Against the term "Savage tribes" the remark was made more than once that it gave generally an inaccurate impression. Such might also be the case here, but the expression was chosen to announce that we would have the deal only with the Indians and the Bush-negroes and not with the more civilized part of the population in the colony of Surinam. Among those Indians we call in the first place three tribes of "tamed" savages, known in the colony as Arowacks, Caribs and Warauen (Guaranos), living in the coast- and savannah region. There are still other Indians in Surinam, as we know from the voyage of a mixed Dutch-French Commission in 1861 to the upper-Lawa, from the explorations of Crévaux and Coudreau at the same East frontier river, and from informations from Bush-negroes, both they live in the deep and yet unknown interior and near to the South frontier Tumucumaque mountains. Between those Indians (Acouris, Trios, Oyacoulés and Rucujanas (Roucouyennes) and the colonist is no communication; it seems that the Bush-negroes have increased the Indians fear for the white man, in order to keep in a state of dependency these Indians to whom they procure iron axes, knives and beads, in exchange for feather-work, hammocks and hunting dogs.

The Bush-negroes, descendants of runaway slaves brought from Africa, have established themselves in several tribes, under chiefs or "Grammans" and with a kind of republican form of "government." They kept many reminiscences from Africa in language and manners, of which several are only partially known. They form in almost every respect, as Professor Joest rightly remarked, the most original, remarkable and interesting people in the present Guyana.
To prove how little the have been studied, I will state that it was found, only a very few years ago, that their chief tribe, the Aucaners (Djoecas) make use of a "drum-language", by which they warn each other, as some peoples in Africa do, in a short time at great distances by means of blows on a drum in a different time and manner. This custom had remained unknown, notwithstanding the daily contact with the colonists.

For the study of these non-civilized tribes of Surinam Mr. Joests "Ethnographisches und Verwandtes ans Guyana", Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie, Supplement zu Band V, 1893, must be mentioned first. I do not know what brought the author to several incorrect impressions and conclusions he gave about the colony, it seems to me that about the colonial "politics", he obtained informations from persons who where not much to be trusted, and that his stay in the colony was too short to correct their tales, but this does not take away the great value of his work for the anthropology of Surinam of the last time. Next to Joest comes Kappler, the patient observer who lived for many years at the Marowyne and wrote "Surinam" u. s. w. (1887); for the early history of the Bush-negroes it will be the best to consult the Description of Guiana or the Wild Coast, etc., by Mr. J. J. Hartsinck. D. C. L. 1770 (Translated titre).

Indian ornaments are to be found: in basket work, on pottery (woman labour), on clubs, arrows and on their own body, especially when going to a dancing-feast. I stated that coast Indians painted ornaments on hammocks made by Bush-negroes, and given to them for the purpose. Farther we have Indian ornaments in "kwejus" (aprons) and feather-work.

As far as my knowledge of Indian ornaments permits I should say that their ornaments have undergone no influence neither from the Bush-negroes, nor from the more civilized. Knowledge of the Indian manner of thought would be the way to understand their ornamentation, and in that part there is still much to be done. But while we know on one part that the Coast Indians have learned the negro-english and when there is some probability that they may have adopted some superstitions from the Bush-negroes, I will point out that these Coast-Indians have clung strongly to their own

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1 Catalogue of the Netherland West-India Exposition at the Colonial Museum at Haarlem in 1899, page 76 and 77. (Translated titre).