



## THE COLLECTION OF PAVEL ŠEBESTA IN THE DEPOSITORY OF THE NÁPRSTEK MUSEUM<sup>1</sup>

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**ABSTRACT:** This paper is a theoretical analysis of the field research and scientific work of the Austrian anthropologist, ethnographer, and Catholic missionary of Czech origin Pavel Jáchym Šebesta (1887–1968). The paper presents his scientific research from 1924 onward, including his continuous field research into Pygmy tribes in Central Africa and South-East Asia. The paper draws attention to the contribution made by Šebesta's research; in addition to his anthropometric studies, he also carried out ethnological and linguistic research into habits and customs. The aim of this paper is to emphasize that Šebesta's anthropologic research contributed to the revaluation and disproval of racist theories about the physique of Pygmies.

The ethnographic collection of Pavel Šebesta is now deposited in the National Museum – Náprstek Museum of Asian, African and American Cultures in Prague, which acquired the collection in 1935. The entire collection contains 1037 objects and can be divided into 4 main groups: weapons (bows, arrows, quivers, javelins), garments (made of feathers, leather as well as of various types of plant fibres), various ornaments (necklaces and bracelets, also made from natural materials) and baskets used to store food, carry wood and gather honey from the forest bees.

**KEY WORDS:** Pavel Šebesta – ethnology – anthropology – Central Africa – Pygmies – material culture.

### Pavel Šebesta's Legacy in Anthropologic Research

The Austrian anthropologist, ethnographer, and Catholic missionary of Czech origin, Pavel Jáchym Šebesta (1887–1968), is one of the representatives of the Viennese ethnological school and a pioneer of modern ethnology and anthropology in Central

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<sup>1</sup> This work was financially supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic (DKRVO 2015/30, National Museum, 00023272).

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Europe. After graduating from high school in the Mission Seminary at Nysa, Silesia, he joined the theological mission seminary in St. Gabriel's Monastery in Mödling, Austria in 1905. There he was influenced by the Austrian ethnologist, linguist and theologian Wilhelm Schmidt, from whom he also learned several languages (Vorbichler 1967). Schmidt, being an expert on Pygmy tribes, awakened his interest in the Pygmy peoples. Besides Šebesta, Schmidt also motivated his other students, including the missionaries Peter Schumacher (Batwa Pygmies), Crockaert Van Vanoverbergh (Aeta Peoples), and Viktor Lebzelter (Bushman groups of Southern Africa), to study various Pygmy groups.

Šebesta started his scientific research in 1924, going first to Farther India, and also the Malaysian Peninsula and adjacent islands; where he visited the Semang, Senoi, Jakud'n and Kubu tribes (Šebesta 1929a). He described the Kubu tribes as peaceful people who "are too shy to lift a weapon against anyone" (Šebesta 1929b: 112). When staying with the Kubu people, he penetrated the mysteries of shamanic rites and burials. "On the funeral day, which is, if possible, the day of death, gravediggers eat their food and the grave. No presents are given to the dead body, not into the grave or onto it." (Šebesta 1929b: 131) Šebesta pointed out the physical similarity between the Jakud'n and Kubu peoples – "they look so similar they can be easily mistaken one for another; both tribes probably belong to the same race" (Šebesta 1929b: 143). At the same time, he found distinguishing features between the two tribes, described their behaviour patterns and their typical somatic constitution. "The appearance of a Jakud'n man is reminiscent of a neglected Malay of a certain type, since even the Malays are not all of the same appearance. I should also note that women often have goitrs, which cannot be observed among the Sakai and Semang." (Šebesta 1929b: 27)

The Semang and Senoi represented the "little Black peoples," as he referred to them, their members being typically short in stature. "Their Pygmy stature is most noticeable when one sees them in the open, not in the forest. But their stature is never stunted." (Šebesta 1928: 196) Šebesta also described the Semang tribe in terms of common habits, customs, religion or language (Šebesta 1929). "When talking to each other, Semangs only use their own language, when talking to Malays, they use Malay" (Šebesta 1959: 64). He reflexively referred to his approach to the indigenous people during his research "in order to explain and excuse their behaviour. (...) They were afraid that we, strangers, would cut their heads off." (Šebesta 1927a: 30) What he considered important was the initial phase of his field research when establishing contacts with the indigenous people, as "all the people, even the brightest ones, become ponderous, in fact these ones the most" (Šebesta 1927b: 71). In this connection Šebesta noticed that the Semangs did not practise rituals that enabled strangers to be admitted to the tribe. "When a stranger has learned their language and followed the tribe's habits, he has become a member of the tribe." (Šebesta 1927b: 151) He spent several months among the Semangs, which allowed him to describe and interpret their habits and customs, the way in which they ensured their livelihood, habitation, rites and sacrifices, healing methods, marriage strategies, property relations and child-raising practices. What is inspiring from the perspective of Western civilization are his observations on indigenous socialization and enculturation: "Punishing children is unknown to the Semangs; I never saw them do it. (...) How proud a mother is of her child I had the chance to witness on several occasions." (Šebesta 1927a: 136)

Šebesta observed different types of Pygmy peoples between 1929 and 1930 in the rain forests of central Africa – the Bambuti and the Bacwa in Congo and the Batwa

(Twa) in Rwanda (Schmidt 1928, Schebesta 1934). During his stay he studied neighboring tribal ethnic groups and hybrids between these groups and the Bambuti or the Pygmy. He mostly visited the Babali and the Nkundu. "I decided to explore the whole area of the rain forest, searching for any reachable groups of Pygmy peoples, staying at different places as long as it was acceptable and possible, thus learning about the Pygmy and their culture" (Šebesta 1940b: 168). Šebesta tried to find out whether the Pygmy peoples are identical to the Southeast Asian tribal groups of similar physique. He discovered that the Bambuti represented the indigenous Pygmy hunter-gatherers. "The Bambuti are an inaccessible and narrowly bounded people that differs from all other races." (Šebesta 1940a: 244) Šebesta divided the Bambuti into three divisions – Efé, Sua, and Aka (Šebesta, Lebzelter 1933). He also described the behaviour patterns of the Bambuti people, whom he labelled gatherers and nomads living in small groups. "The nomadic lifestyle, together with their unstable nature, has had a permanent impact on the spiritual life of the Pygmies. They lack internal concentration, stick to external impressions that keep changing as they constantly move (...)" (Šebesta 1959: 215–216). Šebesta laid out the basic characteristics of this tribe, whose members are aware of being different. "Not only Negroes consider them to be a different race, even they themselves are convinced that they are. They claim to be ancient inhabitants of the rain forest which once belonged to them before Negroes invaded it" (Šebesta 1959: 182). Šebesta managed to establish enough rapport with members of the tribe that they called him *Baba wa Bambuti*, "the father of the Bambuti." Šebesta did not use interpreters to communicate with members of the Bambuti tribe: first he learned KiNswana, a dialect of Swahili, and later local Bantu. In addition to his anthropometric studies, he also carried out ethnological and linguistic research, documented tribal songs in using phonogram recordings, filmed members of the tribes under observation and took photographs. Šebesta, theoretically and methodologically influenced by functionalism, considered culture to be a living reality that was to be studied holistically as an integrated whole. He held the opinion that a culture should be researched as a comprehensive set, not through its particulars (Schebesta 1938, Vorbichler 1967).

Šebesta continued with his research into the Bambuti people, spending three periods of time in the region of today's Ituri rain forest – 1934–1935, 1949–1950 and 1954–1955. In his field research he focused on the biological variability and morphology of the Bambuti. He used anthropometric methods of somatometry and somatoscopy, made plaster casts of their faces and tested them for blood types (Šebesta 1936). Šebesta documented a wide range of indigenous cultural patterns encompassing ceremonial rituals, singing, dancing and games. He also paid attention to cultural modifications of human appearance such as local forms of body ornamentation including tattooing, piercing the upper lip with a needle and the practice of chipping the front teeth using a small chisel and a mallet. "Sometimes their teeth were sharp like needles, sometimes only slightly tapered." (Šebesta 1959: 209) He did not omit to research the indigenous language, writing a grammar and a lexicon of the language of the Pygmies. Šebesta also approached his research into the cultural area from a linguistic perspective, which he applied diachronically and synchronically. The diachronic perspective focuses on the historical processes that affect languages over time and on the classification of languages into families. The synchronic perspective observes a particular moment of time, language as a working system at a particular moment in time without concern as to how it has developed to its present state (Saussure 1966). Šebesta's anthropometric

research yielded new findings which disproved racial prejudices and biological racism that saw the Pygmy peoples as representing man in one of his earlier forms. The Pygmy peoples were, until then, considered to be direct descendants of the early types of man, small, ape-like, elfish creatures, furtive and mischievous (Keane 1907). Šebesta proved that their body height and small physical proportions were the result of environmental impact on their hereditary features. "They are very small – the tallest of them not exceeding a meter and a half. They have big heads, a long body above the waist and short thin legs. Their arms are long" (Šebesta 1940b: 16). The Bambuti represent a distinct race and their small stature is a distinguishing feature. "Šebesta quickly gained the impression that the Pygmies were not only very different from the Negritos but also much more original, i.e., less influenced by other cultures." (Dupré 1968: 539)

Between 1938 and 1939 Šebesta made a second expedition in the Malay Peninsula to the Semang tribe, and then to the Philippines to the Aeta tribe (Šebesta, Matiegka 1940). He also focused on the neighbouring indigenous tribes of the Igorot and Mangyan. He described the Igorot tribe members' stature as being "of middling or below-middling height, of stout, muscular constitution, slim rather than of a clumsy build; their skin is bronze with a shade of red." (Šebesta, Matiegka 1941: 75) Šebesta's description of this tribe did not restrict itself to mere characteristics of the tribe members – he also evaluated and interpreted their mental potential. For instance, members of the Semang tribe show, according to Šebesta, the same mental potential as members of other ethnic groups and "their spirit is just as spry as of any other people, whether cultural or natural" (Šebesta 1927b: 162). He explained the technological underdevelopment of their culture by their nomadic lifestyle inside the rain forest. "Under these conditions, the division of labour and expertise are impossible." (Šebesta 1927b: 164) He believed their natural lifestyle to be the reason for their joy and happiness. "They have never heard of a single case of suicide. They did not even know what it was." (Šebesta 1927b: 164) Šebesta linked this with the concept of importance of human freedom, which is "the constitution of every group and a feature of every individual" (Šebesta 1927b: 214).

Šebesta used his observations from field researches in his descriptive and comparative work on Pygmy tribes in Central Africa and South-East Asia. He focused on the habits, values, standards, religion, art, ownership, family and social life, ethnomedicine and ethnomusicology in the context of cultural change. His linguistic notes include records of many indigenous dialects, enabling us to compare them. Šebesta's anthropological research contributed to the revaluation and disproval of racist theories regarding the physique of Pygmies. Šebesta perceived indigenous people as equal human beings, not as objects or oddities locked in a reserve. "Pygmies are people just like us, only they live in an environment formed in a different way and they are dependent on it. A Pygmy is what he has become through his fight with the wilderness, with the rain forest. Observed in the middle of this environment, he appears to us to be an equal, sometimes even brilliant man who copes with life with his own force and is not only able to defend his life, but succeeds in being happy" (Šebesta 1959: 323).

## **The Collection of Pavel Šebesta at the National Museum**

The ethnographical collection of Pavel Šebesta deposited at the National Museum – Náprstek Museum of Asian, African and American Cultures is a unique collection of objects of daily use documenting the life of Pygmies (the Babali and Nkundu) in 1929

– 1930. The museum acquired the collection in 1935. The entire collection contains 1037 objects and can be divided into four main groups.

The first group consists of weapons (bows, arrows, quivers, javelins). The biggest part of this group is the arrows produced from the ribs of palm leaves. These arrows are not equipped with metal tips. They were used above all for hunting smaller rodents and birds. Arrows with metal tips and javelins are used for hunting bigger animals such as pangolins and cane rats which are a welcome way to add variety to a menu. Pygmies avoid large mammals such as gorillas because they consider them too dangerous to hunt.

The second group of objects are garments. The traditional garment of the Pygmies is very simple. The basis consists of various types of waist cloths made from natural materials (feathers, leather, various types of plant fibres). An important raw material for creating garments is fibres of various kinds of raffia palm (such as *raphia africana*, *raphia hookeri*, *raphia rostrata*). Raffia palm fibres are used to make special headcovers which are decorated with the feathers of forest birds, such as the turaco. These caps are worn on festive occasions.

The third group consists of various ornaments also made from natural materials. The function of the various ornaments (necklaces and bracelets) is not regarded among Pygmies as being aesthetic, but above all as serving a social and protective function.

The fourth group contains a collection of baskets. This group of objects is also relatively large: 132 items. The basket accompanies Pygmies almost at every step from childhood throughout life. Baskets are used to store food and carry wood, and smaller baskets are used to gather honey from the forest bees. Baskets can be further divided into several subgroups depending on the way they are carried. Big baskets are carried using large handles made from creepers, either on the back or across the forehead. The third subgroup consists of smaller baskets such as those already mentioned for carrying honey.

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Supplementary table

1	7672	Harp	Wood	l.: 161 cm	Nkundu (Bolima)
2.- 3.	7673–7674	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 131–136 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
4. -7.	7675–7678	Arrow	Wood, metal	l.: 68–78 cm	Nkundu
8. -9.	7679–7680	Harpoon	Wood, iron	l.: 101–104 cm	Nkundu
10.	7681	Stick	Wood	l.: 140 cm	Nkundu
11.	7682	Bed	Bamboo, Wood	l.: 123 cm	Nkundu
12.	7683	Shield	Wood	l.: 139 cm	Nkundu
13.- 14.	7684–7685	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 145–148 cm	Nkundu
15.-16.	7686–7687	Spear	Wood, metal	l.: 138–158 cm	Nkundu
17.	7688	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 76 cm	Nkundu
18. – 19.	7689–7690	Shield	bamboo	l.: 135–137 cm	Nkundu (Bolina)
20.	7691	Bow (bangangu)	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 132 cm	Nkundu
21.	7692	Bow- ekanda	bamboo	l.: 94 cm	Nkundu
22.- 27.	7693–7698	Arrow	Wood	l.: 66 cm	Nkundu
28.	7699	Bow (lomkoko)	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 91,5 cm	Nkundu
29. – 32.	7700–7703	Arrow besongo	Palm rib	l.: 56–67 cm	Nkundu
33.	7704	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 88 cm	Nkundu
33.- 37.	7705–7708	Arrow	Palm rib, feathers	l.: 64–72 cm	Nkundu
38.	7709	Bow	Palm fibres, Wood	l.: 105,5 cm	Nkundu
39. - 55.	7710–7726	Arrow	Wood, metal	l.: 68–71 cm	Nkundu
56.–57.	7727–28	Shaft	Wood	l.: 55,5 cm	Nkundu

58. -60.	7729-31	Arrow	Wood, metal	l.: 64-79 cm	Nkundu (Boenda)
61.	7732	Harpoon	Wood, metal	l.: 96 cm	Nkundu (Boenda)
62.	7733	Pipe	Wood	l.: 93,5 cm	Nkundu (Boenda)
63.	7734	Musical instrument	Bamboo	l.: 103 cm	Nkundu
64.	7735	Fan	Bamboo	l.: 87 cm	Nkundu
65. -66.	7736-37	Broom	Bamboo	l.: 51 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
67.	7738	Stool	Bamboo	diameter: 34 cm	Nkundu (Bolima)
68.	7739	Basket with lid	Bamboo	h.: 38 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
69.	7740	Vessel	Gourd	h.: 14 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
70.	7741	Pot	Burnt clay	h.: 15 cm	Nkundu (Bokuma)
71.	7742	Basket with lid	Bamboo	h.: 19 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
72.	7743	Harp	Wood, palm fibres	l.: 63 cm	Nkundu (Kodi)
73.	7744	Basket for fish	Bamboo	l.: 27 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
74.	7745	Vessel	Burnt clay	h.: 25 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
75.	7746	Mat	Bamboo	l.: 173 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
76.	7747	Drum	Wood, leather, bamboo	h.: 25 cm	Nkundu (Kodi)
77.-80.	7748-51	Pestle	Wood	l.: 35-36 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
81.	7752	Knife	Iron, Wood	l.: 60 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
82.	7753	Sword	Wood, metal	l.: 48 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
83.-88.	7754-59	Knife	Wood, metal	l.: 41-46 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
89.	7760	Ladle	Wood	l.: 54 cm	Nkundu
90.-93.	7761-64	Spoon	Wood	l.: 20-31 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
94.	7765	Hanger	Wood	l.: 53 cm	Nkundu
95.-96.	7766-67	Forehead embellishment	Brass	diameter: 9 cm	Nkundu (Bolima)
97.-98.	7768-69	Belt	Brass, palm fibres	l.: 101-108 cm	Nkundu
99.	7770	Cloth	Rafiová vlákna	l.: 15 cm	Nkundu
100.	7771	Basket for fish	Bamboo	l.: 48 cm	Nkundu



101.	7772	Headrest	Wood	h.: 25 cm	Nkundu (Bokuma)
102.	7773	Mortar	Wood	h.: 18 cm	Nkundu (Boende)
103.	7774	Drum	Wood	h.: 26 cm	Nkundu (Boende)
104.-108.	7775-79	Apron	Glass beads, palm fibres	l.: 89-95 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
109-110.	7780-81	Belt	Palm fibres	l.: 99-110 cm	Nkundu (Bolima)
111.-112.	7782-83	Bracelet	Metal	diameter: 7,5-8 cm	Nkundu (Bolima)
113.-114.	7784-85	Basket	Bamboo	h.: 25-35 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
115.-116.	7786-87	Bracelet	Metal	diameter: 5 cm	Nkundu (Boende)
117.-119.	7788-90	Razor	Metal	l.: 11-15 cm	Nkundu (Boende)
120.-123.	7791-94	Hairpin	Metal	l.: 20-22 cm	Nkundu (Bolima)
124.-134.	7795-7805	Head Embellishment	Metal	diameter: 9-13 cm	Nkundu
135.-136.	7806-07	Bracelet for foot	Metal	l.: 52-54 cm	Nkundu
137. -138.	7808-09	Amulet	Animal horns, bamboo, metal	diameter: 11 cm	Nkundu
139. -140.	7810-11	Basket	Bamboo	h.: 16-21 cm	Nkundu (Boende)
141.	7812	Basket with belts	Bamboo	h.: 37 cm	Nkundu
142.	7813	Basket for fish	Bamboo	h.: 26 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
143. - 144.	7814-15	Basket	Bamboo	h.: 29 cm	Nkundu (Boende)
145.-150.	7816-21	Basket for cassava	Bamboo	l.: 40-43 cm	Nkundu (Boende)
151.	7822	Shaft	Wood	l.: 153 cm	Nkundu
152. - 154.	7823-25	Spear	Wood, metal	l.: 151-159 cm	Nkundu
155.	7826	Shaft	Wood	l.: 158 cm	Nkundu (Boende)
156.	7827	Basket for fish	Bamboo	l.: 33 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
157. - 158.	7828-29	Basket	Bamboo	h.: 24-38 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
159.	7830	Basket with belts	Bamboo	h.: 39 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
160. - 161.	7831-32	Basket for fish	Bamboo	h.: 25-29 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
162.	7833	Spoon	Wood	l.: 22 cm	Nkundu (Bolima)



163. – 164.	7834–35	Embellishment	Metal, palm fibres, leather	diameter: 8–10 cm	Nkundu (Bolima)
165.	7836	Basket with belts	Bamboo	h.: 43 cm	Nkundu
166.	7837	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 94 cm	Nkundu
167. - 176.	7838–47	Arrow	Palm rib	l.: 66–73 cm	Nkundu
177.	7848	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 139 cm	Nkundu
178. – 184.	7849–55	Arrow	Wood	l.: 73–85 cm	Nkundu (Boteke)
185. – 189.	7856–59	Basket	Bamboo	h.: 15–29 cm	Pygmy
190. – 191.	7860–61	Trap	Vegetal fibres	l.: 10–45 cm	Pygmy
192. – 193.	7862–63	Bag for seeds	Palm fibres	l.: 44 cm	Pygmy
194. – 196.	7864–66	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 79–80 cm	Pygmy
197. – 207.	7867–77	Arrow	Wood	l.: 68–71 cm	Pygmy
208.	7878	Pipe	Wood, leather	l.: 19 cm	Pygmy
209.	7879	Grater for bananas	Wood	l.: 37 cm	Pygmy
210. – 219.	7880–89	Arrow	Wood, metal	l.: 41–46 cm	Pygmy
220.	7890	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 120 cm	Pygmy
221. – 222.	7891–92	Shield	Bamboo	h.: 127–144 cm	Baboli
223. -224.	7893–94	Bellows	Leather, Wood	l.: 86–91 cm	Baboli
225.	7895	Spearhead	Metal	l.: 35 cm	Baboli
226. – 227.	7896–97	Stick	Wood	l.: 194–196 cm	Baboli
228.	7898	Bellows	Leather, Wood	l.: 87 cm	Bandaka
229. – 230.	7899–7900	Knife	Metal, Wood	l.: 37–56 cm	Baboli
231. -234.	7901–04	Sword	Metal, Wood	l.: 47–82 cm	Baboli
235.	7905	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 58 cm	Baboli
236.	7906	Quiver	Leather	h.: 57 cm	Baboli
237. – 272.	7907–7942	Arrow	Palm rib	l.: 38–45 cm	Baboli
273.	7943	Quiver	Leather	h.: 52 cm	Baboli
274. – 283.	7944–83	Arrow	Palm rib	l.: 41–51 cm	Baboli
284.	7984	Spoon	Wood	l.: 47 cm	Baboli
285.	7985	Plate (litiko)	Wood	diameter: 15 cm	Baboli
286.	7986	Bowl	Wood	diameter: 33 cm	Baboli
287.	7987	Vessel	Gourd	diameter: 19 cm	Baboli
289.	7988	Small broom	Vegetal fibres	l.: 39 cm	Baboli
290.	7989	Part of bellows	Leather, Wood	l.: 18 cm	Baboli
300. – 301.	7990–91	Lips embellishment	Wood	diameter: 4 cm	Baboli
302.	7992	Basket for fish	Bamboo	h.: 60 cm	Baboli
303. – 305,	7993–95	Fishnet	Wood, vegetal fibres	diameter: 68–75 cm	Baboli
306. – 307.	7996–97	Basket	Bamboo	h.: 30 cm	Baboli
308.	7998	Knife	Wood, metal	l.: 29,5 cm	Baboli
309.	7999	Strap	Vegetal fibres	l.: 85 cm	Baboli
310. – 311.	8000–01	Fishnet	Wood, vegetal fibres	diameter: 32–41 cm	Baboli

312. – 315.	8002–05	Hat	Bamboo, vegetal fibres	diameter: 18–26 cm	Baboli
316.	8006	Embellishment	Metal	l.: 15 cm	Baboli
317. – 318.	8007–08	Basket	Bamboo	h.: 34–46 cm	Baboli
319.	8009	Apron	Vegetal fibres	l.: 95 cm	Baboli
320.	8010	Tube	Clay	l.: 10 cm	Baboli
321.	8011	Embellishment	Metal	diameter: 14 cm	Baboli
322.	8012	Tube	Clay	l.: 12 cm	Baboli
323.	8013	Shaft	Wood	l.: 158 cm	Baboli
324.	8014	Spear	Wood, metal	l.: 182 cm	Baboli
325.	8015	Shield (ngubo)	Bamboo, leather, Wood	h.: 138 cm	Baboli
326.	8016	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 73 cm	Baboli
327.	8017	Axe	Wood, metal	l.: 47 cm	Baboli
328.	8018	Sickle	Metal, Wood	l.: 58 cm	Baboli
329.	8019	Vessel for clyster	Gourd	l.: 18 cm	Bandaka
320.	8020	Pipe	Wood, gourd	l.: 71 cm	Bandaka
321.	8021	Belt	Leather	l.: 80 cm	Bandaka
322.	8022	Vessel	Gourd	h.: 20 cm	Bandaka
323.	8023	Sanza (apimbi)	Wood	h.: 35 cm	Bandaka
324.	8024	Belt (ungasia)	Vegetal fibres	l.: 85 cm	Bandaka
325.	8025	Belt (magasia)	Metal, vegetal fibres	l.: 104 cm	Bandaka
326.	8026	Belt (ungasia)	Vegetal fibres	l.: 85 cm	Bandaka
327.	8027	Bracelet (bandenga)	Metal	diameter: 9 cm	Bandaka
328. – 349.	8029–50	Bracelet	Metal	diameter: 8,8–11,3 cm	Bandaka
350.	8051	Bracelet for foot	Metal	diameter: 13 cm	Bandaka
351.	8052	Knife (didoko)	Wood, metal	l.: 32,5 cm	Bandaka
352. – 353.	8053–54	Knife (namedako)	Metal, Wood	l.: 18,6 cm	Bandaka
354.	8055	Musical horn	Horn	l.: 23 cm	Bandaka
355. – 356.	8056–57	Belt (ungasia)	Vegetal fibres	l.: 91 cm	Bandaka
357. – 393.	8058–94	Bracelet	Metal	diameter: 8,8–11,7 cm	Bandaka
394.	8095	Embellishment	Metal	diameter: 18 cm	Bandaka
395.	8096	Slag	Slag	Weight: 35 g	Bandaka
396.	8097	Hat	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 21 cm	Bandaka
397.	8098	Head of pipe	Burnt clay	h.: 7,2 cm	Bandaka
398.	8099	Embellishment	Animal hair	l.: 7 cm	Bandaka
399. – 400.	8100–101	Knife (sapi)	Bone, metal	l.: 21–24cm	Bandaka
401.	8102	Hairpin	Bone	l.: 19 cm	Bandaka
402.	8103	Comb	Wood	l.: 20 cm	Bandaka
403. – 417.	8104–18	Bracelet (tipense)	Metal	diameter: 5,7–8,3 cm	Bandaka
418. – 419.	8119–20	Basket with belts (usasa)	Bamboo	h.: 37–41 cm	Bandaka

420.	8121	Mat	Vegetal fibres	l.: 160 cm	Bandaka
421. – 423.	8122–24	Fork (fombe)	Wood	l.: 19–33 cm	Bandaka
424. – 427.	8125–28	Bow (seba)	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 70–71,6 cm	Mamwa
428. – 431.	8129–32	Arrow	Metal, Wood	l.: 43–72 cm	Mamwa
432.	8133	Knife (sapi)	Metal, bone	l.: 30,5 cm	Mamwa
433.	8134	Knife (jtu)	Metal, Wood	l.: 37,8 cm	Mamwa
434.	8135	Mortar (kei)	Wood	h.: 35 cm	Mamwa
435. – 436.	8136–37	Cooking spoon (kue)	Wood	l.: 49–51 cm	Mamwa
437.	8138	Stool	Wood	h.: 21,5 cm	Mamwa
438. – 439.	8139–40	Knife (sapi)	Metal, bone	l.: 27 cm	Mamwa
440. – 444.	8141–45	Apron (sege)	Palm leaves	l.: 41–50 cm	Mamwa
445.	8146	Embellishment (lekoke)	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 12 cm	Mamwa
446.	8147	Pipe (sangi)	Wood, leather	l.: 14 cm	Mamwa
447.	8148	Embellishment (tende)	Metal	l.: 6,3 cm	Mamwa
448.	8149	Knife (sapi)	Bone, metal	l.: 17 cm	Mamwa
449.	8150	Hat	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 17 cm	Mamwa
450. – 451.	8151–52	Basket (uturu)	Bamboo	h.: 31–34 cm	Mamwa
452.	8153	Hoe shaft	Wood	l.: 80 cm	Mamwa
453. – 454.	8154–55	Apron (negbe)	Palm leaves	l.: 35–38 cm	Mamwa
455.	8156	Quiver	Leather	l.: 83 cm	Mamwa
456.	8157	Fishnet (gei)	Vegetal fibres	l.: 63 cm	Mamwa
457. – 458.	8158–59	Knife (sapi)	Wood, metal	l.: 21–22 cm	Mamwa
459.	8160	Embellishment	Metal	l.: 15 cm	Mamwa
460.	8161	Mat (soku)	Vegetal fibres	l.: 145 cm	Mamwa
461.	8162	Sanza	Wood, metal	h.: 25 cm	Mamwa
462. – 475.	8163–76	Bracelet	Metal	diameter: 8,8–11 cm	Mamwa
476.	8177	Apron (sege)	Vegetal fibres	l.: 52 cm	Mamwa
477. – 480.	8178–81	Arrow (api)	Metal, Wood	l.: 58–65 cm	Mamwa
481.	8182	Mat (soku)	Vegetal fibres	l.: 153 cm	Mamwa
482. – 483.	8184–85	Knife (ifaka)	Metal, Wood	l.: 24–34 cm	Nkundu (Boende)
484.	8186	Knife	Metal, Wood	l.: 13,8 cm	Balese
485.	8187	Currency	Metal	l.: 59 cm	Balese
486.	8188	Bow(seba)	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 68 cm	Balese
487.	8189	Quiver	Leather	l.: 38 cm	Balese
488.	8190	Apron (omvu)	Vegetal fibres	l.: 92 cm	Balese
489. – 490.	8191–92	Belt	Vegetal fibres	l.: 80–95 cm	Balese
491. – 530.	8193–8232	Bracelet (akoki)	Metal, vegetal fibres	diameter: 9–10,6 cm	Balese
531. – 540.	8233–42	Apron (knia)	Vegetal fibres	l.: 90–93 cm	Balese

541.	8243	Dance embellishment (ndzoka)	Animal hair, reed	l.: 30 cm	Balese
542.	8244	Comb	Wood	l.: 16 cm	Balese
543.	8245	Rattle	Metal	h.: 12 cm	Balese
544. – 559.	8246–61	Bracelet	Metal	diameter: 9,9–10,8 cm	Balese
560.	8262	Embellishment	Feathers, leather	l.: 18 cm	Balese
561.	8263	Bellows	Leather, Wood	l.: 89 cm	Balese
562.	8264	Embellishment	Metal	diameter: 15 cm	Balese
563. – 565.	8265–67	Mortar (kei)	Wood	h.: 31–37 cm	Balese
566.	8268	Apron	Vegetal fibres	l.: 68 cm	Balese
567.	8269	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 82 cm	Balika
568.	8270	Quiver	Leather	h.: 36 cm	Balika
569. – 608.	8271–310	Arrow	Palm rib	l.: 49–55 cm	Balika
609.	8311	Quiver	Vegetal fibres	l.: 39,5 cm	Balika
610. – 624.	8312–26	Arrow	Palm rib	l.: 49–51 cm	Balika
625.	8327	Quiver	Vegetal fibres	h.: 35 cm	Balika
626. -649.	8328–51	Arrow	Palm rib	l.: 47–51 cm	Balika
650.	8352	Basket	Bamboo	h.: 34 cm	Balika
651.	8353	Apron	Vegetal fibres	l.: 68 cm	Balika
652. -653.	8354–55	Hat	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 19–25 cm	Balika
654.	8356	Broom	Vegetal fibres	l.: 32 cm	Balika
655. -656.	8357–58	Hat	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 21–22 cm	Balika
657. – 658.	8359–60	Embellishment	Wood	diameter: 2–3 cm	Balika
659.	8361	Basket (mopenge)	Bamboo	h.: 12 cm	Balika
660. -667.	8362–69	Bracelet (nekoki)	Vegetal fibres, metal	l.: 20–58 cm	Balika
668.	8371	Rattle	Metal	h.: 9,8 cm	Balika
669. – 671.	8372–74	Apron	Vegetal fibres	l.: 33–36 cm	Balika
672. – 673.	8375–76	Bracelet (nekoki)	Metal	l.: 16–23 cm	Balika
674.	8377	Ladle	Wood	l.: 105 cm	Balika
675. – 676.	8378–79	Broom	Vegetal fibres	l.: 67–103 cm	Balika
677. – 682.	8380–85	Hat	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 18–21 cm	Balika
683. – 684.	8386–87	Knife (edoko)	Metal, Wood	l.: 16–38 cm	Balika
685. – 686.	8388–89	Wood	Wood	l.: 60 cm	Balika
687.	8390	Knife	Wood, metal	l.: 22 cm	Balika
689. – 690.	8391–93	Hairpin	Wood	l.: 26–31 cm	Balika
691.	8394	Stool (kalakba)	Wood	l.: 44 cm	Balika
692. – 694.	8395–97	Bow	Vegetal fibres, Wood	l.: 63–75 cm	Babira
695.	8398	Quiver	Bamboo	h.: 71 cm	Babira
696. – 699.	8399–8402	Arrow	Bamboo, metal	l.: 64–68 cm	Babira
700. – 710.	8403–13	Arrow	Wood, metal	l.: 41–51 cm	Babira

711.	8414	Stool	Wood	l.: 131 cm	Babira
712.	8415	Vessel (kibe)	Gourd	h.: 19 cm	Babira
713.	8416	Flute (ngebale)	Bamboo	l.: 38 cm	Babira
714. – 715.	8417–18	Curtain	Vegetal fibres	l.: 152 cm	Babira
716.	8419	Vessel (kibe)	Gourd	h.: 17 cm	Babira
717.	8420	Bowl	Wood	h.: 13 cm	Babira
718. – 719.	8421–22	Lips embellishment	Wood	h.: 2–3 cm	Babira
720.	8423	Rattle	Metal, leather	l.: 18 cm	Babira
721.	8424	Comb (kisanda)	Wood	l.: 17 cm	Babira
722.	8426	Club	Wood	l.: 97 cm	Bamande
723.	8427	Embellishment	Vegetal fibres	l.: 59 cm	Babira
724.	8428	Mat	Vegetal fibres	l.: 168 cm	Barumbi
725.	8429	Basket	Bamboo	h.: 40 cm	Babira
726.	8430	Quiver	Leather	h.: 64 cm	Barumbi
727. – 728.	8431–32	Arrow	Palm rib	l.: 43 cm	Barumbi
729.	8433	Bowstring	Vegetal fibres	l.: 73 cm	Barumbi
730.	8434	Gong (ukele)	Wood	diameter: 28 cm	Barumbi
731.	8435	Embellishment	Leather	l.: 49 cm	Barumbi
732.	8436	Stool (nobala)	Wood	h.: 23 cm	Barumbi
733.	8437	Rattle (nongengele)	Metal, leather	l.: 82 cm	Barumbi
734.	8438	Rattle (nebuba)	Metal, leather	l.: 66 cm	Barumbi
735.	8439	Embellishment	Feathers	l.: 24 cm	Barumbi
736.	8440	Hat (ekwese)	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 20 cm	Barumbi
737.	8441	Bell (notoro)	Metal	h.: 7,4 cm	Barumbi
738.	8442	Knife	Metal, Wood	l.: 36 cm	Medje
739.	8443	Pipe	Gourd	l.: 56 cm	Medje
740. – 741.	8444–45	Stool	Wood	h.: 19–20 cm	Medje
742. – 743.	8446–47	Ladle (nodo)	Wood	l.: 37 cm	Medje
744. -748.	8448–52	Cloth	Vegetal fibres	l.: 108–125 cm	Medje
749. -750.	8453–54	Mat	Vegetal fibres	l.: 116–180 cm	Medje
751. – 757.	8455–61	Apron (esegbe)	Vegetal fibres	l.: 14–17 cm	Medje
758.	8462	Bowl	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 37 cm	Medje
759. – 761.	8463–65	Basket (nekenge)	Bamboo	h.: 32–33 cm	Medje
762.	8466	Apron	Vegetal fibres	l.: 19 cm	Medje
763. – 767.	8467–70	Basket (nekenge)	Bamboo	h.: 21–23 cm	Medje
768. – 777.	8471–81	Hairpin	Bone	l.: 18–27 cm	Medje
778.	8482	Club	Wood	l.: 13 cm	Medje
779. – 786.	8483–90	Knife (sapi)	Wood, metal	l.: 19–22 cm	Medje
787.	8491	Pipe (nanzangbe)	Wood	l.: 18 cm	Medje
789.	8492	Belt for carrying children	Vegetal fibres	l.: 58 cm	Medje

790. – 807.	8493–8511	Bracelet	Bamboo	diameter: 6,3–7,2 cm	Medje
808.	8512	Embellishment (ekoki)	Metal, leather	diameter: 12 cm	Medje
809. – 811.	8513–15	Belt (ansi)	Vegetal fibres, glass beads	l.: 80–91 cm	Medje
812.	8516	Apron	Metal, vegetal fibres	l.: 65 cm	Medje
813. – 822.	8517–26	Hat (tende)	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 17,5–20 cm	Medje
823. – 824.	8527–28	Bag (ebagara)	Vegetal fibres	h.: 11–15,3 cm	Medje
825.	8529	Embellishment	Feathers	l.: 40 cm	Ruanda
826. – 827.	8530–31	Basket (nogbe)	Bamboo	h.: 24–31 cm	Medje
828. – 829.	8532–33	Stool (ekaragba)	Wood	h.: 31–32 cm	Medje
830. – 831.	8534–35	Bellows	Wood, leather	l.: 117–118 cm	Medje
832.	8536	Stool (wajogu)	Wood	l.: 63 cm	Medje
833.	8537	Cloth	Vegetal fibres	l.: 125 cm	Medje
834. – 839.	8538–43	Basket (nagange)	Vegetal fibres	h.: 31–35 cm	Medje
840.844.	8544	Bowl	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 33,5 cm	Medje
841. – 842.	8545–46	Basket (nagange)	Vegetal fibres	h.: 34–37 cm	Medje
843.	8547	Harp	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 49 cm	Medje
844.	8548	Bow(mulere)	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 61 cm	Ruanda
845. – 848.	8549–62	Arrow	Bamboo	l.: 44–48,5 cm	Ruanda
849.	8563	Fishnet	Bamboo, vegetal fibres	l.: 85 cm	Ruanda
850.	8564	Basket for fish	Bamboo	l.: 59 cm	Ruanda
851.	8565	Strap	Vegetal fibres	l.: 37 cm	Ruanda
852. – 853.	8566–67	Mat	Vegetal fibres	l.: 205 cm	Ruanda
854.	8568	Vessel	Gourd	diameter: 5 cm	Ruanda
855.	8569	Divination bowl	Wood	l.: 51 cm	Ruanda
856.	8570	Harp (insenze)	Wood, gourd, vegetal fibres	l.: 74 cm	Ruanda
857.	8571	Apron	Vegetal fibres	l.: 86 cm	Ruanda
858.	8572	Divination bowl (lubase)	Wood	l.: 45 cm	Ruanda
859.	8573	Comb	Bamboo	l.: 35 cm	Ruanda
860.	8574	Horn	Horn	l.: 27 cm	Ruanda
861.	8575	Club (mbukiro)	Wood	l.: 67 cm	Ruanda
862.	8576	Torch (isangi)	Reed, resin	l.: 29 cm	Ruanda
863.	8577	Basket (skako)	Bamboo	h.: 40 cm	Ruanda
864. – 866.	8578–80	Spearhead	Metal	l.: 28–34 cm	Ruanda
867.	8581	Medicament	Vegetal material	Weight: 100 g	Ruanda
868.	8582	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 74 cm	Basa
869. – 886.	8583–90	Arrow	Palm rib	l.: 47,3–49,8 cm	Basa
887. – 888.	8591–92	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 80 cm	Basa

889. – 891.	8593–95	Arrow	Wood, metal	l.: 44–45 cm	Pygmy
892. – 894.	8596–98	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 69–73 cm	Pygmy
895.	8599	Quiver	Leather	h.: 46,5 cm	Pygmy
896. – 890.	8600–04	Arrow	Palm rib	l.: 44–47 cm	Pygmy
891.	8605	Quiver	Leather	h.: 43 cm	Pygmy
892. -910.	8606–14	Arrow	Palm rib	l.: 41–46 cm	Pygmy
911.	8615	Stick	Wood	l.: 49 cm	Pygmy
912. – 914.	8616–18	Pestle	Wood	l.: 38–58,8 cm	Pygmy
915. – 916.	8619–20	Mortar	Wood	h.: 22–38 cm	Pygmy
917. – 918.	8621–22	Belt	Leather	l.: 89–90 cm	Efe
919.	8623	Strap	Leather	l.: 97 cm	Efe
920. – 923.	8624–27	Belt (egba)	Leather	l.: 106–117 cm	Efe
924. – 925.	8628–29	Grater for bananas (kere)	Wood	l.: 25,2–27,8 cm	Pygmy
926. – 927.	8630–31	Bracelet	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 8,4–9,2 cm	Efe
928.	8632	Embellishment	Feathers	l.: 25 cm	Medje
929.	8633	Strap (kanba)	Leather	l.: 75 cm	Pygmy
930. – 931.	8634–35	Apron	Vegetal fibres	l.: 80–101 cm	Pygmy
932.	8636	Hat	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 19 cm	Pygmy
933.	8637	Bowl (engu)	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 27 cm	Pygmy
934.	8638	Basket	Bamboo	h.: 23 cm	Babali
935.	8639	Axe (pabo)	Wood	l.: 44 cm	Efe
936.	8640	Axe (undeko)	Wood	l.: 39 cm	Pygmy
937. – 946.	8641–50	Bracelet	Metal, leather	diameter: 7,5–9,2 cm	Pygmy
947. – 948.	8651–52	Bow(seba)	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 76–143 cm	Efe
949. – 961.	8653–65	Arrow (ibihekane)	Wood	l.: 79–82 cm	Balwa
962. – 963.	8666–67	Bow(nyundo)	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 142 cm	Balwa
964. – 967.	8668–71	Arrow	Wood, feathers	l.: 88–94,5 cm	Balwa
968.	8672	Wood	Wood	l.: 65 cm	Balwa
969.	8674	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 102 cm	Babira
970.	8675	Embellishment	Feathers	l.: 11,2 cm	Bakongo
971.	8676	Bow	Wood, vegetal fibres	l.: 79 cm	Bakongo
972.	8677	Peg	Wood	l.: 18,9 cm	Bakongo
973. – 975.	8678–79	Embellishment	Bamboo	l.: 6–7,3 cm	Bakongo
976.	8680	Shaft	Wood	l.: 64,5 cm	Central Congo
977,	8681	Basket	Bamboo	h.: 16 cm	Central Congo
978.	8682	Hat	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 14 cm	Central Congo
979.	8683	Embellishment	Feathers	l.: 25 cm	Central Congo



980.	8684	Pestle	Wood	l.: 18,5 cm	Central Congo
981.	8685	Stool	Wood	h.: 42 cm	Babira
982. – 983.	8686–87	Pipe stem	Wood	l.: 10,7–16,1 cm	Babira
984. – 991.	8688–95	Tooth of wild pig	Bone	l.: 7,7–13 cm	Babira
992. – 1003.	8696–8707	Instrument	Wood	l.: 11,4–13 cm	Central Congo
1004. – 1016.	8708–20	Arrow	Wood, metal	l.: 43–55 cm	Central Congo
1017.	8721	Dagger blade	Metal	l.: 11 cm	Central Congo
1018.	8722	Reed	Reed	l.: 27,7 cm	Central Congo
1019. – 1021.	8723–25	Blade	Metal	l.: 10,4–11,7 cm	Central Congo
1022.	8726	Hairpin	Bone	l.: 20 cm	Central Congo
1023.	8727	Knife blade	Metal	l.: 13,8 cm	Central Congo
1024.	8729	Bow	Wood	l.: 135,2 cm	Central Congo
1025. – 1028.	8730–42	Arrow	Palm rib	l.: 46–50,3 cm	Babali
1029.	8743	Hairpin	Metal	l.: 13,8 cm	Central Congo
1030.	8744	Bracelet	Metal	diameter: 9,45 cm	Bandaka
1031.	8745	Hat	Vegetal fibres	diameter: 22 cm	Bakongo
1032.	8746	Cushion (bionuge)	Vegetal fibres	l.: 27 cm	Ruanda
1033.	8747	Part of stool	Wood	l.: 29,2 cm	Central Congo
1034.	8748	Peg	Wood	l.: 32 cm	Central Congo
1035.	8749–55	Divination cube (unsusi)	Bone	l.: 3,1–4,1 cm	Ruanda
1036.	8756	Belt	Vegetal fibres	l.: 110 cm	Balese
1037.	8757	Apron	Vegetal fibres	l.: 110 cm	Babira



Fig. 1. Basket, Nkundu (Bateke), h.: 24 cm (Inv. No. 7828). Photo by J. Vaněk.

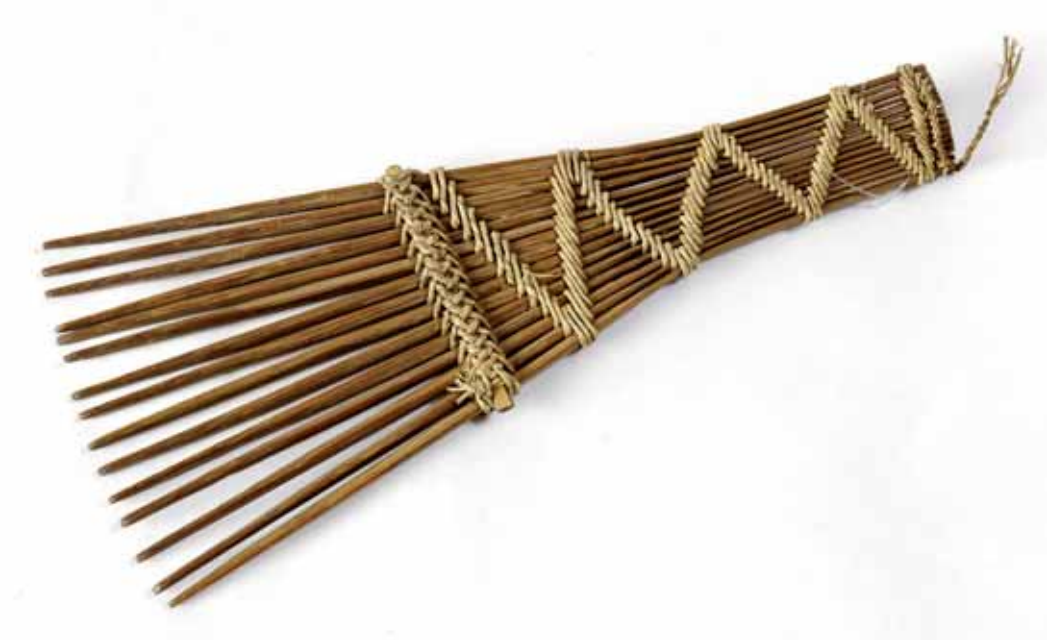


Fig. 2. Comb, Bandaka, l.: 20 cm (Inv. No. 8103). Photo by J. Vaněk.



Fig. 5. Apron (negbe), Nkundu, l.: 25 cm (Inv. No. 8155). Photo by J. Vaněk.



Fig. 3. Basket uturu, Mamwa, l.: 31 cm (Inv. No. 8151). Photo by J. Vaněk.



Fig. 4. Hat, Nkundu, h.: 16 cm, (Inv. No. 8150). Photo by J. Vaněk.