

MUSEUM OF GENERAL AND LOCAL
ARCHAEOLOGY
AND OF ETHNOLOGY.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE

TO THE

SENATE,

June 6, 1899.

[Reprinted from the Cambridge University Reporter, 1898-99.]

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Fourteenth Annual Report of the Antiquarian Committee

MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.
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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 Gunning.

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 Sidgwick's and Professor Be van'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, ns 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:

	£	s.	d.
Professor Bevan	20	0	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 Sidgwick	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, <i>Vice-Chancellor</i> .	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.

I. 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.

- STONE.
(Unless specially indicated, tile implement is made of flint.)
- PALÆOLITHIC.
- Twenty-five implements, viz.:
- One remarkably fine, broad, fiat, with pointed butt- end and square cutting-edge. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire (lond in the clay below the peat);
 - Two tongue-shaped, one very carefully chipped. Mildenhall, Suffolk;
 - Five: including one fine tongue-shaped, and one square-ended specimen. Icklingham, Suffolk;
 - Two: one oblong, and one heart-shaped. Laken- heath, Suffolk;
 - Six of various forms, all carefully worked. Elvedon, Suffolk; and
 - Four: three oblong, and one oval, very small. Wilton, Norfolk. **The Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. [Nos. 1—20.]
 - Five implements, including two wedge-shaped. Mildenhall, Suffolk. **F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.*
- NEOLITHIC.
- SIX Celts, viz.:
- One, short, finely Bhaped, with expanding, ground, cutting-edge, and chipped butt-end. Thetford, Norfolk. **Mrs Walter Foster*.
 - Five: the upper portion of two, and the lower portion of three finely polished celts. -----, Suffolk. *Pur chased*.
 - One small, ground, celt with rounded sides. *Forgery* made July 1898. *Mr G. P. Gathercole*.
 - Eighteen *Adzes*, viz.:
 - One very roughly shaped. Newnham, Cambridge, 1896. *Mr S. J. Freeman*.
 - One boldly chipped, with rounded cutting-edge and pointed butt. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire;
 - Four: one large, partially ground, with rounded sides and chipped tang-like butt; and three small, including one square-sided partially ground specimen. Icklingham, Suffolk;
 - Three small: one with ground edge, and one flat (? adze) of rounded outline. Eriswell, Suffolk;
 - One small, with convex back. Tuddenham, Suffolk;
 - One small, of triangular outline. Weeting, Norfolk;
- 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, Norfolk; and
- 48—50. Three chipped, of rough workmanship. Herringswell, Suffolk. **The Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. [Nos. 34—50.]
- Three *Chisels*, viz.:
- One well-chipped with ground edge. Dndley, Suffolk;
 - One with rounded sides and convex back, partially ground (length 4 8"). Lakenheath, Suffolk; and
 - One long, roughly chipped, double-ended implement. Icklingham, Suffolk. **Mrs Walter Foster*. [Nos. 51—53.]
- Four "*Fabricators*," viz.:
- Three, spindle-shaped. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire;
 - One stout, with trimmed edges. Thetford, Suffolk. **The Curator*. [Nos. 54—57.]
 - Seven *Boreers*, viz.:
 - One small, well-shaped. Undley Common, Suffolk. **F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A.*
 - Two of peculiar shape, chipped from oval flakes. Burnt Fen, Cambridgeshire;
 - Three with expanding base. Undley, Suffolk; and
 - One with cusped base, carefully chipped. Wilton, Norfolk. **The Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. [Nos. 59—64.]
- Twenty-seven "*Pignies*," viz.:
- Twenty-seven of various forms, some shewing fine workmanship. Lakenheath, Suffolk. **The Cambridge Antiquarian Society*.
 - Four *Hammers*, viz.:
 - Two pebbles with drilled centres. Undley and Lakenheath, Suffolk; and
 - 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.:
 - 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.
 - One, oval with finely chipped back. Burnt Ken, Cambridgeshire;

- 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. Six 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. Ickling-bam, Suffolk;
- 117—120. Four : one pointed oval (length 1"7); 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"3); 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 fang and spreading barbs; one with small barbs; two with pointed barbs; and one (? clever forgery) large, with Bquire barbs and rounded tang, finely chipped. Undley, Suffolk;
- 131, 132. Two: one slim, partially chipped, with spreading barb; and one flat and broad, roughly chipped. Eriswell, Suffolk;
- 133—136. Four: one very fine, broad, with square tang and barbs, 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 barbs; 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 barbs. Tuddenham, Suffolk;
141. One slim. Wangford, Suffolk;
142. One flat with spreading barbs. Elvedon, Suffolk. **The Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. [Nos. 125—142.]
143. One very fine, broad, with square-ended tang and barbs. Weeting, Norfolk. **Mrs Walter 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, thick. 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. S. 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 Walter 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*, viz.:
- 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"7). 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 threeoala. 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. Cardel 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

- band incited in dotted lines. Height 7"8. 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 fibulæ; and the lower half of a very large, ornate, bronze fibula. Lakenheath;
218. A stout, harp-shaped fibula with moulded decoration. Elvedon; and
- 214, 215. Two small, harp-shaped fibulæ; 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, Ac. 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 oarse white clay (length 21"5) (?) Roman. Chesterton Road, Cambridge, 1896. *Mr David Bland.*
- 222—225. Four cinerary urns: two from Litlington, Cambridgeshire (Webb Collection), and two from Great Chertford, 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.*
- SAXON.
228. A small circular pendant set in gold, with ornamental loop, the edge being decorated in fine cable pattern : the face of white Bhell bears two concentric rings set with flakea of garnet, the stones being much larger in the outer circle, in which at regular intervals, at the top and at the sides, four of the stones are replaced by white shell. A small circular garnet set in gold forms the centre. Diameter 0"9. Barnwell, Cambridge, March 28, 1884. *Mrs Fiaman.*
- 229—233. (1) A thin disk-pendant of silver, ornamented with a stamped device of a four-rayed star, a central boss, and four smaller marginal bosses; (2) an incisor tooth of a bronze, set as a pendant, in a bronze collar; (3) an oblong bead of amethyst and four beads of glass; (4) a pair of silver bodkins, and (5) a minute silver spoon with a perforated bowl. Found by the donor on a skeleton at Burwell, Cambridgeshire, July 11, 1898. *Malcolm Poignand, Esq., M.D.*
234. 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 fibulæ. 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 Burwell, Cambridgeshire, 1898; and
- 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;
252. A heavy bronze pendant (? charm), cup-shaped, with a large loop handle. Undley, Suffolk; and
- 263—255. A stout bronze bodkin (point missing); a small bronze pin; and portions of a bronze buckle. Lakenheath. **The 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. 8. 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 Catharine's College, Cambridge, 1898; and
261. A well-moulded small jug with greenish-brown glaze. Cambridge. *Purchased*. [Nos. 256—261.]
262. A large wide-mouthed jug, with decorated handle and greenish glaze (xvth century). Barton Road, Cambridge. *The Curator.*
- 263—266. Three small decorated tiles. English, xvth century; and 266—268. Three wig-curlers of white clay. Aldates, Oxford. *John Jennings, Esq.* [Nos. 263—268.]
269. A well-carved wooden stamp of the golden fleece, formerly used in the decoration of gingerbread. Cambridge. *Afr Samuel T. Cowles.*
270. A pair of round tinder-boxes, with cover and steel strike-assembly. Cambridge;
271. A pair of spectacles. Early xvth 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-gnn in case with fittings, by T. Prndey of Oxford Breet, London. *Professor Newton, F.R.S.* [Nos. 273 and 273A.]
274. A back-straightener, made of iron and leather, xvth century. (Worn by the donor's grandmother when a girl.) *F. H. H. GutUemard, M.A., M.D.*
275. A scaldino of green glazed earthenware, with handles and pierced sides. Borne. *Hiss M. M. MaUock.*

B. Non-European.

AFRICA.

Forty-six flint and oher implements, of paleolithic and neolithic forms, from Egypt, viz.:

276—321. (1) Ten from Scmaineh; (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 9"5, breadth 1"7, thickness not 0"2; (2) the other has a straight thick back and a curved cutting-edge, and one side only is chipped (in fine ripple-mark pattern), while the other surface is ground smooth. Length 10"1, breadth 2"2, thickness 0"8. No. 1 is of pre-dynastic times (before 4500 b.c.). No. 2 probably of later date. Negada, Upper Egypt, 1898. *Mrs Walter Foster.*

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 "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 35"5, width 19"7, height 15"7), in which a contracted skeleton was found (*Restored in the blueum*).

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, <Se., of alabaster, porphyry, <tc (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 "Tierhänderinnen." 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]*

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 xnth 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 liftB 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—mrd 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 Bmall 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. Sungkai, B. Padang, Perak; and

454. A well-Bhaped, square-Bided 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. 12"5. Mexico. *The Curator.*

457—651. A series of one hundred and ninety-five selected arrow-headB of typical forms made of jasper, cornelian, obsidian, and other stone. Lyle in Klickitat, 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. Mexico. *M. Poignand, 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 Bnrmah, 1898. *J. B. Andrews, Esq.*
Twenty object* from Borneo, viz.:

665. A knife, *hinga*, and case, *kandi*, containing chewing material*: lime, betel-nt, 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 bonnd 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*, bine cotton, trimmed with red and decorated with European glass beads (Land Dyaks, Tabuan);

671. An armlct cnt oat of the beak of the hombill;

672—675. Four armlcts, *bang-langau*, 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, *prtok*, each bearing a distinctive pattern in relief (Batung, Lupar River). These pots are rapidly being superseded by European crockery; and

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

For objects from the Malay Peninsula see Siceat 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 Btones, the surface of one ground hollow, that of the other flat, used for the grinding of stone implements. Gilgoon Station, Girilambone, 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; the other of the double fruit pattern. Fiji Islands, 1877. *The Lord Stanmore, 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. Mar.

**Professor Sidgwick.*

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 oahrm, 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. Efatl 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 Tabunamalo, 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 curved head; (2—4) three fletched arrows with decorated Bhatts (from Mell I.); and (5) a woman's dress of white bark-cloth. Efatl;

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; (3) a short spear (*Atata*); and (4) a comb used in the pigkilling ceremony. Olal, Ambyrim;

724—729. (1—3) Three carved spears, with grotesque human masks: two armed with single, and one with double, bone spikes; (4) one arrow with smooth wooden point; (5) a four-pronged fish-spear; and (6) a broad wooden wrist-guard. Malicolo;

730—734. (1) A club (*Nasoco*), 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 (*Gawa*); and

736, 737. (1) An armlct of Nassa Bhells; and (2) a long lock off a Tukopian's head. Tukopia. **Professor Bevan.*

[Nov. 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 candel-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 dubs, decorated with feather* and plaited ratang collar*: five with cylindrical or orange-shaped knobbed heads, from the Mombare River (1), Kummai (1), and Siknbe (Vanapa) (8); and six with more or less circular disc-heads, from Sikube (1), Giro (2), Monti (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, *r* 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 spatulffi with long bandies (used in cooking); (6—8) four cups and spoons, and (9) one bottle, carved out of coconut shells; and (10—13) 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 from Wauutu, N.E. coast (*Figured in* Government Report on British New Guinea, 1897—98, Plates 5 and 13);

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 hookB 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 wherewith 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 grasB; and (4, 5) two women's fringe-dresses of coloured fibre;

832—846. Fifteen armlets: (1—6) three of plaited grass (black, brown, 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 black 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 necklet 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 oovered with perforated tortoise-shell plaque;

(4) one of teeth; and (5, 6) two of seed with fur edging; and

867. A "kalaka," i.e. 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 Tupnaili (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 pattern;

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. *Hitt 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. Mangaia, Harvey Islands. *John Jennings, Esq.*

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

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

MICRONESIA.

Seventeen objects from the Ellice Islands, viz.:

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

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

888, 889. A large adze (*tola*) used for opening ooonuts; and a small adze (*tofi-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 ooloured 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*

III. BOOKS.

I. ARCHEOLOGICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN.

913. Pre-historic Remains of Aithness. By SAMUEL LAING, with notes on the Norman remains by THOMAS H. HUXLEY, Esq. London, 1866. 8vo. *J. W. Clark, M.A.*

914. The Antiquities of Ardolean, County Galway. By R. A. 8. MACALISTER. [Separate print from the "Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland," Vol. vi.] Dublin, 1896. 8vo. *The Author.*

916. Fouilles faites à Carnac (Morbihan). Les Bos-senuo et le Mont-Saint-Michel. Par JAMES MILS. Paris, 1877. 4to. *The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.*

916. NOTUS Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum. Con-gestus ab ALBERTO HENRICO DE SALLEGORE. The Hague, 1716—1719. 3 vols. Folio. *The Curator.*

917. Die Altertümmer des Vaterlandes: Ein Fihlrer durch daß Alte zum Neuen für Geistliche, Lehrer, Forst- und Landwirte. By A. v. COHAUSEN. Wiesbaden [1892], 8vo.;

918. Das Romercastell Saalburg. By A. v. COHAUSEN and L. JACOB. Homburg, 1893. 8vo.; and

919. Die Giganten-Saule von Schierstein. By B. FLOR-GHITZ. Wiesbaden, -----, 8vo. *J. E. Foster, M.A.* [Nos. 917—919.]

920. The Race represented in the Archaic Statues of Athens. By T. MCKENNY HUGHES. (Separate copy from the "Cambridge Review," April 28, 1898.) Cambridge. 4to. *The Author.*

921. Biologia Centrali-Americana: Archaeology. By A. P. MAUDSLAY. Part x. London, 1898. 4to. With an atlas of plates. Fol. *The Author.*

922. The Mapa de Cnauhtlantzineo or Códice Campos. By FREDERICK STARR. Chicago, 1898. 8vo.; and

923. Notched Bones from Mexico. A shell Inscription from Tula, Mexico. By FREDERICK STARR. -----, 1898. 8vo. *The Author.* [Nos. 922, 923.]

924. Book of Common Prayer. Bound copy, as provided under the terms of the will of Dr FITZWILLIAM, Rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, from 1674 to 1691, for presentation to poor persons at the discretion of the Rector;

925. (1) The Representation of the Borough of Ashburton, and 926. (2) Devonshire in Parliament 1660—1832. By the Rev. J. B. PRARSON. [Separate Copy from the "Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art." Vols. xxvii. and xxx.] Exeter, 1896. 8vo. *J. E. Foster, M.A.* [Nos. 924—926.]

927. Clerical and Social Life in Devon in 1287. By the Right Rev. W. R. BROWNLOW, M.A., Bishop of Clifton. (Reprinted from the "Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art." Vol. xxvi., 1894.) London, -----, 8vo. *The Author.*

928. Kiliani Stobaei Opuscula in quibus Petrefacto-rum, Numismatum et Antiquitatum Historia illustratur, in anum volumen collectis. Dantzig, 1752. 4to. *The Curator.*

929. The First Paris Press: An account of the Books printed for G. Fichet and J. Heynlin, in the Sorbonne, 1470—1472. By A. CLAUDIN. Bibliographical Society, 1876. 8vo. *The Author.*

930. Le Chevalier D6lib6r65. By OLIVIER DE LE MARCHE. The illustrations of the edition of "Schiedam" reproduced, with a preface. By F. LIPPMANN; and a reprint of the text. Bibliographical Society, London, 1898. 4to.; and

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

931. The History of the oonvict hulk "Success," and "Success" prisoners. By JOSEPH C. HARVEY. London, 1897. 8vo. *J. E. Foster, 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, Kingsthorp, Northamptonshire. By CHRISTOPHER A. MARE- ham, F.S.A. [-----]; and

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

937. Sizirgh Castle, Westmorland, and Notes of twenty-five generations of the Strickland family. Compiled by the LADY EDELINE 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) Liinebnrg, (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 EDOE-PARTNOTON. 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' Ossen della Morte, e le Pietre Magiche tra gli Indigene dell' Australi; and

951. (2) Soetiro, o Mazza, con testa litica di singolare bellezza da Saa, Malanta, isole Salomone. Nota del Prof. Enrico H. Giollioli. (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. 1, 1897. 4to. *The Author.*

953. Die V61ker 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 957. (2) Notes on the modern use of Bone Skates. By HENRY BALFOUR. (Separate prints from the "Reliquary and Illustrated Archeologist.") 1898. 8vo. *The Author*; [Nos. 956, 957.]
958. (1) Der Esel und der Mensch. Ein Beitrag zur Kulturgeschichte; and 959. (2) Dus Schwein in der Kulturgeschichte. By ADOLPH SCHLEIBEN. Wiesbaden, ----- . 8vo. *J. E. Foster, M.A.* [Nos. 958, 959.]

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

960. Antarctic Expedition: 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 Voyagie. By WOUTER SCHOUTEN. Amsterdam, 1676. 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 ARBUTHNOT 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 Hierakonpolis, 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 Heliquien-schatze des Aachuer Minsters. -----, ----- . 8vo.;
973. Hildersheim: Kurzer Fihbrer durch den Hilders-heimer Domschatz. Hildersheim;
974. Hildersheim: Kurzer Fihbrer durch die Sammlung- en des Roemer Museums. Hildersheim, 1895—98. 3 Parts. 8vo.;
975. Hildersheim: Fihbrer durch die Ohemer'sche Samml-ung Chinesischen Porzellane im Roemer Museum. Von E. OHLMEYER. Hildersheim, 1898. 8vo.;
976. Liibeck: Fihbrer durch das Museum in Liibeck. Liibeck, 1896. 8vo.; and 977. Catalogue of Tercentenary of Mary Queen of Scots Exhibition. Peterborough, 1887. Revised edition. Peterborough, 1887. 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. 1. Rio de Janeiro, 1896. 4to. *The Governors of the Museum*.
983. Occasional Papers of the Bernice Panahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History. Director's Report, Vol. 1, No. 1. Honolulu, 1898. 8vo. *Prof. Wm. J. Brigham, Director of the Museum*.

8. REPORTS.

a. MUSEUMS.

984. Cambridge: Museum of General and Local Archaso-logy 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 Me-diasval Antiquities and Ethnography in the year 1897. (Parliamentary Paper.) *The Keeper of the Department*.
987. Leyden: Rijks Etnographisch 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 Archmology 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. Mumo Nacional de Costa Rica: Informe presentado al Senor Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Fomento por Anastasio Alfaro, Administrador del Museo. San Jos6, 1897. 8vo. *The Administrator of the Museum*.

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*.

9. SERIAL PUBLICATIONS,

a. ANTIQUARIAN.

998. *The Antiquary*. London, 1898. 4to.;
999. *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archeologist*. London, 1898. 8vo.; and 1000. *The East Anglian; or, Notes and Queries*, edited by Rev. C. H. EVILYN WHITE. London, 1898. *The Cam-brilge Antiquarian Societ*; [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. 1.—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 Anthropologie, 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.;
1005. (2) The Priory of Saint Rade Gund, 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). Hierakonpolis, Egypt. *F. W. Green, B.A.*
- 61—63. Three minute clay vessels. Lake Chapala, Mexico. *The Folk-Lore Society*.

II. FOLK-LORE.

64. The "hood" used by the players in the Haxey-hood game, February, 1896, ? at 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 fiber 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 Anthropologie, 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 "Vierhünderinne.ii," or flower-girls. *J. E. Foster, M.A.*
1034. An engraving (7½" x 9½"), lettered, "Aborigines of Hindostan on the Coromandel Coast," and "A Piadah or 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 (4½" x 7") showing the full and the side-face of a remarkably fine shrivelled human head from Brazil, in the possession of Captain H. Farquhar, R.N. *Arnulph Mallock, 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 Gastis.)

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 secure 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 *Letpoxes*: 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. Shwegu, 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

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

III. ETHNOLOGY.

Thirty-five objects from the Niger, viz.:

75—109. (1) A satchel; (2) a grass mat; (3—5) three grass 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 leathern 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 leathern 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 ferule spike. Bontuku, 1897. *Major Charles Jen-kinson*.

125. A staff of office. It is entirely covered with a spiral band of finely executed carving. Length 9', 105";

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 fringed 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*.

APPENDIX II.

SKKAT 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) *B. layang* of obsolete cut. Obtained from H. H. the Raja Kahar, eldest son of Abdul Samad, late Sultan of Selangor; (2) the *V. gantung 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*, i.e. Long-sleeved tekua; ; (5) the *11. tSkSa chikg Mnsang*, literally "Tekua jacket choke peccat," i.e. J. with a tight collar; and (6) the *B. Kurong*, i.e. Sack Jacket.

10—14. (6) FOR WOMEN : (1, 2) Two *Baju gamu* (gdmis ? Arabic), a long sac-jacket with small opening in front; (3, 4) two *Kebaya pSrempuan*, i.e. Woman's Kebaya jacket, with opening the whole way down the front; and (5) the *Baju Kurong*, worn as a wedding-dress with the *Sarong*.

15—17. Three MODELS of the following varieties of Baju :

(1) the *Layang*, (2) the *Barur*, and (3) the *TiHok b'langa*. Five *Sfluar*, Trousers; viz.:

18—22. (1, 2) two pairs of the *S. panjang*, i.e. Long Trousers; and (3) one pair of the *S. Acheh*, i.e. Achinese Trousers, WORN BY MEN; and (4, 5) two pairs of the -----, (with embroidery), WORN BY BRIDES.

Seven Children's dress-ornaments, viz.:

23—29. (1—4) four boys' *Barur*, three of the *gantong*

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 meynsong angeri*, i.e. kite flying against wind; (2) *kukoh tua*; (3) *pari mudik*, i.e. skate going upstream; (4) *keltmsong bunga*, i.e. flower-shoot;

(5) *siput penggrus*, i.e. cowry shell; (6) *sabang slat* \ (7) *getting pekasaru Bugis*, i.e. the tight sealing of the Bugis; and

(8) *g. p. Malayu*, 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 make).

42. A hood made of *nipah* (thatch 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 (*kltis*) 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. Keceptacles for betel chewing requisites (*see*

Nos. 280—288). Two small octagonal cases, one of copper and one of silver, decorated on the cover in repousse with floral designs, and finely chased on the back and sides. A hook is attached for fastening them to the waist.

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 three different sizes, which are attached to strings one above the other, the largest being the lowest; and (3) (?) a bridegroom's head-ornament; a tassel of gilt and silver faceted glass beads which are attached to an embroidered rosset; and

66. A set of seven ornaments, of paper, beads and wool, worn at marriages. (*See* Section 14. *Marriage Ceremonies*.)

3. Insignia of Royalty.

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

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

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

with dishes, dish-covers, and their embroidered covering cloths for His Highness's special use. (Owing to the superstitious fears of the natives of being struck dead, &c., should they copy the Sultan's regalia, it was with the greatest difficulty that the above rough models were obtained.)

4. Weapons.

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 *Buatan 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) *Apti dandang* (Malaka form): large, with mid-rib resembling the 'rat-tail' of old English silver; (2) *Buatan Ibus* (Ibus make) varies from the last in being narrower at the shoulder; (3, 4) two varieties of the *Buatan 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 (*bertindag telinga* i.e. 'with pierced ears'); (4) the *Buatan 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 Lanum (Illanum) 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 Bajah Mahdi of Selangor who called it *Lantei Balea*, i.e. "Floor of the audience chamber"; and

MODELS of six varieties of swords and cutlasses, viz.:

97—102. (1) *Sundang Malayu* (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 sword No. 3. This saw-edged sword is said to have been used by Bajah Mahdi; (3) *Glewang*, a one-edged sword, probably of Bugis origin. The following are one-edged knives:

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

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

DAGGERS.

a. Krises (*Kēris*).

103—105. Three with *straight* blades: (1) the longest is furnished with a peculiar fastening called *tuli-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 kris are called by distinct names according to the number of waves in their blades; one with fifteen being called *k'ris parong*; and

111—116. MODELS of the following varieties: three with straight blades: (1) *Sudu bhikang*, (2) *Cherita* and (3) ?; and three with wavy blades: (1) *Sondak hudang* (1 wave); (2) *K'ris SZmpana* (5 waves); and (3) *K'ris parong* (15 waves).

117, 118. Two Executioner's Krises, or *K'ris 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 pembalah 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 a chased blade (obtained from the Raja at Langat);

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

126. A dagger with blade made from an old spearhead;

127, 128. Two *Badik*; a stabbing weapon of Bugis origin; and

129, 130. Two three-edged weapons; (1) the *Sentilabu*, 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 *GShubang*, (2) the *Renchong*, and (3) the *Gayong* or *Rudus Acheh*; and of (4) a Celebean weapon, the *Lapok Bugis*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

135—137. Three palm-wood darts, *bulang baling*, 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 (*alt-ali*); and

140. MODEL of a pellet-bow (*ter'bi*).

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 *Prisei*, 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 (*suka-suka*); (3) one small flask made from the beak of the Hornbill (a usual way of utilising this bird); and (4) an ornamental wooden flask (*KZ8nu*) 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 bullets 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*).

163. The handle of an old cutlass, representing a crocodile's head, the eyes being represented by scarlet seeds;

164. A head of *Pepatil*, a small adze; and

165. A head of a hatchet, *BUIong* (both of iron).

166—171. MODELS of: (1, 2) two varieties of the *BUIong*, with distinct form of socket, and four varieties of heads, viz.: (1) *bUIong galang*, long and somewhat narrow, (2) *b. jantan*, long and very narrow, (3) *b. betina* or *b'Stal*, somewhat shorter and broader than the last, and (4) *b. bertindag* ("Hatchet with pierced ears") the blade is perforated at each shoulder so that it may be tied to the handle;

172, 173. Two lathes for wood turning, viz.: (1) a *pUarik*, worked by pedal; and (2) a *bindu*, 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 asah*.

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.: (1) a tool-box, provided with brazier, Ac.; and (2, 3) two bellows; (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 *prenggu* (rattan band); (9—12) four hammers: three, ordinary form *tukol* or *pemukol* (one large and two small), and one special, *tukol tekan*, or right-angled variety; (13, 14) two pinners: a *chouam*, and a *sepit 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, *plumbok*; (23) a shell receiver: *tempat pijar*; (24) a pestle: *antan*; (25) a mould block; (26, 27) a *tangga terek tlawai*, and a *pen*, contrivances for wire drawing; (28) a *tropang*, a bamboo tube used for blowing the fire, and also for making wire; (29) a pair of scissors, *gantung*; 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-lurat*), with which the strips are straightened and smoothed; (4—7) four wooden bodkins (*penyisip* or *penyUip tilar*), for pushing the 'wool' strands through those of the 'warp'; and (8—10) three flat rule-like strips of wood, *plnindeh*, i.e. holders down, with which the strands are held down whilst the *penyisip* is being used. These *plnindeh* are decorated with fine carving (see Nos. 216—221).

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 Kubaniakkan*, i.e. a Commoner, 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-ends; (2) two ornate fringes, *daun budi*, i.e. Bo-tree leaves (*Budi=Ficus religiosa*) with scroll decorations (*sulor hayong*); and (3—9) seven streamers, *sumpean kain*, of the Satangkei pattern, for this clothes rod. (See No. 714.)

Nine mats, *nikar*, viz.:

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

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 plngait baju*, i.e. 'machine for sewing jackets, pillow-work, with woman's jacket in process of making; and (b) *Kait Plrenggi* (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 *sulor bayong*;

186—192. Seven stamps for stamping gold on a *sarong* (skirt) which is then called '*sarong birtlllpok*' (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 both handles being used as seats during the operation (see Nos. 372—375).

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

200. A weight of lead for steelyard, *batu dacling* (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.

304. 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.

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, *penjuru tikar*: one with invoven 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, *surutan*, viz.: (1) seventeen richly decorated for the special pillows used by the *bantal bertekak*, 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, *suwar 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. bisar* (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 buata*, the crocodile egg pattern, the *A. satangkai*, the one-stalk pattern, the *A. larai*, the spreading or the flowing pattern, the *A. selimpit*, the plaited pattern, the *A. Kota Mesir* (a key pattern) 'The Fort of Egypt'

270. A *chtaka*: a fumigating stand over which *sarongs* and other clothes (see Nos. 1—3), are hung so as to be scented with the 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. area-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, *cuspadore*, 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 sembrip* 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, *batil*, 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 shape⁶ *cherik*; and one which is provided with two stands.

Seven vessels for drinking-water, viz.:
306, 307. Two of earthenware, *gSlok*: one, small, and one large, standing in a tray, with a cup, *batil*, and a saucer. Over the jar is fitted a basket-work hood to carry a cloth covering; the *saputangam gSlok*, i.e. the *gelok*'s

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

308—312. Five of coconut shell, *nyior sekul*: one kettleshaped, 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, *chggir*.

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, *kauehong*.

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, *bujam*, 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 berhs*.

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

336, 337. Two forms of racks for dishes, made of basket-work : (1) *Riman mSrdng 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 yauntan*, i.e. Male basket (a single stand); and (2) the *Lskar bitina*, i.e. Female basket (a double stand).

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

346—348. Three ladies : 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 ladles, with coconut-shell bowls: (1, 2) two richly carved with the *Naga bSryuang*, 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 *Kdras-kdras*, used as sifters in cooking.

354—361. Eight wooden spatulae: two *chentong*, with scroll handles; and six *udip*, 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-steamers, *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 *kampong*, or town Malays); two, of another form, for extracting the pulp of the nut; and one *prlut nyior* 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 tetal* or *palut tetal rumah*.

Cake-moulds, viz.:

379. One, piston-action, *achuau lengku*. 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 pattern 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, *angkang-angkai-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

405, 406. Two *Champlong*. 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 *Sampau*, viz.:
407. A *S. jalar* almost identical with last. Length 16''*5.

408. A *S. selit* (also *Prahu selit* or *Berulit*) 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 ornament, 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 ('galley'): a deck-house amidships. Length 26'';

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

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 *ketiap*);

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

416. 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'';

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'';

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

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

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, 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''; and

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

Four varieties of *Ketiap*, viz.:

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

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'';

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

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

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'';

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 *Wilmana* (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''.

Three varieties of *Nadir*, viz.:
432, 433. Two *Nadir* (from Malaka). 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

(*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 *dau-dans*, fore and aft, curve strongly upwards. Length 25*.

437. A *Kepak 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-plaited thatch, a deck of bamboo, and a mat awning. One mast, paddles and steering-paddle. Length 29*.

438. A *Bgrmat*. 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 Malayu*. 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-satali*. 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 *Skualii*. 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 ampetan*, for the workmen;

458. (2) The *tShang 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-balot*, '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 *gayam* 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 drying 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 *penjangat*, 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, on 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*.

466. A *P/let*, 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 to an unusual degree, are united by a balustrade. Two masts, pair of sweeps, and deck-house. L. 21*.

448. A *Kumbang*, or ? *Ketiap 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 of Lukut, Selangor. L. 17*.

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

(* * See also under Fishing, 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.

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

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 saith*, i.e. 'twist anchor rope,' ropes of split rattan for anchors are made: and with No. 4, the *Parong pintal ijoky* 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.

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 *jjak murei*, i.e. footprint of the Dial-bird; (5) the *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.: 477. (1) The *Killantan* form of loom with a piece of cloth attached in process of making; and

478. (2) The *Bugis* (Celebes) form of loom. With these looms are the following accessories (the *riang*, the *gender*, the *dianan*, the *gdntch* and the *rdhat*), 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 grating over a *alow fire*.

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

TODDY AND SUGAR MAKING: six models, viz.:

481, 482. Two: one showing how the nipah-palm is

deprived of its sap for the manufacture of *tuak*, toddy; and one showing how the sap is obtained from the *gomulo*, sugar-palm, for the making of sugar.

483. The preparation of coconut sugar, showing the mutilated palm, with bamboo vessels fixed under the cut blossom spathes to catch the sap, and the shed with pan for boiling it down, &c.

484—486. Three varieties of sugar-cane mills, viz. (1) the *kilang jantong*, lever principle; (2) the *kilang bl- limbing*, with ingeniously contrived crushers working on the 'cog-principle'; and (3) the *kilang golek*, i.e. roller-mill.

SAGO-MAKING, see Addenda, Nos. 983—987.

BICE MILLS, see Nos. 513—515.

487, 488. Two MODELS of oil-presses, *kimpa*.

489. One MODEL showing how wood-oil, *minyak k'raing*, is taken from the tree by drilling and burning the trunk.

490. One MODEL of a *sialang* (or *tualang*) 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, *glah tuban*, as prepared for transport; and of 'eagle-wood,' *gharu*, which is considered by the natives as possessed of dangerous properties and has consequently to be procured by special medicine-men who appease the spirits of the trees by various incantations.

495. MODELS: A plough, *tengala* or *bajak*; 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 (*mllandat-kan rumput*); and

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

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

499, 500. Two wooden combs, *sikat padi*, 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, *penuwei padi*; one straight (the 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, *nyiru*, 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 shewing a reaping instrument, *penmwei*;

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, *lisong*

9. Agriculture.

pengimping (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) *Sman pelpah*, i.e. pushing up leaf-ribs, (2) *berhayang*, i.e. shadow or mirror, the stage when the ear is visible through the sheath, (3) *menirus*, i.e. shooting up, (4) *menjan*, (5) *bunting kechil*, i.e. slightly gravid, (6) *bunting besar*, i.e. greatly gravid, (7) *ninjaran*, i.e. the needle, (8) *menstrampang*, the fork, (9) *main angin*, i.e. the playing in the wind, and (10) *menyepak anak*, i.e. kick-child stage; and

521. Ten specimens of named varieties of rice grown in the Langat District: eight of *padi* (*Oriza sativa*) and two *pahit* (*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 (*Spas*) 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.

(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 Kelantan 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

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 (*ribana*), the form in common use;
700. A lute (*gambus*); this instrument is probably of Arab origin;
701—703. Three flutes (*striding*);
704. A fife (*strunel*) (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" x 3" and 14" respectively. Prizes 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

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 *punan*, 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 *g'rei* (*g'reci*) 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

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 (*kris*), and two models of other wooden daggers which are used on the stage.

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 *buai 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 lubang nalan gajah* ("bamboo spear for scaring elephants"). These bull-roarers are the first found on the Asiatic continent. (See also Nos. 503, 504, 543—544 a.)

Ceremonies, &c.

crest-shaped ornament as is worn by the bridegroom himself (see No. 715).
719. The *Naga btrjuang*, i.e. Fighting dragons. An elaborate symbolical representation, in wood, papier maché, tinsel, and colour, of which two dragons and three fabulous birds (the *Geruda*, the *Jintayu*, and ? the *Wilmama*) 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' sirihi*, the three trees being called *sirihi jantong*, i.e. heart design, *sirihi gua*, i.e. cave design and *sirihi p'tilia*, i.e. lamp design; a salver with stand, *Mr ana* 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 fiancée'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. *L'apas-l'apas*. 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—732. 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 *gde-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

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—834. 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 miniature bags, also filled with rice, are hung to the neck of the bird (*kampiti*).

844. MODEL of the Garden-house, with the Baja's pleasure garden and *koUrm* (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 Puteh*, The White Jin;

846. 2. *Jin Hitam*, 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 startled 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 exorcised with charms.

849. 5. *Hantu Pemburu*. 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 *SImangat padi*, rice-soul, or Malay Harvest-Maiden 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 particoloured 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 out 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 mat, 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.

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-slab of buffalo horn, pierced with bores, *chuchok 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 *p'Slias*, 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 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-nut, and the "antidotal 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 rima, 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 *nyor jantan*, i.e. male or barren coconut. A nut without kernel 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.

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 laliad*, 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; *aiud*
MODEL of a bier, *asongan*, for carrying the body of a

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" *2 x 2" *2.

880,881. Two blocks, cast solid, similar to last, but with a receding step two-thirds up from the base, weight 112 oz., and 98 oz. respectively, the heavier measuring 4" *5 x 4" *5 at the base and 2" *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)

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

17. Tin Currency.

being surrounded with a wide flat rim. The flat top is stamped with a quatrefoil, the *tampo' manggis*. Weights respectively 30 oz., 22½ oz., and 12½ oz. This variety called *sa-tampang*, i.e. a block or a cake, or when small *ta-buaia*, was used, prior to the establishment of English rule, for the payment of tin duty. Value of the larger coins 10 cents, of the smaller 2½ cents, but tin was then less than half its present value.

886—888. Three similar in shape to the last, but cast hollow, 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 ½ oz., value 1 cent.

889—891. Three flat annular coins (two dating from the fourteenth century) with both faces inscribed.

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.

895. A perch for a tame bird.

896. A tobacco pipe with areca-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.

II. SAKAI 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 *térap* 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 carving.

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 Sakai 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-dores; 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

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

964, 965. Two fishing rods and lines: one has an un-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 *menangkong* (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, *suchok 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 rib-bone 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 sago*, 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, in 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 *Srvat 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 *Srvat 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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