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中華民國四十九年秋季

臺灣・南港

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中 華 民 國 四 十 九 年 秋 季

臺 灣 · 南 港

ON THE ASIATIC ORIGIN OF CERTAIN PACIFIC WEAPONS

G. H. R. von KOENIGSWALD

A careful study of the prehistory of South East Asia will not fail to reveal that here is the homeland of cultures we now find in Melanesia and Polynesia; in the present-day culture of Indonesia we still find many resemblances in art and languages to regions further east which cannot be dismissed as merely accidental. This study* is dealing with three weapons, known to every ethnologist as typical for certain islands of the Pacific, which, when traced back to prehistoric times, seem to have originated on the Asiatic mainland, a sign of the west-east trend of Pacific migrations.

MELANESIA

The weapon that forms the subject of this study, is the "n b o n e t" of New Caledonia, a flat, round or quadrangular disc of jadeite. Near the lower edge the disc is perforated generally by two (in rare cases one or four) small hour-glass shaped perforations through which the binding passes for the handle. These discs are often of selected jadeite and beautifully polished; the smallest size reported by HINDERLING is 7.5 cm, the largest is not less than 39 cm, a diameter of 15-25 cm might be regarded as normal.

Already in 1938 (published 1940) McCARTHY drew attention to two similar, rather damaged quadrangular discs with two perforations, which have been found in the Tembeling River region in the northern part of the Malay Peninsula and are preserved in the Raffles Museum and the Perak Museum respectively (McCARTHY 1940, pl. X, figs. 5 & 6), and which we have reproduced here in figs. 1 c and 1 d. The importance of this discovery is underlined by the fact, at that time unknown to McCARTHY, that there is also skeletal evidence, which points in the same direction. Remains of a Papua-Melanesoid population have been observed in several neolithic or mesolithic sites in Java (Sampoeng, Bodjonegoro), Sumatra and the Malay

* This article contains results of a study on Indonesian influences in the Pacific cultures, made possible by a grant of the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, New-York.

Peninsula (von KOENIGSWALD 1952) and it is from the latter that we have the only specimen which allows a more accurate determination. It is the mandible from the Guak Kepah, Province Wellesly, carefully studied by MIJSBERG (1940). The size of the jaw and the dentition, especially the shape and height of the ramus makes it clear that we are dealing with a typical mandible of Palae-Melanesian type, to which belong the New Caledonians and the Loyalty Islanders. MIJSBERG comes to the conclusion: "Therefore, in my opinion, the most important result of the present investigation is that it proves a neolithic man from Guak Kepah to have been already in the possession of a lower jaw which in every detail resembles the mandible of the recent Palae-Melanesians. From this fact it seems highly probable that the Palae-Melanesians before leaving the Malay Peninsula and traveling farther eastwards had already developed all the somatical characters of their recent offspring".

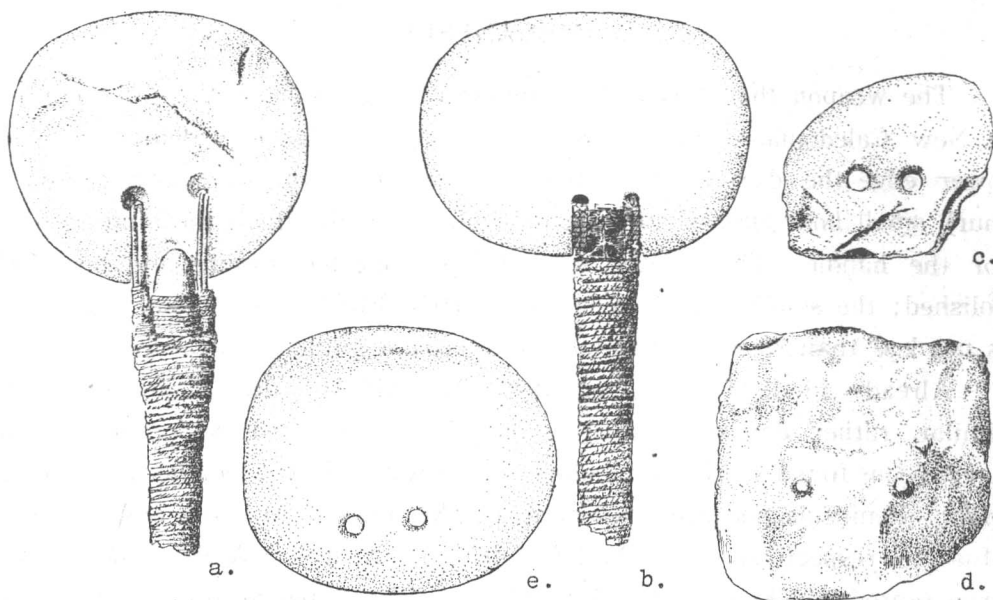


Fig. 1. The ceremonial adze "n b o n e t" of New Caledonia (a & b), compared to stone discs of the same type from the Malay Peninsula (c & d) and Southern China (e). (a & b: after British Museum Guide, c & d: after McCARTHY, e: after VORETZSCH).

If we add to this the occurrence in Malaya of the stone discs of the "n b o n e t-type," we may conclude that this weapon too is of Asiatic origin.

This is confirmed by the fact that another specimen of this type, said to have been found in the Late Neolithic of the Kwangsi Province of South China, has recently been described by VORETZSCH (1956, fig. 8). It is executed in dark-green jade or nephrite, circular in form, with two small perforations near one side. Length, 18.8 cm, breadth 16.2 cm (and completely identical with specimens from New Caledonia); our figure 1e. It is surely no coincidence that not only in Indochina (vide SAURIN, 1940, pl. XVII) but also in China remains of a Papua-Melanesoid population have been described. They occur as far north as Peking, as has been demonstrated by WEIDENREICH on a female skull from the Upper Cave of Chou-Kou-Tien, which probably belongs to the Uppermost Palaeolithic.

The recent ceremonial adze of the “n b o n e t” type of New Caledonia therefore goes back to a prehistoric type of Asiatic and most probably Chinese origin.

At this point we might draw attention to the “bird-head” club of New Caledonia (fig. 2a), to which no parallels in Oceania can be found. The top of this wooden club is shaped like a bird head with a long, pointed beak set at right angles to the handle; the eyes are generally indicated. The whole outline of this weapon strongly suggests an affinity to the Chinese dagger axe, the “k o” (fig. 2 b). This weapon is generally executed in bronze, but goes back to a proto-type in stone.

The “k o” indeed possesses all the characteristic features of the bird-head club. The head, straight or a little curved, is set at right angles to the handle; the forepart is generally subdivided in its long axis by a slight ridge, and there might be an eye-like spot, indicated by a hole as in fig. 2 c or an ornament on the blade as in fig. 2 d. There is a protruding backpart like a kind of comb. Some of the “k o” seem really to represent birds heads. The main difference between the Chinese “k o” and its New Caledonian counterpart is that in China the head generally is executed in bronze and separated from the wooden handle, while in New Caledonia top and handle are carved in one piece of wood. Even if no comparable specimens have been found on the Malay Peninsula as in the case of our ceremonial adze—which probably is an indication that it was already then carved in wood and therefore could not be preserved—we have good reasons to assume that the New Caledonian “bird-head” club is a wooden imitation of the Chinese bronze “k o”.

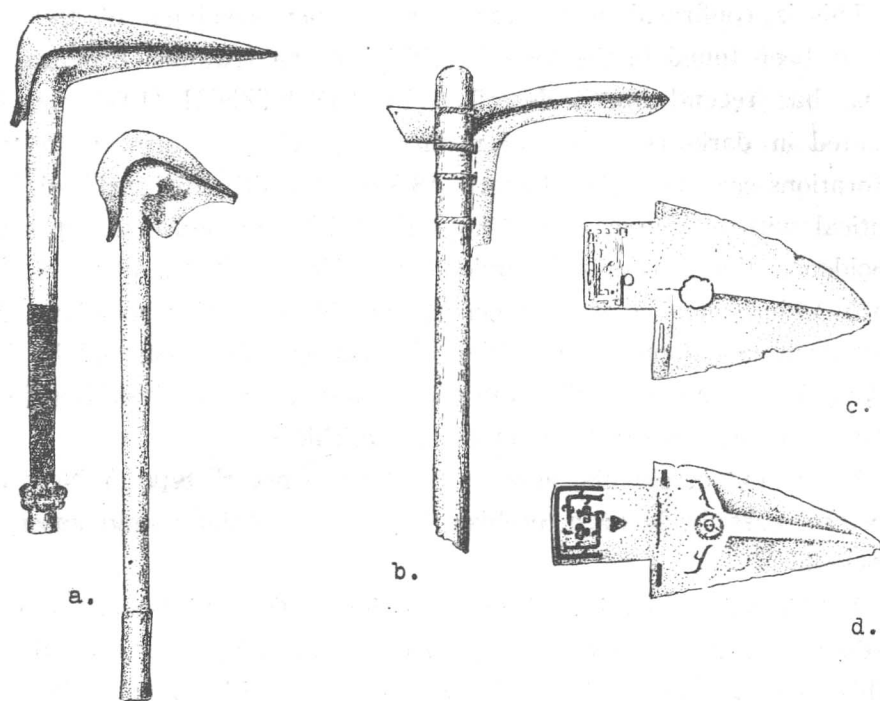


Fig. 2. The "bird-head" club of New Caledonia (a), compared to a Chinese k'o (b—d). (a: after British Museum Guide, b: composed after ANDERSSON, c: after PATTE, d: after HENTZE).

POLYNESIA

The "p a t u" is a tongue-shaped flat club, executed in stone or whale bone, which is one of the most characteristic weapons of eastern Polynesia, common in New Zealand, but also observed in Hawaii. Some specimens discovered in America, have caused much discussion about the origin of this type, and it is surely most interesting and satisfactory that LING has demonstrated the Asiatic origin of this peculiar weapon, the proto-type of which has been found in prehistoric sites as well as on Taiwan (39 specimens) as in Japan (6 specimens). This is a most welcome addition to BEYER's discoveries in the Philippines (of which LING seems to be unaware), where he had found the proto-type of another characteristic Polynesian tool, the Hawaiian "tanged adze", in Luzon, just south of Taiwan!

We may now draw attention to a region still further south: Indonesia. From here a "p a t u" has been described, but not recognized, by STAM-

MESHAUS in 1939. The object in question, which is preserved in the collections of the Institute for the Tropics in Amsterdam (no. 674/890) is tongue-shaped, with a handle. The surface is smooth, like pecked, but not polished. It has been found near Tjalang in the district Kluang on the west coast of Atjeh, North Sumatra. It was known to the population under the name of "batee sane" (batee meaning stone, is the name of a water spirit) and had been given by Sultan Ala'ad-din Ahmad Sjah, who died in 1735, to a member of the local nobility of Kluang. The site where it has been found is not known.

In its shape and dimensions this club (fig. 3a) closely resembles the two "p a t u" described by LING from Taiwan, viz. his specimens no. 17, (fig. 3b) and no. 18, (fig. 3c), which are just representatives of the normal type of "p a t u" occurring in Taiwan.

Dimensions of p a t u from

no.	Sumatra	Taiwan (after LING)	
	674/890	17	18
length	27.0	27.5	27.4
width	9.5	9.5	9.5
thickness	5.0	4.0	3.7

All three objects are pictured in fig. 3.

There are only two minor differences: our specimen is just a little thicker than those from Taiwan, which most probably is caused by a difference of material, as the piece from Sumatra is said to be executed in "granite"—I have not seen the specimen, but the determination, according to the photograph, seems doubtful to me; most probably it is a kind of andesite, a hard volcanic rock—, while the Taiwan specimens seem to be made of sandstone and other more easily workable stones. The second difference is the presence of a bored hole at the upper end, which has not been observed in one of the Taiwan specimens, but which is typical for all the "p a t u" from Japan. There is one piece from an unknown locality, no. 5/I 197 in LING's catalogue (fig. 4), of an outline very similar to our specimen, but it is only somewhat smaller (total length 19.7 cm, greatest width 8.5 cm). Perhaps the Japanese and the Indonesian specimens of "p a t u" are slightly younger than those from Taiwan.

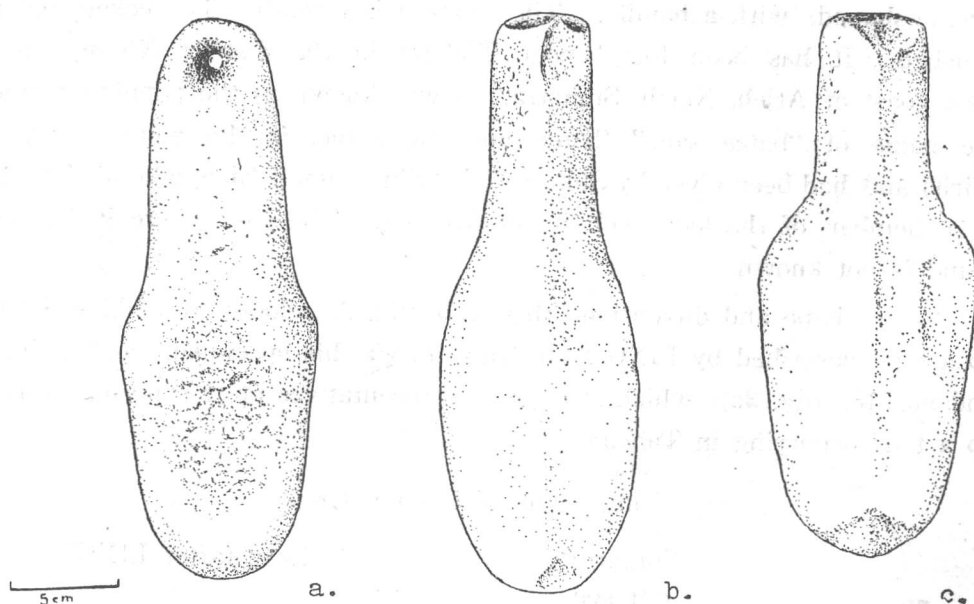


Fig. 3. Stone clubs of p a t u-type from Sumatra (a) and Taiwan (b & c), all drawn on the same scale. (a: drawing after a photograph by STAMMESHAUS, b & c: after LING).

Early in 1940 two stone adzes of Polynesian type, said to have been found near Serang near the West Coast of Java, opposite Sumatra, reached the Geological Survey in Bandung and are kept in the collections of the Geological Museum. Owing to the circumstances we were not able to visit the site. The find probably is genuine, since imported specimens generally come from New Guinea or, in very rare cases, from New Caledonia, where Javanese kulis used to work in the mines. An adze of Polynesian type has been reported from the Minahassa in North Celebes (vide HEINE-GELDERN 1945, fig. 42). When he remarks: ".....the tanged and stepped adzes of East Polynesia are very similar to those of South China, the Philippines, Borneo and Celebes, thereby indicating that it is in these regions that we have to look for the parent culture, or rather, for one of the parent cultures of that of eastern Polynesia", his conclusions have greatly been strengthened by more recent discoveries.

While one of the Asiatic centers of Polynesian culture must be sought in the Taiwan-Luzon sector, Sumatra certainly has played an important role too. The "p a t u" described from Atjeh is not the only specimen with Polynesian affinities that comes from that island. The author has drawn attention to the fact, that on textiles from the surrounding of Kroë in southern Sumatra, there are human figures with high helmets which can be taken as proto-type of the "a u m a k u h a" figures of Hawaii (1951, pl. 2, figs. 1, 2, 4-6). Helmets, still worn by Javanese dancers, are of the same type as the feather helmets of Hawaii. KEUNING has recently shown the obvious similarity of carved human figures from the Island of Engano (on the west coast of Sumatra) with those from Hawaii, and it is said that in the language of the Mentawai Islands, north of Engano at the West Coast of Sumatra still Polynesian affinities have been preserved (vide TROLL 1932). A certain pattern of tattoo from Mentawai, showing large hooks on the breast, comes close to what we observe on Easter Island (compare TROLL 1932, fig. 10, and RAVEN, 1926, fig. 10), while the same kind of decoration can be found on the large stone figure from Lamba on Celebes (RAVEN, pl. 1), which is the closest thing to the Easter Island stone figures Indonesia can offer and certainly is part of the same tradition.

SUMMARY

Two typical weapons of New Caledonia, the ceremonial adze ("n b o n e t") and the "bird-head" club are traced back to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age of South China respectively.

In addition to the proto-type of Polynesian "p a t u," described by LING from Formosa and Japan, a specimen from Sumatra is discussed as well as other Polynesian affinities of the Indonesian region in general.

Utrecht, Holland

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太平洋區幾種武器起源於亞洲說

孔 尼 華

將來對東南亞史前史的仔細研究一定會揭露：這個區域是現在見於美拉尼西亞與波利尼西亞的諸文化的老家；在現代印度尼西亞的文化中，我們更看得到很多不能當作僅只是偶然的事件而忽略的，在藝術與語言上與其東方的若干區域的類似之點。本文*將集中討論三種武器；這三種武器，每一個民族學家都知道是太平洋某些島嶼的特徵，但如溯其起源於史前時代，則似均起源於亞洲大陸，而構成太平洋區民族遷徙之自西向東之趨勢的一個指標。

美 拉 尼 西 亞

爲本文討論之對象的武器，是 New Caledonia 的“nbonet”一種硬玉製的，圓形或長方形的扁平石板。在其下端附近，通常穿有兩個（偶爾一個或四個）滴漏形的小孔，爲縛柄之繩所穿過。這種板形武器通常是用精選過的硬玉所製，並且琢磨精美。Hinderling 所報告的最小的標本爲 7.5 公分，而最大者可達 39 公分；尋常的標本之長徑可以放在 15 到 25 公分之間。

早至 1938 年（出版於 1940），McCarthy 已經提起我們對兩件類似而損壞頗烈的雙孔長方形板形器的注意；這兩件器物發現於馬來半島北部 Tembeling 河流域，現分別保存於 Raffles 博物館與 Perak 博物館 (McCarthy 1940, pl. X, figs. 5 & 6)。其圖樣在此重繪於圖 1c 與 1d。這一件發現的重要性，尤爲指向同一方向的人骨的證據所加強，雖然此一證據在當時 McCarthy 並不知道。一種 Papua-Melanesoid 的住民的骨骸遺存，在爪哇 (Sampoeng, Bodjonegoro)、蘇門答臘、與馬來半島的幾

*本文包括對印度尼西亞文化對太平洋區域之影響的研究的一部分結果；此項研究曾得到美國紐約 Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Inc., 經濟上的支持。

處新石器時代或中石器時代的遺址中都有發現 (von Koenigswald 1952)，而在馬來半島我們有一件可供精確判斷的唯一標本。這件標本就是 Mijsberg (1940) 仔細研究過的一件下頷骨，得自 Wellesly 省的 Guak Kepah 地方。這件下頷骨的大小及其齒系，尤其是下頷枝的形狀與高度，很清楚地告訴我們，這是今日之 New Caledonians 及 the Loyalty Islanders 等所代表的古美拉尼西亞體型的一件典型的下顎。Mijsberg 的結論如下：“因此，照我的意見，這項研究之最重要的結果，是其證明了 Guak Kepah 的一個新石器時代人的下顎已經具有一個在每一點細節上都類似現代古美拉尼西亞體型的下顎。由此可見，古美拉尼西亞人在離開馬來半島向東遷徙以前，多半已經發展出來其現代的後裔的全部體質特徵”。

如果我們加上 nbonet 型石板在馬來亞的出現，我們可以下一結論說：這種武器也是起源於亞洲的。

最近 Voretzsch (1956, fig. 8) 描寫了另外一件這一型式的標本，據說出土於華南廣西省的晚期新石器時代；這件事實更進一步地證實了上述的結論。這件標本是暗綠色的玉或軟玉製，圓形，一邊具兩個小孔。長 18.8 公分，寬 16.2 公分（與 New Caledonia 的標本完全相同），見本文的圖 1e。一種 Papua-Melanesoid 的住民的骨骼遺留之不但見於中南半島 (Saurin 1940, pl. XVII)，且見於中國這件事實，當然不是一件巧合。他們向北及於北平，如魏敦瑞在周口店上洞出土的可能屬於舊石器時代最晚期的一個女性頭骨的研究上所證明。

因此，現代的 New Caledonia 的“nbonet”型儀式用礮，可以向上追溯到源起亞洲甚至中國的一種史前的型式。

在這一點我們可以把注意力轉向 New Caledonia 的“鳥頭”棍 (fig. 2a)；這種武器在大洋洲再也找不到其他類似之例。這種木棍的頂子做成鳥頭形，其上有與棍柄垂直而製的長而尖的喙；眼睛多半也做出來。這種武器的整個輪廓非常有力地暗示其與中國的戈形兵器的類緣關係 (fig. 2b)。這種兵器經常用青銅製，但溯源於一種石製的原型。

戈具有鳥頭棍的全部特徵。戈頭，直或稍彎，與戈柄成直角；其前部多以一脊沿長軸平分為二部，其上且可有一眼形點，如 fig. 2c 中之孔或 fig. 2d 中之戈頭上的

裝飾，且有一梳子形的伸出的後部。有些戈似乎的確代表鳥頭。中國的戈與其 New Caledonia 的相似品之主要的差異，是在中國其頭部是用青銅製而與木柄分開，但在 New Caledonia 頭頂和柄是用一塊木頭刻出來的。縱然不像我們的儀式用磷那樣，在馬來半島未曾發現可以相比較的標本——也許這是它在那時已經用木彫刻因而未能保存的一種表示——我們頗有理由可以假定：New Caledonia “鳥頭”棍是中國的青銅戈之木製的仿品。

玻利尼西亞

“巴圖”為一種舌狀的扁平棍棒，石或鯨魚骨製；它是東部波利尼西亞最特徵性的武器之一，在 New Zealand 最為普遍，但也曾見於 Hawaii。發現於美洲的這類標本，曾引起關於其起源問題不少的討論，而凌純聲氏對此項特殊武器（其原型有39件標本曾發現於臺灣，6件發現於日本）之起源於亞洲的論證尤為令人尋味與滿足。這是對 Beyer 氏在菲律賓的發現（對此凌氏未曾提及）的一項最值得歡迎的添補——Beyer 在菲律賓的呂宋（剛剛在臺灣的南面！）曾發現另一種特殊波利尼西亞型的工具（即夏威夷式的“插磷”）的原型。

我們現在可以把我們的注意力轉到更往南的一個區域：印度尼西亞。Stammeshauss 在1939年曾經描寫過一件在此地發現的巴圖，雖然他並沒有認出其特殊的意義。這件器物，現保存於 Amsterdam 的熱帶研究所（標本號碼674/890），為舌形，具有一柄。其表面光滑，似曾琢製，但沒磨光。它的出土地為蘇門答臘北部 Atjeh 區域西海岸的 Kluang 地方的 Tjalang 附近。土人稱此物為“batee sane”（batee 石頭之意，為一水神名），Sultan Ala'ad-din Ahmad Sjah（1735年逝世）將其呈獻於 Kluang 的一個貴族。其出土地不明。

在形狀與度量上，這件棍棒（fig. 3a）與凌氏所描寫的臺灣出土的兩件（即其標本17號〔fig. 3b〕與18號〔fig. 3c〕）極其相似；這兩件標本僅是出土於臺灣之巴圖的範式之代表。

三件巴圖的度量

號 碼	蘇 門 答 臘		臺 灣 (據 凌)	
	674/890		17	18

長	27.0	27.5	27.4
寬	9.5	9.5	9.5
厚	5.0	4.0	3.7

三件標本均繪製於圖3。

這三件標本之間只有兩點細微的差異：我們的標本比臺灣者略厚，這多半是由於原料的不同。蘇門答臘的一件據說是用花崗岩製造的——我沒見過這件標本，但照照片上看來，這個鑑定似乎很可懷疑；它多半是一種安山岩，一種堅硬的火成岩——而臺灣的標本似乎是用石灰岩等容易製造的岩石所做。第二點差異是上端的一個孔，這孔在臺灣的標本中全然不見，而在日本的所有的巴圖上却都呈具。凌氏的單子裏有一件不知出土地點的標本（S/I 197 號）（fig. 4），具有與我們這件標本極其近似的輪廓，但較小（全長 19.7公分，最大寬 8.5公分）。也許日本和印尼的巴圖標本較臺灣者年代略晚。

早在1940年，據說是發現於爪哇西海岸，蘇門答臘的對岸，Serang 地方的兩件波利尼西亞型的石碇，被收到 Bandung 的地質調查所並保存在地質博物館的藏品之內。僞於當時的客觀環境，我們未能到遺址去調查。這個發現多半是真的，因為外面輸入的標本經常來自新幾內亞或偶爾來自 New Caledonia，因為爪哇工人，常在那裏礦中做工。又有一件波利尼西亞型的碇曾發現於西里伯島北部的 Minahassa（見 Heine-Geldern 1945, fig. 42）。他的下引結論已為較晚近的發現所有力地加強：“…東部波利尼西亞的插碇和有段碇與華南、菲律賓、婆羅洲及西里伯者非常相似；這一點指示出來：我們應當在這些區域尋找東部波利尼西亞文化的祖型文化，或其諸祖型文化之一”。

雖然波利尼西亞文化的亞洲中心之一必須在臺灣至呂宋這一段地區尋找，蘇門答臘必定也曾扮演過一個很重要的角色。在 Atjeh 出土的巴圖並不是本島所產的唯一的與波利尼西亞有類緣關係的標本。作者已經指出，在蘇門答臘南部 Krōe 附近出現的編織物上，有戴着高盔的人形，可以認為是夏威夷的 aumakuh 人形之原型（1551, pl. 2, figs. 1, 2, 4-6）。現仍為日本舞者所著的頭盔與夏威夷的羽毛盔是屬於同一個類型。最近 Keuning 曾指出 Engano 島（在蘇門答臘的西岸）的人形影像與夏威夷者之明顯的類似，而且據說在蘇門答臘西岸之 Engano 以北的 Mentawai Islands

上的語言中仍保存着與波利尼西亞的類緣關係（見 Troll 1932）。Mentawai Islands 所見的一種大鈎形的胸上的文身紋樣，與見於 Easter Island 者非常相近（比較 Troll 1932, fig. 10 及 Raven, 1926, fig. 10），而且同類的裝飾可以見於西里伯島上 Lamba 的大石像上（Raven, pl. 1）；後者是印度尼西亞區所能找到的最近似 Easter Island 石人像之物事，而且一定是同一個傳統的一部分。

綜 述

New Caledonia 兩件典型性的武器，即儀式用砵（“nbonet”）及鳥頭棍，可分別追溯其起源於華南的晚期新石器時代與青銅時代。

一件蘇門答臘出土的巴圖標本以及印尼區域其他與波利尼西亞有類緣關係的事物，均在上文加以討論，以爲凌氏所描寫的出土於臺灣及日本的波利尼西亞巴圖之原型以外的補充。