Around the World at the Hudson Museum

Color & Learn Book

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AFRICA (Ghana)

In the late 19th century an Ashanti carver decorated this wooden comb with a beautiful carved head.
AFRICA (Ghana)

Gold was important for trade in West Africa. Brass **gold counterweights** like this one were used to weigh gold on balance scales.
AFRICA (Ivory Coast)

This dance mask made by the Baule people combines a human face with buffalo horns and a crocodile mouth.
PERU

More than 500 years ago the Chimú decorated carved wooden parrots with the colorful feathers of real birds.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

People of the Sepik River area make artifacts to sell to tourists. Large **shields** and **spears** are often decorated with store-bought paints.
SOUTHWESTERN U.S.

A Navajo woman raises sheep for wool which she spins into yarn. After dyeing and drying the yarn she weaves a rug on her loom.
SOUTHWESTERN U.S.

More than 100 years old, this Zuni olla was painted with deer and roadrunner designs. Ollas were used to fetch and store water in the home.
SOUTHWESTERN U.S.
This Navajo silver squash blossom necklace and Zuni pin are decorated with turquoise. Coral is added to a pair of Navajo earrings.
MEXICO

Over 1000 years old, this *Maya cylinder vase* is colorfully decorated with images of the Vulture God.
Players at Copán competed in the *Maya ballgame* around AD 880. The heavy rubber ball was kept in the air without the use of hands or feet. Sometimes the losers were sacrificed.
MEXICO (Veracruz)

This **Snake Apron Priestess** figure made in AD 600-750 wears a vampire bat mask and carries an incense bag in the shape of a human skull.
MEXICO

A limestone stele honored an important event in the life of a Maya ruler. The glyphs in the lower left tell us two dates.
Feasting was an important part of the potlatch or “giving” ceremony. Great quantities of food were served in dishes like this *Kwakwaka’wakw* killer whale potlatch bowl.
The peoples of the Northwest Coast believe people and animals can transform one to another. This *Kwakwaka’wakw hawk transformation mask* was made in the late 19th Century.
CANADA

Totem poles may serve as structural elements in buildings, as memorial markers, or to identify clan lineage and communicate clan history and legends.
ALASKA

This hawk rattle was carved in the Northwest Coast tradition by Cherokee/Tlingit artist Ivan Otterlifter. Rattles were used throughout this region in dance rituals.
NORTHEASTERN U.S.

A Penobscot boy practices hunting while his father fishes. The Wabanaki continue to rely on the natural resources of the Northeast to sustain their communities.
NORTHEASTERN U.S.

Wabanaki baskets continue the ancient art of making brown ash and sweetgrass basketry, such as this Penobscot sweetgrass button basket.
NORTHEASTERN U.S.

These *Penobscot moccasins* made in the 19th Century are decorated with red and black wool tradecloth, green silk ribbon, and white beads.
CANADA

An Inuit mother carries her baby on her back while she travels. Dogs pull her family’s sled. Traditional Inuit houses include igloos and skin tents.
To fish, the *Inuit* traditionally carved **fish hooks** and **harpoons** from driftwood, bone, and ivory. This harpoon’s **togglehead** has a copper blade.
CANADA

Not intended as toys for children, these slate-faced dolls were models showing realistic Iglulingmiut clothing made of caribou and seal skin.
PANAMA

Molas are sewn from brightly colored fabrics and made into blouses by the Kuna. Can you see the sea turtle in this design?