finely plaited sinnet. One tooth has hole drilled at tip (for use as a <i>tabua</i>?)</p> 
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A37174	No photo	weapon, spear thrower	<i>i-cori</i>		Not measured	Fiji type?	Gawler Institute	86/7/3A122	Not seen or photographed. However, a spearthrowing cord WAS used in Fiji, and this should be checked again to see if it is of that sort, or is a solid wooden object. If it is the latter, it is not Fijian.
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A37182		adornment, man's wig	<i>ulumate, uluvati</i>		O.D.=320, H=190, I.D.=200. Cutaway arc=290 H=115	Fiji	Gawler Institute	Display case X.15	<p>Black wig of human hair with a sinnet frframework (see notes for A7338). This example has a cutaway on the front in a dstinctly browner colour.</p> 
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A37637		tool, stone adze hafted	<i>matauvatu, i-calocalo</i>	17533	L=355 Head=263 Stone=A189	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A18/11/3559	Has label "Fijian stone hatchet". Actually a hollowing-adze: long stone blade, short-handled wooden haft, plaited sinnet binding.
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A39008		garment, barkcloth	<i>i-oro</i> OR <i>malo</i>	17873	L=2330 W=560	Polynesia [Fiji - Cakaudrove Province]	Botanic Gardens Bd.	45/5/74	<p>A long single-width wearing cloth, i-oro cummerbund or malo loincloth (see notes for A6576). Badly damaged, piece cut out of it.</p> 
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A39010	[No photo]	sample, barkcloth	<i>masi kesa</i>	17873	L=290 W=140	Polynesia	Botanic Gardens Bd.	45/5/74	Fijian. Sample piece. Black with white Vs in 3 lines across it.
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A39012		garment, barkcloth	masi kesa	17873	L=1265 W=A725 + manumanu one side only =40	Polynesia [Fiji]	Botanic Gardens Bd.	45/5/74	<p>Definitely Fijian. Apparently cut off another piece. This is the end of a wearing-cloth (<i>liti</i>) from the Vitilevu Highlands (Colo). The red end is simply rubbed with a red-clay infusion, the black has been printed by rubbing over liner-rollers, while the lines on the white have been drawn using a comb-like lining-tool and later embellished with small tabs along the length of the outer lines.</p> 
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A39015	[No photo]	garment, barkcloth, white, fringed	<i>masi vulavula,</i> <i>masi vakadrau,</i> <i>siku vakadavu</i>	17873	W=610 Fringes 60 x 2 L=5000	Polynesia [Fiji]	Botanic Gardens Bd.	45/5/74	White masi. Cakaudrau fringes at intervals. Fringed all around.
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A39016				garment, barkcloth	masi kesa	17873	W=540 L=1260	Polynesia [Fiji]	Botanic Gardens Bd.	45/5/74	<p>Fragment with A390A18. Originally apparently a cummerbund (<i>i-oro</i>) from the Vitilevu Highlands (Colo). Has a mixture of rubbing on lining-roller and drawing with a lining tool.</p> 
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A39017		ceremonial barkcloth (fragment)	<i>taunamu</i>	17873	W=905 L=1310	Polynesia [Fiji - Cakaudrove Province]	Botanic Gardens Bd.	45/5/74	Appears to be corner of a Cakaudrove piece A6575 (see notes for that). A39019 is also part of this piece. Since this and A39019 were acquired by the Botanic Gardens Board in June A1881 this provides a date for A6575.
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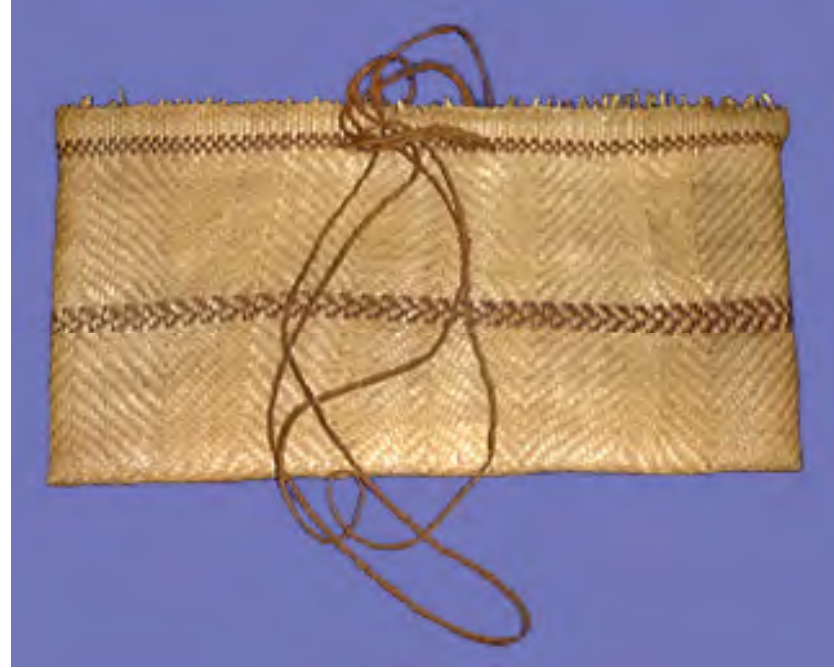
A39018	[No photo]	garment, barkcloth	<i>masi kesa</i>	17873	W=630 L=1933 Other edge L=730	Polynesia [Fiji]	Botanic Gardens Bd.	45/5/74	A piece cut off A39016.
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A39019		ceremonial barkcloth (fragment)	<i>taunamu</i>	17873	W=940 L=A1300	Polynesia [Fiji, Cakaudrove Province]	Botanic Gardens Bd.	45/5/74	Appears to be corner of a Cakaudrove piece A6575 (see notes for that), as does A39017.
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A39020				botanical specimen, dried paper mulberry bast	<i>qāqā</i>		Not measured	South Pacific [Fiji]	No data	42/2/A1220	3 pieces of dried bast of paper mulberry, called <i>qāqā</i> , stored like this pending re-soaking, scraping, beating and felting.
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A39021		container, satchel, for chiefs' headscarves	<i>taga ni i-sala vakatūraga</i>	17873	L=4A18 W=A187 Outside weave=2-4 Inside weave=15-22 Effective external L=420	Fiji	Botanic Gardens Bd.	50/11/177	Satchel made of voivoi (Pandanus caricosus - Lauan name kiekie). See notes for A7202. Black brown and natural. Twisted sinnet string (brown) knotted. 3 strands of sinnet, knotted at bag, and again further up. 3 strand loop on opposite side for tying it to.
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A39022		container, satchel, for chiefs' headscarves	<i>taga ni i-sala vakatūraga</i>	17873	L=420 W=207 External weave=1-3 Internal weave=15-20	Fiji	Botanic Gardens Bd.	50/11/177	Satchel, pandanus—see notes for A7202. Light brown pattern. 4 strands of plaited sinnet for handle. 2 strand loop on the other side. Short fringe along mouth. This is less finely made than other examples and looks modern.
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A39023		container, basket, fishing	<i>noke</i>	17873	L=A700 H=330 Arc=990	Fiji	Botanic Gardens Bd.	50/4/962	Fish basket—see notes for A7204. Coconut leaf weave. Joined at edges with brown twisted sinnet, plaited from handle.
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A39024		container, collecting/ carrying basket	<i>ketekete</i>	17873	L=485 W=300 H=265	Fiji	Botanic Gardens Bd.	50/5/963	Very well-made coconut leaf collecting basket, but lacks the plaited cords used for shoulder-straps (see A13075 and A18648).
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A39025		container, carrying basket, coconut leaflet	<i>I-sū OR vesavesa</i>	17873	W=280 H=220 Handles =250 and 100 Full leaflet used W=25	Fiji	Botanic Gardens Bd.	50/11/177	Flat ad-hoc basket made of coconut palm leaf. Men can make these simple objects for carrying fish or garden produce back to the house.
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A39027		utensil, food platter, woven coconut leaf	<i>lalakai</i>	17873	L of fringed edge= 745 W=215 Fringe L=23 Rib edge L=685 Handle c. 30 x 6	Fiji	Botanic Gardens Bd.	53/12/2082	<p>This is a platter, not a shutter (confusion with Samoan shutters which are much larger and more coarsely woven, though somewhat similar in form). Nicely finished off. Handle is plaited.</p> 
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A39028		container, basket, storage	<i>sova</i>	17873	L=490 W=340 H=135	Fiji	Botanic Gardens Bd.	50/10/401	Oval basket. Split young bamboo. Possibly from VitilevuHighlands. Same as A39029 but deeper.
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A39030		garment, male (Rotuma?)	<i>taktakoi</i> (c.f. <i>titi</i> )	17873	Band L=1080 Fringe L=600 mat section L=A70	Fiji [Rotuma?]	Botanic Gardens Bd.	47/5/231	<p>This is not a typical Fijian garment, but may be Rotuman. My attribution is surmise, since I have never seen any clearly provenanced Rotuman garments. Gardiner (The natives of Rotuma A1898 JRAI 27) uses the word taktakoi NOT to describe a loincloth, but as follows: "[Plaited] of the fibres of the hibiscus, [it] has a plaited part about 4 inches wide, from which the fibres hang down for about 16 inches on each side, but over the unplaited part are no fibres ending freely....The <i>taktakoi</i> was the ordinary dress of the man". MacGregor in <i>Rotuman Material Culture</i> 1932) described the taktakoi as a loincloth, and made the following comment "Titi. Over the taktakai [breechcloth or loincloth] was worn a fringed kilt also woven of sa'aga [later defined as pandanus]. This had a wide band and a long fringe. In its total length it was quite short and not nearly reaching down to the knees. It was the usual dress [of men]." There seems to be some confusion over both raw material and nomenclature, though they seem both to be describing the same garment. Gardiner, writing when such garments were still worn, may be the more reliable. Also, the titi of Tonga and jiji of Fiji are far sparser over-garments without a wide band. This example looks to have been woven of hibiscus rather than pandanus, which would not readily produce the sort of hair-like fringe. Some decorative strands dyed rust-colour are woven into it, and fall with the fringe.</p>
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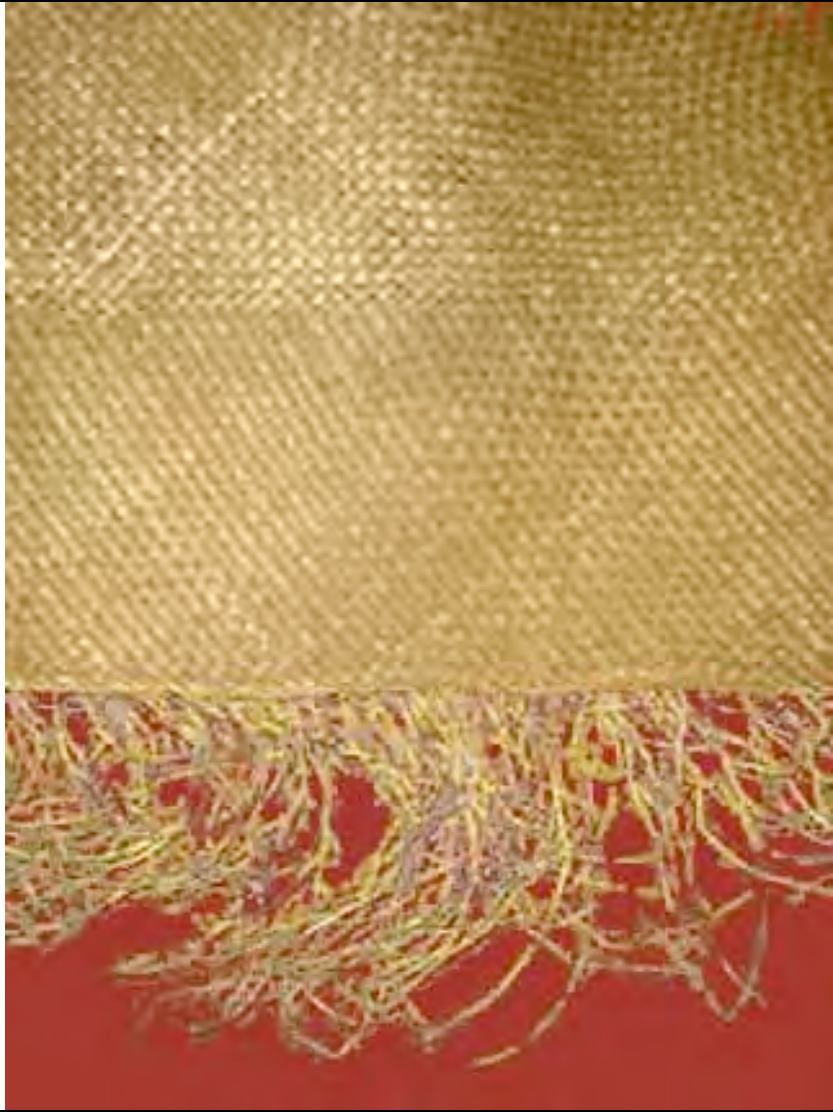


A39031		garment, male (Rotuma?)	<i>taktakoi</i>	17873	Band L=1500 D=195 Fringe L=410	Fiji [Rotuma]	Botanic Gardens Bd.	47/5/231	See notes for A39030
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A39032		accessory, fan, coconut leaflet	iri	17873	Fan W=420 L inc. handle=450 Handle L=135 from fan, 260 from start of plaiting	Fiji [Vanua Levu]	Botanic Gardens Bd.	51/2/352	Fan from Eastern Vanua Levu (Natewa/Macuata). The triangular inset of very fine weave at the distal end of the blade is unique to this part of Fiji. Coconut leaflet, handle chequered black/natural pandanus.
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A39033		accessory, fan, coconut leaflet	iri	17873	L=225 W=245 Handle L=120 Dia=30	Fiji [Lakeba]	Botanic Gardens Bd.	51/2/352	This blunt ended blade shape and long spine down the blade are both characteristic of Nasaqalau, Lakeba, Lau, south-eastern Fiji. Once had red wool fringe around edge of blade except bottom edge near handle, now completely eaten off by insects or cut off by previous owner. Handle bound with black-dyed twisted sinnet.
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A39034		performance accessory, dance-fan	<i>irimasei</i> or <i>irinimeke</i>	17873	L=465 W=460 Handle L=130 Handle dia=30 x 75 Fringe strips =60	Fiji	Botanic Gardens Bd.	51/2/352	Dance fan. Very simply made from a single fan-palm leaf. Its small size suggests that this fan was almost certainly made for use in dance only, rather than as a war-fan. For discussion see notes on A7204.
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<b>A39035</b>		bedding, sleeping mat, woven from sedge	<i>kuta</i>	17873	W=910 L=2210 Fringe L=100 Strand W=3-4	Fiji	Botanic Gardens Bd.	40/7/267	<p>This is a special mat made not from pandanus, but from kuta, a particular type of sedge (<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i>) that dries to a shiny material that is very soft and flexible, as well as durable. They are also rather more yellow than pandanus mats, and examination of the strands from which they are woven shows clearly that complete straws of sedge have been used, not slit leaves as in pandanus mats. These mats are still made but, as they always have been, in only a few places in Fiji. They are still much prized, even by Tongans who, despite their superior skills in pandanus mat-weaving, are always pleased to obtain kuta mats from Fiji. This mat is fringed on one side only.</p>
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A39036		bedding, sleeping mat	davodavo	17873	L=1A803 W=1400 Strand W=4	Fiji	Botanic Gardens Bd.	40/7/268	<p>Sleeping mat. Finely woven. Has apparently been used as a floor mat and damaged, 6 holes. Pandanus, black and natural, main pattern waqaniiloilo with small insets of luku and edge weave gadroniqio (see Ewins 1982 Matweaving in Gau pp. 9, 15, 19). Unsplit pandanus at one end, fringe at the other. Asymmetrical.</p> 
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A39243				weapon, club, butterfly fish shape	tivitivi or gugu	A17883	Handle L=590 Head L=A180 Head W=153 Grip dia =22 x 27	Fiji [Colo Highlands, Vitilevu]	Nottage, John	A72/2/2463 [Provenance should be A72/1/2463]	<p>Butterfly-fish type, nicely carved but has no "eyes" and head has been broken off and repaired with iron nail. Letters "ES" scratched into handle.</p> 
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A39244			weapon, club, rootstock	waka	A17883	L=1160 Grip dia=42 Head=120 Tavatava carving L=200	Fiji	Nottage, John	A72/3/2525	Rootstock club with a terminal cylindrical boss and regular large root lobes around the head. Butt end of handle slightly domed.
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A39245				weapon, club, spurred, bound handle	<i>kiakavo vividrasa</i>	A17883	L=1035 Spur L=65 Grip=45 Flange=53	Fiji	Nottage, John	A72/5/2590	Dark wood. Black, light and dark brown plaited i-lawa sinnet binding along handle from up handle to curve, with masi under the binding. A nice weapon, but binding slightly shaken.
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A39246	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>	A17883	L=410 Handle L=330 Grip dia=22 Head dia=102 Tavatava L- =168	Fiji	Nottage, John	A72/6/2480	Throwing club with 10 lobes, 1 broken. Recessed butt.
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A39247				regalia / accessory, fly whisk	<i>i-roi</i>	A17883	Handle L=380 Handle dia=20 to 40 Sinnet L=360	Fiji	Nottage, John	51/4/598	Chief's fly whisk. Handle of damanu ( <i>Callophyllum vitiense</i> ) wood. Whale ivory butt attached to end of wooden handle. 2 copper nails. Plaited circlet carved onto handle which is narrower above this circlet. European auger used to drill a hole into the grip end but gone askew and broken through one side. Butt capped with a piece of ivory, but hole in side not repaired in any way. Sinnet plaited to 20mm.
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A39450			weapon, club, rootstock	<i>waka</i>								Flanged rootstock club or <i>waka</i> . This example has two collars, one above the tavatava carved handgrop, the other below the head. Pale timber.
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A39586		implement, haircomb	<i>i-seru</i>		L=165 W=55 Tooth count=13	Fiji	Gawler Institute	39/2/A717	Handmade wooden haircomb. Gaps irregular, and line on which teeth end is not straight. See also notes for A7276
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A40550		adornment, decorative arm/leg band	vesa		L=8220 + doubled cords at end of discs L=280 at each end. Over 800 discs, 1 missing.	Fiji	Johnson, J. Howard	38/8/2249	<p>Sinnet and shell disc vesa to wrap around arms or legs. Discs plaited individually with 3 strand plaited sinnet onto a thicker cord of 3 strand plaited sinnet. Shells were cut into pieces, drilled, put on spindle and rubbed until roughly round - an incredibly laborious process, which helps explain the high value placed on Western glass and ceramic beads, by Fijians and other peoples without access to advanced technology. Piece has been repaired using thread.</p> 
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A40613		bedding, headrest	<i>kalimasi</i>	A18346	L=610 Dia=43 H=45 Footprint dia=60	Fiji	wood, V.	53/10/411	<p>Though quite unembellished, this is a fine example of the pole-headrest kalimasi. Legs fixed by concealed lashing. Almost circular footprint.</p> 
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A40653	[No photo]	garment, barkcloth, white, fringed	<i>masi vulavula</i>	A18264	L=3640 W=1100 incl. Fringe, 990 without fringe	Fiji	Johnson, J.A.	45/4/69	Fijian felted and fringed white masi. Incorrectly attributed to Vava'u, Tonga. It is not, of course, impossible that it was acquired there, since Fijians obtained many whale-ivory objects from there. However it is unmistakeably Fijian in manufacture.
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A41224				regalia, chiefly staff	<i>i-tītoko, matanakilagi</i>		L=1385 Grip=26	Fiji probably	No data	A72/2/2456	Such chiefs' staves had both a practical function as walking-staves in the rough and often boggy terrain of Fiji, as well as a ceremonial function as staves of office (as witness their alternative name i-tītoko, matanakilagi, or "link with the heavens". This example has fine tavatava carving on the handle 25 mm. down shaft. Rounded both ends.
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A41225	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>		L=435 W of head=100 Dia of grip 20	Fiji	No data	Display case X.13	Badly split distal third of handle, and head badly split from top to base.
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A41232				weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi</i> or <i>bōai</i>		L=11A70 Grip dia=32 Head dia=34 Tavatava carving L=250	Fiji, probably	Bagot, W.	A72/3/2539	This club has an almost flat butt. and is slim and almost parallel-sided. Allof these are <i>gasdi</i> characteristics, but it has a perfectly rounded head, whichis a <i>bōai</i> characteristic. It could equally as well be characterized as either. Hanging holes in end of butt.
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A41459	 	treen, priest's yaqona or kava dish	<i>i-buburau ni bete</i>		Dia=298 Lug W=47 Thickness=4 Rim =40 Thickness=16	Fiji	Gawler Institute	55/7/1638
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Wooden plate with decorated rim, made of *vesi* (*Intsia bijuga*). It is heavily patinated with what appears to be yaqona residue (*kani*), which, coupled with its shape and elaborate carving, means that it was almost certainly a priest's ritual dish (*i-buburau ni bete*) for slurping (*burau*) very strong *yaqona* from, in the process of going into a religious trance. Has a hanging lug underneath with 5 rows of *tavatava* carving (see second photo). Has had lime rubbed into the carving. Most intricate, a beautiful specimen. Rubbing made of rim (see below).




A41460		tree, priest's yaqona or kava dish (broken)	<i>i-buburau ni bete</i>		H=145 W=400	Pacific Islands	Gawler Institute	55/2/1640	<p>A priest's yaqona dish (see notes for A41459) with a single foot, and a rare item. Foot has a recess in bottom (see second picture). Significant amount of yaqona residue (kani) in bowl. Broken into 3 pieces, and one reattached badly. Needs conservation. The fact that there are only two i-buburau in the SAMuseum collection is due to the late-19th Century origins of the collection. By this time, most such priests' dishes had been removed from Fiji, very often gifts to missionaries on the conversion of the priests who were the custodians of such paraphernalia.</p> 
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A41463		garment, barkcloth	siapo/masi hybrid		L=95- incl. Fringe W=790	Fiji/Samoa	Old Collection	45/1/A71	<p>Fijian/Samoan hybrid. While Samoan provenance is quite appropriate to the triangulate pinking on one edge, and the broad tassels on another, the very fine <i>manumanu</i> tassels on the third edge are a Fijian feature (see detail below). While cloth is apparently pasted (Samoa) the front piece is felted (Fiji style). This may have been made by a Fijian woman living in Samoa or a Samoan woman living in Fiji, as there is no established Fiji/Samoa hybrid cloth—as is the case with the <i>gatu vakatoga</i> Fiji/Tonga hybrid cloth that is an ancient form in Fiji.</p> 
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A41464		ceremonial barkcloth OR bedding	<i>gatu vakaviti</i> OR <i>solofua</i>		L=12A70 W=A1220	Samoa [NOT Samoan, Fijian]	Old Collection	45/1/A71	<p>This is a fragment of Fijian <i>masi</i> from Lau, the hybrid Fijian stencilling and Tongan rubbing indicating that before it was cut down it was either a <i>gatu vakaviti</i> (large ceremonial cloth) or a <i>solofua</i> bed-cover/blanket.</p> 
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A41499				adornment, sperm whale tooth pendant (Rotuma)	Unknown	A18420	L=135 H=49 D=30 Cord L=9A70	Fiji, Rotuma	Gunnarsson-Hagman, B	38/8/541	<p>Polished whale tooth, some hairline cracks on tip and damage to root. 2 holes on opposite sides of root with cord of pink and natural coloured plaited raffia threaded in, to be worn as a pendant. This is reminiscent (in a formal sense) of the two Fijian whole-tooth pendants in the collection.</p> <p>The Rotuma provenance appears reliable, Gardiner (1898: F.p.412 Plate XXV Fig.6) illustrates what he calls a "whale's tooth charm" that may be similar. It should be noted that whale's teeth were considered prestigious and were only worn by chiefs, while beads made of whale ivory were used like money, but according to Gardiner, the whale's tooth did not have in Rotuma the same deep spiritual significance it has in Fiji.</p>
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A41727		ritual presentation whale-tooth	<i>tabua</i>	A18485	L=165 H=40 D=39 Cord L= 310 + 310, Disc dia.av.=15	Fiji, Viti Levu	Gunnarsson- Hagman, B	38/8/541	Slim tooth, smoked to golden brown, well polished. Cord is a double strand of twisted sinnet, lashed together and with 58 shell discs attached to the lashing along whole length of cord. Cord broken in middle.
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A43154				weapon, club, spurred	sali	19856	L=1055 Blade W=115 Spur =115 Grip dia=43	Fiji	Wilson, C.E.C.	A72/5/2581	Dark timber sali, spur intact, domed knob on butt. Lime has been rubbed into the pattern on the blade of the club.
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A43330		ritual presentation whale-tooth	<i>tabua</i>	A18655	L=160, H=48, D=46. Cord L=740	Fiji	matthews, Mrs. D.L.	38/8/541	Polished, rubbed with oil & turmeric and smoked to golden colour. Slim tooth. Natural fissures round butt of root, and 3 scars. 4-strand-plaited sinnet cord, with central section of fine separate plaited strands. Cord attached with white string.
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A44239			weapon, club, rootstock	vunikau OR sokeia	1A9299	L=1090 Grip dia=35 Head W=100 Tavatava head L=330 Tavatava grip=220	Fiji, probably [Definitely]	Mount Gambier Inst.	A72/5/2594	<p>A very nice example. Finely carved and decorated head and handgrip. Butt end flat, with drilled hanging cord holes.</p> 
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44240			weapon, club, rootstock	<i>vunikau buliwakana</i>	1A9299	L=10A70 Grip dia=45 Head W=130 Tavatava carving L=190	Fiji, probably	Mount Gambier Inst.	A72/3/2569	<p>Similar to A33450, A33451 and A39244, but this type of club has various smaller nubbins in addition to the "flanges", and these are rather shorter than those of the <i>waka</i>. Copper nail in head. Plaited sinnet band at butt, and above <i>tavatava</i> carving as handle hanging strap. 1 small nubbin broken off.</p> 
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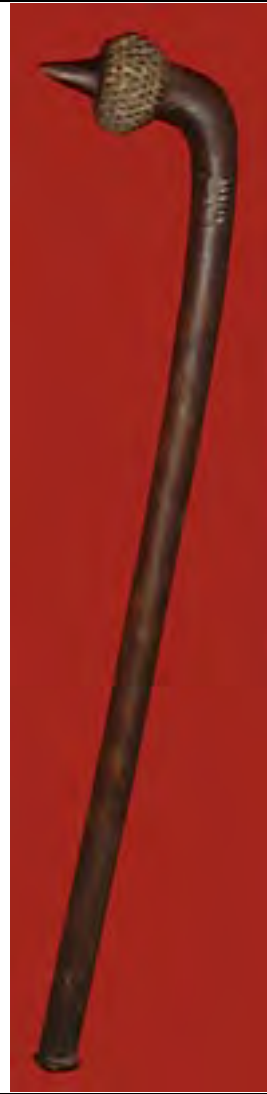
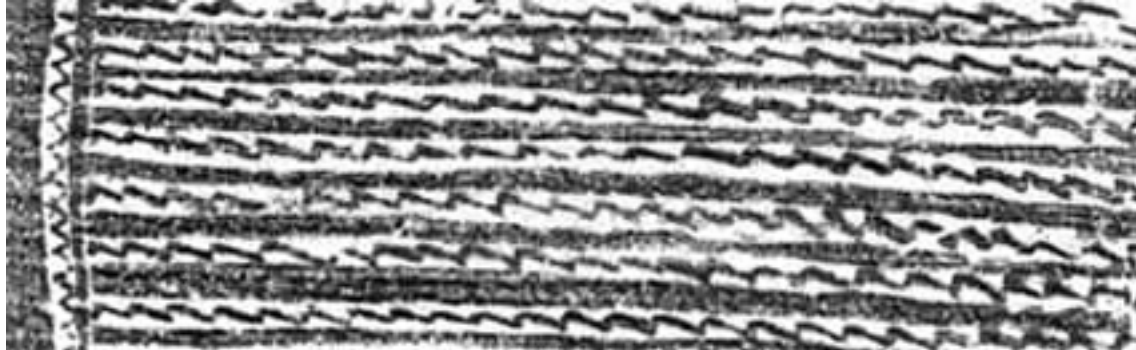
A44241				weapon, club, rootstock	sokekia	1A9299	L=990 Grip dia=31 Head L=2A70 Head tavatava L=200 W=85 Tatatava at handle=130	Fiji, probably [Definitely]	Mount Gambier Inst.	A72/5/2587	<p>Ribbons of <i>tavatava</i> carving wind around head. Handle has a single band of tavatava around shaft followed by elongated lengthwise wedge forms. Then a further encircling band and more wedge texture (see rubbing, below) Knots of plaited sinnet. Butt end recessed.</p> 
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A44242			weapon, club, spurred	<i>gata vividrasa</i>	1A9299	L=1000 Blade W=67Head W=45 Spur L=78 W=45 Grip dia=36 Tavatava L=175	Fiji, probably [Definitely]	Mount Gambier Inst.	A72/4/2576	<div><p>Very worn tavatava carving around grip. Very old club. Has much shaken plaited sinnet binding. Hanging cord hole in 1 side of butt. Slight flange on butt. Cheeks are grooved but not overly rough. 2small snake eyes in head. Slight old chip off head and at handle butt.</p></div>
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A44243		weapon, club, beaked battle-hammer	tōtōkia	1A9299	L to curve=652 Head to tip L=250 Head dia=148 Tip dia=14 Grip=48 Tavatava L=235 Flanged butt dia=A70	Fiji, probably [Definitely]	Mount Gambier Inst.	A72/5/2597	<p>Fijian pandanus club or beaked battle-hammer. Double line of <i>tavatava</i> spiralling round handle from head to handgrip. Big flanged butt.</p> 
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A44244			weapon, club, beaked battle-hammer	tōtōkia	1A9299	Handle L=855 Head L to tip=160 (should be 200) Head dia=88 Grip dia=38 Tavatava L=210	Fiji, probably [Definitely]	Mount Gambier Inst.	A72/3/2565	<p>Fijian pandanus club or beaked battle hammer. Small head, and tip of "beak" broken off. Elongate <i>tavatava</i> on handle (Rubbing).</p> 
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A44245	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, ball-headed	<i>i-ula drisia</i>	1A9299	L=410 Head dia=78 Grip dia=A18 Tavatava L=153	Fiji, probably [Definitely]	Mount Gambier Inst.	A72/6/2495	Ball-headed throwing club. Rounded butt with 1 hanging hole in edge.
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A44246				weapon, club, throwing, ball-headed	<i>i-ula drisia</i>	1A9299	L=398 Handle L=308 Grip dia=17 Head dia=178 Tavatava L=A134	Fiji, probably [Definitely]	Mount Gambier Inst.	A72/6/2478	S.F. name "i-ula drisia". Fijian. Smallest head of all. Slightly convex butt. Broken away hanging cord hole.
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A44247				weapon, club, paddle-shaped with straight bar	<i>culacula</i>	1A9299	L=1081 Head W across bar= 320 Grip dia=45x 35	Fiji type, no locality. [Definitely Fijian]	Mount Gambier Inst.	A72/2/2309	Fijian <i>culacula</i> paddle club, End flange is roughly oval as is the grip. Pale timber. One wing broken.
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A44248			weapon, club, baseball-bat type	<i>bōai</i>		L=1005 Grip dia=39 Butt dia=58 Head dia=67	South Sea Islands on label [Definitely Fiji]	A72/5/2592	<p>"Baseball-bat" club - <i>bōai</i>. Very old. Hole pierced through recessed butt flange. Flared to a flange. Has 3 rows of notches at base of grip, possibly but not certainly kill notches. They are unevenly worn, suggesting they were put on by 3 separate owners, not uncommon with heirloom clubs. Oldest set of notches to judge by the wear is 12, on opposite side of the handle 13, and between them A18. If they are in fact kill notches, that would make a total of 43 victims, and this a very gory old weapon. They could of courxe just be idle "whittling", but they are neither symmetrical or decorative, so I doubt they were intended to be decorative.</p> 
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A44249





weapon, club, pole	<i>gadi</i>		L=1110 Grip dia=32 Head dia=60	"South Sea Islands" on label. [Fiji]			2 short bands of plaited sinnet around the shaft and sharply flaring head. Domed butt and head. No <i>tavatava</i> . Pronounced spiral ridging along the shaft from coral rasps used in its manufacture make it quite definite that this club predates the introduction of steel tools..
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A44256	[No photo]	weapon, spear	<i>moto</i>	1A9299	L=2560(short) Remains of head L=537	"South Sea Islands", probably Fiji [Definitely Fijian]	Mount Gambier Inst.	86/7/3115	Top end of head lost. What remains is trio of swelling sections of cross-hatched carving separated by a boss with 5 grooves cut into it. Then a short section of fine plaited sinnet criss cross binding, 3 bands of pandanus. A further flared flange halfway down the handle. Whole spear, including sinnet, blackened.
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A44949	<div><p>View from top, looking down onto handle</p></div>	earthenware water-vessel	saqadruatolu	19480	L=160 W=138 H=112	Fiji	Steadman, W.R., Rev.	58/9/A18	Earthenware, watervessel ( <i>saqa</i> ) "glazed" with kauri resin ( <i>makadre</i> ) while hot from firing (see Ewins 1982a: 72, Fig.122). <i>Druatolu</i> is the word for triplets. While saqadrua are held to be named for an imagined resemblance to a <i>drua</i> twin-hulled canoe, there were NO triple-hulled vessels, so the analogy does not hold (see note on A46602). The picture is taken from above, the handle toward the camera, the spout off the vessel on the left in the photograph. Applied dots on all three, and on top of handle. W.R. (Rex) Steadman was a Wesleyan missionary teacher (in the Rewa area, from where this piece almost certainly originates, in the late teens and early 1920s (see Wood 1978: 270,306-10). He appears to have been a keen collector of Fijian material culture, as there are a number of pieces donated by him to the collection.
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A44950		earthenware water-vessel	<i>saqa moli</i>	19480	L=175 W=160 H=132 Ball dia=85	Fiji	Steadman, W.R., Rev.	58/9/482	The name <i>saqa moli</i> derives from the imagined similarity of these pots to a bunch of citrus fruit ( <i>moli</i> ). Fired earthenware, glazed with resin. On the collector, Rev. W.R. Steadman, see note under A44949 above.
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A45498		ritual presentation whale-tooth	<i>tabua</i>	19962	L=A134 H=48 D=38 Cord L=330	Fiji	Wilson, C.E.C.	38/8/541	Small pointed tooth, smoked golden. Polished and ground root end to approach symmetry. Short piece of white fishing cord attached to 2 holes. One hole broken away on root.
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A45555		musical instrument, triton shell "trumpet"	<i>davui</i>	20031	L=352 W=153	Southwest Pacific, no loc. [Very possibly Fiji]	No data	33/4/2169	Triton trumpet, with blowing hole exactly where customarily placed by Fijians. See note for A13082.
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A45618		garment, barkcloth	masi kesa		W=630 + small fringes L=A18A70	South West Pacific [Definitely Fiji, possibly Lomaiviti]		45/3/109	<p>This fine old piece of figured masi kesa is of a design often found in museum collections but no longer made anywhere in Fiji. It has some affinities with Cakaudrove cloth, but is stencil printed. It may come from a part of Lomaiviti such as Koro Island, which had strong affinal links with Cakaudrove.</p> 
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A45955			weapon, club, spurred	<i>gata</i>	20029	L=960 Head W=58 Blade D=62 Spur L=A70 Grip dia=33 Spur max w=61 Flange=42	Fiji	Dancker, G.	A72/5/2588	Band of pandanus around haft just below head. Tavatava on grip. Spur broken pieces off one side. No "snake eyes" on end of head. Hole drilled through lower edge of blade for a decoration.
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A45961				20029	Shank L=117 Barb L=75 W of shank=30 Barb W=12	Southwest Pacific, no location	Dancker, G.	20/12/6091	Hooks of this general design were fairly widespread in the Pacific. I cannot localize it and could not rule out Tonga/Fiji. Lashing is twisted <i>vau</i> ( <i>Hibiscus tileaceus</i> ) string. Shank and barb are both pearlshell.
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46426		tool, shuttle, wooden	<i>sika, sikanilawa</i>	19873	L=240 W=29 D=3	Southwest Pacific, no loc. [Possibly Fijian]	Savage, M.I., Mrs.	14/7/A724	May be Fijian.
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46435		cordage, rope of hibiscus bast	<i>dalivau</i>	19873	dia=5	No locality, possibly Fiji	Savage, M.I., Mrs.	41/9/3561	<p>This light rope (dali) was made of spirally twisted strands of prepared bast of the Hibiscus tileaceus (vau), which can be clearly identified at the free ends of the rope. Given the apparent delicacy of hibiscus bast fibre is deceptive, and this is very strong rope. Paul Geraghty (pers.comm) says that there is an expression, malumalumu vakadalivau, "weak like hibiscus rope", which means something looks weak but is really strong (the irony recalling expressions in English such as "silly like a fox"). The hibiscus string (wāvau) from which this rope is made is spun by men, who also make the rope. It is said that the bast for this purpose is more substantial than that spun by women into fine string (Paul Geraghty, pers.comm.)</p>
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46524		musical instrument, triton shell "trumpet"	<i>davui</i>	19873	L=265 W=113	Southwest Pacific, no loc. [Probably Fijian]	Savage, M.I., Mrs.	33/4/2169	Triton trumpet, probably Fijian because the blowing hole is exactly where it is normally placed In Fiji. See A13082 for description and picture of use.
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46595		weapon, club, spurred	sali	19873	L=1010 Head W=95 Spur=55 Grip Dia=40	Fiji	Savage, M.I., Mrs.	A72/4/25A71	 <p>Fairly typical sali, but tip of spur is broken off. Expanded butt flattened (see detail here).</p>
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46596		weapon, club, spurred	sali	19873	L=1025 Spur=115 (Should be 125) Grip dia=38	Fiji	Savage, M.I., Mrs.	A72/4/2585	<div></div> <p>This sali has a fairly narrow blade but a fine large spur, of which the very tip is broken off. Rounded terminal knob on handle (see detail below). White lime and red pigment, probably trade vermilion, are rubbed into the grooves of the carving on the head.</p>
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46598		musical instrument model, trough gong	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni lali</i>	19873	L=224 W=125 H=105	Fiji	Savage, M.I., Mrs.	33/4/139	Model lali.
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46599		musical instrument model, trough gong	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni lali</i>	19873	L=205 H=60 W=60 Beaters L=A180	Fiji	Savage, M.I., Mrs.	33/4/139	Model lali with 2 palmwood beaters.
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46600		implement / adornment, decorative hair-comb.	<i>i-seru tekiteki</i>	19873	L=245 W=82 Teeth count=13	Fiji	Savage, M.I., Mrs.	39/2/A717	Butterfly design on 1 side and 3 roses with 2 butterflies on the other. Chinese made? The extra long teeth and decoration suggest that this may have been intended to serve the dual purpose of utility as functional haircomb, plus hair ornament.
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46601		container, earthenware water vessel	<i>saqatabua</i>	19873	L=330 W=140 H=165	Fiji	Savage, M.I., Mrs.	58/9/482	Resin glazed water bottle. Very probably from Rewa district. The name saqatabua reflects the fact that the bowl is in a similar shape to a tabua whale-tooth, emphasised by the separation of the lower bowl from the upper decorated part by a row of somuna ("warts").
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46602		container, earthenware water vessel	<i>saqadrua,</i> <i>saqadruatabua</i>	19873	L=150 W=90 H=80	Fiji	Savage, M.I., Mrs.	58/9/482	Resin glazed twin hull water-vessel. Hole in centre of one bowl, a smaller hole at end of the other, piece chipped off near latter hole. I have heard two names for this type of vessel, saqadrua, which relates to drua twin-hulled canoes, and saqadruatabua, which suggests twin tabua. The latter is also the name given to twin girls, and relates to the female element carried by tabua (see Rod Ewins, 2007, <i>Staying Fijian</i> , pp. A122-4). Twin boys, by contrast, are druaivalu, signifying their double strength in warfare.
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46603		utensil, fork, chiefs' and priests'	<i>i-cula</i>	19873	L=308 Tines dia=25 at base to 12 at tip L=143	Fiji	Savage, M.I., Mrs.	53/6/698	Light wood. 3 prongs. A tourist piece. For a discussion of the genuine forks on which this facsimile was based, see notes for 7311.
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48351		ritual presentation whale-tooth	<i>tabua</i>	20266	L=175, H=A70, D=45. Cord L=590	Fiji	Ashley, C.S.	38/8/541	Fine old tooth, oiled, rubbed with turmeric and smoked to a dark brownish colour. Surface polished, but natural fissures evident in root section. Root ground crescentic, but tooth asymmetrical. Bears lightly-scratched inscription "JOELA" (English Joel). Dark brown, typically square-plaited, sinnet cord wā ni tabua attached with copper wire.
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48383		implement / adornment, decorative hair-comb.	<i>i-seru sāsā vakā i- tekiteki</i>	20266	L=2990 W=62	Southwest Pacific, no loc.	Ashley, C.S.	39/2/A720	As used in Fiji. Sasa comb. Bound with fibre threaded with turquoise and dark blue trade beads.
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48384



implement / adornment, decorative hair-comb.	<i>i-seru sāsā vakā i- tekiteki</i>	20266	L=263 W=80	Southwest Pacific, no loc.	Ashley, C.S.	39/2/A720	As used in Fiji. Sāsā comb. Bound with fibre threaded with red, white and blue trade beads.
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48510	[No photo]	weaponry, slingstone	<i>vatunirabo</i>	20366	Smallest stone L=50 W=22 Largest stone L=70 W=26	Fiji	Ashley, C.S.	14/5/269	Stones are ground to a cylinder with tapered ends (see A46496). Mostly granite. 1 other type of stone. This particular one is quartz.
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48641		tool, stone adze blade	<i>matauvatu</i>	20513	L=190 Breadth=57	Fiji	Jennison, Rev. J.C.	13/3/432	Only partly ground. Incomplete tool. Rev. J.C. Jennison was a missionary assigned to Cakaudrove Circuit (N.E. Fiji) from A1897 to 1907 (see A.H. Wood, Overseas Missions of the Australian Methodist ChurchI v.2, 1978, pp.283-4). In light of the intense parochialism on behalf of his circuit mentioned in that reference, it is a reasonable guess that this and the following two adze-blades, the two caulking-spatulas (A48644-5) and darthead (A48656) all came from Cakaudrove.
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48642	[No photo]	tool, stone adze blade		20513	Not measured.	Fiji, Niusawa Taveuni	Jennison, Rev. J.C.	13/3/432	A fragment only. (See note on Rev. J.C. Jennison under A48641).
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48643	[No photo]	tool, stone adze blade	<i>matauvatu</i>	20513	Not measured	Fiji, Taveuni	Jennison, Rev. J.C.	13/3/432	2 shattered fragments. (See note on Rev. J.C. Jennison under A48641).
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48644



tool, canoe-caulking spatula, tortoiseshell	<i>i-saubulu</i>	20513	L=113 W=57 Thickness=2	Fiji	Jennison, Rev. J.C.	14/7/A724	See notes for A62004 regarding such caulking-spatulas. Ground to shape, marks visible round the edge. (See note on Rev. J.C. Jennison under A48641).
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48645		tool, canoe-caulking spatula, tortoiseshell	<i>i-saubulu</i>	20513	L=A122 W=55 Thickness=3	Fiji	Jennison, Rev. J.C.	14/7/A724	See notes for associated object A68644.
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48646		sporting object, dart-head	<i>ulutoa yalewa</i>	20513	L=1A18 Dia=32 Base hole=13	Fiji	Jennison, Rev. J.C.	53/11/61	See note for A7257 and for A13009 (also see note on Rev. J.C. Jennison under A48641).
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A49100		garment, barkcloth, fragment of	<i>masi kesa matairua</i>	20596	L=A1290 incl sawtooth fringing W=650 including fringing	Fiji [probably Lau]	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907-24.	44/4/80	 <p>A section of a double-bark-wide (matairua) i-sulu wearing cloth. Probably from Lau, perhaps northern Lau. Detail of figuring and fringe below. Rev. Nicholson was not a missionary in Fiji, and from the suggested provenance of Solomon Islands, that may be where his mission was. However, this and the next few pieces of barkcloth are definitely Fijian, and of fine quality, as are the dartheads and tabua. He may have received them as a gift from a fellow-missionary in Fiji (Rev. Deane's ministry exactly coincided with his, for example) or he may have visited Fiji and acquired them there.</p>
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A49108	[No photo]	barkcloth, white	<i>masi vulavula</i>	20596	L=4060 W=6A70 incl. Fringe	Fiji NOT Solomon Islands	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907-24.	44/5/96	Fijian white masi.
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A49109	[No photo]	barkcloth, white	<i>masi vulavula</i>	20596	L=4040 W=630 incl. Fringe	Fiji NOT Solomon Islands	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907-24.	44/5/96	Fijian white masi.
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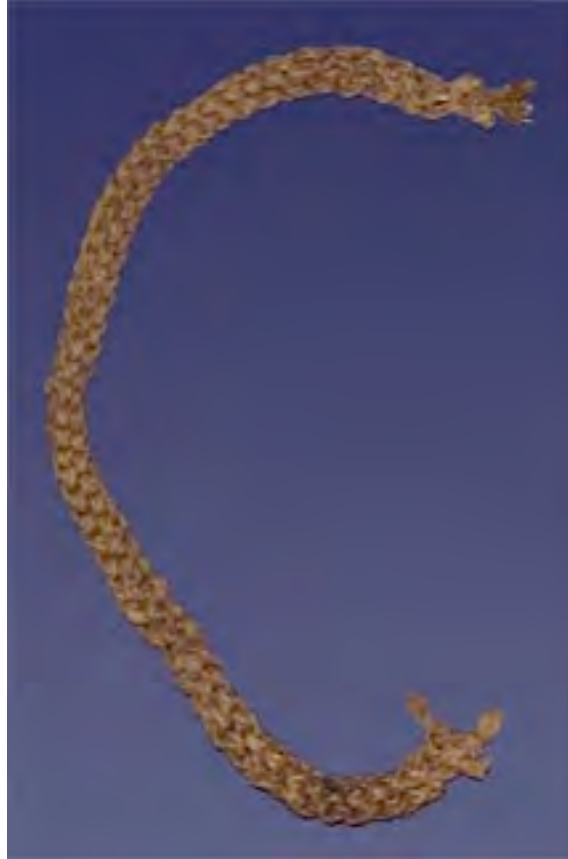



A49111		garment, barkcloth cummerbund / train, white, spangled	<i>i-ori tutuki</i>	20596	L=4500 W=800 incl. Fine fringe	Fiji NOT Solomon Islands	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907-24.	44/5/96	Fijian definitely. Lauan masi tutuki design. Probably belongs with A49112 as part of a bridal outfit.
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A49112		garment, barkcloth sash, white, spangled	<i>i-wābale tutuki</i>	20596	L=2400 incl. Fringe W=620 incl. Fringe	Fiji NOT Solomon Islands	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907-24.	44/5/96	Fijian, from Lau. Very delicate sibgle-bark-thick white masi with spangled stencilling. Probably belongs with A49111 as part of a bridal outfit.
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A49113		barkcloth mat with feather fringe	<i>masi kesa vakavuti</i>	20596	Dia=930 with feathers 7A70 without.	[Fiji (Lau) NOT] Solomon Islands	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907-24.	44/5/96	Fijian, from Lau. A most unusual mat or wall-decoration, made of a disk of fairly sparsely-printed, mainly white, masi fringed with white chicken feathers. It is certainly not traditional, but I would not see it as tourist-tapa. It may have been specially made as a gift, either at a wedding when feathery objects do appear, or for a special guest, perhaps for Rev. Nicholson himself.
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A49184		cordage, sinnet, square plait	<i>magimagi, wā ni tabua</i>	20596	L=78 Plait 22 x 22.	Solomon Islands [Almost certainly Fiji]	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907 - 24.	41/9/3561	Square plaited sinnet cord, from its length and form intended for wā ni tabua (cord for ritual presentation whale-tooth) and therefore Fijian. This cord is similar to the one on the tabua A49185, though more firmly plaited. See notes relating to Rev. Nicholson under A49100.
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A49189		ritual presentation whale-tooth	<i>tabua</i>	20596	L=160, H=A70, D=48. Cord L=660.	Fiji	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907 - 24.	38/8/541	Well-polished. One natural groove down centre of root. Some grinding of root, but tooth asymmetrical. Oiled, rubbed with turemeric and smoked to a rich golden colour. Old hole broken off root end, removing section of surface. New hole drilled. Square, loosely-plaited sinnet cord joined by copper wire to both holes. Probably presented to Rev. Nicholson on a visit to Fiji, something that would have been quite usual to honour missionaries. See notes relating to Rev. Nicholson under A49100.
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A49190





sporting object, dart-head	<i>ulutoa yalewa</i>	20596	L=140 Dia=40 Base hole=12	Fiji	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907-24.	53/11/61	"Female" darthead from veitiqa game. See A48646 for description. Flange around base carved with diagonal slashes. Point has been blunted by impact. See notes relating to Rev. Nicholson under A49100.
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A49191	[See 49190 for picture]	sporting object, dart-head	<i>ulutoa yalewa</i>	20596	L=143 Dia=38 Base hole =12	Fiji	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907-24.	53/11/61	Description as for A49190. This example has a raised flange around the base, and has been repaired at some stage.
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A49248		cordage, tabua cord	<i>masi vulavula</i> ( <i>tikitiki gā</i> )		L=600 Plait=12 square in section	Fiji		41/3/261	 <p>Square plaited black and natural pandanus tabua cord</p>
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A49368	[No photo]	sample, white barkcloth	<i>wā ni tabua</i>	20596	L=4A70 W=360	Fiji NOT Solomon Islands	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907-24.	44/5/253	Fijian. White masi sample.
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A49369	[No photo]	sample, white barkcloth	<i>masi vulavula</i> ( <i>tikitiki gā</i> )	20596	L=410 W=410	Fiji NOT Solomon Islands	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907-24.	44/5/253	Fijian. White masi sample.
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A49370	[No photo]	sample, white barkcloth	<i>masi vulavula</i> ( <i>tikitiki gā</i> )	20596	L=4A70 W=460	Fiji NOT Solomon Islands	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907-24.	44/5/253	Fijian. White masi sample.
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A49371	[No photo]	sample, white barkcloth	<i>masi vulavula</i> ( <i>tikitiki gā</i> )	20596	L=390 W=380	Fiji NOT Solomon Islands	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907-24.	44/5/253	Fijian. White masi sample.
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A49372	[No photo]	sample, white barkcloth	<i>masi vulavula</i> ( <i>tikitiki gā</i> )	20596	L=420 W=425	Fiji NOT Solomon Islands	Nicholson, I.L. Acquired by donor's father, Rev. R.G. Nicholson, during period 1907-24.	44/5/253	Fijian. White masi sample.
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A49463		treen, yaqona or kava bowl, turtle form	tānoa vakavonu	20690	Full L=625 W=468 H=175 Footprint dia=28 Base of legs dia=50	Fiji	McLeod, Mr.	55/3/1655	Turtles shaped kava bowl, collected about A1916. No kani in it - never used? Eyes and mouth apparent when seen from underneath, when turned over, turtle shape is clearer.
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A49464	[Not seen]	treen, cup, coconut shell	<i>bilo</i>	20690		Fiji	McLeod, Mr.		
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A49465	[Not seen]	treen, cup, coconut shell	<i>bilo</i>	20690		Fiji	McLeod, Mr.		
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A49466	[Not seen]	treen, cup, coconut shell	<i>bilo</i>	20690		Fiji	McLeod, Mr.		
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A49467	[Not seen]	treen, cup, coconut shell	<i>bilo</i>	20690		Fiji	McLeod, Mr.		
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A49468		garment, skirt, dance, unisex	<i>likunimeke, likuniwesi</i>	20690	Waistband L=7A70 Whole L=620 Ties=300 and 400	Fiji	McLeod, Mr.	47/5/121	Dance skirt. Black and natural pandanus. Shredded pandanus. Green vau tassel knotted around the middle of the waistband. No significant ties. No separate waistband. Little fringe of teased pandanus at waistband.
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A49469		garment, girdle/skirt (Rotuma?)	<i>taktakoi</i> (c.f. <i>titi</i> )	20690	L of wastband=1160 L of mat section=280 L of knotted section=150 Shredded ends L=450	Fiji [Rotuma?]	McLeod, Mr.	47/5/121	<p>This appears to me to be one of the male garments from Rotuma, described by Gardiner and MacGregor (see notes for A39030), but that identification is speculative. Skirt entirely made of bast fibre of <i>Hibiscus tileaceus</i> . Elaborate construction and decoration. Woven like a mat to 280mm and then shredded and knotted below that. Rosettes and bows of <i>vau</i> attached to the woven section. Strips of hibiscus bast trim at junction of mat woven section and knotted hibiscus.</p>
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A50215		container, basket, split vine, coiled	sova	230A71	H=178 Dia=415 Mouth dia=265 Base dia=140	Fiji	Bartlett, Rev. H.K.	50/5/964	Coiled basket decorated with brown flowers, and leaves of brown plaited sinnet sewn into the weaving. Black stained on outside after weaving. Split vine, bottom broken out.
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A52430		canoe model, main hull only	<i>i-vakaṭākarakara ni tabilai</i>	21600	L=1395, W=55, H (to washstrakes)=45, at washstrakes H=75, at prow and stern covers H=85.Outrigger spars L=313.	Southwest Pacific, no loc. [Fiji?]	Port Adelaide Inst.	23/8/1963	Main hull only. Similar to 62032. Outrigger canoe S.F. name "Tabilai". Differs from "camakau" in having a fine tapered bow and stern rather than the other's "cutter" bow. Made of Intsia bijuga (S.F. name vesi) wood. Washstrake, prow and stern covers. "Step" for yard at one end only, since this type of canoe is intended to travel in one direction only. Hull bears slight keel on hull at bow end. Decorations on washstrakes and prow/stern covers as for 62032, but deeper. Four white money cowries tied to prow and stern covers, two on front, two on back with one missing. Old label = 7.
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A52437			weapon, club, rootstock	<i>saulaki ni taci</i>	21600	L=10A70 Grip dia=40 Head W=135	Fiji	Port Adelaide Inst.	A72/5/2593	Prominent nubbins and terminal projection. Typical <i>saulaki ni taci</i> (see Clunie Weapons Fig 16). Old Port Adelaide label no. 101? No <i>tavatava</i> on handle. Remains of much deteriorated plaited sinnet binding. Hole drilled through handle, not original. Terminal boss coned.
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A52461			implement / adornment, decorative hair-comb.	<i>i-seru sāsā vakā i- tekiteki</i>	21600	L=155 W=75	Possibly Fiji [cat.note Southwest Pacific, no loc.]	Port Adelaide Inst.	39/2/A720	As used in Fiji. Comb (i-seru) of coconut-leaflet midribs (sāsā) used as hair ornament (tekiteki). Bound with dark brown fibre in decorative pattern, no beads.
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A52864		utensil, fork, chiefs' and priests'	<i>i-cula</i>	21998	L=274 Tines dia=25 At base- 8 at bottom L=105	Fiji	Brummit, M.G.	53/6/698	Very fine. This appears to be the genuine article and not one of the thousands of replicas produced for sale even before the end of the 19th Century. One tine broken off near tip. For a discussion of these chiefs' and priests' forks, see notes for 7311.
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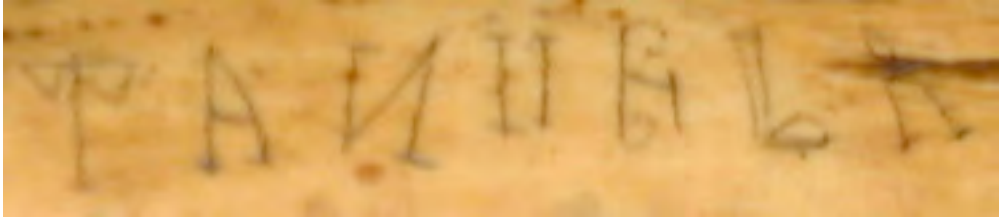


A53697			weapon, club, rootstock	<i>saulaki ni taci</i>	23407	L=1075 Head W=125 Tavatava L=215 Grip dia=40	Fiji	Gawler Institute no.10	A72/2/1023	Small nubbins on head. Lime rubbed into the tavatava carving. Coned end boss. Rubbing of tavatava made.
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A55209		ritual presentation whale-tooth	<i>tabua</i>	23643	L=148 H=68 D=47 Cord L= c.800	Fiji	Bartlett, Rev. H.K.	38/8/541	Tabua smoked and polished. Tooth apparently worn down or broken off in living animal, ground down by craftsmen, since most of the exposed section is missing, what remains is deeply fissured with natural grooves. Hairline crack from root to centre on one side and a number of quite deep random cuts. Rope European sisal attached with twine at each hole. Inscription "Ai riqo--qe or "ai rig--qi" but no idea what this might signify.
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A55210		ritual presentation whale-tooth	<i>tabua</i>	23643	L=135 H=56 D=34 Cord L after doubling = 840.	Fiji	Bartlett, Rev. H.K.	38/8/541	Small tooth, surface polished and root smoothed with grinding. Almost symmetrical. Oiled and smoked to rich golden colour. Hole in point, evidence of at least 3 holes broken away from root end, 1 small hole remaining. Long plaited strand of sinnet redoubled on itself and twisted. Old label says "Niusawe Id. Tabua valate 1907. Tabua "Vailutu - Id?" Could be Vailatai or Kailutu. Paper tag. Vailulu or Kailulu? Could be Kailatakau? No. "A905382" appears on label.
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A55211		ritual presentation whale-tooth	<i>tabua</i>	23643	L=A180 H=63 D=44	Fiji	Bartlett, Rev. H.K.	38/8/541
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									<p>Smoked and polished, but natural grooving quite evident on root base and centre of tooth. Tip and one of root fractured off at holes. Piece broken off on opposite side of root. One hole in root remains. Clear visible inscription TANIELA (Daniel). N back to front, and I reduplicated. For discussion of naming of <i>tabua</i>, see Ewins 2009.</p>
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A57261		utensil, table-napkin ring	<i>not applicable</i>	24412	W=28 OD=50 ID=47	Fiji	Elliot, L.A.	38/8/2251	Woven black and natural-coloured pandanus. Similar to A65709-10, but wider. Like the shell napkin-ring A18493, these napkin rings were woven for Europeans and were common in colonial households.
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A58510		raw material, hemp tow	N/a		Not measured	Fiji (European source)		41/3/261	Hemp, until recently still used by plumbers, and at that time used by sailors for caulking. This sample has some string spun from it.
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A58966		garment, barkcloth cummerbund, figured	<i>i-oro, masi kesa</i>	25026	L=4300 W=530	Fiji [Cakaudrove]	Heathwood, F.	44/4/80	Very nicely made and in good condition. This is definitely from Cakaudrove province, but it is stencilled rather than hand-painted in the bola fashion. Stencilling was introduced in the late 19th Century or early 20th Century to Cakaudrove, which fits with the provenance. When obtained in the late A1920s it was probably newly-made. From its length and width it was either a house-decoration or a wearing-cloth, very probably a cummerbund.
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59533		weapon, club, paddle-shaped with curved bar	<i>kinikini</i>	25497	L=1048 Grip dia=37 Head W=1097 Should be 1160	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/3/2566	This would have originally been a nice club, unfortunately both wing tips have been broken off. Head limed and yellow ochre rubbed into carve pattern.
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59534		weapon, club, spurred, perhaps clown's	<i>sali ni velinimeke</i>	25497	L=760 Blade W=78 Grip dia=30	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/2/2508	Pale timber sali. This has the usual domed knob on the butt but a poorly-formed, relatively straight spur. Lime has been rubbed into the considerable hatching on the blade of the club. All of these things suggest that it was probably a dance club, and that, coupled with its small size, may also suggest that it was a clown's rather than a boy's club.
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59537		weapon, club, baseball-bat type	<i>bōai</i>	25497	L=1007 Grip dia=38 Head dia=A70 Butt flange=51 x 48	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/3/2568
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									<p>Rounded head. Flare even from handle to head. Flange notched for decoration with a bead effect. In recess of butt is a concealed binding hanging hole with a short length of sinner cord.</p>
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59538		weapon, club, rootstock	<i>vunikau</i>	25497	L=1075 Head W=145 Tavatava L=A180 Head L=c.300 Weight c. 5kg.	Fiji	Gawler Institute no. 52.	A72/2/2502
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Massive with long head. Crisscross very fine sinnet binding at base of *tavatava*






59539		weapon, club, spurred	<i>gata</i>	25497	L=1020 Grip dia=48 Flange=42 Spur=85 Head L=60 Spur W=A70 Head W=A70 Tavatava L on handle=215 and head=307.	Fiji	Gawler Institute no. 43	A72/4/2582	Has tavatava on handle and head. Hanging cord hole. Had 3 holes through the cutting edge of blade, 1 through ridge on head for decorations.
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A59540				weapon, club, spurred	kiakavo	25497	L=1115 Knob dia=52 Spur L=78 Grip dia=44	Fiji	Gawler Institute no. 44	A72/5/2589	Lime deposit rubbed into roughened edge. Plaited sinnet hanging strap around shaft.
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A59541		weapon, club, spurred	kiakavo	25497	L=1090 Knob dia=55 Spur L=75 Grip dia=43	Fiji	Gawler Institute no. 40	A72/4/25A70	<p>Tooth set in neck behind spur. Holes in knob, possibly intended for more teeth inlays.</p> 
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A59542				weapon, club, throwing, ball-headed	<i>i-ula drisia</i>	25497	L=430 Handle L=329 Grip dia 21-30 Head dia=97 Tavatava L=165	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/6/2489	 <p>Plain round head, deeply fissured. Handle butt recessed with 3 concentric ridges. Hanging cord hole on 1 side. Tavatava carving on handle grip.</p>
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A59543				weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>	25497	L=440 Handle L=345 Head Dia=100 Grip dia=24 Tavatava L=150	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/6/2493
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8 large lobes on head, two of them incomplete. Recessed butt, hanging cord hole.


A59544	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>	25497	L=410 Handle L=3A18 Head Dia=100 Grip dia=23 Tavatava L=135	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/6/2500	10 lobes on head. Recessed butt. Similar to A59543
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A59545	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, ball-headed	<i>i-ula drisia</i>	25497	L=4A18 Handle L=322 Head Dia=84 Grip dia=20 Tavatava L=147	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/6/2497	Recessed butt. 1 hanging cord hole. Broadly similar to A59542
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A59546	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, ball-headed	<i>i-ula drisia</i>	25497	L=403 Handle L=313 Grip dia=20 Head dia=77 Tavatava L=150	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/2/1021 *	Flat butt. Broadly similar to A59542, but tavatava handle carving in 2 diagonal sections with band in between.
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A59547	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, ball-headed	<i>i-ula drisia</i>	25497	L=400 Handle L=307 Grip dia=22 Head dia=90 Tavatava L=147	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/6/2482	Broadly similar to A59542. Recessed butt.
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A59548	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing	<i>i-ula drisia</i>	25497	L=410 Handle L=320 Head Dia=92 Grip dia=A18	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/6/2501	Broadly similar to A59542. Flat butt. Broken hanging cord hole. No tavatava handle carving, but 4 triangles punched into the handle above the grip.
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A59549		weapon, club, throwing	<i>i-ula drisia</i>	25497	L=415 Handle L=3A18 Grip dia=22 Head dia=103 Tvatava L=152	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/6/2475	Handle butt recessed. Hanging cord hole in recess edge. Tavatava carving on handle grip. Lime rubbed into fissures on head.
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A59550		weapon, club, throwing	<i>i-ula drisia</i>	25497	L=410 Head dia=106 Grip=23 L of tavatava=158	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/6/2486	Ball-headed throwing club. Recessed butt. Two hanging holes through edge of butt. Recess at base of head (see main photo).
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A59563		tool, stone adze, detached haft	<i>matau vatu</i>	25512	Handle L=337 Head L=2A70 Stone L=195	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A18/11/3559	Definitely Fijian, as it is labelled on the handle. Stone blade, cracked wooden haft, broken plaited sinnet binding.
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A59937		tackle, fish-trap (model)	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni wea</i>	25462	L=300 Dia at ends=190 Dia at middle=250 Inside Dia of funnel =65	Fiji, Bau	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	21/3/1691	<div><p>A model fish-trap made for sale to Westerners (and these days made this size as lamphades for interior decoration). Full-sized ones are made of split arial roots of mangrove (titi), and 4-6 times the size of this model. As Hazelwood points out, wea have both ends identical, whereas i-sū and vuvu, other types of fish-trap, have only one mouth. Hornell says that in Bau they have a continuous tube down the centre, with a partition in the middle. In Rewa they have no tube, just the two funnels directing fish into the wider body of the trap. This partition is visible in this model (see below), confirming the catalogue provenance of Bau (see note about the collector, Rev. W.R. Steadman, under A44949. Bau is only a few miles from the schools at which Steadman taught.) There wea are made by the men of Lāsakau, one of the island's two fishing villages. I thank Paul Geraghty, University of the South Pacific, for directing me toward most of this information.</p></div>
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A59938		bedding, headrest	<i>kaliciqi</i>	25462	L=408 W of rest=85 Height at centre=115 Height at ends= 142, 147 Footprint = 233 x 85	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	53/10/317	
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A59939			<i>tabua</i>	25462	L=175 H=68 D=42 Cord L=900, dia.=A18	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	38/8/541	Smoked to a golden colour. Surface polished but most natural grooves in root clearly evident. Root base ground and rounded slightly on lower side, but tooth asymmetrical. 2 holes. Loosely plaited heavy 4-strand sinnet cord, with irregular tied bands of green and purple-dyed vau attached at root end.
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A59940	[No photo]			25462		Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	38/8/541	
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A59941		raw material, split whales' teeth for making gorgets	<i>batinitavuto kaca</i>	25462	Neck circumference= 39 Tooth L=90-138.	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	38/8/547 [Actually located at 38/8/548]	These 12 split sperm whale teeth have been threaded, not bound, onto a piece of relatively coarsely woven sinnet. They appear to either be parts of two broken wasekaseka gorgets, or more probably some unused components kept on hand by a maker, for later incorporation into new articles. The length of the teeth is random, 6 teeth have broken off tips, and 2 have bases inconsistent with the remainder.
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A59942			adornment, necklace, dolphin teeth	<i>i- taubebatinibabale</i>	25462	Teeth L=11-20. Sinnnet cord L=650	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	38/8/2251	204 dolphin teeth strung on a fine 3-strand plaited sinnet. According to the S.A.Museum zoologist, some are immature. These teeth could come from either of the two species of dolphin (S.F. name <i>babale</i> ) found in Fiji waters: bottlenosed dolphins ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> ) and long-snouted spinner dolphins ( <i>Stenella longirostris</i> ). Both were formerly common but in recent years spinner dolphins have been severely depleted by purse-seine tuna fishing, since they are often found in association with schools of tuna.
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A59943		regalia, pearlshell and ivory breastplate	<i>civa vonotabua</i>	25462	W=210 H=203 Star W=53 Star H=52	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	38/8/2251	Tongan manufacture for Fijian clients.Four plates of ivory attached around perimeter of black-lipped pearlshell, from which the dark outer layer has been removed to expose the nacre. Only the top piece of ivory is inset into the shell. Two lead rivets hold the top of each side-piece to the shell, the remainder of fixing sewing on with string (see photo: back view). lower three panels have a saw-toothed outer edge, and a raised rim inside this. The top panel has plain sides and no ridge. Five-pointed star inlaid into imperfectly-fitting recess in centre of pearl-shell.The brown cord is twisted vine or bark (not sinnet) held together with black linen or cotton thread, but is far too short for wearing, and these objects were definitely worn around the neck and hung on the upper part of the chest.
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A59944		musical instrument model, trough gong	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni lali</i>	25462	L=263 H=87 W=103 Sticks L=A192 & 158	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	33/4/1366	Model lali with two “beater” sticks, pale honey-coloured wood but heavy.Badly cracked.
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A59945		musical instrument model, trough gong	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni lali</i>	25462	L=230 H=68 W=64 Stick L=A180	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	33/4/1366	Cinnamon-coloured wood.
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A59947		musical instrument model, trough gong	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni lali</i>	25462	L=202 H=67 W=55	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	33/4/1366	Dark wood, no stick.
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A59949		garment, barkcloth, stencilled	<i>masi kesa, i-sulu</i>	25462	L=6800 W=1260 incl. Fringe	Fiji [Cakaudrove]	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	44/8/81	<p>This is definitely from Cakaudrove, but is stencilled, not hand-painted. See comments for A58966 and A59950. This is a double-width (<i>matairua</i>) wearing-cloth (i-sulu).</p> 
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A59950		garment, barkcloth cummerbund, figured	<i>masi kesa (tikitiki gā)</i>	25462	L=3080 W=640	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	44/4/82	Vatulele piece of tourist-tapa (see Ewins 2009). Very possibly post-1950, but certainly post-1910.
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A59952		garment, barkcloth skirtlength	<i>masi bola</i> <i>matairua, i-sulu</i>	25462	L=1540 W=600	Fiji [Cakaudrove]	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	44/4/82	<p>This Cakaudrove piece is mostly hand-painted <i>masi bola</i> fashion (see Ewins 1982a: 16), but stencils have been used for some of the smaller, more intricate areas. See notes for A58966. Rev. W.R. (Rex) Steadman was a mission teacher in the mission school at Davuilevu in the first third of the 20th Century, which is consistent with this mixed process, since schoolgirls were taught crafts by women from various places. It is a double-width (<i>matairua</i>) wearing cloth (<i>i-sulu</i>).</p> 
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A59953		sample, stencilled barkcloth	<i>masi kesa (tikitiki gā)</i>	25462	L=6A70 W=480	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	44/4/82	This is a Vatulele piece. See comments for A59950.
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A59954	[No photo]	sample, stencilled barkcloth	<i>masi kesa (tikitiki gā)</i>	25462	L=2200 W=480	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	44/4/82	Another piece of A59953, see comments there.
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A59955	[No photo]	sample, stencilled barkcloth	<i>masi kesa (tikitiki gā)</i>	25462	L=1500 W=500	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	44/4/82	Part of A59953. Maughan v.3, p.219
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A59956	[No photo]	garment, barkcloth sash	<i>i-wābale</i>	25462	L=1580 W=690	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	44/4/82	
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A59957		garment, barkcloth sash, white, spangled	<i>i-wābale tutuki</i>	25462	L=2920 W=8A70 incl. Fringe	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	44/4/82	<p>A wābale from Southern Lau (Lau i Cake). It is white but printed with scattered small motifs, this type of cloth being called masi tutuki. From its size and delicacy it is almost certainly an i-wabale sash, perhaps used in a chiefly wedding. It is edged with a combination of fine standard fine manumanu fringes on the long sides, and on one end these alternate with carefully-cut tassels.</p> 
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A59958			garment, barkcloth sash, white, spangled	<i>i-wābale tutuki</i>	25462	L=2260 incl. Fringe W=540 incl. Fringe	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.
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44/4/82


From Moce Island. It is printed with scattered small motifs, this type of cloth being called *masi tutuki*. From its size and delicacy it is almost certainly an *i-wābale* sash, perhaps used in a chiefly wedding. The motifs, which are based on "hearts" in playing cards, very possibly appeared no earlier than the late 1950s. Like the previous cloth, it is edged with a combination of fine *manumanu* fringes on the long sides, and on one end has carefully-cut tassels.




A59959		barkcloth "sampler"?	<i>masi kesa</i>	25462	L=1740 W=750	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	44/4/82	Very poorly-made and small piece of masi, with a combination of stencilled "star" forms and some hand-drawn linear elements. Name "Vaini K.B." in one corner. The name, the fact that the elements are not specific to any particular location, and the quality, suggest to me that this is a learner's piece. Given that Steadman was a missionary teacher (see note, A44949), attached to a mission school where typically girls were taught various traditional craft skills, this may have been the product of one of those classes.
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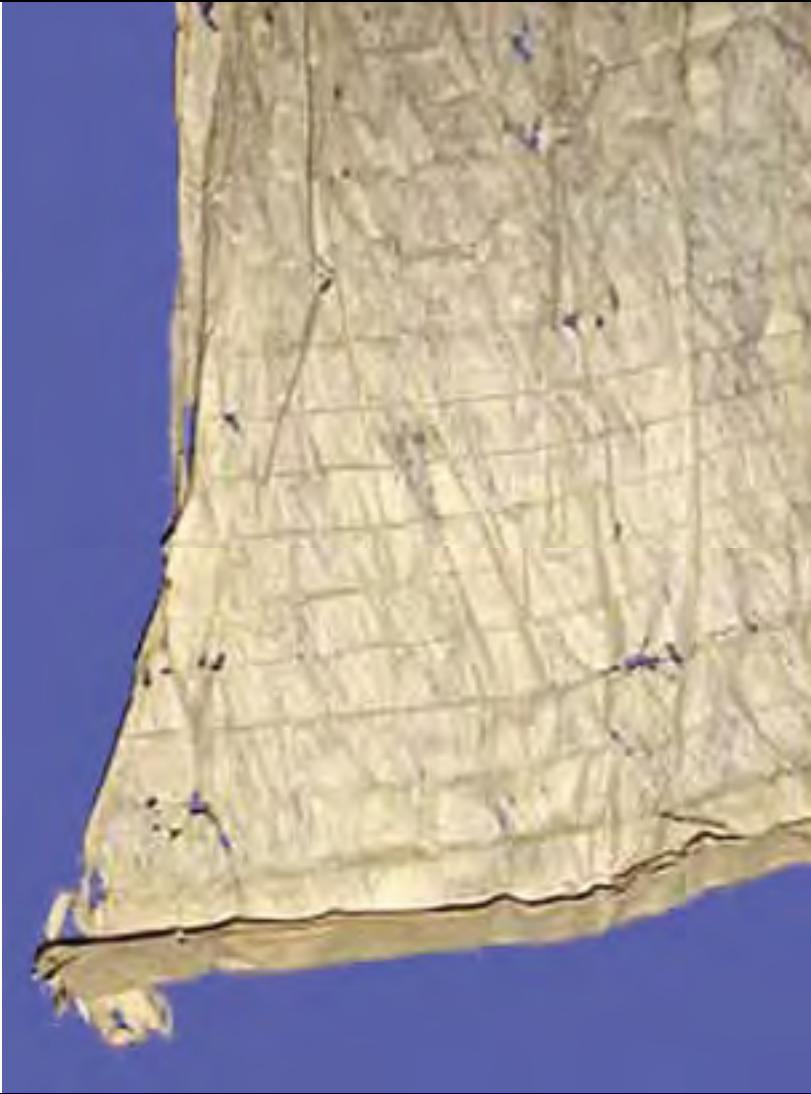



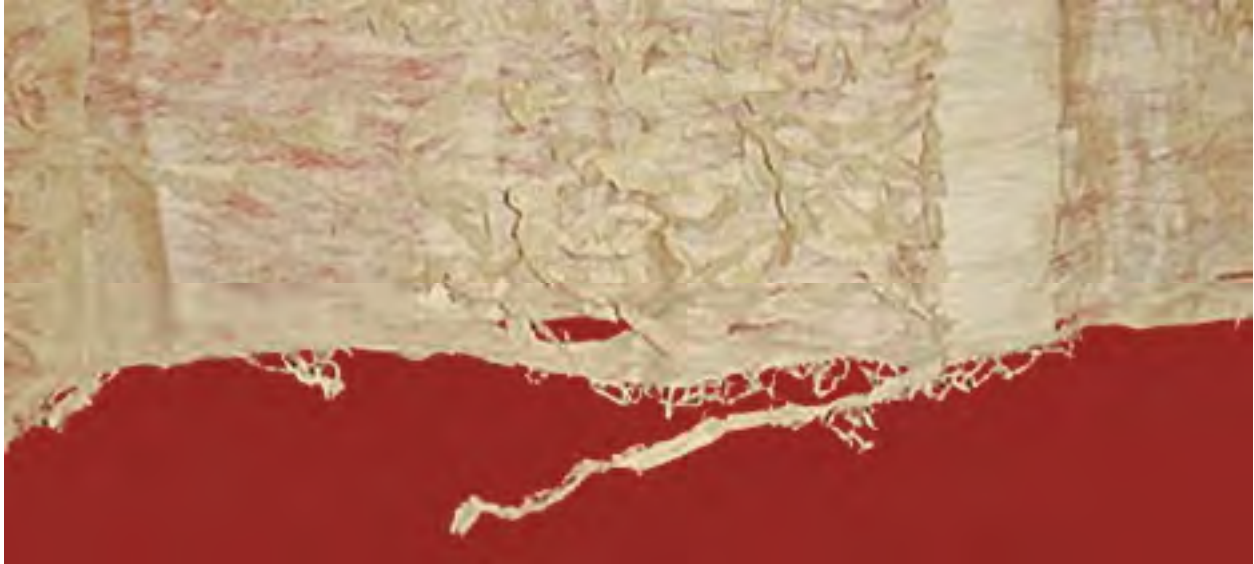
A59960		garment, barkcloth cummerbund, figured	<i>masi bola</i>	25462	L=92A70 incl. Zig zag fringe W=560 incl.fine fringe	Fiji [Cakaudrove]	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	44/8/83	<p>A well-made, long narrow Cakaudrove <i>mataidua</i> single-bark-wide cummerbund (<i>I-oro</i>). A mix of printing methods, see notes for A73099.</p> 
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A59961		garment, barkcloth sash, smoked red- brown	<i>i-wābale kuvui</i>	25462	L=2360 incl. Fringe W=5A70 incl. Fringe	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	44/4/82	See Ewins 1982a:10 for description and photo of smoking process
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A59962		garment, barkcloth sash, smoked red- brown	<i>i-wābale kuvui</i>	25462	L=830 incl. Fringe W=4A70 incl. Fringe.	Fiji	Steadman, Rev. W.R.	44/4/82	See A59961 comment
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A60006		garment, barkcloth, pleated, arm/leg ornament	vesa	25519	(a)W=590 - 450 L=1120 (b)W=290-250 L=800	South West Pacific [Actually Fijian].	Old Collection	45/3/110(a)	2 pieces. Just scraps. White masi vesa, worn on arms or legs for ceremonies and/or dance. Purposely pleated crosswise for decorative effect.
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A60007			garment, barkcloth, white sash or arm/leg ornament	<i>masi vulavula, i- wābale</i> OR <i>vesa</i>	25519	L=2200 W=680 incl fringe	Fiji, wrongly attributed to New Caledonia	Johnson, J.A.	44/2/6126	<p>Fijian white <i>masi</i>, from its size and the fact that it is single-thickness (unfelted) it is either a sash (perhaps a bridal garment) or a <i>vesa</i> arm or leg ornament for ceremony or dance. Has edge fringeing and long side tassels PLUS <i>siku vakadavu</i> tassels.</p> 
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A60008			garment, figured barkcloth sash	<i>masi kesa, i-wābale</i>	25519	L=2130 W=330	Fiji, probably [Definitely]	Old Collection	44/6/112	<p>Fijian, made in the Colo Highlands of Vitilevu, but appears to be a precursor of Cakaudrove patterns. It should be noted that the people of Natewa in Cakaudrove trace their <i>yavutū</i> (ultimate origin-place) to Naitasiri, in Colo. Use of lining-roller for rubbing shows very clearly on the back of this piece, and comb-like lining tools on front.</p>  
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A60009			garment, figured barkcloth skirtlength	<i>masi kesa, i-sulu</i>	25519	L=2660 W=760	Fiji, probably [Definitely]	Old Collection	44/6/112	<p>See notes for A60008. Use of both 5-lined <i>bābā</i> and multiple-lined <i>lewasaga</i> lining rollers is very clear in "see-through" photo detail below.</p> 
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A60014		adornment, bangles	<i>qato</i>	25526	W=7 OD=90 ID=47 Buttons=35-38	Fiji	Gawler Institute	38/8/2251	Pair of bangles made of black vine, each with a disc of intricately-woven split vine.
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A60016		adornment, leg ornaments	vesa	25526	Bundled and too fragile to measure	Fiji	Gawler Institute: Old label: 87.	38/8/2251	White trade beads on 3-strand plaited cord, two strands of fine black vine, one strand natural colour. 2 tied together.
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A60017		adornment, necklace, dolphin teeth	<i>i- taubebatinibabale</i>	25526	L of cord where teeth attached=300 Teeth L 13-17	Fiji	Gawler Institute	38/8/2251	115 immature dolphin teeth strung on a fine 3-strand plaited sinnet. See notes for A59942 for discussion.
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A60835		performance accessory, dance-fan	<i>irimasei</i> or <i>irinimeke</i>	25660	L=340 W=420 inc fringes Handle L=140 Handle dia=20	Fiji	Angel, F.M.	51/2/352	Dance fan made of single fan-palm leaf ( <i>Pritchardia pacific</i> S.F. <i>niu maseia</i> ). Black and natural. Sewn with fine western cord with cord handle loop. See notes on A39034. Such fans are a relic of the war-fans carried by chiefs into battle.
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A60836		adornment, necklace, dolphin teeth	<i>i- taubebatinibabale kei batinitavuto</i>	25660	Longest dolphin tooth L=38 Smallest=17 Whale tooth?L=45	South West Pacific, no loc.[Very possibly Fijian]	Angel, F.M.	38/9/685	Based on the existence in the collection of two other dolphin teeth necklaces from Fiji (A59942,A60017), I am guessing that this might also be Fijian. It has 25 large but, according to the S.A.Museum zoologist, juvenile dolphin teeth, plus what appears to be a small whale tooth, though probably not from a sperm whale. Perhaps it was originally a necklace but was later threaded onto a short cotton string - in its present form it is too small for even a bangle.
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A61973		container, satchel, for chiefs' headscarves	<i>taga ni i-sala vakatūraga</i>	26011	L=550 H=265 Strip width=2-3 outside, 20-30 inside. Cord effective L=520	Fiji type [definitely Fiji]	Gawler Institute	50/5/968	Satchel of black and natural pandanus. Cord of brown plaited doubled sinnet. See notes for A7212.
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A61978		container, wallet or clutch-bag	taga	26011	Top L=312 H=190 Sides=255 Pocket L=165 Weave strand=3	Fiji	Gawler Institute no. 145	50/11/177	Triangular flat bag (wallet) held open artifically for photo, to show internal pocket. Made of <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i> sedge ( <i>kuta</i> - see notes for A39035). Row of decorative weave near top edge. Note says: "Native manufacture, Gawler Institute. Pocket from native grass."
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A61980		bedding, headrest, Tongan style, single piece	<i>kali hahapo</i>	26011	Bar L=285 Centre W=47 Ends W=A70 Legs=A183 Feet=107 x 30 Legs flared to 105.	Fiji	Gawler Institute	53/10/317	Tongan hahapo-style, with out-turned feet (see notes for A7330). Made of vesi (Intsia bijuga).
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A61981		bedding, headrest, flattened bar, bowed legs	<i>kaliciqi yavalolo</i>	26011	L=568 Bar W=42-52 H=120 Footprint=40 x 30.	Fiji	Gawler Institute	53/10/411	Came from Gawler Institute. Bowed legs, bound on with sinnet, oval footprints. Similar type to A13439. Made of sandalwood, so smells nice to sleep on.
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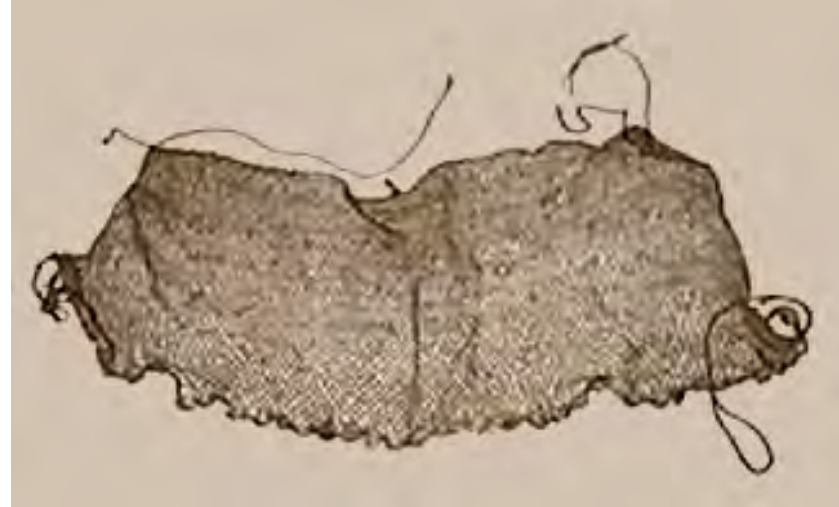

A61982									
		treen, yaqona or kava bowl	tānoa	26011	L=510 W=395 H=117 Cord=130	Fiji	Gawler Institute	55/7/1638	Light kava bowl with pointed ends. Extensive <i>kani</i> deposits on bowl. Short sinnet hanging cord. 4 short legs, and rib from pointed ends to between legs. This delicate, pretty shape I attributed Tongan origins in my book <i>Fijian Artefacts</i> (Ewins 1982a: 56). I am still of that opinion.


A61983		musical instrument, trough gong	<i>lali</i>	26011	L=1023 W=275 H=240 Hole L=755 W=150 Baffles W=85	Fiji	Gawler Institute: Old label 139?	33/6/1565	Small village drum or smaller of a pair of matched drums.
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A61984		musical instrument, trough gong	<i>lali</i>	26011	L=1190 W=320 H=285 Hole L=895 W=1A70 Baffles W=A70	Fiji	Gawler Institute; Old label 140??	33/6/2237	Notes as for A61983
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A61985		tackle, wooden chain and rope	<i>sinucodo</i>	26011	L=260 D=25 Cord L=3000	Fiji	Gawler Institute no. 77	59/8/198	Wooden 6-link chain and swivel toggle all made in one piece. Twisted hibiscus bast cord attached to toggle. I have no idea what the use of this was, or whether it was of indigenous manufacture (it was clearly post-European in being carved with steel tools), but an extraordinary piece of manufacture.
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A61987		tackle, prawning net	<i>i-lawa ni uro</i>	26011	L=400 Depth=135 Mesh size =3mm	Fiji	Gawler Institute	19/12/279	<p>Prawning net, women's. 33 hermit crab shells as weights on one side. Strings on each corner. String of net is very fine, about 0.3mm. In use a net like this is attached at each end to sticks with which to control it, the weights furthest from the fisherwoman. The ends of the sticks are thrust into the bank of the stream, and the disturbed prawns jump into the net. They are still in use in exactly this form, though little lead weights have now replaced the shells.</p>  <p>©1982</p>
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A61988				sample, hibiscus bast fibre and rope twisted from it	<i>kulinivau, dalivau</i>	26011	Max L of hank=400	Fiji	Gawler Institute	41/3/261	Hibiscus tileaceus (vau) bast fibre (kulinivau), tied around with a length of rope (dalivau) made from it. See notes for A46435 describing this rope.
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A61990	[Not seen]	ritual presentation whale-tooth	<i>tabua</i>	26011		Fiji	Johnson, J.A.		
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A61992		tool, woodworker's gimlet	<i>i-vakowiri</i>	26016	L=220 incl. Teeth dia=12	Southwest Pacific, no loc.	Brown, Watkins	14/7/A724	Pan-Pacific type of gimlet, shark's teeth bound to a wooden handle which can be spun in the hands.
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A61993		tool, woodworker's gimlet	<i>i-vakowiri</i>	26016	L=A185 incl. Teeth; dia=8	Southwest Pacific, no loc.	Brown, Watkins	14/7/A724	See notes for A61992
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A61994		cordage, hibiscus bast string, ball of	wāvau	26016	Ball dia=50 String dia=1	No locality, Melanesia [OR Polynesia—pan-Pacific]	Brown, Watkins	41/9/3561	Pan-Pacific type of string made from bark of Hibiscus tileaceus Fijian name vau, elsewhere in Polynesia hau and fau. The string is thus called wāvau in Fiji, wā meaning vine and all types of string or binding. This ball of twine has been dyed with tannin.
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A61998				tool, shuttle, wooden	<i>sika, sikanilawa</i>	26016	L=264 W=15 D=14	Southwest Pacific, no loc. [Could be Fijian]	Brown, Watkins	14/7/A724	Common Pacific type, may be Fijian. For making nets.
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62004				tool, canoe-caulking spatula, tortoiseshell	<i>i-saubulu taku</i>		L=A129mm W=39mm Th=1mm	SW Pacific no location [Very possibly Fiji]	Brown, Watkins	53/6/A722	Actually a caulking spatula, not a "tortoiseshell spoon" as suggested in the catalogue (though there indeed did exist spoons— <i>taki</i> —that were fashioned from tortoiseshell). The Fijian name suggested here is only a guess, made up of the general word for spatulate or needle-like instruments <i>i-sau</i> + the word for caulk <i>bulu</i> , and the descriptor <i>taku</i> which means tortoiseshell. These tools were used to push sinnet "tow" soaked in breadfruit sap, very like the tar and hemp tow used in early European ships, into the planking of canoes, to prevent leaks. Also like that counterpart, it was only partially successful, since early accounts tell of constant bailing taking place—this was the reason there were square hatches in the decking. Presumably the caulking needed frequent repair too.
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A62014				cordage, rope of twisted sinnet	<i>dalimagimagi</i>	34361	dia=2.5 mm	Fiji	Owen, William	41/9/3561	While this hank of 2-ply rope looks very like western hemp rope, it is actually Fijian-made sinnet rope, in this instance twisted rather than being plaited as is often the case.
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A62019		treen, cup, coconut shell	<i>bilo</i>	26016	Dia=100 Depth=40	South West Pacific, no loc. [Very possibly Fiji]	Old Collection	54/11/201	Convex surface shown in photo. Inside of bowl has a little patina (kani) of dry yaqona, quite shiny.
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A62020		treen, cup, coconut shell	<i>bilo</i>	26016	Dia=125 Depth=80	South West Pacific, no loc. [Very possibly Fiji]	Old Collection	54/11/201	Not quite as smooth-polished as A62019. Inside of bowl has a little patina (kani) of dry yaqona, quite shiny.
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A62030				tool, sticks for making fire	<i>i-nita</i>	26016	L=282 Dia=15 & L=263 dia=16	Fiji, possibly	Johnson, J.A. no. 66	14/7/97	<p>These are the hardwood sticks held in the hand and rubbed lengthwise along a larger piece of softwood (see A7199) to make fire. The verb for making fire in this way is <i>nita</i>, following which setting fire to combustibles is vaka <i>waqarā</i>. The name <i>tinaninita</i> given to the soft wood rubbed into (pers.comm. Paul Geraghty) means "the mother of the process of firemaking", while <i>i-nita</i> is the noun form of the verb, defining the active object or rubbing-stick such as those here.</p>
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A63025		furnishing, mat, pandanus floor-mat with remains of woollen fringe	<i>cōcō vākula</i>	26679	L=2540 W=1730	Fiji	Owen, William	40/5/365	This well-made floormat has an edge-weave designed to incorporate a wool fringe, and indeed there are traces of red wool in the weave, but it is entirely gone, perhaps eaten off by insects or perhaps carefully removed by the European owner. Many did not like the woollen fringes considered so desirable by Fijians, particularly if it was used as a floormat, when these became very grimy.
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A63027		bedding, sleeping mat, woven from sedge	<i>kuta</i>	26679	L=2A180 W=1610 Fringes L=290 & 290 Weave=5	Fiji	Johnson, J. Angas	40/5/409	Fine kuta sedge mat (see notes for A39035) with a long fringe on each of the two longer sides. 2 knots on one corner (not found on pandanus mats).
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64667				weapon, club, throwing, cone-tipped ball head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>		L=282 Handle L=215 Grip dia=16 Head dia=64	Fiji, Probably [Deinitely].		A72/6/2538	Quite well made in pale-coloured wood, but from its fairly small size and light weight possibly a child's club. Plain handle.
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64673				botanical specimen, piece of sandalwood	<i>yasi</i>			L=375	Fiji		42/2/A1220	See notes for A7340.
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A 64677	[No photo]	garment, white barkcloth sash or arm/leg decoration	<i>masi vulavula, i- wābale OR vesa</i>		Maximum W=650 L=13A70	South West Pacific [Fiji]		45/3/110	Definitely Fijian. White <i>masi</i> , very fragile. [At request of collections manager, this was re-rolled and re-numbered 45/3/110(a)]
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A65706		container, basket, carrying (modern)	kato	28160	H=125 W=300 x 330 Handle arc=650 Handle W=28 x 15 Weave=9 Handle Weave=4	Fiji	Poynton. M.M.	50/5/1137	Circular basket with handle, modern. Coiled technique. Brown dyed pandanus. Handle woven pandanus. Separate piece of supporting string handle by collector.
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A65707		container, basket, carrying (modern)	kato	28160	Dia=250 Handle Arc=480 H=45 Handle=A18 x 13	Fiji	Poynton. M.M.	50/5/1138	Circular basket with handle. Modern. Coiled technique. Red and Brown dyed raffia? Decoration. Handle bound with pandanus.
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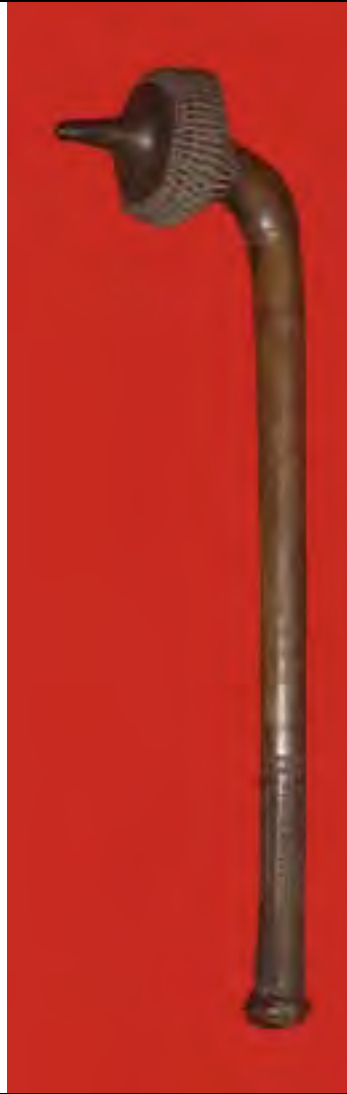
A65708		adornment, bangle	<i>qato</i>	28160	Dia=80 W=7 Beads W=3 Bead dia=3	Fiji	Poynton. M.M.	38/8/2251	Bangle made of black split cane, woven in flat 6-strand plait, with commercial beads attached during plaiting singly or in pairs. 22 white beads, 1 red.
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A65709		utensil, table-napkin ring	<i>not applicable</i>	28160	W=22 OD=c.59mm ID=c.54mm	Fiji	Poynton. M.M.	38/8/2251	Woven pandanus with pattern in magenta commercial dye. See comment for A5A7261, which is similar.
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A65710		utensil, table-napkin ring	<i>not applicable</i>	28160	W=22 OD=57 ID=53	Fiji	Poynton. M.M.	38/8/2251	Woven pandanus with pattern in green commercial dye. See comment for A5A7261, which is similar.
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A66307		tool, stone adze blade	<i>matau sivisivi</i>	28544	L=107 Cutting edge W=45	Fiji	Were, Eric	13/3/432	Finely ground, small adze blade
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A66320				weapon, club, beaked battle-hammer	tōtōkia	28544	Handle L to curve=730 Head dia=130 Head L=240 Tip dia=16 Tavatava L=210 Grip dia=42	Fiji	Were, Eric	A72/3/2551	
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A66508		garment, white barkcloth, spangled. Skirt or bedspread	<i>masi tutuki - isulu</i> <i>OR solofua</i>	28654	L=1980 to end of zigzag W=945 without fringes, 1040 with fringes	Fiji Very old. NEEDS CONSERVATION. Smaller than but similar to A66511.	Gawler Institute no. 81	44/6/112	<p>Very old. NEEDS CONSERVATION. Smaller than but similar to A66511.</p> 
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A66509		garment, white barkcloth cummerbund or chief's loincloth	<i>masi vulavula, i-oro OR malo</i>	28654	L=7900 W=330	Fiji	Gawler Institute no. 22	44/6/112	Felted from two barks. Browned with age. No fringes.
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A66510		garment, white barkcloth cummerbund or chief's loincloth	<i>masi vulavula, i-oro OR malo</i>	28654	L=5400 W=500 (varies)	Fiji	Gawler Institute no. 21	44/6/112	Holes probably from rodent attack.
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A66511		bedding, spangled barkcloth blanket or bedcover	<i>solofua</i>	28654	L=2030 incl tassels, W=1050	Fiji	Gawler Institute no. 83	44/6/112	NEEDS URGENT CONSERVATION. Larger than, but similar to A66508. In this case probably bedding rather than clothing.
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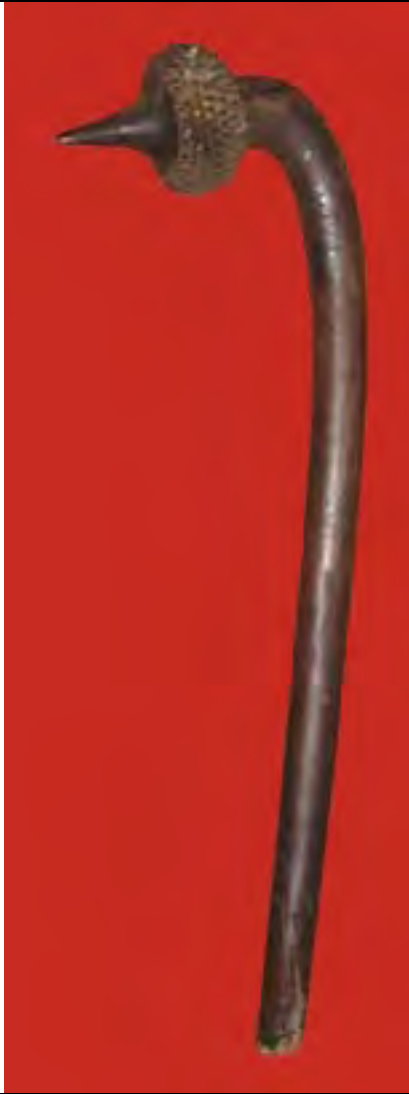
A66512				weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>	28654	L=425 Handle L=310 Head dia=146 Grip dia=23-36 Inlay=25 x 22.	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/6/2494	<p>Big head. 13 lobes including one lobe broken. Large whale ivory or bone inlay in distal end of head. Hole in centre. Hanging cord hole. No tavatava. Slight flange on deeply recessed butt</p> 
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A66513	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>	28654	L=420 Handle L=330 Head dia=103 Grip=23 Tavatava L=151	Fiji	Gawler Institute no. 34	A72/6/2477	11 lobes. Recessed butt. 1 hanging cord hole.
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A66514		weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>	28654	L=407 Handle L=3A18 Grip dia=20 Head dia=103 Tavatava L=A129	Fiji	Gawler Institute no. 36	A72/6/2492	<p>28 small lozenges. Has a hanging cord hole drilled in edge of recessed butt. It has broken away. Tavatava on head is unusual in that over half the lozenge shaped sections are grooved longitudinally coming to resemble lips and most have small secondary chevrons incised at either end as well. See detail photo.</p> 
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A66515	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing	<i>i-ula</i>	28654	L=408 Head dia=88 Grip dia=23 L of tavatava=44	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/6/2499	Recessed butt. No hanging holes.
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A66516				weapon, club, beaked battle-hammer	tōtōkia	28654	Handle L to curve=760 Head dia=110 Head L=220 Tip dia=5 Tavatava L=1A70 Grip dia=38	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/3/2553	Pandanus club. Once a nice example, but now very damaged. Neck badly fractured. Beak also fractured and butt of handle fractured.. Flange mostly broken off butt
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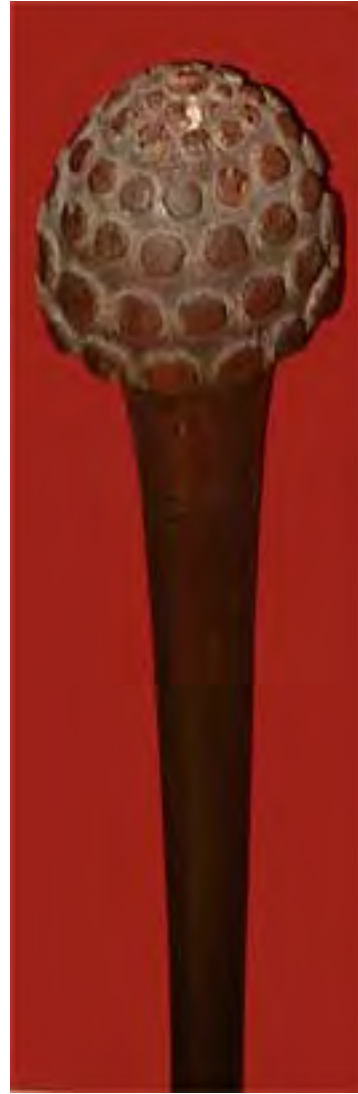
A66517				weapon, club, beaked battle-hammer	tōtōkia	28654	Handle L=7A70 Head L=230 Tip dia=16 Head W=148 Tavatava L=260 Flange=47 Grip dia=36	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/3/2554	Pandanus club, as with A66516 previously a fine club but now significantly damaged. Split in head and neck. Fractures between neck and handle. Slight S bend in shaft. Small flange. Double row of plaited sinnet around it, evidently previously a hanging strap.
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A66518			weapon, club, beaked battle-hammer	tōtōkia	28654	Handle L=760 Head L=220 Tip=5 Head dia=110 Tatatava L=1A70 Grip=38	Fiji	Gawler Institute	A72/3/2552	Pandanus club. See comments for previous two catalog numbers. Handle badly fractured for lower half of its length. Some fracturing at neck. Flanged butt.
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A66519	<div>  </div> <div>  </div> <div> <p>weapon, dome-headed club</p> </div> <div> <p><i>bulibuli or mataka</i></p> </div> <div> <p>28654</p> </div> <div> <p>L=980 Head L=78 Head W=100 Grip dia=34 Tavatava L=160</p> </div> <div> <p>Fiji</p> </div> <div> <p>Gawler Institute no. 65</p> </div> <div> <p>A72/2/2509</p> </div>								
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See notes for A17888. Split head. Tavatava on handle, then has 2 rows of punched dots longitudinal on handle, slightly domed butt Butt has design on it.



A66520			weapon, dome-headed club	<i>bulibuli</i> or <i>mataka</i>	28654	L=1022 Head L=78 Head W=90 Grip dia=35	Fiji	Gawler Institute no. 58	A72/3/2526	See notes for A17888. Carved nubbins evenly spaced over domed head. This club is in relatively good condition compared with A66519.
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A66521				weapon, club, spurred	sali	28654	L=1065 Grip dia=34 Blade W=138 Spur L=125 Spur W=62 Head W=52	Fiji	Gawler Institute no. 41	A72/2/2507 [should be A72/7/2507]	Has a very large spur and not very elegantly-shaped striking head. Flanged domed butt
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A66533	 <p>A66533 (T) A66534 (M) A66535 (B)</p>	adornment, shell bangle or armlet	<i>qato</i>		(Outside) 106 x 92	Fiji		38/8/2251	<p>Shell bangle or armlet cut from same trochus shell as A66534 and A66535. Caramel-coloured interior, some white exterior with red-brown stripes still visible. Trochus (<i>sici</i>—<i>Trochus niloticus</i>) shell arm ornaments (<i>qato</i>) are quite common in collections, but though often identified as armlets, given the arm size of Fijian men and women, it is self-evident that most of them are actually bangles. The largest of these three articles had a minimum inner diameter of only about 88mm, so they were definitely bangles, probably a woman's.</p> <p>Armlets WERE worn by warriors and also called <i>qato sici</i>, and the state of wearing a pair was dubbed <i>sici tabani</i>. But those armlets were from extremely large shells. This species of trochus does grow to a maximum outer diameter of about 160 mm., so it is certainly possible that some of the largest could yield these warriors' armlets. However it is possible that at least a number of them came from other types of shell, since Fijians identified several genera as <i>sici</i>.</p>
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A66534	[See A66533 picture]	adornment, shell bangle or armlet	<i>qato</i>		(Outside) 96 x 85	Fiji		38/8/2251	See notes for A66533.
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A66535	[See A66533 picture]	adornment, shell bangle or armlet	<i>qato</i>		(Outside) 92 x 82	Fiji		38/8/2251	See notes for A66533.
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A66549		adornment, shell bangle	<i>qato</i>	28656	W=6 OD=84 ID=73	Fiji	Elliot, L.A.	38/8/2251	Trochus shell bangle similar to A66533-5, but smaller in diameter and thus a bangle rather than an armlet.
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A66640		bedding, sleeping mat, pandanus with wool fringe	<i>davodavo</i> (or <i>kotokoto</i> ) <i>daligana</i> <i>vākula</i>	28662	L=2306 W=1606 Ears D=75 Fringe=40 Strand W=10	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 1A18	40/7/268	<p>This is a very nice pandanus sleeping-mat (<i>davodavo</i> or <i>kotokoto</i>) of the type called <i>daligana</i> ('with ears') because it has small projections on each end, with a step between them, one of which is pictured here (See Ewins 1982b: 12). There is a finely-woven bordering section right around the edge except at the recessed section. Into this border is woven a woollen fringe with blue red, white, and magenta wool, a substitute for the traditional red feathers of the kula parrot, so a mat bearing a woollen fringe is said to be <i>vākula</i>—"with a [<i>kula</i>] fringe".</p>
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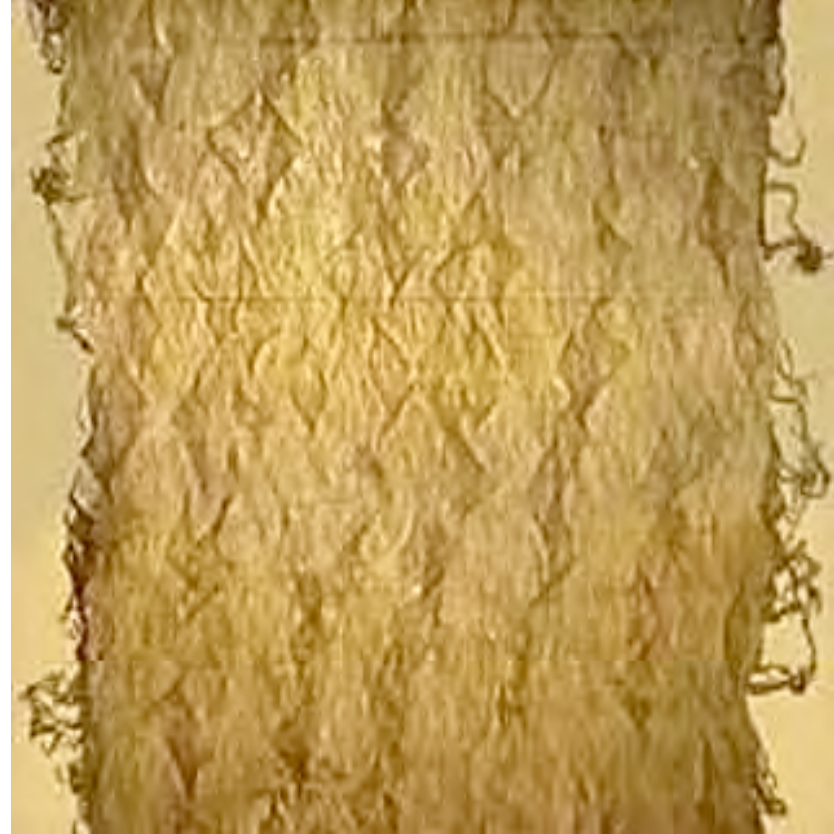
A66641		furnishing, mat, pandanus floor-mat with woollen fringe	<i>i-cōcō vākula</i>	28662	L=2460 W=1560 Fringe=45 Weave=13	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 1A18	40/7/412	<p>Woollen-fringed pandanus mat (see notes on A66640 for comments on fringes). The wool used in this case is alternating bands of deep purple, magenta, red, and white. Diagonal bands of three parallel rows of some pattern— black-dyed and natural chequerboard design, 4 strips wide. Chequer pattern is simply called <i>tali dina</i>—true, or "proper" weaving—while diagonal bands such as seen here are, again, simply called <i>tusi</i> which as far as I can discover merely means "patterned".</p> 
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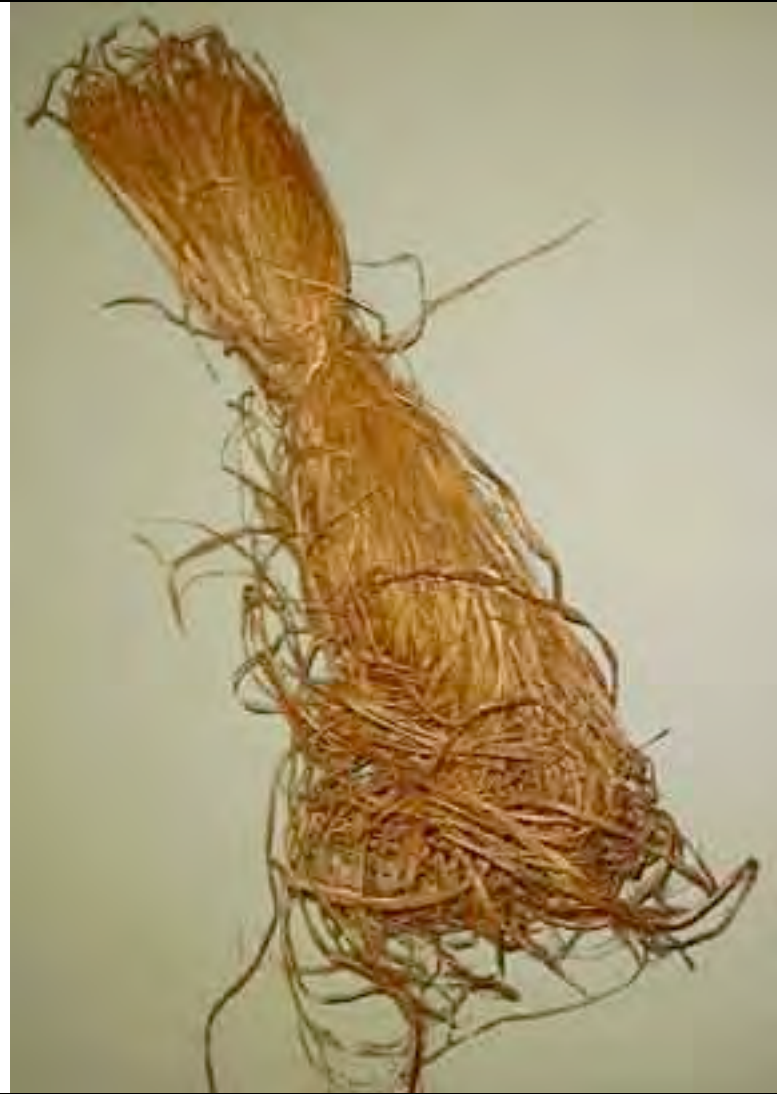
A66642		bedding, sleeping mat, woven from sedge	<i>kuta</i>	28662	L=2810 W=1600 Weave=5 Short sections of fringe at intervals at one end L=200 Tavatava at other end L=40	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. A122	40/7/412	Kuta mat (see notes for A39035). Short sections of fringe at intervals at one end, and cut into a 'pinked' tavatava edge at other end, but this is extremely damaged.
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A66643		bedding, sleeping mat, woven from sedge	<i>kuta</i>	28662	L=2500 W=A1860 Weave=6	Fiji	Johnson, J.A. no. 39	40/5/409	Plain bed mat, long fringes at intervals around edge plus 'pinked' triangles (tavatava). 2 tassels at end of a plait on one corner. Tag reads "Bed mat, "Kuta" (see notes for A39035).
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A66678		botanical specimen, dark brown seed	<i>sore ni makita</i>		Not measured	New Guinea [pan-Pacific specimen]		42/2/A1220	Attributed to New Guinea, but also found in Fiji where they are used in necklaces. Seed of the coastal tree <i>Parinari glaberrima</i> , S.F. name makita. This large tree once provided the spars for canoes, and its leathery leaves are still used to thatch houses. The fruit may be grated and used to scent coconut oil. The seeds are found on beaches everywhere. They are used by children as "skipping stones" and, with an indentation made on one side, a stick is used to race them along the grass or sand in a children's game.
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A66681		Garment, hair-scarf	<i>i-sala</i>		W=445 + fringes L=11A70	South West Pacific	No data	45/3/114	<p>This is a chief's hairscarf, made of a two-bark (felted) piece of <i>masi</i> in which dummy branch-hole mends have been added to the real ones to produce a decorative effect. Wilkes wrote: "The turban, or sala [is a] distinguishing mark of chiefs. The[y] are of large size, with ample folds....formed of light tapa, resembling taffeta, and is passed from one to a dozen times around the head." Wilkes A1845: 354.</p>
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A66689		Fibre, hibiscus bast, dyed	<i>kulinivau</i>		Av. W=5	Vanuatu [also found in Fiji & W.Polynesia]		42/2/A1220	Labelled Vanuatu, but identical to that found in Fiji and other parts of Western Polynesia. Processed <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> bast, or <i>kulinivau</i> , made extensively by women and either used as decorative material, plaited into women's liku girdles, or spun by women into fine, very strong, string ( <i>wāvau</i> ).
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A66691		accessory, walking stick	<i>i-tītoko</i>	28663	L=130 Knob dia=27 Handle dia=20	No data	Possibly Johnson, J.A. no. 116 ?	66/6/3343	This is a walking stick as distinct from a chief's staff of office, which may also be referred to as <i>i-tītoko</i> . It is nicely carved with <i>tavatava</i> designs on the handgrip area to 484 mm below the knob that terminates the handle.. There is no data on this stick, but since the Johnson Collection staff #116 is not identified in the catalogue, this could perhaps be it. If it is the Johnson item, the collector (Garner-Jones) incorrectly identified it as palm wood, as it is actually carved from some form of dicotyledonous hardwood (see Ewins 2011).
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A66709		adornment, white cowry used as pendant	<i>i-taube buli</i>	28667	L=c.90 W=c.60	SW Pacific [possibly Fiji].	No data	38/3/516	<p>The egg cowry <i>Ovula ovum</i> (F.N. <i>buli qauqau</i>) is assigned spiritual significance in many islands in the Pacific. In Fiji they were used to embellish temples and were worn by chiefs and priests. They are still considered very special, and are used in association with spiritually significant objects, and worn by noble men and women. This shell has been pierced for use either singly as a pendant, or as a component of a composite necklace. I have treated it as Fijian though it may come from elsewhere in the Pacific—without firm provenance, one cannot be categorical at this stage.</p>
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A66710		adornment, white cowry used as pendant	<i>i-taube buli</i>	28667	L=c.90 W=c.60	SW Pacific [possibly Fiji].	No data	38/3/516	See notes for A66A709.
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A66720		botanical specimen, red seeds for making necklaces	<i>sore ni lera</i> <i>kei</i> <i>sore ni diridamu</i>	28667	Not measured	Fiji	No data	42/2/A1220	<p>This is a jar full of red seeds, some of them in a pod. The label erroneously states that they were formerly made into a bag, but since they have not been pierced this is clearly wrong. There are two distinct types of seed. (1) Those still in the pod and outside it all bearing a large black spot on one end, are called <i>diridamu</i> or <i>leredamu</i> = <i>Abrus precatorius</i>. Parham (A1972: 108) notes of these: "Vine, leaves pinnate...pod about 11/2 inches long; seeds 3 or 4, red with one black spot on each...The seeds [are] poisonous...They are commonly used to make necklaces for sale to tourists; the seeds are usually boiled beforehand to prevent them shrinking and also dissipate the poison." (2) Somewhat larger and red all over, are seeds of the large and also bipinnate-leaved Red Bead Tree, <i>lera</i> or <i>vaivai ni vavalagi</i> = <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i> (see discussion for A13072).</p>
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A67925	[No photo]	sample, white barkcloth	<i>masi vulavula,</i> <i>tikitiki gā</i>	30334	W=280 L=A720 incl. Tassels	South West Pacific [Fiji]	Donated	45/3/114	Actually Fijian. A mere skerrick of white masi with tassels.
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A69627	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, ball-headed	<i>i-ula drisia</i>	33813	L=425 Handle L=342 Grip dia=21 Head dia=82	No data, Fiji type	Pennicott, M.		Ball-headed club. No tavatava handgrip carving, small rather flatter-than-usual ball head, but despite all that it probably is Fijian.
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A73031		garment, child's "pinafore" of barkcloth	<i>vinivoa masi</i>	32356	W=5A70 (flat) L=940	No data, design suggests Fiji. [Definitely Fiji, from Moce Island]	Aus. Bd. of Missions	45/3/114	This child's "pinafore" made pf <i>masi</i> is figured in modern Moce designs and is almost certainly post-1950s.
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A73093	[No photo]	garment, wide white barkcloth, chief's skirt or presentation cloth	<i>masi vulavula rāra</i>	32599	L=8400 W=500 + 40 fringe on each side	Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago [Definitely Fijian]	Oldham, Rev. F.B.	44/2/75	Actually Fijian white masi, despite the elaborate PNG provenance suggested for it.. Has vakadrau tassels at each of the junctions, a uniquely Fijian feature.
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A73098		barkcloth, white, newsp[aper printed on it	<i>nusveva ni masi</i>	32599	L=940 unfolded + fringe of 50 and 110 on ends. W=665	Fiji.	Nodata.	44/6/113	There were several issues of The Fiji Times and Herald printed on white barkcloth as souvenir issues, this one dated June 30th A1919, announcing that the peace treaties following World War I had been signed in Paris
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A73099			garment, figured barkcloth cummerbund or loincloth	<i>masi kesa, i-oro</i> OR <i>malo</i>	32599	L=28A70 W=640	Fiji [Cakaudrove]	Prior., Rev. T.S. Donated February A1893.	44/6/113	<p>Single-bark-wide wearing cloth from Cakaudrove Province. There are two distinct types of design in different sections of the one piece, one set hand-painted bola fashion, the other set stencil-printed. On the front (figured) part of the cloth there are filmy fringes at intervals, very unusual on fully-printed cloth like this, and more common on white (e.g. A73103) or sparsely-spangled <i>tutuki</i> cloth. Cloth with this form of physical embellishment is called <i>siku vakadavu</i> (see detail). This detail is from the stencilled section.</p> 
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A73103			garment, white barkcloth cummerbund or loincloth	<i>masi vulavula, i-oro OR malo</i>	32599	L=5200 W=740 incl. Fringe	No loc., Fiji type. [Definitely Fijian]	No data.	44/6/113 [Now at 44/6/113(d)] Maughan v.6, p.3A71.	White masi with edge tassels. Single-bark-wide and quite thin (probably two young barks felted together). Fine garment such as used for i-wābale bridal sash or (formerly) for i-sala hairscarf. This example also has the type of embellishment described for A73099, fringes at intervals, the cloth type known as vakadrau or siku vakadavu.
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A73108	[No photo]	barkcloth, tourist-tapa	<i>masi kesa</i>	32599	W=515 L=1200	No loc., S. W. Pacific. [Fijian.]	No data.	45/6/6A124	
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A73112		sample, barkcloth, rubbed & hand-painted	<i>masi kesa (tikitiki gā)</i>	32629	W=150 L=280	No loc., S. W. Pacific. [Definitely Fiji, Colo, Vitilevu.]	E. R. Waite.	45/6/6A124	Sample of Highland Vitilevu cloth, mounted on white card. Black section has been rubbed over a lewasaga bamboo printing roller, lines drawn on with a lining-comb
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A73114	[No photo]	garment, white barkcloth sash or arm/leg decoration	<i>masi vulavula rāra</i>	32629	W=600 L=12A70 2nd piece W=6A70 at base 640 at top L=10A70	No loc., S. W. Pacific. [Fijian.]	No data.	45/6/6A124	Fijian. White masi pleated in similar manner to A60006. This pleating and the fineness of the cloth suggest it was used as a shash, possibly a wedding-sash
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A73116	[No photo]	garment, white barkcloth skirtlength	<i>masi vulavula, i-sulu</i>	32629	W=630 + fringes 120 L=A1290	No loc., S. W. Pacific. [Fijian.]	No data.	45/6/6A124	Fijian. Plain white masi.
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A73119		garment, wide figured barkcloth, chief's skirt or presentation cloth	<i>masi kesa rāraba</i>	32629		No loc., Fiji type. [Definitely Fiji, Cakaudrove Province]	Maurice., R.T.	44/6/250	<p>This beautiful large piece of Cakaudrove-pattern cloth has been stencil-printed, not hand-painted as was the original technique used by the women of this area. Its size suggests that it was either worn by a chief as a wrap-around garment or was intended for ritual presentation only.</p> 
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A73120		ritual presentation barkcloth	<i>masi vulavula rāraba</i>	32629		Fiji.	Howchin, W.	44/6/250	Extremely long white cloth, not measured. Almost certainly made specifically for ritual presentation.
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A73145		ritual presentation whale-tooth	<i>tabua</i>	32690	L=160 H=44 D=44	Fiji	Purling, Rev. David	38/8/548	Pretty rough. Polished and base ground, but base severely damaged, presumably while chiselling it out from whale jaw. Oil and turmeric stained. Two holes, no cord.
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A73146		tool, barkcloth beater	<i>i-ike</i>	32690	L=397 D=37 W=37 Line count=6,6,6	Fiji	Purling, Rev. David	14/4/119	Pretty basic Fijian type of beater. Letter W carved on the handle.
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A73147			utensil, fork, chiefs' and priests' (facsimile)	<i>i-cula</i>	32690	L=305 Tines dia=25 at base, 12 at tip. L=173	Fiji	Purling, Rev. David	53/6/698	Dark wood, 4 prongs. A tourist piece. See discussion under A7311.
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A73148		watercraft, model canoe, tourist object	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni camakau</i>	32690	L=335, H=58, W=50. Outrigger spars L= 73. Cockpit L=230	Fiji	Purling, Rev. David		Outrigger main hull. Early tourist art. Basic hull shape cut from one piece of wood.
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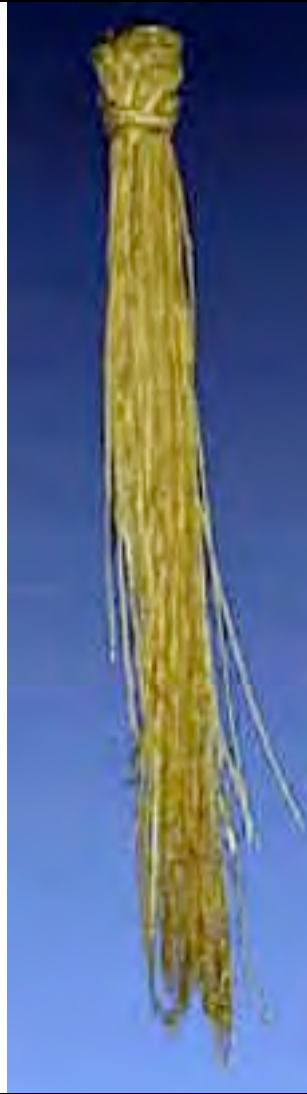
A73149		weapon, club, spurred	kiakavo	32690	L=1015 Knob dia=43 Spur L=80 Grip dia=38	Fiji	Purling, Rev. David	A72/5/6409	Note present location. Common spurred club, no binding or carving. Single band of sinnet, perhaps for suspension by collector.
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A73189		weapon, club, spurred, boy's	<i>kiakavo ni gone</i>	32964	L=730 around curve, 695 tip to tip. Knob dia=30 Grip dia=23 Spur L=37	Fiji type [definitely Fiji]	Uniting Church Aust.	A72/5/6462	This is a boy's "learning" club, its small size clearly seen in the picture where it is photographed with a regular-sized <i>kiakavo</i> , A59540. This would possibly also have been used by clowns when performing, to increase their ridiculousness. If the "waisthigh" theory for Fijian clubs is correct, this one would have been made for someone about 4'10" or 1480 mm tall—probably a pubescent boy.
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A73190	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, ball-headed	<i>i-ula drisia</i>	32964	L=380 Handle L=304 Grip dia=20 (Square section A18-20) Head dia=90	Fiji type [definitely Fiji]	Uniting Church Aust.	A72/6/6457	Note providence added. Handle squared off for last 50 mm of length to butt Flat butt. No tavatava.
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A73191				weapon, club, throwing, cone-tipped ball head	<i>i-ula kitu</i>	32964	L=320 Handle L=255 Grip dia=17 Head dia=67	Fiji type [definitely Fiji]	Uniting Church Aust.	A72/6/6458	This <i>i-ula kitu</i> is made of pale wood and has a plain handle and flat butt. It is finely made and finished, and was possibly a child's club.
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A73192	[No photo]	weapon, club, throwing, lobed head	<i>i-ula tavatava</i>	32964	L=353 Handle L=266 Head dia=87 Grip dia=20 Tavatava L=487	Fiji type [definitely Fiji]	Uniting Church Aust.	A72/6/6459	Head has 8 lobes. Recessed butt. Very roughly carved and apparently relatively modern. Certainly post-Western from the chisel cuts etc. Made either as a dance-prop or for sale to Westerners.
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A73213			tool, household broom	<i>i-tavitaviraki sāsā</i>	32964	L=960 dia=130	No loc. S. W. Pacific [Also Fiji]	Uniting Church Aust.	53/12/2082	Whisk broom. Coconut leaf plait to hold sāsā coconut leaflet midribs together.
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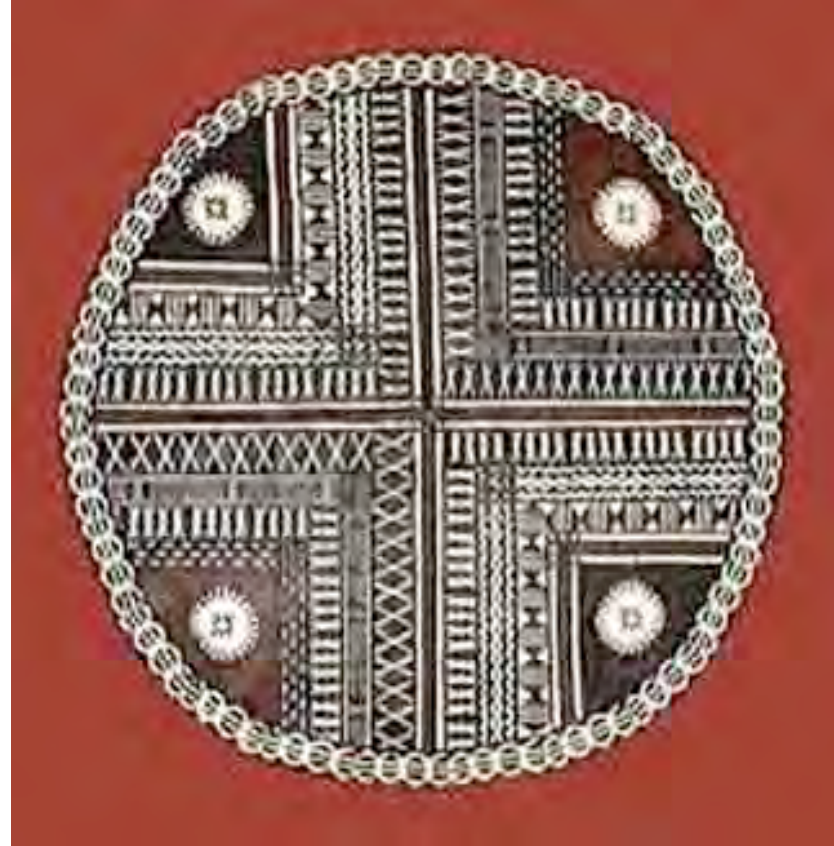
A73258		accessory, fan, cooling	<i>iri buli</i>	32994	Blade W=410 H=315 Handle L=145 dia=27	Fiji	Uniting Church Aust.	51/2/352	A typical fan from Daku, Tailevu (see also A.A7206, A18748). Coconut leaflet with four black lines of pandanus decoration. Brown sinnet covering handle and knob.
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A73259		accessory, fan, cooling	<i>iri buli</i>	32994	Blade W=320 H=2A70 Handle L=90 dia=27	Fiji	Uniting Church Aust.	51/2/352	From Daku, Tailevu (see also A7206, A18478, A73258). Coconut leaflet with four black lines of pandanus decoration. Brown sinnet covering handle and knob.
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A73260		accessory, fan, cooling	<i>iri buli</i>	32994	W of blade=306 H=335 Handle dia=30 L=105	Fiji	Uniting Church Aust.	51/2/352	<p>Coconut leaf including midrib. Handle join covered with weaving. Handle whipped with brown vau over black and natural pandanus to make check pattern. Although this has arcs of black pandanus pattern on blade, these are different from the Daku fans as is the weaving and overall shape. The long spine is similar to the fans of Nasaqalau, Lakeba, as is the handle binding, but the tip is not flattened as theirs are (see A39033). For the above reasons I would speculate that it may come from a neighbouring island in Lau, but have no other evidence for that speculation.</p> 
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A73262		ritual presentation mat	<i>tabukaisi</i>	32994	W=1140 L=A1830 Fringe=A180We ave=4	Fiji [Ono Id., S.Lau]	Uniting Church Aust.	40/7/412	A beautiful, very fine pandanus mat with hibiscus bast fringe. Almost certainly made specifically for ritual presentation and not for use. Some white chicken feathers attached. I believe this is a tabukaisi made exclusively in Ono-i-Lau, south-eastern Fiji. Tabukaisi means "forbidden to commoners".
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A73264		tourist item, tourist- <i>tapa</i> placemat	<i>masi kesa vei na saravanua</i>	32994	Dia=635	No loc., S. W. Pacific [Fiji, Vatulele Island]	Uniting Church Aust.	45/6/6A124	This is a modern piece of "tourist-tapa", clearly identifiable by its size and disc shape, which had no indigenous function. It was definitely made in Vatulele Island, post-1950s (see Ewins Staying Fijian 2007).
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A73351		garment, wide figured barkcloth skirt	<i>masi kesa rāraba</i>	33023	L=2010 + 50 fringe each side W=983	No loc., Fiji type [Definitely Fiji]	Hoopman, L.	44/6/250	<p>Very fine stenciling particularly on sides and cross-bars. 4-lobed asterisks alternating in black and red-brown, with one red panel missed. <i>Tavatava</i> triangular scalloping on ends and fine <i>manumanu</i> fringes along sides.</p> 
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A73352		garment, figured barkcloth cummerbund Cakaudrove, perhaps Boumā district, Taveuni Island.	<i>masi kesa mataidua, i-oro</i>	33023	w=550+ fringes 65 each side. L=3030	No loc., Fiji type [Definitely Fiji, Cakaudrove Province]	Hoopman, L.	44/6/250	Hand-painted <i>masi bola</i> fashion. Red cross-hatched <i>kumi</i> panels on either end. <i>Tavatava</i> triangular scalloping on ends and fine <i>manumanu</i> fringes along sides. It is single width ( <i>mataidua</i> ) felted <i>masi</i> , probably worn as an <i>i-oro</i> cummerbund or <i>wābale</i> shoulder sash.
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A73353		garment, figured barkcloth cummerbund or loincloth	<i>masi kesa, i-oro</i> <i>OR malo</i>	33023	L=3260 + frilly ends W=610 +35 of tassels on each side	[Definitely Fiji]	Hoopman, L.	44/6/250	This long single-width piece is a wearing-cloth, most likely a cummerbund but possibly a loincloth—it is long enough to have provided a train for a chief. The figuration is not exactly like any presently used, though some of the motifs are similar to ones found in Cakaudrove. It may possibly have come from the Lomaiviti area (central island group) which has kinship and other affinities with Cakaudrove, and where a similar way of segmenting cloth is still used.
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A73367		raw material, sperm whale tooth	<i>batinitavuto, tabua</i>	33036	I=174 W=68 D=41	Fiji	Gawler Institute.	42/1/542	Unprocessed whale tooth. No hole bored. Appears to be one of a matched pair with A73367, apparently from opposite sides of the lower jaw of the same sperm whale.
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A73368		raw material, sperm whale tooth	<i>batinitavuto, tabua</i>	33036	L=176 W=64 D=40	Fiji	Gawler Institute.	42/1/542	See notes fot A73367.
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A73369				raw material, sperm whale tooth	<i>batinitavuto, tabua</i>	33036	L=140 W=35 D=28	Fiji	Gawler Institute.	42/1/542	Unprocessed. No hole bored.
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A73370				raw material, sperm whale tooth	<i>batinitavuto, tabua</i>	33036	L=137 W=60 D=42	Fiji	Gawler Institute.	42/1/542	Unprocessed, but surface polished to some extent, not ground and not bored.
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A73735	[No info]			34368		Fiji type *	No data	45/top/6669	This number needs checking. I have no photograph or notes relating to this catalogue number. The description is of a piece of Tonga-style cloth.
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A74109		tourist item, tourist-tapa tablecloth or wall-piece	<i>masi kesa vei na saravanua</i>	34641	L=935 W=940	Fiji	Mr. & Mrs. Thorpe	44/6/250	A piece of modern tourist tapa bearing a now-common pan-Fijian medley of regional motifs, so it is difficlut to localise.
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A74110		tourist item, tourist-tapa tablecloth or wall-piece	<i>masi kesa vei na saravanua</i>	34641	L=950 W=930	Fiji	Mr. & Mrs. Thorpe	44/6/250	See comments for A74109
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A74232			weapon, club, spurred	kiakavo	35135	L=985 Knob dia=63 Grip dia=45 Spur L=100	Fiji	Daryl Blythman	A72/5/6914	Reasonaly well-made club of medium brown hardwood. No handle binding.
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A74764		ceremonial/ presentation barkcloth	<i>masi, gatu vakaviti</i>	35837	W=200 Kesa strip H=79 x 200 Little lefangas L=80 Big lefangas L=53 W of kupete=c.40	Fiji [Lau Group]	Ian Diamond		 <p>May be a very old heirloom piece, consistent with its presentation to the Queen. According to Barry Craig, the original piece covered an entire wall of the room where it was displayed and this piece could not be accommodated.</p>
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A74832	[Not seen]			36011		Fiji? No Data	Wilkins, Mrs.		
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A75051		barkcloth, tourist-tapa	<i>masi kesa</i>	36476	L=2000 W=2000	Fiji [Lau Group, Namuka Island]	Turley, Lin	Not yet shelved.	From Namuka, Fiji. This shape and size of cloth would have no cultural role in Fijian society, and though very large, was probably made for sale to westerners.
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A75052		barkcloth, tourist-tapa	<i>masi kesa</i>	36476	L=1525 W=910	Fiji, [Lau Group, Namuka Island]	Turley, Lin	Not yet shelved.	The design on this cloth marks it as coming from Namuka, Fiji. A tourist piece.
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A75690	[Not seen]			36810		Fiji	Granger John		
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A75694	[Not seen]			36810		Unknown. Pan-Pacific type	Granger John		
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Not yet established		cordage, sinnet plaited and stained—belt?	<i>I-oro magimagi (?)</i>				[pan-Pacific type. Possibly Fiji, Lau]			Flat plait - pan-Pacific type. Function of this cord is not known for sure, but it may have been a man's "belt" or waist-cinch, for tying around ceremonial mats when worn. These are made in this form in Lau.
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Not yet established		Cord, Wool and vau blend			dia=3.5 mm			41/9/3561	Plaited vau and brown wool. Used on several Fijian items 60015, 52449, 61979 and 61977
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Not yet established		cordage, rope of twisted bark	<i>dalikulnikau</i>		dia=5	[Could be Fijian.]		41/9/3561	Check record
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Not yet established		Garment, woman's girdle	<i>liku</i>		Waistband to grass L=930 Grass L=250 Strands of grass W=1-2 mm. Ties=760 and 460.	Fiji		X11. At top rit. Hand side of display of <i>liku</i>	Strands of rustcoloured vau as ties. Band above "grass" complex plaiting with diagonal bands of rust and natural colour. Short "grass" of rustcoloured and natural strands of a mixture of red-smoked vau (Hibiscus) and some type of grass. Band is twisted grass and dyed vau in spiral design.
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Not yet established		garment, girdle, woman's	<i>liku</i>		Waistband L=850 Ties L=950 and ?? L of grass = 300	Fiji			Red dyed vau ( <i>Hibiscus tileaceus</i> ), knotted tie in centre. Black grass and red teased out vau skirt. Waistband is red and black vau in chequerboard weave.
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Not yet identified		garment, girdle, woman's	<i>liku</i>		Waistband L=810 Band D=50 Outer fringe =30 next one=60 Skirt L=90	Fiji		47/5/231	Accession no. not on item. Similar to GI 95. Much of the skirt broken off. Checking with Aphrodite.
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Not yet identified		tackle, fishing net	<i>lawā</i>		Condition too bad to measure. Mesh L=7x7 Cord W=.5	Fiji	Gawler Institute	19/12/279	Accession no.not on item. In bad condition.
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Not yet identified		garment, young woman's girdle	liku		Waistband L=840 D=A70 L of brown vau skirt=A180 Fringe=50 Ties L=300 & 540	Fiji		47/5/231	Accession no. not on item. Short fringe of undyed vau along waistband. Dyed brown vau ( <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> ) skirt. Mostly brown and black.
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Not yet identified		garment, girdle, woman's	<i>liku</i>		Waistband to grass L=930 Grass L=250 Strands of grass W=1-2 mm. Ties=760 and 460.	Fiji		X11. At top of right side of display of skirts.	Strands of rust-coloured <i>vau</i> as ties. Band above "grass" complex plaiting with diagonal bands of rust and natural colour. Short "grass" of rust-coloured and natural strands of a mixture of red-smoked <i>vau</i> (Hibiscus) and some type of grass. Band is twisted grass and dyed <i>vau</i> in spiral design.
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Not yet identified		garment, chief's sash?	<i>l-wābale wāvau</i>		L of cord= 2011 Pendants=5 D 250 L.	Fiji	Accession no. not on item.	47/5/231	<p>Accession no. not on item. Tassels of natural-coloured <i>vau</i> - finely teased and twisted on itself into loose cords. Knotted around a very long sinnet cord. This may be a sash worn by a chief. While more commonly these are of masi barkcloth, the name for them (<i>wābale</i>) might suggest that this string version was actually the original form of these. There is an early 20th-Century photograph of a young chief wearing one that appears very similar (see below)</p> 
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Not yet identified		watercraft, model canoe, tourist object	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni camakau</i>		Hull L=380, H=A70, W=40. Outrigger L=75, W=30, H=23. Outrigger spars L= 245. Sail boom L=260, yard=265, spread=1A70	Fiji	Bristowe, R.F.	23/4/99	Outrigger canoe. Early tourist art. Main hull made of damanu ( <i>Callophyllum vitinense</i> ). Has incorrect pencil inscription on one side "Nuka nuka wood", presumably meaning "nokonoko" - <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> or ironwood—which it definitely is NOT. Outrigger spars palmwood, pegged to outrigger with manfern wood pins, outrigger <i>Hibiscus tileaceus</i> wood (vau). Sail is coconut palm leaf sheath, crudely cut into a "claw" shape and lashed with pandanus to boom and yard. Sail has loop like the twinhulled canoe 52426 (see photo). Bird feathers simulate flags. Inscription in ink reads "Kandavu (sic). Fiji. R.F. Bristowe." Very inferior in all respects to the twin-hull canoe model from the Bristowe collection
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23.09.1996		watercraft, model of double canoe	<i>i-vakatākarakara ni drua</i>		<p>Smaller Hull L=600, H to washstrakes=50, H to top=80, W=60. Paddle L=285, W=30. E451 Second hull L=640 W=60 H to washstrakes=60 H of washstrakes to deck=25 House H=90 W=80 L=55 Spars across top=165L Deck H=23 L=212 W=182 Sail: boom L=5A70, yard=275, spread=420.</p>	Fiji	Bristowe, R.F.	24373	<p>Double hull canoe, formerly in two separated pieces. Brought together during search for canoes in store. Complete canoe has house, deck and steering oar, and stitched woven pandanus sail, with mast and boom attached, and free top. Note that R.F. Bristowe presumably of Kadavu also donated or sold another canoe, either to the Museum or to the Gawler Collection</p> 
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Not yet identified		garment, girdle, woman's	liku		Waistband L=960 Ties L=940 & 3A70. L from band = 230.	Fiji		Cabinet X11 Top of left side of display	Woman's <i>liku</i> girdle. Waistband complex plaiting. Separate natural and rust-red and natural, ties rust-red, hibiscus ( <i>vau</i> ) strips. Skirt natural colour grass.
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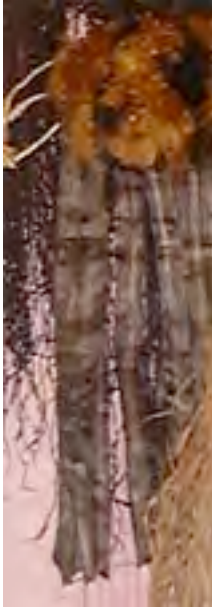


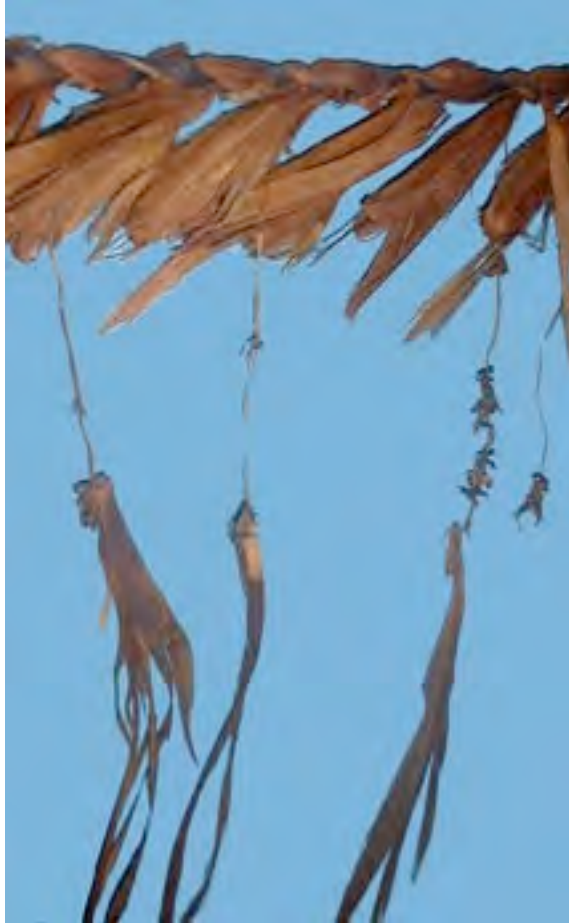
Gawler Institute no. 73		container, coconut water bottle in sinnet sling	<i>kitu</i>		Dia=168 Knot and string= 550		Fijian	54/2/195	<p>Coconut shell waterbottle. Sinnet string hanger. Definitely Fijian. Braiding of hanger detail underneath as in picture</p> 
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Not yet identified		garment, hip-girdle/skirt, for dance?	<i>liku?</i>		Waistband L= 820 Ties L=310 and 230. Grass L=250.		Fiji? Tonga?	X11 5th from top of right side display of skirts.	Waistband is combined pandanus natural strips, red and black dyed hibiscus bast ( <i>vau</i> ) cut fine and teased into fibre. The band is essentially layered pandanus and dyed red vau bound over a cord, presumably the bunched together vau ties, held in place with another cord lashed through. Unclear whether this is from Fiji or (more likely perhaps) from Tonga
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Not yet identified		garment, hip-girdle/skirt, young woman's	<i>liku</i>		Waistband L=815 Ties L=500 &?? L of skirt = c.230.					Complex plaited <i>vau</i> waistband. Various grasses. Band is <i>vau</i> gathered into cords around which the grass is plaited. Relatively small waist and short skirt suggests this would have belonged to a young woman.
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<div>Not yet identified</div>	<div></div>	<div>garment, skirt, dance</div>	<div><i>likunimeke,</i> <i>likuniwesi</i></div>		<div>Waistband L=830 Ties L=200 &amp; ?? Skirt L=430</div>			<div>X11. 6th from top on left side of display</div>	<div>Pandanus dance skirt. Mottled black pandanus stip 25-45 W. Waistband is matwoven pandanus and tied to this are rosettes of black and red dyed vau teased out fine. Ends of ties pinked to present tavatava effect.</div>
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Not yet identified					Waistband L=A700 Bows in band L=A70 L of tassels - up to 500.			X11 3rd from top in middle of display of skirts	Similar to A7334, but tassels longer, not looped, no ties. Use unclear - not child's garment. Tassels hanging from a hibiscus ( <i>vau</i> ) band. All dyed brown/red. Longer tassels suspended below those - vine threaded with seeds and <i>vau</i> strips at the ends.
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Not yet identified		garment, work-skirt	<i>I-suai</i>		Waistband L=??? Skirt L=500 Ties L=350 & ??			X11. Bottom skirt in left side of display	Similar to A7180 but natural coloured underskirt. This appears to be a workskirt used by women in the gardens or for fishing. It seems to be made of pandanus (voivoi) over shredded banana leaf ( <i>vudi</i> ). Waistband has core of hibiscus (vau), whipped about with twisted sinnet.
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Not yet identified		garment, hip-girdle/skirt, mature woman's	<i>likulevu</i>		Waistband L=A720 Ties L=6A70 and ?? On other. L of black from waistband-= c.360			X11 2nd from top on right side of display of skirts	Black fibre ( <i>walooa</i> , as used in men's skirts). Red-brown dyed hibiscus bast fibre ( <i>vau</i> ). Waistband twisted rope made of blackened fibre Main skirt long tendrils of blackened grass, short decorative fringe of mostly red dyed vau with black fibre at intervals.
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Not yet identified		garment, hip-girdle/skirt, mature woman's	<i>likulevu</i>		Waistband L=850 Ties L=950 and ?? L of grass = 300			X11 2nd from top in left side of display of skirts.	Rust-red dyed hibiscus bast fibre (vau), knotted tie in centre. Black sedge/grass and red teased out hibiscus. Waistband is red and black vau in chequerboard weave. Fringe of red vau and black sedge.
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Not yet identified		garment, hip-girdle/skirt, mature woman's	<i>liku</i>		Waistband L=765 Ties L=280 and 760 Grass L=234			X11 3rd from top on right side of display of skirts	Waistband is lengths of brown-dyed <i>vau</i> (bast fibre of <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> ), tied in bundles with grass string and twisted into rope. Brown fibre below.
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Not yet identified		garment, hip-girdle/skirt, mature woman's	<i>liku</i>		Waistband L=900 to grass Ties L=60 and ?? Grass L=200.			X11 4th from top of right side of display of skirts	Shredded brown hibiscus bast (vau) strips for skirt.
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Not yet identified		waistband, for dance or ceremony	<i>i-oro ni meke?</i>		Waistband L=660. L=50mm.			X11 2nd from top in middle of display of skirts.	Short and curly black, and red dyed, and natural vau tied onto band. No ties.
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Not yet identified		Fibre, coconut tree leaf sheath	<i>vulo</i>		W=214 L=250				Coconut leaf-sheaths such as this are used as all-purpose liquid strainers and as a support for the raised elements in kuveji printing-tablets.
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[illegible]

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