

Of great interest is the object that Bergsøe shows as Figure 12. As he points out, this object represents the hitherto earliest known attempt at producing an equivalent to our safety-pin. Some of the finds published by Bergsøe are, as he points out, no doubt manufactured under European influence. Not improbably this primitive safety-pin is ascribable to some such influence.

The above cited details, which have been excerpted at random from Bergsøe's essay, unfortunately fall very short of conveying an adequate idea of this interesting publication. The exquisite working methods that here are revealed arouses the reader's admiration for the craftsmanship of the Indians.

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Atiko y: Meine Erlebnisse bei den Indianern des Guaporé. E. HEINRICH SNETHLAGE. (180 pp., 66 illus. R.M. 6.30. Berlin: Klinthardt and Biermann, 1937.)

In *Atiko y* Snethlage gives in a popular form an account of his research expedition to the region surrounding Rio Guaporé, the border between Bolivia and Brazil. This is the author's second expedition to South America. His first, in northeastern Brazil (1923–1926), had zoological collecting for its main object. Such observations of Indian culture as Dr Snethlage was able to record during his first expedition were published under the title *Unter nordostbrasilianischen Indianern*.¹

Dr Snethlage has been attached to the Museum für Völkerkunde in Berlin for many years, and his latest expedition was, in contradistinction to his earlier one, exclusively devoted to ethnographical and archaeological investigations in the Guaporé region. Previously (1913–1914) Professor Erland Nordenskiöld visited the forest region of northeastern Bolivia, extending his travels to the tribes inhabiting the Brazilian bank of the Guaporé. Of this expedition Nordenskiöld has given an account in his book *Forsknningar och Äventyr*.²

In comparing Snethlage's book with that of Nordenskiöld, what immediately strikes one is how very little the Indians have been decultured in the interval between their visits. Were rubber collecting in the present day as lucrative an industry as it was at the time of Nordenskiöld's expedition, Snethlage would most certainly not have reaped such rich results as he did.

A countryman of Dr Snethlage's is the owner of a newly established hacienda near the junction of the rivers Mamoré and Guaporé. This is not a very advantageous situation for a new settlement inasmuch as its neighbors—the Indians—habitually make marauding attacks on both the dwelling house and the river transports. But as the starting point for an ethnographical expedition, this only makes the place more suitable. What Snethlage first of all had to do was to get on a friendly footing with the Indians—the Moré and Itoreauhip tribes. By degrees he succeeded in this, gained their entire confidence, moved over to their villages, and lived among them as their guest. The section dealing with the Moré and Itoreauhip forms the

¹ Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, Vol. 62, pp. 112–205, 1930.

² Stockholm, 1915 (German edition: *Forschungen und Abenteuer*, Stuttgart, 1924).

introductory first third of the book. The rest is devoted to the voyages on the Guaporé and excursions away from the river to the Indian tribes that are settled in the region about the sources of the tributaries derived from Brazilian territory. Thirteen different Indian tribes were visited by Dr Snethlage, many hitherto unknown to science even by name.

Of the Indian culture objects that Nordenskiöld discovered, and which, strangely enough, are found in use even at the present time, the most important are the withy-hafted stone celt and the trumpet made from a human femur. That objects of this kind are still to be collected shows to what high degree the Indian culture has maintained its independence during the last twenty years, outside the highway trafficked by the whites, Rio Guaporé.

Among the ethnographical novelties published by Snethlage, special mention may be made of the musical instrument that he calls "Taran-Taktschläger," consisting of a calabash which is slid up and down a stick, and which, when it strikes the handle at the bottom of the stick, emits the time-marking sound. Another newly discovered instrument is the friction idiophone of gourd shell, smeared with wax, a parallel of the friction idiophone of tortoise shell. Among other new discoveries may also be mentioned the ritual wound-scratcher used by the medicinemen of the Huanyam, consisting of a wooden handle fitted with three venomous snake's teeth; the dance-masks and ritual snuffing (by means of snuffing tubes) of ground tobacco mixed with angila powder of the Guaratägaja; the mat altar of the Makurap; special sleeping huts constructed with a view to keeping out mosquitoes, etc. Dr Snethlage also carried out archaeological excavations on his expedition, but the results of these he only refers to in passing.

Atiko y is a travel account intended for a wide circle of readers, and matters of a purely scientific character are thus naturally left in the background, but the large number of geographical novelties that he nevertheless discloses causes one to look forward with great expectation to the scientific publications of this expedition.

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El Paraná y sus Tributarios. FRANCISCO DE APARICIO. (Historia de la Nación Argentina, Vol. 1, Ch. 7, editada por la Junta de Historia y Numismática America, Buenos Aires, 1936.)

Viaje Preliminar de Exploración en el Territorio del Neuquén.

Viaje Preliminar de Exploración en el Territorio de Santa Cruz.

Grabados Rupestres en el Territorio del Nequén. FRANCISCO DE APARICIO. (Publicaciones, Museo Antropológico y Etnográfico de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Série A, Vol. 3, Buenos Aires, 1935.)

The steady stream of archaeological publications from the Argentine has Francisco de Aparicio as one of the principal tributaries. A few of his recent works are cited above. The first paper mentioned is a résumé of the archaeology of the Paraná