MUSEUM OF GENERAL AND LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGY
AND OF ETHNOLOGY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE
TO THE
SENATE,

April 21, 1904.

Reprinted from the Cambridge University Reporter, 1903—1904.]
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List of Museum Publications.
THE ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE beg leave to present their Nineteenth Annual Report to the Senate.

BUILDING. Some additional space has been temporarily secured for the use of the Museum in a warehouse adjoining the Old Malting House, at Newnham, which has been hired on a three years’ lease (Grace, 11 June, 1903, Reporter, p. 1002). It provides space wherein new accessions can be unpacked, sorted, and cleaned, with storage room for duplicates and other specimens. The thanks of the Committee are due to the landlord, Mr W. E. Crum, for the structural alterations he has made in these premises to adapt them to the needs of the Museum.

FITTINGS. The cost of extending the show-case running round the wall of the Antiquarian Gallery for an additional twenty-four feet, has been defrayed out of the year’s grant for furniture and fittings. A wall-case, and a pair of table cases, have been purchased from the Department of Botany; the former has been placed in the Antiquarian Gallery, the latter in the Newnham store-house.

All the Ethnological cases in the West Galleries and Upper Gallery have been fitted with wooden racks, and for the larger part of these cases wooden shelves have also been provided.

WORK DONE. The greater part of the basement, filled hitherto with stacks of duplicates, fragmentary pottery, &c.—the accumulations of twenty years—has been cleared, and its contents, with the larger casts of the Guatemalan sculptures, removed to the Newnham store-house. The Saxon head-stones and other grave-stones, and the collection of querns and hand-mills have also been taken to Newnham to make room for the new wall-cases.

The Murray Collection of Irish antiquities has been transferred from the Fitzwilliam Museum, and exhibited in a case specially provided for its reception: the notable specimens being arranged on boards, and the duplicates in drawers.

The mediaeval and other pottery, with metal objects of corresponding periods, have been placed together in the wall-case purchased from the Department of Botany.

A series of two hundred and thirty-seven flint arrow-heads, picked specimens from the local and other collections, have been arranged in glazed frames so as to illustrate the various forms of British arrow-heads.

The exotic hafted stone implements have been rearranged in contiguous cases.

Owing to the pressure of other work not much progress has been made with the mending of pottery; but a Roman jar of very exceptional size, from the Cambridge Antiquarian Society’s excavations at Cherry Hinton (see Appendix, no. 208) has been successfully restored and deserves special notice.
During the May term Miss M. A. Hingston, of Newnham College, made, under the direction of Dr Haddon, a careful study of the bead-work of the Musquakie Indians in the Owen Collection, and took accurate drawings of the various designs.

During May, excavations were made by the Curator in connection with the discovery of some Roman and late Celtic interments near the Grange Road and the Barton Road, but they produced little after the primary finds (see Appendix, nos. 206, 209—215, 256, 257).

COLLECTIONS. Archaeological: The Cambridge Antiquarian Society’s yearly benefaction to the Accessions Fund has again paid for the larger part of the local accessions, the most notable of which consists of the bronze ornaments, of unusual form and beauty of finish, which were found near Newnham, May 27, 1903, on a skeleton of presumably the late Celtic period.

Mrs Walter K. Foster’s subscription to the same fund has purchased some interesting bronze celts and a fine Saxon bronze-gilt fibula from Fordham, Cambridgeshire; also a collection of stone implements, found by the late Mr J. C. Rickard in Cape Colony and Rhodesia, of which some specimens had already been acquired with the Foster Bequest in 1890.

The Museum is indebted to the Egypt Exploration Fund for a further donation of flint implements, which includes some very remarkable examples of tanged knives, scrapers and hoes, found near Abydos, Upper Egypt.

Two large figures, of the XVIth century, have been added by the Curator to the series of ancient bronze’ crucifix figures, which now numbers thirteen examples.

Mr J. V. Pryor has kindly presented a boldly carved beam of XVIIth century work, from part of the old Falcon Inn in Petty Cury, Cambridge, recently demolished.

Ethnological. From R. Shelford, M.A., the Museum has received some interesting objects from Sarawak, including an ornate bronze swivel-gun which formerly was used as currency in Brunei.

The Katikiro of Uganda, who represented his country at King Edward’s Coronation, has given (through the Rev. J. Roscoe, C.M.S., Uganda) a set of native charms of very exceptional interest.

A valuable set of manufactures of the Dinkas and neighbouring tribes has been presented by Captain S. J. Cummins, R.A.M.C.; and some weapons from the Lake Chad District, with some personal ornaments worn by Kabyle women, by Charles J. P. Cave, M.A.

Mrs Buckley has kindly given various objects collected in Eastern and Southern Africa by her late husband T. E. Buckley, B.A., to whose generosity the Museum already owes many interesting objects from the same countries.

Major W. Cooke Daniels, U. S. Army, has given a most valuable, and carefully annotated collection of weapons, implements, dresses, and ornaments, of the Macusi and Acawoi Indians of British Guiana.

The Right Rev. M. J. Stone-Wigg, D.D. (Oxford), Bishop of New Guinea, has presented a number of selected specimens from the collection formed by himself in the Collingwood Bay District.

Professor Bevan’s generous subscription to the Accessions Fund has purchased many interesting objects from China, the Malay Islands, Australia, New Guinea, the South Sea Islands, Africa, and America.

A set of deerskin robes, decorated with quill-work, from North America, and a large finely carved doorpost from the Meeting House at Ranana, New Zealand, have been acquired with Mr Cave’s donation.
University of Cambridge
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

ITS PRESENT POSITION AND NEEDS.
Needs of the Department.

This department can hardly be said to exist, owing to the want of an adequately paid staff of teachers and the lack of a museum of sufficient capacity for the proper exhibition of the fine collections now owned by the University.

As the existing Museum of General Archaeology and Ethnology not only cannot exhibit, but cannot even provide storage for the collections which are being constantly augmented by generous donors, the University Antiquarian Committee was recently compelled to hire a building at Newnham for the temporary housing of many cart-loads of valuable specimens. There are no rooms in the museum in which the Professor of Archaeology and the lecturer in Ethnology can carry on researches and train students in practical work. The University has assigned a fine site on the Downing ground for the proposed new Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, plans for which have been obtained by a Syndicate appointed for the purpose. The proposed building would provide ample accommodation for the teaching staff, as well as for the curator and his assistants.

For the proper development of the Anthropological School a new museum must be provided, at a cost of £25,000, and an adequate sum (say £500 per annum) secured for maintenance, and for the augmentation of the very inadequate stipend of the curator. The present teaching staff consists of the Disney Professor of Archaeology, with a stipend of £92 per annum, and a lecturer in Ethnology with a salary of £50 per annum. Provision should be made for placing the Professor of Archaeology on the same footing as regards salary and status as other Professors: the Lectureship in Ethnology should be made either into a full Professorship or a Readership, with a stipend of at least £300 per annum; and a Professorship or Readership in Comparative Religion should be established. And as the Museum has at present no funds for purchasing specimens, an annual income of £500 would be required to keep it abreast of similar institutions elsewhere.
Proposed Museum of Anthropology.

1. The building of which the present Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology occupies the southern galleries, was constructed by the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate in 1883. It was intended primarily to contain a Museum of Ancient Sculpture; and was also expected to accommodate “for some time at least,” “the collections of Local and General Archaeology, belonging to or hereafter to be acquired by the University.” Upon this understanding £2000 was contributed from the University Chest “towards the completion of the building.”

2. The ‘exhibition’ of these collections was what was then contemplated; and for that purpose the Museum contained space at the time sufficient but not much more. And it has taken twenty years of constant struggle to provide the fittings necessary to make such exhibition possible. Much has happened during that time. On the one hand large collections have been bequeathed or presented, among which it is sufficient to name the Walter K. Foster Bequest, the Barrett and Murray Collections, in the Archaeological Section; and the Skeat, Temple, Man, Starr, and Gardiner Collections, in the Ethnological Section, to say nothing of a steady influx of smaller donations and of single specimens purchased by means of private subscriptions*. As the Museum has less than 600 feet of available wall space it cannot properly exhibit more than a mere fraction of these accumulated treasures. On the other hand, the demand for the scientific study of these objects has advanced greatly. Mere exhibition is not sufficient. Rooms are wanted where research and demonstrations can be carried on. In the Museum there is now not standing room for a table. The necessary workroom is represented by a corner of the basement. For mere storage—it has been found necessary to hire a warehouse nearly half a mile away. Under these circumstances the safe keeping of the specimens is difficult and their study almost impossible.

3. The needs of the department in this respect have been recognized by the University, and an excellent site for a new Museum was assigned by Grace, so long ago as November 25, 1897. This site forms the west side of the new Museums quadrangle, in close proximity to the Museums of Geology, Botany, Comparative Anatomy, etc., and has a frontage of 140 feet, with a further length of 80 feet available for future extension, and a depth of 43 feet. A Syndicate was appointed May 16, 1899, to obtain plans and estimates for a building on this site: and sketch plans have been obtained.

* These subscriptions, with other sums privately given in aid of the Museum, have amounted to a total of over £3300.
4. The requirements are as follows:
   (a) Ample space for the rapidly growing collections;
   (b) A well-furnished departmental library;
   (c) Rooms for the Director and his staff: for such Professors, Readers and Lecturers as are concerned with the studies directly illustrated by the Museum: and for students who will carry on researches under their direction.

   All these needs are provided for in the building now proposed.

5. The cost of such a building, together with the necessary fittings, cannot be less than £25,000. This estimate makes no provision for the maintenance of the building, for the purchase of specimens and books, or for the cost of issuing catalogues and occasional publications.

No better centre than Cambridge can be found for the study of Anthropology, or for the development of a museum of the best kind; since the scientific atmosphere of the University tends to foster accuracy and method in nascent or growing departments of knowledge. Moreover, many of her students are led for purposes of research, or in the discharge of professional duties, or for pleasure, to divers quarters of the globe; and not a few among these have already become keenly interested in the study of man and have enriched the Museum with valuable collections.

The opportunities for the study of primitive society, and for the formation of collections illustrative of its various phases are rapidly vanishing before the advance of European civilization, and owing to this cause as well as to the rapid increase of public and private museums all over the world, the cost of specimens, both archaeological and ethnological, is steadily rising, year by year.

The funds of the University have been strained to their utmost of late years to keep even the older scientific departments abreast of the times. It is therefore necessary to appeal for outside help, in order to raise the funds required for the erection, equipment, and endowment of a Museum of Anthropology which shall be worthy of the University.

WILLIAM RIDGEWAY,
Disney Professor of Archaeology.

ANATOLE VON HÜGEL,
Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology.

November 26, 1903.
The special thanks of the Committee are also due to the Right Rev. J. R. Harmer, D.D., Bishop of Adelaide, for a Churinga, or carved totem stone, from the McDonnell Range, and other valuable gifts; to Professor Ridgeway for a set of Semang weapons; to Mr F. G. Whibley for implements, ornaments, &c. from the Micronesian and other islands; and to C. H. Hawes, M.A., for a second instalment of miscellaneous objects collected by himself in China, Japan, and Korea.

Library. The number of publications of British and Foreign learned Societies, thanks chiefly to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, is steadily on the increase, and the other sections of the library continue to make satisfactory progress.

A collection, numbering over sixty specimens, of stone adze-heads from the Malay Peninsula, has been kindly deposited on loan by Hugh Clifford, Esq., C.M.G.

Museum Accessions Fund. The following subscriptions and donations have been received by the curator during the past year:

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<tr>
<td>The Cambridge Antiquarian Society</td>
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<td>Charles J. P. Cave, M. A.</td>
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<td>The Curator</td>
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<td>Mrs Walter K. Foster</td>
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New Museum Building and Endowment Fund. At the request of the Cambridge Association a memorandum has been prepared by the Curator and the Disney Professor of Archaeology setting forth the needs of the department as regards a new building, and its requirements as to teaching, endowments, &c. A copy of this circular is appended to this Report.

Accounts. The Accounts for the year 1903 have been audited by the Committee and are printed in the University Accounts, Reporter, p. 94.

Lists of the Accessions to the Museum, and of the Objects received on Deposit, from January 1 to December 31, 1903, are given in the Appendix to this Report.


A. C. Haddon. C. E. Sayle.

J. W. L. Glaisher.
APPENDIX

1. List of accessions from January 1 to December 31 1903

*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.)

PALÆOLITHIC.
(River-drift implements.)
1—55. Fifty-five, of various shapes, including one unusually large, oval specimen (1. 8" 8), and one thick, with ridged back and flat lower surface. Mildenliall, S.f, 1903 ;
56, 57. Two: one large, ridged, partially chipped, and one, smaller, of oval form. Melford Bridge, Thetford, N.;
58, 59. Two: one very large, long (10**3), tongue- shaped, both faces sharply ridged ; and one made of a long, thick, curved flake. Kentford, S.; and
60. One finely chipped ' twisted ' implement of pointed- oval form, with sharp sides. Elvedon Clay Pits, S. *C. A. S. ++
[Nos. 1—GO.]
63—69. Seven : six of chert, including one oval and one tongue-shaped ; and one of flint, tongue-shaped, with sharp sides (1. 7")- Broom Ballast Pit, Chard. *Mrs Walter K. Foster.

Five implements from France, viz.:

70—72. Three well-chipped: one flat, oblong, with sharp sides and butt; and one small, pear-shaped. St Acheul, Amiens; and one large, thick, pear-shaped. St Gilles, Abbeville, 1878; and
73, 74. Two large, flat flakes (one of chert) with roughly chipped sides. Pressigny, Poitou. *Mrs W. K. Foster. [Nos. 70—74]
Neolithic
Celts

75. One flat, well-chipped. Grimes Graves, Weeting, N.;
76. One thick, well chipped with curved cutting edge (1.5" 2) Santon Downham, N.;
77. One large, partially-ground, with convex faces, sharp sides, and rounded cutting edge, tapering towards butt (i. 7".5). Lakenheath Fen, S.; and
78. One small, flat, partially-ground, with straight cutting edge. Santon Downham, N. *C. A. S. [Nos 75-78]

Adzes.
79. One double-ended, of symmetrical oval outline, partially-ground. Cambridge;
80. One, boldly chipped, with sharp sides and ridged back. July Course, Newmarket Heath, C.; and
81—85. Five: one large, flat, triangular, very roughly chipped, with straight cutting edge; and four smaller. Lakenheath and district. *C. A. S. [Nos. 79—85.]

86. One minute (1" x 1"-2), triangular in form, with rounded butt, square sides, and bevelled cutting edge. Nioura Island, near Carpathos. Collected by R. M. Dawkins, Esq., 1903. The Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College.

Picks.
87. One, large, tongue-shaped, with ridged back and sharp sides. Croxton, near Thetford, N. *C. A. S.
88—91.
Four, district, S.; and
92. One, a remarkably fine specimen, of triangular section, with sharp sides and rounded ends (3"-3 x 2"-7). Wangford Warren, S. 'C. A. S. [Nos. 88—92.]

Knives
94. One elongate, with pointed ends and convex faces, chipped all over. Santon Downham, N.;
95-97. Three small, of oval form (two pointed), made from flakes. The convex backs are covered with minute chipping. Lakenheath and district, S.;
98. One large, oval with flat under-surface, the convex back carefully chipped. Linford, N.
99. One flat, oblong, with one side notched (?for use as a scraper). Grimes Graves, Weeting, N.; and
100. One larger, thick, oval, with sharp sides and a gouge-like cutting edge. Grime’s Graves. Weeting, N. *C. A. S. [Nos. 93-100]

101. One flat, circular. Brighton; and
103—112. Ton, including one finely chipped, spoon-shaped; two circular; four `double-ended'; and two `hollow' (broken), resembling the Irish crescentic form. Lakenheath and district, S.; and


114. Seventeen, including some nicely-worked examples. Lakenheath Warren, S. August, 1903; Mr G. P. Gathercole.

115. One, remarkably large, of veined flint, with wide, rounded base, chipped at the edge (l°.8 x 8°-4). Grime’s Graves, Weeting, N.; and


117—186. Twenty, including nine straight-sided with square or rounded tangs and barbs; two broad, with long incurved barbs; and one taper, with large tang and very small barbs. Lakenheath and district, S.*C. A. S.

Leaf-shaped.

137—144. Eight; five with rounded base; and three elongate, with pointed base. Lakenheath and district, S.; and

<145, 146. Two with rounded bases. Fordham, C.*C. A. S. [Nos. 137—146.]

Lozenge-shaped.

147. One thick, elongate, with convex faces. Broom Hill, Weeting, N.*C. A. S.

Oval.

148,149. Two: one with sharply pointed ends. Wangford and Elvedon, S.*C. A. S.

Triangular.

150—164. Five, of various forms. Lakenheath and district, S.*C. A. S.

Single-barbed.

165. One. Fordham, C.*C. A. S.

Javelin-heads.

166,167. Two: one broad, boldly chipped, with square barbs and tang (l°.3 x 1°.6); the other very finely worked, with pointed tang and a very long incurved barb, an angular shoulder taking the place of the other barb (1°2 x 2°). Santon Downham, and Weeting, N.*C. A. S.

Leaf-shaped.

168. One thick, with taper point and rounded base.

Croxford, N.; and


Lanceolate.

170—173. Four, including one small, thick, finely chipped, with rounded base and convex faces (*I x 2° 3'); and two very large and heavy. Lakenheath and district, S.; and

174. One, flat, pointed, with broad, rounded base. Icklingham, S.*C. A. S. [Nos. 170—174.]

Triangular.

175, 176. Two; one approaching the single-barbed type. Lakenheath and Wangford, S.*C. A. S.

(Unclassed.)

177—182. Six rough implements of various forms, including one large, of peculiar shape, resembling the thick crescentic Egyptian scraper, but with one end chipped into a straight cutting edge. Lakenheath and district, S.;

183. A small wedge-shaped whetstone with perforated base. (?Age.) Wangford Warren, S.;

184. A quern of pudding-stone (upper stone imperfect); and

185. An oblong grindstone, with two worn faces. Undley, Lakenheath, S.;

186. 187. Two hammer-stones: one round, and one long, double-ended. Elvedon, S.; and


191. A number of large and small flint flakes, some showing secondary chipping. Lakenheath Warren, S. Mr G. P. Gathercole.

2. Roman.

BRONZE.

204. The long, four-sided handle of -------- ?, terminating in a duck’s head with bent neck. Fordham, C.*C. A. S.


206. A small globular jug of light clay, with moulded rim and handle. Found with a skeleton, Grange Road, Cambridge, May 5, 1903;

207. A small bottle (1.4") with side loop at the neck (? Roman). Barton Road, Cambridge; and

EARTHENWARE.

**GOLD.**

209. A circular, convex lid of greenish glass (d. 2"5). Newnham Croft, Cambridge, June, 1903. *C. A. S.*

3. **Late Celtic.**

210—215. A find consisting of:

Three bronze fibulae: (1) one of exceptional beauty, composed of a flat, ring-shaped bow, with cross-bars forming a pierced quatrefoil, and bearing five rounded studs of white bone, set crosswise, attached by central rivets. A beaded neck joins this ring to a long heart-shaped shield, which forms the top of the openwork catch-plate, and is set with three similar studs, two and one, terminating in a small oval point with single stud (missing). A ring, set vertically, springs from the head of the bow, and supports the axle on which the massive double-coil spring of the stout bent pin is coiled, the ends of which are enclosed by two flat discs. The back of the brooch with the coil of the spring, is beautifully chased, the decoration forming a shell-like boss on the catch-plate (l"-9 x 8"-8); and (2, 3) a pair of small penannular fibula of thick, plain wire (one defective), the ends bearing white studs as in the last. The boldly-curved pin, with recurved point, is fastened round the brooch by its flattened top (d. 0"-7);

4. **Saxon.**

216. A square-topped gilt fibula, with central arms, bearing an elaborate design in relief (l. 3".2); and


**EARTHENWARE.**

218. A small food-vessel, with chevron decoration. Fordham, C. *C. A. S.*

5. **Christian Art.**

220. 221. Two crucifix figures in hammered bronze. In one the eyes are set with blue glass beads, the feet rest upon a decorated chamfered label, and the drapery and the body shew traces of the original enamel and gilding. The other, more rigid in style, is possibly the earlier of the two, the pose of the head and body being more erect (9" x 7"", and 9"-5 x 6"-5). Work of the 11th century. (?French.) *The Curator.*

6. **Miscellaneous.**

222. An annular fibula, with silver pin, decorated with a raised foliate pattern, provided with settings for six stones (d. 1".1). Lakenheath Warren, S.; and

223. A slim finger-ring, with four-clawed, oval setting (stone missing). Broom Hill, Weeting, N. *C. A. S.* [Nos. 222, 223.]


225. A long pin, with taper ends and ridged head. Erisswell Fields, S.;

226—227. Two decorated buckles, one circular, the other oblong. Lakenheath, S.;

228. Six buckles, of various shapes; and

229. The handle of a gypcieire, with fretted ornamentation; and

230. 231. Two small globular bells. Fordham, C.;

232, 233. Two similar bells. Cambridge; and


236. A decorated rapier hilt (18th cent.). R. Livett, Esq.

237. A triangular, foliated plate, bearing a conventionalized animal’s figure in relief;

238. A square plaque, in relief, of a mounted knight *(temp. James I)*;

239. A heart-shaped repoussé plate, with a hunting scene;

240. A small ewer (brass) in the shape of a tiger, the tail forming the handle. There is an opening in the top of the head, as well as through the mouth (h. 5"2);
241. A small model of a flint-lock gun (lock missing);  
242. A pair of brass nut-crackers; and  
244. A small ‘puzzle’ match-box, with dial. Fordham, C. R. Livett, Esq.  
246. A globular steel-yard weight, with stout, triangular, perforated tang, hearing three raised shields of arms, which were formerly enamelled. The interior, once filled with lead, is now hollow (13th cent.). ? Clare, C. *C.A.S.  
247. A large roughly chipped knife (1. 10"-2) of an elongated oval shape (injured);  
248. A massi ve ‘bake’ or pot-holder, with lever and sliding adjustment. Saffron Walden, Essex. *C. C. Mrs Buckley.  
249. A crater with four raised shields of arms, which were impressed mark, the other a small floral medallion. Fordham, C.; and  
250. A ‘crusie’ (lamp), with double bowl, and suspension hook. Sutherlandshire, 1894. Mrs Buckley.  
251. A double-headed hammer, with short handle, terminating in a fork (cast in one piece);  
252. An ornamental hammer-head with spirally twisted neck and moulded socket; and  
253. A broad blade, with upturned point, and a flat tang with two rivet holes. Fordham, C.;  
254. A perforated axe-head with expanding blade. Grange Road, Cambridge, May, 1903;  
255. A perforated axe-head with expanding blade, and a long, chisel-ended socketed ferule. Barton Road, Cambridge. June, 1903;  
256. A tanged knife and a buckle (? Roman). Found on a skeleton. Huntingdon Road, Cambridge. Sept. 21st, 1903;  
258. A table knife, with short blade and flattened handle (cast in one piece); and  

B. Non-European.  

AFRICA.  

EGYPT.  

293—307. Fifteen tanged flint knives, including some of peculiar character. The largest (1. 12"), a remarkably fine example, has a straight back, flat faces and a taper point;  
308, 309. Two lunate knives, with thick backs;  
310. A large roughly chipped knife (1. 10"-2) of an elongated oval shape (injured);  
311. A triangular (?) knife, with long wings;  
312. A roughly chipped cupsed lance-head, or possibly an anulet (1. 4"-7). 17th—21st Dynasty;  
313—316. Four adze-shaped hoes, two elongate and two with sharply tapering butts;  
317—336. Twenty scrapers: eleven large, triangular and pear-shaped, nine small, one triangular, with long straight edge and truncated butt, one notched (crescentic), two circular and five oblong;  
337. A number of neatly-trimmed double-ended scrapers, with straight and rounded ends; and  

265. A plain candlestick; the tall rod is provided with sliding brackets for the candle and the snuffers. Beyton, S. Ronald Livett, Esq.  

EARTHENWARE.  

206, 207. Two Bellarmine jugs; one (h. 17.6") bears a roughly impressed mark, the other a small floral medallion. Fordham, C.;  
208. A plain double-handled vessel, covered with yellowish glaze. Eltisley, C.; and  
269, 270. The bowl of a minute tobacco-pipe; and a wig-curler, stamped ‘W. A.’ (both of clay). Cambridge. *C. A. S. [Nos. 266—270.]  

VARIOUS.  

271—273. A staff, and two truncheons of wood, painted with the Royal Arms and those of the town of Cambridge; the staff (l. 56") inscribed ‘Hy. Headly, Esq. Mayor 1839’ and one of the truncheons ‘Rd. Foster, Esq, Mayor, 1839’ Cambridge. *C.A.S.  
276. Two small wooden bosses, carved as four-petalled flowers (Perpendicular). Fordham, C. *C. A. S.  
277, 278. Two bottle stamps; one with the initials ‘R.A.I.’ over a Tudor rose, the other with ‘R. S.’ and a crowned female bust. Grange Road, Cambridge. *C. A. S.  
280. A spoon, roughly cast in pewter, with square-ended straight handle, and stamped with a Tudor rose. ---------;  
281. A decorated apple-scoop, of bone. Hockwold-cum-Wilton, N.; and  
284. A leathern bottle (much damaged). Fordham, C. *C. A. S.

CENTRAL AFRICA.


SOUTH AFRICA.

346—348. Three pebbles, with cup-shaped perforations, one very large, spherical; and 349. A large pebble with a cup-shaped depression on either face. (East London);

350—352. Three hammer-stones. Cape Colony;

353—357. Five ‘rubber’ pebbles with worn faces;

358. A muller, of oblong section, tapering towards the square-ended butt; and 359. An oblong grindstone, with flat, worn surface. (East London);

360—379. Twenty stone implements of well-known palaeolithic types, including the oblong, pear-shaped, tongue and pick-shaped forms;

380. A small knife, crescent-shaped, with chipped back and straight cutting edge. (East London);

381—383. Three well-chipped scrapers: one circular and two oblong, with ridged backs and flat under-surfaces; and 384. Sixty-two stone implements, flakes, &c., mostly of rough workmanship. Cape Colony and Orange River Colony. Collected by the late Mr J. C. Rickard of Cambridge. *Mrs W. C. Foster. [Nos. 346—384.]

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

385, 386. Two finely chipped javelin-heads, of quartzite, with square bases, one of elongate and one of triangular form. . Purchased.

387, 388. Two rude busts, in (hollow) terra-cotta. . . — Purchased.

389—400. Twelve clay spindle-whorls: ten with incised decoration;

401, 402. Two clay stamps, pintadera, with a raised pattern, used in painting the body; and 403—405. A small human figure, and two heads of terra-cotta. Cholutla, Mexico. *Commendatore Enrico H. Giglioli. [Nos. 389—

PERU.

406. A small wedge-shaped ‘rubber’ of grey stone, with projecting base, ground square; and 407. A shield-shaped, square-sided pendant of polished stone, with double perforation (3" x 1.7"). Peru. 1883. Collected by the donor Richard Ward, Esq. [Nos. 406, 407.]

II. FOLK-LORE.

408—410. Two small dolls, and a bell-shaped object in sugar. Sold in Greek villages on New Year’s Day (Old Style). W. L. H. Duckworth, M.A.

411, 412. Two small agates, cut and polished, with perforations. Used by women as milk charms. ‘Elumpos and Disphani, Karpathos. Collected by R. M. Dawkins, M.A. The Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College.

413. A cage of rush-work for a field-cricket. The insect is placed in it on Ascension Day, and brings luck during the succeeding year, should it live for the three following days; and 414, 415. Two whistles of glazed clay, in form of a mounted gendarme and a pig. Florence, 1903. *Mrs Wherry. [Nos. 413—415.]

416. A whistle of rough, brown glazed clay, in form of a horse and rider. Russia. J. E. Foster, M.A.

417, 418. A pair of wooden discs, painted, and inlaid, with circular glazed depressions containing, respectively, human figures and inscriptions. Hung up in houses to ward off evil spirits. Saigon. A. C. Haddon, Sc.D., F.R.S.

III. ETHNOLOGY.

425. A wolf-spear (1. 7") with brass-bound neck and iron butt. The heavy quadrangular steel spike is provided with a wooden sheath; and 426. A rifle, and a bullet-mould. Quickick, Lapland. Collected by the late T. E. Buckley, M.A., 1866. *Mrs Buckley. [Nos. 425, 426.]

427. A doll in the dress of a Moscow wet-nurse;

428—430. Two spoons, and a fork, of lacquered wood; and 431. A spoon of light wood, with fish-shaped handle; and 432. A brown earthenware saucer decorated in green and yellow slip; and 433. A rosary of colys seeds and blue beads; and 434. A small icon of enamelled tin. Moscow, Russia. *J. E. Foster, M.A. [Nos. 427—434.]

436, 437. Two bagpipes, ? : one of goat and one of sheep skin. Made and used by shepherds in the Candia District; and

438. A lure for catching cuttle-fish : on oval piece of wood set with four pieces of mirror glass, and a piece of cuttle fish bone. Sitia District; and

439. A conch-shell (Lottorium nodiferum) used as a horn by the field-guards of Palaiokastro, Crete. R. C. Bosanquet, M.A. [Nos. 436—439.]

440. Five rough flakes of quartzite, ?, used in Crete for the teeth of threshing harrows, but imported from France; and

441—143. Three primitive wooden locks (?): one consisting of a lock, bolt and wooden key; and two, each provided with a special key, in addition to a passkey (also of iron) for both locks. Elumpos, Karpathos. Collected by R. M. Dawkins, M.A., 1903. The Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College. [Nos. 440—443.]

**ASIA**

**PALESTINE.**

444. A five-pronged winnowing-fork of wood. From the threshing-floor of Abu Shasheh, S. Palestine, 1903. R. A. S. Macalister, M.A.

445. A decorated, cup-shaped, brass lamp with snake-handled; and

446. A plain, bell-mouthed, brass goblet; and

447. A decorated, cup-shaped, brass lamp with snake-handled; and

448. A musical instrument: three bamboo tubes attached to a rattle frame work. It is hung on trees and played by the wind. Java; and

449. A decorated, cup-shaped, brass lamp with snake-handled; and

450. A decorated, cup-shaped, brass lamp with snake-handled; and

451. A decorated, cup-shaped, brass lamp with snake-handled; and

452. A plain, bell-mouthed, brass goblet; and

453. A decorated, cup-shaped, brass lamp with snake-handled; and

454—456. Two pairs of Cingalese ear-ornaments and one nose-ornament; worn by women ; and

457. A decorated, cup-shaped, brass lamp with snake-handled; and

458. A decorated, cup-shaped, brass lamp with snake-handled; and

459. A decorated, cup-shaped, brass lamp with snake-handled; and

460—477. Professor Ridgeway.

**INDIA.**

461. 447. Two ornate bracelets of coloured shellac, worn by women ; and

462. 463. Two bamboo quivers: one with incised designs; and

464—69. Six arrows, with single-barbed, leaf-shaped, iron heads, coated with upas poison and decorated reed-shafts ; and

465. 466. Two long bows (one of palm wood) with fibre strands; and

467. 468. Two bamboo quivers: one with incised designs; and

469. Six arrows, with single-barbed, leaf-shaped, iron heads, coated with upas poison and decorated reed-shafts ; and

470. A hunting-spear, with socketed, leaf-shaped iron blade, and spiked shaft; and

471. 472. Two decorated composite blow-pipes: one with wooden, and one with ‘gum’ mouthpiece; and

473. A bamboo case, with incised decorations, fitted with poisoned darts; and

474. A decorated bamboo dart-case, attached to a string belt. The woven rattan cap is provided, inside, with a framework for holding fluff wads. (Semang and Sakei, mixed race); and

475. 476. Two women’s hair-combs: semicircular toothed pieces of bamboo, bearing incised designs, and


**MALAY ISLANDS.**

478. A double-handled jar, for holding drinking water, of fine reddish clay, with raised ribs (h. 8”.5). A form of water jar no longer made; and


480. A fiddle-shaped, wooden case, containing a balance, with bone arm and oval brass weight. Barum, Borneo. C. Hose, Esq., M.A.

481. An elaborately carved wooden staff, composed of figures and heads of animals, surmounted by a figure wearing a head-dress, and bestriding an animal (1. 4’ 6”). " ————Island. *Professor Bevan.*

482. A fiddle-shaped, wooden case, containing a balance, with bone arm and oval brass weight. Barum, Borneo. C. Hose, Esq., M.A.

483. A small, highly ornate swivel-gun in bronze (weight 7 ½ lbs., 1. 19”). Formerly used as currency (value 5 $) in Brunei; and

484. A musical bow (tanjong bysoi) carved and painted. The resonator, a green-glazed bowl, is covered with a carved wooden disc; and

485. A fiddle-shaped, wooden case, containing a balance, with bone arm and oval brass weight. Barum, Borneo. C. Hose, Esq., M.A.

486—487. Two careful models: (1) a frame-loom (tinun tinjak), each shewing a length of cloth in process of making. Sarawak Malays; and

488. A half-size model of a kite (gudi naung), of coloured paper, with humming-bow; and

489. A number of shells of Nerita piperina (anak = children), and one shell of Ranella vana (mankok = cup). Used in playing knuckle-bones (Main seremban). Malay; and

490. A bamboo flute, with four stops (suleng niawa); and

491. A fire-drill and hearth (sukan) with the palm-spathe tinder. Sea Dyaks. Borneo. R. Shelford, M.A. [Nos. 483—491.]

**JAPAN.**


493. A wooden model of a narta, or sledge, for thirteen dogs (1. 2’). (Gilyak Tribe).

494. A wooden spoon, lyuvrsh (1. 19”), used for lading out the blood from the bear’s carcass at the annual festival of the Killing of the Bear; and

496. A length of undyed homespun (hemp-cloth now being superseded by Manchester cottons). The market at Fusun, Korea; and

497. A man’s fan of oiled paper, on a bamboo frame. Gensan; and


499. A large magazine cross-bow, with a number of bolts. ———. The Curator.

500. A polished shark-skin case, with white metal fittings, containing a pair of bone chop-sticks and a bone-handled knife. Canton;

501. A heavy, curved, iron sword with plain iron guard, in a shagreen scabbard; and

502. An arrow, with long-necked, triangular, iron head, and heavy wooden shaft. Picked up near the Arsenal after the relief of Peking, 1901. *C. H. Hawes, M.A.* [Nos. 500—502.]

503. A circular bronze gong (d. 11") bearing figures and inscriptions in relief. ————. *Professor Bevan.*

504. A toy, cut out of bone, consisting of a mannikin (with jointed legs and arms), upon a horizontal bar; and

505. A minute ivory figure of a mandarin (h. 0"—8). . *Mrs H. A. Giles.* [Nos. 504, 505.]

510. A four-strand necklace of red coral and coins, bearing four, square, casket-like, enamelled ornaments. Tizir Ouzon, Kabylia; and

511. Two vessels of yellow glazed clay: (1) a deep, circular dish, the inside bearing an elaborate, star-like pattern in red and black paint (d. 13") and (2) a wide-mouthed, double-handled vessel of similar ware (h. 7"—6, d. 11"—9). Bought by the donor out of a Kabyle’s hut, near Fort National, Algeria, 1874. *J. W. Clark, M.A.*


515. A flat circular (?) pocket, in coloured leather, bearing a star-like pattern. Northern Nigeria. *Transferred from the University Library.*

516. A large pointed oval shield, of hide, with central boss, and long stick-handle attached by four loops cut in the hide;

517. A large oval shield of fine ornamental wickerwork, with wooden strap;

518—520. Three forms of a missile weapon: long, hooked and pronged, iron blades, with one face decorated with incised ornamentation. One of the hafts is bound with plated thongs, another with wickerwork;

521, 522. Two sacrifice knives of iron, with perforated and decorated, bead-shaped, flat heads, set in wooden hafts. Fang Tribe;

523. A dagger with large, leaf-shaped iron blade, and carved wooden hilt; and

524. A knife, with wide, recurved blade, and wooden hilt terminating in a copper-cased disc. Lake Chad, 1903. *C. J. P. Cave, M.A.* [Nos. 516—524.]

525. A spindle-shaped wooden club; the handle is covered with lizard-skin, and bears a loop. ? Upper Nile;

526—535. Ten carved figures, eight in wood and one in ivory. One represents a quadruped, the remainder much conventionalized human figures: three are single and erect, four double (three back to back and one interlaced), and one consists of two long links, cut out of one piece, the uppermost representing a double-faced head with four arms;

536. A woman’s dress: a double black string fringe on a woven band, and a flat, brown string belt; and

537. A small ivory horn (1. 8"), stained red, with side long oval mouth and carved suspension loop. The knobbled end bears an incised human mask. Cameroons. *Professor Bevan.* [Nos. 525—537.]

539. Two conical helmets, of closely woven grass, lined with hide. One is covered with black ostrich feathers, the other with woven string. Worn by warriors;

540. Three plaits of hair from the tail of a giraffe, worn as a head-dress or round the neck (also used for the stringing of musical instruments);

541. An armlet, cut out of the base of an elephant’s tusk, bearing cross-bands of dotted lines. Worn by men;

542—544. Three clubs, with pointed butts: two armed with iron spikes; one with spherical head and curved neck, and two with spindle-shaped heads;

545. A club of light wood, with incised pattern (? made for sale);

546. A shuttle-shaped parrying-shield, cut out of the solid wood, with handle-strap, and carved convex face, the ends being studded with white glass beads (Arabic = suk-suk). Also used as a pillow;

547. A war-horn made of a waterbuck’s horn and a large gourd, joined together with a compost of clay, &c., which is set with white beads. The circular mouth, formed of the same substance, is similarly decorated;

548. A cattle bell of a single sheet of iron, with heavy clapper and large ring. Made by the Jurs, but traded to the Dinkus by whom alone this form of bell is used;

549. The clay bowl of a small pipe representing a conventionalized animal's head; and

550. A piece of native tobacco. Dinka Tribe, Bahr el Ghazal;
531—564. Four bangles of hippopotamus hide, with the outer faces convex, and out into a herring-bone pattern. Dinka and Jur Tribes; 563, 366. Two Armlets: one with shallow rounded fluting- And milled edges, is welded out of an iron band. Worn by men;
557, 658. Two slim wooden walking-sticks with curved handles: one carved, the other ornamented with spiral bands of iron; and
559. A herdsman’s wooden whistle, with three stops. Jur Tribe; 560—563. Four bottle-bowls: three small, bearing incised and burnt-in decoration, used for water, honey, Ac. (Waw, Jur River); and one large, of graceful form, with long, slim neck, and well-executed incised decoration;
564—566. Three spud-shaped hoe-heads of iron, with open sockets. Used for weeding durra-fields, also as currency; and
567. Cloth, of undyed cotton, woven by the principal weaver at Waw, Golo Tribe; R.A.M.C.
573. A neck-ornament: a single glass bead, strung on a hair from an elephant’s tail, with sliding-knot fastening; and
574, 575. Two elastic bracelets: one of closely-bound copper and iron wire; the other bound with a plaited strand of fine copper wire. Ankole, Uganda Protectorate; and
577. A panannular neck-ring, consisting of a cylindrical bar of brass, the lower half, which is beaten out into a flat band, bears incised decoration. Worn by the royal bodyguard when in the King’s presence;
578. A string of large, black seeds, used as currency prior to the introduction of the cowry-shell;
579. The Sanctuary of the Lubari (Deity) during campaigns, when visiting a sick person, &c. It consists of a small buffalo horn encased in leather, with a perforation at the base, to which is attached a plaited loop of fur-covered thongs;
580. The Sanctuary of the Lubari, when required to leave his temple, fashioned of the extremity of a large buffalo horn, and a loop of plaited, fur-covered thongs. The cavity of the horn is filled with some composition, only a small hole being left open in the centre; and
581—592. Twelve charms, composed of fur, hide, claws, horns, teeth, &c. (Full data not yet obtained.) The Katikiro of Uganda. (Received through the Rev. J. Roscoe, M.A.) [Nos. 577—592.]
593. An assegai with lanceolate, socketed, iron head (1.1 ‘ 11”), and wooden shaft bound with brass wire. Somaliland, 1897;
594—596. Three women’s neck-ornaments: penannular metal bands, bound with wire, fastened to a strip of hide set with glass beads, from which hang a number of small steel chains whose lower ends are fastened to a straight piece of hide; and
597. A woman’s shield-shaped breast-apron, of leather, with nook-loop, decorated with coloured glass heads, and tassels and fringes of small iron chains. Masai Land, 1889;
598. A circular, four-legged, wooden stool, cut out of the solid; and
599. A leather sandal. Taveta, East Africa, 1889;
600. A girl’s dress: a waist-cord with glass beads and fringes of beads at the front, back and sides; and
601, 602. Two whips of buffalo-hide. Matabeleland, 1873;
603. A wooden walking-stick with carved head;
604. An assegai, with plain, lanceolate head, and very short shaft decorated with a tuft of hair. (Zulu.) From the battle-field of Isandula. Mist Beatris Wherry.

AUSTRALIA.

612. A plain flat wooden sword (1.54”-5); and
613. An oval shield, bearing a painted design, with oblong boss and hand-loop, cut out of the solid. Atherton District, Queensland; and
616. A knife (1.11”): the blade, a plain flake of stone protected by a sheath of leaves, is attached by resin to a Hat, square-ended, wooden handle, which is decorated in black and white. Narramugua Tribe;
617. A churinga (representing the snake totem) consisting of an oval piece of chalk with one flat and one convex face, on which are incised a number of many-grooved, wavy, bands (6” x 3”-5). Arunta Tribe, McDonell Range;
618. A message-stick: a short piece of twig bearing an incised pattern. Gnanji Tribe; and
619. A pair of ‘murderer’s shoes’ of plaited hair string, the oval soles being covered, inside and out, with emu feathers. --------, South Australia. The Right Rev. J. R. Harmer, D.D., Bishop of Adelaide. [Nos. 616—619.]
620. A pair of ‘murderer’s shoes’ of similar construction. Anuta Tribe, McDonell Range. R. H. Martin, M.D.
622. A womera (spear-thrower) with very wide concave oval shaft and resin-covered handle (24”-x 4”-6);
623—627. Five boomerangs of various forms: three (one unusually large, l. 43”) bear incised patterns on their convex faces; and
629. A throwing stick, with chisel end and finely carved, wide, flat blade. (The handle is set with a flake of chert.) W. Australia. *Professor Devan.

SOOTH SEA ISLANDS.

MELANESIA.

New Guinea.

630, 631. Two stone-headed clubs: one with ovoid head and long, plain shaft with nicked butt (Gasiri) and one with flanged head, bearing three rows of knobs. Bazai, Mekeo District. The Hon. D. Ballantine.

632. A flat, triangular, stone head of a club, with bevelled edges and central perforation (7" x 6"). 633. A finely-ground axe-blade; and a flat, square-sided adze-blade of basalt. *Professor Devan. [Nos. 632, 633.]

634. A small club (1. 35"-3) with stone disc-head and shaft decorated with plaitwork and feather tassel; 635—648. Fourteen palmwood spears: thirteen with three-sided, carved heads (one without barbs, and two with closed barbs), and one plain, cylindrical, with butt ending in a small carved knob. Some have small collars of fur, or string, and two have their shafts decorated with strings of feathers; 649. A woman’s mourning jacket of network, decorated with strings of cocoys seeds. (Mamba River); 650. A woman’s fringe-dress of fine fibre, coloured red and orange. (Awaiama, Chad’s Bay); 651—654. Four men’s belts: (1) one of plaited strands of black fibre, bound together at their bases, with double tics; and (2) a twin-disc of wood, the face of which, studded with crab’s-eye beans around a central flake of shell, is margined with cut boars’ tusks. Tassels of cocoys seeds, grass beads, cuscus fur and other seeds, on plaited string foundations. 655. A head-ornament of cassowary feathers, with pendant ear-tufts; 656. A long bone pin (? pricker) for the hair (1. 8"-3); 657. A four-pronged bone comb; 658. A mourning frontlet, composed of a double row of cocoys seeds, and a fringe of the same seeds; 659—661. Three nose-ornaments: two shell sticks (cylindrical and crescentic); and one slit disc of coneshell; 662, 663. Two ear-ornaments of coconut shell: one, a large, flat split-ring, with pendant strings of cocoys seeds &c.; and a pair of narrow rings with serrated outer edges; 664—673. Ten single-strand necklaces: (1—3) three of cocoys seeds (one mixed with other seeds); (4) one of black seeds and shells; (5, 6) two of shells; (7, 8) two of sections of cassowary quills; (9) one of the thoraces of a large ant; and (10) one of the thoraces of a beetle; 674, 675. Two breast-ornaments: (1) two pieces of white shell, ground to represent boars’ tusks, bound together at their bases, with double tics; and (2) a twin-disc of wood, the face of which, studded with crab’s-eye beans around a central flake of shell, is margined with cut boars’ tusks. Tassels of cocoys seeds, glass beads, cuscus fur &c. are hung to the edges, bottom and side, and the brush of a pig’s tail is attached to one of the ties; 676—680. Five armlets: (1) one (for mourning) of variegated, plaited rattan-bark (Goodenough Bay); and (2—5) four finely-plaited, of varying widths, the largest decorated with yellow bands; 681—686. Six pieces of figured bark-cloth, bearing bold designs in black, brown, and blue; 687. A musical instrument: a small open joint of bamboo, to be struck on the palm of the hand; 688, 689. Two adze-heads of basalt: one small (1. 3") (Cape Vogel); and one finely-ground (1. 6"-8) (S.E. Coast); 690. A rasp of shark-skin; 691, 692. Two pearl-shell spoons: one with serrated edge; 693, 694. Two large wooden spatulæ, for mixing puddings; 695, 696. Two cups, of coconut shell; 697—700. Four line-spatulæ; three of bone, and one of wood; 701—703. Three nets (one attached to a curved cane); and a sample of the fibre of which they are made; 704. A cup-shaped bag of plaited, variegated ‘grass’ (Taupota). Collingwood Bay District, British New Guinea. The Right Rev. M. J. Stone-Wigg, D.D. (Oxford), Bishop of New Guinea. [Nos. 634—704.]

705—710. Six sleeveless bodices of various sizes: four of network, and two (one very large) of bark-cloth, entirely covered with cocoys seeds, varied in front with designs in black seeds. Some bear bands of herring-bone pattern, festoons, and tassels.; 711. Sixteen cut pieces of bark-cloth, bearing designs in red and black; 712, 713. Two shell nose-rings, with slit to fit across septum of nose; 714—719. Six ‘split’ earrings of turtle-shell, each bearing one or more shell rings; 720, 721. Two ornaments (? for the hair) consisting of bunches of cassowary quills, decorated with beads, seeds, &c.; 722—768. Forty-seven necklaces: two many-strand, of long sections of a brown reed, with shell and seed pendants; thirty-six (single- and many-strand) of cut cocoys seeds, some strands being divided with larger seeds, and others formed of loops of seeds attached to netted string bands; and nine of black banana seeds (three manifold, six single-strand), two interspersed with foreign beads, the others with shell-beads, dog’s teeth, &c.; 769. A number of pendants (? for the ear) of thin tortoise-shell plates. They are celt-shaped, leaf-shaped, or oblong, and are perforated at the taper end. Some have boldly-toothed edges; 770—777. Eight breast-ornaments, frontlets, &c. (? worn by women) of split cocoys and other seeds, on plaited string foundations. One has pendants of teeth, and another of cut shell; 778. A dance arm-ornament: a small roll of white bark-cloth; decorated with feathers and seeds, and jingles made of a large seed and a shell ring; 779—797. Nineteen mourning armlets (including nine pairs), made of whole or split cocoys seeds on cane fillets, or plaited coir, shewing from one to twenty rows; 798, 799. Two ? charms: (1) the end of a small sawfish’s snout, with perforations between the teeth, which is provided with a light cane loop; and (2) a small roll of white bark-cloth, with one edge fringed with strings of cocoys and other seed pendants; and 800, 801. Two netted bags, decorated in colour. Eororo Tribe, Oro Bay, British New Guinea; 802. A neck-bag of coloured string, the front decorated with bands of cocoys seeds. A small, wooden, human mask with shell ear-ornaments forms the central device, and to the sides are hung shell discs, feathers, and a human arm bone; and 803. A wide, wooden belt carved with an elaborate pattern. Papuan Gulf; 804. A woman’s mourning network jacket of braided string. Port Moresby;
805. A comb, of bone, with forked top, and long feather plume.

806. A neck, or band ornament: a concave oval piece of shell, overlaid with a fretwork plaque of turtle-shell. Manat, S. W.

807. A neck-ornament: an imitation pig’s tusk, cut in white shell, suspended from a band decorated with minute shell discs; and

808. A necklace: white shell discs, strung to a braid edged with overlapping white shell beads (S. E.); and

809, 810. Two necklaces: one of white cowry shells (uncut) and one of the ground mouths of similar shells. Collingwood Bay.

*Professor Bevan. [Nos. 705—810.]

811, 812. Two V-shaped breast-ornaments of pigs’ tusks, worn by fighting men; and


823, 824. Two bamboo for holding tobacco, decorated with burnt-in ornamentation. ————. The Curator.

Matty Island.

825. A cylindrical wooden staff decorated with black designs on a brown ground. The head ends in a conical disc, and the lower end has ridged sides (1. 4’ 10”). *Professor Bevan.

Admiralty Islands.

826. A circular wooden bowl, with four legs and two projecting carved handles representing conventionalizing squid human figures;

827. A skirt, made of a double width of plain bark-cloth, fringed with strings of white shell beads, terminating in seeds. Vertical lines of similar material decorate the lower half of the skirt;

828—830. Three large, square aprons, worn by women, made of black and white shell beads and fringed with strings of similar beads, which bear tassels of seeds and feathers. The wide upper bands of closely plaited fibre are covered with feathers and decorated with rows of coyx seeds. The aprons vary in pattern and details of ornamentation (see also shell armlets, Nos. 475, 476 in Accession list, 1902); and

831—833. Three head-ornaments: lint discs of white shell, overlaid with fretwork plaques of turtle-shell. The largest has an incised pattern round the edge of the disc and a central pendant of glass beads. The others are plain and have one a bead and the other two dog’s teeth attached. *Professor Bevan. [Nos. 826—833.]

New Hanover.

834, 835. Two women’s dresses: long tufts of soft, yellow, fibre, tied together at the top, worn suspended from a waist string. *Professor Bevan.

Solomon Islands.

836. A wooden walking-stick, the top bears a well- carved human head and feet.  

837, 838. Two necklaces, one composed of interlaced strands of coyx seeds, the other of a single strand of black and white shell beads. *Professor Bevan. [Nos. 836—838.]

Santa Cruz Islands.

839. A stiff, three-strand frontlet of white and black shell beads, with shell- and glass-bead pendants; and

840. A single-strand necklace, of well-graduated white shell beads, with tasselled ends of pig’s bristles; and

841. A nine-strand bolt of black and white shell beads, divided into nine sections by perforated cross bars of turtle shell. *Professor Bevan. [Nos. 839—841.]

Banks Island.

842. A wooden star-headed club, with conical point. *C. J. P. Cave, M.A.

New Hebrides.

843. A large sceptre-like club, with plaited fibre arm-loop. *C. J. P. Cave, M.A.

New Caledonia.

844. A piece of string-money of plaited pteropus (flying-fox) wool. *H. Balfour, M.A.

Fiji.


POLYNESIA.

New Zealand.

846. A large, flat beam of Kauri pine (1. 11' 14", w. 2”), the convex face carved in relief with two conventionalized human figures, feet to feet, which are entirely covered with a scroll pattern, the eyes having been originally set with haliotis shell. The space between the legs in one is filled in with an entire human figure, and in the other with a human mask, the eyes set with shell. From the great Meeting House at Ranana. *C. J. P. Cave, M.A.

847. A tinted cast of the tattooed head of a Maori chief, taken from life in 1854, by Major-General G. Robley. *Professor Bevan.

Friendly Islands.

848. A ridged club, with expanding head, roughly carved with bands of slanting lines (? Tonga). *Professor Bevan.

849. A length of thin bark-cloth bearing an elaborate pattern, produced by a printing block, in brown, with intersecting black lines. F. G. Whibley, Esq.

Navigator Islands.

850. A short, stout club, with helmet-shaped head and ridged shaft, decorated round the neck with a carved band. *C. J. P. Cave, M.A.

Savage Island.

851. A spear, with long, massive, conical head, roughly decorated with longitudinal bands of short lines, and neck bound with fine plaited sinnet. (?Niue.) *C. J. P. Cave, M.A.

852. An egg-shaped stone (Slingshot). *Professor Bevan.

Hervey Islands.

853. A wooden adze (1. 10”), finely carved from one piece. The square-sided blade is broadly bevelled below, the bent shaft is faceted, and horizontal grooves decorate the back of the neck. *Professor Bevan.

854. 855. Two finely-carved ceremonial adzes, with well-ground basalt blades (1. 2’ and 2’ 11”). Transferred from the Fitzwilliam Museum.

856. A long four-sided shaft of a ceremonial adze, boldly carved in open-work. Purchased.

857, 858. Two paddles, covered with very fine carving. The broad blades expand towards the point, and the crown-shaped handles of the ridged shafts are carved with conventionalized human figures. *Professor Bevan.
Sandwich Islands.

859. A muller of tufts, with oval grinding surface and rounded loop handle. George Brady, M. A.

Marshall Islands.

860. A necklace: a row of small white volute shells strung by their mouths to a plaited band of *pandanus-leaf. The Baroness Anatole von Hugel.

861. A highly-finished spade-shaped fan of *pandanus-leaf, with black and white border, and plaited handle; and

862. A mat (5x5') of very finely plaited *pandanus-leaf, with wide decorative border in black and brown (Jaluit). F. G. Whibley, Esq. [Nos. 861, 862.]

Gilbert Islands.

863. A belt of knotted sinnet string, decorated with vertical, black stripes (33" x 9''). Gilbert Islands. *Professor Bevan.

864. A necklace: a fringe of large red shell beads, with two central celt-shaped pendants of turtle-shell, attached to a plaited band of *pandanus-leaf, with ties of plaited human hair. F. G. Whibley, Esq.

Ellice Islands.

865. 866. Two women's fringe dresses, of dyed ' grass ' and strips of *pandanus-leaf, with plaited sinnet ties; and

867. A neck-ornament: the diaphragm of a large nautilus shell perforated for suspension; and

868. 869. Two small, coarse mats of *pandanus-leaf, decorated with coloured bands of zigzag and chevron patterns; and

870. A triangular fan, of plaited coconut-leaf, with a marginal band of black and red;

871. A cube, of *pandanus-leaf plaits-work, used as a ball;

872. A coconut-scaper, tuai, with serrated blade of coconut-shell, fastened to a bent piece of wood on which the operator sits (Niutao);

873. A fragment of a *tridacna shell, formerly used for scraping coconuts;

874. A rough pump-drill of wood, tika, armed with a cylindrical, pointed piece of ground coral. Used for drilling shell;

875. A mouse-trap, composed of a bamboo joint, with sinnet nose attached to a wooden spring; and

876—878. Three fish-hooks: (1) one small, plain, of turtle-shell, with snood of coconut fibre twist; (2) one with pearl-shell shank, and plain bone barb; and (3) a very large wooden hook, lou, formed of a bent branch, with snood and lashings of coconut string, used in fishing for the 'castor-oil ' and other large fish. Niutao. F. G. Whibley, Esq. [Nos. 865—878.]

AMERICA.

Arctic.

879. Sixty small pendants, implements, harness fastenings, toggles, &c., carved out of bones and seals' teeth, and specimens of uncut seals' teeth; and

880. Samples of native copper (small nuggets) as found on Copper Island, and used for the manufacture of implements and weapons by the Behring's Straits Eskimos. Ashley Froude, Esq., C.M.G. [Nos. 879, 880.]

British Columbia.

881. A large maul. One of the ends of the grooved stone head, is rounded and carved into a monster's face, with protruding lips and eyes, the other end is plain and flat. The wooden handle with T-shaped end fits into a depression carved in the lower surface of the head. The lashings are fibre thongs. (Length of bond 6'-6.) Kita Mat. *Professor Bevan,

882. A carved, wooden, ceremonial comb, bearing a human mask and symbols on one face, and a bird's head and three masks on the other;

883—889. Seven charms, representing men, animals, and fishes, four of bone, and three carved out of bear's teeth;

890. A ceremonial rattle (1. 12'-6) of magical power, with painted relief-carving of Ka-Ka-Tete, the Whistling Demon;

891. An oval fish-shaped tray, carved and painted;

892. A finely-carved oval wooden bowl (1. 8'-3) with protruding head, covered with totemic symbols;

893. A horn spoon, with carved handle, bearing an elaborate, carved, totemic design;

894. A bark beater, carved from a bone of a whale; and


896. A scalp-ornament, consisting of a twig loop and two long eagle's feathers; and

897. A (?) shaman's scalp-lock ornament of feathers and heads, with a long pendant of skin. North American Indian. ?-------. Tribe. Transferred from the University Library.

898. A fringed deer-skin suit, consisting of robe and leggings, decorated with bands of coloured quill-work and a skin of an ermine attached to each shoulder. ------------------------ Indians. *C. J. P. Cave, M.A.

British Guiana.

899—901. Three clubs of washiba wood (recently cut) provided with plaited wrist-loops, and handles bound with cotton string and tufts of white down. Two (wasamara) are of the truncated rectangular form; the third (sapacana) has a flattened blade and is a double-handed weapon. H. E. Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G., Governor of British Guiana.

902. A vessel cut out of a minute coconut-shell, with small opening and beaded neck; and


904. A finely-ground, pear-shaped head of a battle-axe, of veined quartz (3'-5 x 2'-5), with truncated base, and a deep notch in either side (Barima River);

905. A large, well-ground axe-head (7'-6 x 4'-4) of diorite, with flattened sides and rounded faces, slightly expanding towards the curved cutting edge. The square base is hollowed and the sides are deeply notched;

906. A blow pipe of palm-wood, with inner tube of *arundinaria reed, and sights of acouri (aguti) teeth;

907—912. Six wooden bows of purple-heart (*Copaifera) of semi-circular section, with waxed and unwaxed strands, and lashings of *crowia fibre or cotton;

913—928. Sixteen arrows, with reed shafts: two, for game, with long, spear-shaped, tanged iron heads; two, for birds, with long, notched, wooden heads; and twelve, for fish (some with detachable, harpoon-like heads), variously armed with plain or barbed iron heads;

929—934. Six iron fish-hooks (the largest for *lau-lau fishing) with shanks and lower end of lines bound with wax-coated *crowia fibre;

935—942. Eight small, hand-made fishing-nets;

943—945. Three models, in wood, of two single paddles, and of a double paddle;

946. A square-sided ceremonial club (1. 10'-4), in shape
like a fighting club, but smaller. Used in dances at paiwarri
drinkings, &c.;

947. A flute (L 8"9), made from the left femur of a ?Jaguar, with
three stops, decorated with cotton fibre tassels; and

948, 949. Two ‘notched’ calendar-sticks, said to be used as
invitations to paiwarri drinkings (Macusi Indians);

950—961. Twelve queyus, or aprons, of coloured European glass
bends, worn by women and children: ten, of various sizes, of red,
white, and blue beads, either plain or arranged in key patterns, some
having fringes and tassels of cotton; and two in process of making,
ono being attached to a semi-circular frame;

962—969. Eight necklaces: two of peccary teeth (one with a pair
of arm-ornaments, the other with a necklace attached); one of acouri
tubes, worn by women and children: ten, of various sizes, of red,
white, and blue beads, either plain or arranged in key patterns, some
having fringes and tassels of cotton; and two in process of making,
ono being attached to a semi-circular frame;

962—969. Eight necklaces: two of peccary teeth (one with a pair
of arm-ornaments, the other with a necklace attached); one of acouri
tubes, worn by women and children: ten, of various sizes, of red,
white, and blue beads, either plain or arranged in key patterns, some
having fringes and tassels of cotton; and two in process of making,
ono being attached to a semi-circular frame;

970, 971. Two pairs of armllets, made of a woven strand of cotton
string, with tassels, the ends passing through a shell-disc. Worn by
men just below the shoulder;

972. One similar armllet, but of variegated woolen yarn, and
with slightly ornamented shell-disc;

973. A band of coloured glass bends, with long ties (probably a
wrist-ornament);

974. A wrist-ornament: three long strands of beads, with
tasselled ends;

975, 976. Two tasselled wrist-ornaments of red beads of one
and two strands respectively. Used in dances, &c., by men ;

977—982. Three bunches of acouri teeth for the manufacture of
necklaces; and three shell-discs for armlets;

983. A tassel of down, of the Harpy (Thrasactus Harpyia), used
for decorative purposes;

984. 985. Two wooden spindles, with flat bone whorls, wound
with cotton string in process of making; and two bone whorls;

986. A cotton hammock (probably made by Macusi Indians);

987. A casava-grater: an oblong piece of wood, with its convex
face thickly set with small chips of quartz;

988. A long narrow dish, made from the outer covering of some
fruit;

989. A small circular basket of open cane-work, with its original
contents of cotton, wax, and the resin used in its manufacture; and
(3) hiawu resin, used for starting fires in wet
weather, &c.;

1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL
Antiquarian

1016. The Prehistoric Archaeology of Europe. By
Frederick Starr (University of the State of New York:
Home Education Department, Syllabus 93.) 1902. 8vo.
The Author

1017. Pigmy Flint Implements. By the Rev. R. A.
1903) 8vo. The Author.

1018. The oldest Bronze Age Ceramic type in Britain.

991. A hem of crowia fibre, made from the leaves of a
Bromelia. Used for making string, &c.; and

992. A large ball of coarse native cotton-thread, and two
smaller balls of string, made of two twisted threads of cotton.
Acaowi Indians, Upper Muenezni River, British Guiana. Collected in
1902 by the donor Major W. Cooke Daniels, V. S. Army. [Nos.
904—992.]

993. A funnel-shaped hut of palm-spathe. Galibi (Carib)

994, 995. Two frontlets of cut porcupine quills; sometimes
used as a euro for headache;

996—1004. Nine necklaces: seven single-strand, of white shell
and European beads, with pendants of bone, teeth, feathers, &c.; and
two, double-strand, of white beads, with shell pendants;

1005. An armlet composed of lozenge-shaped plaques (?of
wood) and a border of white glass beads;

1006. A pair of garters, consisting of looped strands of grey and
black seeds, with pendants of peccary teeth and large shells; and

1007. A small comb, with wooden teeth, and fine, coloured

1008. A close-fitting cap of red and yellow makaw feathers, on
a string foundation; and

1008. A close-fitting cap of red and yellow makaw feathers, on
a string foundation; and

1009. A small bag, with loop, made of white shell and black
seed-beads. (?Brazil.) *The Curator. [Nos. 1008, 1009.]

1010. A round cap of brilliantly-coloured parrot’s feathers, with
deep fringe of larger feathers falling down the back. Rio Caderery,
1850;

1011. A rasp, made from a fish's palate, used for guarana, &c.
Mundurueu Indians, Rio Tapajos;

1012. A narrow woven belt of white cotton, with fringed ends
and three bands of red; and

1013. A chisel formed of the incisor of a capybara, lashed by
the middle to a handle of palm-wood. Bororo Indians, Matto Grosso.
Commendatore Enrico H. Giglioli. [Nos. 1010—1013.]

1014. A netted bag, with coloured pattern. Hynapery Indians,

1015. A single-strand necklace composed of minute sections of
birds (shag) bones. E. Hölsted, Etyq.

IV. BOOKS.

1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL
Antiquarian

1016. The Prehistoric Archaeology of Europe. By
Frederick Starr (University of the State of New York:
Home Education Department, Syllabus 93.) 1902. 8vo.
The Author

1017. Pigmy Flint Implements. By the Rev. R. A.
1903) 8vo. The Author.

1018. The oldest Bronze Age Ceramic type in Britain.

1902.) London. 8vo. The Author.

1019. Studien über nordeuropaische Fibelformen
der ersten nachchristlichen Jahrhunderte. By OSCAR ALMGREEN.
Stockholm, 1897. 8vo. C. A. S.

1020. Le Mobilier Funeraire Gallo-Romain et Franc en
Picardie et eu Artois. By C. BOULANGER. Parts III and IV. St
Quentin, 1903. 4to. The Curator.

1021. Les Etablissements Gallo-Romaines de la plaine
de Martres-Tolosanes. By M. LEON JOLIN. Paris, 1901. 4to.; and


HISTORICAL.


1030. The Rising in East Anglia in 1381. By EDGAR POWELL. B.A. Cambridge, 1896. 8vo.; and

1031. Township and Borough. By FREDERICK WILLIAM MAITLAND. Cambridge, 1898. 8vo. The Syndics of the University Press. [Nos. 1029—1031.]

1032. The Charters of the Borough of Cambridge. By F. W. MAITLAND and MARY BATESON. Cambridge, 1901. 8vo.; and


1034. Fragments from the mutilated Marriage Registers of St Mary’s, Whittlesey. By HENRY PEET. 8vo. (R. Fenland Notes and Queries, 1902.) J. E. Foster, Esq.

1035. Records of the Parish of Hatley. By MICHAEL SHEARD. Worksp, 1894. 4to. C. A. S.


1040. Bidrag till Cistercienser ordens historia i Sverige i munkklosteren. By FRITIOF HALL. Harnesand, 1898. 8vo.

1041. Bidrag till Svenska gref- och friherreskapens historia, 1561-1655. By GUSTAF FORSGREN. Stockholm, 1885. 8vo.; and

1042. Synodalstatuter och andra kyrkoriittsliga aktstycken fran den svenska medeltidskyrkian. By JAAKKO GUERMERUS. Upsala, 1902. 8vo.; and


2. TOPOGRAPHICAL.

1044. Adam af Bremen och hans skildring af Nordcuropas lander och folk. By SVEN LUNBORG. Upsala, 1897. 8vo. C. A. S.


3. ARCHITECTURAL.

1049. The History und Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. By JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. London, 1814. 4to.; and


1051. Gotlandska kyrkian i ord och bild. Series I. Visby, 1897. 4to.

1052. Vreta Kloster. By FRITIOF HALL. Gefle, 1902. 4to.; and


4. GUIDE BOOKS.

1055. A pictorial guide to Cambridge. Cambridge, 1847. 8vo. Miss FRENDALE.


5. PHILOLOGY, &c.

1058. Runen-sprach-schatz Oder Worterbuch uber die altsten Sprachdenkmale Skandinaviens. By Dr UDO WALDEMAR DIETERICH. Stockholm, 1844. 8vo.

1059. Runeskripten paa ringen i Forsa Kirke i nordre Helsingland. By Sophus Bugge. Christiania, 1877. 4to.; and


1061. Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum. A list of Anglo-Saxon proper names from the time of Beda to that of King John. By WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE, M.A. Cambridge, 1897. 8vo. The Syndics of the University Press.


1063. Scandinavian Loan-words in Middle English. By Erik BIORKMAN. Part I. Halle a. S. 1900. 8vo.; and


1066. Forsok till belysning af morkare och oforstadda stallcn i den poctiska Eddan. By M. B. RICHERT. Upsala, 1895. 8vo.; and

1067. Studier over Pioreks Saga af Bern. By OSKAR KLOCKHOFF. Upsala, 1880. 8vo.; and


1114. Cardiff: Free Museum and Art Gallery: Popular Guide. Cardiff, 1890. 8vo.; and


1121. A list of Monumental Brasses remaining in the County of Suffolk, 1903. By the Rev. EDMUND FARRER. Norwich, 1903. 8vo. C. A. S.

11. REPORTS.


1132. Report (with appendices) of the Committee appointed to enquire as to the existing arrangements for the collection and custody of Local Records. London, 1902. fol. C.A.S.


1134. Celebration of the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Shrewsbury, held at Shrewsbury 19th to 25th of July, 1903. Official Programme. [Shrewsbury, 1903.] 8vo.; and


1136. (1) Anthropology at the Washington Meeting; and (2) Progress in Anthropology at Peabody Museum, Yale University. By GEORGE GRANT MACCOURDY. 8vo. (S. P. American Anthropologist, 1903.) The Author.

12. SERIAL PUBLICATIONS,

a. GENERAL.


b. ANTIQUARIAN, &c.

1138. The Antiquary. London, 1903. 4to.;

1139. The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist. London, 1903. 8vo.;

1140. The East Anglian, or Notes and Queries. London, 1903;

1141. Fenland Notes and Queries. London, 1903; and


(Societies.)

1143. Cambridge Antiquarian Society: (1) Proceedings and Communications. 4 July, 1901, to 7 August, 1902. Cambridge, 1903. 8vo.; and (2) List of the Members, May 11, 1903. Cambridge, 1903. 8vo. (See also nos. 1032, 1033);

1144. The Publications, for the current year, of fifty-one Societies, &c. (twenty-seven British and twenty-four Foreign), received in exchange by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, as recorded in the Society’s Annual Report;

1145. The Monumental Brass Society : Transactions and Portfolio. London, 1903. 8vo.; and


c. FOLK-LORE.


d. ANTHROPOLOGICAL, AC.

1173. Internationales Archiv fur Ethnographie. Leiden, 1902-3. 4to.;

1174. Centralblatt fur Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. Stettin, 1903. 8vo.; and

1175. Ethnologisches Notizblatt. Berlin, 1903. 8vo. Purchased. [Nos. 1173—1175.]
2. List of objects received on deposit

Archeology.

1. A large palaeolithic implement with sharp sides, ridged faces, and rounded cutting edge. Junction of the Riet and the Modder Rivers, S. Africa. (From the Rickard Collection, see Nos. 340—384 above.) A. F. Griffith, M.A.

Ethnology.

2—68. Fifty-six stone implements, celts and adzes, with portions of eleven others. Pahang River, Malay Peninsula. Collected during 1891-94. Hugh Clifford, Esq., C.M.G.

1181. Ten Chinese water-colour drawings on rice paper (11" x 7") in an album. Presented by Mrs Horobin and the Family of the late Capt. Aviolet, through Mrs Hiscox.


1183. Two engravings of 'Jemmy Gordon': (1) 'Term Time'; and (2) 'Non Term' (6" x 8".5). By Mr S. T. Cowles.

1185, 1186. Two engravings of Thomas-A-Becket's Chapel, Peterborough, now the Peterborough Museum (4"5 x 6".8). From J. W. J. Lodger, Esq.


1188. Eight coloured plates of vases, jewelry, &c., lettered 'Art in Phoenicia and its Dependencies' (10".5 x 7"). By Mr S. T. Cowles.

1189. Twelve heliogravures and two coloured reproductions of ancient Greek portraits (11"6 x 7"2 and 12"x8"5). Herr T. Graf.

1190. Twenty-four photographs of Kabyles (twenty 12" x 10", four 8"-4 x 6".8). C. J. P. Cave, M.A.

1191. Fourteen photographs of types of the natives' of Morocco (9" x 7"). Mrs Horobin.

1192. Eight photographs of natives of British Guiana (5" x 4", one 8".4x6"). H.E. Sir J. A. Swettenham, Governor of British Guiana.

1193. Three photographs of a Roman skeleton found near Newnham, Cambridge, May 5, 1903 (4"7 x 3".7). Taken by the donor Chief Constable C. E. Holland.

1194. Two photographs of the same skeleton (G".2 x 4".5). Taken by the donor Edmund Kett, Esq.

1195. Two photographs of a Maori bowl and various implements (0" x 4"). Purchased.

1196. Thirty photographs of specimens of North American Indian basket-work preserved in Yale University Museum (7" x 5"). G. Grant MacCurdy, Esq.

1197. Two photographs: (1) a Korean hat-box; and (2) a Korean man's unders vest and a pair of cuffs (0" x 4".2). C. H. Hawes, M.A.

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1903.

Cambridge: Printed by J. and C. F. Clay, at the University Press.
MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND OF ETHNOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE.

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CATALOGUES (separate prints from the above):

The Walter K. Foster Bequest: Antiquities, 4to. 1891. Is. 6d.
The Skeat Ethnological Collection from the Malay Peninsula. 4to. 1899. Is.
The Murray Collection of Irish Antiquities. 4to. 1901. 9d.
The Starr Collection of Mexican Folk-Lore (Precis). 4to. 1901. 3d.
The Temple Collection of the Manufactures of the Andaman Islanders. 4to. 1902. 9d.
The Man Collection of the Manufactures of the Nicobar Islanders. 4to. 1902. 9d.

A Catalogue of the Antiquarian Collections. Roman Pottery:
(Preliminary issue). 1892. 4to, with nine plates. Out of print.

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The Work will be an exhaustive treatise on the Ethnography of the Fiji Islands for which the specimens in the unique collection of Fijian native manufactures preserved in the Museum will provide the illustrations.
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