

MUSEUM OF GENERAL AND LOCAL
ARCHAEOLOGY
AND OF ETHNOLOGY.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE

TO THE

SENATE,

June 6, 1899.

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Fourteenth Annual Report of the Antiquarian Committee

MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.
June 6, 1899.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The assistant's time, since May, has been almost entirely taken up with putting together, restoring, and cleaning the native models, which form part of the Skeat collection, and which, owing to rough native packing, suffered considerably on the voyage home. Consequently but little progress has been made with the restoration of the local pottery this year.

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

The collection of miscellaneous objects in the Folk-Lore case has been overhauled and relabelled; and the same has been done with the antiquities in the centre table-cases of Gallery E.

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

During the Lent and Easter terms the Curator gave five lectures in the Museum on various sections of the Archaeological and Ethnological collections.

Collections. The Museum has acquired during the past year an unusual number of valuable objects.

Archaeological. Good progress continues to be made with the local collections, and a number of interesting objects, found in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, have been added this year. For these accessions the thanks of the University are, as hitherto, chiefly due to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, whose liberal contribution to the Museum Accessions Fund has made these purchases possible.

The Museum is indebted to Mrs Flatman for a beautiful Saxon ornament, a gold pendant set with shell and garnets, which was found at Burwell, Cambridgeshire, in 1884.

Dr M. Poignand has, among other donations, given a richly decorated British cinerary urn from Barnwell, Cambridge, and some Saxon silver ornaments, of an uncommon type, found by himself on a skeleton at Burwell.

An interesting set of stone implements, earthenware and stone vessels, etc., found in pre-dynastic (Libyan) cemeteries in Upper Egypt has been presented by Professor Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., Miss Griffith, and the Egyptian Research Account.

Mrs Walter Foster's generous contribution to the Museum Accessions Fund has enabled the Curator to purchase two exceptionally fine knives of chert of different types, with beautifully serrated cutting edges, from Negada, Upper Egypt.

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith has presented some Malay stone implements which are new to the collection.

The American collection has been enriched by Mr Thomas Balfour's gift of a carefully selected series of finely chipped arrow-heads from Washington Co., U.S.A.

Ethnological. Mr Walter W. Skeat, M.A., District Magistrate of Larut, Selangor, Perak, has presented his extensive collection of Malay and Sakei weapons, implements, costumes, models, etc., comprising over a thousand specimens. This collection, the result of many years residence in the country, fills a considerable gap in the Museum series, and is the more valuable as many of the objects it embraces are actually no longer in use among the people, or are being rapidly displaced by European goods. By Grace, 10 February, 1898, *Reporter*, p. 486, the thanks of the University were offered to the donor for this most valuable gift.

The cost of packing and conveyance to Singapore was defrayed by the donor; while his father, Professor Skeat, generously paid the expenses of transit from Singapore to Cambridge; so that the collection was received by the University free of cost.

Mr R. W. C. Shelford, B.A., Emmanuel College, Superintendent of the Museum, Sarawak, has presented some interesting objects from Borneo.

The South Sea Islands series continues to make good progress. Among the year's additions the following deserve special mention:

From Fiji a finely carved drinking-cup, of unusual shape, given by Miss C. F. Gordon Gummidge.

From New Caledonia two fine jade-headed axes, purchased with Mr Jenkinson's donation to the Accessions Fund.

From the New Hebrides two remarkable earthenware vessels from Merena, Espiritu Santo, given by Mr J. Jennings, and a most interesting set of objects from various islands of this group and the Santa Cruz Islands, acquired with Professor Sidwick's and Professor Bevan's donations to the Accessions Fund.

From New Guinea a series of one hundred and twenty-eight objects given by His Excellency Sir William Macgregor, K.C.M.G., now Governor of Lagos; and

From the Friendly Islands a model, to scale, of the extinct *Tongi' aki*, the large canoe of these islanders, as described and figured by Captain Cook, which was made under the personal supervision of the late King George of Tonga, given by Mr Basil Thomson; and a remarkable chief's staff of unusual size and carving, deposited by the Curator.

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

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

	£	8.	d
Professor Bevan .	5	20	0
The Cambridge Antiquarian Society	5	0	0
The Curator	5	5	0
Mrs Walter Foster	10	0	0
Mrs Walter Foster	15	15	0
F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.	15	0	0
Professor Sidwick	10	0	0
By small subscriptions from Members of the Senate and others, for the purchase of a Brazilian feather head-dress	8	8	0

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

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

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

Lists of the Accessions to the Museum from January 1 to September 31, 1898, of the objects received on deposit, and of the Skeat Collection, are given in the Appendixes to this Report.

ALEX HILL, Vice-Chancellor.	FRANCIS JENKINSON, A.
F. HENRY H. GUILLEMARD, M. R.	G. DEW SMITH, ARTHUR
JAMES.	GRAY.
WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.	C. E. SAYLE.
J. W. CLARK.	

APPENDIX I.

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

,, 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.

Prehistoric.

44—46. Three : one, well-chipped, with square cutting-edge. Grimes Graves, Norfolk;

47. One flat, finely chipped out of a large flake. Felt-well, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 34—50.]

Three Chisels, viz.:

51. One well-chipped with ground edge. Dindley, Suffolk ;

52. One with rounded sides and convex back, partially ground (length 4"). Lakenheath, Suffolk ;

53. One long, roughly chipped, double-ended implement. Icklingham, Suffolk. *Mrs Walter Foster. [Nos. 51—53.]

Four "Fabricators," viz.:

54—56. Three, spindle-shaped. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire ;

57. One stout, with trimmed edges. Thetford, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 54—57.]

Seven Borers, viz.:

58. One small, well-shaped. Undley Common, Suffolk. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.

59. 60. Two of peculiar shape, chipped from oval flakes. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire;

61—63. Three with expanding base. Undley, Suffolk ; and

64. One with cusped base, carefully chipped. Witton, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 59—64.]

Twenty-seven "Pignies," viz.:

65—91. Twenty-seven of various forms, some shewing fine workmanship. Lakenheath, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Four Hammers, viz.:

92, 93. Two pebbles with drilled centres. Undley and Lakenheath, Suffolk ; and

94, 95. Two : one large, chipped out of a nodule of crystalline sandstone, and one smaller, of flint. Lynford, Norfolk. Purchased [Nos. 92—95.]

Four Scrapers, viz.:

96—99. Four : One finely chipped side-scraper (Lakenheath) and three, two oval and one oblong. Thetford, Suffolk. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.

Twenty-five Knives, Ac.

100. One, oval with finely chipped back. Burnt Ken, Cambridgeshire;

43. One small, of triangular outline. Weeting, Norfolk ;

101—108. Three : one email ? knife (Undley); and two, one oral and one pointed. Mildenhall, Suffolk;

104. One roughly shaped oval ? knife. Barton Mills, Suffolk; 105—110. Sir oblong, with finely chipped convex backs. Kenny Hill, Suffolk;

111, 112. Two remarkably fine long oval flakes. Eriswell, Suffolk;

113—116. Four with chipped convex backs. Icklingham, Suffolk;

117—120. Four : one pointed oval (length 1"); two oblong, edges only chipped; and one with both surfaces chipped. Lakenheath, Suffolk;

121—124. Four: one oblong knife with both surfaces roughly chipped (length 5"); one similar, but smaller ; one spindle-shaped Sake with carefully chipped back; and one pointed wedge-shaped implement with convex back. Grimes Graves, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 100—124.]

Forty-eight Arrow-heads, viz.:

Nineteen tanged and barbed, viz.:

125. One slim, with broad tang and square-ended barbs, of fine workmanship. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire ;

126—130. Five : one small, with wide tang and spreading bars ; one with small barbs ; two with pointed barbs; and one (?) clever (forgery) large, with Biquare bars and rounded tang, finely chipped. Undley, Suffolk;

131, 132. Two: one slim, partially chipped, with spreading barbs ; and one flat and broad, roughly chipped. Eriswell, Suffolk.

133—136. Four: one very fine, broad, with square tang and bars, length 1"-6, breadth 1"-2 ; one of graceful shape ; one, small and rough, and one small, thick and short. Lakenheath, Suffolk;

137—139. Three: one remarkably fine, with spreading bars; one small, wide, with very large tang and pointed barbs; and one heavy, with long tang and unsymmetrical barbs. Kenny Hill, Suffolk;

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

141. One slim Wangford, Suffolk;

142. One flat with spreading bars. Elvedon, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 125—142.]

143. One very fine, broad, with square-ended tang and barbs. Weeting, Norfolk. *Mrs Water Foster.

Fourteen leaf-shaped, viz. :

144—147. Four: one thin, finely chipped; two small; and one of rough workmanship. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire;

148, 149. Two : one large, chipped on one surface only ; and one thick, sharply pointed. Dudley, Suffolk ;

150. One small, sick. Eriswell, Suffolk ;

151. One small, short. Tuddenham, Suffolk ;

152, 153. Two large, finely chipped. Kenny Hill, Suffolk;

154—156. Three: two finely and one roughly chipped. Weeting, Norfolk; and

167. One, chipped on one surface only. Linford, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 144—167.] Two lanceolate, viz. :

158. One very slim. Eriswell, Suffolk ; and

159. One small, well-shaped. Kenny Hill, Suffolk. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A. [Nos. 168, 159.]

Two oval, viz. :

160. One elongate, carefully chipped. Undley, Suffolk; and

161. One broad with a pointed base. Eriswell, Suffolk. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A. [Nos. 160, 161.]

Four lozenge-shaped, viz. :

162, 163. Two : one remarkably fine and large; and one, thick, of rough workmanship. Undley, Suffolk ;

164. One short, broad, boldly chipped. Eriswell, Suffolk ;

165. One small, pointed both ends. Weeting, Norfolk. *Mrs Water Foster. [Nos. 162—165.]

Seven one-barbed, viz. :

166, 167. Two : one elongate, and one broad triangular. Undley, Suffolk;

168. One. Eriswell, Suffolk;

169. One short and thick. Lakenheath, Suffolk;

170, 171. Two: one broad and thin, boldly cusped with long thin barb ; and one, triangular with small barb. Thetford, Suffolk ; and

172. One, broad and heavy, (?) arrow-head. Worlington, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 166—172.]

Eight Javelin-heads.

Two tanged and barbed, viz. :

173. One very roughly fashioned. Undley, Suffolk; and

174. One, large, thick and broad with small tang and barbs. Icklingham, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 173, 174.]

Two leaf-shaped, viz. :

175. One ill-shaped. Lakenheath, Suffolk ; and

176. One. Tuddenham, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 175, 176.]

Four triangular, viz. :

177. One, very thin, with finely chipped edges. Icklingham, Suffolk;

178. One, heavy, thick (?) javelin-head), well-chipped all over. Lakenheath, Suffolk ;

179. One, both surfaces convex, finely chipped. Elvedon, Suffolk;

180. One, with one flat face. Weeting, Norfolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 177—180.]

Sixteen Stone Implements from Ireland, viz. :

181—194. Fourteen rough implements (two very rude from the Raised Beach). Island Magee, Lame;

195. One rude implement. Raised Beach, N. of Lame ; and

196. One implement. Kilroot, near Carrickfergus. W. J. Knowles, Esq., M.R.A.I. [Nos. 181—196.]

BRONZE.

197. A small chisel, with rounded shoulder and heavy conical tang (length 2"). Lakenheath, Suffolk ;

198. A small tanged chisel. Undley, Suffolk ;

199. A plain, flanged palstave. Methwold, Norfolk ;

200. A large (?) bodkin, with the eye placed near the point and the head decorated with three-lobes. Lakenheath, Suffolk ;

201—203. Two pins, and portions of another, with flattened heads. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire ; and

204—207. Four pins with variously shaped heads.

Cards Hill, Lakenheath, Suffolk. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 197—207.]

EARTHENWARE.

208. A small cinerary urn, with plain rim and slight waist, of light clay: the exterior decorated with zigzag

SAXON.

band incised in dotted lines. Height 7". Barnwell, Cambridge, July, 1898. Malcolm Poignand, Esq., M.D.

209. Fragments of a finely decorated cinerary urn of light clay. Doddington, Cambridgeshire, 1898. W. Ambrose Harding, Esq.

ROMAN.

210—212. Two plain harp-shaped fibulae; and the lower half of a very large, ornate bronze fibula. Lakenheath;

213. A stout, harp-shaped fibula with moulded decoration. Elvedon ; and

214, 215. Two small, harp-shaped fibulae: one plain, the other slightly decorated. Eriswell, Suffolk. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A. [Nos. 210—215.]

216—218. A large iron key, a knife, a nail, &c. Roman Villa, Swaffham Prior, and

219. Fragments of coarse pottery (of vessels and tiles); and portions of a horse's skeleton. Devil's Dyke, Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire. C. P. Allix, M.A. [Nos. 216—219.]

220, 221. Two tapering cylindrical drain-pipes made of coarse white clay (length 21") (?) Roman. Chesterton Road, Cambridge, 1896. Mr David Bland.

222—225. Four cinerary urns: two from Litlington, Cambridgeshire (Webb Collection), and two from Great Chesterford, Essex (Hughes-Jenkinson Collection). Restored in the Museum.

226. A nether millstone. Trinity Street, Cambridge. Mr S. J. Freeman.

227. A spindle, provided with a plain wooden whorl, with the original thread wound on it. Cairo, Egypt, 1898. F. W. Green, B.A.

228. A small cruciform fibula. Undley, Suffolk, and 235—237. Two bronze thimbles, a larger and a smaller; the upper portion of a large cruciform fibula; and fragments of two small fibulae.

Lakenheath, Suffolk. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A. [Nos. 234—237.]

238. A portion of a small, plain vessel of peculiar globular shape, of dark clay. ? Saxon. Found by the donor with a skeleton at Dunwich, Suffolk, winter of 1897—98. Malcolm Poignand, Esq., M.D. [Nos. 238—249.]

239—249. A diminutive pair of bronze tweezers and a bodkin ; seven small pins, and two rings, all of bronze. ? Saxon. From the beach at Dunwich, Suffolk, winter of 1897—98. Malcolm Poignand, Esq., M.D. [Nos. 238—249.]

Un-classed.

250. A bronze disc with a flat silver ring let into the centre; and a silver finger-ring. Lakenheath, Suffolk;

251. A small circular stout bronze case, opening locket-wise,

both sides bearing a similar decoration of dotted lines. Eriswell, Suffolk;

Cambridge Antiquarian Society. [Nos. 250—255.]

Miscellaneous.

256. A bronze mortar, decorated in relief with two crowned heads. Lakenheath, Suffolk;

257. An oblong box, shaped like a bed, with convex sliding lid, of wood and bone, containing a set of dice, of dominoes, and of bone playing-cards. Cambridge;

258, 259. Two bottles of green glass; one short, inscribed on a round medallion " J. Bury, 1763 "; the other, tall, with an oval medallion bearing the initials " J. S. ";

260. A small wide-necked jug, of thin green glazed ware. St Catherine's College, Cambridge, 1898; and

261. A well-moulded small jug with greenish-brown glaze. Cambridge Purchased. [Nos. 256—261.]

270. A pair of round tinder-boxes, with cover and steel strike-a-light. Cambridge;

271. A pair of spectacles. Early xvith century. Barton, Cambridge; and

272. A knife and a two-pronged fork with bone pistol handles. Mildenhall, Suffolk. Purchased. [Nos. 270—272.]

273. A man-trap. Higham, Suffolk; and

273A. A double barrelled, muzzle-loading, shot-gun in case with fittings, by T. Purdy of Oxford Street, London. Professor Newton, F.R.S. [Nos. 273 and 273A.]

274. A back-straightener, made of iron and leather, xvith century. (Worn by the donor's grandmother when a girl.) F. H. Guérard, M.A., D.M.

275. A scalloped green glazed earthenware, with handles and pierced sides. Borne. Miss M. M. MaUock.

B. Non-European.

AFRICA.

Forty-six flint and other implements, of palaeolithic and neolithic forms, from Egypt, viz.:
 276—321. (1) Ten from Semaineh; (2) fifteen from

Denderah; (3) eight from Marashdeh; (4) three from Koptos; and (6) ten without special locality. Egypt. Collected by the donor, Professor Flinders Petrie, F.R.S.

322, 323. Two remarkably fine knives of chert: (1) one of an elongate lozenge shape, has both surfaces chipped and a very finely serrated double cutting-edge. Length 9¹/₂, breadth 1¹/_{2, thickness not 0²; (2) the other has a straight thick back and a curved cutting-edge, and one side only is chipped (in fine rippled-mark pattern), while the other surface is ground smooth. Length 10¹/₂, breadth 2¹/_{2, thickness 0⁸. No. 1 is of pre-dynastic times (before 4500 b.c.). No. 2 probably of later date. Negada, Upper Egypt. 1898. Mrs. Walter Fawcett.}}

Forty-five "Libyan" stone implements, viz.:

324—353. Thirty: three knives, two large and one small, made of curved flakes ; eight scrapers of well-defined forms; ten saws; one crescent-shaped, roughly-worked implement; and eight implements not classed. Libyan Cemetery, Hierakonpolis. *The Egyptian Research Account.*

354—368. Fifteen: six scrapers; seven trimmed flakes (knives); and two saws. Temple Area, Hierakonpolis. F. W. Green, B.A.

Sixty-six "Libyan" earthenware and stone objects, viz.:

369. One oblong clay sinker, "for a fishing-line," and

370. One spindle-whorl, made from a fragment of ¹ red black-topped ware. Libyan cemetery, Hierakonpolis. F. W. Green, B.A. [Nos. 369 and 370.]

371. One spindle-whorl of red clay;

372—376. Two palettes of shale, oblong and oval; and three rubbers or ? polishing-stones ;

377. One awl of bone;

378. One sarcophagus of oval form made of sun-baked clay (length 35⁵, width 19⁷, height 15⁷), in which a contracted skeleton was found (*Restored in the bluestone*).

379—406. Twenty-eight clay vessels : ten dishes; four cups; thirteen small vessels of various shapes; a flat lid of a jar, and a number of fragments;

407—425. Nineteen bowls, saucers, jars, <Sc., of alabaster, porphyry, &c. (mostly in a fragmentary condition) and portions of others. Libyan Cemetery, Hierakonpolis. *The Egyptian Research Account.* [Nos. 371—425.]

426. A tall, cylindrical jar with moulded rim, of extremely fine hard clay (imitation alabaster). Height 10". Libyan Cemetery, Hierakonpolis. F. W. Green, B.A.

EUROPE.

655. A New Year's gift consisting of an apple, supported by three little sticks, tripodwise, into which a sprig of box, with hazel-nuts attached to the leaves, has been stuck. Mrs. Wherry.

656 a,b. Two small dolls in the costume worn by the Hamburg "Vierhändlerinnen," or flower-girls. Hamburg. Germany. 1898; and

657. A diminutive copy of a "Jägerhut." Thale, Harz, Germany. 1898. Mrs. J.E. Foster [Nos. 656 and 657.]

AFRICA.

427—434. Eight vessels of "red black-topped ware," viz.: two large bowls; a tall cylindrical jar; and five globular vessels of different sizes. Negada, Upper Egypt, 1894—95. Miss Griffith.

435—437. Two small double (twin) vessels; and a small vase of very rough ware of the xth Dynasty. Hierakonpolis. F. W. Green, B.A.

438. A grain-store of rough sun-baked clay, similar in form to the modern Egyptian grain stores, being of a rounded beehive shape. It is made in two pieces, the upper part lifted off the lower, and is provided with three loops. Height 23", diameter 26". 5. ? Dynasty. *Restored in the Museum ; and*

439—447. Nine mace-heads of limestone, of various forms, ist—md Dynasties (4500—4000 B.C.). Hierakonpolis. *The Egyptian Research Fund.* [Nos. 438—447.]

ASIA.

448, 449. Two, a larger and a smaller, very finely chipped adzes. The blades are thin, square-sided and slightly curved in a horizontal plane, expanding towards the cutting-edge. Telai, Pahung, Malay Peninsula;

450, 451. A small square-sided chisel-like celt; and a wedge-shaped implement (? Loane, Pahung), Malay Peninsula ;

452, 453. A small, partially ground adze; and the upper portion of another. Sungai, B. Padang, Perak; and

454. A well-bladed, square-bladed adze. Kuala Dipong, Kampi, Perak, Malay Peninsula. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G. [Nos. 448—454.]

455. A square-sided ground adze. Western Ceram. *The Curator. *For objects from the Malay Peninsula see Skeat Collection, Appendix II.*

AMERICA.

456. A grotesque clay figure of a man seated on a cylinder with a lizard crawling up the back. H. 12⁵". Mexico. *The Curator.*

457—651. A series of one hundred and ninety-five selected arrow-heads of typical forms made of jasper, cornelian, obsidian, and other stone. Lyle in Kluckiat, Washington Co., U.S.A., 1895—98. Thomas Balfour, B.A.

652—654. Two heavy, grooved hammer-stones or dub-heads, made of water-worn pebbles; and a small spherical hammer-stone. Mexcio. M. Poignard, Esq., M.J.

AFRICA.

658. A small "samba," a musical instrument, with rattles attached. Natal. Purchased

659—661. Three earthenware bowls, two large and one small, of light red clay, decorated, inside and on rim, with a bold pattern in brown paint. Edfa, Egypt, 1898. F.W. Green, B.A.

ASIA.

662. A horse-shoe, of peculiar form to prevent slipping when a horse is climbing over rocky ground. Druses of

Teademi (N.E. of Jebel Druse), Syria, 1898. *Mark Sykes, Esq.*

663. A toy bow and arrow*. China. *J. E. Foster, M.A.*

664. A pair of scale* for weighing opium, in a wooden case. Upper Burmah, 1898. *J. B. Andrews, Esq.*

Twenty object* from Borneo, viz.:

665. A knife, *hingga*, and case, *kandi*, containing chewing material*: lime, betel-nut, and tobacco (Sarawak);

666. A knife, *parang jimpul*, with finely carved bone handle, in a carved wooden sheath, both decorated with tufts of coloured hair (Sea Dyaks);

667. A smaller knife, *hatok*, with copper bound wooden handle in a plain wooden sheath (Singhi, Sarawak);

668, 669. Two woven women's dresses, *bidang*, each with a distinctive pattern (Sarawak);

670. A woman's jacket, *baju anjong*, fine cotton, trimmed with red and decorated with European glass beads (Land Dyaks, Tabuan);

671. An armlet cut out of the head of the hornbill;

672—675. Four armlets, *ibang-lengau*, decorated with small European beads (Saribas);

676—680. Five shuttles, *entourok*: carved lengths of bamboo, in which the spindle unwinds itself as the 'entourok' is thrown across the loom (Sarawak);

681—683. Three earthenware cooking pots, *priok*, each bearing a distinctive pattern in relief (Batung, Lugar Biver). These pots are rapidly being superseded by European crockery; and

684. A roughly made basket of bamboo strips, of cylindrical shape, *krungan*, in which the *priok* are sent about the country (Sarawak). Borneo, 1897. R. W. Sheldord, B.A. [Nos. 665—684.]

For objects from the Malay Peninsula see Skeat Collection, Appendix II.

AUSTRALIA.

Six stone implements from New South Wales, viz.:

685—688. A large, well-shaped, axe-head with wide hafting groove; a double-ended, grooved, hammer-head; and two small adzes. Sandhills, Tilpa, New South Wales; and

689—690. Two flat water-worn Stones, the surface of one ground hollow, that of the other flat; used for the grinding of stone implements. Gilgoon Station, Girraween, New South Wales. *Professor Sidgwick. [Nos. 685—690.]

TASMANIA.

691. A carefully fashioned scraper. *Professor Bevan.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Four objects from the Fiji Islands, viz.:

692. A priest's cava-cup of very unusual design; the cup, which is supported on a cylindrical foot, is of oval outline and is perforated with two long slits, which are provided with a rim to prevent the liquor from being lost. Viti Levu, 1876. Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming.

693. 694. Two dishes for oil: one flat, circular, with carved rim; and the other of the double fruit pattern. Fiji Islands, 1877. The Lord Stannmore, G.C.M.G.; and

695. A model of an outrigger sailing-canoe (*ndrua*). Basil Thomson, Esq.

Four objects from the Loyalty Islands, viz.:

696—699. Three sacred stones (pebbles with incised lines); and a round block of coral, used as a charm. Marl. *Professor Sidwick.

Four objects from New Caledonia, viz.:

700, 701. Two axes, with oval heads of jade, the larger

of very fine dark jade being well shaped and ground. *F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.;

702. A head-dress made of sinnet and copper wire, used by men; and

703. A stone oharn, celt-shaped, used during yamplanting. *Professor Sidgwick. [Nos. 702 and 703.]

Thirty-four objects from the New Hebrides, viz.:

704—707. Four ground adze-heads of diorite: two

finely shaped from Meld. Efati Island; and two (one very large) from Aoba. *Professor Sidgwick.

708, 709. Two, a larger and a smaller, earthenware cooking vessels, with relief (■ slip') decoration. The smaller is from Tabanalo, Espiritu Santo, the larger (procured by the donor in New Caledonia) probably also of Santo origin;

710. A sample of burnt volcanic earth of a red colour, which when mixed with water is used as paint. Vanua Lava, Banks' Islands; and

711. A length of stout, flat, plaited sinnet. Swallow Group. John Jennings, Esq. [Nos. 708—711.]

712—716. (1) A straight club, with carved head; (2—4) three-fletched arrows with decorated shafts (from Mell I); and (5) a woman's dress of white bark-cloth. Efati;

717—719. (1) A bow with a bone-tipped arrow; (2) a wrist-guard made of boar's tusks; and (3) an ear ornament of tortoise-shell. Ureparapara;

720—723. Two masks: (1) one made of the skull of a pig, with carved tusks; (2) the other representing a man's head;

724—725. (1) A spear (*ataua*); and (4) a comb used in the pig-killing ceremony. Olal, Ambrym;

726—729. (1—3) Three carved spears, with grotesque human masks : two armed with single, and one with double, bone spikes; (4) one arm with smooth wooden point; (5) a four-pronged fish-spear; and (6) a broad wooden wrist-guard. Malicolo;

730—734. (1) A club (*Nusco*), boomerang-shaped; (2, 3) two fletched arrows, one with a barbed, the other with a plain tip; (4) a bird-arrow (*pic*) provided with a blunt head made of coral; and (5) a lock of hair cut from a man's head, to which is attached the tuft of a pig's tail, the symbol of the wearer's having officiated in the pig-killing ceremony. Santo;

735. A poisoned arrow, with sheath. Lakona Bay, S* Maria (Gava); and

736, 737. (1) An amulet of Nassa shells; and (2) a long lock off a Tukopian's head. Tukopia. *Professor Bevan. [Nos. 712—737.]

Thirteen objects from the Santa Cruz Islands, viz.: 738—742.

(1) A broad waist-belt of bark, worn by men;

(2, 3) two pieces of bark cloth: one plain brown, the other figured, being covered with symbolic figures which are disposed in oblongs;

(4) a small bag made of coconut leaf, for carrying betel-nut, Ac.; and (6) a native-made model of an outrigger-canoe as used for deep-sea fishing. Santa Cruz. John Jennings, Esq.

743—749. (1) A painted club in its preservative wrapping; (2) a painted wooden toy bird; (3) a man's girdle of bark with over-girdle of cane; (4) a sandal used when fishing on the reef; (5) a nose-ring of tortoise-shell; (6) a fan (*tali*); and (7) a basket filled with canel-nuts, which is the preliminary presentation made in the purchase of a wife.

Santa Cruz. *Professor Sidgwick; and

750. A small ornamented woven bag. Santa Cruz. Purchased.

751. A paddle of hard wood with carved croBS-handle. Solomon Islands. Purchased.

One hundred and twenty-nine object* from New Guinea, viz.: 752—762. Eleven stone-headed clubs, decorated with feather* and plated ratang collar*: five with cylindrical or orange-shaped knobbed heads, from the Mombaré River (1), Kumanai (1), and Sikabe (Vanapa) (8); and six with more or less circular disc-heads, from Sikube (1), Giro (2), Moni (1), Morehead River (1 with long shaft of rattang), and Home, N.E. coast (1);

763—765. (1) A plain, sword-like club (Kiriwina); and (2, 3) two carved clubs, with lanceolate blade-heads; *and*

766, 767. Two slings of plaited fibre, with one sling-stone, *t* N.E. coast.

Forty-five implements and utensils, viz.:

768—783. Sixteen axes and adzes, of diorite and jade (including two set with European plane-irons).

784. One drill with string (stone missing).

785. One flat, square-sided mallet, used in the manufacture of bark-cloth;

786—798. (1—4) Four large wooden spatulifi with long bandies (used in cooking); (6—8) four cups and spoons, and (9) one wood, carved out of coconut shells; and (10—12) four stoppered gourd bottles, three being decorated with a burnt-in pattern;

799—801. Three large circular dishes of wood, with carved rims;

802—808. Seven earthenware vessels, viz.: (1—3) three open round bowls of dark clay, the outside bearing an elaborate raised design (in 'slip') which is coloured white and red; (4) one small deep bowl of oval shape, similarly decorated but not coloured; and (5, 6) two small, plain cups from Gona Bay, N.E. coast; and (7) one deep bowl of black clay, with a band of incised and punctured decoration, three being decorated with a burnt-in pattern;

809—812. (1) A nest of three baskets, made of young coconut leaf; and (2—4) three small netted bags;

813—826. Fourteen fishing implements, viz.: (1) One netting-needle of wood; and (2) a very fine, small-meshed net of native twine, with wooden floats and shell sinkers; (3—8) six small fish-traps of wicker-work with lines attached; (9) a line with seven small wooden hook-blades attached; (10—12) three sets of hooks attached to wooden floats; (13) one large wooden hook, with plaited rattang loop; and (14) a 'spear' made of a bundle of sharpened reeds for securing small fry wherewithal to bait the hooks. *Dobu*,

Forty-one articles of dress and ornament, viz.:

827—831. (1—8) Three belts: two of closely plaited rash, and one, broad, of plaited grass; and (4, 5) two women's fringe-dresses of coloured fibre;

832—846. Fifteen armlets: (1—6) three of plaited grass (black, brown, with fringe edges, and brown with seeds); (6—10) five of coconut shell; (11—14) four of shell; and (15) one carved arm-ornament (spatula-shaped, with a hook) made of a pig's shoulder-blade. *Moreland River*.

847—859. Thirteen necklaces: (1, 2) two of blaak, and (3—5) three of brown beads; (6) one of black and white shells (Cape Nelson); (7) one of white shell and black seeds; (8, 9) two (one of thick cord, the other with a plaited strand) and loops of small white shells; (10, 11) two of out shells, one having a large shell-disc pendant attached; (12) a baby's necklace with three small teeth for pendants; (13) a pendant of white shell;

860. A fighting man's breast ornament, which hangs round the neck and is held with the teeth when challenging.

made of wood, pig's tuaka, black and red seeds, and tufts of fur; 861—866. Six head ornaments: (1, 2) two of plain shell; (3) one of shell overlaid with perforated tortoise-shell plaque; (4) one of teeth; and (5, 6) two of seed with fur edging; and 867. A "kakaka," *te*, the head of a *boboro* (hombill), which is the insignia, worn on the head, by a man who first kills an enemy in a fight. [This particular head-dress was sent to the donor, March 17, 1889, by the chief of Tupnali (to whom it had been forwarded by a native, with a request to kill some person)];

868. A large *Tugeri* drum. It is provided with a square loop handle, and a band of painted carving surrounds the open end. (*Figured in Report on British New Guinea, 1897—98, Plate 6*);

869—872. Four bamboo pipes for tobacco, decorated with burnt-in patterns;

873, 874. Two bead-rests: one carved to represent a lizard;

875. A small reed-tube filled with human hair, ('an amulet); and 876—879. Four tortoise-shell rings, with shell beads (? ear ornaments). British New Guinea. *H.M. Excellency Sir William MacGregor, M.D., G.C.M.G., Sc.D.* [Nos. 752—879.]

880. A bamboo tobacco-pipe, decorated with incised figures of hammer-headed sharks, palms, *Ac. Purchased*.

POLYNESIA.

881. A sandal made of hibiscus cord: worn when fishing on the reef. *Mangai, Harvey Islands John Jennings, Eeq.*

882. A small charm (phallic), carved in cachet ivory and shell, representing three squatting human figures. *Marquesas Island. Purchased.*

883, 884. Two models of canoes: one in white wood of a *tafu'aga*, or fishing canoe; and one of a *tongCaki*, i.e. the old Tongan canoe which was displaced early this century by the Fijian *ndrau*. This model was made under the personal superintendence of the late King George of Tonga. *Batil Thornton, Eeq.*

MICRONESIA.

Seventeen objects from the Ellice Islands, viz.:

885, 886. (1) A rat-trap (*tug moa moa*) and (2) a shark-hook;

887. A netting-needle of wood (*tica*);

888, 889. A large adze (*tola*) used for opening oooonuts; and a small adze (*tof-tofi*) both with iron blades;

890. A ladle made of coconut shell;

891. A round wooden box with lid;

892, 893. (1) A fan (*iri*); and (2) a small fringed mat;

894—899. Six necklaces: four are composed of flowers, one of coloured feathers, and one of sections of white pith; *and*

900, 901. Samples of material dyed with mangrove root, and of thatching. *Funafuti, Ellice Island, 1895. J. Stanley Gardiner, M.A.* (See last year's Report, Appendix, Nos. 237—290. [Nos. 885—901.]

AMERICA.

902—908. A feather head-dress, with long pendant nape-piece; a feather necklace; and five smaller ornaments also decorated with feathers; and

909. A small reed flute. *Brazil. Purchased by private subscription.* [Nos. 902—909.]

910. A square-sided, grooved mallet with flat handle, cut out of the bone of a cetacean. *British Columbia. The Curator M.A. [Nos. 929—931.]*

911, 912. Two wood and bone hooks for halibut fishing. *British Columbia. Purchased.*

III. BOOKS.

1. ARCHEOLOGICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN.

913. Pre-historic Remains of Caithness. By SAMUEL LAINO, "prisoners. By JOSEPH C. HABVIE. London, 1897. 8vo. *J. E. Foster, with notes on the Norman remains by THOMAS H. HUXLEY, Esq., M.A. [Nos. 929—931.]*

TOPOGRAPHICAL, &c.

932. Britain, or a Chorographical description of the most flourishing kingdoms, England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Islands adjoining, out of the depth of antiquity. Translated into English [from the Latin by William Camden Clarenceux] by PHILEMON HOLLAND. London, 1637. Folio;

933. England Displayed. By P. RUSSELL and OWEN PRICE. London, 1769. Folio; *and*

934. The Journey from Chester to London. [By THOMAS PENNANT.] London, 1782. 4to. *The Curator. [Nos. 932—934.]*

935. The Hospital of Saint David of the Holy Trinity, Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire. By CHRISTOPHER A. MARSHAM, F.S.A. [-----]; *and*

936. Haddon Hall and Chatsworth. By LLEWELLYNN JEWITT. London, -----, 8vo. *J. E. Foster, M.A. [Nos. 935, 936.]*

937. Sizburgh Castle, Westmorland, and Notes of twenty-five generations of the Strickland family. Compiled by the LADY EDÉLINE STRICKLAND. Kendal, 1897. 8vo. *The Author.*

GUIDE-BOOKS.

938. A Concise Guide to the Town and University of Cambridge, in Four Walks. By JOHN WILLIS CLARK. Cambridge, 1898. 8vo. *The Author.*

939—946. Guide-Books (German), for (1) Braunschweig, (2) Bremen, (3, 4) Hildesheim, (5) Liibeck, (6) Liineburg, (7) Quedlinburg, and (8) Rostock. 8 vols. 8vo. 1895—98. *J. E. Foster, M.A.*

ETHNOLOGICAL.

947. An Album of the Weapons, Tools, Ornaments, and Articles of Dress of the Natives of the Pacific Islands. Drawn and described from examples in public and private collections in Australasia. By JAMES EDEOE-PARTINOTON. 3rd Series. (Privately printed), 1898. Long-folio. *Purchased.*

948. Moko or the Maori Tattooing. By Major-General BOBLEY. London, 1896. 4to. *The Curator.*

949. Ethnological Studies among the North-West-Central Queensland Aborigines. By WALTER E. ROTH. Brisbane, 1897. 8vo. *The Queensland Government.*

950. (1) L' Osso della Morte, e le Pietre Magiche tra gli Indigeni dell'Australi; and

951. (2) Soetto, o Mazzo, con testa litica di singolare bellezza da Sua, Malana, isole Salomone. Nota del Prof. Enrico H. Giolioli. (Separate prints from the "Archivio per l'Antropologia e l'Etnologia." Vol. xxviii.) 1898. 8vo. *The Author. [Nos. 950, 961.]*

952. Notes on the Nicobarese. By E. H. MAN. (Separate print from the "Indian Antiquary.") No. I, 1897. 4to. *The Author.*

953. Die Völker Afrikas. Von ROBERT HARTMANN. Leipzig, 1879. 8vo. *The Curator.*

954. The Life History of an Aghori Fakir. By HENRY BALFOUR. Separate print from the "Journal of the Anthropological Institute." May, 1897. *The Author.*

955. Ueber die Beziehungen der Vererbung zur Bildung

- der Menschenrassen. Von J. KOLLMANN. (Separate print from "Correspondenz-Blatt der Deutschen Anthropologischen Gesellschaft") Berlin, 1898. 8vo. *The Author.*
956. (1) Sledges with Bone Runners in modern use; and (2) Notes on the modern use of Bone Skates. By HENRY BALFOUR. (Separate prints from the "Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist.") 1898. 8vo. *The Author.* [Nos. 956, 957.]
958. (1) Der Esel und der Mensch. Ein Beitrag zur Kulturgeschichte; and (2) Das Schwein in der Kulturgeschichte. By ADOLOPH SCHLEICHEN. Wiesbaden, -----. 8vo. *J. E. Foster, M.A.* [Nos. 958, 959.]
- GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.**
960. Antarctic Exploration: A Plea for a National Expedition. By SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM. [Published by the Royal Geographical Society.] London, 1898. 8vo.; and
961. Eastern Persian Irak. By General A. HOUTUM-SCHINDLER. [Royal Geographical Society's Publications.] London, 1897. 8vo. *The Curator.* [Nos. 960, 961.]
962. Oost-Indische Voyage. By WOUTER SCHOUTEN. Amsterdam, 1876. 4to. *Professor Newton, F.R.S.*
963. Notes on the Kuril Islands. By Captain H. J. SNOW. [Royal Geographical Society's Publications.] London, 1897. 8vo.;
964. The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay, with an account of the establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson and Norfolk Island : to which are added the Journals of Lieutenants Shortland, Watts, Ball and Captain Marshall, with an account of their new discoveries. London, 1789. 4to.; and
965. Journal of Voyages and Travels by the Rev. Daniel Tyerman and George Bennet, Esq., deputed from the London Missionary Society to visit their various stations in the South Sea Islands, China, India, &c., between the years 1821 and 1829. Compiled from original documents. By JAMES MONTGOMERY. London, 1831. 2 vols. 8vo. *The Curator.* [Nos. 963—965.]
- HANDBOOKS &c.**
966. The Handbook of Folklore. Edited by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME. London, 1898. 8vo. *The Author.*
967. Handbook to Foreign Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate. By C. A. MARKHAM. London, 1898. 8vo.; and
968. Mr. Markham's Introduction to Chaffers's Hall Marks on Gold and Silver Plate. [-----, -----]. 8vo. *J. E. Foster, M.A.* [Nos. 967, 968.]
969. Examples of Early English Pottery, named, dated and inscribed. By JOHN ELIOT HODGKIN and EDITH HODGKIN. London, 1891. 4to. *The Curator.*
- CATALOGUES.**
970. A Hand-book to the Collection of Antiquities and other objects exhibited in the Fitzwilliam Museum. Compiled by HENRY AUBURN CHAPMAN. Cambridge, 1898. 8vo. *The Author.*
971. Catalogue of Antiquities from the Excavations of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Denderah, and the Egyptian Research Account at Hierakopolis, exhibited by permission of the Council at University College, Gower Street, London, July 4 to July 30, 1898. Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, F.R.S.
972. Aachen : Die Kunst- und Ileliquienstadel des Aachener Münsters. -----, -----. 8vo.;
973. Hildesheim : Kurzer Führer durch den Hildesheimer Domshof. Hildesheim, 1895—98. 3 Parts. 8vo.;
975. Hildesheim : Führer durch die Ohemer'sche Sammlung Chinesischen Porzellane im Roemer Museum. Von E. OHLMER. Hildesheim, 1898. 8vo.;
976. Lübeck : Führer durch das Museum in Lübeck. Lübeck, 1896. 8vo. and
977. Catalogue of Tercentenary of Mary Queen of Scots Exhibition. Peterborough, 1887. Revised edition. Peterborough, 1898. 8vo. *J. E. Foster, M.A.* [Nos. 972—977.]
978. Illustrated Catalogue of Ethnographical Specimens, &c., on sale by W. D. WEBSTER, Bicester. [Bicester], 1898. 8vo. Purchased.
- MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS.**
979. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History. The Huichol Indians of Mexico. By CARL LUM-HOLTZ. New York, 1898. 8vo. *The Director of the Museum.*
980. Harvard University: Memoirs of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology: (1) Researches in the Uioa Valley, Honduras; and (2) Caverns of Copan, Honduras [Explorations, 1896—97]. By GEORGE BYRON GORDON. Cambridge [U.S.A.], 1898. 4to. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.*
981. Free Museum of Science and Art (University of Pennsylvania): Department of Archaeology and Paleontology. Bulletin Nos. 2—4. Philadelphia, 1897 and 1898. 8vo. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.*
982. Revista do Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro. Vol. i. Rio de Janeiro, 1896. 4to. *The Governors of the Museum.*
983. Occasional Papers of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History. Director's Report. Vol. i, No. 1. Honolulu, 1898. 8vo. Prof. WM. J. BRIGHAM, Director of the Museum.
- REPORTS,**
- a. MUSEUMS.
984. Cambridge: Museum of General and Local Archaeology and of Ethnology. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Antiquarian Committee to the Senate, February 24, 1898. 4to. (Reprinted from the University "Reporter," 1897—98.) *The Antiquarian Committee.*
985. Tenth Annual Report of the Delegates of the University Museum. Oxford, 1898. 8vo. *The Curator of the Museum.*
986. British Museum: Statement of the Progress and Acquisitions made in the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities and Ethnography in the year 1897. (Parliamentary Paper.) *The Keeper of the Department.*
987. Leyden : Rijks Ethnographisch Museum, 1895—1896. 8vo. *The Director of the Museum.*
988. The American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York City. Annual Report. New York, 1898. 8vo. *The Director of the Museum.*
989. Milwaukee Public Museum. Fourteenth Annual Report. Milwaukee, 1897. 8vo. *The Board of Trustees.*
990. Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology. Thirty-first Report. Washington, 1897. 8vo. *The Director of the Museum.*
991. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. 1898. *The Institution.*
992. Museo Nacional de Costa Rica: Informe presentado al Señor Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Fomento por Anastasio Alfaro, Administrador del Museo. San José, 1897. 8vo. *The Administrator of the Museum.*
974. Hildesheim : Kurzer Führer durch die Sammlungen des Roemer Museums. Hildesheim, 1895—98. 3 Parts. 8vo.;
975. Hildesheim : Führer durch die Ohemer'sche Sammlung Chinesischen Porzellane im Roemer Museum. Von E. OHLMER. Hildesheim, 1898. 8vo.;
993. Australian Museum, Sydney. Report of the Trustees for the year 1897. *The Director of the Museum.*
- b. MISCELLANEOUS.
994. Cambridge Free Public Library. Forty-third Annual Report, 1897—1898. 8vo. *The Librarian.*
995. Précis of the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Peterborough Natural History and Archaeological Society. Peterborough, 1898. 8vo. *The Secretary.*
996. Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston. 1897. Boston [U.S.A.], 1898. 8vo. *The Trustees.*
997. Annual Report on British New Guinea from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898; with Appendices. Brisbane, 1898, fol. His Excellency Sir William Macgregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., Governor of Lagos.
- SERIAL PUBLICATIONS,**
- a. ANTIQUARIAN.
998. The Antiquary. London, 1898. 4to.; and
999. The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist. London, 1898. 8vo., and
1000. The East Anglian; or, Notes and Queries, edited by Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE. London, 1898. *The Cambridgian Antiquarian Society.* [Nos. 998—1000.]
- b. FOLK-LORE.
1001. Folk-Lore: a quarterly Review of Myth, Tradition, Institution and Custom, being the Transactions of the Folk-Lore Society. Vols. i.—viii. [n. s.] London, 1890—1897. 8 vols. 8vo. *The Society.*
- c. ETHNOLOGICAL.
1002. Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie. Leiden, 1897—98. 4to.; and
1003. Centralblatt für Anthropolgie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. Jena, 1898. Purchased. [Nos. 1002, 1003.]
- SOCIETIES,**
- a. ANTIQUARIAN.
- The Cambridge Antiquarian Society:
1004. (1) Proceedings and Communications 28 October, 1896, to 26 May, 1897. Cambridge, 1898. 8vo.; and
1005. (2) The Priory of Saint Radegund, Cambridge. By ARTHUR GRAY, M.A. Cambridge, 1898. 8vo.;
1006. (3) An Index to the Reports and Abstracts of Proceedings, including Subjects and Authors of Communications and Publications, 1840—1897. Cambridge, 1898. 8vo.; and
1007. The Publications for the current year of fifty-one Societies, &c. (thirty-six British and fifteen Foreign), received in exchange by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, as recorded in the Society's Annual Report. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.* [Nos. 1004—1007.]
1008. 2. List of Objects received on Deposit from January 1 to December 31, 1898.
- i. ARCHAEOLOGY.
- 1—60. Sixty vessels, of earthenware of various shapes, with a number of fragments ("Libyan" and "Dynastic"). Hierakopolis, Egypt. F. W. GREEN, B.A.
- 61—63. Three minute clay vessels. Lake Chapula, Mexico. The Folk-Lore Society.
- II. FOLK-LORE.
64. The "hood" used by the players in the Haxey-hood game, February, 1896. ? Westwoodside, Epworth;
65. A white shirt, decorated with figures of people, animals, etc., cut out in red flannel;
66. A jacket of blue stuff, with coloured bows, and blue cap decorated with feathers and tinsel; and
- Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society, with Portfolio. [Printed for the Society.] Cambridge, 1898. 8vo. and folio. *The Society.*
1009. Nachrichten über deutsche Alterthumsfunde. Berlin, 1898. 8vo. Purchased.
- b. ANTHROPOLOGICAL.
1010. Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. London, 1897—98. 8vo.; and
1011. Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. Organ der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropolgie, Ethnologie, und Urgeschichte. Berlin, 1897—98. 8vo. *The Curator.* [Nos. 1010, 1011.]
- c. GEOGRAPHICAL.
- The Royal Geographical Society:
1012. The Geographical Journal. London, 1898. 8vo.; and
1013. Year-Book and Record. London, 1898. 8vo. *The Curator.* [Nos. 1012, 1013.]
- PRINTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.**
1014. The Cambridge and County Portfolio: Memos and Gems of old Cambridge Lore, Leaflets of Local Lore, and Cambridgeshire Cameos. ----- 4to. Purchased.
- 1015—1026. Twelve photographs (taken in 1898): three (4" x 6") of the Church, and nine (3" x 4") of the village of Cottenham, Cambridge. *J. E. Foster, M.A.*
- 1027—1029. Two photographs (6" x 8"), and a drawing of two parish ploughs kept (1898) in the tower of the church of Bassingbourne, Cambridgeshire. *Wm. Fawcett, M.A.*
1030. A photograph (6" x 8"), taken in 1897, of the London and South-Western Railway ballast-pits near Chard, where the paleolithic implements presented to the Museum by the donor in 1897 were found. *C. E. Peck, Esq.*
- 1031—1033. A photograph (4" x 6"), coloured; and two small prints from photographs (one coloured) of the Hamburg "Vierhüderdrinn'l" or flower-girls. *J. E. Foster, M.A.*
1034. An engraving (7" x 9") lettered, "Aborigines of Hindostan on the Coromandel Coast," and "A Piadah Peon retained in Great Families." J. Wilkes, London, Feb. 22, 1809. *Mr. S. T. Cowles.*
- 1035—1037. Two additional plates (9" x 11") of preserved Maori heads, and a tracing of a third for Robley's "Moko," from drawings by the author. *Major-General Robley.*
- 1038, 1039. Two photographs (4" x 7") showing the full and side-face of a remarkably fine shrivelled human head from Brazil, in the possession of Captain H. Farquhar, R.N. *Arnulph Mallack, Esq.*
- 1040—1042. Three photographs (3" x 4") of the Brazilian feather-head-dress and ornaments, now preserved in the Museum (see Nos. 902—908). *B. P. Lascelles, Esq.*

67. A jacket and a cap made of loops of coloured paper, and a pair of wooden swords; ----- (Given by Miss Mabel Peacock);

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

69. A set of charms used by a professional witch in Naples, comprising

(1) Three cords: one black, to cause sickness in the head, one red, to cause sickness in the heart, and one white, to prevent infidelity. The knots in the cords ensure the efficacy of the charms;

(2) A lemon and a potato stuck with nails; each nail as driven into the above object hurts the person designated;

(3) A magnet which draws a lover irresistibly;

(4) A padlock, with the locking of which the action of a charm is secured, and which as long as locked secures the obedience of the enchanted person;

(5) A horse-shoe and a whorl to protect against witchcraft. They are often fastened to the back of a house-door;

(6) A small bag of fine sea-sand, worn on the person, as no witch can enchant the wearer before having performed the impossible task of counting the grains; and

(7) A flint and two steels. Naples, 1897.

70. A "harvest-maiden" the stalks of the bearded wheat of which it is made are neatly plaited together so as to form a boat-shaped base ----- Greece, 1897;

71. A set of *Leptoxos*: charms consisting of small, rolled-up sheets of metal, which bear an inscription; (a) worn by children against the evil eye, and (b) worn by dealers to secure quick sale and good profits; and

72. A *Za-dah*, or horoscope. It was written for a child in January, 1898. Shwebu, Burma.

73. Samples of the colouring matter used in tattooing (procured from a *pungyi*). Rangoon, 1898; and

74. Two slips of thin brown paper with fine cuts in them. They are thrown on the ground at Chinese funerals to impede the spirits which follow a corpse, as they have to find each paper and crawl through all the slits made in them before they can continue the

APPENDIX II.

SKEAT COLLECTION.

This collection was formed by the donor, Mr Walter W. Skeat, M.A., District Magistrate of Larut, Perak, in the Kuala Langat District of Selangor in the years 1896 and 1897.

I. MALAY SERIES.

1. Dress.

1—3. Three *Sarong* the Malay "skirt" or waistcloth, of distinct patterns. Worn both by men and women (see Nos. 270 and 996—998).

Eleven *Baju*, Jackets, viz.:

4—9. (a) FOE MEN: (1) the *B. layang* of obsolete cut. Obtained from H. H. the Raja Kahar, eldest son of Abdul Samad, late Sultan of Selangor; (2) the *V. ganting Bugis*, i.e. Jacket of Bugis (Celebes) cut, which closely resembles the last. Obtained from Toh Aru, formerly the greatest of the four chiefs of Selangor; (3) the *B. b'lah dada*, i.e. J. with open front; (4) the *B. tskua panjang tangan*, i.e. Long-sleeved *tekua*; (5) the *11. tskSa chiket Msang*, literally "Tekua jacket choke polecat," i.e. J. with a tight collar; and (6) the *B. Kurong*, i.e. Sack Jacket.

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

III. ETHNOLOGY.

75—109. (1) A satchel; (2) a grass mat; (3—5) three glass armlets; (6—9) four pots for antimony; (10) a pair of sandals; (11) a saddle-cloth; (12) an iron horn-bit with lash; (13) a saddle-girth of woven leather; (14) a saddle; (15) a horse-cloth; (16) a pair of iron stirrups; (17, 18) two horse ornaments, one of iron, the other of leather; (19) a leather fringe for a horse's head; (20) a fan of plaited grass; (21) a straw hat; (22) a pair of shoes; (23—28) six bracelets of hide inlaid with copper wire; (29) a fly whisk; (30) a knife in decorated leather sheath; (31) a pair of decorated brass bowls; (32) a tray of grass work; (33) a small vessel, and (34) a writing board. Lokora, 1898, and (35) a woman's cloak and drawers, Kano, 1898. *Wordsworth Poole, Esq., M.D.*

110—124. Fifteen spears, with leaf-shaped and barbed iron heads inlaid with brass, and attached to wooden shafts which are decorated with brass wire and are furnished with an iron ferrule. Bontuku, 1897. *Major Charles Jenkinson*.

125. A staff of office. It is entirely covered with a spiral band of finely executed carving. Length 9'; 10".

126. A club with square shaft and lozenge-shaped truncated head, richly carved, the design comprising the figures of men, birds, fish and turtle. Friendly Islands; and

127. A small, oblong, wooden box, carved with human mask; 7"2", b. 2"7". New Zealand, 1833. *The Curator*. [Nos. 125—127.]

Seven objects from Fiji, viz.:

128—134. A finely carved club of the bent, horned type; an oil-dish carved in the shape of a flying duck; a provision-hook carved to represent the figure of a man; a coconut shell drinking-cup with frenched coconut fibre handle; a necklace consisting of forty-four slim curved pointed pendants of sperm-whale ivory; a necklace made of the vertebrae of an eel; and a vessel (double fruit type). Fiji Islands. *The Curator*.

30—37. (1) *long menyonsong angeri*, i.e. kite flying against wind; (2) *kukoh tua*; (3) *pari mudik*, i.e. skate going upstream; (4) *kelmsong biunga*, i.e. flower-shoot;

(5) *siput pengrus*, i.e. cowry shell; (6) *sabong silat* (7) getting *pekasaru Bugis*, i.e. the tight sealing of the Bugis; and (8) *g. p. Malaya*, i.e. the tight sealing of the Malays.

38. A head-dress worn by the bridegroom at a wedding. 39—41. Three helmets of light wood formerly used in the jungle (of Langat pattern).

and one of the *Krlta* variety; and (5—7) three girls' -----, heart-shaped ornaments of coconut-shell and silver.

A set of eight model-blocks showing the following methods of wearing the turban:

30—37. (1) *long menyonsong angeri*, i.e. kite flying against wind; (2) *kukoh tua*; (3) *pari mudik*, i.e. skate going upstream; (4) *kelmsong biunga*, i.e. flower-shoot;

(5) *siput pengrus*, i.e. cowry shell; (6) *sabong silat* (7) getting *pekasaru Bugis*, i.e. the tight sealing of the Bugis; and (8) *g. p. Malaya*, i.e. the tight sealing of the Malays.

38. A head-dress worn by the bridegroom at a wedding. 39—41. Three helmets of light wood formerly used in the jungle (of Langat pattern).

42. A hood made of *nipah* (pithach palm) leaf, and

43. A pair of wooden shoes, for jungle use.

44. A roll of false (woman's) hair, used by a Kelantan Langat woman to work up into her own chignon, or *siput*.

MODELS showing the three chief fashions followed by women in dressing the hair, viz.:

45—47. (1) The *siput*, i.e. 'shell' pattern, (2) the

sanggul, or 'roll,' this pattern being known as the *lipat pandan*, i.e. fold the pandanus-leaf; and (3) the *simpolong*, in which the roll of hair is larger on the right than the left side of the head.

48. An embroidered kris (*klris*) belt, probably of Bugis pattern.

2. Ornaments.

49. A pair of richly decorated silver-gilt bracelets, with screw fastening. The stout band is encircled with fourteen filigree bosses each set with one stone, and a circular device of nine stones covers the fastening;

50—55. Six finger-rings: one of horn and one of ivory (plain); one finely worked in gold and ivory; and three silver-gilt, of European pattern, set with jargoons, &c.;

56, 57. Two ear-rings (split-ring principle): one of brass, the other of silver, decorated with scale pattern.

58—61. Three sets of small silver-gilt buttons: (1) three of filigree work; (2) three set with jargoons; and (3) two cusped; and one single button, consisting of a small spherical rattle with slit side.

62, 63. Keepsakes for betel chewing requisites (see

Marriage ornaments :

64—65 A. (1) A crescent-shaped object ending in a dragon's head, elaborately embroidered in gold and silver thread, tinsel &c.; (2) three gilt paper crescents with scalloped edges, of different sizes, which are attached to strings one above the other, the largest being the lowest; and (3) (?) a bridegroom's head-mask, 7"2", b. 2"7".

56, 57. Two ear-rings (split-ring principle): one of brass, the other of silver, decorated with scale pattern.

58—61. Three sets of small silver-gilt buttons: (1) three of filigree work; (2) three set with jargoons; and (3) two cusped; and one single button, consisting of a small spherical rattle with slit side.

3. Insignia of Royalty.

MODELS of the Insignia of H. H. the Sultan of Selangor, viz.: 67—

77. (1) The *Tersula* or *Tombak berhanggah*, a trident; (2) five *Tombak bindrang*, lances with cows' tails;

(3) the *B'rok berayam* (i.e. the Swinging Ape), a kris; (4) the *Limpiri*, a trumpet; (5) two drums, and (6) *apahar*, salver,

Ten Spears, viz.:

78, 79. Two with plain iron heads: one very large (length 17"; 7), and one narrow and straight, attached to wooden shafts;

80, 81. Two *Buatun Ibus*, i.e. of "ibus make," ornate: one is provided with a small lanceolate head, whereas the head of the other resembles the wavy blade of a kris. The well finished palmwood shafts are provided with decorated brass collars;

82, 83. Two for killing wild pigs: one is provided with a wooden shaft and a bamboo blade; and one is entirely of bamboo, the shaft and blade being made of one piece;

84—87. Four spear-heads of the following varieties, viz.: (1) *Apit dandang* (Malaka form): large, with mid-rib resembling the "rat-tail" of old English silver; (2) *Buatun Ibus* (ibus make) varies from the last in being narrower at the shoulder; (3, 4) two varieties of the *Buatun Bugis* (Celebes make): in one, the *Tangkei durian* (i.e. Durian stalk), the metal collar above the shoulder is elongated, and in the other, the *Chekil Bugis* (Celebes chekil) the blade is long and very narrow, and

88—93. Models of the following six varieties of spearheads, viz.: (1) the *Kojor*: a broad blade for big game; (2) the *Sembawa jantan*, a stout head; (3) the *S. betina*, of slighter

make, with pierced wings (*bertindeng telinga* i.e. 'with pierced ears'); (4) the *Buatun Perak* (of Perak make); (5) -----, (of Malaka make); and (6) the *Ssgamat maki*.

Three Swords, viz.:

94. (1) A one-edged sword (*Pidang*), with a grooved blade in a highly decorated hilt of wood and chased silver representing the conventionalised foliate dragon's head. Obtained at Kajang, Selangor;

95. (2) A two-edged sword, the blade is wavy and clamped near the hilt, which is bound with wire. Said to be of *Janum* (Ilanum) make; and used by the Selangor pirates of former days; and

96. (3) A two-edged sword with cross hilt (*Pidang Jenawi*). This sword is said to have belonged to Baja Mahdi of Selangor who called it *Lantei Balei*, i.e. "Floor of the audience chamber"; and

MODELS of six varieties of swords and cutlasses; viz.: 97—102. (1) *Sundang Malaya* (Malay sword) with straight two-edged blade, (2) *Pedang Jenawi gergaji* (Saw (gergaji=a saw) Jenawi-sword) has a toothed cutting edge, but is otherwise like No. 3. This saw-edged sword is said to have been used by Baja Mahdi; (3) *Gtewang*, a one-edged sword, probably of Bugis origin. The following are one-edged knives:

(4) *Pedang Beuto' lang* with the blade curving upwards at the

tip (*beuto'* = curved); (5) *Kampilau Lanum* (Ilanum Kampilau) resembling a Dyak *parang*; (6) *M'ndong Bugis* (Bugis cock, the hilt being supposed to represent that animal).

DAGGERS.

a. *Krises (Keris)*.

103—105. Three with straight blades: (1) the longest is furnished with a peculiar fastening called *tul-tuli*; (2) is of medium length; and (3) is a small specimen, found in the stomach of a Langat crocodile;

106—110. Five with wavy blades. These specimens show from seven to fifteen waves in their blades; those with the greater number of waves are most highly prized and are very scarce. These krises are called by distinct names according to the number of waves in their blades; one with fifteen being called *Kris parong*; and

111—116. MODELS of the following varieties : three with straight blades: (1) *Sudu bikang*, (2) *Cherita* and (3) ?, and three with wavy blades: (1) *Sondak hidung* (1 wave); (2) *Kris Sempana* (5 waves); and (3) *Kris parong* (15 waves).

117,118. Two Executioner's Krises, or *Kris panjang*, i.e. "Long Kris," with exceptionally long, straight, blades, 22"-7 and 19"-3 in length. The criminal is despatched by a downward thrust, just inside the left collar-bone, a piece of cotton-wool being first laid on the skin. The blade passing through the vital organs causes instantaneous death and the wadding which has been driven into the wound acts like a plug and stops the flow of blood.

b. Daggers and Knives other than Krises.

119—121. Three small: two *Tumbok lada* (of distinct varieties) i.e. "Pepper-pounder," formerly worn in the hair both by men and women, or held in the hand with the blade turned up the sleeve of (*Rawa* (Sumatran) origin); and one not unlike the last but with hilt of different pattern;

122,123. Two with straight blades: (1) one *Golok jantan* (a Rembau form); (2) with long straight blade, the edge on one side not continuous up to the hilt, which is boldly carved (dragon's head pattern) in dark wood. The sheath is composed of wide sections of ivory alternating with narrow sections of black horn;

124,125. Two with curved blades : (1) one, with slightly curved blade, of Sewar origin, and (2) one *biladau*, for ripping, with sharply curved blade of Bugis origin;

5. Tools and Implements.

154. An adze-blade of stone, flat, with square sides. It expands slightly towards the cutting edge and is ground. (See Appendix I., Nos. 448—455.)

155—158. Four *Parang Perak* (Perak cutlass) with blades of various sizes; the larger for jungle work. The blades of these specimens vary in shape, but the motif of the handles, a dragon's head, is the same in all;

159. A man's cutlass with narrow blade;

160. A *Parang ikan* or *Parang pembelah ikan* (Fish cutlass or Fish-splitting cutlass). The cutlass is provided with a half-blade at the back which is used for chopping off the heads of fish;

161. A *Janda lenggang*, a woman's cutlass, used by ladies of title, with chased blade (obtained from the Raja at Langat);

162. A *Pisau raut* (Peeling knife) used, especially, for peeling rattans;

126. A dagger with blade made from an old spearhead ;
127, 128. Two *Badiik*, a stabbing weapon of Bugis origin; and
129, 130. Two three-edged weapons: (1) the *Sentiahu*, used, especially, for piercing the coats of ring-mail formerly in use; and (2) the *Sangkor* with a stout blade not unlike the tail of the king-crab

131—134. MODELS of four daggers and knives : three Achinese (Sumatran) forms, viz.: (1) the *G'Suhbang*, (2) the *Renchong*, and (3) the *Bugayong* or *Rudus Aceh*; and of (4) a Celebesian weapon, the *Lapok Bugis*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

135—137. Three palm-wood darts, *bulang bulang*, i.e. Throwing Stick: (1) one with single point and square end, length 37"; and two with both ends pointed, length 37" and 57". Used both in jungle fighting and in the chase;

138. A dart, fashioned like a shuttlecock; a weapon said to have been used by Selangor pirates;

139. A sling (*ali-ali*); and

140. MODEL of a pellet-bow (*terbil*).

141. A coat of ring-mail bought from Raja Yusuf of Selangor; and

142, 143. MODELS of two shields, viz.: (1) the *KZrasak*, oblong with waist, and central rosette, of plain wood; and (2) the *Prisel*, small, circular, of wood, the convex side covered with tanned skin.

GUNS, etc.

144. An old musket, with heavy octagonal barrel and an ornamented stock. Obtained from the Raja Yusuf, grandson of H.H. the late Sultan of Selangor;

145—148. Four receptacles for gunpowder, viz.: (1, 2) two small wooden cylinders with stoppers (*suku-suku*); (3) one small flask made from the beak of the Hornbill (a usual way of utilising this bird); and (4) an ornamental wooden flask (*K28mu*) shaped to represent a buffalo's horn (of Portuguese introduction); and

149. An ancient cannon-ball of a *tela*, i.e. pivot-gun, and several balls found at Klang (Selangor).

150—153. Four MODELS : (1) a floating, and (2) a stationary block-house such as formerly protected the Kelang river; (3) a stockade defended by a maize-fence and calthrops; and (4) a 'crow's nest' (*bangun-bangun*).

154. Two with straight blades: (1) one, with slightly curved blade, of Sewar origin, and (2) one *biladau*, for ripping, with sharply curved blade of Bugis origin;

155—158. Four *Parang Perak* (Perak cutlass) with blades of various sizes; the larger for jungle work. The blades of these specimens vary in shape, but the motif of the handles, a dragon's head, is the same in all;

159. A man's cutlass with narrow blade;

160. A *Parang ikan* or *Parang pembelah ikan* (Fish cutlass or Fish-splitting cutlass). The cutlass is provided with a half-blade at the back which is used for chopping off the heads of fish;

161. A *Janda lenggang*, a woman's cutlass, used by ladies of title, with chased blade (obtained from the Raja at Langat);

162. A *Pisau raut* (Peeling knife) used, especially, for peeling rattans;

172,173. Two lathes for wood turning, viz.: (1) a *pularik*, worked by pedal; and (2) a *bintu*, worked by hand, a boy being used for the purpose; and

174. A grindstone, worked by a string which causes it to revolve first one way and then the other.

175, 176. ■ Two varieties of hone-holders used by Jungle Malays, viz.: the *Sipit batu asah*, and the *Tempat batu asali*.

177. A reel, line, and paint pot (in wood), used by carpenters for marking boards.

178. MODEL of a set of goldsmith's tools and appliances, viz.: 995), and

(1) a tool-box, provided with brazier, Ac.; and (2, 3) two hammers;

(4—6) three anvils, *tanggi*: one square, one pointed at both ends, and one provided with a foot, and pointed at one end; (7, 8) two tongs; one *sepit api* (fire tongs), and one *kuku riman* (the tiger's claws) with a *prengga* (rattan band); (9—12) four hammers: three, ordinary *fouruk* or *peruk* (one large and two small), and one

special, *tukol tekan*, or right-angled variety; (13, 14) two pincers : a *chouam*, and a *sep gagak*, with curved points; (15—17) three chisels: *onepahat tepa*, broad-bladed, and two *pahat liong*, small for fine work; (18, 19) two gouges: *pahat kuku*; (20) a file: *kikir blah rotan*; (21, 22) two tools for embossing, *phimbob*; (23) a shell receiver, *tempat pijar*; (24) a pestle: *antang*; (25) a mould block; (26, 27) a *tangga tarak lawai*, and a *pen*, contrivances for wire drawing; (28) a *trapong*, a bamboo tube used for blowing the fire, and also for making wire; (29) a pair of scissors, *guning*; and (30) a balance, *neracha*.

179. A set of implements used by women in mat making, viz.: (1, 2) two wooden knives (*jangka*) for slitting pandanus leaves into the requisite strips : one of these knives is plain, the other decorated with carving; (3) one 'straightener' (*pl-lurut*), with which the strips are straightened and smoothed ; (4—7) four wooden bodkins (*penyisip* or *penyup tikar*), for pushing the 'woof' strands through those of the 'warp'; and (8—10) three flat rule-like strips of wood, *phinindeh*, i.e. holders down, with which the strands are held down whilst the *penyisip* is being used. These *phinindeh* are decorated with fine carving (see Nos. 216—221).

180, 181. MODELS: two embroidery frames, *pemidang*, to illustrate method of working pillow ends (see Nos. 225—261 and 995), and

182,183. Two varieties of sewing apparatus: (a) *Rumah pinggait baju*, i.e. 'machine for sewing jackets,' pillow-work, with woman's jacket in process of making; and (b) *Kait Prenggi* (*Perenggi*) = Ferenggi or "Frank" (through Portuguese), that is, Foreign sewing.

184, 185. Two needles for embroidery, made of buffalo horn, of distinct pattern, i.e. the *kala*, 'scorpion,' and the *suray bayong*.

186—192. Seven stamps for stamping gold on a *sarong* (skirt) which is then called *sarong birtillipok* (stamped skirt); and

193, 194. Two reels: (1) one of bamboo, with carved ends; and (2) one made of the vertebra of a shark.

195. Rattan rings used for binding purposes.

196, 197. Two large scrapers for coconuts, used by the Jungle Malays, one of more rudimentary form than the other but with handles used as seats during the operation (see Nos. 372—375).

198, 199. Two fire-producers: (1) one *Pinggesek api*, bow-drill, and (2) one of bamboo: by sawing to produce cross-friction.

200. A weight of lead for steelyard, *batu duching* (steelyard stone), bell-shaped of hexagonal outline.

201—203. Three measures for grain, of coconut shell: (1, 2) two *Kal*; and (3) *Chupah* all finely carved.

204. MODEL of a wooden slate with ink-pot, as formerly used, with pens of sugar-palm splinters and ink made of candle-root dissolved in gourd juice.

205. A *Tali gundal*, a string in which knots have been made as an aid to memory.

6. Houses, furniture and fittings.

206, 207. Two MODELS : (1) an ordinary Malay House with pigeon-house, granary, out-houses, Ac. (see Nos. 511—515), such as occupied by an *Orang Kubaniakian*, i.e. a Commander, which differs from a Raja's house in the disposal of the verandahs (the arrangement here shown being called *kelek anak*), and that of the gable ends of the eave-boards which must cross each other : 'mitres' or close-fitting joints in the wood-work of a house being the prerogative of a Rajah; and

(2) A Kelantan Rajah's audience chamber in which the difference last mentioned is shown (see Nos. 713—717).

208—209. Two hooks, carved in wood, for suspending mosquito curtains;

210—212. Two pairs of scroll-shaped ends for curtain rods, covered, as has recently become the fashion, with embroidered cloth; and a single, old, carved, end; and

213, 214. A striped curtain used at weddings, with ornate fringe; and three fringes for a mosquito curtain;

215. The ornamental fittings for the clothes rod which is fastened at the back of the marriage curtain: (1) pair of scroll-rods; (2) two ornate fringes, *daun budi*, i.e. Bo-tree leaves (*Bodi-Ficus religiosa*) with scroll decorations (*suray bayong*); and (3—9) seven streamers, *sempeian kain*, of the Satangket pattern, for this clothes rod. (See No. 714.)

Nine mats, *tikar*, viz.:

216—221. Six square, for sitting on, variously decorated,

some at the corners (*penjura*) and edges, and one overlaid with open work; and

222—224. Three, for sleeping on, with pillows and bolsters: two with decorated corners, *penjura tikar*: one with woven pattern, the other with highly decorated border in gold thread-stitch-work, and one, without corners, but decorated with the *tali tikar* 'the mat-cord,' and tassels, *buah tikar* (i.e. 'mat-fruit'), which is provided at the head with a bolster pocket.

Pillows, Ac.

225—261. (a) Embroidered ends for pillows, *surutun*, viz.: (1) seventeen richly decorated for the special pillows used by the bride and bridegroom : fifteen for a large kind of pillow, the *bantal bertekat*, and two for a smaller pillow, the *b. susun* (see No. 714); (2) eleven for large pillows, the *b. be sar* for ordinary use; (3) one small pillow, *susur ai*; and (4) a pair of side strips for a similar pillow; (5) one end for a small triangular pillow, the *gunong-gunong* (i.e. the little mountain) which is placed on the *b. bilar* (No. 2); and five ends for large bolsters, the *b. saraga* (see Nos. 999 and 1000);

262—267. (b) Needle-work decorations, occasionally added to the pillow-ends : (1) one for the *bantal sa-raja*, an octagonal marriage bolster used only by Rajas; (2) one for bolster as above; (3) two for pillow as No. 4 above; and (4) two for pillow as No. 5 above;

268 c. A decorated cloth covering for pillow No. 3 above (see Nos. 180, 181); and

269. A set of eight PAPER PATTERNS for pillow-ends : each design (of which there are a great many varieties) is known by a distinctive name, such as the *Awan telor buaya*, the crocodile egg pattern, the *A. satangket*, the one-stalk pattern, the *A. larat*, the spreading or the flowing pattern, the *A. selimpat*, the plaited pattern, the *A. Koa Mesir* (a key pattern). The Fort of Egypt.

270. A *chitaka*: a fumigating stand over which *sarongs* and other clothes (see Nos. 1—3), are hung so as to be scented with frankincense which is placed in a brazier beneath them; and

271. 272. Two perfumers of brass: (1) an ornamental egg-shaped censer for frankincense; and (2) a sprinkler for rose-water.

273. A woman's work-basket, and a round box of fancy rush-work.

274, 275. Two brass lamps for oil: one standard and one with chain to hang it by.

276—278. A carved stand for *dammar* (rosin) torches; and two MODELS of the same.

279. A reading-desk, *rehal* (? Arabic), of carved wood, used by readers of the Koran.

Requisites for betel-chewing, viz.:

280, 281. Two boxes, with tray (one of rush-work) *tepah*, for holding *sirih*.

282—284. Three boxes with drawer (two of rush-work) *sodok-sodok*, for holding pawn (betel-leaf);

285. A *cherana*, i.e. stand of brass, for the *anak cherana*, or betel-chewing apparatus consisting of: (1) the *sSmb'bi*, i.e. *sirih*, betel-leaf, holder; (2) the *tempat tombakan*, i.e. tobacco holder; (3) the *tempat gambir*, i.e. *gambir* holder; and (4) the *tempat pinang*, i.e. areca-nut holder; and

286. An ornate betel-cutter the hinged end of the blade representing a dragon, the silver handles decorated with scale pattern (see Nos. 62, 63).

287. A full-sized MODEL of a *gobek* or tube, used by old toothless men to pound up the chewing materials.

288. A spittoon, *cusparid*, and a stand of brass.

289. A brass salver (with foot) *pahar* and an embroidered cloth cover, *tudong pahar*; i.e. pahar cover;

290. A brass dish, or stand, of the water-lily pattern;

291—296. Six dish-covers (*tudong*). Five of plaited work, viz.: (1, 2) *tudong pahar*, for larger dishes, and (3—5) *tudong semrip* for smaller dishes; and (6) a smaller dish-cover made of manis scales which are so arranged as to form a variegated pattern; and nine embroidered cloths (and four centres for the same) with which these *tudongs* are covered.

297, 298. Two saucers, *battil*, the one of copper, the other of some alloy (? of copper and silver);

299—301. Three small ornate silver cups, with raised and incised floral decorations;

302. An open saucer-shaped vessel, *sanggam*, and a round tray, *lapik* (both of brass) used as a stand for a vessel which is provided with a foot.

303. A finger-bowl of brass used after meals; if presented to great people, rose-water (*ayer mawar*) is substituted for plain water.

304, 305. Two kettles of brass: one, of ordinary shape? *cheuk*, for vessels for drinking-water, viz.:

306, 307. Two of earthenware, *gSlok*: one, small, and one large, standing in a tray, with a cup, *battil*, and a saucer. Over the jar is fitted a basket-work hood to carry a cloth covering, the *saputangan gSlok*, i.e. the *gelok*'s

napkin and a cover (of plaited work) for a water-jar, *tudong g&l;ok*; and

308—312. Five of coconut shell, *nivor sekul*, one kettle-shaped, has a lid, and carved body, and three spoutless, are provided with a foot, and a protective covering, *taris*, of basket-work, which differs in pattern in the three examples; and

313—315. Three embroidered cloths: one for the basket-work hood of a water-jar (see No. 306); the other two for covering smaller vessels, *chgori*.

Kitchen furniture, Ac.

316—321. Six water-vessels made of bamboo stems: one small, of one joint with hook for sticking into the wall, *geregek*; and five, large, *kauchong*.

322—325. Four buckets, *timbau*, of palm bast: two have handles of the same material (Selangor make), one of wood and one of split cane (Bangkor make).

326, 327. Two, *bugam*, wallets of mat-work.

328, 329. A larger, and a smaller rectangular basket of rush-work.

330. A round basket for provisions (*kudai*);

331—333. Three bags for keeping husked rice (grain of the *oriza sativa* for ordinary use), *sumpit beris*.

334, 335. MODELS of two kitchen-cupboards, for dishes, plates, &c., *gerobok*, with a stand for the water-jar.

336, 337. Two forms of racks for dishes, made of basket-work: (1) *Riman mSring kak*, i.e. the Crouching tiger; and

(2) the *Tuntong*, i.e. the River-turtle.

338, 339. Models of two basket-work stands for cooking-pots: (1) the *Lekar yantan*, i.e. Male basket (a single stand); and (2) the *LSkar bintina*, i.e. Female basket (a double stand).

340—345. Six spoons: one of brass; five with coconut shell bowls, viz. three *chSmcha*, for rice; and two, *pelechek*, for mashing rice for infants' food.

346—348. Three ladles: two (one with a lip) for general use (*gdyong*), and one used in the preparation of 'Malacca sugar' from the sap of the coco-palm flower spike (*chokoli gula* = sugar ladle).

349—353. Five perforated ladies, with coconut-shell bowls: (1, 2) two richly carved with the *Naga bSyuang*, or 'fighting dragon,' pattern, used for straining off the liquor from the sweet, called *Buah malaka* i.e. 'Malacca fruit';

(3) one of similar, but of simpler device, for general use; and (4, 5) two *kras-kdras*, used as sifters in cooking.

354—361. Eight wooden spatulas: two *chentong*, with scroll handles; and six *sdup*, with straight handles.

362, 363. Two strainers, *tapisau*: one of coconut-shell, the other of basket-work.

364—366. Three sieves: one round, of plait-work, *in-ter an*; and two of tree-bark;

367. A 'colander,' for the manufacture of a kind of macaroni, *rumah chSndul*:

368, 369. Two rice-steamer, *kukusan*, with bast bottom.

370. A cooking apparatus consisting of a kind of retort and three utensils of unknown use.

371. A block for grinding spices.

372—375. Four coconut scrapers: one, for ordinary use (of the *kompong*, or town Malays); two, of another form, for extracting the pulp of the nut; and one *prut nivor* for scraping fine the extracted pulp (see Nos. 196, 197).

376. A sugar-cane squeezer (on the scissors principle), *apit tebu*.

377, 378. Two presses for *palut* (the *oriza glutinosa* rice) *palut tebu* or *palut tetal rumah*.

Cake-moulds, viz.:

379. One, piston-action, *achuan lengkui*. It consists of

a bamboo tube and rod; the dough being forced through the coconut-shell bottom, the perforations in which are of various forms so as to produce little cakes of various shapes.

380, 381. Two of distinct pattern, finely carved in hard wood; one is an exceptionally beautiful old specimen. (These wooden moulds have now been superseded by metal moulds);

382—386. Five of metal, representing fruits, flowers, &c. each mould having a distinctive name;

387—395. Nine of brass, of the following patterns: (1, 2) a clove, (3—5) a flower, (6) a fish, (7) a cray-fish, (8) a crab, and (9) a butterfly; and

396, 397. Two sheets of patterns for cakes, drawn by a native, showing twenty-six varieties.

398. Specimens of sweet-meats.

7. Means of locomotion.

* * * All the objects included in this section are MODELS.

a. On LAND.

399. A palanquin, *Angkat-angkat-an*, used by a Raja of position.

400. An elephant with howdah and driver, *Gembala* (Perak fashion).

401. A bullock-cart, with an awning, *Kajang*, and special decorations denoting it to be the private property of a person of respectability.

402. A buffalo sledge for drawing timber, etc.

403. A boat-shaped sledge, *Tongkah*, used for transporting shell-fish, &c. over muddy flats.

b. On WATER.

404. A raft made of bamboo, provided with a deck house, and a pair of crutch-ended bamboo poles; and

Forty-seven Boats, viz.:

405, 406. Two *Champion*. Dug-out paddle canoes flat-bottomed with sharp stem and stern: bottom boards in both; the larger having a central well and weather-boards astern. Length 17"8 and 17"2 respectively.

Three varieties of Sampan, viz.:

407. A *S. jalor* almost identical with last. Length 16"5.

408. A *S. selli* (also *Prahu selli* or *Berudit*) of deeper draught than last: is partially decked and has continuous weather-boards. Length 19"5, and

409. 410. Two *S. kolek*. Small one-masted sailing-boats, that vary considerably in size and when large carry the *ketam sepak* or steering-paddle. They are distinguished by an ornamental, the *angkul-angkul*, a cylindrical piece of wood, across their bows; on the stems are carved scroll ornaments. Length 30" and 19" respectively.

Thirteen varieties of Prahu, viz.:

411. A *P. pemudir*. A small decked canoe, of wide beam, for river use, propelled by means of poles and steer-oar. The stern is rounded, the spoon-shaped bows are covered with a large, projecting, *dandan* or platform ('gallerie'): a deck-house amidships. Length 26"7.

412. A *P. kumbang* (*kumbang*, a bee from the bow decoration). A pad'le canoe with rudder: bows and stern sharp, the latter covered with a *dandan*. The canoe is provided with a deck-house (*kamuid*), and an awning. Length 33"7.

413. A *P. naga*, i.e. Dragon boat. Two masts, paddles and rudder. Both the bows and stern, which are rounded, are covered with square *dandans*, the former being decorated with a dragon's head. Length 27". Formerly used by Malay Sultans;

414. A *P. buata*, i.e. Crocodile boat. Similar to the last, but has only one mast. The bows bear an elaborately carved crocodile's head. Length 23" (see *ketap*);

415. A *P. ay am*, i.e. Cock boat. Similar to the last, but of slimmer build: carries *dandan* over stern only and has a steering-oar. Cock's head on bow. Length 18"7,

Three varieties of Nadir, viz.:

432, 433. Two *Nadir* (from Malakal). Extremely like a ship's whale-boat. Both have rudders: one has two masts and one has one mast (the first with pandanus leaf sails)

420. A *P. serindip*, i.e. Love-bird boat. Of great beam: has no *dandan* and is propelled by paddles only. Parrot's head on bow. Length 20"7;

417. A *P. eng gang*, i.e. Hornbill boat. Similar to last, but provided with a small stern *dandan* and a rudder. Horn-bill's head on bow. Length 20"7;

418. A *P. pantat munyi*. A typical one-masted Prahu, with rudder. Stern square, carries large *dandan* fore and aft and an ornate wooden deck-house. Length 19"7;

419. A *P. lancha*. Two masts and a bowsprit. The *dandan* is the line of the sharp bows, but is square over the stern. Carries a deck-house aft, a rudder, and a pair of sweeps. Length 21"7;

420. A *P. jalong-jalong*. Similar to the last, but the bows are fuller, and both *dandans* are square and ornate. Length 19"5;

421. A *P. tambang*, i.e. Passenger boat. Has sharp bows and stern, and the former prolonged into a straight beak. One mast: over the stern there is the *ketam kamudi*, i.e. Rudder: crab, a projecting board, shaped something like an hour-glass. Length 20"7;

422, 423. Two *P. bedar*. Similar to the last, but has a small stern *dandan*, and rails along gunwales. Length 22" and 22"7.

Four varieties of Ketap, viz.:

424. A *Ketap*. Similar to the last, but of greater beam and has a deck-house aft. Length 26"7;

425. A *K. buata*. Similar to the last, but more ornate and carries a crocodile's head on the bow. Length 21"5;

426. A *K. ayam*. Two masts and *dandan* fore and aft. Cock's head on bow, which is straight. Length 18"7;

The above three forms of Ketap are obsolete forms: they were used only by reigning chiefs (see *Pfahu*, Nos. 414 and 415); and

427. A *K. penggalat*. A house-boat with one mast and rudder, usually propelled by means of poling: bows and stern sharp, the latter carrying *dandan*. Length 21"7;

428. A *Borak* (from Pahang). Two masts and rudder. Carries square *dandan* over the bluff bows and stern, a large deck-house aft, and a man's bust as figure-head. Length 24"7;

429, 430. Two *Lanchang*. Of great beam with bows prolonged into a sharp beak: two masts, bulwarks, *dandans* fore and aft, and two deck-houses. The smaller boat carries two, the larger, which is more ornate, five swivel-guns. Length 36" and 47" respectively. Used by certain Rajas of Sumatra (see also under Witchcraft, No. 852);

431. The *Wilmania* (the name of a fabulous bird): a state-boat of a Raja of Selangor. Similar to the last, but propelled by sweeps, and carries *dandans* and awnings fore and aft. Length 32"7;

(layer mengkuang) and shelter, the other with canvas sail). Length 32"-5 and 27" respectively;

434. A *N. pebian* (from Malaka). Similar to the last, but provided with a keel (? from European model). Length 23"-5; and

435. A *N. pengandong*. A sailless (?) dug-out boat of wide beam, without any peculiar fittings, beyond a rudder; used for the transport of timber, which operation is illustrated by this model. Length 15".

436. A *Payang*. Not unlike the last, but bows less prominent. Two masts and deck-house. The square *dans-dans*, fore and aft, curve strongly upwards. Length 25".

437. A *Kekap TSram*. Bow and stern similar in shape to the last, but the former decorated with a scroll dragon's head. Has high bulwarks of closely-plated thatch, a deck of bamboo, and a mat awning. One mast, paddles and steering-paddle. Length 29".

438. A *Bigrmat*. Similar in general outline to the last, but undecorated, and the stern is provided with a small raised platform. Length 19".

439, 440. Two *Tongkang Malaya*. Heavy vessels with two masts and bowsprit; the larger has projecting bows with carved scroll-work, a rounded stern, a hatchway and deck-house; in the smaller, the scroll on the bows is turned inwards over the deck, and both the tiller and rudder are decorated with carving. Length 28" and 21" respectively.

441. A *Salah-salati*. Two masts and bowsprit, sharp stem and stern : carries a rudder, square *dandans* fore and aft, and a large deck-house. Length 23"-5.

442. A *Sakuchi*. Closely resembling the last, differing only in proportion of the stern *dandan*. Length 22"-5.

443. A *Jong Batubara*. Of slighter build than the last; bows running into a beak and the stern *dandan* is provided with a railing. One mast, four sweeps. Length 20"-5.

8. Industries and Manufactures.

TREE-FELLING : two MODELS showing
457. (1) The *tebang berhidong*, or 'nose method,' with a raised platform, *parapara ampeian*, for the workmen;

458. (2) The *Shang inSlipat*, or 'folding method,' in which an incision is made on two sides of the trunk so as to meet, and which is called *mem-balas*, 'to reply.'

BOAT-BUILDING : seven MODELS showing

459, 460. (1) How a squared * stock, and (2) how a keel-piece is turned over by means of a windlass ;

461. (3) How two boats are cut out, side by side, out of the same piece of timber by the *gayan* method;

462, 463. (4) How planks are warped, and (5) how they are fitted to a dug-out stock by means of pegs; and

464, 465. (6, 7) How a dug-out (in course of construction) is increased in beam by the application of boiling water.

466. A palm-thatch-cutters' shed; shewing the process of making up and dryng the *atap* (thatch) lengths.

Preparation of rattan, &c. : four Models showing

467. (1) A rattan-cutter's shed, in which the rattan is stripped of its thorns, dried, and split into strips of varying widths;

468. (2) Showing how the rattan is scraped clean of thorns by means of the *penjangan*, i.e. strippers; and

469, 470. (3, 4) How the same is done, by two distinct ways, to the hard wood of the *nibong* palm.

Two varieties of *Gubang*, viz.:

444. A G. *Laut*. An old Malay Pirate boat. Similar to the last, though of heavier build, and with plain raking bow and strong bulwarks, small *dandan* over stern, deck-house, one mast and sweeps. Across the bows is the *apilan*, or bullet-proof shield, which a pair of swivel-guns are mounted, and astern is the gong for sounding the attack. Length 24". (See floating block-house, Nos. 150—153); and

445. A *G. Bugis*, i.e. Celebes Bugis. Lines similar to the last: carries one mast, railing round deck, a deck-house, and the rudder-crab L. 16".

446. A *Pilat*, i.e. Pilot-boat. Like the last, but of finer lines: one mast pair of sweeps, and wash-boards astern. L. 27"-5.

447. A *Penjajap*. Similar to the last, but of greater beam. The beak-shaped bow carries the carving called the "Hanging bees' nest," and the fore and aft square *dandans*, which curve upwards at an unusual degree, are united by a balustrade. Two masts, pair of sweeps, and deck-house. L. 21".

448. A *Kumbang*, or ? *Ketap Kedah*. A Selangor slim boat, propelled by paddles, now no longer in use. L. 22".

449. A *Bulok*. A heavy boat, of wide beam, with sharp stem and stern. It carries a carved platform over the stern, called *Kula Junking*, the Scorpion. One mast, pair of sweeps, and rudder. L. 15"-5".

450. A *Katar*. An adaptation of the English cutter, which belonged to Raja Tema' at Lukut, Selangor. L. 17"-5".

451. A *Pines* (?) from the English word pinnace). Not unlike the last. L. 18"-5".

(* See also under *Pishing*, No. 623).

MODELS of five paddles, *pengayah*, viz.:

452—456. One from Selangor, one from Malaka, one from Gebung; and two, one being the *pengnyah kemudi*, or steering-paddle, from Jeram.

ROPE-MAKING : four MODELS showing

471, 472. (1) A rope-walk, with box containing the pins with which the strands are twisted, *Kerek-an*; (2) another rope-walk, in which hanging weights are used for twisting up the strands, *Lanang*; and

473, 474. (3, 4) Two contrivances (of somewhat similar construction) consisting of two boards with three holes in each through which the ends of the strands are fixed, the boards are then turned in opposite directions by means of stick levers, and the rope is twisted up. With No. 3, the *Pintal tali saithi*, i.e. 'twist anchor rope,' ropes of split rattan for anchors are made; and with No. 4, the *Parong pintal ijoiy* i.e. 'stocks for twisting horse-hair,' a kind of vegetable horse-hair (obtained from the *gomuto*, or sugar palm) rope is twisted.

BASKET-MAKING.

475 a—k. Samples of decorative work, the patterns being called respectively: (1) the *kandong bulan*, i.e. halo of the moon; (2) the *bunga-sa-chepir*, i.e. saucer-full of flowers; (3) the *bunga chingkeh*, i.e. clove-blossom; (4) the *mata ayam*, i.e. fowl's eye; (5) the *bunga*, i.e. flower;

(6) the *siku Wuang*, i.e. elbow of flying-fox; (7) the *bunga rumput*, i.e. grass flower; (8) the *garum sabuku*, i.e. grain of salt; (9) the *manis*, i.e. sweet or pleasant, but possibly (by altered use of the word) meaning 'ring' pattern; (10) the *slang*, i.e. rafter (ordinary or indefinite) pattern;

and (11) a round basket, *bakul*, showing method of applying the deprived of its sap for the manufacture of *tuak*, toddy; and one above patterns.

476 a—g. Seven samples in rush-work, viz.: (1) the *batang pinang*, i.e. areca-palm stems; (2) the *pa bar*, i.e. dish or salver; (3) the *perak*; (4) the *jikak murid*, i.e. footprint of the Dial-bird; (5) *bunga sa-chepir* (see above, No. 2); (6) *pagur tanggalong*, i.e. Civet-oat fence; and (7) ?

MAT-MAKING : see No. 179.

WEAVING: two beautifully finished working models of looms, viz.: (1) The *Kilantan* form of loom with a piece of cloth attached in process of making; and

478. (2) The *Bugsis* (Celebes) form of loom. With these looms are the following accessories (the *riling*, the *gender*, the *dnian*, the *ganteh* and the *ridhat*), used in winding off and preparing the yarn.

POT MAKING (an art confined to one or two places in Pahang and Perak):

479. (1) Model showing a potter's shed; and (2) how the roughly shaped vessels are finished in moulds before being baked on a grafting over a *allow fire*.

480. (1) A torch in course of construction, with its component parts; and (2) a torch measurer, *pengukur damar*.

TORCH and SUGAR MAKING: six models, viz.:

481, 482. Two: one showing how the nipa-palm is taken from the tree by drilling and burning the trunk.

400. ONE MODEL of a *siatang* (or *tuolang*) tree frequented by wild bees, with the contrivances for removing the nests. (A portion of an actual nest is attached.)

491, 492. TWO MODELS : showing methods of climbing tree stems: (1) by means of pegs driven into the trunk; and (2) by means of a pole, with pegs lashed across it.

493, 494. Specimens of gutta percha, *glaah tuban*, as prepared for transport, and of 'eagle-wood,' *gharu*, which is considered by the natives as possessed of dangerous properties and consequently to be procured by special medicine-men who appease the spirits of the trees by various incantations.

9. Agriculture.

BICE, *Padi*, culture :

495. MODELS : A plough, *tenggala* or *bajuk*; consisting of the share, *sepak*, the handle, *nay an*, and the yoke, *pasang*; drawn by a pair of oxen.

496. A roller, *esak*, made of a heavy piece of timber; used for crushing down long grass (*mlandau-kan rumput*); and

497. A harrow, *sikat*, with which clods are broken up.

498. A dibble, *pinalug padl*, with which the holes are made for the reception of the grain.

499, 500. Two wooden combs, *sikat padl*, to clear the superfluous earth which clings to the roots of rice plants when they are transplanted.

501, 502. Two planting-sticks, *kuku gambing*, i.e. goat's foot, with a cleft end, with which the rice plants taken from the nursery are planted out.

503, 504. Two clappers, *gerdang*, for scaring birds from the fields.

505, 506. Two reapers or rice cutters, *penuvei padl*; one straight (in ordinary pattern), and one, *sa-hari bulan*, crescent-shaped for special use.

507, 508. Two baskets: (1) a *tangkilan* or small hand-basket in which the reapers place the ears of rice; and (2) a *bakul*, a large basket into which the *tangkilan* is emptied on the field.

509, 510. Two winnowers, *nyira*, of triangular shape, made of bamboo basket-work.

511. A winnowing platform, from which the unhusked rice is dropped when there is a slight wind so that the chaff may be blown away as the grain falls through the air;

512. A rice-granary, fitted with bins, baskets, &c., and a shewing a reaping instrument, *penuvei*;

513—515. A shed with a rice-pounder, *Usang indek*, one with a hand-mill for rice; one fitted with a Kedah rice-mill, *kisaran kedah*, a canoe-shaped rice mortar, *lsong*.

pingeing (which gives out a musical sound when struck) for the preparation of *imping*, and a rice-mortar, *lesong tangan*, for ordinary use.

515a. A hand-mill with inter-locking toothed surfaces.

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

BICE: plant and grain:

520 a—g. Specimens of rice plants showing the ten recognised stages in their growth, viz.:

(1) *Smum pelpah*, i.e. pushing up leaf-ribs, (2) *berbayang*, i.e. shadow or mirror, the stage when the ear is visible through the sheath, (3) *menirus*, i.e. shooting up, (4) *meninjan*, (5) *bunting kechil*, i.e. slightly gravid, (6) *bunting besar*, i.e. greatly gravid, (7) *mnijarun*, i.e. the needle, (8) *menyrrampang*, the fork, (9) *main angin*, i.e. the playing in the wind, and (10) *menyapak anak*, i.e. kick-child stage; and

521. Ten specimens of named varieties of rice grown in the Langat District: one of *padi* (*Oryza sativa*) and two *palut* (*O. glutinosa*).

522. A *Simangat Padi*. Bice soul (or Bice-maiden) made of the first seven ears of rice cut in the season; and a model (see No. 850).

Fruit gathering:

523, 524. Two fruit-pickers: one for Durians consisting of a knife fixed over a net at the end of a pole; and one for picking Mangostins, of similar construction but with claws and a basket in the place of the knife and the net;

525—527. Three slings used by Jungle Malays for carrying fruit, in which each fruit is separately held, by its stalk, in a slip knot: two (*iSpas*) are intended for durian; and one (*jambak*) for mangostins; and

528—530. Three network bags, *rajut*, for carrying small fruits, used for the sending of presents or offerings.

10. Hunting and Fishing.

A. Traps and Snares for animals and birds.

531. A cage trap with falling door, used with a decoy (*jitbak*) for small birds.

532. A *Kuching pSkak*, weight trap, on fall principle, for rats and mice, called the 'dead cat' on account of the carved cat's head with which it is ornamented.

533. A trap for rats, mice and other small vermin.

534. An *Apit tupej*, squirrel trap in which the animal gets caught by the neck.

535. A *Jerat tuper*, squirrel snare to be set on a branch.

536. A *Jerat lang*, a snare for fishing hawks.

537. 538. Two *rachik*, i.e. a set of nooses attached to a long cord used for catching jungle fowl by being set in a circle round a decoy bird which is fastened to a stake.

539. A MODEL showing how jungle-fowl are snared with the *rachik*. (See Nos. 988 and 989.)

540. A *Lapun panei dukok*, an arrangement of snares to pierce over a pigeon's nest which contains eggs or young so as to capture the parent birds.

541. 542. Two small pigeon nets: one *Lapum jatoh*, of conical form, which is fixed over a nest so as to drop on the bird when sitting; and one held vertically to catch the bird as it flies across a narrow path.

543. A *Buduh dekuat*, i.e. pigeon-call made of a bamboo tube, used from a casket with the aid of a decoy bird to bring wild pigeons within reach of the fowler's noose which is attached to a long rod. (See also *Musical Instruments*.)

544. A MODEL showing the *Buduh dekuat* in use. The fowler is concealed in the conical hut, made of stakes covered with green branches. A railing is provided outside as perch for the decoy pigeon, which, with the help of grain, brings the wild birds within reach of a noose fastened to the end of a long rod which is kept ready by the fowler.

544 a. A pair of deer-calls, with wood and horn mouthpieces.

545. MODEL of a *Siding* or *Jaring rusa*, used for deer, consisting of a number of nooses on a line which is stretched across the jungle so that the deer are driven into them.

546. 547. Two varieties of *Ranjan*, or calthrops, for wild pig; one, the *R. kong-kong* is provided with one sharpened end, and the other, *R. Kulang-kulang*, has both ends sharpened.

Twenty-nine MODELS, viz.:

548. Elephant stocks, *chSlong*, of Perak build, for taming newly caught elephants.

549. Killing elephants in a sugar-cane field by tying strips of poisoned bait to the canes.

550. 554. Five cage traps with falling doors: including one for tigers, called *penjara riman*, 'the tiger's prison,' and one which is provided with a fenced approach.

555. A weight trap, on 'fall' principle, for small mammals.

556. One *belantek parage*: a spear trap for big game, such as tigers (on the spring principle).

557. 560. Four *b'Santej jatoh*: spear traps on the fall principle, two of which are double.

561. 563. Three *b'Untek ter'bang*: spear traps on the bow principle, one for small animals such as rats.

564. A wicker-work monkey trap in which the perfect smoothness of the cylindrical opening makes it impossible for an animal which has slid down to climb out of it.

565. A pigeon trap called *reban panei*, i.e. pigeon house.

566. 567. Two varieties of cover-traps, one, *serkap puyuh*, for quails; the other, *serkap riwak-riwak*, for larger birds.

568—570. A snare for mouse-deer, called *tapat puUandok* i.e. mouse-deer hoof-mark, provided with a spring which is released by the animal's stepping on the hoof-shaped catch; and a couple of nooses, *jerat pelandok*, for setting in a mouse-deer trap.

571. A *jerat musang*, polecat snare set, the bait being a bunch of bananas.

572, 573. Two varieties of pigeon snares; the *jerat pelubang*, 574. Snaring Argus pheasants with snares made of bamboo strips. They are set on the 'dancing grounds' which the birds have carefully cleared of all stones etc. Finding the obstructing snares on their ground the birds put their heads through them in order to pull them up, and so get their throats cut against the bamboo edges.

575, 576. Birdlime: (1) *getah lung*: slender rods covered with lime are stuck into the ground so as to bend over the bait (a fowl) and make it impossible for it to be reached by the hawk without getting clogged with the lime; and (2) a *tonggol*, a bird-limed tree with a decoy bird fastened to it. (See No. 990.)

B. Fishing Appliances.

577—580. Four fishing-rods and lines: (1) *Joran*, a fishing-rod with the *killi-killi*, i.e. eye-guide, of buffalo-horn attached to give run to line; (2) *kail sumpit-sumpit*, rod for sumpit fishing; (3) a hand-line with fine noose for snaring prawns; and (4) *kaiI silar*, with a basket bait (in which fish get their teeth entangled).

581, 582. Two floats with hooks attached by short lines (*guntang*). (See Nos. 991 and 992.)

583. A spear for small fish (*serubang*).

584. A harpoon, *tempuling*, for dugong (*du'yong*) fishing.

585. An iron, a barbed blade, for spearing razorshells.

586, 587. Two reels for fishing-lines.

588, 589. Two baskets for fishing-tackle, *rantang kail*, both round and provided with a foot, but differing in the ornamental pattern of the plait.

C. Twenty-two MODELS of fishing appliances:

590. A self-acting rod and line, *sdmStik* or *pSmHik ikan*, used for catching the *sa'barn* fish.

591. A kind of night line, used with live bait, attached to a rod, *kail tau*.

592. A *ravei*: a line of great length provided with a number of hooks and floats, which is set in a circular figure, and the fish (which are driven against it) are caught by foul hooking.

593. A *jerumbin*, i.e. baited sticks placed so as to attract fresh-water fish within reach of a casting-net.

594. A trident for spearing fish used by the Langat Malays.

595—598. Four varieties of crocodile traps, viz.: Two snares, *jerat buaua*: (1) one set floating with a fish bait, and (2) one set, in a hoop, across the animal's track; and two gorge baits; (3) one attached to a rod, which springs back as soon as the animal has swallowed the bait, and (4) *alls buua*, in which the bait is attached to a banana-stem raft.

599—611. Thirteen varieties of fish-traps, viz.: (1) the *lukali*, a wicker-work cylinder, (2) the *gerogoh*, similar to the last but with palm-leaf sides; (3) the *buhi rang gas*, i.e. brushwood *buhi*, a wicker funnel filled with brushwood; (4) the *tengkalak berinjap* (also used for catching small birds) and (5) the *t. onak*, which is armed with the thorny *onak* leaves, are wicker-work funnels; (6) two specimens of the *lukah dukok*, composite funnel-shaped traps (one being fitted with

the *tengkalak*); (7) the *tembilar* (Kelantan form), wickerwork trap attached to a wide apron; (8) the *lil* (Kelantan form), like an oblong lobster pot of fine wicker-work (this and the preceding form are used for fresh-water fish, *ikan ulu*); (9) the *tbat*, three wicker funnels attached side by side to a board; (10) the *tlmpirei*, or *t.tbat*, three traps composed of one drum and two funnel-shaped; (11) the *tamban*, a square trap, with sliding door which is dropped by means of a string when the fish have entered after the bait; (12) the *balut-blut*, trap of netting with wicker-work mouth; and (13) the *serkap ikar*, a bell-shaped contrivance of wicker work, open top and bottom, which is thrown over fish in swamps, the catch being taken out from the top.

Seven varieties of nets, viz.:

Bintor or *bintoh* (crab-nets), viz.:

612. (1) the *bintor chachak*, a small net, stretched on wooden laths, which is raised and lowered by means of a rod which works from a post; and

613. (2) the *bintor champak*, which is thrown overboard. (To it is attached a float shaped like a duck.)

614—616. A *sungkor*, prawn or shrimp push-net, used like our hand shrimp-net (this form is mostly used by the makers of 'blacham,' prawn caviare); and two other varieties of this net, one being called *guntang*.

617. *kjal*, casting-net with chains (*rantejala*).

618. A *langit-langit*, i.e. the canopy, a square casting net, studded with rods, which is thrown over shoals of small fish (of *Kelantan* make).

619. 620. A *kisa*, drag-net, for small fish, and another which is provided with a pocket.

621. A *taring*, a kind of large seine-net.

622. The *siring*, a racket-shaped comb (actual size from

4 feet to 5 feet) which is attached to the side of a boat at such an angle as to comb the surface of the water and to force small fish, shrimps &c. to jump into the boat; and

623. A boat with the *siring* attached. This model also shows how the *sirubang* (fish-spear) is used at night. (For boats see Nos. 405—451.)

Models of thirteen varieties of fish-fences, viz.:

624—636. (1) The *kelong*, with fish-scoop A.c.; (2) the *jer'mal*, a large erection, with watchman's hut, and a boat with sails, paddles, &c.; (3) the *blat lengkong*, i.e. crescent fish-stakes, fixed in a crescent above low watermark; (4) the *sentak-sentak*, is provided with a falling screen which, when sufficient fish have been attracted inside by means of bait, is closed by the fisherman; (5) the *tu'as* or *tu'dh*, a shelter of coconut leaves (formed by a circle of stakes which prevents their drifting away) by which fish are attracted for the rod and line fishermen; (6) the *timbran*, similar to the last but fern fronds are used instead of palm leaves; (7 and 8) the *blat*, and the *blat part*, are a combination of stakes and nets, used in streams and ditches; (9 and 10) the *bubu* and the *teru bin* are converging stakes with a basket trap in their apex; (11) the *tapuk*, similar to the last (with a boat and paddle); and (12) the *ampang ikan ulu*, a fish dam with trap set in the shoot. Nos. 7—12 are intended for fresh-water fish (*ikan ulu*); and (13) a fish-fence in course of construction. (See No. 993.)

Three models of animals:

637. One showing a *Dugong*, *Diyoung*, suckling its young, in a bed of sea-grass (*rumput setul*) on which the animal specially feeds; and

638, 639. Two, of turtles with nests and eggs.

11. Games and toys

640—654. Fifteen kites, *layang layang*, of the following varieties, fitted with a humming bow, and a beak to keep them steady: (1) *I. I. naga* (dragon kite), (2) *I. I. jintaya* (*jintaya* = & fabulous bird), (3) *I. I. lung* (hawk kite), (5)

I. I. simbangan or *merok* (peacock kite), (6) *I. I. tokong* (*tokong* = & species of bird), (7—10). *I. I. -----* (?—kite), one of these specimens is provided with tail streamers; (11)

I. I. tuntong (river-turtle kite), (12, 13) *I. I. sa-hari bulan* (crescent—first day of the moon—kite), (14) *I. I. kdpal* (ship kite), and (15) *I. I. china* (Chinaman's kite).

655, 666. Two peg-topps: used as adults as well as boys.

667—669. Two forms of teetotums which are spun with the fingers, viz.: (1) called *pirok killing*, and (2, 3) *I. I. tanga kitng*.

670, 671. (1) A pop-gun, *Imap-Utup*; (2) a spring-gun, made of bamboo, which shoots pellets or splinters. Both are used by boys.

12. The Theatre

683. The shadow-play, *Wajang*, comprising one hundred and fifty-five specimens, viz.:

(a) 1—149. A complete set of figures, numbering one hundred and forty-nine, cut out of hide. They are mostly provided

with jointed heads, legs and arms, many being cut out in lace-like fretwork; and the following personages and objects are represented:

One hundred and five gods and other mythological personages, Bajau men and women;

Twenty-one animals, including the dragon, tiger, lion, elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, bullock, dog, cock, crow, crocodile, tortoise, fish, lobster, crab, and mosquito;

Five trees and shrubs, a twig, and a leaf;

A pond with weeds and fish, and a hill;

A mosque, a seat, a litter, a water-vessel, a flask, a javelin, four arrows, three kris, and a trident.

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

One box with musical scale, one flute (*slruling*), and two drums (*a gudu* and a *gdombak*). See Musical Instruments below.

(c) 154. A candlestick with shade, to cast the shadow of the puppets on the screen; and

(d) 155. A set of designs for shadow-puppets drawn by the native owner of the show.

(The above objects formed the entire outfit of *Che Abas*, a Kelautan Malay, who for many years was an exhibitor of the *Wajang*, in which the above set of figures was used for a period of twelve years.)

13. Musical Instruments.

691, 692. Two varieties of a stringed instrument, of bamboo, the strands, which are 'twanged' with the fingers, being formed by partially detached strips of the outer cuticle of the bamboo itself.

693, 694. Two Jew's harps, with bamboo cases attached to increase the volume of sound. Chiefly used by children.

695, 696. Two dulcimers; one with wooden, the other with iron plates. The latter variety seems to be now the only one in use;

697, 698. Two drums (*gendang*), ordinary form; (see also Nos. 67—77 and 150—153).

699. A tambourine (*rithana*), the form in common use;

700. A lute (*gambus*); this instrument is probably of Arab origin;

701—703. Three flutes (*stridling*).

704. A flute (*strunei*) (see No. 994).

705, 706. Two bamboo 'horns' (*tuang-tuang*), consisting of short cylinders with a large hole in the side and an open end. Finely carved with animals, leaves, and scrollwork. Length 12"³ and 14" respectively. Pirates on the Langat coast used the booming note of this instrument for signaling to each other, and they are still used by the

14. Marriage Ceremonies, &c.

Six MODELS showing

713. A wedding procession arriving at the bride's house, the bridegroom being carried on a man's shoulders under an umbrella. He is preceded by a couple of ornamental candles and followed by a man dancing. Bride's family are awaiting bridegroom inside the house, where stands a water-jar, and the *setekona* or wedding rice-cake which is thickly planted with the wedding favours for the guests (see Nos. 733—736).

714. A house prepared for a wedding-ceremony. It shows the formally arranged wedding pillows (see Nos. 225—261), the curtain with the clothes rod (see No. 215) and a decorated *punam*, rice-vessel. The bride and bridegroom are shown seated side by side on the dais.

715. A wedding ceremony: shewing special furniture and fittings and utensils of the house, as well as the wedding dress and ornaments of the bride and bridegroom, who are seated on the *greti* (grci) or marriage dais (see Nos. 64—66).

Two forms of dances performed as part of wedding festivities:

716, 717. (1) The *Pedikir*. In this model the special arrangements in a house at the time of a wedding are also well shewn, and

(2) the *Gambor*, a dance, now extinct, that used to be performed by girls after a Baja's wedding. A certain invocation was used so that the performers might be possessed by the spirit, and the feats the girls performed during these dances seem to point to their having been placed under some hypnotic spell;

718. A buffalo dressed up, horns and all, for presentation to a great man on the occasion of his daughter's wedding. To the neck is suspended a *dokoh*, the same triple

25

Stage properties, viz.:

684—686. Three masks: one with teeth represents the Cannibal Demon *Hantu* (used by Clown);

687. One head-dress of the Prince who appears in every Malay play; and

688—690. A wooden kris (*kritis*), and two models of other wooden daggers which are used on the stage.

13. Musical Instruments.

fishermen of Kuala Selangor; also by boys during the ' durian season.' (See also Nos. 67—77.)

707, 708. Two MODELS of the *buluh perinder*; i.e. the plaintive bamboo, a kind of *Eolian* harp made of long bamboos, which is fastened to the top of a tree near a house and which is played on by the wind. This contrivance is more usual among the Sakeis than the Malays.

709. A pair of *buali dabus*, i.e. stout copper spikes whose heads are formed by four loops of stout wire, something like a sword basket-hilt, on each of which two copper rings are attached. They are used in a certain dance ('of Arabic origin), in which they are thrust by the performers into the muscles of both arms, where they are allowed to hang as jingles.

710. A gong formed out of the carapace of a small tortoise, and a wooden striker.

711, 712. Two small bull-roarers of bamboo, spear-shaped. They are attached by string to rods. Used for scaring elephants from padi fields, hence their name of *buluh lunbing nalan gayah* ("bamboo spear for scaring elephants"). These bull-roarers are the first found on the Asiatic continent. (See also Nos. 503, 504, 543—544 a.)

14. Marriage Ceremonies, &c.

crescent-shaped ornament as is worn by the bridegroom himself (see No. 715).

719. The *Naga briaung*, i.e. Fighting dragons. An elaborate symbolical representation, in wood, paper maché, tinsel, and colour, of which two dragons and three fabulous birds (*Geruda*, the *Jinayat*, and ? the *Wilmanu*) form the chief figures. Length 47", breadth 12", height 29". An ornament of this kind is placed on the dais which is prepared for the bride and bridegroom.

720. A set of three, wood and paper, betel-leaf trees, *poko* 'sirih, the three trees being called *sirih jantong*, i.e. heart design, *sirih gua*, i.e. cave design and *sirih pitita*, i.e. lamp design; a salver with stand, *Mr ang* containing betel-leaf and other condiments for chewing and a bowl containing the betrothal money. These objects used formerly to be carried in procession to the fiancee's house by the man's representatives.

721. A pair of artificial bouquets, in wooden stands of slightly different shapes: the one for the bridegroom, the other for the bride. From Langat.

722. *Lspas-lpas*. A sort of slip-knot made of palm-leaf strips tied up in a peculiar fashion. It is to be undone by the bride and bridegroom, who each taking hold of one end pull it out straight. From Langat.

723. Ten *Gidebong*, i.e. embroidered cloths in which the betrothed wrap up presents of betel-leaf for each other: the leaf itself being wrapped in the smallest *gide-bong*, which is then wrapped in the next biggest, and the latter again in the largest cloth which forms the outside wrapper of the parcel.

733—736. Four wedding favours, of fan pattern and

26

other designs, with ornate streamers. They are presented to every guest attending a wedding; and so strictly was this etiquette enforced in former days, that a wife would seek a divorce from her husband should he return from a wedding without his favour.

737—734. Ninety-eight streamers: long strips of paper bearing skilfully cut out patterns, each of which bears an appropriate name. This series comprises 37 varieties of fish

patterns, fifty-one of birds, and of other animals, such as the tiger, crocodile, stag, mouse-deer, butterfly, and dragon.

835—843. Nine small, ornate receptacles (in which *palut* (*oriza glutinosa*) rice is presented at weddings and other festivals), made of straw, paper, &c., and shaped so as to represent peacocks and other birds, fish, fruit, &c. Occasionally bird (*kampit*).

844. MODEL of the Garden-house, with the Baja's pleasure garden and *kolirn* (bathing pond), in which the Princess of Malay fairy tales was compelled by her father to reside.

Five painted wooden figures representing the following principal ghosts or spirits:

845. X. *Jin Pueh*, The White Jin;

846. 2. *Jin Itam*, The Black Jin;

847. 3. *Lang-suir*, of woman's shape with long hair and nails, having a hole in the nape of the neck. The *lang-suir* wears a green dress and flies about at night with outspread arms. By cutting off her hair and stuffing it into the hole of her neck, this spirit is changed into a mortal woman and it is believed that men have married her.

848. 4. *Penanggalan*. A Vampire consisting of a head and stomach only. This is accounted for "by her having once when starled in a vinegar tub by her husband struck herself under the chin so that the head and sac came right out of her body." The Penanggalan is fond of babies' blood, and to prevent its gaining admittance to the house, the *lekor jantan* (the cooking pot stand, see Nos. 338, 339) with bunches of prickly leaves is hung up under the floor. She is also exercised with charms.

849. 5. *Hantu Pembaru*. The Hunter Demon. He has a pack of seven dogs, of which the seventh and most dangerous is carried by him in a bag on account of its lameness. He is greatly feared and is propitiated with powerful charms. (These figures were made specially for the donor by a Malay.)

850. The *Slmangat padi*, rice-soul, or Malay¹ Harvest-Maiden² is made of the first seven ears of rice which are cut. The *Pawang*, medicine man, performs this ceremony, and these ears, wrapped in a white cloth, and bound with seven paricoloured threads, are laid in a basket together with a wax taper, a candle-nut, a stone, an iron nail, and an egg. Protected by an umbrella it is then carried from the field to the house, where it is carefully laid on a new sleeping-mat, with pillows, &c. At its feet are placed the three first baskets of rice reaped. The whole of these objects are covered with a white cloth, and the ears forming the 'rice maiden' are eventually trodden over and the grains are mixed with the seed reserved for next year's sowing; with

851. A MODEL illustrative of the above ceremony of the first fruits, its component parts being, (1) the rice-soul in its basket, (2) the sleeping mat and pillow, (3) the white covering, (4) the three baskets of first fruits; and the man distinguished from others by having ears of glass attached to its centre and four corners, on which the grain of the soul will eventually be trodden out.

16. Disposal of the Dead.

MODELS showing three modes of burial:

866—868. (1) The *papan takeping*, i.e. the single plank, in which a recess, the *Hang talad*, is excavated in the side of the grave. The corpse is laid in this, on its right side, the head to the north (looking towards Mecca), and is closed in by a plank fixed diagonally with long pegs (*daka-daka*); (2) in which the corpse, lying in a similar position,

is covered with a pointed wooden lid; and (3) in which the corpse is placed, in a similar attitude to the others, in a sort of coffin. The graves of males are distinguished by a rounded, and those of females by a flattened head-post which is covered with a white rag; across the grave itself are laid strips of plaited leaves, sometimes flowers; *aid*

MODEL of a bier, *usongan*, for carrying the body of a

852. A model of a *Lanchang* (see No. 429 under boats); a variety of boat which, stained with turmeric, was offered to the malignant spirits of diseases when an important person fell ill, by being set adrift on the river at ebb tide so that it might be carried out to sea.

853. A divining-stab of buffalo horn, pierced with holes, *chukoh tandok*, i.e. thread the horn, for taking omens before travelling, by passing a thread through the holes.

854. A necklace charm consisting of a large oval tin bead, a small cylinder of wood, and six stones which are held together by netting.

855. A *pilius*, i.e. a coconut without eyes which is a talisman ensuring invulnerability in battle.

856—858. Three figures in wax, for producing sickness in enemies, by sticking pins in them: representing (1) a human figure, (2) a mushroom-shaped umbrella, and (3) a nail-shaped taper.

859. MODEL of house showing a *Pawang*, or Malay medicine-man healing a sick woman. A large tray in front of the *Pawang* contains a set of objects which he has been incensing for the use of the spirits, the three fringed jars being used for divination to find out the state of the patient and what form of sacrifice will appease the spirit. The tray at his back is full of offerings to the spirits: eatables and drinkables of various kinds, cigarettes, and tapers " for the spirits to see by." Two bowls by his side contain a couple of eggs and a candle-end, and the "antidotol flour" (some special rice-water) with brushes of leaves to be used in the ceremony.

860. A birch used by the *Pawang*, medicine man, to threaten the spirits during incantation.

861. MODEL of a tray with figures of animals, &c., on it, as used by *Che Abas*, a Kelantan Malay, for offerings to the spirits.

Snsu riman, i.e. tigress's milk. A root supposed to be produced from drops of milk spilt by a tigress; and sought during full moon, as it wanes and waxes with the moon. Used for consumption.

862. A nut which, when charred, is mixed with water and so used for making signs on the forehead of a sick child.

863. An earthenware saucer for the mixing of children's medicine.

864. A spoon, the bowl made of the husk of a small fruit; for administering medicine to children.

well-to-do person to the grave; with the trays full of *bunga rampai*, i.e. shredded flowers, and the bottle of *ayer mawar*, i.e. rose-water, which are distributed at funerals.

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

17. Tin Currency.

870. One block, very roughly cast, of truncated pyramidal form with string-hole, weight 19 oz., size across base 2" x 2" x 2".

880,881. Two blocks, cast solid, similar to last, but with a 1 oz., and 12½ oz. This variety called *sa-tampang*, i.e. a block or a receding step two-thirds up from the base, weight 112 oz., and 98 oz., or when small *ta-buata*, was used, prior to the establishment of English rule, for the payment of tin duty. Value of the larger 2" x 7 in height. They were formerly used in Selangor for the payment of duty on tin but also passed as currency for general merchandise; their value was 25 cents; tin being then worth only 15 dollars the *pikul*.

882. One of similar form, but taller, with curved sides and no step. Its squared top is stamped in relief with an X-like mark, on the base of one face with two bold ridges, and on the opposite side with four smaller ridges, weight 72 oz. Size 4" x 4", by 2" 7 in height.

883—885. Three: the base (of plain truncated pyramid)

Miscellaneous.

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

893,894. Two *belalang*: two sticks with spreading ends of basket-work for killing flies.

II. SAKEI SERIES.

1. DRESS AND ORNAMENTS

898—901. Four belts: two of plaited rattan, and two of bark with bamboo loop and fastener.

902. Samples of cloth, made of the bark of the terap tree, a species of wild bread-fruit.

903—905. Two head-dresses, and strings of leaves.

906. A wooden comb, decorated with zig-zag bands of carvings.

907. Decorations of leaves used at festivals.

908—912. Five small wallets or pouches worn at the waist.

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

2. WEAPONS.

917, 918. Two spears: one with an iron head.

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

940,944. Five quivers of bamboo, decorated with incised patterns, and bound with rattan, for poisoned darts of the blow-gun.

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

3. TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

947—955. Four baskets; two strainers shaped like battle-drums; one spatula, used in the manufacture of the dart poison; darts in process of manufacture, and samples of the rough materials.

956. A mallet used in making bark-cloth.

957. A pair of very rude (?) wooden tongs.

958. A leaf resin torch in a bamboo holder.

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

4. HUNTING AND FISHING

962. A MODEL showing chase with the blow-gun of monkeys and birds

871. Specimens of the plaited leaf-strips from a grave; and 872—878. Seven paper boxes, *k'simal*, four round and three square, in which the shredded flowers, *bunga rampai*, are carried for distribution at funerals, <fcc.

879. One block, very roughly cast, of truncated pyramidal form with string-hole, weight 19 oz., size across base 2" x 2" x 2".

880,881. Two blocks, cast solid, similar to last, but with a 1 oz., and 12½ oz. This variety called *sa-tampang*, i.e. a block or a receding step two-thirds up from the base, weight 112 oz., and 98 oz., or when small *ta-buata*, was used, prior to the establishment of English rule, for the payment of tin duty. Value of the larger 2" x 7 in height. They were formerly used in Selangor for the payment of duty on tin but also passed as currency for general merchandise; their value was 25 cents; tin being then worth only 15 dollars the *pikul*.

882. One of similar form, but taller, with curved sides and no step. Its squared top is stamped in relief with an X-like mark, and called by the same name (*sa-tampang*). Top plain, but the wide base rim bears an inscription. These token coins, evidently derived from the solid form, are still current in Pahang. Two of 4 oz., value 10 cents, and one of 1 oz., value 1 cent.

883—885. Three flat annular coins (two dating from the fourteenth century) with both faces inscribed.

Miscellaneous.

895. A perch for a tame bird.

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

897. A back-scratcher, consisting of a small serrated disc of coconut shell which is attached to a stick.

III. SAKEI SERIES.

963. A harpoon head, of iron, with barbs and a tang.

964, 965. Two fishing rods and lines: one has an uu-barbed iron hook attached.

966. A fish-scoop of bamboo strips.

967. A paddle, roughly carved out of hard wood.

968. A bamboo-case containing sticks prepared with bird-lime (*gutta*): ready to set in notches of branches.

969, 970. Two cases for holding *gutta*, with a large wooden spatula.

5. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

971. A drum made of the trunk of the *mengkong* (pan-danus) and headed with mouse-deer skin.

972. A musical instrument, called *ding-tengk-heng*, consisting of bamboo joints of various dimensions, which when struck on the floor produce various tunes.

973. A small flute of bamboo.

974. A musical instrument, *sukok aribong*, consisting of a bamboo joint, forming the sounding-board, along which three strands are strung.

975. A long cane whistle.

976. A Jew's harp of bamboo, with cord to which the ribbone of a monkey is attached.

977. A bamboo, with a loose stick inside, and cord sling (?) musical instrument.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

980,981. Two samples of wood-carving; and

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

ADDENDA.

MALAY SERIES

Manufactures, &c. (see section 8). MODELS, viz.:

983. Hollowing out the trunk of a sago-palm, by means of the *pangkor*;

984. A *pangkor*, a kind of toothed adze with which the pith is scraped out of the trunk;

985. A *penyagat sagu*, or sago scraper, with which the strips of pith are shredded;

986. A platform with strainers, Ac., on which the sago is prepared, with a canoe, used as a receiver, the bows of which a charm of prickly leaves has been placed against evil spirits;

987. A *tampin*: receptacle for holding sago, made of sago-palm leaves.

Hunting and Fishing (see section 10). MODELS, viz.:

988. A *jsrat rusa*, a large snare which is set in the opening of a palisade to catch deer, a weight being attached to one end so as to entangle the legs of the animal;

989. A *jsrat berkak*, a snare for snipe; and

990. A *belantek s'napang*, a spring-gun trap.

991. A fish-hook with feathers attached;

992. A *topang* or *pengachar*: a small dart with toothed iron blade used for securing cuttle-fish; and

993. A *lompatan ikan*, a fence with shoot for fresh water fish; Miscellaneous.

994. A bamboo whistle. (See No. 704.)

995. A wooden frame, *pemidang*, for working embroidery (see Nos. 180, 181).

996—998. Three *sarong*, skirts, of distinct patterns (see Nos. 1—3).

999, 1000. Two sets of elaborately embroidered pillow ends (see Nos. 225—261).

1001—1003. Three small pieces of embroidery.

1004. A small book in a cloth satchel.

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