



De rassengeschiedenis der Nederlandsche hoenders: tweede en derde deel

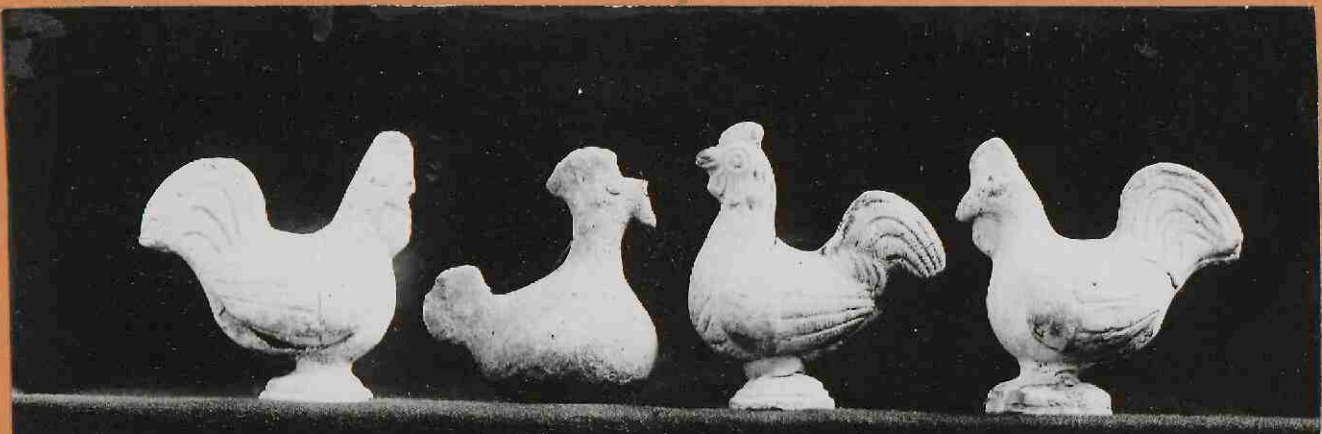
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H. K. 11
FOTOS van HOENDERS uit OUDE TIJDEN
uit
TIJDSCHRIFTEN en MUSEA.

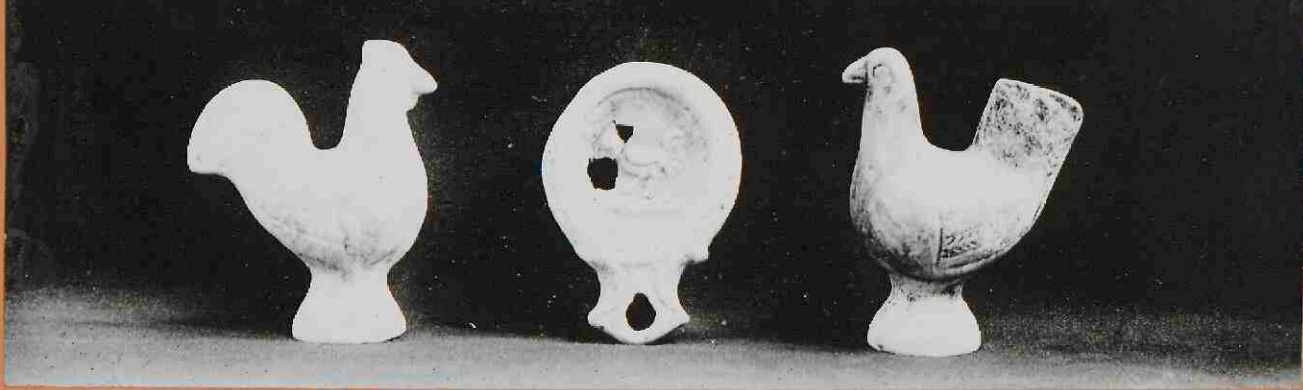
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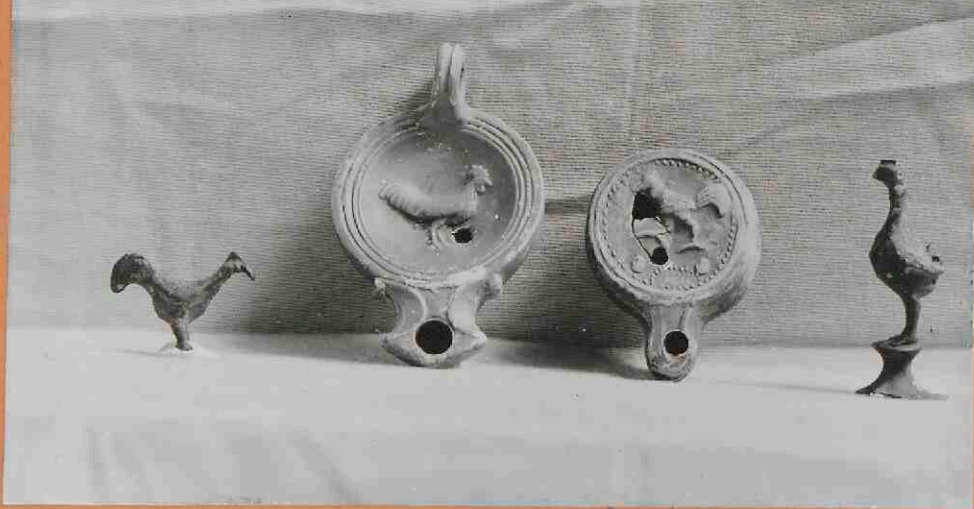
ROMEINSCH.



Rijks-Museum. G.M. Kam. te Nijmegen.
Haantjes en hennetjes en lampje, Terra-cotta.
Romeinsch vaatwerk, vermoedelijk 2e eeuw, na Chr.



Rijks-Museum. G.M. Kam. te Nijmegen.
Lampjes terracotta en 2 Haantjes brons.
de Lampjes Rom. vaatwerk, verm 2e eeuw, na
de Haantjes ,, bronswerk. Jaar onbekend.



MS 14 H 378
H. K. ...

CRISTO H. S. H.

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V. 1/10/08 A.D. | T. 30/11/09 6

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G R I E K S C H .



No. 631. Haan Boeotië, waar-
schijnlijk van Melos. (GALAND)

5e eeuw v.C. (460) Terra-cotta



Haan Terra-cotta. Vindplaats onbekend.
5e eeuw v. Chr. GRIEKSCH.



BRONZEN HAAN. BENIN.

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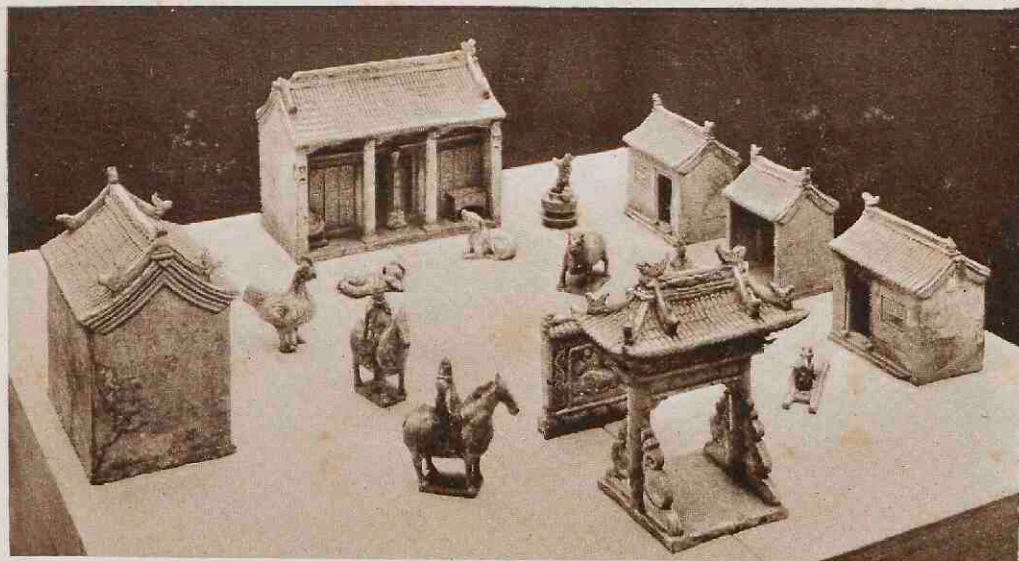
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A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS OF THE WEEK.



WEI DYNASTY BURIAL FIGURES IN THE EUMORFOPOULOS COLLECTION: A DELIGHTFUL REPRODUCTION OF LIFE ON A COUNTRY ESTATE ABOUT THE FOURTH CENTURY A.D.

verandah and tiled penthouse roof. She is ready to welcome the returning Tartar horsemen, who are in the courtyard, which also contains a cock, a bull, and a dog. A servant sleeps in the sun, while a female servant draws water from a well. There are stables and other buildings which include a large house with closed doors which is probably the women's quarters. Birds cluster on the elaborate roof of the entrance gate.



CHINESE PORCELAIN FOR SALE: TWO OF A SET OF THREE "FAMILLE ROSE" VASES AND COVERS OF THE YUNG-CHENG PERIOD, WITH BRILLIANT ENAMEL DECORATION ON THE BOLD OVIFORM BODIES.

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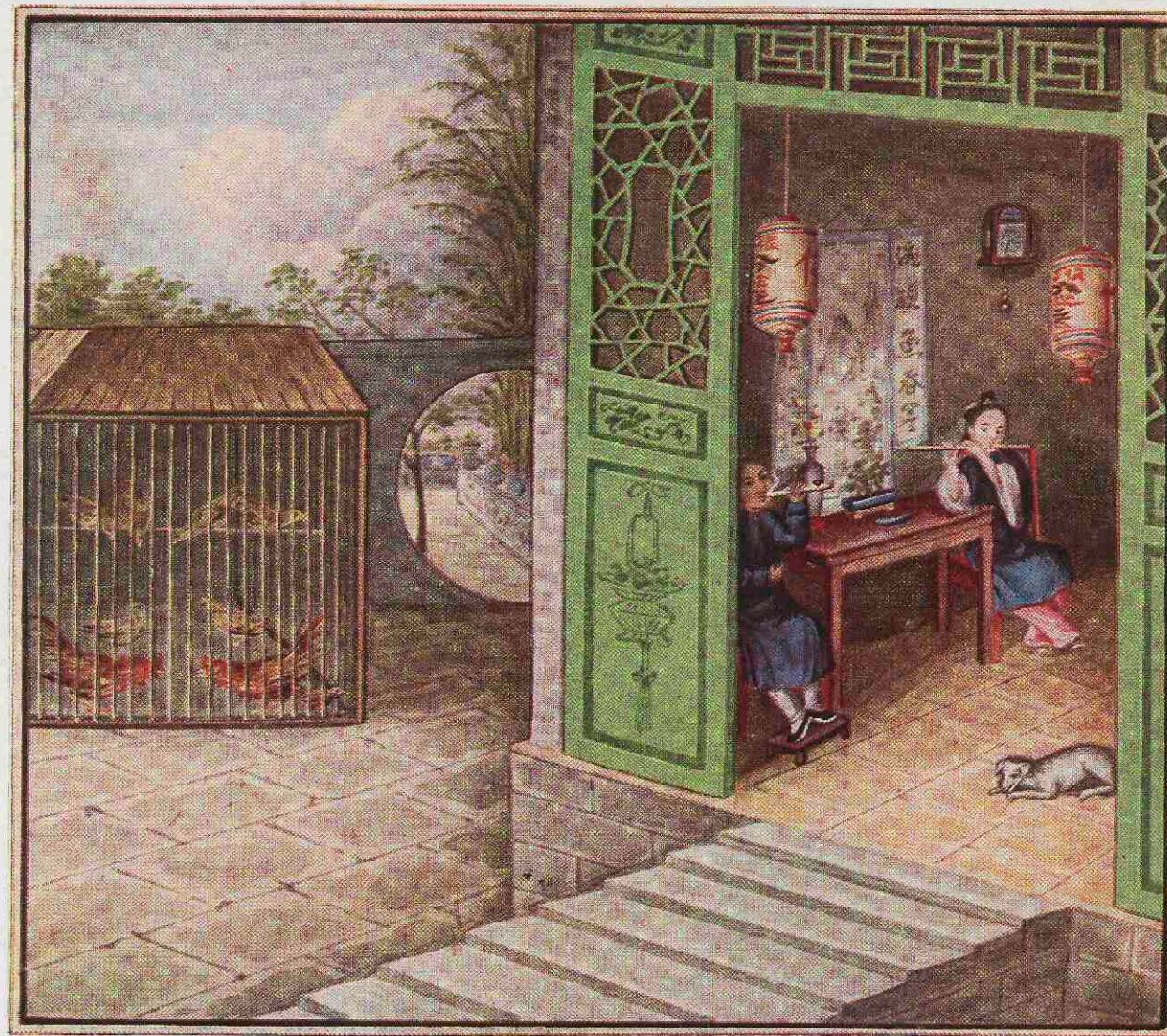
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noped for hospitality from them, on account of her sex, but they proved to be "*peuple fort souvent en furie.*" At first the partridge is distressed, but afterwards, observing their savage combats, she adopts a philosophical attitude, and reflects that the animals cannot help their natures; it is Man, who shut her up with the cockerels, who is alone to blame.

Fenillet de Conches requested a Dutch official in the East Indies, who had many contacts with Japan, to help him with his scheme. The Dutchman was able to obtain a series of exquisite Japanese illustrations, notably one of that most famous fable, "The Tortoise and the Hare."

As regards the Abyssinian drawings, Feuillet de Conches wrote: "The strangest drawings that ever came to me from far countries are those executed in what was formerly Ethiopia, and obtained by the efforts



"THE PARTRIDGE AND THE COCKERELS": A SOUTHERN CHINESE ILLUSTRATION OF A LA FONTAINE FABLE. In this illustration the artist has allotted the main story only a small area on the left, where the partridge is seen looking out of the cage which she has to share with the unmanly fowls.

they observe in their ill-formed productions certain rigid conventions. For them animals are either noble or ignoble. The noble ones, such as the lion, or the horse, they represent in full face, as they do men. The ignoble animals, such as the wolf, the ass, the fox, the dog, the rat, and the mouse, always appear in profile." The subject of the "Animaux malades de la peste" (a fable satirising official justice) has afforded an opportunity for this crude system to be completely displayed.

In this primitive country husband and wife sleep with one nightdress between them, each taking a sleeve. Faced with the task of illustrating "The Cat Transformed Into a Woman," the Abyssinian artist has represented the husband as involved when the woman wakes up and tries to catch a mouse that has appeared — making La Fontaine grotesque.

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A COCK STANDING ON A SKULL: A COMPOSITION BASED ON A DÜRER WOOD-CUT, WHICH FIGURES IN A PORTRAIT OF GILBERT PAINTED IN 1909.

BY COURTESY OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM. CROWN COPYRIGHT

Sept 12 - 1936

SPREKENDE WAPENS.

Weinig eerbied voor oudere.

SOMS hoort men wel eens verkondigen, dat „sprekende” wapens niet oud zouden zijn en dat zij als van mindere afkomst moeten worden beschouwd dan de andere niet-sprekende. Dat in den bloeitijd van de heraldiek deze meening niet keerschte, bewijzen wel de volgende gevallen:

De graven van Henneberg voerden begin 1200 in een gedeeld schild: boven een halve adelaar, onder geschaakt. Na het jaar 1237 hebben de Hennebergen echter een nieuw, thans sprekend wapen: een zwarte hen op een groenen berg in goud.



Uit de Züricher Wapenrol 1340.

De wensch een sprekend wapen te hebben was eveneens oorzaak van de wapenverandering, welke de heeren van Behr in Pommern ondernamen. Ulrich Behr zegelt in 1283 met drie zwanenhalzen;

Hartnid heeft echter een uitkomenden beer in het schild gezet, terwijl Lippold reeds den beer als hoofdfiguur voert, welke dan een met drie zwanenhalzen beladen dek heeft.

Peter van Möringen zegelt nog in 1268 met een visch. Echter negen jaar later blijkt hij een nieuw zegel te hebben laten snijden, dat twee afgewende moorenkoppen vertoont.

Ook was de wensch een sprekend wapen doorslaggevend voor de van Toggenburgs, die in plaats van den rooden leeuw en den halven blauwen adelaar, een zwarten dog in goud als

blazoen aannamen.

Noemen wij nog Jocelmus van Pont in Zwitserland, die in plaats van de met een blauwen leeuw beladen schuinbalk in rood een brug (= pont) koos, waarmede hij in 1250 zegelde.

Wij hebben hier dus alleen „sprekende” wapens opgesomd, welke doelbewust veranderd werden, terwijl het oudere, niet-sprekende wapen tevens bekend is. Wel een bewijs, dat een nieuw wapen, bovendien sprekend, geenszins als minderwaardig werd beschouwd. Men hield zich niet star aan het overgeleverde en schrok geenszins van het nieuwe terug.

Later begon men juist meer aan het overgeleverde vast te houden, zelfs zóó sterk, dat het bij adelsverleening tevens toegekende wapen niet gevoerd werd. De gebroeders Konrad en Johan Georg von Schwartzkoppen, die bevoerden van de uitgestorven familie von Schwartzkopf af te stammen, voerden geschuind van zwart en zilver met over de deellijn een boven gekanteelden rooden schuinbalk. Toen beiden nu in 1688 geadeld werden, werd hun een nieuw wapen verleend: in zilver een roode schuinbalk, op de bovendeellijn beladen met een gouden ster (8), op de benedendeellijn met twee sterren van hetzelfde. Zij bleven echter het oude wapen voeren.



Henneberg in Grüneberg's wapenrol 1483.

Dat echter de herinnering aan een oud wapen niet altijd verloren ging, ziet men bij de Hennebergen (zie boven), bij wie in 1303 een gekwartilleerd wapen opduikt: 1 en 4 het oude; 2 en 3 het nieuwe wapen.

Ten inloop

De Telegraf 21 Jun 1940

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already been made. What are the conclusions of these experiments in this respect? Only negative. If the birds are not fertile inter se, descent is practically out of the question. If they are fertile inter se, nothing has yet been proved. It is true that *Sus scrofa* (European wild pig) and *Sus vittatus* (Indian wild pig) are fertile inter se, and yet nobody will think a moment of seeing an imported *vittatus* in *Sus scrofa*. The possibility of crossing demonstrates nothing in the investigation of the origin. It only points to the same species ("Art") so that the forms suitable for crossing are to be considered as "geographical races" of one species. (Rensch, Romane, etc.). Also the occurrence of "some identical genes" in the "wild species and the domestic fowl" (Hertwig) points in the same direction.

In studying the origin of our poultry, too little attention has been paid to the existence of fowl during the period of domestication as well as in prehistoric times.

An investigation of the remnants of animals of former times involves many difficulties. Thus, for instance, it is very difficult to date them. During former investigations the remnants from the various layers for the most part were not kept separate. At that time small bones were overlooked, because there was an interest only in large bones. Sometimes the layers cannot be very well distinguished, or the caves were continuously inhabited for a long time, so that the remnants may belong to different periods.

Even chronology is much less fixed than is often assumed, according to Kühn (1938) and Penck (1939).

If one compares Asia with Europe as far as the remnants are concerned, it appears that no diluvial *Gallus* remnants are found, as pointed out by Lambrecht (1932). On the other hand, Boule (1927) says, in discussing a *Gallus* remnant from southern France, "Certains documents du même genre, en provenance de diverses localités françaises, me permettent de soupçonner l'existence de vrais *Gallus* dans nos pays à l'époque pleistocène."

In fact, we see that in literature *Gallus* remnants are mentioned as of the glacial period in Belgium, Germany, Hungary, France, Italy, and Switzerland. Also, *Gallus* remnants are known in the forest age following the glacial period. For that time Woldrich distinguishes four forms in Bohemia, of which, according to him, the largest form and the *Gallus domesticus* are almost identical. Also in the caves of the German Ostmark *Gallus* remnants of that period have been found. In France a *Gallus* remnant is known to us from the Magdalenien of Feyat (Dordogne).

Piette represents in his "L'art pendant l'âge du Renne" a piece of worked reindeer horn from the cave of Maz D'Azil, which he thought was a sphinx (fig. 2, A). Breuil reconstructed it into a "bâton de commandement" with a capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*) on it (fig. 2, B). As to this reconstruction, it seems to me more likely that

in this case we deal with a *Gallus* cock, especially with regard to the tail (fig. 2, C). If so, this would be the earliest representation of a cock known.

Fowl remnants of the neolithic age have practically not been preserved. The remnants from the caves of Ocjow (Poland), Légeny (Hungary), and the pile dwellings of the Roseninsel (Bavarian Alps) may belong to that time.

In Portugal we find a representation of a cock of this period on a dolmen stone of Traz-os-Montes. As poultry were holy birds in western Europe and not birds for production even as late as Roman times, it should not be surprising that the number of remnants is so small.

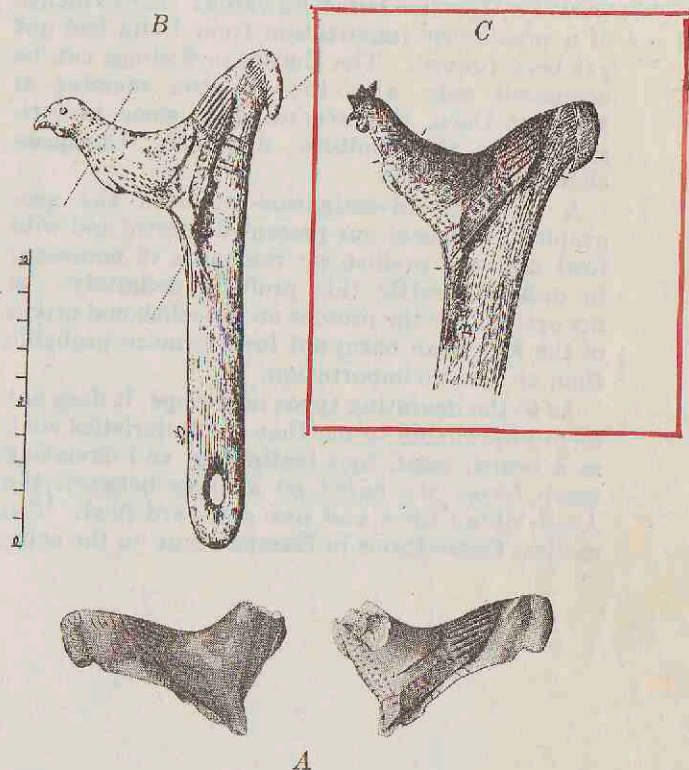


FIG. 2—A, Piece of worked reindeer horn of the cave of Maz d'Azil; after Piette. B, Reconstruction by Breuil. C, Reconstruction as a *Gallus* Cock.

Several fowl remnants have been found in the Terramara of Italy, which were inhabited from the transition of the Neolithic-Bronze period till 1100 B.C., before or, at the latest, simultaneously with the Aryan invasion of India.

Also in Austria a fowl remnant of the Bronze period has been found. Among the rock drawings from Sweden of the later Bronze period a cock also appears.

In Greece the cock can be shown with certainty only after the Dorian invasion. These people came, like the Terramara population, from Central Europe (Reche).

Let us now turn to Asia and Africa. In ancient Sumer the cock was known under the name of Tar-Hu. In Egypt the oldest find is predynastic. Different investigators do not consider the bird in question to be a cock. After this the first positive finding is a drawing between 1400 and

1100 B.C. The first appearance of the cock in China is not certain.

In India the earliest, and as far as I know the only, fowl remnants come from the excavations of Mohenjo-Daro on the Indus (about 3000 B.C.). According to investigators, these remnants indicate a much larger type than the present domestic fowl in those regions. A few seals show stylized fowl. Information about fowl remnants from the Vedas cannot be previous to 1200 B.C. in India, because as early as that the Aryans invaded the country. In view of these data, a probable taming of one or more poultry forms in Europe must not be excluded, a point which was brought forward in 1864 by Marschall in a discussion of a work by Alphonse Milne-Edwards. The evidence of a prehistoric importation from India has not yet been proved. The European findings can be compared only with the skeleton remains of Mohenjo-Daro, and according to some investigators in this culture distinctly European elements are found.

A thorough investigation of both the geographical forms of our present domestic and wild fowl and the prehistoric remnants is necessary in order to settle this problem definitely. In my opinion for the present an autochthonal origin of the European barnyard fowl is more probable than an Asiatic importation.

As to the deviating types in Europe, it does not seem improbable to me that characteristics such as a beard, crest, foot feathering, and deviating comb forms are based on a cross between the Aseel-Malay form and our barnyard fowl. The earliest Game forms in Europe occur on the coins

of Carystus on Euboia (Greece), toward the end of the fourth century B.C. Later, we see them also on Roman reliefs (crested fowl are already found in ancient Rome).

In that direction also points the fact, that essential points of deviating poultry forms in Europe mostly coincide with regions where Games are found.

SUMMARY

Of the geographical distribution of our domestic fowl only little is known. The data that we have, are practically descriptions of only a few races, whereas a description of the great majority of the fowl which have not been graded up is lacking.

The first to realize the great importance of a thorough description was Houwink, who broke the ground in this field in Holland. In Russia during the past 20 years Serebrovsky described all fowl of different districts.

It is, therefore, of considerable scientific importance that every country describe what is left of barnyard fowl and save them from extinction.

It is generally assumed that the domestic fowl were tamed in Asia and descend from the four wild species now still alive.

As regards the prehistoric finds, it seems to me more likely that at least the European barnyard fowl descends from one or more European wild species which after the glacial period were still alive in the woods.

The deviating fowl types in Europe may be considered to be a cross of Indian Game forms (Aseel Malay) with the European barnyard fowl.

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CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION, Cleveland, Ohio, 1930

ARCHIEF:
Rassengeschiedenis der
NEDERLANDSCHE HOENDERS

Jaan A. Youmans

THE ORIGIN OF THE EUROPEAN "DUNGHILLCOCK"

By IR. J. B. VRIES, *The National Institute for Poultry-Breeding, Beekbergen, Netherlands*

In 1929 Prof. Serebrovsky (Moscow) wrote that the history of the domestication and the distribution of fowl has been studied more than that of any other animal. It was undoubtedly the enthusiasm for the brilliant investigation which he and his students made into the geographical differentiation of the genes within the races of the Russian fowl that caused him to make this statement. For, when in 1936 I began my investigation of the origin of the Dutch races of fowl, and was compelled to consult the available foreign data, it soon appeared to me that there is probably no domestic animal about whose geographical

forms we know so little as our domestic fowl. Here more than with any other animal there is the danger, pointed out by Heck and Hiltzheimer (1928), of the original breeds being displaced by inbred general-purpose breeds. This not only will be a great loss to the science of poultry breeding, but also various investigators, notably Hiltzheimer (1928) and Serebrovsky (1929), draw attention to the importance of a thorough knowledge of poultry and domestic animals in general for various zoological, anthropological, and ethnographical problems. Especially during the last 20 to 40 years the original poultry races have

rapidly deteriorated and have been superseded by modern general-purpose breeds. With this there have come gaps, which cannot be filled, in our knowledge of types of poultry.

What is known about poultry in various countries relates only to some races, i.e., definite combinations of factors which have been selected from the majority and which have been bred to a type which appeals to the breeder. Obviously these facts do not give any information about poultry as originally found in those districts. In many cases it is already too late to obtain reliable data on this point.

Our knowledge of poultry in some places is still less. It is generally known that in Africa large numbers of poultry are found kept by the different native tribes. In modern poultry literature, photographs of fowl from central Africa are entirely lacking. The only thing I could find was a short description of fowl of the Bantu negroes.

If we turn to Europe, we find that there are no data about fowl in Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, Albania, not even in Rumania, and information from Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Poland is fragmentary. Similar information in Switzerland also, as well as in Ireland, as far as I have been able to determine, is entirely lacking. Nor do we have any information from Norway, Sweden, Finland, and the Baltic States. From France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Great Britain we know various races. In these countries the old barnyard fowl has not been minutely described. It is true Düringen (1923) mentions the old German barnyard fowl but does not carefully describe the various color types. Probably only a few of these birds are still left in these countries. An investigation of this matter will undoubtedly be of considerable importance to the science of poultry. In western Europe probably the Netherlands, and of this country the Province of Friesland, is the only territory where they hold their own with some fanciers and on some farms.

Of all the poultry experts there has been only one who realized, more than 50 years ago, that a description only of a definite race and coloration was not sufficient, but that all animals in a certain district had to be thoroughly studied. In his studies of poultry which he began at Meppel as early as 1882, at the age of 12, our countryman, Mr. R. Houwink Hzn, followed the principle which not until 1920-30 was applied by Serebrovsky in a modern form. He made a careful study of fowl, especially in the Dutch province of Drente in the years in which fowl from abroad had not yet been imported. These data are unique. Thus Houwink was able to distinguish 21 types of color, which for the greater part could be traced from the partridge color (fig. 1). So he saw the partridge color with "pel" (autosomal barring) as the primary type. In Friesland the primary type is "pel." There the partridge color is lacking. As a result of various journeys, Houwink was able to show that in the Nether-

lands and in Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland the same barnyard fowl was found¹.

What is the origin of this European barnyard fowl, of which the primary type is represented in figure 1?

Hertwig concluded in 1936 in her summary of the data about the origin of domestic fowl

that all historical data point to India and Southern China as being the places of origin of domestic fowl and in South-East Asia the wild species are still living from which our domestic fowl must descend.

Gallus Bankiva, *Gallus Sonnerati*, *Gallus Lafayette* and *Gallus Varius* may be considered to be the ancestors of our domestic fowl.

Darwin considered the *Bankiva* to be the only ancestor. This belief was immediately opposed. Tegetmeier defended a separate ancestor for the Cochin Chinas. Davenport (1914) thinks that "the Jungle fowl is the foundation stock of our

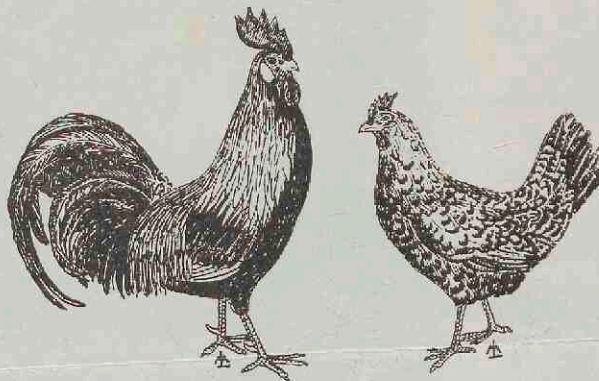


FIG. 1—Dutch barnyard fowl

nervous, flighty, egg-laying races—the Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, Andalusian, etc. . . ." By the side of these he distinguishes the group of game fowl (Malay, Ascel) with a separate ancestor.

Representatives of the Ascel type (which had long been established in Eastern India and China) were brought to America, becoming the ancestors of the Asiatic breeds and the fine, general purpose breeds—the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, etc.

Ghigi, too, comes to these two groups.

Some investigators still adhere to *Bankiva* as being the only ancestor. It is now generally held, however, that our domestic fowl descends from the four wild species, whereas by different investigators a separate ancestor is assigned to the so-called Asiatic types. To state briefly: European poultry have been imported from Asia.

If the statement of Professor Mayer (Wageningen) "Wichtig ist das gut geleitete Experiment geschulter Forscher, wichtiger aber die richtige logische Fragestellung" holds true anywhere in the science of poultry, it must certainly do so for the problem of descent. Different crossing experiments between domestic and wild fowl have

¹ Further details will be published in "De geschiedenis van Nederlandsche Hoenderrassen" by R. Houwink Hzn and Ir. J. B. Vries.

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Cock-bones of the Hahn-volley.

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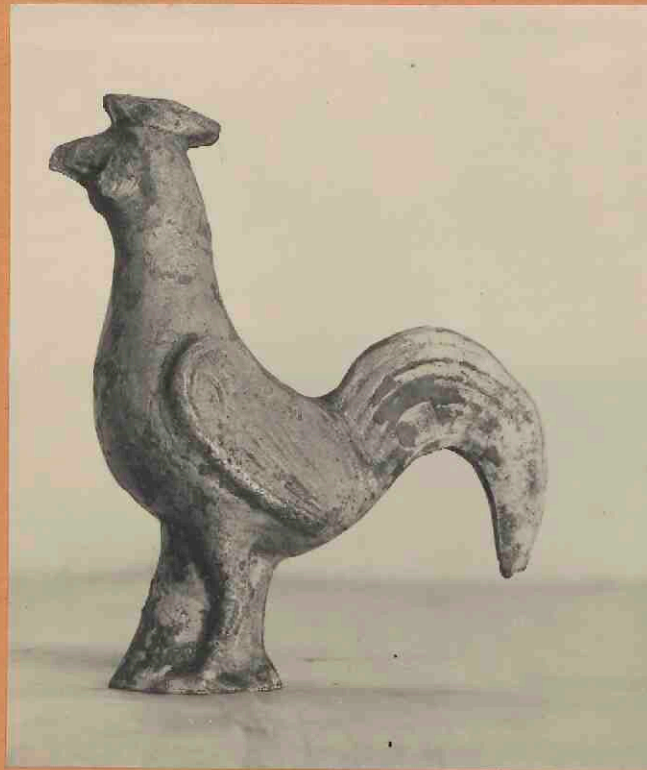
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Haan-mensch. Dakfiguur.
Tang-periode. 906-618 v Chr.



Kippenhok met kip. Han-periode.
206 v.Chr- 220 na Chr.



Kippenhok. Han-Periode
206 vChr-220 na Chr.

No.

NAAM

ADRES

No.

NAAM

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No.

BIJZONDERHEDEN EN

AFWIJKINGEN

No.

BIJZONDERHEDEN EN

15

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NAAM

ADRES

No.

NAAM



