MUSEUM OF GENERAL AND LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY
AND OF ETHNOLOGY.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE

TO THE

SENATE,

April 24, 1902.

[Reprinted from the Cambridge University Reporter, 1901-1902.]
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List of Museum Publications
Seventeenth Annual Report of the Antiquarian Committee

Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnography

April 24, 1902.

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

STAFF. Alfred Pilsworth was appointed Attendant in May in place of Edward Coulson. After a few months, during which he gave complete satisfaction, his health broke down, and the Committee were compelled, in October last, to engage C. E. Andrews to take his place.

S. T. Cowles, whose term of service had expired, was reappointed as Assistant for a period of five years from January 1, 1901, and in acknowledgement of his assiduity and skill his wages have been raised from £39 to £52 per annum (Grace, 9 May, 1902.)

The Committee is much indebted to the Registrary for having acted as deputy for the Curator during his absence through illness in 1899, 1900, and 1901; and for having continued to act as treasurer till the end of 1901.

BUILDING. The very considerable increase in the various collections made during the past twelve months has materially added to the congestion and disorder of every part of the Museum. It has been found necessary to cover temporarily the well of the gallery with rough shelving whereon to examine and sort specimens. The lighting of the lower cases, which had been already considerably interfered with by the erection of the gallery, is thus still further impaired.

A large part of the Haddon and the Hose Collections still remains stored in the St Andrew’s Hill houses, but the collection brought home by the Skeat Expedition, which was greatly suffering from damp, &c., has been removed, and through the kindness of the Director of the. Fitzwilliam Museum has been placed in the basement of the Museum of Classical Archaeology.

Owing to the impossibility of dealing with accessions when received, the detailed lists of two important collections, one from the Andaman Islands, the other from the Nicobar Islands, presented so far back as 1892 by Lieut.-Colonel Sir R. C. Temple, Bart., Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and E. H. Man, Esq., C.I.E, late Superintendent of the Andaman Islands, respectively, have had to be deferred until the present Report (see Appendixes II and III).

FITTINGS. The grant of £50 a year allowed from the University Chest for the past five years has expired; but the Senate, by Grace, March 14, 1901 (Reporter, pp. 469, 657), allowed £100 for fittings during the year 1901, this sum to include £50 still owing for cases already placed in the Museum. The following fittings have been acquired:

Antiquarian Room. The folk-lore case has been extended along the entire west wall to provide room for the Starr, the Owen, and the Murray Collections.
**Ethnological Rooms.** The cases erected along the north and east walls of the gallery last year have now been fitted with wooden racks and shelves, so as to store under glass as much as possible of the Haddon, Hose, and Skeat Collections. The rough shelving already mentioned has also provided a useful well-lit place for the examination, sorting, and labelling of specimens.

**Curator’s Room.** All the unoccupied wall-space in this room has been fitted with deal shelves.

**Work done.** The new table-space made it possible to unpack and roughly sort the large number of Egyptian predynastic objects which have been received during the last few years. F. W. Green, M.A., Jesus College, kindly devoted many weeks to assisting the Curator in this work.

The lengthening of the cases in the Antiquarian Room necessitated the removal of the Barrett Collection to the opposite wall, and the rearrangement of the objects formerly exhibited there, a considerable number of which have now, for want of space, been consigned to the store-room.

The Starr Collection has been removed from the Ethnological Gallery to its new case, and will shortly be permanently arranged with the other collections mentioned above.

The large number of accessions which accumulated during the Curator’s absence in 1899 and 1900 have all been labelled and entered.

The Assistant’s time has been mainly taken up in the mending and the restoration of the Egyptian antiquities, and in repairing portions of the Skeat Collection which suffered damage from damp and exposure while stored at St Andrew’s Hill.

**Collections.** As will be seen by the lists appended, the growth of the collections in both sections of the Museum, as well as of the Library, continues to be most satisfactory.

**Archaeological.** The Museum, as in past years, has again to thank the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for its generous donation to the Accessions Fund, which has enabled the Curator to purchase a large number of local antiquities. These include six Late Celtic vessels of dark clay, found together in Jesus Lane; a local collection of mediaeval and other miscellaneous articles; and a small collection of bronze objects of considerable interest, of Celtic and Romano-British character, which is said to have been found at Ixworth, though it comprises some personal ornaments belonging to well-known continental types.

With Mr Jenkinson’s donation a number of stone and bronze objects, found in the neighbourhood, have been bought, including some fine palaeolithic and neolithic flint implements.

Among a miscellaneous collection of local antiquities presented by Mr S. J. Freeman a decorated Celtic cinerary urn and an open cup of light clay, found in Cambridge, deserve special mention.

The Museum is deeply indebted to the Egypt Exploration Fund for a considerable collection of the rougher forms of stone implements, as well as some finely-chipped knives and lance-heads; and also for a fine series of pre-dynastic pottery of the principal types, specimens of personal ornaments, toy figures, dolls, &c.

With a portion of Mrs Walter Foster’s generous donation a magnificent flat curved flint knife from Upper Egypt, over thirteen inches in length, has been obtained.

A valuable set of stone implements from the island of St Vincent, West Indies, has been presented by Charles J. P. Cave, M.A.
Ethnological. An interesting series of objects in everyday use in Crete and illustrative of classic times, collected by R. C. Bosanquet, M.A., was purchased by private subscription through Professor Ridgeway.

From the India Office the Museum has received a selection of arms, implements &c. from various districts, which formed part of the Indian section of the Paris Exhibition, 1900*.

A large collection, numbering over three hundred objects formed by J. Stanley Gardiner, M.A., in the Maldive and Laccadive Islands and the island of Minikoi, has been presented by him to the University (see Mr Gardiner’s letter to the Vice-Chancellor, dated 19 January, 1901, Reporter, p. 471). This valuable donation has filled a gap in the Oriental series in the Museum. Few collections of the manufactures of these islanders have hitherto been formed, only three other museums being able to show anything like a series, and our set is by far the most complete1.

Through the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, a set of Andamanese personal ornaments decorated with orchid bark has been received.

A most interesting series of decorated bamboos of the Sea-Dyaks, shewing the various conventional designs and illustrating the process of decoration, has been given by R. Sheldor, M.A., of Sarawak.

Mrs H. A. Giles has kindly presented some ornaments and dresses from Northern Formosa, worn by the little known hill-people, and by the half-caste population of the coast.

To the African collection Sir Harry H. Johnston, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., has added a selection of weapons &c. from the Uganda Protectorate.

Professor Bevan’s donation has purchased a collection of selected ornaments, weapons, implements &c. from Collingwood Bay, New Guinea; a number of objects from New Zealand, including two ancient canoe-bailers and a carved haft of a stone adze; a finely carved spear from the Hervey Islands; with various objects from other South Sea Islands, Timor, and America.

Mr Cave’s donation has enabled the Curator to acquire some objects from New Zealand of exceptional interest and value, comprising a shell trumpet and a gourd vessel for preserving pigeons for winter use, both with finely carved woodwork; a carved doorpost; and two images.

A very beautiful example of the scarce red feather-money from the Santa Cruz Islands, obtained by the late Right Rev. Bishop Selwyn in Deni, has been given by his children, the Rev. S. J. Selwyn and the Misses Selwyn.

The Rev. John Still, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, has given a remarkably fine set of personal ornaments of exceptional beauty, and a number of fish-hooks &c., chiefly from the Solomon Islands. The ornaments include a shell disc for the forehead, with tortoise-shell plaque of elaborate design, and a very large shell pendant with frigate-bird pattern in tortoise-shell appliqué.

The South American Missionary Society has presented some personal ornaments, implements &c. of the Yahgan Indians, Tierra del Fuego.

An interesting set of platinotype photographs of the natives of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, taken by the donor himself, has been received from Mr E. H. Man.

The Folk-Lore Society has sent to the Museum on permanent deposit a most valuable collection of Musquachie beadwork formed by Miss Mary Owen of St Joseph, Illinois,

1 For want of data concerning the majority of the specimens forming this collection the catalogue cannot be issued with the present report.

* Mr Gardiner proposes shortly to add some further specimens to the collection here referred to, and to publish a full account of his travels. For these reasons, and at his request, a detailed list of his gift is deferred for the present.
MUSEUM ACCESSIONS FUND. The following donations have been received by the Curator during the past year:

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<tr>
<td>The Cambridge Antiquarian Society</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>(for purchase of a local collection)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor Bevan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>C.J. P. Cave, M.A., Trinity College</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Curator</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Walter Foster (for 1900 and 1901)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>F.J.H. Jenkinson, M.A., Trinity College</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>By small subscriptions from the Vice-Chancellor and other members of the Senate (through Professor Ridgeway) for the purchase of an Ethnological collection of Cretan objects</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>£123</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
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NEW MUSEUM BUILDING AND ENDOWMENT FUND. As stated last year, the University has appropriated an excellent site for the new Museum so urgently needed; but it is unlikely that the University Chest will be able for many years to provide the funds necessary for the erection of the building, and, so far, the subscriptions received amount only to £50.

ACCOUNTS. The Accounts for the years 1900 and 1901 have been audited by the Committee. (See University Accounts, p. 91.)

Lists of the Accessions to the Museum, and of the Objects received on Deposit, from January 1 to December 31, 1901, and of the Temple and the Man Collections, are given in the Appendixes to this Report.

A. W. WARD, Vice-Chancellor.
J. W. L. GLAISHER.
M. R. JAMES.
A. C. HADDON.
WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.
J. W. CLARK.
FRANCIS JENKINSON.
ARTHUR GRAY.
CHARLES SAYLE.
J. GRAHAM KERR.
APPENDIX I.

1. List of Accessions from January 1 to December 31, 1901.

***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.
Eighty-one river-drift implements, viz.:

1. One well-fashioned, tongue-shaped, with heavy butt end. Hockington, C. t Rev. F. G. Searle, M.A.;


39—79. Forty-one, viz.: thirty-seven selected specimens of the usual forms; two large flat oval; two tongue-shaped; one pointed; and one unusually small thick oval. Mildenhall, S. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society; and

80. One massive wedge-shaped implement, with high-ridged back and flat lower surface. Mildenhall, S., 1901. Purchased; and


NEOLITHIC.
Four Celts, viz.:

82. One broad, with finely-ground cutting edge. Bottisham Fen, C. March, 1901. Purchased;


84. One large, flat, sharp-sided, of sandstone. Clay-pits, Lakenheath, S., 1900 (?forgey). Purchased; and

85. One boldly chipped, pick-like. Ditchling, Sussex. J. E. Foster, M.A.

Eight Adzes, viz.:


92. 93. Two roughly chipped: one short and broad, the other long, pick-shaped. Weeting, N. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.

Two Picks, viz.:

94. One boldly chipped, double-ended. Horningssea, C., 1873. J. E. Foster, M.A.; and

95. One small, with blunt end. Erisswell, S. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.

Five Knives, &c., viz.:

96. One long flake-knife, with roughly-chipped back. Icklingham, S.; and

97—100. Two: one oblong flake-knife, with finely-chipped convex back (2"7 x 1"); and the central portion of a very large thick leaf-shaped blade. Weeting, N., 1901; one large, pointed oval (?knife), with ridged back only chipped. Thetford, N.; and the upper third of *a finely-chipped, large, blade (?knife), Linford, N. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 96—100.]

Four Scrapers, viz.:


Twenty-eight Arrow-heads, viz.:

Eighteen tanged and barbed, viz.:

105. One finely chipped, broad, with square barbs and rounded tang. Undley, S., 1901. Purchased;

106. One finely chipped (with some of original surface of the flake left on either face): tang broad, barbs small, wide, and pointed (1" x 0"8). Kenny Hill, Mildenhall, S. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.;

107—112. Six: four small, two of translucent flint; one very broad, flat, barbs wide, tang small, both faces only partially chipped; and one thick, remarkably fine, of translucent flint, with heavy pointed tang, and small pointed barbs (1" 6 x 0" 9). Lakenheath Fields, S., 1901. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society;

113—118. Six: three well chipped; two slim with small pointed barbs and convex face; and one short, wide, with large flat barbs. Erisswell, S. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.;

119—121. Two: one with convex back; and one thick, with wide tang and small barbs. Erisswell, S.; and one, roughly chipped. Icklingham, S. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society; and

122. One large, broad, with edges only chipped, made of a rough flake. Wangford, S. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.

One tanged, viz.:

123. One roughly chipped with broad tang. Icklingham, S. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

+ NOTE. The letters C., S., and N. after names of places indicate the counties of Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Norfolk respectively.
Three leaf-shaped, viz.:

124—126. Three small: one broad, well shaped, Kenny Hill, Mildenhall, S.; one roughly chipped, Eriswell, S.; and one oval, Uudley, S. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.

One diamond-shaped, viz.:

127. One small, slim, with pointed base. Lakenheath, S. *J. H. Freeman.

Four triangular, viz.:

128—181. Four: one very symmetrical, back convex, well chipped (l' x l' 4), West Stow, S.; one thick, with slightly cusped base, Undley, S.; two with base expanding into single straight side-bars: one finely chipped, Canada, Icklingham, S.; and one roughly fashioned, Mildenhall, S. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.

One tingle-barbed, viz.:


One chisel-ended, viz.:


Ten javelin-heads, viz.:


One tanged, viz.:

135. One thick, shouldered, with well chipped convex face. Undley, S., 1901. Purchased.

Five leaf-shaped, viz.:

136. One (the lower half) very finely chipped. Clay Pits, Lakenheath, S. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.

137—139. Three: one small, with roughly chipped convex back; one flat oval (?javelin-head); and the upper half of a remarkably long, chipped blade (? javelin-head). Eriswell, S.; and

140. One flat, very roughly chipped. Weeting, N. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 137—140.]

One lozenge-shaped, viz.:

141. One very fine, thick (2" 3 x 1" 2). West Row, Mildenhall, S. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Two single-barbed, viz.:

142. 143. Two: one small; and one large (?javelin head) with thick blunt barb. Eriswell, S. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.

Three implements (? use), viz.:


BRONZE.


148. One palstave, with plain shield decoration and broad expanding cutting edge. Little Thetford, C. Purchased.

149. One minute chisel, with flattened cutting edge. Lakenheath, S. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

150. A small awl or punch (rough casting). Cambridge. Sir S. J. Freeman; and

151. One small penannular wire bangle, the ends forming plain flattened knobs (d. 1" 2). Lakenheath Warren, S. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.

Three Pins, viz.:

152. 153. Two: one with large round head; and one with flat, vertical disc head, decorated both sides with circular punch-marks (upper portion missing), and stoat flattened shank. Cambridge. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society; and


EARTHENWARE, &c.

155. 156. A small, plain, cinerary urn of rough workmanship; and fragments of a larger example, decorated with honeycomb-like pits. Chesterton Gravel Pits, C., 1900. Mr S. J. Freeman; and


2. Roman

BRONZE.

158, 159. A harp-shaped fibula, with plain mouldings and terminal boss; and a small bangle of flat wire. Cambridge. Sir S. J. Freeman.

160. One plain, harp-shaped fibula decorated with a longitudinal beading. Lakenheath, S. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society; and

161. One bronze fibula: with bilateral spring, the sharply curved bow, of plain stout wire, tapers towards the base, which is beaten out into the hasp-plate, and terminates in a plain knob (1 2" 2). Icklingham, S. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.

162. One jug of yellow clay: body globular, neck narrow, ending in flat, moulded rim, from under which springs a small beaded handle (h. 7" 5, d. 5" 8). Ipswich, S., 1901. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

163, 164. Fragments of two decorated vessels, one pertaining to a very large vessel, with large transverse flutings. The Grove, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge. Horace Darwin, M.A.; and

165. One bowl of spurious Samian ware, with heavy rounded rim and concentric rings in the centre (d. 7" 7, h. 2" 3). Jesus Lane, Cambridge, 1895. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
3. (?) Romano-British

Thirty-eight bronze ornaments, etc., from Ixworth, Suffolk, viz.:  
168. Three fragments: (1) portion of a ?torque: the outer half of the expanding spoon-shaped end bearing a drawn out flat spiral (d. 0".8), of wire, the catch being formed by its bent neck, the plate having decorative bands of incised lines: (2) part of a ?fibula: a flat spiral (d. 1".8), of thinner wire than the last, the straight neck ending in a small triangular plate with a rivet attached; and (3) a closely coiled spiral of thick wire (1".8, d. 0".6) end missing;  
169—182. Fourteen fibulae, viz.: (1) one small, cast solid, with unilateral spring: bow, strongly arched with a central flattened swelling, catch very long, straight, open above (1. 1".9); (2) one “boat-shaped,” with unilateral spring, similar in outline to the last, but cast hollow, the wide bow decorated with incised pattern (1. 4".8); (3, 4) two “leech” type: one large (1. 2".8) bow ending in an oval plate, folded to form catch; and one smaller (1. 2".5) very similar to last (catch broken): both are decorated with incised bands; (6) one large (1. 2".3), with unilateral spring, bow tapering towards either end, face ridged, bearing two vertical beads; (6—8) three plain wire bow fibulae (one with unilateral and two with bilateral springs); (9) one large T-shaped fibula, with hinged pin, the bow decorated with heavy central bead, the cross bar with transverse headings (1. 2".7); (10—14) five small bows with bilateral springs, two somewhat similar, with a central transverse moulding, have taper, upturned ends with a small terminal knob; in two the small keeled bows, with cross moulding, terminate respectively, the one in an expanding square ended plate, the other (of Saxon character with small cross boss), in a tapering plate with small flat tang; and one, the smallest, has a cross head and a flat, sharply-reeded bow, which terminates (below a projecting, lozenge-shaped shield) in a long drop-like knob (lengths 2".1—1".3);  
Not. For somewhat similar varieties of fibulae, see Pit-Rivers “Excavations in Cranborne Chase.”  
183. One annular fibula: ring heavy, flat, decorated with a line of incised dots and three grooved bands (d. 1".7);  
184. An ornament (?) for the neck: a three looped band decorated with foliate pattern, with cusped pendants (imperfect);  
185. One brood, leaf-shaped pendant with loop (?use);  
186. One pin: head large, egg-shaped, the flattened crown and sides decorated with small circles (total length 3".1; head 1. 0".5, d. 0".4);  
187. One small figure (cast) of a bearded man standing with looped-up dress (1. 2".4);  
189. Two decorated tags (?off leather straps); one rounded, ending in an animal’s head, the other flat and provided with an oblong slot;  
190. One heavy nail with conical head and square sided shank (1. 3".2, d. 0".6);  
191. Two fragments of a ?torque band decorated with a row of bosses along upper margin and a band of vertical lines below, the centre being filled in with a string of four-footed beasts. (Total length, 8".5, width, 4".8.) Part of a late Celtic situla;  
200. Two handles: larger of round wire; and a smaller of flat wire, both attached to semicircular hollow plates which are decorated with three transverse ribs; and  
202. Two plain handles: one circular of round wire and one lunate of very thick flattened wire. Ixworth. S. Note: The above series of objects are said to have been found associated. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 166—203].

4. Late Celtic

BRONZE.

204. The lower portion of an enamelled fibula. Icklingham, S.; and  
205—207. Three objects, viz.: (1) a handle of octagonal section, every alternate facet decorated with sloping lines, the end terminating in a flattened button, length 4".1; (2) a tube formed of a thick plate of bronze (1. 2".3); and (3) a minute chisel, or picker (? part of the Late Celtic bronze-worker’s hoard found in 1899). Lakenheath, S. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 204—207.]

5. Saxon.

219—228. Three iron socketed spear heads: one large and two smaller; two iron knives and three iron shield bosses (of distinct varieties): one with large terminal disc and flat tinned studs on the flange, with a piece of the iron strap with portions of wood attached (?) and a fragment of a figured Saxon urn. Rose Crescent, Cambridge, 1896;  
229—233. One shield boss: two socketed spear heads; one ferrule off a spear shaft (broken); and one broad, flat, barbed javelin-head (?fish-spear) the socket of which contains remains of wooden shaft (all of iron). Cambridgeshire, 1871;  
234. A fragment of a bronze fibula bearing a peculiar stamped decoration. Eriswell, S.
235. One circular, ridged, head (? black stone) bearing six incised circles. Cambridge; 236, 237. Two heads, of glass: one fluted, blue; and one plain black. Lakenheath and Icklingham, S.; 238. One cinerary urn, of rough workmanship, decorated, with three ridges (under the neck), and a wide band of roughly incised zig-zags. Cambridge; and 239. A small, wide-mouthed food-vessel, with incised decoration. Lakenheath, S., 1901. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 219—239.]

6. Miscellaneous

METAL.

(Unclassed.)

240—242. Three bronze objects, viz.: one strap-end, with incised band; and two buckles: one plain double; and one square-ended buckle with large oblong plate decorated in dotted lines. Lakenheath, S.; and 243. One small eagle, with outstretched wings, cast in bronze and rivetted to a fragment of bronze. Lakenheath Warren, S.; and 244. One bronze button, cast with a stout perforated tang, the half spherical head bearing a elaborate, deeply incised pattern. Tuddenham, S. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A. [Nos. 240—244.]


250. An iron rapier, with stout square-sided blade, inscribed and dated (9 1706). Mildenhall, S., 1899. Purchased. 251. A spring gun, on swivel, with bell-shaped mouth, Mildenhall, S. Purchased. 252—258. Three knives: one clasp, one dinner, with recarved blade, and one with pointed blade, attached to a wooden handle with brass mountings (dog’s head and ornamental rivets); and four two-pronged forks: three of iron (two with carved bone handle, and one folding on to plain bone handle) and one of bone. Cambridge; and 259—261. One stirrup and two rowel spurs (one very large) of iron. Haslingfield, C., 1899, and Barrington, C., 1881. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 252—261.]


EARTHENWARE.

276. The spout of a green-glazed vessel, shaped like a sea monster’s (? horse’s) head, with hog-mane and scaled neck, ?late XIIIth Century (see Jewitt’s Ceramic Art., vol. I, page 85). Cambridge; and 277, 278. Two large jugs: one of rough, brown glaze, with roughly decorated handle and beaded rim. H. 13” 5, d. 9” 5; and one, very similar, with faint traces of green glaze, and plain rim, but more elaborately decorated handle. H. 10”, d. 8” 5 (16 th Cent.). Rose Crescent, Cambridge (1901) and Coldham Lane (1894). The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 276—278.]


GLASS.


BONE, &c.


298. An oblong wooden block, with caned floral design, formerly used for printing figured calico. Cambridge. Mr G. P. Philo.
A number of shell beads; five objects from Upper Egypt, viz.:  
988. One ostrich egg, neatly perforated at one end;  
989. One rough clay model of a smaller egg;  
990. One clay model of the bowls of a canoe;  
991. One oblong coffin of rough, sunbaked clay (in fragments), from a "pan grave," and  
992, 993. Two large urns with a spherical bodies and wide mouths, in which contracted skeletons were found. The smaller measures 26" x 26: 5, in the other, which is much larger, a well-chipped celt was found. Hierakonpolis, Abydos, and El Amrah, Upper Egypt, 1898 – 1901. The Egypt Exploration Fund. [Nos. 299 – 993]

(5) Dynastic.  
Eleven flint knives from Upper Egypt, viz.:  
994, 995. Two very large, with both surfaces boldly-chipped: one lunate (12"x5"-4); and one long oval shape (one end injured) (23"-5 x 7"-7). Found with two others at Kom el Ahmar, Hierakonpolis, 1897, lying near the large engraved palette which is now preserved in the Cairo Museum; and  
996—1003. Eight: six tanged, of distinct types (two very roughly fashioned); and two with straight backs, very finely chipped. The Egypt Exploration Fund. [Nos. 994—1003]; and  
1004. One unusually fine and large, of the crescent type, but of somewhat unusual form, chipped out of tabular flint with circular veinings (13" x 2-1:8). Kena, Upper Egypt, 1899. *Mrs Walter Foster.

AMERICA.  
1017. One massive grooved stone head of a tomahawk (? hammer). Township m, Manitoba, June, 1900. Purchased.

WEST INDIES.  
1018—1050. Thirty-three stone implements, 4c., viz.:  
(1) one (length 8") flat, sharp sided weapon (? symbolical), in outline resembling an acorn, the expanding cross-haft formed by the cup; (2) one (length 11") shaped like a Maori meri, but with serrated edges and notched handle; (3—12) ten axe-heads with expanding butt-ends; (13—17) five adzes: one well-finished, flat, with convex back and very fine cutting edge, and four smaller examples; (18—32) fifteen ground celts, including some highly polished examples; and (83) one triangular, scraper-like implement. St Vincent. Charles J. P. Cave, M.A.
II. ETHNOLOGY.


1052. A small, plain, tin lamp with straight spout (for paraffin). Cloghn Valley, South Tyrone. Dr. Haddon.

1053. A pair of rude implements, composed of wood and twine, used for twisting straw-bands. (Irish Cre.). Ireland, R. Welch, Esq.

1054. One small, cylindrical, wooden sundial, used by goatherds. Pyrenees. W. L. H. Duckworth, M.A.

1055. One leather bag, with running string for closing mouth. Quiskiock, Lapland, 1866; and

1056. Two pairs of sealskin slippers: one plain, the other with stitched lining. Iceland, 1877. T. E. Buckley, Esq. [Nos. 1055, 1056.]

Sixty-four objects from Crete:

1057—1060. Four amulets: two square and two triangular, consisting of charms encrusted in cloth coverings, with cords for suspension, worn by women;

1061. An amulet formed of two boar's tusks bound together with leather, with cord for suspension (επαναληπτον) hang round the neck of a horse or foal to keep off the 'evil - eye';

1062. A rosary of twenty-three large black beads, threaded on a leather thong;

1063. A child's necklace formed of imitation brass and other coins and metal and glass beads;

1064, 1065. Two bags, one of wool, brightly worked in diamond-shaped patterns; and one with longitudinal stripes, used by workmen for carrying their dinners;

1066. A flat gourd for water, with roughly carved wooden mouth-piece and narrow leather strap;

1067. A pair of pattens of polished walnut wood, with broad straps and high heels (γείλιον);

1068. Two steel strike-a-lights, with carved ends, and a leather pouch containing flint and tinder;

1069. A Turkish pipe-head of red clay, with small bell-shaped, decorated bowl;

1070. A small bronze lamp: an open cup with projecting lip stands on three legs, and is furnished with a spirally-twisted iron hook for suspension;

1071. A set of folding legs for a travelling table, consisting of six iron supports attached to a central pin, with a perforated disc at top and bottom;

1073—1079. Seven spoons: four of wood, one very large, handle with serrated butt-end; and three smaller, two with curved handles, one finely carved, and one with straight handle bearing incised pattern; and three of horn with hooked handles, one (κονσάλι), of dark ram's horn, has a small cross-shaped pendant;

1080, 1081. A running, serrated wheel of bronze, with wooden handle, and a pair of small tweezers, used in making pastry;

1082. A circular, flat, yellow cake, with perforated design;

1083. A broad, flat, miller's shovel of wood, with short handle, used for flour (πολεμάκον);

1084. A pruning knife, with short slightly-hooked blade and carved wooden handle (τεχνηκόν);

1085—1087. Three gourds, powder-ink shape, with narrow necks (φιστάνον);

1088. A flax or bottle of wood, with globular body turned with moulded bands, and a screw-stopper, decorated with deeply cut bands;

1089. A shovel with long handle, cut from a single piece of wood, used as a winnowing fan, the blade being provided with five wide sides (θυροκοό), the process being called (θυροκοόν). A small cup-shaped metal stand for a coffee-cup (Turkish);

1090. A wooden rod, decorated at either end with geometrical carving, and thin bands of horn let in at intervals;

1092—1095. Four objects used by bee-keepers, viz.: (1) a tall cylindrical beehive of earthenware, with lid (Διφελή); (2) a mask of brass wire, fastened to a wooden rim (βολοῦν), used with linen veil to cover the head; (3) a long iron knife, hooked at one end and flattened out at the other, used for cutting combs out of the hives (μετανάστης γαμή); and (4) an earthenware vessel with handle, bearing an upturned spout on one side, on the other a large opening, through which it is filled with dry cow-dung, which, when lighted, is used to smoke out the bees (καστακωδογος);

1090—1117. Twenty-two objects used in spinning and weaving: viz.: (1—6) six spindles, two with whorls, carved and decorated with bands of horn, and a woven band on which they are hung; (7—11) five shuttles of various sizes, one elaborately decorated with incised pattern; (12, 13) two carved and perforated wooden bodkins (βολοχοτροημετυς σχοινοποτεμμημα); (14) a flat instrument of bone, used on loom, the carved end perforated with six holes (κόρης); and (15) an iron spacer, with sliding adjustment, used to fix widths of cloth on the loom (ζυγλαις); (16) a board, covered with roughly incised pattern and circular punch marks, bearing a brush of wire spikes in the centre (κρωτον), used for carding wool and flax; (17—19) three carding-combs, each bearing a double row of spikes (χαρακτευον); (20) a distaff, with head formed of bent strips of cane, the shaft decorated with incised pattern and carved bands of horn (γυναξις); and (21, 22) two skin-winders; one composed of a long, narrow piece of wood, with a short upright at either end. The whole is elaborately carved and decorated, the design including a roughly drawn human figure, and the owner's name, ΑΣΠΑΣΙΑ; the other very similar, but damaged (πτυγασία);

1118. An ox-goad: a thin wooden shaft, with a short crooked iron head, the butt-end bearing a sharp nail; and

1119, 1120. Two models: (1) one of a threshing harrow (τριβλιον), made of two pieces of poplar wood, the underside being set with rows of flint (βιολοντεγος); and (2) one of a plough, with yoke. Eastern Crete, 1901. (Collected by R. C. Bosanquet, M.A.) Purchased by private subscription. (Nos. 1057—1120.)

ASIA.

1121. A betel-nut cutter, with iron blade set in ornate brass handles. Benares, India. Mr. Charlet Tolliday.

1122. Four small penannular bangles (ωλαλοι), two consisting of bands with incised decoration, and two of plain wire (one of iron, one of brass), worn by Veddahs. Badulah, Ceylon. (Barnard Davie Collection.) Transferred from the Anatomical Museum.

1123—1129. Seven personal ornaments from the Andaman Islands: viz.: (1, 2) Two necklaces made of fibre, and decorated with strips of the yellow cuticle of a dendrobium, worn by men and women of the Auge Croup, Little Andaman, 1899; (3) one head ornament: a four-strand band of yellow dendrobium bark, with tassels of threaded dentalium shells, worn by men and women; and (4—7) an armlet (occasionally worn by youths); a belt; and a pair of bracelets,
all of similar construction, worn by men and women. South Andaman, 1898. The Director of the Royal Gardens, Keic.

1130. A long-handled, springy, wooden haft of an iron adze used for felling trees by the Samangs. Malay Peninsula. R. Shelford, M.A.

Twelve objects from the Malay Islands, viz.:

1131, 1132. Two staves used by witch-doctors, tongkat mengap, consisting of a long carved and coloured bamboo, the upper part of which are closed with carved stoppers, one of which is decorated with feathers. Circlets of feathers, in one two, in the other three, surround the staves. (1. 5’1” & 4’11” respectively).

1133. One box with carved stopper, made of a thin bamboo joint, the whole covered with a uniform incised pattern, and an ornamental band top and bottom: and

1134—1141. A series of eight short lengths of bamboo, illustrating the mode in which they are carved and dyed, and the different conventionalised patterns used in their decoration. Sea Dyaks, Borneo. R. Shelford, 31.A. [Nos. 1131—1141. ]

1142. A very narrow, oblong shield of wood; end slightly expanding, face convex, and inlaid with discs of white shell. Timor. *Professor Bevan.

Fourteen objects from Formosa, viz.:

1143. A man’s dress: an oblong piece of red- and blue-patterned grass-cloth, the upper end being provided with tasselled tags by which it is hung in front round the neck; 1144. 1143. Two uncut lengths of twilled grass-cloth, of distinct texture;

1146. A pair of white shell ear-plugs, consisting of a flat, thin disc, with rounded edge (d. 1’8”) with a short stem, which by means of a pin fits into the drilled end of a roughly rounded cylinder (worn by men);

1147. A pair of bamboo ear-sticks, carved in bands, and bound with strips of yellow grass;

1148. 1149. Two long, celt-shaped, flat, plain pendants, ground out of white shell, with bevelled face and square top, base and sides (1. 3’9”), (worn by women);

1150, 1151. A nose-flute of bamboo with incised decoration (1. 12”); and a small jew’s-harp of bamboo;

1152, 1153. A tobacco-pipe, bowl formed of a bamboo root, the stem of a reed ; and samples of prepared native tobacco. The above made and used by hill tribes; and

1154—1156. A cap of closely plaited rattan strips, jockey-cap shape, but with peak worn at the back; and two long sleeveless jackets of grass-cloth, with single neck-button, and coloured band below: one blue and red, worn by men, the other red, worn by women of the half-breeds (Chinese and aboriginal tribes), Kochu, North Formosa. January, 1886. Mrs Giles. [Nos. 1143—1156];

1157. A long-shafted weapon, with massive, scythe-like iron blade, with cutting edge on outer curve. ? China. Purchased.

AFRICA.

1158. A pipe, with diminutive clay bowl and wooden stem, with incised lines, for hashish and keef smoking, with samples of these preparations. Algeria, 1898. If. L. H. Duckworth, 31.A.

1159—1171. Thirteen models used as toys, rudely shaped in white clay and painted red and green: (1, 2) two hand-mills, (3—6) four guillas (two with double handles), and (7—15) seven camels, five with riders. Kona, Upper Egypt. F. W. Green, 31.A.

Twenty-six objects from the Uganda Protectorate, viz.:

1172. A piece of yellow-brown bark-cloth. Uganda, 1892. T. E. Buckley, Esq.;

1173. One large, oblong shield, with pointed ends and wooden handle, of reed-work. Uganda, 1900. J. E. Foster, M.A.;

1174—1179. Six spears, with iron socketted heads: three plain, slim necked, with collar of rough hide, and three broad, leaf shaped, with flat wings and a midrib. The wooden shafts have pointed iron ferrules. (Length from 5’4” to 7’7”);

1180—1191. Seven bows : three large, of round section with sharply curved, pointed ends and fibre strands (1. 5’ 6”). (Japtalil and Enjamusi peoples, Baringo and Suk districts); and four smaller of rougher make: in two one end is protected with an iron ring; and four quivers (length about 2’); bamboo tubes bound top and bottom with wide leather bands, the upper band forming the cover. Leather straps are attached to three, two being decorated with single small white cowrie shells ; with a number of feathered arrows, with plain wooden points or iron heads, these being plain, leaf-shaped, barbed, or with barbed neck;

1192, 1193. Two drums, a larger with hide strap, and a smaller: wide wooden cylinders, cone-shaped, with truncated tip, covered with two pieces of hide laced to each other round the middle (larger, h. 1’6”, d. 1’5”);

1194, 1195. Two deep bowl-shaped baskets, plaited in white and black bands. (Baganda);

1196. One pipe with painted black clay bowl and wooden stem; and


1198—1202. One water vessel: a small gourd, with loop handle: two ladies: the bowl of one made of a gourd, the handle of wood, used for filling waterpots from a water- hole ; and one composed of a coconut shell, with a carved wooden handle; two long-handled deep-bowed spoons, and one ball of tobacco, done up for market in plantain leaves. Tavita, East Africa, 1889; and

1203. One brass ring, penannular, with expanding ends, used as currency. Cape Coast Castle, 1872. T. E. Buckley, Esq. [Nos. 1198—1203.]

1204—1206. Three caps: one woven, and two of coloured string. Loango; and


1208. A battle-axe: blade large, lunate, ending in a long, decorated tang, the wooden haft plain, with an oval head into which the blade is fixed. Matabeleland. Purchased.

Nine objects from Natal, viz.:

1209—1210. Two sniff-boxes: one of buffalo horn; and one of reed, with incised pattern (carried in perforation of ear-lobe); 1211—1213. Three baskets: one large, oblong, with flap over mouth; and two small, round, open; and

1214—1216 Three spoons with carved handles. Natal, 1878. T. E. Buckley, Esq. [Nos. 1209—1216.]

1217. One large-bowed pipe of wood, lined with iron and inlaid with lead. Natal, 1880. J. E. Foster, M.A.

2—2
SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

MELANESIA.

1218. An oval food-bowl, with four legs, the caned rim supports a pair of projecting handles. Admiralty Islands. *Professor Bevan.


Sixty-five objects from New Guinea, viz.:

1220. A long, sword-like club of palm wood, the flat face carved with two human masks, Ac., and the handle decorated with feathers; and
1221, 1222. One cassowary bone dagger: one edge is serrated, and the haft is decorated on one side with a disc of white shell; and one carved hook for skulls (human figure pattern). Fly River. *Professor Bevan. [Nos. 1220—1222.]

1223. A remarkably fine wooden mortar for crushing betelnut, boat-shaped, with bird-pattern carved ends and border. 

Purchased.

Sixty-one objects from Collingwood Bay, viz.:

1224—1227. Four spears: three long, slim, of palm-wood, the elaborately carved shafts, triangular in section, painted red, and the shafts decorated with long strings bearing small bunches of feathers; and one pointed, leaf shaped, one face of the blade and the short shaft decorated with bands of lines;

1228—1250. Twenty-three personal ornaments, viz.:

(1) a mask, composed of eleven white cowrie shells; (2) a wooden ornament, set with red seeds and bordered with six boars' tusks and fur tassels, worn by fighting men; (3—7) five feather head ornaments; (8) a long rope-like tassel of white and yellow fur; (9) one narrow belt of blackened bamboo-bark; (10) one armlet, composed of a pair of boar's tusks, decorated with string and lizard skin; (11) one bracelet, composed of twelve ratten rings; (12—16) five ear ornaments, split-rings, decorated with coxy lachryma seeds (Nos. 11 to 16 are signs of mourning); (17) a horseshoe-shaped band for the forehead, decorated with small white cowrie-shells; and (18—23) six necklaces, four composed of shells and two of seed vessels;

1251. One paddle, with narrow carved blade;
1252—1255. Two needles and two hooks, used in netting;
1256—1258. Three carved cups of coconut shell;
1259—1264. One sago-pounder, with wooden head; and five sago-spoons, with carved ends;
1265, 1266. Two bark-cloth beaters, faces grooved with crossed lines;
1267. One hoeing implement of bamboo;
1268—1271. Two rasps of wood covered with sharkskin; and two scrapers made of boars' tusks;
1272—1277. One plain gourd, with large decorated plug (for lime); and five lime spatulae: four carved of wood and one (a cassowary bone) carved and decorated with string fringe;
1278—1280. Three bamboo tobacco-pipes with incised and burnt-in ornamentation;
1281, 1282. One bamboo flute, with incised decoration; and one rattle, made of a joint of a bamboo;
1283. One small wooden head-rest, with open-work carving; and

1284. One rough cure of obsidian from which flakes (used for shaving) have been struck. Collingwood Bay, New Guinea, 1900. *Professor Bevan. [Nos. 1224—1284.]


Thirty objects from the Solomon Islands, viz.:

1286, 1287. Two pieces of bark-cloth (of banyan): blue, with dark, cloudy pattern. Mrs Selwyn.
1288, 1289. Two clubs: one with flattened shaft, expanding into a spoon-shaped head, which is covered with coarsely plaited straw-work in yellow and red bands; and one with flat shaft gradually expanding into a pointed head, which is provided with a central bead, the shaft being covered with tine grass-plaiting, decorated in broad figured bands of red and yellow. Guadalcanal 1874; 
1289a. A battle-axe : the European iron head attached to a long shaft of hard wood, the expanding neck of which is inlaid on either face with pearl shell. Florida, 1874.

Seventeen personal ornaments, &c.:

1290. One shell-disc covered with turtle-shell plaque, the elaborate fretwork pattern of which includes four conventionalised human figures (d. 5*). Florida;
1291. One flat pearshaped ornament of white shell, incised with figures of sharks and frigate-birds. (? bead-ornament);
1292. One oval pendant of white shell with incised decoration, frigate-birds etc. (3 x 2 x 2* 9);
1293—1295. Three band armlets, of distinct patterns, made of red, black and white shell-beads; and
1296—1298. Three bamboo ear-plugs, the ends decorated with mother-of-pearl discs. Ulawa;
1299, 1300. Two nose-ornaments, bird-shaped: one of cone-, the other of pearl-shell, with incised decoration;
1301. One wide neck-band set with eight rows of ? cuscus teeth, each end being decorated with eight strands of coloured shell beads; and
1302. A necklace composed of white shell-beads, with nine insertions of small porpoise teeth. (1. 3'). San Christoval;
1303. One flat ring of white shell, with three projections attached to a bar, used as a fetish (? ornament). Ysabel; and
1305. One band armlet of finely plaited grass (dyed yellow and brown) with open slashes and wooden ends. Solomon Islands. *The Curator.
1306. A bamboo box with open-work cover and incised pattern. San Christoval; and
1307—1315. Nine fish-hooks, viz.: two with shanks of carved pearl-shell and hooks of turtle-shell with coloured shell bead handles; three smaller than the last, one inlaid with minute black spots; one minute, of pearl-shell shaped like a shark; two very small with spoon-shaped shanks (spinners) of dark pearl and white mottled shell respectively, very short and wide; and one, large, of turtle-shell (hook and shank) decorated with a dolphin carved in pearl-shell. Solomon Islands. The Rev. John Still, M.A. [Nos. 1306—1315.]

Thirty objects from the Santa Cruz Islands, viz.:

1316. Feather money in the shape of a long belt, which is kept coiled in a double coil on two wooden hoops, half on
each.—The belt is 267 ½ " in length by 2 ½ " in width, and about ½ " thick and is composed of over a thousand segments. The centre is marked with tassels of coya seed string, shreds of cloth and shell pendants, and the ends are similarly decorated. Each segment is formed of agglutinated grey pigeon's (Carpophaga) feathers attached to a soft, light foundation made of the fibre of hibiscus bark, and along the upper edge of each segment is gummed a fringe of the small red feathers from the sides of the little parrot (Trichoglossus Massena).—These segments are fixed across the belt, scale fashion, so as to overlap each other and show only the red fringe. Each end of the belt is of closely plaited fibre, rounded in shape and divided from the feather scales by a square plate of very thin tortoiseshell and is provided with a long cord of plaited bark cloth which secures it to one of the two hoops. Each coil is kept in place on its hoop by two stout bark-cloth ties, springing from these cords. The Rev. S. J. Selwyn, M.A. and the Misses Selwyn.

1317, 1318. Two penannular nose-rings of wood.
1319—1321. Two split rings of turtle-shell hung one to the other; and one single ring worn in the ears.
1322. One neck-pendant; a disc of white clam shell decorated with frigate-bird pattern in tortoiseshell (diameter 6"- 5½ ").
1323. A pair of reef-sandals made of soft fibre; and
1325—1328. Four mats: one very finely woven, decorated with black bands; one similar but smaller and coarser; one large, plain; and one small, coarse, plain;
1329. One small woven fringed pocket, plain; and
1330—1345. Fourteen baskets: nine with square flaps, four decorated in brown and black; and five round, open, two decorated in brown; and two shuttles for looms, wound with grass twine. [Nos. 1325—1345.] Mrs Selwyn.

Twenty-one objects from the Torres and the Banks Islands and the New Hebrides, viz.: 1346. A necklace consisting of forty white ground discs of cone-shell. Torres Islands. The Curator.
1347 a-c. One small coarse mat with longitudinal bands in brown, and two square pocket-baskets. Torres Islands. Mrs Selwyn.
1348. One ear-stick of carved bamboo; and
1349. One very small fringe-dress of neatly plaited fibre. (? Torres Is.) Banks Islands; and
1351—1355. An open bag-basket decorated in brown and yellow lozenge plait, and four flat oblong baskets of coconut fronds. (Mota); and four bag-like baskets, two with open-work band. Banks Islands; and
1360—1364. One piece of bark-cloth decorated with black squares; two sleeping mats: one with open border, the other coloured; one large bag-basket of soft fibre with fringe. (Aoba) Leper Island; and a piece of bark-cloth decorated panel-fashion in yellow, white and black. New Hebrides. Mrs Selwyn. [Nos. 1351—1364.]

1366. A sperm whale's tooth, with loop of twisted fibre string. Fiji Islands. S. F. Harmer, M.A.

**POLYNESIA.**

Fourteen objects from New Zealand, viz.: 1367. One horn made of a small conch shell, to which is attached, with fibre cord, a finely carved wooden mouthpiece; 1368. One vessel for storing preserved pigeons, made of a large gourd: a carved wooden ring encircles the mouth and the whole rests in a crate-like stand; and 1369—1371. Three carved human figures, viz.: one door-post from the meeting-house at Koriniti, Wanganui River, a conventionalized figure in bas-relief; and a pair of images, cut from tree-stems, from the great meeting-house at Raranga, Charles J.P. Cave, M.A. [Nos. 1367—1371.]
1372—1374. Three spears (Koi-Koi), one longer and two shorter;
1375. A staff (Taina) with carved head, and neck decorated with tassels of dog's hair, originally owned by Kiroua Rapulia, Chief of Ateni;
1376. A haft of a stone adze, the upper part and end of handle being very finely carved; 1377. 1378. Two canoe-bailers with loop handles, both are elaborately carved along the upper rim, one in open pattern; and 1379. One image, a much conventionalized human figure (old style carving) known as Mango Ilanga Tora. “God of the Kumara house.” *Professor Bevan. [Nos. 1372—1379.]
1380. A fragment of the feather collar (white) of Heki of the Bay of Islands, New Zealand. The Rev. John Still, M.A.

1381. One piece of white bark-cloth made by a Tahitian woman of the “Bounty” Colony, Piteaïrnon. The Rev. John Still, M.A. [Nos. 1380, 1381.]
1382. A spear of heavy wood, with lanceolate blade, the neck is encircled with a double-beaded carved collar and the shaft near the end with a single plain collar. Hervey Islands. *Professor Bevan.

1384. A small rough model of a kyak. Eskimo work. Mr. L. H. Duckworth, M.A.
1386. A long, flat, double-edged club of palmwood: blade expanding, end cuspèd, handle decorated with string and plait-work. Rio Napo, Brazil; and

Fourteen objects from Tierra del Fuego, viz.: 1388—1401. (1, a) Two necklaces: one of iridescent shells, and one of oblong grooved beads, cut out of stag's bones; (2, 3) two dartheads of bone, one with one-sided bars; (4) one harpoon-head of bone; (5) one fishing-line of sinew, with whalebone noose for bait and a grooved pebble sinker; (6) a four-pronged wooden implement for catching crabs; (7) an implement of berberis dichotoma wood for detaching limpets from rocks; (8) a pair of whalebone snares for catching Upland goose; (9) a rush basket with loop handle; and (10—13) four models, viz.: a rush basket, a rush dredger, a bark canoe and a birch-bark bailer. Yaghan Indians, Tierra del Fuego, 1900. The South American Missionary Society.
III. BOOKS.

1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL.


1408. Das keltische und römische Brigantia. By Dr Karl Ludwig. (Separate print from the fourth year-book of the Communal-Gymnasium, Bregenz.) Bregenz, 1899. 8vo.


1417. Libyan Notes. By DAVID RANDALL MACIVER and ANTHONY WILKIN. London, 1901. 4to. The Authors.

1418. A Copper Mask from Chimbote, Peru. By GEORGE A. DORSEY. (Separate print from the American Anthropologist, December, 1897.) Washington, 1897. IF. L. H. Duckworth, M.A.


2. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL.


1431. Remarks on the Scheme Proposed by the Library Syndicate for Roofing in the Eastern Quadrangle of the Library, By JOHN WILLIS CLARK. Cambridge, 1901. 4to.; and


1435. Description de la Cathédrale de Chartres. By M. l’Abbé Bulteau. ChartreB, 1850. 8vo.; and


1438. Die Burg zu Nürnberg. By Ernst Mummernhoff. 2nd Edition. Nürnberg, 1900. 8vo.; and


3. GUIDE-BOOKS, ETC.


1447—1451. Guide to (1, 2) Rothenburg, (3) Nürnberg, (4) Turin, and (5) Florence. 5 vote. 8vo. J. E. Foster, M.A.

4. PHILOLOGICAL.


1453. Mission Hispanology in the Bantu Languages. By A. Werner. (Separate print from the Asiatic Quarterly Review.) [---------------] The Author.


5. ETHNOLOGICAL, ETC.


1460. The Costume of the Russian Empire. London, 1803. 4to. J. E. Foster, M.A.


1463. An Aboriginal Quartzite Quarry in Eastern Wyoming. By George A. Dorset. Chicago, 1900. 8vo.; and

1464. Symbolism of the Arapaho Indians. By Alfred L. Kroebel. (Separate print from Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History.) New York, 1900. 8vo.;

1465. The Shoshonean Gameo Na-wa-ta-pi. By George A. Dorset. (Extract from the Journal of American Folk-Lore.) [1901], (8vo.);

1466. Certain Gambling Games of the Klamath Indians. By George A. Dorset. (Separate print from the American Anthropologist, vol. 8, Jan.—March, 1901.) New York, 1901. 8vo.; and


6. GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

1474. An Index to the Islands of the Pacific Ocean: A handbook to the chart on the walls of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History. By William T. Brigham. Honolulu, 1900. 4to. The Director of the Bishop Museum.

1475. The Discovery of the Solomon Islands by Alvaro de Mendana in 1568. Translated from the original Spanish manuscripts. Edited by Lord Amherst of Hackney and Basil Thomson. (Hakluyt Society; 2nd Series, Nos. 7 and 8.) London, 1901. 2 vols., 8vo. J. W. Clark, M.A.


1478. Some Year's Travels into Divers Parts of Asia and Afrique. By Thomas Herbert. London, 1638. Small folio; and


1482. The History of Mauritius, or the Isle of France and the neighbouring islands; from their first discovery to the present time, composed principally from the papers and memoirs of Baron Grant. By CHARLES GRANT, Viscount de Vaux. London, 1801. 4to. The Curator.

7. MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS.


1485. Das Museum zu Liibeck. Festschrift zur Erinn- nerung an das 100jährige Bestehen der Sammlungen der Gesellschaft zur Beförderung gemeinnütziger Thätigkeit. Liibeck, 1900. 4to.; and


8. CATALOGUES.


1491. List of Past Occupants of Rooms in St John's College. By G. C. Moore Smith. Cambridge, 1895. 8vo.; and


1494. International Exhibition, Glasgow, 1901: Official Catalogue of the Scottish History and Archaeology Section. Glasgow, 1901. 8vo.;

1495. Liber Secularis Glasguensium. The Book of the Jubilee. In commemoration of the Ninth Jubilee of the University of Glasgow. Glasgow, 1901. 8vo.; and


1501. Führer durch das Schleswig-Holsteinische Museum Vaterländischer Alterthümer zu Kiel. Kiel. 1895. 8vo.;
1502. Verzeichnis der anlässlich des Besuchs der Deutschen Anthropologischen Gesellschaft am 26 September 1900 im Weissenhaue zu Eisleben ausgestellten vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Gesamtfunde im Besitze des Vereins für Geschichte und Altertümern der Grafschaft Mansfeld. By Prof. Dr H. Geössler. Eisleben, 1900. 8vo.;
1503. Katalog der prähistorischen Sammlung im Vorarlberger Landes Museum. Bregenz [———]. 8vo.; and


1506. Führer durch das historische Museum in Bern. Bern, 1899. 8vo.; and


1509. Official Handbook and Catalogue of the Ceylon Court, Paris Exhibition, 1900. Colombo, 1900. 8vo.; and


9. ANNUAL REPORTS.

a. MUSEUMS.

1513. British Museum: Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities and Ethnography. (Parliamentary Paper.)
1515. Leyden: Rijks Ethnographisch Museum. 8vo.
1517. New York City, Central Park: The American Museum of Natural History. 8vo.
1518. Milwaukee Public Museum. 8vo.
1522. Sarawak Museum. 8vo.
1523. Sydney: Australian Museum. (Parliamentary paper.)
1524. Wanganui, New Zealand: Public Museum. 8vo.
b. MISCELLANEOUS

1525. Cambridge Free Public Library. 8vo.
1526. Peterborough Natural History and Archaeological Society. 8vo.
1527. Zürich: Geographisch-Ethnographische Gesellschaft. 8vo.
1528. Washington: Smithsonian Institution. 8vo.


10. SERIAL PUBLICATIONS,

b. ANTIQUARIAN, ETC.

1532. The Antiquary. London, 1901. 4to.;
1533. The Reliquary and Illustrated Archeologist. London, 1901. 8vo.;
1534. The East Anglian; or, Notes and Queries. London, 1901;
1535. Fenland Notes and Queries. London, 1901; and

Societies.

1537. Cambridge Antiquarian Society: Proceedings and Communications 24 November, 1898, to 23 May, 1900. Cambridge, 1901. 8vo.; and
1538. The Publications for the current year of fifty-three

IV. PRINTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.

1548. The Antiquities, Natural History, Ruins and other curiosities of Egypt, Nubia and Thebes. By FREDERICK LEWIS NORDEN. London, 1792. Large folio; and
1549. Vectis Scenery, being a series of original and select views, exhibiting the picturesque beauties of the Isle of Wight. By GEORGE BRANNON. Newport (I. W.), 1850. 4to. The Curator. [Nos. 1548, 1549.]
1550. Bridport and District, 15 Collotype photographs 6 ½" x 5". The Baronesse Pauline von Hügel.
1551. Photograph of Spinney Abbey, Wicken (1897), 2" x 3". Ronald Livett, Esq.
1552. Photograph of Compton Winyates, 8" x 5 ½";
1553. Photograph of Maison Rue Jean Cousin, Sens, France, 4" x 6";
1554. Photograph of L’Arc Marius, Orange, 3 ½" x 6";
1555. Bilder aus Rothenburg o. T. Twelve photographic views, 10" x 73"; and
1558. A coloured print (34" x 25 ½") of “Vor- und frühgeschichtliche Gegenstände aus der Provinz Sachsen,” Published by the Historische Komision der Provinz Sachsen, 1898. W.L.H. Duckworth, M.A.
1559. A photograph of a number of Roman cinerary Utur, drinking-cups and other earthenware vessels (54" x 44"). Found on Bullock’s Haste Common, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, 1900. J. E. Foster, M.A.
1560. Three illustrations from photographs (for Cassell’s “Social England”) of the Brampton Miséricorde Choir Stalls now preserved in the Museum (2" x 2 ½ "). Messrs Cassell and Co.
1561. Drawing of an evil spirit by a Solomon Islander; and
1562. Fifteen water-colour drawings by Banks Islanders of the Melanesian Mission, of hats worn on festive occasions by these Islanders. The Rev. John Still, M.A. [Nos. 1561, 1562.]
1563. Twenty-four platinotype photographs: ten of Andaman Islanders (five prints 74" x 44" and five 6" x 44"), and fourteen of Nicobar Islanders (six 74"x44", four 6" x 44", four 44" x 34"). Taken by the donor E. H. Man, Esq., C.I.E.
1564. Four photolithographs (from Anthropological Review, 1901): (1) Feather mats (British Museum), (2) Maori carvings for a pataka, or storehouse (Auckland Museum), and (?) a tindalo emblem from the Solomon islands,
(3) Featherwork coronet and wooden box from Tahiti (British Museum), and (4) shell adze from the New Hebrides. T. Edge Partington, Esq.
1565. Album of Picture Postcards (Costumes) J. E. Foster, M.A.
1568. A legal pass granted in 1798 to a shipwrecked crew (from Quebec) to return to their respective ‘places of abode’ from Milford Haven. Mr S. J. Freeman.
ARCHAEOLOGY.

Four objects from Egypt, viz:
1. One, finely chipped, tanged and barbed arrow-head, of dark flint; and
2. a—c. Three conical ? staff-heads, of ivory, with plain bead round the hollow base and the pointed top forming a small loop: one quite plain (length 5""); and two, carved below the loop into a long, human face with a pointed beard. (? pre-dynastic). Purchased in Cairo. F. W. Green, M.A. [Nos. 1, 2],

FOLK-LORE.
3. A Harvest-Maiden (Maighden Chuana) of oats. Coille Ochanaich, Kilmartin, Argyleshire, 1000 ; and

ETHNOLOGY.
5. A prayer wheel of brass repoussé-work, with plain wooden handle. Darjeeling, India. G. H. Colchester, Esq.
6. A Mazimba (musical instrument). W. Coast of Africa; and
7. A cylindrical wooden drum with pointed base and cap and tympanum of hide. Uganda. Mr S. J. Freeman. [Nos. 6, 7],
8. A Dyak warcoat of black and white fur, with collar of fine beadwork, and pearl-shell and feather ornaments. Borneo. Charles Hose, Esq.

Eight objects from the Fiji Islands, viz:
10. A necklace of twenty-nine carved taper, sperm whales' teeth, of unusual form ;
11. 12. A small plain conch-shell and a small coconut shell yangona cup. Hung together as a votive offering in the spirit house at Nakoro Kuli, Viti Levu, 1876;
12. A remarkably fine pig's tusk pendant, forming more than a complete circle. Viti Levu ;
13. 15. Two oil dishes • one three-legged, leaf-shaped, with long carved handle; the other four-legged, with pointed oval bowl, having a high rimmed square indentation at either end. Rewa River, Viti Levu ; and

APPENDIX II.

A COLLECTION OF THE MANUFACTURES OF THE ANDAMAN ISLANDERS*

PRESENTED BY LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR RICHARD C. TEMPLE, BART., CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS,
1892.

I. DRESS, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

a. For the Head and the Neck
1. One head-dress, ij-i-gô-nga, consisting of a belt-like coil of pandanus leaf with two tassels of dentalium octogonum shells (diameter 6" 5 width 1"). Occasionally worn by young men and women.
2. 13. Twelve ornaments, worn on the head or round the neck by both sexes, viz.: (1) Two i-na-o-la-tâ: strings of fresh water shells, coloured red, the ends being decorated with shell pendants; (3) râ-ta-o-la-tâ: a single strand, strung with small water-worn sea shells; (4) re-keto-ta: a multiple band of string, to which single cockle-shells; (5) gar'ên-lenpi'd: a thick cord of pandanus-leaf and string which encloses the hair of a child, having a deep fringe of dentalium shells, and double ties of yellow orchid-bark; (6) pe-r-ta: roughly-cut, long, wooden beads, threaded on string, the whole painted red; (7) jù-mu-tâ: mango-vee-seeds tops, strung on a single strand; (8) bê – wa-ta: bead-like sections of red coral, with four-strand ties, with volute shell pendants, all painted red; and four of string, with pieces of bone tied to them, viz.: (9) ya-di-ta: splinters of turtle bones on a stout cord, the ends decorated with a single cockleshell; (10) di-ku-tâ: vertebral bones of an iguana, the ties, fourfold, of fibre with cockle-shell pendants: (11) bai-an-tâ: limb-bones of a para-

doxurus, each bone having a strip of palm-leaf under its string lashing; and (12) teybultd: fourteen dugong bones, cut in small oblongs, with tassel-like string ties and one cone-shell pendant, the whole painted red.

b. For the neck.
14,15. Two necklaces of human bone, viz.: (1) chau-ga-ta: construction similar to the du-ku-ta, but with double string ties and single cockle-shell pendants. Worn as a charm by friends and relatives of the deceased to ward off disease; and
(2) chau-ga-ta-yd-mnga: small segments of bone on a stout string, a strip of the yellow orchid-bark being inserted under the lashing of each bone, which is further decorated with a tassel of dentalium shells. (See also Nos. 89 and 90).

c. For the body.
16—18. Three bands of bark (chip) which are made by women and worn by them (sometimes also by men) sash-like across one shoulder, when carrying infants, viz.: (1) one chip lwpd, decorated with an incised band of cross lines, and with a tassel of fibre (width 2"); (2) one chip-ru-b, two-thirds of its length being decorated with a strip of close netting coloured red, and tags of the same material, with cockle-shell pendants. The ends are joined with a tassel of cord and shells (width 1""); and
(3) one chip-ydnmga, the band decorated with faintly incised lattice-work lines and tassels of dentalium shells top and bottom (width 1"").

d. For the waist.
19—27. Nine belts intiu1 of tine leaves of a young screw-pine (Paitalanus), viz.: two bōd, belts of round section, the leaf strips being tightly bound round with fine twine: (1) one has two pairs of bundles of ribbon-like strips of leaf on stiff stems, formed by "serving" the lower ends with twine, which spring from the back of the belt; and (2) one of somewhat heavier but similar construction, with one pair of bunches only. Worn by women and girls of Great Andaman; (3, 4) two bōd-la-ka-ro-gun, formed of flat strips of pandanus-leaf (width 0°7), the outermost decorated in red wax with transverse lines, with one and two pairs of bunches respectively, similar to those of the bōd, but thicker and longer. Worn by both men and women; (5) one, rō-gun, similar to the last, but without appendages and painted red (width 1°, d. 9°). Worn by adult married women only; (6) one be-ri: a coil of thin bark, the overlapping ends fringed with fibre (width 1°4, d. 7°5). Worn by children. Little Andaman; and (7—9) three o-hanga, belts formed of from three to eight rings of calamus: two are bound with yellow orchid-bark, one is plain. Each has in the front a single brush-like tuft of fibre. Worn by women.
28. Leaves of the Do-gota (Mimusops indica) of which the o-hanga apron is made, by fastening from one to six of these leaves to the lowest bōd (belt) in front. The leaves are hung one over the other, and renewed as they shrivel. Worn by women.
29—31. Three ornamental belts, coloured red, occasionally worn by both sexes: (1) one är-etia-nga-gar-en-pe-ta, with small tassels of dentalium shells, attached to a double fillet of red cloth, and two netted tubes: (2) one är-etia-nga- la-ja, slim, with cockle-shell pendants, and one end forked (width 2°); and (3) one är-etia-nga-gar-eri-ta, with fringe of dentalium shells (width 5°).
32. 33. Two ornamental cords, viz.: (1) one râ, made by women from the yellow skin of an orchid (Dendrobiunum secundum), worn round the waist, or used for other decorative purposes; and (2) one ra-ya-monga, the same, but sparsely decorated with thin tassels of string, threaded with dentalium shells and painted red.
34. ūg, i.e. long brush-like shavings of the Tetranthera lancifolia, prepared by men with the sharp edge of a cyrena shell. Worn by both sexes when dancing.
35. One pair of armlets, hitita, made of a narrow plaited band of the yellow skin of Dendrobium secundum, with intermittent fringes of fibre and tasselled ties. Worn by men of Little Andaman.
36—38. Three pairs of bracelets, viz.: (1, 2) two to-go-chi- nga, made of screw-pine leaves, with bunch appendages, of similar construction to the bud belts (see no. 21): one pair with shorter stems to bunches worn by men, the other by women. South Andaman; and (3) one to-go-chò-nga, garen-pê-ta: a double fillet of red cloth with long ties, and deep fringes of uncoloured dentalium shells.
39—41. Three pairs of garters, viz.: Two tâchô-nga: (1) one similar in construction to the bracelets Nos. 36 and 37, with two bunches. Worn by men and youths; (2) one made like the ro-gun belt No. 25, and painted red, but with the addition of three tassels in the one example and four in the other. Worn by women; and (3) tâ-chò-nga garen-ê-ê-ta, long fringes of uncoloured dentalium shells attached to a double fillet of red cloth with long ties as in bracelet No. 38. Worn by women and youths.
42, 43. Two fan-like screens, kâ-pa-jâ-tag, made by women from a palm leaf, which are fastened together with leaf-stems, tan-wi, from the Licnula pelta. Used for protection against the sun and rain.
2. MATKHALB.
44. The shells of Dentalium octagonum (garen), used in the manufacture of personal ornaments.
45. Tine Dotting, râh, worn occasionally by both sexes as necklaces, armlets, &c. Other objects such as spears and bows are sometimes decorated with it.
46. Fibre, al-abu, from the wood of the Melochia velutina. Used by men for making turtle-lines, nets and cables.
47. Fibre, yâ-lba, from the Anadenium paniculatum. String made from this fibre is used for bow-strings, for netting the chá-panga [No. 60] and rub [No. 45], and for making necklaces, ornaments, &c.
48. Sticks, pi-lita, from the Gnetum edule, from the fibre of which string is made and used almost exclusively by women for the manufacture of the kûd [No. 120] and the pâr-epu [No. 49].
3. FURNITURE, AND USTEILS.
49. A sleeping mat, pâr-epa, coloured red, made of strips of calamus, fastened together with string. When in use one end of the mat is kept rolled so as to form a pillow.
50. One netted reticule, chá-panga, made and used by women for carrying small objects.
51—55. Five baskets, jôb, made of calamus: four of conical and one of globular form, with suspension cords.
56. 57. Two food trays, pâ-kuta-yat-mâk-nga, flat, boat-shaped, with faint traces of decoration in red wax (2 5° x 10°5 and 3°6 x 11°5), blade by men from the flat roots of the trees (Sterculiaeae) of which their canoes are made.
58. A drinking cup, ô-do, made of an entire nautilus shell, decorated with a net-like pattern in red wax, and having a cord for suspension passed through a transverse perforation at the base of the shell.
60. Three torches, viz.: (1, 2) two,制作 of bambusa gigantea. A band of cane decorated with tassels surrounds the centre, to which a sling of bamboo rind is attached. It is ornamented with red wax in longitudinal lattice work bands (height 19°, diameter 5°-7), and (2—1) three, dâ-kar, of wood, the largest with a similar centre-band to the last, but decorated with tags of network and shell pendants. The two others have loose rattan belts. The smallest specimen, from little Andaman, has a number of inter-plaited bands round the rim. The largest is decorated with bands of red paint, and all three have bamboo rind slings (21°5 x 10°5, 20°6 x 6°5, and 14°8 x 8°5).
64. A cooking-pot, bg, of dark clay, with rounded base, made without the aid of a wheel. A light wicker frame, bâj-râ-mata, is fitted round it for travelling.
65. Cooking stones, lâ.
66. A pair of tongs, kai, made of a bent piece of bamboo (length 1°6).
67—69. Three torches, viz.: (1, 2) two, tō-u, of resin, wrapped in a palm-leaflet, and used when fishing, travelling or dancing by night. Made by women; and (3) lâ-pi, Garjon wood torch, obtained from the rotten logs of the Dipterocarpus laevis. Rarely used outside the hut.
70. A Finna shell, chi-di, containing some ūg [see no. 98]. Used as a plate or receptacle for pigments.
4. Tools and Implements.

71. One hammer, tai li-bana: an oblong water-worn pebble with a depression for the fingers picked in each face. Now chiefly used in the manufacture of iron arrowheads and in breaking up bones for necklaces. (Length 4"-4.)

72. Three adzes, wō-la: two with iron blades; and one, wō-lo lârâim, with blade of shell, attached by rattan fastenings to L shaped hafts of mangrove wood. Used for digging graves as well as for the ordinary purposes.

75. One bow’s task, pi-lîcha, used for planing bows, paddles, Ac.; the inner edge being sharpened with a cyrena shell as required.

76. A cyrena shell, lâ-ta, used as a knife, plane or graving tool; also used as a spoon.

77—79. Three knives: one, pô-chô, of bamboo (length 7"') and two, wa-fcAd and pbr-chn, of cane, the latter bearing an incised incision. They are shaped into form when green and then dried and charred over a fire.

80. A knife, kô-no, with pointed, double-edged iron blade set in a wicker haft, having an iron skewer, châm-chos, attached.

81. A bone or whet-stone, îd-lag, of flat, reddish stone (10" x 5 x 4")

82. Quartz and glass flakes and chips, tô-lma l’éko tûg and bÎ-jma l’éko tûg, used for shaving, scarifying, and tattooing.

83. A fly-whisk, qi-li-taga, made of dried palm-leaf strips attached to a rough wooden handle. Used to drive away flies from persons recently tattooed. South Andaman.

84. Two netting needles: (1) po-tokla, of bamboo, forked at each end, for ordinary netting; and (2) ku-tegbo, consisting of two sticks of hard light wood, with fibre cord, for manufacturing turtle nets.


86. A sounding-board, pe-kâta-yem-ngu: a large shield-shaped scoop made of hard wood, the concave side being decorated with longitudinal lines of lattice-work in light clay. (Height 4" 2", 5, width 1")

6. Cultus of the Dead.

87. 88. Two decorated sticks; (1) a long, fringe-like, cane-leaf wreath, dî-ra, on a bamboo stick; and (2) a tufted brush of leaves, a-ra tîgete-ralinga, on a very long bamboo pole. Made by women and suspended from trees, &c., round an encampment or hut where a death has occurred or where a corpse is deposited.

89. A human cranium, chau-ga l’ôti che-tâ, painted with three red bands, and white lines. A loop consisting of a narrow band of orchid-bark is attached to the base. Carried in memoriam by relatives of the deceased.

90. A human lower jaw-bone, chau’ga-l’a ka e’kib, with a suspension loop of cloth. Worn as No. 89.

7. Medicine, Pigments, &c.

91. Olive-coloured clay, chu-lînga, applied to sores or taken internally as medicine.

92. Oxide of iron, tû-pla. In its natural state it is applied to sores or taken internally as medicine. When dried by baking it is used in making kbi-ob [see No. 99], or in the preparation of red wax.

93. Besin, rim, from the tree of that name (Gironnica), used in the manufacture of red wax.

94. Wax, of the white honey-comb, a-jar-pid, used like the last.

95. Red wax, kâ-ngqat-baj (in a native earthenware saucer). A preparation of white wax, resin and oxide of iron [Nos. 92—94], red ochre [No. 99], being sometimes substituted for the latter. Applied when melted to hiring and wooden fastenings, or ornamentally as paint. Also used for caulking.

96. Wax of a black honey-comb, tb-bul-pid, applied to bow-strings, arrow fastenings, &c.

97. White clay, tô-la-tûg, used as paint for decorating the skin and various articles. The decorators are women.

98. Whitish-grey clay, ôg. In oppressive heat it is smeared on the body. It is also used for decorating the skin, and a lump is placed on the top of the forehead during a period of bereavement.

99. Red-ochre paint, kôi-ob, made by mixing oxide of iron, uû-pla, with fat, and occasionally oil. It is applied to the skin ornamentally or for supposed hygienic purposes. A corpse is also smeared with it before burial.


100. A stick, lâ-ka, pointed at both ends, used as a hoe.

101. A fruit gatherer, tôg-ngu-tangu, consisting of a very long bamboo pole, with a hook at one end formed by a strip of cane lashed obliquely across it.


102. A spear, er-dâm-nga, with large double-edged blade (length 6") and rattan shaft, for hunting pigs, though the bow and arrow is more frequently used.

103. 104. Two bows: one, kâ-rama, large and wide, the back decorated with longitudinal bands of incised lines (length 7'). South Andaman; and one, chô-kio, smaller, plain and of slimmer design than the last. North Andaman; and

105—116. Twelve arrows of the following existing varieties, viz.: (1) ra-ta, with blunt wooden head and reed-like bamboo shaft, used when practising; (2) tîbêl-êd, similar to the râ-ta but with sharpened point, used for shooting fish; (3) tîrbîi-d, with head and barb of iron, attached to the shaft by string, also used for shooting fish; (4) e-la, the head consisting of a small triangular iron blade with barbs, fixed to a short stick by means of red wax. This stick fits into a socketted shaft to which it is attached by a flattened fibre thong. It is used in pig hunting, and when the animal is hit the shaft drops from the head and impedes its progress through the bush; (5) e-la l-â-ka lupa, with very large plain iron blade fixed in the shaft, also used for pigs; (6) kîlbi-d l’â-ram, fish-arrow having the wooden fore shaft tipped with the sawlike bone from the tail of the sting-ray; (7) e-la l’artam, pig-arrow, with blade cut out of shell and fishbone barbs; and (8) cham-pa-lînga, an arrow, cut in one piece from areca palm-wood, with lanceolate head. Not for actual use.

10. Canoes and Fishing.

117, 118. Two models: (1) a dug-out, gi-lyanga, capable of accommodating from twenty to forty persons, decorated in bands of lines with white paint and with paddles painted red. South Andaman (an innovation since iron tools have become plentiful), and (2) a chô-rigma, a small out-rigger canoe, universally used.

119. A paddle, wîl-lgma, with small thick blade ornamented with diagonal lines in red kûi-ob. [No. 99.]
10. A hand fishing-net, kūd, attached to a cane hoop, the ends of which are bound together to form the handle. Used by women and girls in streams, &c.

11. A hooked stick, ka'ta-nga-tanga, made from a branch of the Rhizophora conjuga, lined for picking up live crabs from between rocks.

12. A harpoon, kowai-a l’oko dii-tanga: the stout barbed iron head is fastened to a short piece of wood whioli is attached by a long line to the bamboo shaft, and this has a socket at its smaller end, strengthened by means of small pieces of hard wood tied round it into which the head fits. Used for turtle and large fish.

11. HAIR.

123 a, b. Two samples of Andamanese hair.

APPENDIX III.

A COLLECTION OF THE MANUFACTURES OF THE NICOBAR ISLANDERS*

PRESENTED BY E. H. MAN, ESQ., C.I.E., LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS

1892

1. DRESS, ORNAMENTS &c.

1—5. Five fringe-dresses, hinong, made of split coconut-leaf attached to a stiff cord, worn by women of Tcrosa, Chown and Bombpoka, viz.: (1) an ordinary dress composed of three distinct fringes, (u) hinong-lama-oal, or inner skirt, worn next to the skin day and night (depth 7"), (b) hinong-lam-herm (i.e. intermediate skirt), in which the leaf is split very much finer than in the others (depth 9"), and (c) hinong-lama-ok (outer skirt), composed of a fringe one foot wide, over which a longer fringe, 22" deep, is hung in front only. The two latter are removed at night. The average length is about 3'; (2) a very narrow specimen, only 2 ½ " deep; (3) one very similar to the hinong-lama-oal, worn by girls.

6. One long narrow loin-cloth, neng-ta-china, made of four strips of calico, one blue, one chequered red and white, with a white strip at either end, the whole being edged with red, white, and blue strip. These are presented by the host to each male guest at a memorial feast, and worn over the ordinary loin-cloth during the dancing which follows.

7. A hood, shindung-koi, plaited from the leaves of the Sipa fruticam, used in the Southern Group for protecting the head and back against the rain (length about 3')

8. 9. Two pairs of ear-sticks, viz.: (1) ihe, hollow bamboo tubes (1. 4"), worn (sometimes filled with tobacco) by both sexes; and (2) ihe Shom-pen, circular pieces of light wood, with one bevelled end forming a long point. Worn by the Shom-pen tribe.

2. MATERIALS.

10. Fibre of the Melochia velutina, hennoat, used for removing filaments from pandanus-paste; also worn round the ankles when ascending coconut trees.

11. Fibre of the Gnetum gnemon, het-toit, used for bowstrings, spear fastenings, and fishing-lines.

3. FURNITURE AND UTENSILS.

12. A foot-brush, hannadh-lah, made of pandanus-drupe, from which the pulp has been extracted. Kept at the entrance of the hut for wiping the feet.

13. A roughly made wooden pillow, kantila, with broad oval top and a pair of short squared legs.

14. A sleeping mat, homysun, made of the spathe of an areca palm, trimmed at either end and flattened. A small uneven number of these spathes are wrapped round a corpse previous to burial.

15—18. Four utensils of bamboo, viz.: (1) orang, a single joint of bamboo with a cap of the same material, used at Car Nicobar for holding tobacco or cigarettes (1. 29", dia. 1 ½ "); (2) nodings-shun, a bamboo-joint with a leaf-cap, containing lime (1. 16", d. 6"); (3) hannya-hee, a short blow-pipe used as bellows: a bamboo joint with one pierced node and one open end, by blowing through which a strong current of air is created: and (4) shandotha-toak, a siphon and strainer : a bamboo-joint with a small hole pierced in the node, and the other end covered with a cap of coconut fibre.

19—22. Four boxes, Ac., viz.: (1) one tah-shila, oblong, fitting into an enclosing cover, made of areca-spathe, and used for holding cloth, &c.; (2) kenoang, also made of areca-spathe, with domed roof and small aperture at the upper corner; (3) chuk-tandla, a basket of areca-spathe, with square base and rounded sides, the handle and oval mouth formed of cane. Used for holding betel-nut, shell-lime, &c.; and (4) enraung, a square receptacle of pandanus-leaf, used in Car Nicobar for holding betel-chewing materials.

23. A food-dish, datyuk or pakil, a wide, shallow, oval receptacle, with rounded base, made of a spathe of the Pinanga manit bound to a rim of cane (1. 16"").

24. A large open bowl, chuk-ok-hiyä, of areca-spathe, with cane rim and square base. Used for collecting the refuse of betel husks after the kernels are extracted (width 20", depth 10")

25—34. Ten baskets of plaited cane, viz.: (1) Chuk-ok-hiyä, a superior variety of No. 24: a deep, bowl-shaped, closely plaited basket, with open trellis-work bottom and cane-ring foot. It is encircled near the mouth by an outstanding upturned band of similar close plaiting to the body. When preparing the betel nut the husks are thrown into the inner receptacle, while the kernels are placed in the outer rim; (2) hokhok, shaped like the last, with incurved

*For fuller particulars see “Notes on the Nicobarese,” by E.H. Man, The Indian Antiquary, 1897; and “Descriptive Catalogue of Objects made and used by Natives of the Nicobar Islands” by E.H. Man, The Indian Antiquary 1895
rim, having a cane ring foot and two cross loops for carrying, the whole being made of cane bark. Used for holding betel, lime, &c.; (8) sik'cono, a finely plaited basket of oblong shape (height 8″). Used at Car Nicobar for holding betel-chewing materials; (4, 5) two circular baskets used by women, one, kentain, for carrying garden produce, is roughly made, deep, with flat bottom and suspension loop, the other, konwiki, for carrying food, made and used in Car Nicobar only, is better finished, with a couple of loop handles, and the ring of cane forming the foot is replaced by one of wood; (6, 7) two deep wrappers of wide cane strips in open trellis-like work with flat bottoms, for carrying fowls. The first, kan-shôla, has an oval mouth closing like a portmanteau, the second, til-kön-haiyum, used in Car Nicobar, is hexagonal, bottle-shaped, with an upstanding circular mouth, and a pair of bark handles; (8) hangoa, a variety (used in Teressa) of a basket for holding small fish when speared, oblong in shape, with oval mouth and somewhat similar to the last but of much finer plaiting; (9) chak-paníte, a small receptacle of stiff closely-plaited cane, narrowing towards the rounded mouth, used for holding fishing and harpoon lines; and (10) wán, a bowl- or dish-holder, made of supple lengths of cane, so interwoven as to form large open rings and a handle.

35—39. Five vessels of coconut-shell, viz.: (1) kishôya, one pair of shells with small openings, connected by a loop of plaited cane, used for fetching and storing water (see No. 66); (2) hitô, a single shell with a loop of cane for a handle, used for holding taïré (toddy); (3) hîhô-moniang, a similar shell but with wide opening, used by women when collecting small shell-fish; (4) Hendivâ-touk, two, forming one deep and one open cup, made of the young coconut shell and used for pouring filtered toddy into drinking cups; and (5) wall, a small shell, used at Teressa and Chowra for holding lime.

40—45. Six vessels of clay, viz.: (1) a shallow circular plate, entîna, on which the potter forms the pot (diameter 11″-5″); (2) a set of four pots, kamintap, of the smallest size (known as tafal), placed one above another in a frame of fibre, ready for sale; and (3) a cooking-pot, hanshôi, of light brown clay, in the form of a flattened half-sphere, ornamented with darker bands on the sides and round the rim (diameter 13″-5″). Made by women of Chowra only.

46. A flat leaf cover, kensha-kô-i-hanshôi, made of the leaves of the Macaranga tanarius, and placed over the mouth of a pot when steaming vegetables, Ac.

47. A small circular wooden grating, hepâi, placed inside a pot when steaming vegetables, to keep them out of the water.

48—50. Three strainers made from the ochrea or fibrous stem-sheath of the coconut-leaf, viz.: (1) Hen-het-touk, funnel-shaped, for straining toddy; (2) hen-het-ngâoî, oblong and deep, with a wooden handle passed across the mouth, used for coconut-nâi; and (3) henâî-tevîla, a long cylinder sewn up at one end, for straining cycas-paste.

51. A cigarette-holder, sanít-tabaîka, consisting of two cross slats forming the foot, at the intersection of which a small piece of wood is inserted having two slits into which two cigarettes with fibre wrappers are inserted. Used by Car Nicobarese women for the first two months after child-birth, during which their hands are held to be unclean.

52. A calendar, kenvâa, in the form of a wooden sword-blade, used at Car Nicobar. Along the narrow space each incision denotes a “moon” (lunar month), and along the broad space the intermediate incisions indicate a day. The number of diagonal cuts in one or other direction denote respectively the number of days in each stage of the waxing and waning moon (1. 24″).
7. Weapons.

73. A fighting-stick, païtuah, the butt-end of which is bound with black cloth. Used like a quarter-staff in sham fights or in settling disputes.

74. A helmet, kuhïvat, made from the outer husk of a coconut, so cut as to protect the sides and back of the head, the crown, which is surmounted by a small knob, being protected with a covering of twisted coconut-fibre cord. It is used when fighting with the païtuah.

8. Hunting and Fishing.

75—85. Eleven spears, viz.: (1, 2) Hinyâã, two wooden spears used for hunting and in war, one having a long planed shaft, the other shewing the knots of the branch. Both terminate in sharp pointed heads of triangular section, the necks of which are neatly cut into a number of overlapping notches; (3, 1) two iron-headed pig-spears: one, shanen-mong-hêang, with thin wooden shaft and narrow single-barbed head (length of head 8"—3); and one, shanen-hoploap, with heavier wooden shaft and lanceolate head (1. 8"); (5) shanen kopaton, with wooden shaft and having a long head of even width rounded at the point, with square shoulders (1. 11"), used in tribal quarrels or for spearing sharks; (6) chenok kolpa, used for collecting beche-de-mer, with light wooden shaft and single-barbed iron spike head; and (7—11) five fish-spears: three iron-headed with bamboo shafts (one, mian-loe, with flat barbed three-pronged head, one, mian-fouan, with four-pronged flat head, and one, mian-tanat, with five clustered and barbed prongs); and two of wood, one, hokpâk, with closely clustered head of plain wooden spikes and bamboo shaft, for spearing gar-fish by torch-light; and one, shipung, similar to the preceding but smaller, for sardines.

86, 87. A roughly-made wooden crossbow, foïn, with gunlike stock, and a long slim bolt, amh-chaka-foïn, also of wood, with single-barbed iron head. The bowstring is made of fibre from the Gnetum gnemon. Used for shooting pigeons, &c., when perching.

88. A net-trap, henheu, consisting of a net 19 inches square, attached by the corners to two bent pieces of stick placed crosswise, the bait being set in a loop of twine, to which a stone weight is attached. It is used from a canoe and is the only object of network made by the Nicobarese.

89. A fish-trap for sardines, nōsma-chafoin, a tall cylindrical basket of cane, with flat base, plated in close- and openwork bands. It is used in the hand in shallow water.

9. Canoes and Fittings.

90. A model of a long, narrow dug-out canoe, dîie, with high, upturned curved stem and long straight beak-like prow, both cut from separate pieces of wood. It has three calico sails.

91. 92. A pair of paddles, pôwah-enkoina and pôwah-enkana (lit. male and female), of dark hard wood, with narrow spear-like, shouldered, blades ending in sharp points (length of blade 3’ 7”, breadth 4” 5”). The plain flattened shafts are about the same length as the blades.

93. A sail, Hie-lama-hoash, made of the leaves of the Nipa fruticans, sewn together with strips of cane. Now rarely used.

91. Moveable partitions, wâng, semicircular in shape, made of pieces of stick lashed together by cane strips. Used in large canoes for separating the cargo, and to keep a space free for bailing purposes.

95. A canoe-bailer, hinëa, cut out of a solid piece of wood, with wooden bar lashed across the open top to form a handle.

10. Various.

96. V-shaped pegs, shani-pûn, made of two sticks of the Garcinia speciosa lashed together at right angles. Used in the Central Group when burying a corpse: an uneven number are fixed across the body to prevent the spirit of the deceased from rising to trouble the living.

97, 98. Two objects of iron, viz.: (1) homyâhta, having a long broad blade with narrow barbs and a thin shaft terminating in a similar but much smaller blade (1. 4’ 1”); and (2) tarito, in shape like a knife-blade narrowing into a pointed curved tang (1. 23”). They are made by the natives of Chowra Island and are greatly valued as ornaments by the wealthy. They are said to be survivals of ancient weapons.
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