MUSEUM OF GENERAL AND LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND OF ETHNOLOGY.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE

TO THE

SENATE,

May 30, 1901.

[Reprinted, from the Cambridge University Reporter, 1900-1901.]
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Sixteenth Annual Report of the Antiquarian Committee

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THE ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE beg leave to present their Sixteenth Annual Report to the Senate.

The Committee regret that, owing to the absence of the Curator, they were unable to issue a full Annual Report last year (see Reporter, 1899—1900, p. 571), and that for the same reason the publication of this double Report has had to be so long deferred. The two Annual Reports have now been fused into one, so as to give a more succinct account of the progress made by the Museum during these two years (1899 and 1900).

STAFF. The Curator was on account of ill-health granted leave of absence for the Michaelmas Term of 1899, and this leave was extended for the Lent and Easter Terms of the following year.

BUILDING. In 1899 a. Syndicate was appointed to obtain a plan and estimate for a new Museum on the Downing site. Plans have accordingly been obtained from Mr T. G. Jackson, Architect, but funds for executing the work are not at present available.

The congestion in the existing building became so great in 1899 that outside storage-room had to be found. The Committee hoped at first to be able to relieve the over-crowding of the galleries and basement of the Museum by renting temporarily a portion of an adjacent storehouse as an annexe. They also considered the possibility of erecting a temporary building on the site allotted for their new Museum; but both schemes had to be abandoned for want of the necessary funds. As a consequence the greater portion of the collections made during the Haddon Torres Straits Expedition, and the entire collection brought home by the Skeat Malay Expedition, are still kept in two small houses in the centre of the town which are utterly unfitted for the purpose, and where it is impossible, with the present Museum Staff, to exercise any supervision over them.

A temporary wooden gallery was erected in 1899 in Room G, so as to give access to the higher row of cases. This gallery answers its purpose well enough, but takes much light from the lower cases; and its supports help still further to obstruct this already over-crowded room.

FITTINGS. In 1900 the upper row of cases, on the south wall of Gallery G, was extended completely round the walls, and a corresponding double case was carried across the front of the landing. Though considerable additional case-room was thus secured, it was barely enough to house such objects as at the time required protection; and the large collections acquired both in 1899 and in 1900 now make the need for fresh cases most imperative,—not for the proper display of these objects, but merely for their adequate protection, as any delay in this matter may cause irremediable mischief.

A large cabinet with shelves has been presented by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for the safe keeping of the collection of rubbings from brasses.

WORK DONE. In the spring of 1900 the Curator, during convalescence, visited Egypt for the purpose of making some investigations concerning the stone implements of that country, where the overwhelming interest of dynastic times has so absorbed the attention of archaeologists as to leave the stone period practically untouched. Through the kindness of Professor Flinders Petrie, whose camp he shared for three weeks, he was able to engage
some capable native workmen; and with their assistance he thoroughly explored an area of some miles’ extent in the Libyan Desert near El Arabah (Abydos) in Upper Egypt. The Curator also excavated two caves in an adjacent valley of the old Nile bank. Owing to an injury to his hand, these investigations had to be abandoned; but the series of stone implements collected by the Curator in the desert, and that subsequently selected and purchased by him in Cairo, sufficiently prove there is to be done in Egypt in this special field of Archaeological research.

The collection of brass rubbings has been partly arranged and catalogued by the Rev. W. G. Searle, M.A. The bound volumes of pamphlets have been catalogued, and the contents of each volume have been entered on its fly-leaf by the Curator’s private clerk.

The assistant’s time has been chiefly employed in cleaning and mending objects belonging to the Hose, the Haddon, the Skeat, and the Stanley Gardiner Collections*. Some fine prehistoric alabaster vessels from the Petrie Collection and some local Roman pottery have been restored.

**COLLECTIONS.** The additions to the Museum have been exceptionally numerous and valuable.

*Archaeological.* The Museum is indebted to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for an interesting series of local antiquities, comprising some fine Saxon personal ornaments, and Roman, late Celtic, Mediaeval, and other pottery.

To the same Society and to some members of the Senate special thanks are due for subscribing the sum required for the purchase of a most interesting collection of Irish antiquities formed by Thomas R. Murray, Esq., J.P., during the last seventy years. The gift of this collection was announced in a letter from Professor Ridgeway, dated February 19, 1900, to the Vice-Chancellor, published to the Senate in the University Reporter (Reporter, 1899—1900, p. 540). It is especially rich in antiquities of the Bronze Age, among which may be singled out the only bronze celt which has been found in the British Isles still fitted to its original handle, a javelin-bead attached to its wooden shaft, and the complete contents of six distinct “finds.” (See Appendix V.)

A heavy gold pin with ornamental head, found at Grantchester, has been purchased with Mrs Walter Foster’s donation to the Accessions Fund.

A large decorated British cinerary urn from Branthwait, Cumberland, has been purchased with Professor Bevan’s donation.

The Cambridge Borough Council have presented two carved body-stones of early date which were originally found on Castle Hill in 1810, and described and figured in *Archaeologia*, vol. xvn. p. 223. These were rediscovered in 1900 during the demolition of the old Spinning House.

Two collections of flint implements from Egypt have been presented. The one consisting of seven hundred and forty-nine specimens from Upper Egypt, the gift of Baron Anatole von Hügel, who found the specimens himself: the other of over two hundred specimens from the Fayoum, purchased in Cairo with part of Professor Bevan’s donation to the Accessions Fund. These donations, with specimens previously received from Professor Flinders Petrie, and others recently from Mr H. W. Seton Karr, make up probably as comprehensive a series of prehistoric flint implements as has yet been brought home from Egypt.

* The list of the objects in the Stanley Gardiner Collection, presented during the current year, will not be found in the Appendixes to this Report, which enumerates only such specimens as were acquired in 1899 and 1900.
Folk-Lore. The Starr Collection. An interesting collection, numbering over four hundred objects, made by Professor Starr of Chicago to illustrate the folk-lore and present social condition of Mexico with its strange pagan survivals, has been received from the Folk-Lore Society. Mr E. Sidney Hartland, President of the Folk-Lore Society, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor dated October 4, 1899, formally offered the collection to the University on permanent loan (Report, 1899—1900, p. 92). A detailed and illustrated catalogue by Professor Starr has been published by that society (London, 1899); it has therefore been thought sufficient to give a brief list of this collection in an Appendix to this Report. (See Appendix IV.)

Ethnological. A collection of over fourteen hundred objects from New Guinea and the adjacent islands has been presented by Dr Haddon, as the fruit of his recent expedition. Dr Haddon is now engaged in working out the ethnological results of the expedition. Another collection of over two hundred and forty carefully selected objects from Borneo, many of which are of exceptional interest, has been generously presented by Charles Hose, Hon. Sc.D., District Magistrate of Baram and Sarawak *.

Mrs Selwyn has most generously allowed the Curator to make a selection of specimens from the collection formed by her late husband, the Bishop of Melanesia. Many of the objects selected are of extreme beauty and rarity, such as a roll of ancient feather money from Deni, Santa Cruz Islands, and the shell money ornaments from Florida. The Committee take this opportunity of expressing their deep indebtedness to the kind donor.

Professor Bevan’s most generous subscriptions to the 1899 and 1900 Accessions Fund have enabled the Curator to secure a number of desiderata for the collections, among which may be mentioned two inscribed Batak charms, and three New Caledonian necklaces of jade beads.

A finely cast bronze plaque and a human mask-stand for an elephant’s tusk, both from Benin, have been purchased with Mr Jenkinson’s donation to the Accessions Fund.

An interesting series of objects from Southern India has been received on deposit from the Folk-Lore Society.

The following donations have been received by the Curator during the past year.

1899

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<td>The Baroness Anatole von Hügel</td>
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* The publication of the list of the objects in these two collections has to be deferred till the issue of the Annual Report for the current year, as the overcrowded condition of the Museum buildings has made it impossible, as yet, to sort and examine critically this large series of accessions.
For purchase and expenses of packing and carriage of the Murray Collection (through Professor Ridgeway):

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<td>W.H. Hall, Esq., Six Mile Bottom</td>
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The Committee think it right 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 years 1899 and 1900 have been audited by the Committee. (See *University Accounts*, p. 90.)

Lists of the Accessions to the Museum from January 1, 1899 to December 31, 1900, of the objects received on deposit, and of the separate Collections, are given in Appendixes I and III—V to this Report. A table shewing the number of accessions made to the various sections of the Museum during the five years ending Dec. 31, 1899 will be found in Appendix II.
APPENDIX I.

1. LIST OF ACCESSIONS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1899.

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:

Five implements, viz.:

1. One well-finished, oblong pointed. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire;
2. One remarkably fine, of a pointed oval shape with sharp sides. Elveden, Suffolk; and
3—5. Three: one tongue-shaped, one pointed oval, and one very small oval, of chert. Thetford, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 1—5.]

NEOLITHIC:

Three Celts, viz.:

6. One partially ground, with rounded sides. Cavenham, Suffolk;
7. One (the lower half) small, narrow, with ground cutting-edge. Undley, Suffolk; and
8. One ground, short and broad with sharp sides. Weeting, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 6—8.]

Seven Adzes, viz.:

9—12. Four: one long, flat; one flat, square p one short, very thick; and one with ridged back and spoonshaped cutting-edge. Undley, Suffolk;
13, 14. Two: one well chipped, with expanding ground cutting-edge. Lakenheath, Suffolk; and

Three Chisels, viz.:

16. One, of triangular section, with cutting-edge both ends. Undley, Suffolk;
17. One long, bent, roughly chipped. Lakenheath, Suffolk; and

Seven “Fabricators,” viz.:

19, 20. Two, flat. Undley, Suffolk;
21—24. Four: one well finished with ridged back. Lakenheath, Suffolk; and

One Gouge, viz.:


Seven Borers, viz.:

27. One, large, finely chipped. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire;
28, 29. Two, triangular (* shark’s tooth ‘ type). Lakenheath, Suffolk;
30. One, long triangular (? borer). Eriswell, Suffolk;
31. One, very fine ‘shark’s tooth. ’ Thetford, Norfolk; and
32. 33. Two, ‘shark’s tooth,’ with expanding cutting ends. Weeting, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 27—33.]

One Pick, viz.:


Thirteen Hammers, viz.:

35. One (flint nodule) chipped. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire; and
36—47. Twelve hammer-stones, very rough, found together. Santon Downham, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society [Nos. 35—47.]

Seven Knives, viz.:

48. One oval, the greater part of both faces and edge being ground. Kenny Hill, Suffolk;
49, 50. Two: one thick, oval; and one similar but smaller. Eriswell, Suffolk;
51. One flat, oblong, with rounded ends, well chipped on both faces. Length 7"2, breadth 4"2. West Tofts, Norfolk;
52. One lozenge-shaped, finely chipped. Length 3"2, width 1"l. Santon Downham, Norfolk; and
53. 54. Two flakes 1 carefully trimmed. Thetford, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 48—54.]

Scrapers, viz.:

67, 68. Two: one square, gun-flint type. Lakenheath, Suffolk; and
69—71. Three: one large, round-headed, of unusual form (* adze); one long, spoon-shaped; and one square, of peculiar form. Weeting, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 67—71.]
Forty-five Arrow-heads, viz.:

Twenty-nine tanged and barbed, viz.:

72, 73. Two: one finely chipped with uneven bars; one heavy, roughly chipped. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire;

74, 75. Two: one well shaped, bars small, tang large; one of irregular shape. Elveden, Suffolk;

76—79. Four: one thick, finely chipped; one elongate; one broad; and one (broken) with very long bars. Eriswell, Suffolk;

80—83. Four: one well finished; and one small, unusually thick, with very small bars. Lakenheath, Suffolk;

84. One thick, symmetrical, convex back and front. Tuddenham, Suffolk;

85—89. Five: one large, of rough make; one wide, flat, with small tang and very large bars, and one, (?) in process of making. Undley, Suffolk;

90—93. Four: one very fine, broad (length 1"*3, breadth 1"*2); and one finely chipped with large tang. Wangford, Suffolk;

94. One very rough, with long tang and chipping on edge only. Feltwell, Norfolk;

95. One large, flat, with square tang and bars. Length 1"*5. Methwold, Norfolk; and

96—100. Five: two finely chipped (one length 1"*4, width 1"*1); one very thick and rounded; and two of rough manufacture. Weeting, Norfolk. *Mrs Walter Foster. [Nos. 72—100.]

Seven leaf-shaped, viz.:


102—105. Four: three small, rounded; and one pointed. Lakenheath, Suffolk;

106. One long, pointed with rounded base. Undley, Suffolk; and


Four oval, viz.:

108. One pointed, back chipped. Lakenheath, Suffolk;

109—111. Three: one thick, short; one rounded; one of rough manufacture. Undley, Suffolk; and

110. One pointed, back chipped. Lakenheath, Suffolk;

111. One very fine, base square. Lakenheath, Suffolk; and

112. One base rounded. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire;

113. One very fine, base square. Lakenheath, Suffolk; and

114. One elongate. Weeting, Norfolk. *Mrs Walter Foster. [Nos. 112—114.]

One single barbed, viz.:

115. One very fine, thick, barb very long (imperfect). Eriswell, Suffolk. *Mrs Walter Foster.

One notched, viz.:


Six Javelin-heads.

Two tanged and barbed, viz.:

117. One roughly chipped, with long tang and bars. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire; and

118. One, broad, with square tang and barb. Lakenheath, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 117, 118.]

Two leaf-shaped, viz.:

119. One ovate. Eriswell, Suffolk; and


Two triangular, viz.:

121. One. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire; and


MISCELLANEOUS.

123—129. Seven roughly chipped implements. Canada, Icklingham, Suffolk;

130, 131. Two: one tongue-shaped, one flake with serrated edge. Lakenheath, Suffolk;

132—317. One hundred and eighty-five selected scrapers, fabricators, adzes, picks, cores, &c. Santon Downham, Suffolk;

318. One well chipped, heart-shaped. Undley, Suffolk; and

319. One oblong. Wangford, Suffolk;

320. Two: one wedge-shaped; one ? adze. Linford, Norfolk; and

321. 322. Two pointed oval. Thetford, Norfolk; and


BRONZE.

One chisel, viz.:

324. One small, round stemmed, with cutting-edge at both ends. Length 1"*8. Lakenheath Warren, Suffolk. *Mrs Walter Foster.

Two celts, viz.:

325. One plain, well cast palstave with one loop. Length 5". Undley, Suffolk; and

326. One socketed celt with one loop, decorated above the blade on both faces with a device resembling a St Andrew’s cross (length 4"*6). Gravel pit, Chesterton. *Mrs Walter Foster. [Nos. 325, 326.]

Two rapiers, viz.:

327. One blade with central mid-rib, and side fluting; hilt plate notched (length 14"). Soham Fen, Cambridgeshire; and

328. One blade, with a keeled and double fluted flat central rib, and notched expanding hilt plate (length 16"*3). Grange Road, Newnham, Cambridge. *Mrs Walter Foster. [Nos. 327, 328.]

One bangle, viz.:

329. One consisting of a narrow fluted band, the ends of which terminate in a slip-loop with button and loop of wire twist. Castor, Northamptonshire. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.

EARTHENWARE.

330. 331. Portions of a vessel, with fragments of a decorated bone comb, &c., found with a skull; and fragments of another small urn found with a skull. Lakenheath, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
2. Roman.

BRONZE.
332. A moulded weight (weight about 2 oz.). Undley, Suffolk. The Curator.

EARTHENWARE, &c.


3. Late Celtic.

BRONZE.
334. 341. Two bronze pins: one with a large orangeshaped head, the other with a flat ring head that originally had been set with three stones or enamel. Newnham, Cambridge.

EARTHENWARE.
343..  A large cinerary urn of fine dark clay, globular in shape, with a small foot and mouth, and decorated with a broad band of faint cross hatchings, zigzags, &c., and some sharp grooves. Height 12”-8, diameter 10”-5. Castle Street, Cambridge, 1896; 344. A small urn of grey clay, with large mouth and tapering towards the foot. A plain band round the greatest diameter is formed by a sharp cut single groove above and a double groove below. Height 5”, diameter 4”. Madingley Road, Cambridge, 1895. "The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 343, 344.]

4. Saxon

AMBER, GLASS, &c.
343. One of two hundred and twenty-nine graduated amber beads;
346—350. Five of coloured glass and clay beads of various pattern: the strings comprising from 18 to 58 beads; and

BRONZE.
Fifteen fibula, viz.:
352. 353. Two gilt, with square tops and central flanges. The faces of both are covered with elaborate decoration and one was set with three garnets (two missing). Length 4”-8, breadth 2”-5, and 4”-3 x 2”-2 respectively;
354. One cross-shaped, decorated. Length 5”-7, breadth 1”-8;
355—361. Seven plain cross-shaped, representing four varieties;
362—364. Three plain square-topped; and

One finger-ring, viz.:
369—371. Three pairs gilt and richly decorated;
Two ’girdle hangers,’ viz.:
Two thimbles, viz.:
375, 375*. One, large, of ordinary pattern; the other forming a ring, the top not being covered. Lakenheath, 1898. "The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

IRON, &c.
376. Portions of a shield : two tinned discs riveted to a piece of wood;
377—379. Three spear-heads: one with broad lozengeshaped blade; one ordinary shape; and one very large, length of blade 21”-4. Lakenheath, 1898; and

EARTHENWARE.
5. Unclassed.


6. Miscellaneous


399. A flat round cup of pewter, with ornate handle, formerly used in the army for bleeding patients. Malcom Poignand, Esq. M.D.


404. A tall black glazed jar (glazed inside and out) with three loop-handles under rim and a bung-hole near the bottom. Used for home brewing of beer. North Wales. 1895. Lady Paget.

405. A bottle of green glass, with “Jn Brewster of Brandon 1760” stamped in relief on one side. Purchased

B. NON-EUROPEAN

AMERICA

406. A roughly carved human mask in obsidian. Length 3 1/2, breadth 2 1/2; 407-415. Two arrow-heads, five long flakes, and two small chipped implements of obsidian; 416. Portion of a small oblong stone slab with a human figure on a white ground painted on it; 417. A small round-bodied earthenware jug, with small handle and closed spout, bearing an incised pattern. Ruins near the city of Mexico; 418—420. Four deep earthenware bowls: three decorated inside with a painted design; two from Ruin Mesa, and one from Montezuma Cañon, S.W. Colorado; and 421. One, large and plain. Long House River Cañon, S.W. Colorado. J. B. Close, M.A. [Nos. 406-421]


II. ETHNOLOGY.

EUROPE.

483. A line with five hooks attached, which are made of thorns. In use on the Coast of Essex, 1899. R. T. Pritchett, Esq.

484. A large milk ladle with short crooked handle cut out of one piece of wood. Davos Valley, Switzerland. E. H. Douty, M.D.

485. 487. Two small, handled, cup-lamps of rough glazed earthenware, used by the poorer classes. Rome. The Baroness Anatole von Hügel.

488—492. Five costume dolls, representing: (1) a Polish nobleman; (2) a Jew; (3) a domestic servant-girl in gala dress; (4) a peasant of Cracow; and (5) a mountaineer of the Tatra Mountains; and 493. An oblong carpet with fringe, yellow with coloured pattern and ends. Galicia. J. E. Foster, M.A. [Nos. 488—493.]

494. A small cap, funnel-shaped, of black, red-lined cloth. Teneriffe. A. E. Shipley, M.A.

AFRICA.

495. A plaque in bold relief representing a native standing against a diapered (punched) back ground. He wears a leathern kilt, a plain round helmet, waist-belt, neck-rings, bangles, Ac. A horn is slung by a strap over the right shoulder and the left hand grasps a dumb-bell like object; size 19” x 6 1/2; and
495*. A mask-socket for elephant’s tusk: representing the head (larger than life) of a native noble, with the tribal- mark scars of the Beni. The head is covered with a helmet, and around the neck are various ornaments. Height 15½”. Fine bronze castings, by the cire perdue process, of the XVIIth century. King’s Compound, Benin City. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A. [Nos. 495, 495*].

Seven objects from Mombasa, viz.:

495*. A model of a house;
496. A square fan of palm-leaf used as bellows:
497. A bangle of palm-leaf;
498. A ladle made from the half of a coconut-shell;
499. A long basket strainer, and
500—501. Two open baskets of different form. The Rev. F. and Mrs Burt. [Nos. 495*—501.]


ASIA.

CEYLON.


BURMAH.

506, 507. One large circular dish, and one large circular tray of red lacquer covered with wicker-work;
508, 509. One circular stand with three carved legs; and one chalice-shaped composite box, for betel-chewing requisites, of red and black lacquer;
510, 511. One round red box, with trays for betel nut, etc.; and one cup of red lacquer, painted;
512, 513. One large, and one small brass box for lime;
514, 515. Two betel-nut cutters : iron inlaid with silver;
516, 517. A pair of plain brass bowls for water;
518—522. Five brass spoons; one with decorated handle;
523—525. Two gongs: one circular, with central boss of bronze; one triangular, of brass; and one elaborately carved wooden mallet for striking the gongs;
526. A pair of brass cymbals;
527. A small drum of lacquer, chalice-shaped and painted red and black;
528. A doll, representing a dancing-girl, with jointed neck and loose limbs, to be used as a marionette.
529—534. Six combs: four of wood with carved back and two of bone;
535—540. Six bone hair-pins, with carved heads;
541—543. Three sprigs of flowers of gold tinsel and coloured cloth; worn in the hair;
544—556. Thirteen pairs of stud ear-ornaments made of bone, jade, and composite glass;
557. A ‘shari-girl’s’ sleeveless jacket, dark brown, with red border, with stitched device in red, green, and yellow, and Job’s tears seeds;
558. A scarf and bag of red stuff with yellow and black lines;
559. A pair of wooden sandals, worn by men and women;
560. 561. Two iron tweezers, for extracting hair;
562, 563. Two brass weights, a larger and a smaller, shaped like birds;
564. A spade, trowel-shaped, of iron, socketed for handle;
565, 566. A headdress of coloured leather, appliqué work, and a band studded with spherical bells; and a rope collar with two bells. Worn by bullocks;
567. A small bottle, of black clay, with incised pattern;
568. One bottle of Chinese scent;
569. A dozen cigarettes; large and small; and
570. 571. Two pencils made of soap-stone. Pyinmana, Upper Burmah, 1898. Miss Swain [now Mrs Winser]. [Nos. 506—571.]

CHINA.

572. A heavy scythe-like weapon, the iron head being provided with a socket. Blade, length 2'1", width 2'-5. Purchased.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

573, 574. Two charms of the Bataks: pendants cut from the shoulder-blade of an animal into the shape of a flat shoe-horn, and bearing incised writing and symbolic figures. Size 6'-4 x 3'-9 and 6'-5 x 3'-5 respectively. Sumatra. *Professor Bevan. Java.

575. A riding-whip, used by the Javanese, with rattang handle and pine-apple fibre twisted leash; and
576. An opium pipe, made of a thin cane, the natural root forming the bowl. Toeloon Agong, Kediri, Java, 1878. The Curator. [Nos. 575, 576.]

AUSTRALIA.

577. A narrow oblong shield, with pointed ends, and handle carved out of the solid, the whole decorated with longitudinal wavy ridges. W. Australia. *Professor Bevan.

578. A nose-ornament consisting of a rounded piece of wood, the ends covered with resin. Length 8". Port Essington. The Curator.

TASMANIA.

579 a — o. Fifteen stone implements, including two remarkably fine scrapers, and fragments of others. Tasmania. R. Newshead, Esq.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

580. A head-ornament: oval white shell disc, covered with turtle-shell plaque of fretwork, fastened to a wooden pin; and

582. A plain skin bottle-gourd with bent neck used as a receptacle for lime. New Guinea. Mr S. T. Cowles.

583. A javelin, with obsidian head and single stingray barb. The wooden socket represents a crocodile’s head and a human figure. Admiralty Islands. *Professor Bevan.

584. A plain paddling: long shaft and crutch handle. Solomon Islands; and
585. A bamboo lime-holder with incised decoration. Santa Cruz Islands. Purchased. [Nos. 584, 585.]


587. A human male skull, artificially deformed and covered with a red clay compost. Mallicolo. Dr Salter.

588. A shroud of figured brown bark-cloth, fringed with white feathers. Dimensions 14'8" x 5'2". Tanna. A. Willey, M.D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>601.</td>
<td>A bark-cloth beater of stone, cylindrical in shape, and scored all over with transverse and longitudinal lines; and 602. Three necklaces, of larger and smaller jade beads, strung on twine of flying fox. New Caldonia. <em>Professor Bevan</em> [Nos. 601-604]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POLYNESIA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>606.</td>
<td>A bent knife of palm-wood set with four large shark’s teeth. Kingsmill Islands. <em>Professor Bevan</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AMERICA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</table>

**III. BOOKS.**

1. **ARCHAEOLOGY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>618.</td>
<td>1. Un Cincele de bronce de los antiguos Aztecas. By G. MENDOZA; and 619. 2. Dedicacion del Templo Mayor de Mexico. By M. OROZEO Y BERRA. (Extracted from the “Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico.”) Mexico, 1877. 4to. <em>Professor Newton, F.R.S.</em> [Nos. 618, 619.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>620.</td>
<td>Was Middle America peopled from Asia ? By Prof. EDWARD S. MORSE. (Separate print from “Appleton’s Science Monthly.”) 1898.) 8vo. <em>The Author.</em></td>
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</table>

**POLYNESIA**

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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3. **GUIDE-BOOKS.**

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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>631.</td>
<td>Cédice Mendozo: Essaye de descritificacion gergoliffica. By M. OROZEO Y BERRA; and 632. Estudio comparativo entre el Sanscrito y el Naguati. By G. MENDOZA. (Extracted from the “Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico.”) Mexico, 1877. 4to. <em>Professor Newton, F.R.S.</em> [Nos. 631, 632.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **PHILOLOGY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>633.</td>
<td>The Handbook of Folk-Lore. Edited by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME. London, 1890. 8vo. <em>The Folk-Lore Society.</em> (See also under Catalogues, No. 644.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **ETHNOLOGY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

636. Le Mazze con testa sferoidale di pietra della Nuova Bretagna. By Professor ENRICO H. GUGLIEL. (Separate print from the “ Archivio per l’ Antropologia e l’ Etnologia,” 1897.) 8vo. The Author.


7. GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

638. Das Kabul-Becken und die Gebirge zwischen dem Hindu Kosch und der Sutlej. By Freiherr KARL VON HÜGEL. (Separate print from the “ Denkschriften d. philos. historischen Classe d. K. Akademie d. Wissenschaften.”) Vienna, 1850. 4to. ;


8. MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS.


b. MISCELLANEOUS.


670. Reports : (1) on the Transcription and Publication of Parish Registers, &c., 1892 and 1896; and (2) of the Sub-committee on a Photographic Survey of England and Wales. Published under the direction of the Congress of Archeological Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries. London, 1891-1899. 8vo. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

11. SERIAL PUBLICATIONS, a.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

672. The Antiquary. London, 1899. 4to.; and
673. The Reliquary and Illustrated Archeologist. London, 1899. 8vo.; and

b. ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

675. Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie. Leiden, 1899—98. 4to.; and

OF SOCIETIES, a. ANTIQUARIAN.

677. Proceedings and Communications 28 October, 1897, to 26 May, 1898. Cambridge, 1899. 8vo.; and
678. The Publications for the current year of fifty-one Societies, Ac. (thirty-six British and fifteen Foreign), received in exchange by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, as recorded in the Society’s Annual Report. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 677, 678.]

IV. PRINTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.

688. Archaeological Album of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society. London, 1899. Folio; and
690. A photograph of the parish weigh-beam, Soham, Cambridgeshire, 1897 (3½” x 2½”); and
691. An engraving (5” x 4”) of the Arms of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, with descriptive notes. J. E. Foster, M.A. [Nos. 690, 691.]

2. LIST OF OBJECTS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1899.

FOLK-LORE.

1. “June Water,” an old-fashioned cure for weak or inflamed eyes, from Bottisford, Lincolnshire; and
2. A bone from the head of the Scar fish, aic & pos (scarus creticus), used for divining the sex of an unborn child. Southern Sporades (see “Folk-Lore,” vol. x. (1899), pp. 157 and 182). The Folk-Lore Society. [Nos. 1, 2.]

ETHNOLOGY, &c.

EUROPE.


AFRICA.

4. A necklace of leather-bound charms (Hausa: Lay a); and
5. A skin bottle, with two loops and cover (H.: Tundu); and
6. A belt-purse of coloured soft leather (H.: Kwata);

7. A flat howl with incised pattern made of half a gourd (H.: Kworia);
8. An oval mat, with coloured pattern (H.: Taberma); and
10. A straight dagger-knife with decorated brass hilt and sheath and arm belt (H.: Uka); and

12. A cheroott, with leaf covering. Smoked by the Saoras and carried behind the ear. South India.
13. Specimens of the rough material, a sandstone, of which Lingams and other sacred objects are made. India; and

1—7

SUMMARY OF ACCESSIONS FOR THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS

1884-1889  Archaeological  2296  Ethnological  511  Total  2807
1890-1894  “  4060  1046  5106
1895-1899  “  1972  Ethnological with Folk-Lore  3731  5703
Totals:  8328  5288  13616

ARCHAEOLOGY.

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Prehistoric</th>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>Late Celtic, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Saxon</th>
<th>Christian</th>
<th>Various</th>
<th>Non European</th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Genen</th>
<th>Totals Folk-Lore</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Asia</th>
<th>America</th>
<th>Australasia</th>
<th>South Sea Islands</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>1896</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>153</td>
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<td>Totals</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>1417</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>277</td>
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FOK-LORE.

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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Late Celtic, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Saxon</th>
<th>Christian</th>
<th>Various</th>
<th>Non European</th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Genen</th>
<th>Totals Folk-Lore</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Asia</th>
<th>America</th>
<th>Australasia</th>
<th>South Sea Islands</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>A small cloak of various birds’ feathers attached to a foundation of native flax cloth. Size 4’3”x2’10”. Sir John Gorst, M.P. [Nos. 21 and 22.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>A chief’s staff (‘Hasie’), with carved head with pearl-shell which is cylindrical, with square-cut top without mask. Length 6’4”; and</td>
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</table>

VARIOUS.

25. A well-stitched sampler, giving the letters of the alphabet, numerals, &c., dated June 17, 1794. J. E. Foster, M.A.

APPENDIX II.

TABLE SHOWING ACCESSIONS DURING THE FIVE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

*Duplicates, donations to the Library, and trivial objects (such as rough flint flakes, and fragments of pottery) are not included in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prehistoric</th>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>Late Celtic, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Saxon</th>
<th>Christian</th>
<th>Various</th>
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<th>Local</th>
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<th>Europe</th>
<th>Africa</th>
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<th>South Sea Islands</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>Late Celtic, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Saxon</td>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>Various</td>
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<td>Totals</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Genen</td>
<td>Totals Folk-Lore</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>Australasia</td>
<td>South Sea Islands</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884-1889</td>
<td>2296</td>
<td>Ethnological</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2807</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1890-1894</td>
<td>4060</td>
<td>1046</td>
<td>5106</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895-1899</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Ethnological with Folk-Lore</td>
<td>3731</td>
<td>5703</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td>8328</td>
<td>5288</td>
<td>13616</td>
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SUBSCRIPTIONS TO MUSEUM ACCESSIONS FUND
(exclusive of subscriptions received for furniture and fittings)

1886-1889, £331. 12s. 0d.; 1890-1894, £305. 8s. 0d.; 1895-1899, £528. 8s. 0d.;

Total £1165, 8s. 0d.
APPENDIX III.

1. LIST OF ACCESSIONS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1900.

*"* 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.

Twelve river-drift implements, viz.:

1—8. Eight: four tongue-shaped; one fine, broad, pear-shaped; two oval: one finely chipped; and one flat circular. Mildenhall, Suffolk; and


10—12. Three tongue-shaped: one a very fine well-chipped specimen. Gravel pits, Short Heath, Farnham, Surrey. Anthony Wilkin, B.A.

13. One well shaped, of radiolite, with rounded sides and polished cutting edge. Elvedon, Suffolk;

14, 15. Two: one large, heavy, with sharp sides, chipped; and one small, ground, much worn. Kenny Hill, Suffolk; and

16. One very rough, with rounded sides. Lakenheath, Suffolk.

*The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 13—15.]

Eight Adzes, viz.:

17. One long, chipped, with sharp sides. Cavenham, Suffolk;

18. One finely chipped, with sharp sides, ridged faces, and ground cutting edge. Length 3". Eriswell, Suffolk;

19. One chipped, with sharp sides (broken). Kenny Hill, Suffolk;

20. 21. Two: one remarkably fine, ground, long, sharpsided, with one face ridged, so that the bevel of the cutting edge produces a long bead (but end injured). Length 6".2, width 1".7; and one short, chipped, with sharp sides. Lakenheath, Suffolk; and

22—24. Three: one fine, flat, chipped, with wide ground cutting edge. Length 4"-6, width 2".2; one roughly chipped (broken); and one small, chipped (‘fabricator). Undley, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 16—24.]

One Chisel, viz.:


Two Fabricators, viz.:

26. One long, bent, roughly chipped. Icklingham, Suffolk; and


Three Pigmies, viz.:


Four Borers, viz.:

31. One ‘shark’s tooth’ pattern. Eriswell, Suffolk;

32. One small tongue-shaped (? borer). Kenny Hill, Suffolk; and

33. 34. Two triangular. West How, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 31—34.]

One Pick, viz.:


Two Hammers, viz.:

36, 37. Two: one (irregularly shaped quartzite pebble), Mildenhall; and one (flint nodule) orange-shaped, well-chipped. Lakenheath. *The Curator.

Six Knives, &c., viz.:

38. One lanceolate with convex chipped back. Eriswell;

39, 40. Two: one thick, oblong; and one long with ridged back. Icklingham;

41. One oval, roughly chipped. Lakenheath;

42. One small, well chipped. Undley, Suffolk; and

43. One broad, very carefully chipped on convex back. Weeting, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 38—43.]

Nine Scrapers, viz.:

44. One thick, oval. Barton, Cambridgeshire. (Found by the donor.)

45. 46. Two: one large oval; and one circular. Lakenheath, Suffolk;

47, 48. Two: one square-ended and one circular. Mildenhall, Suffolk;

49. One (chert): very carefully chipped. West Row, Suffolk;

50. One: fine circular. Thetford, Norfolk; and

51. 52. Two: one kite-shaped, and one square-ended. Alverstoke, Hants. 1898. (Found by the donor.) *The Curator. [Nos. 44—52.]

1—8
45. Arrow-heads, viz.:

33. One email, finely chipped. Length 0" 7, width 0" 7. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire.
34. One slim, well shaped (injured). Elvedon, Suffolk.
35—58. Four: one thick, unsymmetrical, with large tang, one with very long tang, and two ordinary roughly chipped. Eriswell, Suffolk;
59. One, small barbed with very broad tang. Dicklingham, Suffolk;
60. Two: one small, tang square; one small, well finished, with chipping on edges only. Kenny Hill, Suffolk;
61—64. Three: one large, with very short tang and barbs (length 1" 2); one very fine, triangular, with square, large tang and barbs (length 1" 2); one well shaped, of curved outline. Lakenheath, Suffolk;
65. One, wide, triangular. Tuddenham, Suffolk;
66. Two: one with pointed tang and wide barbs; one roughly chipped. Undley, Suffolk;
67—70. Three: two fine, large, with incurved barbs: one broad, flat. Wangford, Suffolk;
71—73. Three: one large and two roughly chipped. Grime's Graves, Norfolk;
74. One, triangular. Santon Downham, Norfolk. *Mrs Walter Foster. [Nos. 53—74.]
75. One pointed, viz.:
77. One lanceolate, viz.:
79. Eight leaf-shaped, viz.:
80. Two well shaped: one broad, and one narrow. Eriswell, Suffolk;
81—83. Three small, pointed: one with both faces chipped. Undley, Suffolk; and
85. Six oval, viz.:
86. One* broad, finely chipped. Length 1" 4, breadth 0" 8. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire;
87. Three: one, fine, large, pointed. Length 2" 1, breadth 0" 9; one, pointed, both faces chipped; and one, broad, roughly chipped. Lakenheath, Suffolk;
88. One, unusually thick, pear-shaped. Undley, Suffolk; and
Fourth triangular, viz.:
91. Two cusped. Eriswell; Suffolk;
92. One small with square end. Undley, Suffolk; and

Three single-barbed, viz.:
95. Two very fine: one (of triangular type) with long barb. Eriswell, Suffolk; and

Javelin-heads, viz.:
98. Three tanged and barbed, viz.:
99. One small, thick, with short barbs and thick tang. Eriswell;
100. One finely chipped (injured). Length 1" 7. Thetford, Suffolk; and

One tanged, viz.:

Two tongue-shaped, viz.:
103. One, finely chipped. Cavenham, Lakenheath; and

BRONZE.

106. The blade of a rapier, with central ridge decorated with a band of chain pattern. Length 18" 7. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire;
107. A socketed spear-head with heavy keeled mid-rib, and small grooved wings with perforated base. The Shannon, Ireland; and
108. A one-looped palstave: the faces bear a very stout rounded rib which merges into the deep, pocket-like stop ridge. Boyne Viaduct, Ireland. Mrs Walter Foster. (See Murray Collection. Appendix V.) [Nos. 106—108.]
109. Plaster cast of a decorated socketed celt from the original found at Eastham, Cheshire. W. L. H. Duckworth, M.A.

Eight Pins, viz.:
110—113. Four small: one with a flat loop-head, (?date). Cambridge. Mr S. J. Freeman; and
114—117. Four: one, small, with double spiral head, Lakenheath; one with twisted wire head, Wangford; and two: one, thick, with small flat head (?date). Dicklingham, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

GOLD.

118. The upper half of a large ornamental pin with an oval cup-shaped head (14 mm. x 9 mm.) from which, on either side, top and bottom, a pair of orange-shaped knobs project. The shaft (diameter near head 4 mm.) consists of two plain stout wires, twisted from left to right, divided by a third finer wire of rope-pattern. Total length 70 mm. Granchester, near Cambridge. Mrs Walter Foster.

EARTHENWARE.

119. A large British cinerary urn, with wide collar below the rim, decorated in relief with cross lines of rope-pattern, Ac., the rest of the body being covered with a pattern of roughly incised zigzag lines. Height 14", diameter at mouth, 12" 2. Branthwaite, Cumberland, March 10, 1877. *Professor Bevan.
120. Seven fragments of as many distinct vessels, one with handle attached. From a crannog at Glassmullagh, Fermanagh, Enniskillen, Ireland. *Thomas Plunkett, Esq., J.P.*

121, 122. Portions of two picks made of the antlers of ' deers, Cambridgeshire. Mr S. J. Freeman.

2. Roman

**EARTHENWARE.**

123—133. Eleven vessels, viz.: two indented drinking cups: one, with scale ornamentation, of unusual size (height 17 5/2, diameter 5*5); one deep vessel with handle and cover; four small cups, three with taper feet, bearing a design in paint; four small urns with wide mouths; and portions and fragments of other vessels, including a large cup decorated in 'slip' with a hunting scene. Madingley Road, Cambridge. (Freeman Collection.) *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.*

134—139. Six urns: four from Littlington, Cambridgeshire (Webb Collection), and two from Chesterford, Essex. Restored in the Museum.

140—142. Three (?) spindle whorls, one made from the bottom of a small pot. Madingley Road, Cambridge. Mr S. J. Freeman.

**BONE.**

143. The upper end of a bronze instrument (? probe), found with Roman pottery chips. Lakenheath, Suffolk. The Curator.


Seventeen objects (Roman) from Egypt, viz.:

145—152. Eight of bronze, viz.: two figures: (1) a hippopotamus, and (2) a cock; (3) portion of a band-ring decorated with an animal (?ape) in relief, (4) a diminutive statuette of Horus, roughly cast, with silver eyes, (5) a fish-shaped phial, (6) a pair of earrings, set with red glass, (7) a small spoon, and (8) a handle in the shape of a griffin's head;

153. One of stone, viz.: a figure of a dog in serpentine;

154—159. Six of bone, viz.: (1—3) three oblong pieces of bone finely carved with bands of scroll-work, (4) a short-handled spoon, and (5, 6) two large pins;

160, 161. Two of wood, viz.: two combs, a larger, plain, and a smaller with ring and dot decoration. El Arabah (Abydos), Upper Egypt, February, 1900. The Curator. [Nos. 145—161.]

3. Late Celtic.

162—164. Three urns: two of light clay, globular, tall with taper disc foot, the larger 13'' in height (injured); and one of dark clay, barrel-shaped, the body decorated with two encircling beads. Dimensions 8''-5 x 7''2. Madingley Road, Cambridge. (Freeman Collection.) *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.*

165. A portion of a finely decorated melon-shaped cine-Madingley Road, Cambridge. Mr S. J. Freeman.

166, 167. Two beads: one crystal, faceted, and one rary urn. blue glass. Lakenheath, Suffolk. The Curator.

4. Saxon.

168, 169. Portions of two ancient carved body-stones: (1) (upper half) bears a cross and three bands of interlaced rope-pattern; and (2) (two-thirds of lower half) a long-shafted, plain, Maltese cross which is flanked by panels of rope-pattern. These stones were originally discovered with two stone cofllins under the ramparts of the Cambridge Castle in 1810, and the above portions were re-discovered during the demolition of the old Spinning House in St Andrew’s Street, Cambridge, February, 1900, where they had been placed in a passage, face downwards, to serve as paving stones. *Figured and described in Archaeologia, vol. xvii (1814), by the Rev. T. Kerrich, M.A., Principal Librarian to the University of Cambridge.*

170. A processional cross, xvi century work, with figures in bronze gilt of Our Lord, the Blessed Virgin, St John, and emblems of the four Evangelists. Size 14'' x 11''. Bought in Rome 1899. *The Baroness Anatole von Högel.*

171. A silver crucifix, with very rudely moulded figure, one eye of which is set with a crystal. Size 3'' x 2''*3. ? Mexican. *The Right Reverend John Cahill, Bishop of Portsmouth.*

5. Christian Art.

172—190. Nineteen vessels of various dates, viz.: one large barrel-shaped jar with ornamental handles, green glaze; nine jugs and jars of rough unglazed or partially glazed ware, including one tall brown jug, with incised design through yellow glaze; a Lambeth wine jar with mark and coat of arms on medallion; a large jug, bright brown glaze; a small jug, three tall mugs, two with single handle, one with double handles, a cup, and the lower portion of the figure of a woman, all of black Benedictine ware; a pilgrim’s jar, partially glazed brown; a large wide-mouthed jar with two
handles, yellow glaze, decorated in brown 'slip,' and a number of portions and fragments of similar and other vessels; 
191, 192. Two watering-pots of rough earthenware: one red-glazed with perforated bottom; and one, partially glazed * green, with side rose; * and 
194—214. Twenty-one pipes, viz.: nineteen with small bowls (stems broken) of early date, three ornamented; and two 'Churchwardens,' one with decorated bowl, * and 

B. NON-EUROPEAN. 

AFRICA. 

EGYPT. 

(a) Prehistoric. 
Seven hundred and forty-nine stone implements, viz.: 
245—267. Twenty-three, of palaeolithic form, including well chipped pear-shaped, oblong, and tongue-shaped implements (seven from cave excavations); 
268—286. Nineteen short, pointed: fourteen, fashioned from nodules, show the original crust of the flint at the butt (four from cave excavations); 
287—316. Thirty adzes, including the cutting end of a remarkably large, well chipped example, and twenty-four (?adzes or scrapers) with pointed butts (four from cave excavations); 
317—389. Seventy-three scrapers, Ac., mostly roughly-shaped, of various forms (twenty-two from cave excavations); 
390—454. Fifty-five cutting implements, Ac., of several forms, including one bent knife of unusual type, and one (? daggar) tongue-shaped, of fine workmanship (twenty-four from cave excavations); 
455—539. Eighty-five boring implements, &c., of several well-defined forms (thirteen from cave excavations); 
540—762. Two hundred and twenty-three implements, viz.: one hundred and thirty-six roughly circular in outline, of which eighty-four have both faces chipped, and fifty-two are disc-like in shape, having only the back and the edges chipped (three from caves). Thirty-five oval, with convex back (eight from caves); and fifty-two roughly triangular, some with both faces chipped (four from caves); 
763—802. Forty hammer-stones, large cores, flakes, Ac. (six from caves); and 

Eighty-nine stone implements from the Eastern Desert, Upper Egypt, viz.: 
994—999. Six 'picks': two large, and four (?picks) smaller of triangular section with very sharply ridged back; 
1000—1009. Ten adzes: one large, flat, pear-shaped, and nine roughly chipped; 
1010—1022. Thirteen knives: lunate and bent forms, some finelychipped, the largest measuring 10\textasciitilde;7 x 3\textasciitilde;4, and fragments of a number of others; 
1023—1029. Seven implements (?use): three oblong, two pointed, and two circular; and 
1030—1082. Fifty-three implements for cutting and boring, neatly fashioned from flakes (eight varieties: similar to those characteristic of * pigmies*), Eastern Desert, Upper Egypt. Found by the donor, H. W. Seton Karr, Esq. [Nos. 994—1082.] 

Two hundred and twenty-two stone implements, viz.: 
1083—1099. Seventy finely-chipped adzes, with sharp sides: eleven large, and six smaller (?adzes) of triangular outline; 
1100—1115. Sixteen small chisels (?‘fabricators’), comprising two forms; 
1116—1134*. Seventeen saws, four varieties; and two serrated flints for sickles; 
1135—1203. Sixty-nine knives, viz.: 
1204, 1205. Two * hollow scrapers*: one long, crescentshaped; 
1206—1229. Twenty-four borers and awls (seven varieties); 
1230—1278. Forty-nine arrow-heads, viz.: 
1279—1283. Five javelin-heads, viz.: 
Three tanged and barbed, two ‘shouldered,’ one leaf-shaped, and one lanceolate; 
1284—1286. Three long, flat, arrow-like objects, two forms (one broken);
1287—1804. Eighteen implements (unclassed), seven of a pointed oval outline; and
1305, 1305. Two bird-shaped palettes, one with white shell eye. The Foyers, 1900. (Selected by the Curator from numerous collections in Cairo.) *Professor Revan. [Nos. 1083—1305.]
1350—1354. Five earthenware vessels of ‘black-topped’ ware; and
1380. A mummy of a cat, in its original wrappings. Egypt, 1833. Professor Darwin, F.R.S.

II. FOLK-LORE.

1419. An ancient Roman amulet of bronze, consisting of three distinct symbols stuck into an oblong fiat plinth; and
1420, 1421. Two ancient Arab amulets, consisting of a square and an oblong tablet, each bearing an Arabic inscription. El Arabah, Upper Egypt, 1900. The Curator. [Nos. 1419—1421.]
1422. A charm, worn by Kabyle women, consisting of a porcupine’s foot mounted in a square silver holder, with loop, which is richly decorated with embossed scroll-work. Worn during pregnancy by Chawia women of the Aurès Mountains. Aurès Mountains, Algeria, 1900. Anthony Wilkin, B.A.

III. ETHNOLOGY.

EUROPE.
1425. A set of flint-knapper’s tools, viz.: a ‘stake,’ or iron anvil; an ‘English’ flaking hammer; a ‘French’ flaking hammer; a ‘knapping’ hammer, and two worn heads. A set of cores and flakes, and specimens of finished ‘musket,’ ‘carbine,’ ‘horse pistol,’ and ‘single’ or pistol flints. Brandon (Norfolk) flint-knapping works. Messrs William and Albert Carter.
1426. A flail, as still in actual use at Weston, Hertfordshire, 1899. Marlborough Pryor, M.A.
1427. An implement of glass, shaped like a mushroom, formerly used for glazing calico. Mildenhall, Suffolk. Purchased.
1428. A well-finished model, in tin, &c., of an Irish jaunting car, with harnessed horse attached. Dublin. J. E. Foster, M.A.

AFRICA.
Ten objects from Kabylia, viz.:
1429. A sickle, with narrow serrated blade, and wooden handle, from the Beni Ait Aissa tribe; and a shackle- padlock and key of iron. Tagmount Azouar, Great Kabylia;
1430. A small horn, made from the tip of an ox horn, with a panelled band of incised decorations; and
1432. A spring trap of wood and thread. Menas;

1382, 1383. Two small dolls (carved bones), rude conventionalised human figures: one has the head covered with resin for the attachment of hair; and
1384. A richly-decorated small pair of bronze tweezers (for extracting hair or thorns) attached to a chain and ring. El Arabah, 1900. The Baroness Anatole von Hügel.

(d) Arab (Ancient).

AMERICA.
1386—1418. Thirty-three stone arrow-heads (nine of quartzite) and portions of several others. Warwick, Rhode Island, U.S.A. Professor A. S. Packard.

1423. A medicine-man’s apparatus, consisting of a number of horns (springbok and rooibok) which are used as medicine phials, claws (porcupine), bladders (snakes), the body of a beetle containing scent, small rolls of leopard skin and strings of European beads, all strung together on a thong; and
1424. A medicine-man’s dancing doll, carved of wood with jointed legs and decorated with beads &c., used for assisting confinements by producing laughter. Swaziland, Africa. J. E. Foster, M.A. [Nos. 1423, 1424.]

NOTE. For Starr Collection of Mexican Folk-Lore see Appendix V.
1449. Bandoliers for measured charges of powder and shot, with powder horn, ramrod for the pistol and leather charm bag attached. (Bedawin.) Bought by donor of a Bedawi of Eastern Desert at El Khauka.
1450. Pistol holster, with wide strap decorated with coloured wool-work.
1451. A knife (blade with Arabic inscription, length 14½") in leather sheath.
1452. An iron gaff, used for securing heavy fish on Lake Birket el Quruse, West of the Fayyum; and
1453. 1454. Two iron sickles, Shurr-shurr, a large and a smaller, with serrated cutting edge. Used by the Fellahin. F. F. Ogilvie, Esq. [Nos. 1442—1454.]
1455. A harp, the body covered with green hide. Fashoda.

signor Antonio Ciongotto.
1456. An ivory armlet consisting of a wide band with a central ridge, decorated with incised concentric rings, &c. Upper Congo. Purchased.
1457. 1458. Two quivers of wood, one with leather bands containing 9 and 5 arrows respectively, with reed half-notch shafts and variously barbed iron heads. N. German Togoland. Purchased.
1459. A small, divided, pouch with suspension cord of bead work;
1460. A snuff-box, made of a used cartridge case, covered with bead-work;
1461. A man’s ornament, coco-nut-shaped wood carving;
1462. 1462*. A necklace, and a leglet made of small tags of scented wood and coloured beads;
1463. A small bottle-shaped snuff-box, richly carved in wood;
1464. A large flat wooden spoon for eating mealie-meal; and
1465. An elaborately carved small wooden head-rest. J. E. Foster, M.A. [Nos. 1459—1465.]

Fifty-three objects from Swaziland, viz.:
1466. A flat oval dish, with two square handles and four legs, cut out of one piece of ‘cabbage’ wood; and
1467. 1468. Three ornamental wire kneellets. F. Baldrey, Esq. [Nos. 1466—1468.]
1469—1472. Four dolls (tassel-like objects made of coloured beads), suspended on bead strings, representing women of different ranks of life, worn round the neck by daughters of chiefs. The station of life of the doll is indicated by the nature of the bead-work;
1473. A fly whisk made of cow’s tail hair, the handle bound with plated brass wire;
1474. A globular tankard-like jug carved in wood for beer;
1475. A carved oval bowl with four legs and two perforated handles resembling animals’ heads;
1476. A flagon-like vessel, for snuff, with suspension loop, carved out of horn; .
1477. A neatly carved wooden spoon;
1478—1481. Four bone spoonfuls of various pattern ‘or sticking into the hair;’
1482—1492. Eleven bangles (various patterns) of brass and iron, and wire, and three of European beads;
1493—1495. Three decorated open ring ear-ornaments of silver;
1496. A wide band-anklet of many strands of coloured beads;
1497. A belt of plated leather thongs with bead decoration;
1498. A bead ornament worn round the crown of the head by Kaffirs;
1499. A kneelet of coloured bead-work, used by women;
1500—1505. Six necklaces: one of alternate seeds and coloured beads; one of large blue beads divided by smaller coloured beads; and four of twisted ropes of blue, red, pink, and white beads;
1506. A neck ornament consisting of a stout ring of bead work, diameter 9";
1507—1510. Four collars of open-work of coloured beads;
1511, 1512. A pendant, flat band and fringe of coloured bead-work; and another, double tassel of large black and white beads; and
1513—1517. Five square, coloured bead-aprons, With bead cord for attaching round waist, worn by girls. J. E. Foster, M.A. [Nos. 1469—1517.]
1518. A stick (? fetish), with a carved figure of a woman carrying an infant on her back. Length 3’3”. West Coast. Purchased.

ASIA.
1519—1522. Four spoons with carved white bone handles and polished coco-nut shell bowls. Cyprus. The Rev. H. T. F. Duckworth, M.A.
1523. A ceremonial fly whisk, with elaborately carved handle, the upper portion ending in a grotesque human head with bead eyes.
1524—1535. Thirteen ‘aggery’ beads of various shapes and patterns. India. Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Temple, M.A.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.
Twelve objects from New Guinea, viz.:
1536—1542. Seven clubs: five with stone heads; three with smooth, sharp edged, disc; two with exceptionally large thin heads, shaft decorated with wicker work and feathers; and two, with very roughly carved heads. (Evarra Tribe, Bomilly Sound.) Purchased.
1544—1546. Three objects shaped like bull-roarers (lengths from 30”5 to 35”), the upper portion of which is elaborately carved with the human face pattern, and picked out in white and black on a red ground. Purari Delta, Gulf of Papua. J. E. Foster, M.A.

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1549. A broad, square-topped, sword-club, with carved blade. D’Entrecasteaux Islands. Purchased.
1550—1553. Four fish-hooks of peculiar form: three of turtle shell, one of bone. ? Torres Straits. *Professor Bevan.
20
Twenty-three objects from the Solomon Islands, viz.:
1554—1555. Two clubs: one with long blade, of palm wood, inlaid with pearl shell, with large collar of plait-work round the handle. Length 34”. (Guadalcanar); and one plain with wide lozenge-shaped blade and handle bound with plaited string. Length 30” (Malanta);
1556, 1557. Two spears with long, taper, barbed points: one has a double squatting human figure carved in relief, the other, two lizards;
1558, 1559. Two fetish sticks: the crutch-like handle of one bears a human mask, the other represents a human head. (*San Christoval);

1560. A bird-shaped net float richly inlaid with pearl-shell. (Ulawa);

1561, 1562. Two stone adze blades, one chisel-shaped, the other broad and pear-shaped. Florida;

1563. A bank of red dyed bark used for garters;

1564. A comb with ornamental top;

1565—1570. Six necklaces: (1) one, four-strand, of dogs' teeth and coloured shell beads; (2) one (only worn by men of rank) of red, white and black shell beads, forming a solid band with an open work border, to which is attached a fringe of human teeth (length 32", width averaging 2") ; (3) one of red, white, and black shell beads, its six strands being loosely plaited together; (4, 5) two of four strands (mostly white shell beads); and (6) one of graduated white shell beads with a blue glass bead at either end of tie;

1571. A band armet of coloured shell beads; and

1572, 1573. Two :bangles of clam-shell: one very large and massive, deeply channelled (width 2") , and one small, of oval section. San Christoval. Mrs Selwyn. [Nos. 1554—1573.]

1574. A large bird-shaped bowl with four legs. 'Admiralty Islands. *Professor Bevan.

Forty-five objects from Santa Cruz Islands, viz.:

1575—1577. A large bow (length 6'-5"), and thirteen arrows with variously carved and painted heads; and two fish arrows with four barbed prongs ;

1578—1581. Four long knives, with serrated ornamental ends of various designs (two of black and two of yellow wood);

1582. A spoon (of shell) used in cooking;

1583. Receptacle for drinking water, consisting of two coconuts in sennit net-slings;

1584. A carrying-stick of bamboo covered with ornamental bands of incised pattern. Length 29";

1585. A paddle with crutch handle carved out of the solid, the blade on both surfaces decorated with incised and blackened drawings of a man in a canoe with outstretched arms, two flying frigate birds, each with a fish in its beak, and two bands of ornamental work;

1586. A long plain paddle similar in form to last;

1587. 1588. Two small plain canoe builres;

1589. A stout rope of fibre, with a running noose, used for catching sharks;

1590. A seine-net with wooden floats and coral sinkers;

1591. A length of plain sennit, rolled up for market;

1592—1595. One large, and three small looms, two of which have patterned fibre cloth attached in process of manufacture;

1596. A long woven mat-dress with decorated ends, used on festive occasions;

1597—1600. Four small dresses of similar make;

1601—1608. Eight woven pouches with fringes and ornamental bands of patterns in black;

1609. A pair of fibre and white shell bead armlets;

1610—1612. Three nose ornaments: (1) a large double ring of turtle-shell with glass beads attached ; (2) a reed with burnt-in ornamentation; and (3) a short plug of wood with pearl-shell ends;

1613—1617. Five lime-boxes of bamboo, with incised pattern; two bearing representations of fish and animals; one, with mitre-shaped mouth, richly decorated with incised pattern, including fish and human figures;

1618. A lime gourd, with wooden stopper, decorated with a pattern in black;

1619. A wooden figure with conical head-dress; used as a fetish in the fields, where it is hung up to keep off evil spirits; and

1620. A Tavua, i.e. a length of feather money, of great age. 

Deni, Santa Cruz. Mrs Selwyn. [Nos. 1575—1620.]

Eight objects from the Banks Islands, viz.:

1621. 1622. Two clubs of black wood: one with mushroom-shaped head, and long cylindrical shaft with bobbin-like handle (length 46") ; and one plain, cylindrical, with a truncated head from which springs a sharp conical projection, and handle bound with plaited cord (length 45") . Banks Islands. *Professor Bevan.

1623, 1624. Two belts: one of very fine plait work, with coloured pattern and open work ends; and one narrow fringed, plaited, of very fine work, worn by women. Banks Islands;

1625. A pair of fibre reef sandals. Nukopia, Reef Island (Banks Islands);

1626. A large, plain, chalice-shaped mortar for pounding betel-nut;

1627. A chiefs club, the plain cylindrical shaft ends in a stout point (length 52") . Ababa, Torres Islands; and

1628. A bow with taper, sharp-pointed, ends, stained yellow; and a number of plain arrows with reed shafts and long unbarbed points. Banks Islands. Mrs Selwyn. [Nos. 1623—1628.]

Five objects from Torres Islands, viz.:

1629. A belt of plaited fibre (*ne per) worn by women;

1630. A necklace consisting of ground discs of cone shell (ne majinjin), worn both by men and women; and


1632. 1633. Two sun-shades (chiefly used by nursing mothers) made of a long-stalked fan palm-leaf. Torres Islands. Mrs Selwyn.

Five objects from the New Hebrides, viz.:

1634. A sceptre-like club, the head bearing a human mask in relief on either face of a disc which is surmounted by a crescent reversed. *J. E. Foster, M.A.

1635. A spear-head set with sharpened human bone spikes; and

1636—1638. Three narrow plaited bands with fringed ends, and dyed pattern red and brown, worn by women. Opai. Purchased. [Nos. 1635—1638.]

Two objects from the Marquesas Islands, viz.:

1639, 1640. Two fish-hooks: (1) artificial bait with rounded shank of white shell, and large, unbarbed, curved turtle shell point; (2) somewhat similar, but smaller, and the shank is of bone whilst the point is of whale's tooth ivory. Marquesas Island(?). *Professor Bevan.
IV. BOOKS.

1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL.

1641. Some Investigations into the Palaeolithic Remains in Scotland. By the Rev. FREDERICK SMITH. (Separate print from the Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow.) Glasgow, 1899. 8vo. The Author.


1645. The Rise, Progress, and Decay of the Art of Painting in Greece. By Dr PIENÉ. (Separate print from the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature.) London, 1899. 8vo. J. E. Foster, M.A.


1649. Shrines near Cochiti, New Mexico. By FREDERICK STARR. [Chicago, 1900.] 8vo. The Author.

1650. The Obsidian Razor of the Aztecs. By GEORGE GRANT MACKUDY. (Separate print from the American Anthropologist.) New York, 1900. 8vo. The Author.

1651. (1) A Shell Gorget from the Huasteca, Mexico; and (2) An Onyx Jar from Mexico, in process of manufacture. By M. H. SAVILLE. (Separate print from the Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History.) New York, 1900. 8vo. Professor Newton, F.R.S.

2. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL.


1653. The Cartez Antique of Lord Willoughby de Broke. I. Cambridge; n. Hertfordshire. Edited by the Rev. J. HARVEY BLOOM. Printed privately [1900]. 2 vols. 4to.; and


1655. Orton Longueville Church. By the Rev. PETER ROYSTON; and


3. GUIDE-BOOKS, ETC.


4. PHILOLOGICAL.

1660. The Philology of the English Tongue. By JOHN EARLE. Oxford, 1837. 8vo.; and


1662. Recent Mexican Study of the Native Languages of Mexico. By FREDERICK STARR. Chicago, 1900. 8vo. The Author.


5. FOLK-LORE.


1665. Notes on the Folk-Lore of the Northern Counties of England and the Borders. By WILLIAM HENDERSON. London, 1879. 8vo.; and


1667. Notes on the Folk-Lore of the North-East of Scotland. By the Rev. WALTER GREGORY. London, 1881. 8vo.;

1668. Portuguese Folk-Tales. Collected by CONSOLIHE PEDROSO. Translated by Miss HENRIQUETA MONTEIRO. London, 1882. 8vo.;


1670. The Folk-Lore and Provincial Names of British Birds. London, 1886. 8vo.;


1672. Aino Folk-Tales. By BASIL HALL CHAMBERLAIN. [London] 1888. 8vo.;

1673. The Folk-Tales of the Magyars. Translated and edited by the Rev. W. HENRY JONES and LEWIS L. KROPE. London, 1889. 8vo.;

1675. The Exempla or Illustrative Stories from the Sermones Vulgares of Jaques de Vitry. Edited by Thomas Frederick CRANE. London, 1890. 8vo.;

1676. Cinderella. By MARIAN ROALFE CON. London, 1893. 8vo.;

1677. The First Nine Books of the Danish History of Saxo Grammaticus. Translated by OLIVER ELTON. London, 1894. 8vo.;

1678. The Denham Tracts: A Collection of Folk-Lore by MICHAEL ASLABE DENHAM. Edited by Dr James HARDY. London, 1892 and 1895. 2 vols., 8vo.;

1679. County Folk-Lore : Gloucestershire, Saffolk, Leicestershire and Rutland. Vol. i. London, 1895. 8vo.;

1680. The Elevation and Procession of the Ceri at Gubbio. By HERBERT M. BOWER. London, 1897. 8vo.;

1681. Notes on the Folk-Lore of the Fjort (French Congo). By R. E. DENNITT. London, 1898. 8vo.;


1683. Amuleti italiani, antichi e contemporanei. By Dr GIUSEPPI BELLucci. Perugia, 1900. 8vo. The Author.

6. ETHNOLOGICAL.


1685. The Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo. By Henry Ling ROTH. Wellington, 1898, 1899. 4to.


1688. Exercises from the Diary of Dr Sanwell (Surgeon of the ‘Discovery’ during Cook’s third Voyage, 1776—79.) By J. EDGE PARGINGTON. (Separate print from the Journal of the Polynesian Society.) 1900. 8vo. The Editor.

7. GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.


8. MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS


9. CATALOGUES.


1696. Cambridge: The Sources of Archbishop Parker’s Collection of MSS at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, with a reprint of the Catalogue of Thomas Markaunt’s Library. By MONTAGUE RHODES JAMES. Cambridge, 1899. 8vo.;

1907. Chester: Catalogue of the Roman inscribed and sculptured Stones in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester. By F. HAVERFIELD. Chester, 1900. 8vo.; and


1699. Illustrated Catalogue of Ethnographical specimens <ec., on sale by W. D. WEBSTER. Bicester, 1900. 4to. Purchased.

10. REPORTS,

a. MUSEUMS.


1701. British Museum: Statement of the Progress and Acquisitions made in the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities and Ethnography in the year 1899. (Parliamentary Paper.) The Keeper of the Department.

1702. Leyden : Rijks Ethnographisch Museum. 1899—1900. 8vo. The Director of the Museum.


b. MISCELLANEOUS.


11. SERIAL PUBLICATIONS,
  a. ANTIQUARIAN.
  1714. The Antiquary. London, 1900. 4to.;
  1715. The Reliquary and Illustrated Archeologist. London, 1900. 8vo.; and
  1716. The East Anglian; or, Notes and Queries, edited by Rev.
  b. ETHNOGRAPHICAL.
  1717. Internationales Archiv fur Ethnographie. Leiden, 1899—1900. 4to.; and
  c. ANTIQUARIAN.
  1719. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Proceedings and Communications. 28 October, 1899, to 26 May, 1900. Cambridge, 1900. 8vo.; and
  1720. The Publications for the current year of fifty-one Societies, Ac. (thirty-six British, and fifteen Foreign), received in exchange by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, as recorded in the Society’s Annual Report. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 1719 and 1720.]
  b. ETHNOGRAPHICAL.
  The Society.
  b. FOLK-LORE.
  c. ANTIQUARIAN.
  1724. Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. London, 1899—1900. 8vo.; and
  d. GEOGRAPHICAL.
  The Royal Geographical Society:
  1726. (1) The Geographical Journal. London, 1900. 8vo.; and
  1727. (2) Year-Book and Record. London, 1900. 8vo. The Curator. [Nos. 1726 and 1727.]

V. PRINTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.

1728. Two views, platinotypes (12" x 8") of Penshurst Place, Kent: a general view, and one of the hall. (1900.) Mr Arthur Rutter.
  1729. Five photographs (8" x 6") of Thorney Abbey;
  1730. Three photographs (5½" x 4") of Bishop Cosin’s church-plate at Auckland Castle.
  1731. A photograph (12" x 8") of Scotch Highlander’s sword dance; and
  1732. Twenty-two photographs (7, 34" x 2½", and 15, 5" x 3½"), and eleven chromo-prints of Polish peasants at work in the vicinity of Cracow, 1900. J. E. Froude, 31.A. [Nos. 1729—1732.]
  1733. A platinotype (6" x 44") of a human head carved in stone, and of a number of rough cells and mullers, found in Cornwall, now in the possession of the donor. E. White, Esq.
  1734. Fifteen platinotype prints (10" x 8") of the district in the Libyan Desert in which the stone implements, Nos. 245—993, were found. Enlarged by the donor from negatives taken by Baron Anatole von Hügel. R. E. Froude, Esq. F.R.S.

2. LIST OF OBJECTS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1900

ARCHAEOLOGY.
  1—3. Three gold fanams, dug up near Calingapatam. (N.B. These coins, and a few others of similar device, found with them, and now preserved in the British Museum, are the only known examples of this currency); 4—10. Seven stone adzes, a rough hammer-stone, a wedge-shaped stone implement, portions of a chisel, a perforated stone, flakes, and some chips of bone and pottery. Bellary, S. India; 11. A minute flint core, and a small clay disc with ground edges. Peacock Hill, Bellary; and 13. Samples of a chalk-like substance found in a cromlech. Puliorudla Taluk, Cuddapa District, S. India. The Folk-Lore Society. [Nos. 1—13.]

FOLK-LORE.
  17—34. Eighteen fetishes from the Congo, made of twine, fibre, wood and cloth:
  1. A ni-am-bi: acts as a morning reviver;
  2. Seu: kills evil doers;
  3. Boata lubangula: preserves the eyes;
  4. N te wa: watches over one’s body;
  5. Bumba: A nguaga’s (doctor’s) instrument of divination;
  6. Sika ma dungs: cures swellings;
  7. Sika sichi xetu: prevents premature delivery;
  8. Sika sichi xetu: acts as a morning reviver;
  9. Nkissi: a Kula fetish which guards the house against witchcraft;
  10. Nkissi: a kind of watchman that fires a gun on the approach of evil spirits;
  11. Nkissi: a Kula fetish which guards the house against witches;
  12. Nsunga xis imbu: when worn at night causes the wearer’s house to be invisible to witches and evil spirits;
  13. Nkissi: worn by fighting men. The fetish consists of a shell wrapped in fibre strands, but it only prevents bullets from entering the body if water is put in the shell before going to battle;
14. *Lavelli*: a household fetish. A female figure, with glass eyes, carved in wood;
15. *Ink*: used for the detection of theft, Ac. A wooden figure with glass eyes; in the region of the chest are stuck various sized nails and one knife blade; and
16. a—c. Three Juju armlets, with wood and clay bosses set with glass. They are worn to drive away disease (*Nyungu*). French Congo. The Folk-Lore Society. [Nos. 17-34.]

**ETHNOLOGY.**

Seventeen objects from Africa, viz.:
35—37. A long pipe, with thick carved wooden stem, with iron bowl and separate wooden socket-piece, and two ornamental clay pipe bowls (*simba bituma*);
38. An oval leathern receptacle for tobacco;
39. An ivory task, with spiral band of carving representing men, elephants, Ac.;
40. A throwing knife, with looped side spike, decorated with brass wire. Upper Congo; and
41—50. Ten knives: two large double-edged (one in sheath); one small lanciolette; one trowel-shaped decorated blade (in sheath); one bent (in sheath); and five small knives (for trade) in sheaths; and

One hundred and twenty-nine objects from India, viz.:

(a) Specimens of coloured native cloth, Ac., viz.:
52—56. Two varieties of Chicacole muslin; native cloth, and dyes from Jamalamadugu, Cuddapah District; and native dyed (i.e. painted) English long cloth from Muttupetam.

(b) Seven articles of dress, &c., worn by gipsy women, viz.:
57. Specimens of coloured stuff (specially made for gipsy wear). Bellary;
58. Two head cloths, stamped in colours: one small from Bellary, one large, so as to hang down back, from Anantapur District;
60. A coloured skirt of patchwork with finely embroidered band; and
61—63. A pair of woollen tassels with bead pendants worn over the temples; and two pairs of bangles: one plain, of stag’s horn, the other decorated with beads and shells. S. India.

(c) Nine ornaments, etc. of the Eritakas, viz.:
64—72. A long tassel of twisted strands of camel hair; three necklaces: one of white shell and red glass beads, two of variegated glass beads; and five combs, composed of wooden sticks and black and white plaitwork.

(d) Thirteen articles of Saorah manufacture, viz.:
73. A set of metal pendants and glass studs for the rim and lobe of the ears;
74—76. Three necklaces: two of cast metal beads, and one of small round brown seeds. (Ganjam Hill tribes);
77. A man’s dress: a long loin-cloth with red and blue border, worn with the ends hanging down in front and behind;
78, 79. Two women’s dresses: waist-cloths with distinct ornamental red and blue border;
80—82. A Jew’s harp made of bamboo; a two-stringed musical instrument: bamboo and gourd sounding board; and an instrument with square sounding board of reeds, and bamboo strands strung across both the faces; and
83—85. Three arrows with triangular barbed iron heads.

(e) Six Miscellaneous (Saorah), viz.:
86. An ornament, consisting of a long chain of cast metal discs, each with a rigid chain pendant, worn round the head;
87—90. Four richly decorated bangles, three of white metal and one of brass, of distinct patterns; and

(g) Thirteen objects from Malabar, viz.:
92—102. Eleven necklaces: one of scented seeds with coloured woollen tassels, worn by *Mopla* (Mohammedan) women; one of brass stamped pendants (imitation coins with the Travancore symbol); one, many-strand, of red glass beads, the ties decorated with large shells; eight of white, blue, red and white, and variegated glass beads; and a number of plain brass rings, and one pendant, for making up necklaces. Worn by the primitive races of Malabar;
103. A *Mopla* child’s rattle of painted wood; and
104. A small basket-bag for carrying betel-nut, Ac.

(h) Sixty-six objects from Madura, viz.:
105. Sample of coloured woven stuff (West Madura);
106. Sample of coloured woven stuff (East Madura); and
107—112. Six metal ear ornaments: one pair of very massive, decorated, padlock-like earrings; and one smaller earring of similar shape; one pair of heavy, flat cast rings; one pair of small open rings, tapering at both ends, of lead (worn by common people); and two bobbin-shaped solitary beads of distinct pattern.
113, 114. A necklace of rough, worn pieces of white shell; and a number of moulded metal beads and plain rings for necklaces;
115—130. Sixteen bangles, viz.: four decorated brass bands; two flat bands of coloured glass and tinsel foil; two solid white metal with relief decoration; two: small, plain, open brass bands; two: small, rope pattern (iron); two, for children, of white shell; and one, for child, of painted wood, and another of glass;
131—134. Four (including a pair) of roughly cast metal finger-rings; and eight (including three pairs), of variously shaped, plain and decorated, cast toe rings;
134—145. Three combs: one very rude of bamboo; one large, three-toothed, of bamboo; and one, two-pronged, of brass;
146. A pricker and tweezers, for the extraction of thorns, attached to a looped chain, of iron;
147. A fly whisk (dusting brush) made of a bundle of the ribs of palm leaflets;
148. A rosin torch;
149. 150. Two lamps: one cut out of soap-stone; and one, for suspension, of brass, with saucer, and fitted for seven wicks, as used in wayside temples;
151, 152. Two brass spoons: one plain with long slim handle, and one decorated, with wide handle, for ghee (Hindu);
153. Three small boxes for betel-nut: two spherical,
brass decorated, and one oblong of black lacquer inlaid with silver; 156, 157. Two small oblong mats, with ornamental stripes and borders; 158—160. Three specimens of coloured, and patterned, printed cloths, worn by Kallen (Kullens) women; 159. A colour kerchief with stamped pattern, worn by Kallen men round the head or waist (S. E. Madura); 160. Two Fangina tadi, or boomerangs, plain, of dark and of light wood respectively (Kallen); 161. A triangular filigree breast ornament with five long chain pendants attached, worn by Kallen women only; 162, 163. A man’s dress, white and red; and a pair of coloured embroidered drawers worn by Kallens during the Aligiri festival; 164. A pair of large stamped discs with ‘push in’ stems, worn in the top of the ears; 165. A triangular filigree breast ornament with five long chain pendants attached, worn by Kallen women only; 166. Two Vangina tadi, or boomerangs, plain, of dark and of light wood respectively (Kallen); 167. A triangular filigree breast ornament with five long chain pendants attached, worn by Kallen women only; 168. A triangular filigree breast ornament with five long chain pendants attached, worn by Kallen women only; 169. A triangular filigree breast ornament with five long chain pendants attached, worn by Kallen women only; 170. A triangular filigree breast ornament with five long chain pendants attached, worn by Kallen women only; 171. A large piece of painted, brown and black, bark cloth. (Friendly Islands); 172. A stone adze blade, with rough butt end, and short, bevelled, ground cutting edge. The Curator. Nineteen objects of uncertain origin, viz.: 173. A large piece of painted, brown and black, bark- cloth. (? Friendly Islands); 174—178. Five large, very thin, woven mats of grass; three with deep fringe; 179. A roll of stout fibre cord; 180, 181. Two basket boxes : one square and one oblong (truda); and a saucer-shaped basket (kindu); 182—184. Two plain wooden dishes with black edge (? Zulu); and an object (? scraper) of bone; 185, 186. A twisted length of manatee hide provided with a loop at either end (Kassinga), and a roll of native tobacco; and 187—190. Three skull-caps, and a netted cap. The Folk-Lore Society. [Nos. 173—190.]

APPENDIX IV.

THE STARR COLLECTION OF MEXICAN FOLK-LORE.

Received on permanent deposit from the Folk-Lore Society, 1899.

(The following summary is compiled from the detailed Catalogue of the collection published by the Folk-Lore Society.)

I. LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

1—4. Horse hair work : two sombreritos, toy-hats; and two canastitas, toy-baskets. Aguas Calientes.

5, 6. Hotal-work two small figures, in silver, representing miners. Guanajuato; and

7, 8. A set of iron buttons with etched design; and a chin ring inlaid with silver. Amazoc.

9—13. Pottery: five pieces of lustred ware, viz., a cup, three bowl-plates and a vase. San Felipe.


15—50. Ornamental figures: thirty-six figures, viz.: two, of wax and rags, representing an aguador, water-seller, and a carbonero, charcoal-seller; and thirty-four of pottery: two of good workmanship, viz., one plain, of a cake vendor, and one painted, of a bricklayer; twelve smaller painted figures roughly executed, representing musicians; twelve miniature groups representing various trades and popular amusements; and eight representing various actors in a bull-fight.

51—55. Feather-work: five pictures: two of a bull-fight, and three of a cock-fight.

II. POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

Bull-fights: (see under Section A, Nos. 42—52).

56. Cock-fights: a pair of knife-spurs (see also under Section A, Nos. 53—55).


III. GAMES AND TOYS. (a) For Adults:


(b) For Children:


1 Catalogue of a Collection of objects illustrating the Folk-Lore of Mexico. By Frederick Starr, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Chicago. London (published for the Folk-Lore Society), 1899. 8vo.
102—103. Two round games: (1) Eloraculo de la Fortuna (Fortune's Oracle) with diagram of responses; and (2) El Cacabellito mudo (The Silent Bell), with dice, bells, and list of forfeits.

98. Two round games: (1) El Juego del Coyote (The Wolf Game); and (2) Sito de Sebastopol (Siege of Sebastopol), both similar to our "Fox and Geese."

IV. POPULAR CELEBRATIONS.

For the Feast of the Dead, October 31—November 2: (Muertos, i.e. small figures made of sugar, clay, cardboard, wood or metal—the greater number representing human skeletons or skulls, hence the name—which are sold by thousands from booths in the streets): 192—196. Five sugar figures of skeletons and animals. Toluca; and

197—290. Ninety-four figures, of wood, clay, metal, paper <fcc., representing skeletons, skulls, coffins, hearses, funerary processions, tombs, &c. Morelia, Guadalajara, and City of Mexico. (Figured: Cat. Figs. 18—22.)

118. Nacimiento, representations of the Nativity, viz.: clay figures (1) of the Blessed Virgin Mary and (2) of St Joseph, Guadalajara; and (3—6) four accessory figures in wax, viz.: a girl dancing (see Catalogue, Fig. 24), a guitar player, a negro, and a priest; also (7, 8) a pair of pitchers, and a bird in wax. Toluca; and

291—313. Posadas. A nine nights’ celebration, commemorative of the Flight into Egypt (see Catalogue, p. 93): (1—5) one Piñata, a pot of sweets, &c., three paper baskets, and one paper box given away at a posada, Morelia; and (6—9) four musical instruments, viz.: a rattle, a tambourine, and two whistles (one to hold water) played at these feasts.

For Los Santos Innocentes (Holy Innocents’ Day, December 28); 312. A selection of candies and plates used on this feast.

V. WITCHCRAFT.

313—321. Nine charms and amulets, viz.: (1) Vena-nillo, a Solomon seed, sold in shops of Remedios, to be carried in the pocket as a cure against kernel in the groin; (2) Ojo de Venado (Deer’s Eye), Sea-bean, hung round the neck of babies on whom the evil eye has fallen; (3) Chuparosa, a Humming-bird, which if wrapped in the Fog a, belt, increases a man’s industry; (4 and 5) Hueto de Muerto, Dead men’s bones: (a) a finger bone, and (b) part of the spinal column, worn in the girdle gives success in enterprise, &c.; (6) Casca-bel, the rattle of a rattlesnake, is placed inside a musical instrument to make it play better; (7) Cantarita, Spanish Fly, carried on the person to increase attractiveness; (8) Piedra de Iman, Lodestone, carried in the belt, for a similar purpose (see Catalogue, p. 160, No. 459); and (9) S. Benito de Palermo, a painting of this black saint used as a charm to prosper trade, &c.

322. Duplicates of a series of objects which formed the outfit of two brothers who were training as professional witches (see Catalogue, p. 102).

322a—324. Three sets of objects from Guadalajara, used in popular divination (see Catalogue, p. 102), viz.: (1) Aguadas Martiales, "Needles of March," a set of sticks used to find concealed metal or bones; (2) Sieve Divination; and (3) Jicara (small vessel) and caudle, used to find a drowned person’s corpse.

VI. POPULAR MEDICINE.

325—342. Eighteen remedies, viz.: (1) Mariguana, a herb, for internal disorders (sale now prohibited); (2) Cama
fistula pods, for lung troubles; (3) Flor de Pena, Resurrection Plant, a face wash; (4) Tiquichi, the tail of an opossum, drawn out thorns; (5) Concha de armadillo, Armadillo shell, fumes inhaled for coughs and chills; (6) Cuero di Viva, Snake-skin, for nervous pains; (7) Colmillo de Caiman, Alligator’s tooth, for heart trouble and snake bite; (8) Concha fina del mar, fine sea shell, for removing scars; (9) Concha nacre, Pearl-shell, for growths over the eye; (10) Concha de Costillos, Ribbed shell (limpets) for bloody flux; (11) Cangrejo, Crab, for fever; (12) Aje (an insect) for headache; (13) Concejí, Ants’ nest, for neuralgia, Ac., Ac.; (14) Estrella de Mar, Starfish, for bloody flux; (15) Flor de Mar, Coral or sea fan, for heart suspension, Ac.; (16) Sesor de Cantera, against pregnancy; (17) Huco de gigante, Giant’s bone (i.e. fossil bone) for female complaints; and (18) Tierra de Valladolid, Valladolid earth, taken as a powder.

VII. EXAMPLES OF CONSERVATISM.

343—347. Five flints and steels of distinct forms; and 348—350. Three examples of nickel roots, a currency issued by the Mexican Government in 1883.

VIII. RELIGIOUS OBJECTS.

351—380. Thirty votive offerings, viz.: twenty-five of silver, and one of straw, representing a male and female figure, various parts of the body, domestic animals, and various objects, Puebla; and four votive paintings, on tin, taken from various shrines in Mexico.

381—384. Disciplinas, Ac., viz.: two Ciliciat, bands; one of iron network, and a pair on cloth backs; and two crowns of thorns. Casa de Ejercicios, Guadalajara (see Catalogue, p. 118).

385—394. Ten medals of various local shrines of Our Lady; and two ‘medididas,’ one from Guadeloupe and one from Ixtapalapa.

395—399. Five stamped cakes made of the earth from various shrines (see Catalogue, Figs. 29 and 30).

400—405. Six braided palms which are blessed on Palm Sunday and hung on the balconies of houses (see Catalogue, Fig. 31).


411. A cross of wooden splints: an ex-voto taken from the sacred cave of Ixtapalapa.

412—414. Three decorated wax tapers.

415. A cord of San Francisco.

APPENDIX V.

THE MURRAY COLLECTION OF IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

Purchased by private subscriptions and presented to the University in 1899.

By far the larger number of the objects in this collection were found near Edenderry, King’s County, where the late Thomas R. Murray, Esq., J.P., resided for many years.

STONE.

I. CELTS.

(a) With rounded sides.

1—24. Twenty-four: the majority more or less pyriform with pointed butts, varying considerably both in size and general proportions, some having flattened faces. The greater number are only slightly ground and show the roughness of the dents produced by the ‘picking,’ the lower third and cutting edge only being thoroughly ground. The largest measures 9”-2 x 3”-3, and a very broad example 9”-4 x 3”-7. One broad and flat, with rounded butts, 7”-11 x 3”-3, is ground throughout. A smaller one of similar shape (4”-1 x 2”-5), and four others, including one more elongate with very pointed butt (4”-6 x 1”-7), are very well ground; and 25—27. Three imperfect, including about two-thirds of the lower end of a very fine, large, pyriform celt of oval section, but with lower face flattened. Edenderry, King’s County.

(b) With square sides.

28. One ground, flat, elongate, with sides broadly chamfered and back faintly fluted so as to produce the effect of three slight vertical ridges; lower side is unevenly ground (5”-9 x 2”-2).

29. Two adze-like, flat pyriform, ground, one unevenly (3”-4” x 4”-8), one very perfectly, with one face of cutting edge broadly chamfered (5”-2 x 2”-2); and

31, 32. Two, flat unsymmetrical (Irish type), each with one square and one sharp side. Edenderry.

(c) Chipped.

33. One fine example, boldly chipped with partially ground cutting edge; faces flat, slightly ridged, butt pointed (6”-6 x 2”-3). Edenderry.

II. CHISELS.

34. One with both ends sharp (? waterworn). 4”-1. Length, Edenderry.

35. One waterworn pebble, with large symmetrical cuplike depression on either face (2”-6 x 2”-2). Edenderry.

IV. JAVELIN-HEADS.

36. 37. Two tanged and barbed: one (2”-3 x 1”-5), broad, shouldered, with broad expanding unsymmetrical tang (? American). County Meath, 1862.

38—41. Four long, triangular, with cusped base (2”-3 x 1”-1 to 1”-9 x 1”-1): one from Co. Meath, 1862; one Co. Deny; and two from **********.

42. One pointed leaf-shaped, thin with pointed base, finely chipped (2”-3 x 0”-8). Co. Derry, and

43. One lozenge-shaped, sharp-pointed, well shaped (2”-2 x 0”-9). Co. Derry.
V. ARROW-HEADS.

44—64. Twenty-two tanged and barbed of various sizes and forms (four from Ballykillen Bog 1856, one from Co. Derry); 65. One with sharp incurved barbs and thin square tang has the back of one (broken) very distinctly so, widening more or less towards cutting edge; butt-ends thick and wide, in two examples flanged (recently). Dimensions: largest 5" x 1" 2", smallest 3" x 1" 99. Edenderry.

66—67. Two triangular, elongate with very slightly indented base; and 68—69. Two pointed leaf-shaped, roughly chipped. Edenderry.

BRONZE.

I. CELTS.

(a) Flat.

70—78. Nine plain (eight very coppery), faces slightly convex, the back of one (broken) very distinctly so, widening more or less towards cutting edge; butt-ends thick and wide, in two examples flanged (recently). Dimensions: largest 5" x 1" 2", smallest 3" x 1" 99. Edenderry.

79—86. Eight plain, faces flat with traces of very faint flanging, in one remarkably broad example from Trimblies-town, King’s Co. (6" x 4", 7), and in another from Edenderry; cutting edge very wide, boldly expanding (in one broadly bevelled); butt ends taper with sharp edge; sides square (in one, the largest (6" x 3" x 4"), faceted, in two others bevelled). Two are of a much more elongate form, a larger (6" x 2" x 3") with bevelled sides, from Co. Longford, and a smaller, very thin, example (4" x 4" x 3") from Edenderry.

87—89. Three somewhat like the last two, but showing a distinct ridge across the faces, and a wide bevel on cutting edge. (1) One strikingly graceful in form, from Ballykillen, King’s Co. (5" x 2" 3"), has a widely expanding blade, a rounded sharp-edged butt, faintly flanged rounded sides, and both faces decorated below the ridge with a neat panel of herring-bone incised pattern; (2) One (4" x 2") has the bevelled sides decorated with a line of chain pattern; and (3) one plain, very small (2" x 1" 5"), well cast, the cross-ridge is very prominent. Edenderry.

90—92. Three heavy, much alike, and similar to No. 18: (1) One (6" x 3" x 4") distinctly flanged, sides faceted, faces decorated with three shallow grooves following curve of cutting edge, above these to end of butt are irregularly incised dots and lines; (2) One (5" 1" x 2" 6") similar, but without flanges, bears two ill-defined curved grooves, the butt end is flanged (? injured recently); and (3) one smaller, plain (butt missing). In the last two cross-ridge very prominent. Edenderry; and

93—96. Four resembling each other in form but differing in weight: in three, sides decorated, with two fluted rope pattern and one with a fern-like pattern. In the longest and slimmest (4" x 9 x 2"), 6 the cross-ridge is replaced by a thin bead; the stoutest (4" x 5 x 2") from Kinnegad, Co. Westmeath, bears a panel of incised herring-bone pattern between the ridge and bevel of cutting edge; and one, plain, roughly cast (4" x 2"), not unlike last, but characteristics ill-defined, is very flat, with wide bevelled cutting edge. Edenderry.

(b) Winged.

97—100. Four: (1) One (4" x 5 x 1" 8") plain, ‘stop’ curved, formed by thickening of blade, beyond which the elongate wings merge into a bead; sides with a central heavy bead; (2) One (5" x 2") somewhat similar, but with slighter stop, below which the large wings die into a flat bead which forms a large pointed oval shield on either face; (3) One (4" x 5 x 2") flat with very wide lunate, bevelled, cutting edge; stop-ridge narrow, curved; wings small, merging into an indistinct arched bead above blade; sides bevelled; and (4) one (4" x 4" x 2") much heavier, finely cast: flanges deeper, stop-ridge straight; the projecting angles of the expanding blade forming sharply cups. Edenderry.

(c) With straight wings (Palstaves).

101, 102. Two plain : (1) one (4" x 2" x 2") : stop ridge deep, with scalloped edge; bevelled cutting edge unusually wide, sharp with one of the sharply pointed incurved ends intact; and (2) one much larger (6" x 3" x 2") with wings carried some distance below stop-ridge;

103. One similar (5" x 2"), but both faces decorated with a pair of shallow flutings which produce a flat midrib;

104. One plain, wings contracted above and below stop-ridge (4" x 6 x 2" 0);

105. One not unlike last, but very short and haft-opening square with overhanging stop-ridge (3" x 5 x 1")

106—109. Four quite plain (rough castings): in two stop-ridge thick and broad, sloping towards face of blade (two injured); three have heavy central head bevels (4" 5 x 2" and 4" 8 x 1" 99); 110, 111. Two similar to last (imperfect), but the slightly curved stop-ridge forms on either face a raised, convex, triangular tongue: one shows traces of a loop (both injured);

112, 113. Two, with deep straight stop-ridge, below which is a plain triangular shield; in one cutting edge straight and bevelled (4" x 4" x 2"); the other imperfect;

114. One very large, well cast, with fine blade and broadly bevelled expanding cutting edge; mugs diamond shaped, and carried beyond the straight sunken stop-ridge as a bead which forms a large oval shield on either face (butt injured); and

115. One, spud-like, small and flat, with arched ‘stop’ formed by the greater thickness of the narrow blade (butt end missing). Edenderry.

(d) Socketed.

(a) With one loop.

116. One hafted : the bronze head plain, rounded, with somewhat square sides, edge of socket mouth uneven with a ‘spur’ on one side owing to defective casting, apex of socket—hollow divided for about half-an-inch up, loop thin and flat (corroded). The haft (of yew wood) well proportioned and not unlike that of a modern English felling axe, but the rounded head has a blunt conical point which fits into the socket of the celt; section of haft roughly oval, rounded at the grip. Dimensions: total length 13", of bronze head 2'. Found in the river Boyne, near Kinnegad, Co. Westmeath, 1840. (See figure, a small woodcut, in Evans’s “Bronze Implements,” p. 155, taken from Wilde’s “Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.”)

117—123. Seven plain (three with traces of plain mouldings round base): socket mouth more or less oval, sides rounded, in two faintly bevelled. One, the smallest, broad, somewhat flat. Dimensions vary from 4" x 2" 6" to 1" 7" x 1" 6". (See also under Distinct Finds, No. 246);

124—127. Four with plain moulding round base, in two ill-defined, socket mouths round to oval: one small example (2" x 4" x 2") has a flat collar round the base, which ornamentation is suggested in a similar, but large example (4" x 2" 8") by a groove which encircles the neck; one square, with very slightly expanding cutting edge (2" x 2") and one slim, with wide expanding cutting edge (2" x 1" 44);
128—131. Four with composite head round base, i.e. two beads (one on rim) separated by a groove. Dimensions vary from 2" x 2" to 1" x 1".

132. One well cast (base injured): blade rounded, little expanding; base with three beads. One larger, flat, flanked by two smaller (one on rim). 2" x 1.75".

133. One similarly decorated, but heading carried round neck, there is an additional isolated bead on rim (base corroded). 2.5" x 2.75".

134. One small: blade short, rounded, a wide band on neck from rim to spring of loop, composed of four beads, the two round rim being of rope pattern (2.5" x 1.5" - 4).

135. One very massive (? of copper) of peculiar axe-like form, with widely expanding blade: mouth large oval, with heavy overhanging moulding round rim, loop unusually large and wide; its expanding bases crossing the entire side; faces flat, sharply defined, that without loop faintly faceted (3.5" x 2.5" - 8).

136. One large, well cast: blade with curved ends; mouth somewhat square; sides flat with sharp central bead; heavy double moulding round base from which spring three pendant ribs that end in circle and pellet decoration (both faces similarly decorated). 4" x 2".

137—139. Three flat, with narrow sockets and triangular blades: one, the smallest (3" x 2" - 2), is square-sided, with a plain rim; the other two have flat bevelled sides, and a hexagonal neck which bears a plain band from rim to spring of loop, into which, in the largest, the hexagonal faceting extends, whereas in the smaller it is barely traceable. The largest is an exceptionally fine example of good casting (3.5" x 2" - 5 and 3.5" x 2" - 7). Edenderry.

(b) Without loop.

140. One (possibly a chisel): socket mouth oval, blade flat, slightly expanding, four irregularly spaced lines surround the base (2.5" x 1" - 6). Edenderry.

II. SPEAR-HEADS (socketed).

(a) Without loops.

141—148. Eight leaf-shaped, viz.: (1) One very long and slim, with rounded midrib and marginal bead (socket base injured) one rivet hole. Edenderry; (2) One elongate with large rounded midrib (continuation of socket), and flat edge bare on wings; socket long, two rivet holes (6" x 1" - 1). Biver Boyne, near Clonard, Co. Meath; (3) One smaller, wings broader, plain, socket wide, base with double moulding, two rivet holes under moulding (4"-6 x 0"-9); Kennedy’s Wood, on Biver Boyne, Rahen, Co. Kildare; (4) One (corroded) smaller, flatter, midrib wide and flat, two large rivet holes (4"-9 x 0"-9). Edenderry; King’s Co. ; (5) One, midrib rounded, taper; socket short and wide, two rivet holes near wings (4" x 1" - 2). Edenderry; (6) One short, broad; socket wide, very short, ridged, the ridge continued down midrib; wings wide with small shoulders; rivet holes two, small (4"-6 x 1"-6). Edenderry; (7) One blade oval; socket hexagonal, central ridge of which is carried down midrib; two rivet holes under beaded base (3.5" x 1" - 4). Kishavenny, on Biver Boyne, Co. Kildare; and (8) one very small (point much worn), socket very wide, base surrounded by two beads and two grooves; wings very small; two large rivet holes (2"-3 x 0"-6). Edenderry.

(b) With rounded loops.

149, 150. Two: (1) One large: socket very long; midrib rounded; wings wide, rounded, flat; loops wide, placed near wings (8"-Olx-7). Little Boyne, Kinnebog Castle; and (2) One with very large socket, with flattened neck, from which springs the short triangular blade: central ridge flat, rounded (tongue-shaped), divided from wings by a wide sharp groove; loops near base, stout, depressed (5"-5lx-7). Croghan Hill, King’s Co.

(c) With flattened loops.

151—162. Twelve, viz.: (1) One: socket large; wings small, grooved, with sloping shoulders (4"-1 x 0"-9). Derries, near Edenderry; (2) One very similar: midrib slightly keeled; loops flat with a very faint ridge to wings (4"x0"-9). Edenderry; (3) One similar, larger (finely cast): midrib and socket keeled; mouth rim flanged (recent); wings grooved producing / mark on either face; loops long (5"-6 x 1"-2). River Boyne, Clonard, Co. Meath; (4) One similar, but with wider and more distinctly trowel-shaped blade: wings wide; socket sharply keeled; loops wide, lozenge-shaped (5" x 1"-4). Edenderry; (5) One, shorter, wings broader with very distinct / shaped fluting; loops large (base injured). Edenderry; (6) One larger, blade much more elongate, but of same type: midrib with a sharp bead (fine casting) (6" x 1"-5). Lullymore Bog, Co. Kildare; (7) One similar, socket shorter with slight flanging (recent), and stout midrib bead carried some distance along socket; the / shaped groove replaced by two diagonal beads which produce same figure (6"-2 x 1"-4). Bechford Bridge, Co. Westmeath; (8) One similar, but smaller: blade shorter and wider; wings plain; point of midrib beaded; wings united to loops by a ridge (4"-3 x 1"-0). Edenderry; (9) One very similar, larger: bead on midrib carried half-way up socket (6"-Olx-1). Biver Boyne, near Clonard, Co. Meath; (10) Similar to last, but much larger: wings narrower with rounded shoulders and connected by a long bead to rounded loops (7"-4x1"-3). Batass Castle, Co. Westmeath; (11) One broader and shorter: deep connecting bead between wings and loops, nicked just above junction; bead on midrib dies off on socket; beads, producing elongate y, start from shoulders of wings and end a third from point (base and point worn). Biver Boyne, near Clonard, Co. Meath; and (12) One not unlike last, but much smaller, blade more rounded, groove on sides of heavy round midrib, no connection between wings and loops (3"-2x0"-9). Found with its wooden shaft, which apparently, though much shrunk and warped, was only roughly finished. Present length 3"-10", greatest diameter 0"-7. Edenderry, King’s Co.

(d) With sharply ridged narrow blades.

163, 164. Two (very much corroded): blades very narrow and long with small sharp shoulders: wings very narrow; midrib prominently ridged (beaded). Biver Boyne, Clonard, Co. Meath.

(e) Eared.

165, 166. (1) One small, with short blade: wings broad and flat, coalesce below shoulders with the flat, pointed oval, loops; midrib sharply ridged, with a head which dies off on socket above loops; socket mouth somewhat expanding (3"-9 x 0"-9). Kennedy’s Wood, on Biver Boyne, Rahen, Co. Kildare; and (2) Central portion of a fine head: elongate blade, midrib ridged with very deep bead; the wings, with a wide beaded groove, end in oval perforations, the bead of wing running into diamond-shaped side of perforation, so as to form the shoulder. Edenderry, King’s Co.

(f) With perforated wings.

167. The central portion of a large flat-winged head with rounded midrib, close to which are two irregularly-
placed, very roughly-shaped, oval perforations. Carbury Castle, Co. Kildare.

Ferrules.

168. One, ending in a thick, flattened spike (injured). Drumcoolly Hill, King’s County.

III. HALBERTS.

169—171. Three: (1) one with flat mid-rib, decorated on either side with a band of three grooves and a line of dots along its outer edge; hilt-plate rounded, with notched base and two rivet holes (4*9 x 2*3); (2) one, thin, with a wide flat rounded mid-rib; hilt-plate notched (imperfect); and (3) one heavier, with ill-defined, wide, central ridge (5*T x 1*99). Edenderry.

IV. DAGGERS.

(a) With hilt-plate.

172, 173. Two with stout blades: (1) one: blade with wide bevel near cutting edge which forms a flat central band; hilt deeply notched and shouldered (7’); and (2) one thicker blade with prominent mid-rib, faintly grove near cutting edge; two rivets in hilt-plate (7’T). Edenderry.

(b) Socketed.

180. One remarkable specimen with broad leaf-shaped blade with a sharp marginal groove, and a hexagonal socket, the two side faces being much the narrowest: two rivet holes (total length 12*3, of socket 2*T). Edenderry; and

181. 182. Two, plain, much smaller: blades flat, that of smallest with faint marginal bead; sockets of oval section, that of smallest very flat and with rivet holes through faces instead of, as in larger, through sides (total lengths 6” and 3*2, of sockets 1*2 and 1*1). Yellow River, near Edenderry.

V. SWORDS.

183, 184. Two very large : blades long, taper, with very slight waist, basal notch very wide and shallow, edges convex, a groove, a convex near cutting edge of the larger defining the central area; hilt-plate ‘fish-tail’ pattern (injured), four rivets attached to larger and two to smaller (29*7 and 28* approximately). Edenderry; and

185—193. Three of the usual leaf-shaped British type: (1) One, large, hilt-plate ‘fish-tail’, but end deeply notched, six perforations with one rivet attached (23*99). Edenderry; (2) One shorter, wide; flat central band sharply defined by the groove near cutting edge; fish-tail hilt-plate deeply flanged, rivet holes nine (18’-1). The wooden boss of the hilt-pommel found with this sword is of oval outline and the convex face is decorated with seven lateral flutings (1’-3). Ballykillen, King’s Co.; and (3) one smaller, not unlike last, its wide central head, circumscribed by a wide groove near cutting edge, runs into the ‘fish-tail’ hilt-plate, rivet holes four (16*5), Edenderry; also six fragments of similar blades, one being of unusual weight. Edenderry; and

194. The lower half of a very large, broad blade (not unlike No. 183, but with straight sides), with flat, rounded, slightly indented hilt-plate, to which all three large rivets remain attached. Edenderry.

Sheath ends.

195. One taper, of lozenge shape section: faces with a central head, side edges flat; perforated for diagonal rivet (base injured). Ratan Castle, Co. Westmeath (see Evans, Bronze Implements, Fig. 566); and

196. One chape, boat-shaped, with long projecting ends (both broken off): a bevel runs along the entire upper edge of the chape causing the ends to have ridged faces; the lunate opening has two small rivet holes in the edge of the bevel. Edenderry (see Evans, Fig. 576).

PERSONAL ORNAMENTS.

VI. PINS, etc.

(A considerable proportion of these pins shew traces of gilding.)

197. One: head mushroom-shaped, with flat edge moulding, and small central boss formed by head of stout pin. Length 3"-4; head diameter 1"*60. Edenderry;

198. One: head a large flat disc (set vertically to pin, which carries it on a bent neck) with rim head, both faces decorated with concentric rings, on front a small, central, rounded boss. (Pin, length 4*3; head, diameter 1*53.) Edenderry;

199. One very fine, large, decorated and gilt: pin stout, Shank rounded, flattened at neck, which is bent at right angles; head, a small very thick disc, bears (seal-like), on a sunken round, a well engraved device of three incurved double spirals, set back to back; an ornamental band surrounds sides of head; front half of upper third of pin bears six bands of ornamental chasing. Pin, length 11*7; head, diameter 0*46, thickness 0*2. Yelltown, Meath;

200—212. Thirteen nail-headed, viz.: (1—9) nine roughly made, pins very stout, heads small, with flat or rounded tops, and rounded or ridged sides: eight decorated, the heads with irregular nicks, and the necks with four (one has but three) vertical lines of incised dots. (Lengths 4” to 3*2, diameter of heads 0*72 to 0*1.) (10, 11) Two : heads somewhat larger, orange-shaped, the largest (3*7) has three rough incisions on head, and on neck the three lines of dots alternate with a ray and dot; the shorter, well cast, is quite plain (2*8); and (12, 13) two finely cast; heads conical, larger than of preceding, bearing vertical bands of raised spots; pins stout, faceted, with long square-sided, taper, points, one has three longitudinal zigzag lines, the other lines of close set dots. (Lengths 3* and 2*6.) Edenderry; Edenderry;

213. One, small, plain (spoon-shaped): head round and flat (very rough). Length 2*7 (head 0*5x0*5). Edenderry; and

214, 215. Two, very stout and heavy: (1) one, head (with a distinct neck) small, round, faces flattened, front crossed by a very wide V-shaped nick; back convex; pin incised with irregular cross-hatchings. Length 5” (head 0*2); and (2) one, head oblong, four-sided, with loop-like termination; faces divided by grooves into four segments, the upper three each drilled with a large circular hole (two shewing signs of enamel), the lower with one large and two small holes; sides flat, crossed by oblique lines, and each
has one large round perforation. Length 0'1 (of head 1'0). Near Cork Hill, Dublin ;

231. One : head flat, annular, but with lower half filled in with a panel with scalloped edge, the face decorated, on a rope-pattern ground, with beaded sunk rounds, two perforated, and with a couple of triangular bosses (length 5', diameter 1'-4). Croaghroe, Co. Wicklow. 

232. One larger, of penannular type, but the flat-ring-band is channelled, not open, for the reception of pin ; band at base, at its greatest expansion, is three times its own diameter at neck ; face boldly decorated in beading: two horn-shaped panels end on either side of loop groove and bear two rings, the whole being surrounded by a marginal head; pin rounded, but square where it traverses the side of loop groove, as in last, expand to width of loop; one (length 4'7, ring 0'8) with projection, forming a small, flat loop, the ring itself being also flat. Edenderry; and (8) one: neck of loop flattened out, with shoulders; ring (a split-ring) decorated: back and front, with chain pattern (length 4'-4, ring diameter 0'9). Edenderry. One, very fine, with small shouldered loop (cast solid with pin) which has flattened sides: ring horse-shoe shaped, decorated with rope-pattern, is attached to loop by a rivet. (Length 4'2, ring 0'5.)

233. Six, with cast loop heads; in four, heads chamfered with small lozenge-shaped flat faces, viz.: (1) one large, plain, with very stout pin and heavy flattened ring (length 4'-4, ring diameter 0'8); (2, 3) two with incised interlaced ornamentation on faces; in larger, top of head lozenge-shaped, and neck decorated with an incised band; in smaller, top of head is oval, and base of ring decorated with a pair of double grooves (lengths 6'7 and 6'6, rings diameters 0'7 and 0'6); and (4) one, plain, but head beaded above and below, top of head round, ring (a split-ring) with close spiral grooving (length 4'-3, ring diameter 1'-0). Edenderry. Two, roughly cast, with stout oblong heads: (5) one, head with flat, round top, chamfered below, and faces decorated with diagonal lines; ring flat, decorated with chain pattern (length 5'-0, ring diameter 1'-0); and (6) one smaller, very roughly fashioned, head slimmer and rounded with large perforation, ring a plain wire split-ring (length 4'-4, ring diameter 1'-1). Edenderry. (See also under Distinct Finds, Nos. 245 and 249.)

234. Two decorated, in both the round upper part of ring bears bands of close lines : (1) one, with very long pin; neck moulded, with bosses above the expanding ends which are flat and set with red and green enamel; pin loop decorated with central band of plast pattern and marginal groove and beads (brooch, breadth 1'-8; pin, length 4'0). Near Clon-tarf, Co. Dublin; and (2) one, with short pin, similar, but slighter, the neck more elaborately moulded; no enamel, the beaded expanding ends bearing in relief an eye-like triangular decoration; pin-loop roughly grooved and beaded (brooch, breadth 1'9; pin, length 2'5). Edenderry; and

235. One very small, flat; face roughly decorated with a double groove, pin-loop with dose set beading (breadth 0'9). Edenderry. (NOTE. For convenience sake all the pins of the collection have here been placed together; but it is not to be understood that they all belong to the Bronze Age.)

VII. ARMLETS.

236. One slim, plain, cast hollow, of round section, with inner side slightly flattened (diameter 4'4). Blundell Castle. (See also under Distinct Finds, Nos. 248, 250, 251.)

VARIOUS.

Rings.

237. A—t. Twenty of various diameters, flat and rounded, including one, the largest, of semicircular section, cast with a stout, flat, necked, stud on its flat side (diameter 2'). Edenderry.

Horse-bits.

238. 239. Two, finely moulded, with divided central link, much worn (in one both cheek rings missing). Edenderry.

Fossels.

240. One round, deep, pan (hammered out of one plate): bottom flat, round; sides slightly expanding towards flat, horizontal rim. (Diameter inside rim 16'8, height 6'8; rim breadth 1'0.) Kiver Shannon, near Limerick; and

241. A small cup of graceful outline with flattened spherical body, wide expanding, trumpet-shaped mouth, and small, round, repoussé, head foot. Made of two very thin plates joined at greatest diameter. (Height 3'4, diameter (about) 5'0.) Edenderry. (A Roman earthenware cup of the same form, from Chesterford* Essex, is preserved in the Museum collection of local pottery. See Museum Catalogue of Homan Pottery, Plate II, Fig. 101.)

EARTHENWARE.

242—244. Three small, decorated, cinerary urns: (1) one unshaped, with low straight rim (height 5'T, diameter 4'o), Co. Derry; (2) one wide cup, orange-shaped (height 3'o, diameter 5'3'), Co. Galway; and (3) one very low and wide cup (height 4'5, diameter 6') found with a skull at Kilraine, Co. Wexford.

DISTINCT "FINDS."

245. Find I. Fifteen associated objects, viz.: (1) one minute socketed celt, short, plain, with onelarge loop (corroded), and beaded rim (Po-bc); two plain, leaf-shaped spearheads : (2) one, very small, similar to No. 148, with very narrow wings and wide socket, which has two rivet holes immediately below the wings (length 1'9); and (3) the tip of a large, broad spear-head ; (4) one thick hollow ring with transverse circular perforations which have projecting mouthpieces (2'-2); and (5—9) five plain rings (diameters from 3'—0'9); (10) one flat pin with flange loop, and heavy, flattened, grooved ring-head (length 3'3, ring breadth 1'); (11—14) four beads: two large of clay, one (1'4) of glass (yellow and purple twist), and two of amber, a larger and a smaller, irregularly shaped; and (15) a fragment of an oblong piece of sandstone grooved (? a mould). Drumcooley Hill, near Edenderry, King’s County, 1854.

246. Find II. Fifty associated objects, viz.: (1) one
remarkably fine, slim leaf-shaped spear-head, not unlike No. 141, with narrow shouldered wings, and a long wide socket which forms the very large keeled mid-rib: rivet holes two (length 12*5*4); and (2) the four-sided, taper, chisel-like ferrule, with round socket-mouth (length 2*7); three armlets, (3) one of thick wire with rope twist decoration (diameter 3*5*6), and (4, 5) two plain, hollow: one of heavier make has two slight plain rings strung on it, the other carries one heavy plain ring (diameters 3*5*8 and 3*5*7); two bracelets, (6) one heavy plain, with rounded outer and flat inner face (diameter 3*5*3); and (7) one plain penannular solid band, of oval section, tapering towards the ends which expand into large hollow cups: and (8—30) forty-three, flatter, rounded, plain rings in varying from diameter of 2*7 to 0*9. Grange, Co. Kildare, 1862.

247. Find III. Three associated objects, viz.: (1) One singular implement with massive hoe-shaped blade (outline, in profile, that of a partially opened scroll): the blade is curved upwards throughout its length, and tapers from the wide, square, slightly gouge-shaped cutting edge (bevelled on upper surface) towards the butt, where it suddenly thickens into a large, transverse, cylindrical projection, the square sides of which coalesce with those of blade. An admirable grip for the hand is thus provided, the implement being used with its curved, somewhat convex, face downwards. (Total length along outside curve 6*9*9, blade width at cutting edge 5*; at butt end 3*5*6.) Evans does not mention any similar implement in his ‘Bronze Implements,’ and its age and use still remain to be determined; and (2, 3) a pair of heavy ‘ear ornaments (cast solid): the ring (thin and flat above, thicker and rounded below) carries on its base three large, rounded, pellets, with flattened sides. Carberry (E. side of hill), County Kildare, 1862.

248. Find IV. Four associated objects, viz.: (1) One object (probably a yoke ornament), cast solid, shaped like a spur; the three ends are each decorated with five beadlike swellings and a terminal knob, the fork, consisting of rounded wire about four times the diameter of that of the central spike, has hollow-backed ends crossed by a strap; the top of terminal knob of spike is neatly drilled (length about 2*7); (2, 3) a pair of heavy ‘ear ornaments (cast solid): the ring (thin and flat above, thicker and rounded below) carries on its base three large, rounded, pellets, with flattened sides. Carberry (E. side of hill), County Kildare, 1862.

249. Find V. Fifty-nine associated objects, viz.: (1) One plain socketed gouge, with peculiar casting-bead down either side to cutting edge; two rivet holes (length 2*9*7 x 0*5*); four rings with transverse perforation, two hollow: (2) the larger (diameter 1*5*4) with projecting mouth-piece, is similar to the one forming part of Find No. 245, but with oval openings, whereas in (3) the smaller (diameter 1*3*5) the more oval perforations have only a small bead-rim; and (4, 5) two larger, but slenderer; one hollow, the other solid, have plain oval openings (without rims), those of the first having a short nick at either end of one of the openings on the outer face of ring (d. 1*5*6 and 1*5*8); (6) one thick hollow ring, and (7—55) forty-nine simple solid rings, varying in diameter and relative proportions, some being much flatter than others (d. from 1*9*0 to 0*5*8); (56) one plain pin with a hollow, funnel-shaped head (length 4*5*3, diameter of head 0*7*6); (57) one large plain bracelet: section semicircular, but inner surface concave (channeled), as it is cast open (diameter 4*5*4, width of band 1*5*4 x 0*5*5); and (58, 59) two necklaces: one hundred and nine beads, amber, and one, small, of blue glass, which apparently formed two distinct necklaces: one of forty-two very large rounded and graduated amber beads (central bead much the largest, their diameter varying from 1*4*0 to 0*5*4); and one of sixty-seven amber beads, smaller, flatter and of much more size, and the glass bead which is four-sided. Maryborough, Queen’s Co., 1872.

250. Find VI. Six associated objects, viz.: Two pins: (1) a larger: head large, orange-shaped, with round, flat top and slightly basal moulding (length 4*5*9, head diameter 0*7*6); and (2) a smaller: head small, nail-like, sides rudely decorated with small cuts, and neck with rows of fine dots (length 3*4*3); two small objects (a & b): (3) one, in shape like a mauser rifle bullet with rounded end: point and base surrounded by two deep grooves (length 1*5*7); and (4) one, very roughly cast, flat spoon-shaped object: a heavy rounded ridge starts from near top of head and loses itself in the pointed end; back flat (length 5*5*0, head breadth 0*8*8); and (5, 6) two small, round cups of stone (flanks): base flat, sides covered with reddish glaze (‘rosin’). Diameter under 2*4*0. West side of Drumcolly Hill, Edenderry, 1859.

(The following interesting series of weapons, and other objects, including many of early date, it has been as yet impossible to sort and classify.)

Socketsed Spear-heads.

251—266. Sixteen (many badly corroded) of various shapes and ages, though some are unquestionably of very early date: five are leaf-shaped, including one almost identical in make and form with No. 149, but this iron example is without loop. It is oast hollow, the socket (injured at base) descends into the blade and forms rounded mid-rib. (Late Celtic.) Edenderry.

267—270. Four very long and taper, with straight sides, cast hollow: (1) one, thick, with heavy, triangular, central ridge sloping on to the narrow wings which are continued beyond the square base into narrow side tangs (to clasp the shaft); length (from base to point) 8*4*1; (2, 3) two without tangs: the largest has small, ridge-like wings, and a heavy, deep ridge down each face which merges into the square- sided point; section diamond-shaped (length 16*5*5, diameter 1*8*1*0). Edenderry; and one, smaller, four-ridged, of square section (length 12*4*0, diameter 1*8*0). (Period.)

Kinnead Castle on Boyne, Co. Westmeath.

271—279. Nine long heads of various types (some of comparatively recent date); including three of similar make, with stout blades and side flange sockets; and one very large, flat leaf-shaped (cast solid) with a long thin-necked socket (length 17*4*4), Edenderry.

Knives.

(a) Socketed.

280, 281. Two small, sharply hooked with cutting edge on inner curve of flat blade (one very small) with one-sided flange-socket. (Late Celtic.) Edenderry.

(b) Tanged.

282—294. Thirteen, including three very long pointed blades with straight back (7 daggers), the longest measuring
9°-0; and two smaller, one with rounded, the other with straight, very thick back. (? Late Celtic.) Edenderry.

Tanged Swords.

295—308. Fourteen blades, chiefly double-edged and wide; two straight-sided, broadest at triangular tip. Two have plain hilts still attached to the tang: one hilt formed of three pieces of nicely smoothed bone, the grip cylindrical, the two cross pieces alike bean-shaped (end one missing); and one of wood expanding above and below grip, the shape suggesting a hilt of the bronze period. The blade in this example has a single cutting edge and a straight back (corroded). Total length 15°-8, of haft 4°-3. Of a third sword a perfect bone hilt as above described has been preserved. (Late Celtic.) Edenderry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Many of the following objects are of medieval and later date.)

Bronze.

309, 310. Two spurs and a stirrup-iron;
311—315. Five tripod cooking pots, with a pair of neck loops; one large (height 15°-2) with flanged legs, from Coolcarrigon Bog, Co. Kildare; and
316. Fragment of a globular bell.

Iron.

317—325. Nine perforated axe-heads, of several forms;
326—328. Three large tanged sickles, two with narrow blades and one with wide blade;
329—331. Three bill-hooks, with open flange sockets;
332—334. Three spade irons;
335, 336. Two small spurs; and
337. A number of horse shoes. Edenderry.

Silver.

338. One well-cast pin, with ornamental head and neck band. Edenderry.

Horn and Bone.

339. One perforated wedge-shaped axe-head, fashioned from the base of a stag’s antler (the brow tyne being cut off): the surface is smoothed and polished, cutting edge across plane of oblong perforation, and the oval face of the natural base of antler forms a projecting hammer end (length 8°);
340. One curved handle (? use) made of a rib bone, with a carefully shaped perforation (one larger than the other) at either end (length across arc 8°-9); and
341. A number of small pins and variously shaped small plates of bone, each with one or more perforations (? use). Edenderry.

Wood.

342. 343. (1) A large, tall, three-handled mug; and (2) portions of a vessel, containing bog butter.
REPORT

List of Donations to the Museum Accessions Fund

APPENDIX I:

1. List of Accessions from January 1 to December 31, 1899.
   I. Archaeology
   II. Ethnology
   III. Books
   IV. Prints, Photographs, &c.

2. List of Objects received on Deposit from January 1 to December 31, 1899

APPENDIX II:

Table shewing Accessions during the five years ending December 31, 1899

APPENDIX III:

1. List of Accessions from January 1 to December 31, 1900.
   I. Archaeology
   II. Folk-Lore
   III. Ethnology
   IV. Books
   V. Prints, Photographs, &c.

2. List of Objects received on Deposit from January 1 to December 31, 1900

APPENDIX IV:
The Starr Collection of Mexican Folk-Lore

APPENDIX V:
The Murray Collection of Irish Antiquities

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The two appendixes (I. and III.) are distinguished by Roman numerals.

Allix (C. J. L.), M.A., I. Nos. 607, 608
Baldrey (F.), Esq., III. Nos. 1466—1468
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