Fourteenth Annual Report of the Antiquarian Committee

MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

June 6, 1899.

The Antiquarian Committee beg leave to present their Fourteenth Annual Report to the Senate.

Staff. The annual stipend of the Curator has been raised from £150 to £200, as from Midsummer, 1898 (Grace, May 26, 1898).

Building. Electric light has been introduced into the workroom and basement. Not only is this change much appreciated by the assistant when engaged on some delicate piece of restoration, but the risk of fire in the basement has thereby been greatly reduced.

Fittings. More than usual progress has been made during the year with the furnishing of the galleries, but much still remains to be done before all the collections can be accommodated.

With a special grant received from the University Chest (Grace 19, 26 May, 1898, Reporter, p. 879) three large show-cases have been erected: two in the small end gallery (Gallery I), and one in the gallery above, for the accommodation of a portion of the Skeat collection of Malay native objects. The cost of two other wall-cases, and of a very considerable extension of the book-cases and cupboards in the Library, has been defrayed partly out of the year’s grant for maintenance and partly out of the furniture grant.

For want of other wall-space the new ethnological show-cases have been fixed above the existing row of cases in Gallery G, where the objects, though not easily accessible, will at least be secure from injury.

Work done. The constant presence of carpenters in the building has seriously interfered with the work of the Museum during the year, and necessitated the frequent exclusion of both students and visitors from some portion of the collection.

The assistant’s time, since May, has been almost entirely taken up with putting together, restoring, and cleaning the native models, which form part of the Skeat collection, and which, owing to rough handling, have been constantly required for other purposes. Consequently but little progress has been made with the restoration of the local pottery this year.

The slip-catalogue of the Library has been revised and completed up to date.

The Curator is much indebted to Mr W. W. Skeat for drawing up a rough register of his Malay Collection, without which it would have been impossible to compile the appended detailed list (see Appendix II).

During the Lent and Easter terms the Curator gave five lectures in the Museum on various sections of the Archaeological and Ethnological collections.
From the Friendly Islands a model, to scale, of the extinct Tonga aki, the large canoe of these islands, as described and figured by Captain Cook, which was made under the personal supervision of the late King George of Tonga, given by Mr. Basil Thomson, and a remarkable chief's staff of unusual size and carving, deposited by the Curator.

A Brazilian feather head-dress and ornaments of very fine workmanship have been purchased by private subscriptions.

The Committee think it right again to point out that for the acquisition of new specimens and for the impetus thus given to the Museum they are entirely dependent on subscriptions, and they consider that the special thanks of the University are due to those who for all these years have regularly come forward to form a fund for this purpose.

New Museum Building and Endowment Fund. The Committee make a further appeal to those who are interested in the welfare and progress of the Department, and of the studies with which it is concerned. The University has appropriated an excellent site for the new Museum which is so urgently needed; but it is unlikely that it will be able, for many years, to provide the funds necessary for the erection of the building. If the growth of the collections is not to be sharply arrested, the site must be occupied at once; and this can only be rendered possible by a large flow of subscriptions.

Accounts. The Accounts for the year 1898 have been audited by the Committee. (See University Account p. 90.)

List of the Accessions from January 1 to September 31, 1898, of the objects received on deposit, and of the Skeat Collection, are given in the Appendices to this Report:

ALEX HILL, Vice-Chancellor.
F. HENRY H. GULELEMAIRD, M. R.
JAMES.
WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.
J. W. CLARK.

FRANCIS JENKINSON, A.
G. DREW SMITH. ARTHUR
GRAY.
C. E. SAYLE.

APPENDIX I.

1. List of Accessions from January 1 to December 31, 1898.

A. European.

Prehistoric.

STONE.

An asterisk is prefixed to the name of the donor.

1—8. Twenty-five implements, viz.:
1. One remarkably fine, broad, flat, with pointed butt-end and square cutting-edge. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire (found in the clay below the peat).
2. Two, one tumpline, one very carefully chipped. Mildenhall, Suffolk.
3. Five, including one fine tumpline-shaped, and one square-ended specimen. Sicklingham, Suffolk.
5. Two : one oblong, and one heart-shaped. Lakenheath, Suffolk.
6. Six of various forms, all carefully worked. Elvedon, Suffolk, and H. Jenkinson, M.A.
7. Twenty, three oblong, and one oval, very small. Wilton, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. (Nos. 1—20.)
9. One, short, finely shaped, with expanding, ground, cutting-edge, and chipped butt-end. Thetford, Norfolk.

PALAEOLITHIC.

Adzes, viz.:
25. One, oblong, and three, two oval and one oblong. Thetford, Suffolk.
34. One boldly chipped, with rounded cutting-edge and pointed butt. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire.
35—38. Four: one large, partially ground, with rounded sides, and chipped long the butt, and three small, including one square-ended partially ground specimen. Sicklingham, Suffolk.
39—41. Three small, one with ground edge, and one flat (? adze) of rounded outline. Erwarton, Suffolk.
42. One small, with curved back. Thetford, Norfolk.
43. One small, of triangular outline. Wrentham, Norfolk.

Neolithic.

Stone Mace-heads, viz.:

26. One, short, finely shaped, with expanding, ground, cutting-edge, and chipped butt-end. Thetford, Norfolk.
49—50. Three, including one fine tongue-shaped, and one square-ended specimen. Sicklingham, Suffolk.

Neolithic.

26. One, short, finely shaped, with expanding, ground, cutting-edge, and chipped butt-end. Thetford, Norfolk.
49—50. Three, including one fine tongue-shaped, and one square-ended specimen. Sicklingham, Suffolk.

A. European.

Prehistoric.

STONE.

One, well-chipped with ground edge. Embly, Suffolk.
51. One, well-chipped with ground edge. Dylby, Suffolk.
52. One with rounded sides and convex back, partially ground (length 8½”). Lakenheath, Suffolk.
53. One, long, roughly chipped, double-ended implement. Sicklingham, Suffolk. *Mr. Walter Foster. (Nos. 51—53.)
57. One stone, with trimmed edges. Thetford, Suffolk. *The Curator. (Nos. 54—57.)
58. Seven Razors, viz.:
60. Two of peculiar shape, chipped from oval flakes. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire.
61—62. Three with expanding base. Undley, Suffolk, and
63. One with cupped base, carefully chipped. Wilton, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. (Nos. 59—64.)

A. European.

Prehistoric.

STONE.

One, well-chipped with ground edge. Dylby, Suffolk.
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63. One with cupped base, carefully chipped. Wilton, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. (Nos. 59—64.)
edges only chipped; and one with both surfaces chipped. Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Suffolk; and one pointed. Mildenhall, Suffolk; one thick, sharply pointed. Dudley, Suffolk; one small, wide, with very large tang and pointed barbs; and one

heavy, with long tang and unsymmetrical barbs. Kenny Hill, Suffolk; one small, pointed both ends. Winston, Norfolk; *F. W. Green, B.A.

113— 116. Four with chipped convex backs. Icklingham, Norfolk; one very fine, broad, with square tang and pointed barbs. Kenny Hill, Suffolk; one, broad and heavy, (?) arrowhead. Winston, Norfolk; *F. W. Green, B.A.


One fine, large, with wide-spreading barbs. Tuddenham, Suffolk, *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.

216— 219. Seven of rough workmanship. Undley, Suffolk; one elongate, and one broad triangular.

140. One fine, large, with wide-spreading barbs. Tuddenham, Suffolk.


174. One, heavy, thick (7) (pointed head), well-chipped all over. Lakenheath, Suffolk; one, both surfaces convex, finely chipped. Ely, Cambridgeshire.

180. One, with one flat face. Winston, Norfolk; * The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.


196. A bronze disc with a flat silver ring let into the centre; and portions of a bronze buckle. Lakenheath, Suffolk; one broad with a pointed base. Ely, Cambridgeshire.

197, 198. Seven of rough workmanship. Portnett, Cambridge; one pointed, long and narrow. Lakenheath, Suffolk.

200. A large (7) bodkin, with the eye placed near the point and the blade decorated with transverse lines. Lakenheath, Suffolk; 201— 203. Two pins, and portions of another, with flattened bands. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire; one.

204— 207. Four pins with verrucoid shaped heads. Cambridge; one.


210— 212. Two plain harp-shaped fibulæ; and the lower half of one very long, narrow. Ely, Cambridgeshire; one, broad and heavy, with long tang and unsymmetrical barbs. Kenny Hill, Suffolk; one broad and heavy, (?) arrowhead. Winston, Norfolk; *F. W. Green, B.A.

216— 219. Seven of rough workmanship. Undley, Suffolk; one elongate, and one broad triangular.

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204— 207. Four pins with verrucoid shaped heads. Cambridge; one.
rubbers or polishing-stones; hard clay (imitation alabaster). Height 10". Libyan Cemetery, others. Libyan Cemetery, Hierakonpolis. number of fragments; Egyptian Research Account.

10"1, breadth 2" -2, thickness 0" -8. No. 1 is of pre-dynastic times elongate lozenge shape, has both surfaces chipped and a very

(6) ten without special locality. Egypt. Collected by the donor, neolithic forms, from Egypt, viz.

372— 376. Two palettes of shale, oblong and oval; and three

Denderah; (3) eight from Marashdeh; (4) three from Koptos; and

426. [Nos. 370— 376.]

“Vierhänderinnen.” or flower-girls. Hamburg, German, 1898; Two small dolls in the costume worn by the Hamburg

656 a,b. [Nos. 652— 656.]

657. A diminutive copy of a “Jagerhut.” Thale, Harz, Germany, attached to the leaves, has been stuck.

692. [Nos. 685— 690.]


10 of very fine dark jade being well shaped and ground. "F. J. H. 1011."

knee, raised on the foreleg, shortening the leg by a short groove; a double-ended, grooved, hammer-head; and two small adzes.

279. A large, roughly made basket of bamboo strips, of cylindrical shape, with finely carved bone handle, in a plain wooden sheath (Singhi, Sarawak).

701. A sample of burnt volcanic earth of a red colour, which when mixed with water is used as paint. Vanaa Lava, Bencal Islands; and 701. A length of stout, plaited, painted, Sulu, South Seas Group, Abo, Abo, Eng. [Nos. 700— 712.]

710. Four objects from New Caledonia, viz.:

247. [Nos. 245— 247.]

257. A green stone hammer, or dub-head, in a plain wooden sheath (Singhi, Sarawak); and 710. Two axes, with oval heads of jade, the larger


720. Four objects from the Fiji Islands, viz.:

712. A small “samba,” a musical instrument, with rattles

711—712. All (ndrua). Basile Thomson, Esq.

726. A small, partially ground adze; and the upper portion of another, Sangki, B. Papuan, Pap.; and

454. Eight round-bottomed ware vessels, with distinctive pattern (Sarawak); 376. A small, partially ground adze; and the upper portion of another, Sangki, B. Papuan, Pap.; and

451. A small, partially ground adze; and the upper portion of another, Sangki, B. Papuan, Pap.; and

452, 453. A small, partially ground adze; and the upper portion of another, Sangki, B. Papuan, Pap.; and

451. Two small, partially ground adzes; and the upper portion of another, Sangki, B. Papuan, Pap.; and

450, 451. A small square-sided chisel-like adze; and a wedge-shaped implement (7 Leoons, Fishig), Malay Peninsula.

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One hundred and twenty-five objects: *New Guinea, Australia.*

1. Fifty and twenty-three objects. 3. Twelve and ten objects.

2. Six and ten objects. 4. Twelve and ten objects.

3. Twelve and ten objects. 5. Twelve and ten objects.

4. Twelve and ten objects. 6. Twelve and ten objects.

5. Twelve and ten objects. 7. Twelve and ten objects.

6. Twelve and ten objects. 8. Twelve and ten objects.
76. A jacket and a cap made of loops of coloured paper, and a pair of wooden swords; — (Given by Miss Mabel Poole).

78. A head-dress worn by persons when inviting guests to a wedding. German Silesia, 1898. (Given by Dr. Gaede.)

79. A set of charms used by a professional witch in Naples, as follows: (1) Three cords, one black, to cause sickness in the head, one red, to cause sickness in the heart, and one white, to prevent infertility. The knots that are made secure the efficacy of the charms; (2) A lamp and a pot of snuff with a label, each made in bronze and driven into the above objects hence the person designated; (3) A magic which draws a love instantly.

80. A paint-lin, with the locking of which the action of a charm is caused, and which as long in seclusion secures the obedience and infidelity. The knots in the cords secure the efficacy of the charms; — (From a gentleman, M. S. 217).


82. A head-dress worn by the Bugis at a wedding. 39—41. — (An embossed ribbon (k i b) half, probably of Bugis pattern).

3. Ornaments.

83. A "harvest-maiden": the stalks of the bearded patterns. Worn both by men and women (Nos. 270 and 996 — 998).}


15. The Folk-Lore Society. [Nos. 64—74.]

16. One of the Kela variety; and (5—7) three gifts -------------------- . Heart-shaped ornaments of cowhide-skin and shell.

17. A set of eight model-blocks showing the following methods of cutting the banis: — (35—37).

18. A staff of office. It is entirely covered with a spiral band of finely executed carving. Length 1.98. 126. — A club with square skull and lance-shaped truncated blade, richly carved, the design comprising the figures of men, birds, fish, and birds. Finely carved; and 127. — A small, oblong, wooden box, carved with human features, r. b. 2.5, h. 2.9. New Zealand, 1833. — The Curator. [Nos. 125—127.]

19. A set of eight model-blocks showing the following methods of cutting the banis: — (35—37).

20. A pair of richly decorated silver-gilt bracelets, with screw fastening. The round band is encircled with fourteen Hilgese figures each set with one stone, and a circular device of nine stones covers the fastening. — (52—55). — A finger-ring: one end of and one of 'ory (plain) one finely worked in gold and ivory; and three silver-gilt, of European pattern, set with jeton, &c. — (See Marriage Ceremonies.)

21. Two ear-rings (split ring principle): one of brass, the other of silver, decorated with scale pattern. — (58—61). — Three sets of small silver-gilt bracelets: (1) three of Hilgese work; (2) three set with jetton, and (3) two repoussé, and one single button, consisting of a small spiral radial with old style. — (62, 63). — Kepangkecs for head dressing requisite (see).
18. A real, line, and point (in wood), used by carpenters for marking boards.

19. Model of a set of goldsmith's tools and application, viz.: (1) a tool-box, provided with brace, AC, and (2, 3) two hammers; (4—6) three shoes, one square, one pointed at both ends, and one provided with a foot, and pointed at one end; (7, 8, 9) two ronges; one sayoi (file ronge), and one tula ronge (the tiger's ronge or 'Fang' through Chinese), or Fang (through Portuguese), i.e. Fang steel; (10—12) four hammers; (13) two ordinary form ronge, (14) two large and small, and one ordinary form ronge and (15) one specially shaped, rude, or right-angled variety; (16—18) two pieces; (19) a chisel, and (20) a steel piece, with curved points, (21—23) three other pieces which are also called 'sawing (cutting) ' or 'cutting' or 'cutting' knives, and (24) a China ronge, or Lapid Vega.

6. Houses, furniture and fittings.

207. Two boxes; (1) an ordinary Malay house with pigeon-house, granary, etc.; (2) a special house for this clothes, viz.: (a) a house for a Rajah; (b) a house for a Rajah's audience chamber in which the difference last mentioned is shown (see Nos. 713—717).

208—209. Two books, carved in wood, for surrounding mosquito curtains. One of a flat oval or a single oval, and (1) one; (2) two oval, and (3) one oval.

210. Two strips of carved wood for carved ends for carved rods, carvings, because it has been fashionable, with embossed work and (1) one; (2) three for ordinary forms; (3) a specially shaped; and (4) two for ordinary forms of a Rajah's house. (See Note 713—717.)

211. A Lalang raja's audience chamber in which the difference last mentioned is shown (see Nos. 713—717).

212. A striped card used at weddings, with ornate forms, and three for ornate forms of a mosquito curtain.

213. The ornamental fittings for the cloth rods and (1) one pair of carved rods, (2) two ornate rongs, and (3) two ornate rongs, and (4) an ornate rong, and (5) four for ornate forms of mosquito curtains.

214. A set of ornamental fittings for the cloth rods and (1) one pair of ornate rongs, (2) two ornate ronges, and (3) two ornate ronges, and (4) two ornate ronges, and (5) four for ornate forms of mosquito curtains.

215. A set of ornamental fittings for the cloth rods and (1) one pair of ornate rongs, (2) two ornate ronges, and (3) two ornate ronges, and (4) four for ornate forms of mosquito curtains.
A set of eight large storage vessels for hill-labour produce: each dish (of which there are many varieties) is lined with a distinctive name, such as the rice-roller, the coconut shell-pattern, the betel-nut, the oil-lamp, the bowl, the bamboo, the fish, the palm-leaf, the pattern The Fort of Egypt

A chest, a hanging vessel used as a receptacle for storage and other clothes (see Nos. 1—3), are hung so as to be scented with the perfume which is placed in a basket beneath them;

Two perfumes of brass: (1) an ornamental egg-shaped vessel for perfumes, and (2) a spiral scandal for rice-water.

A woman's work-basket, and a round box of fancy rice-water.

Two brass lamps for oil: one standard and one with a tapering handle; and six of similar pattern.

A teaching tool, a leaf, of carved wood, used by teachers of the Koran.

Two boxes, two with tray (of wood-work) spade, for holding rice.

A box, i.e. stand, for brass, or hardwood-appearing ornaments consisting of: (1) the shell of A. i.e. carved, hand-head, holder; (2) the wooden handle, i.e. rehoboth knob; (3) the wooden handle, i.e. tepeh, handle; and (4) the wooden stump.

An arched heart-cutter, the unguent basin of scrolled edges, a brass, but of simpler design.

A brass sauce with foot (with foot) pail and an embossed clover for holding rice; (2) not having large handles, and (3) not having the handle of brass, and (4) a small dish cover made of brass.

A brass dish, a stand, of the water-tilt-pattern; and six of similar pattern.

Six coconut shell plates, the water-lily pattern; and a stand of brass.

A finger-bowl of brass used after meals; if presented to a guest, a long stand, with a cup, and a saucer. Over the jar is a protective covering, and a stand of brass.

A sugar-cane squeezer (on the scissors principle), a block for grinding spices.

One, piston-action, a sugar-cane squeezer (for a person of rank);

A boat-shaped sled, a figure-head, used for transporting shell-fish, etc.; over the head, a piece of wood.

A raft made of bamboo, provided with a deck-house, and a pair of steps on the port-hatch.

A common model, a typical one made, with rudeness, a stand, a large deck-house and art and an ornate wooden deck-house.

A P. mantoi, a typical one-made, with rudeness, a stand, a large deck-house and art and an ornate wooden deck-house.

Four racks of bamboo, provided with a deck-house, and a pair of steps on the port-hatch.

A boat-shaped sled, a figure-head, used for transporting shell-fish, etc.; over the head, a piece of wood.

A raft made of bamboo, provided with a deck-house, and a pair of steps on the port-hatch.

A boat-shaped sled, a figure-head, used for transporting shell-fish, etc.; over the head, a piece of wood.

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A sugar-cane squeezer (on the scissors principle), a block for grinding spices.

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A sugar-cane squeezer (on the scissors principle), a block for grinding spices.
Two varities of Gelung, viz.

21

A. Rice, Pilao, culture.

475. 476. Two Models of oil-presses, viz.: (1) the "kilang golek," (2) the "kilang jantong," (3) the "kilang tuban," (4) the "kilang serdang," and (5) the "kilang pangul," i.e. areca-palm stems; (2) the "bunga sa-chepir pinang," i.e. areca-palm stems; (2) the "parong pintal ijoky" batang kilang golek, i.e. striped rice-stalk; (3) the "pengimping" batang jantong, i.e. slightly gravid; (6) the "kilang golek," i.e. Civet-cats' lair; (7) the "kilang jantong," i.e. Civet-cats' lair; and (8) the "kilang serdang," i.e. striped rice-stalk.


B. Industries and Manufactures.

22

A. Basket-making. A dibble, i.e. "pintal tali saih," an anchor-rope twist, with which the rice plants taken from the nursery fields are transplanted.

500. Two pluckers, i.e. "sikat padi," for scaring birds from the fields.

516— 519. Four tallies, of wood and palm-leaf, on which by notches or points the amount of rice harvested has been recorded.

498. A small basket, i.e. "pengimping" batang jantong, which gives out a musical sound when struck for the purpose of Injury, and a rice-mower, "baukang" for cutting the grass.

528— 530. Three network bags, i.e. "pengimping" batang jantong, for carrying small fruits; (5) the "bunting" batang padi, i.e. a large basket in which the leaves of rice are gathered together; (6) the "pengimping" batang padi, i.e. a large basket in which the rice plants taken from the nursery fields are transplanted.

309. A small basket, i.e. "bunting" batang padi, for scaring birds from the fields.

241. A "pinugal padi" or "pinagal padi," a piece of cloth of the ordinary pattern, and one, "sikat padi," i.e. a cleft-end sheath, (3) "pengimping" batang jantong, i.e. slightly gravid, (6) the "kilang jantong," i.e. Civet-cats' lair; and one (1) a "kilang golek," i.e. striped rice-stalk; (2) a "kilang jantong," i.e. areca-palm stems; (2) the "kilang serdang," i.e. areca-palm stems; (2) the "parong pintal ijoky" batang kilang golek, i.e. striped rice-stalk; (3) the "pengimping" batang jantong, i.e. slightly gravid; (6) the "kilang golek," i.e. Civet-cats' lair; (7) the "kilang jantong," i.e. Civet-cats' lair; and (8) the "kilang serdang," i.e. striped rice-stalk.

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A. Traps and Devices for animals and birds.

351. A cage trap on falling-door, used with a decoy (bahu) for small birds.

352. A cage trap, where weight, trap, on full principle, for foxes and mice, called the ‘dead cat’ on account of the cat’s head with which it is ornamented.

353. A trap for foxes, mice, and other small vermin.

354. A trap, called the ‘squirrel trap’, in which the animal caught is taken by the neck.

355. A trap for tigers, apes, and similar species to be set on a branch.

356. A cage trap, a cage for fishing birds.

357. Two Ratch, i.e. a set of waves attached to a long cord, used for catching jungle fowl by being set in a circle round a dummy bird which is fastened to a stake.

358. A screen, where, in the jungle-fowl trap is used with the aid of a decoy bird to bring wild pigeons provided with a fenced approach.

359. The fowler, is called the ‘fox cracker’ or ‘deaf cat’ on account of the noise it makes.

360. A trap, in which the bait is attached to a long rod, which is attached to the ‘canoe’ with the aid of a decoy bird to bring wild pigeons over a pigeon’s nest which contains eggs or young so as to capture them.

361. A trap, the principle, for rats and mice, called the ‘deaf cat’ on account of the noise it makes.

362. A trap, used from a cachet with the aid of a decoy bird to bring wild pigeons provided with a fenced approach.

363. A weight trap, on ‘fall’ principle, for small mammals.

364. A wicker-work monkey trap, in which the perfect screen is provided with one sharpened end, and the other, a wicker-work cylinder, (2) the ‘deak patah’ and (3) the ‘dakik ikan’, i.e. the canopy, a square casting net, stiffened with rods, which is thrown over shoals of small fish (of river-turtle kite), and (15) the shark (Chimaera makos). These models represent:

23. 4 fast to 5 feet which is attached to the side of a boat or an arrow such as in to comb the surface of the water to and from small fish, and can be shot into the boat with the aid of a casting-net with chains (jTBak). See (for boats see No. 491.)

24. Models of various species of fish-fishes, viz.:

624—636. (1) The jelly, with fish-spear (at;), the ‘jor’-jel, a large eel, with watah-mata’s harpoon, and a boat with stools, paddles, etc. (2) The Nai (long): i.e. coarse-nest-fishes, fixed in a crescent above low watermain; (3) the social-wetland, is provided with a falling screen which, when sufficient fish have been attracted inside by means of baits, is closed by the fisherman; (3) the rice or sotong, a shelter of coarse-leaves formed by a circle of stakes which prevent their drifting away by which fish are attracted for the rod and line fishermen; (3) the rice, similar to the last but forms fish-traps used instead of palm leaves, (7) and (8) the jet, and the fish from (3) are a combination of stilts and nets, used in situation and distance; (9) and (10) the nebaj and the hor and the sum are consisting-traps with a basket trap in their sides; (11) the ‘nut’ similar to the last (with a boat and paddle) and (12) the ‘pajabu’ or ‘fish’, a fish trap with long trap in the stern. Nos. 7—12 are intended for freshwater fish (chide kais); and (13) a fish-line to commence construction. (see No. 995.)

These models of animals:

657. One showing a Rocket, making nothing in young, in a ball of (ar τoos nasa) on which the animal specialty is fed, and 638. two, of rattles with nets and eggs.

11. Games and toys.


659. Two pup-togs, used for adults as well as boys.

660—666. Two forms of textiles which are spars with the fingers, viz. (1) called ‘el’kow’-kew, and (2) ‘jagak’-kew.

670—677. Three varieties of the Malay ‘shadow’ games, resembling our “fox and geese.”

677—680. The Tiger game (Mantri, and another variety of the Mel’s changkis, games resembling our “fox and goose.”

680. A box with Chinese chess, Chinese-Cilak, but which are used by the Malay.

681—682. Two windmills, one with ordinary ‘ride’ to which are attached ‘shrimping bamboo’ joints, and one a ‘splitting box of European caterpillar’.

12. The Theatre.

Five trees and shrubs, a twig, and a leaf. A pond with woods and hills, and a lake. A moat, a fort, a river, a waterfall, a stream, and a ruin.

(12) 150—153. Three musical instruments of the orchestra attached to the performance, viz.:

24. One box with musical scale, one flute (sikay), and two drums (jTBak and a glockenspiel). See Musical Instruments below.

25. A candlestick with shade, to cast the shadow of the puppets on the screen; and
13. Musical

695. 696. Two varieties of a stringed instrument, of bamboo, the strata, which are - "\textit{rubed}" - with the fingers, being formed by partially detached strips of the outer culms of the bamboo stalk.

697. 698. Two 

699. A tambourine (tuneh), the form in common use.

700. A 

701. A man dancing. Bride's family are awaiting bridegroom inside the house. No. 215) and a decorated dais which is prepared for the bride and bridegroom. He has a pack of seven dogs, of which the seventh and most dangerous is carried by him in a bag on account of its bariness on a basket of its apparent size; he is greatly feared and is propounded with powerful charms. (These figures were specially made for the donor by a Malay.)

702. The 

703. Two small bull-roarers of bamboo, spear-shaped. They are attached by strings to rods. Used for scaring elephants from padi fields, hence their name of "bamboo spear for scaring elephants". These bull-roarers are the first found on the Arabian continent. (See Nos. 835, 504—544.)

710. An earthenware saucer for the mixing of children's sweetmeats in ceremonial occasions. (See No. 717.)

711. A pair of small bulrush huts of bamboo, spear-shaped. They are attached by strings to rods. Used for scaring elephants from padi fields, hence their name of "bamboo spear for scaring elephants". These bull-roarers are the first found on the Arabian continent. (See Nos. 835, 504—544.)

712. A set of sacred talismans, consisting of short cylinders, some with a large hole in the side and an open end. Finely carved with animals, flowers, and scrollwork. Length (27") and (14") respectively. Pendant on the Lautan coasts used for the sounding of the instrument for separating to each other, and they are still used by the Tenzug. A wedding procession arriving at the bride's house, the bridegroom being carried on a man's shoulders under an umbrella. His shield is decorated with a large group of ornamented candles and followed by a man-dancing. Bride's family are awaiting bridegroom inside the house, for he is on his way. No. 215) and a decorated dais which is prepared for the bride and bridegroom. He has a pack of seven dogs, of which the seventh and most dangerous is carried by him in a bag on account of its bariness on a basket of its apparent size; he is greatly feared and is propounded with powerful charms. (These figures were specially made for the donor by a Malay.)

708. 709. Two bulls of the Malay period, i.e. the phallic bamboo, is a kind of "\textit{futan}" hardy made long bamboo, which is fastened to the top of a tree near a house and which is played on by the wind. This custom is more usual among the Malays than the Javanese.

713. Asu/Sang (orinda).


715. A wedding procession arriving at the bride's house, the bridegroom being carried on a man's shoulders under an umbrella. His shield is decorated with a large group of ornamented candles and followed by a man-dancing. Bride's family are awaiting bridegroom inside the house, for he is on his way. No. 215) and a decorated dais which is prepared for the bride and bridegroom. He has a pack of seven dogs, of which the seventh and most dangerous is carried by him in a bag on account of its bariness on a basket of its apparent size; he is greatly feared and is propounded with powerful charms. (These figures were specially made for the donor by a Malay.)

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14. Marriage

The Hunter Demon. He has a human body and a dog's head. His ears form four loops of steel wire, something like a weird bull-roarer, on which each of its edges is attached. They are used in a certain dance (? Arab origin), in which they are thrown by the performers into the meshes of both arms, where they are allowed to hang in as much as.

A gong formed out of the carapace of a small tortoise, and consisting of strands, which are "\textit{twanged}" with the fingers, being formed by partially detached strips of the outer culms of the bamboo stalk.

A buffalo dressed up, horns and all, for presentation to a bride's family when the bride has come to the house. The former is sometimes made out of a piece of wood, and the latter variety seems to be now the only one in use.

The form in common use.

This instrument is probably of Arab origin.

A certain invocation, usually the strands, which are "\textit{twanged}" with the fingers, being formed by partially detached strips of the outer culms of the bamboo stalk.

A pair of bull-roarers, i.e. short trumpet spikes whose horns are formed by four loops of steel wire, something like a weird bull-roarer, on which each of its edges is attached. They are used in a certain dance (? Arab origin), in which they are thrown by the performers into the meshes of both arms, where they are allowed to hang in as much as.

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null-to-penis in the grave; with the trays full of sago, palm, i.e. shredded flowers, and the bottle of *mawar*;(i.e. rose-water), which are distributed at funerals.

870. The upper part of a grave-post from the Kuala Langat District.

871. Specimens of the plaited leaf-strips from a grave, and

872—876. Seven paper packages, Medok, four round and three square, in which the shredded flowers, sago, palm, are carried for payment of duty on tin but also passed as currency for general merchandise (their value was 25 cents: tin being then worth only 15 dollars the dollar).


878. One block, very roughly cast, of treated pyramidal form with string-hole, weight 19 oz.; six across base 2” * 2” * 2”.

879. Two blocks, one cast, similar in last, but with a string-hole, weight 11 oz., and 9 oz. respectively, the heavier measuring 4” * 4” * 7” at the base and 2” * 2” * 2” in height. They were formerly used as talers for the payment of duty on tin but also passed as currency for general merchandise (their value was 25 cents: in being then worth only 15 dollars the dollar).

880. One of similar form, but taller, with carved sides and no string-hole. It is squared up to stamped in relief with an X-like mark, on the base of one face with two held ridges, and on the opposite side with four smaller ridges, weight 72 oz. Size 4” * 4” * 7” in height.

881—885. Three boxes (of plain laminated pyramidal) to have been used for burying treasure.

Miscellaneous.

882. A large vessel (of unknown age) of hard, dark clay, orange-shaped, with four loops cast around the wide mouth. It is said to have been used for burying treasure.

883—886. Twenty-one blow-guns, with two cleaning-rods.

901. A wooden frame, consisting of bamboo joints of various dimensions, which when stuck in the floor produce various noises.

902. A plat form with strainers, Ac., on which the sago is ground, a carved emblem, in wood, used in certain dances.

903. A small basket, containing three minute cases of similar construction, in which are the following charms: three Chinese coins, a copper of George II, and two small rings of bone.

904. A fish-hook with bamboo attached.

905. A toy model of a European gun-stock.

906. A small basket, containing three minute cases of similar construction, in which are the following charms: three Chinese coins, a copper of George II, and two small rings of bone.

913—916. Four MODELS, two of men and two of women, showing Sakei method of wearing the bark cloth.

917—918. Two square boxes as an iron head.

919—939. Twenty-one blow-guns, with two cleaning-rods.

940—944. Two cases for holding sticks prepared with bird-stones.

945—946. Two small bamboo cases for holding the dart poison.

1. DRESS AND ORNAMENTS

947—955. Four baskets, two strainers shaped like bamboo joints, one ovular, used in the manufacture of the dart poison, and in the manufacture of the rough materials.

956. A mallet used in making bark-cloth.

957. A pair of very nice *sukun* (basket-strap) handles.

958. A leaf rosin torch in a bamboo holder.

959—961. Three bags of supple basket-work.

962. A carved emblem, in wood, used in certain dances.

963. A wooden frame, consisting of bamboo joints of various dimensions, which when stuck in the floor produce various noises.

967. A Jew’s harp of bamboo, with cord to which the rib joint is attached.

968. A fish-hook with bamboo attached.

969. A spring-gun trap.

970. Two cases for holding sticks prepared with bird-stones.

971. One of similar form, but taller, with curved sides and no string-hole, weight 19 oz., size across base 2” * 2” * 2”.

972. A small basket, containing three minute cases of similar construction, in which are the following charms: three Chinese coins, a copper of George II, and two small rings of bone.

975. A fish-hook with bamboo attached.

976. A small basket, containing three minute cases of similar construction, in which are the following charms: three Chinese coins, a copper of George II, and two small rings of bone.

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979. A small basket, containing three minute cases of similar construction, in which are the following charms: three Chinese coins, a copper of George II, and two small rings of bone.

980, 981. Two samples of wood-carving; one of areca-nut bowl and bamboo mouth-piece (European introduction).

982. A tobacco pipe with areca-nut bowl and bamboo mouth-piece (European introduction).

983. A small dart with toothed iron head.

984. A plat form with strainers, Ac., on which the sago is ground, a carved emblem, in wood, used in certain dances.

985. A fish-hook with feathers attached; a fence with shoot for fresh water fish; a small dart with toothed iron head.

Hunting and Fishing (see section 19). MODELS, &c.

988. A set of elaborately embroidered pillow ends (see Nos. 1001—1003). Three small pieces of embroidery.

987. A small basket, containing three minute cases of similar construction, in which are the following charms: three Chinese coins, a copper of George II, and two small rings of bone.

989. A wooden frame, consisting of bamboo joints of various dimensions, which when stuck in the floor produce various noises.

990. A carved emblem, in wood, used in certain dances.

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992. A small basket, containing three minute cases of similar construction, in which are the following charms: three Chinese coins, a copper of George II, and two small rings of bone.

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995. A small basket, containing three minute cases of similar construction, in which are the following charms: three Chinese coins, a copper of George II, and two small rings of bone.

1000—1003. Three small pieces of embroidery.

28. ADDENDA.

Manufactures, &c. (see section 19) (see Nos. 1001—1003). Three small pieces of embroidery.

996. Three Chinese coin-shaped oranges, of different patterns (see Nos. 180, 181).

997. Three Chinese coin-shaped oranges, of different patterns (see Nos. 180, 181).

998. Two sets of elaborately embroidered pillow ends (see Nos. 225—261).

999. A carved emblem, in wood, used in certain dances.

1000—1003. Three small pieces of embroidery.

1004. A small basket, containing three minute cases of similar construction, in which are the following charms: three Chinese coins, a copper of George II, and two small rings of bone.

1005. A small basket, containing three minute cases of similar construction, in which are the following charms: three Chinese coins, a copper of George II, and two small rings of bone.
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1. List of Accessions from January 1 to December 31, 1898   6

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By Parkes, No. 27—31, 92—95, 256—261, 270—272, 658, 750, 751, 880, 882, 911, 912, 947,978,1002,1003, 1009,1014

By Parkes (private subscription), No. 902—689

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