HUNTING Equipment

20.68

Veldkos Index

!ago - digging sticks can be made from it.
It is a shrub, 10'- Story has no !Kung or
Auen name for it. Cf Story, p.102

R. Story

Rhigozum brevispinosum (4946,5255) is aaid to to be what Bushmen digging sticks are made of in "Some Plants used by Bushmen.", South Africa Botanical Survey Memoir No.30, see p.45(no illustration).

FIRE - STICKS

R. Story

See MS of article "Botany of the Bushmen" Published in South Africa-1965, Ch.VI for description of use. Woods used are Grewia retinervis and Catophractes alexandri. (pl3)

Cf Story, "Some Plants Used by the Bushmen.." South Africa Botanical Memoir No 30. for descriptions and photographs of above, pp34 and 45

COBA

ARROW POISON- mixtures

!hui #110 (!hwi -R.S.)

Sansevieria scabrifolia Dinter (R.S.Some Plants, p.17) juice from the leaves are mixed with the beetle poison to make it adhere. It is not poisonous.(V-L) Cf. #56 - is this a duplicate or root of above with slightly different name? listed as !hui, ghui, g!ui (LJM) thwi (R,S.) R.S.Letter of says #56 is Sansevieria sp. near S. aethiopica Thb.

XXXXXXXXXX

BOWS

322- 411-

Dyson Notes, 1951, pp 1,5, Bow and quiver making. The /uh bush is mentioned

C.C.Handley

Dec., 1952- p.25- Bow is made from any green wood.

R. Story

MS of "Botany of the Bushmen" pub. in South Africa-1965, Ch.VI: "... The hunting bow is made from Grewia flava almost invariably."

cf. Some plants p. 33 , n/7

ARROWS - Reeds for

connecting pieces

Panicum sp.#101 (R.S.Note on V.L.)(Cf #81; is a duplicate of #101) Compare Story note on sip sticks which he calls pei. He also says Gikwe name for panicum is pe. Are they the same?

Common English name is elephant grass. But almost any reed or grass may be called elephant grass, so this is not to be considred an indentification.

ARROWS - Reeds for

#10D-//n/o
n//n
n/o
//n/n'o (R.S.)

Phragmites communis Trin, identification by R.S. in letter of 10/17/55. He adds "I found it growing in a water-hole a bit west of Gautscha t the day I was out with John...I am almost certain that this is the place that is marked Tintuma on the maps that I have here."

Specimen at Botanical Museum of Phragmites (#333 from Gautscha Pan), identified by R.S. as such and "used by !Kung for arrow shafts & called by them m //nmio (Cola).

Phragmites commonly used over the world as arrow shafts. It has long segments.

COHA

СОВА

Adop

ARROWS '- Reeds for

Other

Andropogon goyanus. R.S. in Botany p.94 says"...other choices (for arrow shafts) from the culms of robust grasses, one commonly used being A.goyanus var.squamulatus Dr. Schultes of Applied Botany Dept, Harvard, says some of the arrow shafts are Andropogon sp.

Note: Story's Notes, Veldkos (222- Aug.1955) has this: Reeds - arrow reeds are Bere (rhymes with hay) is a tall grass, all sizes.

LJM - Misc.

Re: elephant grass. According to Webster, elephant grass is Tysha elephantina, an old world cat-tail. Papyrus is a sedge. Cyperus papyrus. Pamapas grass is Cortaderia argentia ie none of above are Phragmites communis.

JW. BEWS, an authority on grasses, says elephant grass is panicum purpirea, etc.

!k"u

host to:

caterpillars

Burkea africana. (R.S.) host to two edible caterpillars

Nudaurelia bellina and Cirina forda Westwood. (R.S.

Some Plants - p.24)

Westwood

scale insect (gum)

Richard Lee, by word of mouth, says insects leave white blob on tree. Heated, crushed, kneaded, it is used as gum for arrows (q.v.)

!gãon

#99 sangoon(LJM)

S: !gâon

The yellow gum from an acacia, which is used for arrows and for cementing ostrich egg shells (R.S. field notes

L: Acacia meliflora mellifera (Watt & Bryer-Brandwyck) GUMS for Arrows

Black gum

Tobo.is the !Kung name. It is cooked, made from pitch of a bulb, Annocharis tinneana - Richard Lee's identification.

V-L #98. LJM spelled it tovo. This is incorrect according to R.L.

Tobo is on gum-stick

GUMS for Arrows

Yellow gum

Igãon is the !Kung name. V-L #99. LJM spelled it sangoon. It comes from an acacia, and Story says that the same gum is used to cemeent cracked ostrich-eggs. Richard Lee says it is Acacia meliflora.

VI says it - from Bostal Comel Thron

GUM for Arrows

A black gum

A scale insect (See Handley, Dec. 1952, p.28) He says crushed en masse and kneaded between fingers. The resulting black gum is heated and twisted onto a stick.

Richard Lee (by word of mouth) says insect leaves a white blob on Burkea africana. The substance turns black when heated.

Cf. Story p.24. Two edible caterpillars live in this tree (B.africana), the larvae of Nudaurelia bellina and Cirina forda Westwood.

The !Kung word for this tree is !k"u (Story).

ARROW POISON - Bark chewed for applying

//hau #113

A tree. The probable identification is Lonchocarpus capussa S. (R.S.green paper). The bark is chewed and used to mix with poison or over the poison as a lacquer (V-L)

zã #112

A tree. The probable identification is Boscia albitrunca Burch. (R.S.Some Plants..p.21) Bark used to make sticky liquid for lacquering arrows. (V-L)

!gou (S) !gau(LJM)
#111

Acacia detinens Burch. (R.S. Some Plants.p22) The bark was chewed and produced a yellow liquid in the mouth. This was spat into the poison mixture. (V-L) (Is this the White Heart Tree? see ACACIAS) (Mass Horticultural Society said haakdoring is Acacia Burkaei, which R.S. says is not found around Gaustcha area (

SIP STICKS

Called pei (like pay). This grass is all around werfts where we found them. //kuil is biggest diameter, came from !Kari and comes only from there. It grows like grass - many stalks together in one clump. Has red flowers.R.S Veldkos Notes, Aug.1955 -222-p.5) This is the complete note. Compare //gama #101 which in above is identified as grass of arrow connecting link, and in R.S.green paper as Panicum sp.(his #4987) for which he says pe is/Gikwe name.

(Oakley paper on Bakwa Bushmen has sucking reed as stem of one of the Asclepiadaceae - (Brachystelma or Ceropegia?)).

SPRING-HARE PRODDER

224- 411

Dyson Notes, 1951-p.7

chi chi 107

plants used in hunting

825 - LJM - pm May 6, 1953. A parasite comparable to mistletoe. children trap birds by smearing a pole with sticky substance.

VI-striky jure fra bernes used for trepping linds

Show arms To & Schulter

What is the grass in the film?

We have names of two grasses, among notes: Phragmites communis and Andropogen gayanus var. squamulatus. Phragmites has the long segments. Would Bules pogen be the one with a segment? It was collected at reporte the analy gird win (ask Cole France). There are two kinds of shafts: those with only one segment, and those

with several. Is the latter one of the above?

What is elephant grass? encyclopedia says none in Africa, but J.W.

B ews says it is Panicum, which is used for connecting pieces.

Rola Fanzen Says'm Paniaum 'n called eleptant grans
R. Lee Acacia meliflora ok
Annocharis tinneana

Lo pancier analler

Dr. Camera

Internole,

App. pl proposed. andropogon

1 7/2 x 200 cm	Unation Par	+	tow yard for film	
: Nullg	nuncing Equ	alphent - Not	tes used for film	
		THE THE		
1953	Feb.	411 - 278	Pract. Knowl.etc.	1,2
	Feb 10	278	р п п	1,2
	Feb 18	576 - 411	Stories, gossip	1,2
	May	278 - 192	Veldkos, linguistics	2
	May 2	224 - 411	Hunting	14
	June 13	411 -	Arrows & Poison	1
+1	June 26	278 -	II II	1,2,3,4,5,7
	11 11	278 - 411	n n	6
	July 17	411	n n	1
	July 23	278 - 192	Velākos, linguistics	2

!Kung Hun	ting E	quipment	-	Notes	used	for	film

COBA

1955				
Aug 10	224 - 411	Gautscha hunting	1-6	
Aug 12	411 - 278	11 11	2,3,4	
	824 - 11 11	II II	5	
	192 - 411	n , n	1	
	411 - 431	II II	6	
V.	278	Misc., Stars	1	

No.

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Certain Control

HUNTING Equipment

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