MUSEUM OF GENERAL AND LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY
AND OF ETHNOLOGY.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE

TO THE

SENATE,

February 24, 1898.

[Reprinted from the Cambridge University Reporter, 1897-98.]
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The Antiquarian Committee beg leave to present their Thirteenth Annual Report to the Senate.

Proposed New Museum. Since the last Report was issued, an important step has been taken by the University towards providing accommodation for the archaeological and ethnological collections, and for the studies of which they form the necessary foundation.

A circular of enquiry having been issued by the Sites Syndicate in December 1896, the Committee forwarded to them in the following February these resolutions:

1. That in view of the growth of the Collections in the Museum of General and Local Archaeology and of Ethnology, and in the Museum of Classical Archaeology, it is most desirable to provide accommodation on a new site for the contents of the first named Museum.

2. That it is desirable that these Collections should be placed in the near neighbourhood of the Scientific Museums of the University.

3. That in the opinion of the Committee a site on the Downing College property would be most suitable for the erection of the proposed Museum, for which an area of say 150 feet, by 45 feet, would be required.

and they pointed out that

In the foregoing statement of the space required account is taken not only of the area necessary for the exhibition of specimens, but also of the accommodation required for a lecture-room, work-rooms for the staff and for students, library, and a room for the Curator.

Finally, in their second Report dated June 8, 1897 (Reporter, p. 1126) the Sites Syndicate recommended:

That in general accordance with the suggestions of §18 of this Report*, a site on the ground purchased from Downing College be reserved for a Museum of General and Local Archaeology and of Ethnology.

This recommendation was approved by Grace, November 25, 1897.

A site for the new Museum has thus been secured which commends itself in every way, being central, open, spacious, and in the neighbourhood of the other scientific museums: but much remains to be done before it can be occupied. It was pointed out in the statement appended to the Chancellor’s appeal last year (see The Times, April 22, 1897) that “while the resources of the University are essentially inexpensive, the reasonable demands upon it for further large expenditure are urgent and increasing. To meet these in the manner contemplated by the Commissioners of 1877 and expected by the nation at the present day, the re-endowment of the University in respect of many of its departments is a pressing necessity.”

This Museum is a case in point. Beyond a small annual sum

allowed by the University for maintenance it has no endowment; and without the generous assistance of benefactors, public or private, it will be impossible for many a year to utilize the magnificent site provided by the University. That the matter is urgent is shown by the fact that the present Museum is already too much crowded to allow of the proper exhibition of the existing collections, without which Archaeology and Ethnology, i.e. Anthropology in the wider sense, can never take their proper position among the studies of the University. When once adequate accommodation is provided, donations of great interest and value will not fail to come steadily in.

Buildings. Some additional space has been gained by moving the store-room to the basement of the adjoining Museum of Classical Archaeology, which the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate has for the present placed at the disposal of the Committee. Not only is the space thus made available for storage considerabiy larger than before, but, in the present crowded condition of the Museum, the addition to the galleries of the old storeroom, which will contain some sixty feet of wall-cases, affords some measure of welcome relief. A door has been opened in the wall of the passage which divides the basements of the two museums; and direct access is thus obtained to the workroom. Gas has been laid on from the main supplying this side of the building.

Fittings. Progress continues to be made in the furnishing of the galleries. By the aid of the grant for furniture for the year (Grace, June 11, 1896), a glazed show-case has been erected above the cabinet containing the collections of the Foster Bequest; and table-cases for the exhibition of types of local and foreign stone implements, with glazed frames for arrow-heads and (recent) hafted specimens have been added to the cabinets for stone implements. Two cases for hafted stone implements have also been erected over the doorways leading to the Library and to the Curator’s Room. A second glazed case for the Foster Collection has been provided out of the maintenance fund. The Blunham alabasters, received on deposit, have been placed in a case by themselves. Show-cases for ethnological objects have been fitted to two of the walls of the former store-room.

Work done. The greater part of the Easter and Long Vacations was spent by the Curator in re-arranging the collections. The cases provided last year allowed a large number of objects, which had hitherto remained stored away, to be incorporated in the collections that were already exhibited. The large and steadily growing series of hafted stone implements and weapons has now been brought together, and is exhibited above the drawers containing ancient and modern stone implements. Of these latter a set of typical specimens, not so comprehensive as it would be if space allowed, has been selected for exhibition in table-cases.

Additional case-room is still required before the permanent arrangement of the magnificent South Sea Island collections can be completed; and cases have still to be found for the African, American, and other classes.

The work of mending and restoration has been steadily continued throughout the year. Among the specimens of pottery restored and added to the collections in the show-cases, the Committee wish to draw attention to three British, five Roman, two Late Celtic, and three Saxon ums.

Collections : Archaeological. The series of local prehistoric objects and of Saxon ornaments is steadily increasing, and, as will be seen by reference to the Appendix, many valuable additions have been made. For this the University have to thank the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, whose continued generous contributions to the Museum Accessions Fund have enabled the Curator to secure many local objects which found their way into the market, and which would otherwise have been scattered.

Of especial interest among these acquisitions is a small hoard of bronze and iron articles, found last autumn in Suffolk, which includes a bronze jug of graceful design
with trefoil mouth and decorated handle; fibulae; bronze embossed bands of typical Late Celtic work; a bronze ladle; and a number of iron tools. Attention may also be called to a British urn covered with a delicate incised pattern.

The Museum is indebted to Mr William J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., for an interesting set of typical forms of Irish stone implements.

During the spring his daughter, Miss Matilda Knowles, visited Cambridge to study and draw local stone implements. The Curator’s thanks are due to Miss Knowles for the valuable assistance she gave him, during the six weeks she was here, in the laborious work of sifting and sorting the large accumulation of specimens.

A valuable addition to the series of local fifteenth century alabaster carvings has been made by the Rev. C. H. Farmer, Vicar of Blunham, Bedfordshire, who kindly consented to place on deposit in the Museum the beautiful fragments of a retable discovered in his church in 1849.

Ethnological. J. S. Gardiner, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, who visited the Ellice Islands as Zoologist to the Coral-boring Expedition, has presented the Museum with a collection of manufactures of the Funafuti natives; and the careful labelling of the specimens, in most cases with the native name, adds greatly to the value of this interesting collection.

The donation to the Accessions Fund made by the Curator’s brother, Baron von Hiigel, has enabled the Museum to acquire some interesting clubs from America.

The Museum is also greatly indebted to Dr Wordsworth Poole, for depositing a collection of native objects, chiefly of Yao and Angoni manufacture, obtained by himself during a residence in the British Central African Protectorate.

Museum Accessions Fund. The following donations were received by the Curator during the past year:

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Accounts. The accounts for the year 1897 have been audited by the Committee, and will appear in the University Accounts.

A list of the accessions to the Museum from January 1 to December 31, 1897, and of the objects received on deposit, is given in the Appendix to this Report.
APPENDIX.

1. List of Accessions from January 1 to December 31, 1897.

* * * In those cases in which the objects have not been presented directly, but have been purchased with money subscribed to the Museum Accessions Fund, an asterisk is prefixed to the name of the donor.

I. ARCHAEOLOGY.

A. European.

1. Prehistoric.

**STONE.** *Unless specially indicated, the implement is made of flint.*

**PALEOLITHIC.**


3—8. Six chert implements of various forms. Broom, Chard, Somersetshire. C. E. Peek, M.A.

**NEOLITHIC.**

One Celt, viz.:

9. A recent skilful forgery of a large chipped celt. From the Lakenheath district. Purchased.

Four Adzes, viz.:

10. One, small, well chipped. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire;

11. One, small with ground cutting edge. West Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk; and


13. A small, square-sided, adze (much worn). Lerchenborg, Holbeck, Seeland, Denmark, August 1897. Found by the donor Baron Anatole von Hiigel.

One Pick, viz.:


Five Chisels, viz.:

15. One, small, chipped, with convex back. Isleham, Cambridgeshire;

16. One, small, short. Eriswell, Suffolk;

17. One, small, partially ground. Tuddenham, Suffolk;

18. One, short, with rounded point. Weeting, Suffolk;


Four “Fabricators,” viz.:

20. One, small, much worn by use. Undley, Suffolk;

21. One, flat, stout. Eriswell, Suffolk;

22. One, slim, pointed (?fabricator). Icklingham, Suffolk; and


Six Borers, viz.:

24—27. Four: one, oval, with pointed ends; and three made of rough flakes. Burnt Fen Cambridge; and


29. A peculiar double-ended implement with adze-like cutting edge and pointed awl-like butt. Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk;

30. A carefully chipped tongue-shaped implement (?borer). Lakenheath, Suffolk; and


32. One, Suffolk;

33—38. Six carefully chipped, of various forms. Mildenhall, Suffolk; and


Two Hammers, viz.:

44. A roughly spherical hammer-stone found in the Suffolk cinerary urn No. 69; and

45. A perforated hammer head, with one square end. Mandal, Christiansand, Norway. *The Curator. [Nos. 44, 45.]

Three Knives, viz.:

46. One, oval, very carefully chipped (upper third missing). Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire very fine chipping. Undley, 1897;

47. An oval flake, the convex side covered with minute secondary chipping. Tuddenham, Suffolk; and


Nine Arrow-heads, viz.:

49—51. Three, two plain, and one of white flint with serrated edges. Undley, Suffolk, 1897;

52—54. Three roughly chipped. Eriswell, Suffolk; and


Two leaf-shaped, viz.:

56. One broad, with rounded base. Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk; and

57. One small pointed, with chipping on edges only. Eriswell, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 56, 57.]
Two Javelin-heads, viz.: 

58. Ono (of very unusual form), roughly lozenge-shaped, with a tooth at each angle. Book Row, Maldonhall, May, 1897; and


BRONZE.

60. A plain flanged oelt; and

61. A squared tang (length 13”-6); one plain, the others with bevelled sides. Cavenham, Suffolk. *The Curator. [Nos. 60, 61.]

62—64. Three socketed celts; one plain, the others with projecting handle, 5”-8, diameter 5”-2; and a small semi-spherical (?) mould with a loop and number of perforations. — , Suffolk, 1897. [The hammer-stone No. 44 was found in this urn.] ? Late Celtic. *The Curator.

EARTHENWARE.

66. A small cinerary urn (height 7”-5, diameter across mouth 5”-7) of the northern “drinking cup” type. The whole exterior surface is decorated with an incised pattern of bands and panels which are filled in with lozenges, zigzags, cross-hatch’ing &c. Eriswell, Suffolk; and

67. A plain cinerary urn with smooth rim of very rough manufacture (height 10”, diameter 8”-5). — , Suffolk. Purchased. [Nos. 66, 67.]

68. A plain cinerary urn, shouldered, with broad flat rim. (Height 9”, diameter 9”). Found in a tumulus at Upper Hare Park, Newmarket (Hughes collection). Restored.

69. An urn of somewhat peculiar design of hard dark clay (Height 6”-8, diameter 1”). The high shoulder and the small rim, which are divided by a wide groove, are decorated with a line of small notches. — , Suffolk, 1897. [The hammer-stone No. 44 was found in this urn.] ? Late Celtic. *The Curator.

2. Roman.

76—85. Ten urns, three decorated, one of which is a remarkably fine large specimen. It is oval in form and the rounded shoulder bears a broad band ornamented in relief with wavy lines. Height 7”-8, diameter 12” x 10”-7. Great Chesterford, Essex. (Hughes-Jenkinson Collection.) Restored. [Nos. 73—85.]

86. A number of fragments of vessels both plain and decorated from Cambridge and the neighbourhood. Professor Hughes, F.R.S.

3. Romano-British.

87. A large bronze cauldron, rivetted, with iron rim and two ring handles (diameter at rim 17”); and fragments of another;

88. A bronze jug with trefoil mouth, and moulded handle decorated with an animal’s mark and daws (height, exclusive of projecting handle, 5”-8, diameter 5”-2);

89. A steelyard with pendant chains, and double hook; and a scale (diameter 4”-4), both of bronze; and a number of (?) small bronze weights;

90. A bronze ladle with flat oblong blade and long squaresided tang (length 13”-6); and

91 a. A bronze cover of a small box. It is provided with an oblong lid which slides over the opening on an ornamental rivet which is shaped like a duck;

91 b. A thin band of bronze, 1”-4 in width, bearing in repoussé a pattern characteristic of the late Celtic period;

92. Three pairs of small drop handles (bronze), and some small nails;

93. Two small cup-like moulds of bronze with convex bottoms, and a small semi-spherical (?) mould with a loop and number of perforations; and

94. Four stout bronze hoops, width 5”-5 (one has a narrower hoop attached, as a collar) and one narrower hoop;

95. Two bronze stamps;

96. Two pairs, a larger and a smaller, of iron pincers, a knife, and a number of iron tools (much corroded) both tanged and socketed;

97. Odds and ends of bronze, iron and lead, including the metal fittings of a small bucket;

98—107. Five bronze harp-shaped fibulae; and five fibulae, flat with central disk, a characteristic late Roman form; 108, 109. Two flat hasps of bronze enamelled; and

110. Several bronze pins.

The above objects were found together, the smaller objects inside the large cauldron. They formed possibly the stock-in-trade of some metal worker. Suffolk, September, 1897. * The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 87—110.]


4. Saxon.

113—117. A cross-shaped fibula; a pair of plain annular fibulae; a necklace of small amber, glass and clay beads; and one small iron spear-head (found on one skeleton);

118—125. A necklace of cylindrical, looped, bronze pendants; a number of amber, and a few glass, beads; a short pin with disc head set with four round-headed studs two small pins with flat heads; a bronze (?) bangle; two small buckles and fragments of an annular fibula. (Suffolk, January, 1897);

126—130. A fine, large, cross-shaped fibula, and two smaller fibula with expanding square top; an annular (plain) fibula, and a necklace of a number of amber, glass, and clay beads;

131. A finely decorated cross-shaped fibula;

132. A pair of annular fibula with ring markings;

133. 134. A small square-headed fibula, and another roughly cast;

135. A necklace of small amber beads;
136—142. Four iron spear-heads, two knives, and an umbo of a shield (much corroded).
143—145. Two plain food-vessels; and a cinerary urn with stamped decoration. Suffolk, March, 1897.
146—150. A large, wide, cross-shaped fibula with fine open-work pattern above the arms, with silver discs fastened to the extremities and to the comers of the square head; a much corroded plain annular fibula; a large spherical bead of crystal, one, melon-shaped, of green glass, a number of clay (particoloured) and of amber (both large and small);
151—153. With the skeleton which bore the above ornaments a long-shouldered iron spear-head and a knife were found. Also a small plain food-vessel. Suffolk, March, 1897. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.*

154—

159. A plain cruciform fibula; two square-headed fibulae, one of the patella of a walrus. Nachwatova Beloocha Bay;
160, 161. A pair of clasps, with projecting loops; a small buckle set with two thin discs of garnet;
162—164. A larger and a smaller ring, and a stout finger-ring made of a flat band decorated with lines;
165, 166. Two pendants shaped like spear heads;
167. A necklace composed of amber beads, and a few small beads of glass and clay;
168—170. A broad and a narrow spear-head, and a small knife (iron);
171, 172. Two handles (rope pattern), and other fragments of the iron fittings of a pair of large buckets;
173. A small cinerary urn, decorated with five rows of marks, which were stamped whilst the vessel was revolving on the wheel. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.* [Nos. 154—173.]


and one plain wire with sliding loop. Cambridge. *Purchased.*

180, 181. Two small bronze buckles; and a bronze finger ring with moulded decoration. Eriswell, Suffolk; and
182—185. Four slim bangles: two flat bands decorated,
188. A broad-bladed knife, chipped in chert. The slightly curved blade projects, on one side, in a bold cusp beyond the square tang. Length 7½ (end of tang missing). Near Abydos, Egypt, 1897. Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S.

5. Un-classed.

185. Two diminutive keys of bronze; one flat, the other rounded. Tuddenham, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.*

granite; and a piece of curved stone with hollow for a door pivot to rest in. Tel Abu Budlu, Kafi Dank; and


189. Portions of two curved flint knives, and a number of rough flakes. Abu Roash;
190—194. Two small grind-stones; a hammer-stone with depressions for the fingers; portions of a large basin of EUROPE.


Arctic.

Ten objects from Nova-Zembla, viz.:

200. Sledge-runner made of the bone of a cetacean; and the carved end of a bone (use unknown). Kolguiev;
201—203. Two bone collars for dog harness, and a wooden sledge-toggle; and a small hammer cut out of bone (Samoyede). Beloocha Bay;
204, 205. Two net-sinkers, the one made of a portion of the skull, the other of the patella of a walrus. Nachwatova settlement; and
206, 207. Two net-sinkers, the one of baked clay the other of wood (Russian or Dutch) drifted to Kolguiev. Novaya-Zembla, 1895. Colonel E. W. Feilden. [Nos. 200—207.]

ASIA.

208. A small square pocket, with braided handle and pendant fringes, of coloured native cloth decorated with the seeds of a variety of Coix lacryma. Shan States, --------------.
IF. G. Newton, Esq.

AFRICA.

209, 210. A piece of coloured bark-cloth and a wooden mallet used by the Wa-yao in its manufacture. The latter


218. A sickle (Belbes), with serrated iron blade, in use among the Fellas. Egypt, 1895. F. W. Green, Esq.

AMERICA.

Arctic.

219. A knife-shaped snow-scraper of bone. From an old Eskimo grave. Bittenbeuk District, N. Greenland, 1876; and
220. An iron knife, with bent wooden handle, in use among the Greenlanders. Dissoo, 1876. Colonel H. W. Feilden. [Nos. 219, 220.]

228. A spatula-shaped arm-ornament carved out of the shoulder blade of a pig; and

230. A bamboo tobacco pipe, with the bowl made of the same material, decorated with an incised pattern. Torres Straits, New Guinea. Albert E. Bemays, Esq.

231. A rattle consisting of a bunch of olive shells: each shell is provided with clappers made of kangaroo teeth. Torres Straits, and another of similar form, but the head, instead of being rigidly fixed to the hide-covered shaft, hangs from it by a plaited thong. [Blaekfoot Indians, N. America; used in fishing; and of the raw fibre (lou-gofa) used for cord making; another for gar fish (tisi);]

260—265. Six fish-hooks, viz.: (1) one of wood (kou boni); (2) one of shell (matau tokona); (3) one of turtle-bone (tebe); (4) one, for trolling for bonito (pa si atta); (5) one for niniu (pa malou); and (6) one for shark (gafro-mogo);

266. A canoe bailer (asawaga);

267. An adze used in canoe making (atu-pa-waga);

268. A drill of Terebra shell (ori-aga);

269. A drill end made of the centre of a Pterosceras shell (Miri-ori);

270. A chisel made of whale’s bone (miri);

271. A file of shark’s skin (tirifi);

272. A trade axe of American importation (toki);

273. Lancets (pona) made of shark’s teeth;

274. A coconut scraper (tilelofa);

275. An implement of turtle bone (Sisifonoa) for scraping but young coconuts;

276. A pestle for pounding coconut, &c. (tuki-tuki);

277. A carved wooden bowl used for pounding fruit and vegetables (kamele);

278. A wooden bowl for taro, puddings, &c. (tari);

279. Drinking water vessels made of coconut shells (vae), with cords for suspending (kaf), and leaf Stoppers (pona);

280. A fine producer: the ‘hearth’ (kou souqa ga), and the rubbing stick (fatu roga);

281. Four varieties of food, viz.: (1) Taka taka or husked coconuts which are hung up in the houses against famine days; (2) Liko-like. Dried coconut (broka) ready pounded for mixing in puddings, &c.; (3) Britret. Sun-dried old coconut pounded to an oatmeal-like consistency; and (4) Kalve. Coconut mollases: the boiled-down sap of a young flower shoot;

282. 283. A plain rope (kafaga); and a rope and stick (Teke) used as an aid in climbing coco-palms;

284. Braces used by women to hold up heavy loads (feni);

285. A wooden head-rest (aluga or kai);

286. A fly-whisk (fue);

287. A wooden drum (bete) and stick (kota);

288. 289. Two children’s toys: (1) a hall (ano) made of palm or pandanus leaf; and (2) a wind-mill (beka) made of palm leaflets;

290. Nono: a variety of wood which when mixed with lime produces a red stain (giri giri). J. S. Gardiner, M.A. [Nos. 237—290.]

III. BOOKS.

1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN.


302. How the City of Norwich grew into shape: being an attempt to trace out the topographical history of the City from primitive times till the enclosure with a wall in the thirteenth century. By the Rev. William Hudson. Norwich, 1896. 4to.; and

303. Bedford after the Saxon Period. A paper read at the Bedfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society; meeting December 15, 1868. By James Wyatt. [-----]. 8vo.; and

304. A East Anglian Village, or Epochs in the History of Chippenham (Cumb). By Robert W. Barber, M.A. [-----]. 1897. 8vo.; and


307. The History of Uffon Court, of the Parish of Uffon, in the county of Berks, and of the Perkins family. Compiled from ancient records by A. Mary Sharp. London, 1892. 4to. Miss M. C. Froude.


309. 310. (1) Records of the Priory of the Island of May; and (2) Records of the Monastery of Kinloss with illustrative documents. Edited by John Stuart. [Printed for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.] Edinburgh, 1878 and 1882. 2 vols. 4to.; and


314. Observations on some recent University Buildings. Ac. By Francis Bashforth. Cambridge, 1853. 8vo.; and

315. Ludur Memorial Series: Vol. i. Grace Book A. Edited for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society with Introduction and Index by Stanley M. Leathes, M.A. Cambridge, 1897. 8vo.; and

316—318. (1) The Life and Legends of St Vedast; (2) Carmina Vedastina; and (3) Tragicco-Comedia de Sancto Vedasto, edited from Manuscripts at Arras. By W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D. London, 1897—1895. 8vo.;


321. A Calendar of the Ecclesiastical Dignitaries of St Paul’s Cathedral from the year 1800 to the present time. Compiled by the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson. London, 1877. 8vo.; and


323. The early Printers of Spain and Portugal. By Konrad Haebler. London, 1897. 4to. J. E. Foster, M.A.


325. La Commemoration du Domesday-Book a Londres en 1886. Charte Normande de 1888. Comunicue au Comite de cette fite par Leopold Delisle. Paris, 1886. 4to.; and


331. Dombog for 1597. Udgivet for det Norske Historiske Kildekriftfond. By E. A. Thomle. Christiania, 1895. 8vo.; and


333. De Vestiging van het Nederlandsche Gezag over de Banda-Eilanden (1599—1621). By A. P. Maudslay, M.A. Batavia, 1886. 8vo.; and


2. ETHNOLOGICAL.

387. Ethnological Studies among the North-West-Central Queensland Aborigines. By WALTER E. ROHL, Brisbane, 1897. 8vo. The Home Secretary for Queensland.

388. Illustrations of Maori Art. By A. HAMILTON. Parts i. and ii. Wellington, 1897. 4to. Professor Alfred Newton, F.R.S.


3. PHILOLOGICAL.


4. TRAVELS.


401—366. Sixteen Guide-books, viz.:


402—382. Whitaker’s Almanack for 1876—1878, 1888, 1889, 1894, 1895. 7 vols. 8vo. ; and


5. CATALOGUES.


393. A Catalogue of Books printed at or relating to the University, Town and County of Cambridge, from 1521 to 1893, with bibliographical and biographical notes by ROBERT BOWES. Cambridge, 1894. 2 vols. 8vo. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.


401. Verzeichniss einer ethnographischen Sammlung aus der Südsee während der Jahre 1880—1882 angelegt vom General-Consil O. ZEMSCH, Apia, Samoa. Leiden, 1897. 8vo. The Publisher, Monsieur C. M. PLEYTE.


7. MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS.


404. Harvard University. Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology:

(1) Cave of Lofton, Yucatan. Report of Explorations by the Museum 1888—89 and 1890—91; and

(2) Prehistoric Ruins of Copan, Honduras. A preliminary report of the exploration by the Museum in 1891—95; and


406. University of Chicago. Department of Anthropology: The Little Pottery Objects of the Lake Chapala,
2. List of Objects received on Deposit from January 1 to December 31, 1897.

I. ARCHAEOLOGY.


3. Fragments of an alabaster retable, decorated in 4. An ash sapling which, whilst growing, has been slit through for part of its length, so as to allow of a sick infant being passed through the opening. After this has been accomplished the cut made in the sapling is bound together, the belief being that should the wound heal the child recovers, if not the child dies. Ireland.

4. An ash sapling which, whilst growing, has been slit through for part of its length, so as to allow of a sick infant being passed through the opening. After this has been accomplished the cut made in the sapling is bound together, the belief being that should the wound heal the child recovers, if not the child dies. Ireland.

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6. Fragments of an alabaster retable, decorated in 4. An ash sapling which, whilst growing, has been slit through for part of its length, so as to allow of a sick infant being passed through the opening. After this has been accomplished the cut made in the sapling is bound together, the belief being that should the wound heal the child recovers, if not the child dies. Ireland.

II. FOLK-LORE.


9. SERIAL PUBLICATIONS,

a. ANTIQUARIAN.


b. ETHNOLOGICAL.

25. Internationales Archiv fur Ethnographie. Leiden, 1896—97. 4to.; and


SOCITIES,

a. ANTIQUARIAN.


28. The publications for the current year of thirty- seven Societies, &c., received in exchange by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, as recorded in the Society’s Annual Report. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.


b. ANTHROPOLOGICAL.


c. GEOGRAPHICAL.

33. The Geographical Journal, 1897;

34. Year-Book and Record, 1898; and


b. ANTHROPOLOGICAL.


410. British Museum. Statement of the Progress and Acquisitions made in the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography in the year 1896. (Parliamentary Paper.) The Keeper of the Department.


b. MISCELLANEOUS.


418. Precis of the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Peterborough Natural History and Archeological Society. Peterborough, 1897. 8vo. The Secretary.


422. The Antiquary. London, 1897. 4to.; and


425. Internationales Archiv fur Ethnographie. Leiden, 1896—97. 4to.; and


The Rev. C. L. Acland, M.A. The Rev. C. L. Acland, Esq.

Rector of Blunham.

The Chairman.


The Librarian.

The Secretary.

The Keeper of the Department.

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The Secretary.

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The Secretary.

The Librarian.

The Secretary.

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The Secretary.

The Librarian.

The Secretary.
Eight objects from India, viz.: 
5.       An iron nail with human hair attached: one of a number 
driven through the hair of a woman into a tree to rid her of an 
evil spirit that possessed her;  
6.       A red and yellow silk handkerchief tied in a knot, in 
which a lingarn (charm carved in stone symbolical of Siva) is 
tied, and worn by men of the Lingar sect round the neck or the 
left arm; and a set of variously shaped 
shafts (Khbnds);  
7.       Basavana. An idol of the Lingar; and  
8.       A diminutive brass idol, illustrative of the prevalence of 
tree and snake worship and their connection. Bangalore;  
9.       An ornamental pendant, of red paste and metal beads, 
born by Ahanabida widows. Madras;  
10.      A triangular ornament of cane and coloured paper, 
stuck in the bridegroom’s turban during the Hindu marriage 
ceremony, and which after the ceremony is thrown into the 
river;  
11.      The Kallen marriage token, consisting of a many strand 
necklet with plaited ends of black hair and three gilt buttons; and  
12.      Necklaces made of the seeds of water plants, and white 
glass beads commonly worn by men of sanctity. South India.  
The Folk-Lore Society. [Nos. 5—12.]  

HI. ETHNOLOGY.  
Eight objects from India, viz.:  
13. 14.  Two battle-axes with spike, and iron-bound wooden 
shafts (Khbnds);  
15.      An axe used both as a weapon and a tool; and  
16. 17.  Two bows, with double strands of bamboo, 
decorated with bunches of peacock feathers (Saova);  
18. 19.  Two arrows with reed shafts, the one armed with a 
barbed, the other with a plain wooden head (Kami of 
Travancore);  
20.  A Siggu-billa (Telugu), i.e. a small glass and metal 
shield worn by girls up to the age of seven. South India.  
The Folk-Lore Society. [Nos. 13—20.]  

21—34. Fourteen combs made of coloured grass, worn by 
Sixty-nine objects from British Central Africa, viz.: 
women (Yao);  
35—46. Twelve caps and head-dresses, and two kilts made 
of feathers (Angoni)  
47. A girdle made of native string (Yao);  
48—55. Eight necklaces (three of European beads) made of 
seeds, carved wood, &c. (2 of Nelozi, 1 of Angoni, and 1 of 
Waukonde manufacture);  
56. A charm against lions (Angoni);  
57. Boar tusk ear-ornaments (Angoni);  
58. A piece of bark-cloth (Anyanya);  
59—61. Three snuff-boxes, one of wood and horn and two of 
bamboo (Yao);  
62—65. Four snuff-boxes, made of leather (worn in the 
ear), of bone, of a seed-pod and of a beetle’s body (Angoni);  
66. One snuff-box of ebony and brass wire (Waukonde);  
67—69. Three walking-sticks (Yao); and the head of 
another elaborately carved in wood (Kota Kota);  
70. A knobkerry (Yao);  
71—74. A bow and three arrows (Angoni);  
75—80. Six spears: two with large heads for stabbing, and 
four for throwing; and three spear-heads (Angoni);  
81, 82. Two battle-axes (Angoni);  
83, 84. Two powder horns, with belt and pouch; and bullets 
of native manufacture made of iron ore and hammered iron 
(Yao);  
85—87. Three knives (two worn on upper arm), Angoni, 
and one Kota Kota;  
88. A chiefs seat, carved from one piece of wood (Yao);  
89. A seat made of a forked branch (Angoni);  
90. 91. Two elaborately carved head- rests (Angoni);  
92, 93. Two wooden bowls for porridge (Kota Kota);  
94—100. Seven wooden spoons for stirring porridge (Kota 
Kota);  
101, 102. Two drums and a portion of another musical 
instrument (Yao);  
103. Rattles for tying round the ankles of dancers: made of 
seed-pods (Yao);  
104—106. The bowls of three pipes used for smoking 
Indian hemp (Yao and Anyanya);  
107. Children’s spinning tops made of gourd-rind (Yao);  
108, 109. A basket and some wound native thread 
(Angoni);  
110, 111. Two boards used as slates to teach reading and 
writing among the coast natives (Matapuri Yao);  
112. A small pocket-book with entries in Swahili in Arabic 
Wordsworth Poole, Esq., M.D. [Nos. 21—112.]  
113. A wooden carving, height 2 feet 7 inches, 
symbolizing a tattooed man, with eyes and mouth inlaid with 
pearl shell, standing on a square support. New Zealand.  
(Brought home by the late Baron Charles von Hugel, 1838.)  
The Curator.  

IV. PHOTOGRAPHS AND PRINTS.  
114. Two photographs of the “Hood” game in Ireland; and  
115. Two native prints: 1, Intercession made for the life of a 
cow about to be slaughtered; 2, The weighing of Satybhâma and 
Rukmini. The Folk-Lore Society. [Nos. 114 and 115.]  

ADDENDA.  

Fourty-five stone implements from Ireland, viz.: 
Seven tanged and barbed, viz.:  
1, Braid, Co. Antrim, 2, Clough, Co. Down, 1, Craig- more, 
Co. Antrim, 1, Drinfie, Co. Antrim, 1, Glenwhirry, 
Co. Antrim, and 1, Portglenone, Co. Antrim. 
Three triangular with cusped base, viz.:  
1, Braid, Co. Antrim, and 2, Glenwhirry, Co. Antrim. 
One lozenge-shaped, viz.:  
1, Glenleslie, Co. Antrim.  
Three lanceolate, viz.:  
2, Clough, Co. Down, and 1, Tully, Portglenone, Co. 
Antrim.  
Four Knives, viz.:  
1, Broughshane, Co. Antrim. 
Two Grooved Pebbles (“Slickstones”), viz.:  
1, Bannshore, Co. Down, and 1 Glarryford, ---.  
Five Spindle whorls, viz.:  
2, Clough, Co. Down, 1, Glenwhirry, Co. Antrim, 
and 1, ---. Ireland. W. J. Knowles, Esq., M.A., R.I.A.
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2. List of Objects received on Deposit from January 1 to December 31, 1897  13

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