



1. *Hawaiian Ki'i Pohaku and Angono Petroglyphs*

On the island of Hawaii, petroglyphs are called ki'i pohaku ("image-stone"), and are carved into hardened lava.

The Angono petroglyphs, located outside Manila, Philippines, feature 127 figural engravings, including both anthropomorphic (human-shaped) and zoomorphic (animal-shaped) designs.



2. *Jōmon Pottery*

Jōmon pots, all made by hand without a wheel, are the oldest known ceramic work in Japan. The vessels served a wide variety of purposes, from the burial of infants to food storage. The pottery pictured in the window is an example of ceramic art called a "flame pot" (so named because of its shape), dating from about 3500–2500 BCE.



3. *Japanese Macaque*

This Old-World primate (genus *Macaca*) is indigenous to Asia and North Africa. Macaques figure prominently in the folklore, literature, and religion of the lands in which they are found. In Japan, the clever creatures were seen as mediators between mortal humans and spirits or deities, while in Chinese tradition they offered wisdom and clues for travelers on their journeys.



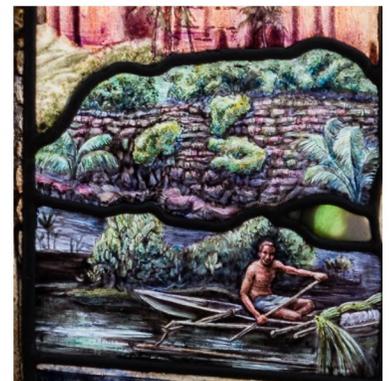
4. *Sushruta and Cataract Surgery*

Considered the "Father of Indian Medicine" and "Father of Plastic Surgery," Sushruta was an ancient Indian physician who lived in the seventh or sixth century BCE. The representation of Sushruta in the window depicts the surgeon performing a cataract extraction on a patient, delicately using tools such as needles.



5. *Mo'ai*

Distinct for their enlarged heads, these monolithic human figures were carved between 1100 and 1650 CE by Polynesian carvers indigenous to Rapa Nui (Easter Island). These stone giants probably represent ancestors and former chiefs, facing inland to watch over the island and its inhabitants.



6. *Nan Madol*

Nan Madol is a complex of artificial islets built atop a natural coral reef off the southeast coast of Pohnpei, Micronesia. It was the capital of the Saudeleur dynasty and included basalt stone palaces, temples, mortuaries, and residential structures built between 1200 and 1500 CE.



7. *Morin Khuur Musician*

Also known as a horsehead fiddle, the morin khuur is an iconic Mongolian instrument. The morin khuur is a bowed stringed instrument consisting of two strings connected to a trapezoid sound box made of wood.



8. *Breadfruit*

Breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*) is a highly nutritious fruit that travels well. It made long voyages across the ocean possible for Pacific Islanders.



9. *Chae Je-gong*

Chae Je-gong (1720 - 1799 CE) was a luminary of Korea's Joseon period. He began his government career at the remarkable age of 15, after passing the government's civil examination.



10. *Kamehameha I and the Kingdom of Hawai'i*

Kamehameha the Great (1736 – 1819 CE) was responsible for conquering much of the island chain and establishing the Kingdom of Hawai'i in 1810.



11. *Nene*

The nene (*Branta sandvicensis*) is the official bird of Hawaii, which became a state in 1959.



12. *Tú Yōuyōu*

Tú Yōuyōu (1930 – ) is a Chinese pharmaceutical chemist who has developed two anti-malarial drugs. She is also a Nobel Prize winner.