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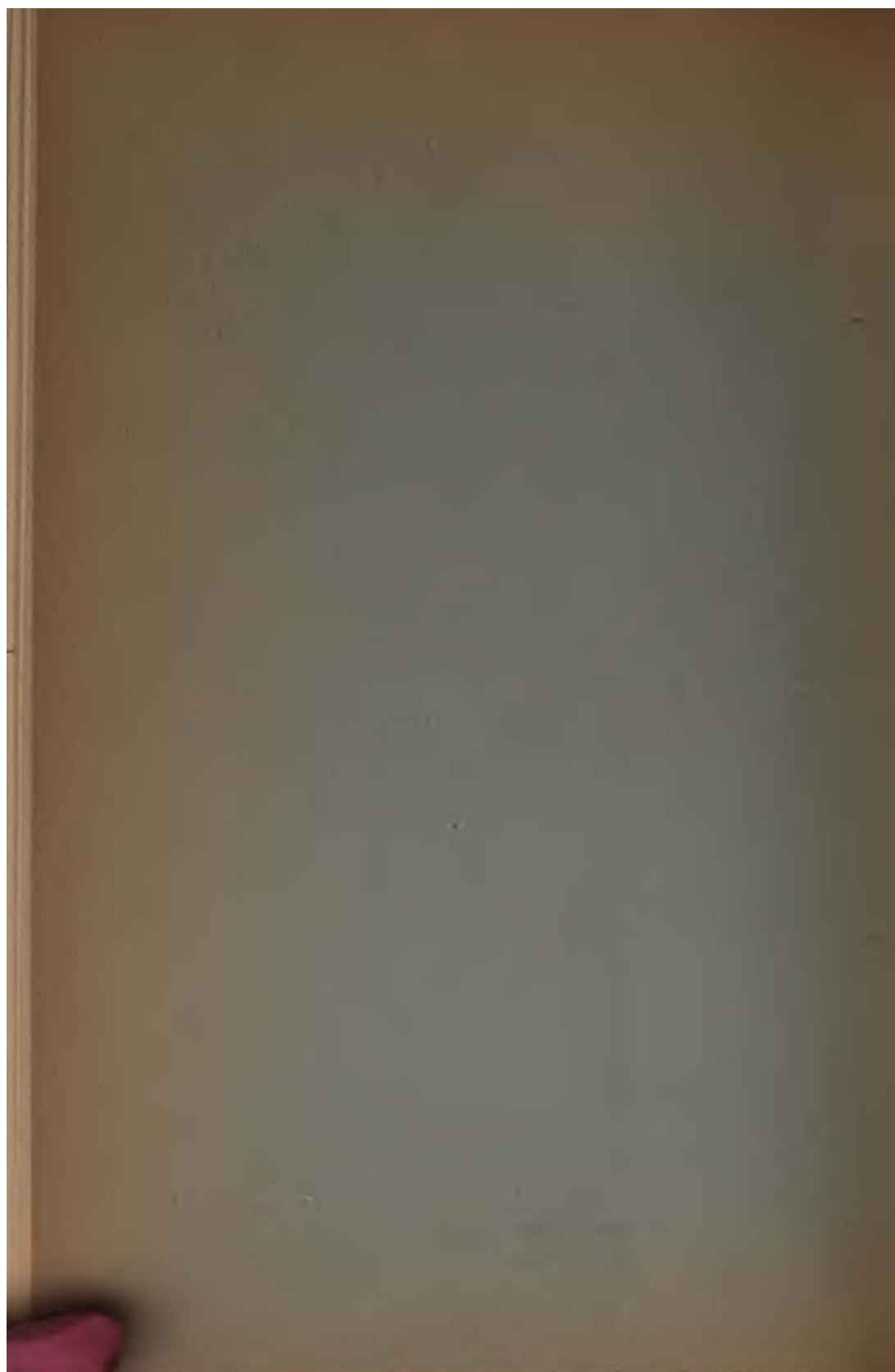
[No. 43]


JOURNAL

April, 1905

Agents of the Society

London: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO.





[No. 43.]

JOURNAL
of the
Straits Branch
of the
Royal Asiatic Society

APRIL 1905

SINGAPORE :
PRINTED AT THE AMERICAN MISSION PRESS
1905





Table of Contents.

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An Illustrated Catalogue of the Ethnographical Collection of the Sarawak Museum—Part II, Personal Orna- ments, by <i>R. Shelford</i>	page 1
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PART II.

Personal Ornaments.

BY R. SHELFORD, M. A., F. L. S., etc.

Curator of the Sarawak Museum.

This part of the illustrated catalogue treats only of the objects worn for decorative purposes by the natives of Borneo at the present day or in the immediate past, the objects forming no part of an essential body covering or attire. Consequently such articles as caps, hats, jackets or kirtles decorated with bead-work, metal rattles, cowries etc. are not included in this part of the catalogue, they must be catalogued subsequently under some such heading as Dress or Festal Attire. Similarly I have excluded the antique ornaments and fragments of ornaments that are found frequently by native gold-seekers in the headwaters of the Sarawak river and elsewhere in Sarawak and of which there is a small collection in the Sarawak Museum; they all seem to belong to a former civilization merely transitory in Borneo.* An exception has been made in favour of the antique beads of uncertain origin so largely worn in necklets and girdles by the men and women of most Bornean tribes; these are shortly discussed in their proper place in this paper.

The question of the relationship between magic and personal ornamentation has not been lost sight of and many enquiries on the subject have been set afoot, without, however, eliciting much information of any importance. In face of the facts recorded from other parts of the world, it seems in the highest degree probable that certain ornaments of some Bornean tribes were also endowed once with a magical significance, and it is possible that the restriction of the wearing of certain ornaments at the present day to individuals of a given social

* For an account of and a suggestion as to the origin of some gold ornaments found at Limbang in Northern Sarawak in 1900 see MAN 1903 No. 2. "Note on a collection of Gold Objects found in Sarawak, in the possession of His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak" by C. H. Read.

R. A. Soc., No. 43, 1905.

standing or at certain periods only of their lives* is a relic of magical powers more appreciated in the past than nowadays. As might naturally be expected it is among the more primitive Borneans that ornaments functioning also as charms are met with. Thus, Kalabit youths when visiting new districts wear a necklet of decorative seeds as a charm against evil spirits; Land-Dyak men also wear a necklet of beads and the canines of leopard and bear when away in a strange country, the beads are frequently regarded as charms against specific diseases and the whole ornament is regarded as valuable enough to buy off the wearer's life if that is threatened by spirit or human enemy. The necklet worn by the Land-Dyak female witch-doctors described below is a badge of office and magic resides in the charms attached to the necklet but not in the necklet itself. Kyans and Sea-Dyaks often wear round the wrist a string on which is threaded an antique bead, this is a sign that once the wearer was ill and lost temporarily his vital spark (*Samengat*), but that subsequently it was recovered, whereupon he or a witch-doctor tied it in with the beaded string to prevent it from escaping again; but this bead can hardly be regarded as an ornament, it is a charm pure and simple and in fact a carpal bone of the mouse deer or even a tatu mark is often substituted for it. These are practically the only examples of "magical ornaments" that I have encountered, but a few more references to the restrictions imposed on the wearing of other ornaments will be found scattered throughout the catalogue.

I have been able to arrive at no better classification of Ornaments than the following:—

1. Ornaments worn in the hair and in a head-dress.
2. Ornaments worn in the ears.
3. Ornaments worn on the neck.
4. Ornaments worn on the limbs.
5. Finger rings.
6. Ornaments worn round the body.
7. Buttons and buckles.

*e. g. amongst the Kyans only those who have taken heads are allowed to wear ear-pegs made from the canines of the clouded leopard, and amongst the Sea Dyaks only married women are supposed to wear brass corsets.

Ornaments worn in the hair and in a head-dress.

- I. Hairpins.
- II. Combs and Tiaras.
- III. Fillets and Head-bands.
- IV. Head-dress ornaments.

I. HAIRPINS.

1. Murut—"pleng."

These are flat pointed strips of deer's horn worn by men; Murut men wear their hair long but tie it at the back of the head in a simple knot and the "pleng" is passed through the knot to prevent it from becoming untied. Ling Roth (l.c. vol. ii. p. 59) figures two Murut "pleng" in Dr. Hose's collection, one of which is very like specimen *c* described below.

i. Murut of Trusan district.

a. 19.5 cm. long, 4.8 cm. broad at the top. A border of simple geometrical design is fretted in the upper end; one side (the front) is fluted with seven shallow longitudinal grooves, on the other side (the back) some rough geometrical and phyllo-morphic designs are incised.

From the Trusan River. [Pd. 1. xii. 02].

Catalogue No. 1198. (Plate I. fig. 1, *a*).

b. 19 cm. long, 4.7 cm. broad at the top. A very narrow border of simple design is fretted in the upper end; the main part of the ornament is occupied by a fretted phyllomorphic design; above and below this on both sides is incised a zone of double-scroll pattern (*arit blavit*=interlacing); on the back some confused incised lines are mixed up with the fret pattern.

From the Trusan River [Pd. 1. xii. 02].

Catalogue No. 1199 (Plate I. fig. 1, *b*).

c. 18.3 cm. long, 4.2 cm. broad at the top. The top of the ornament is fretted; a simple phyllomorphic pattern with hatched background is incised on the front, a geometrical design (*arit blavit*) bounding it above and below.

From the Trusan River. [Pd. 25. iii. 04].

Catalogue No. 1403.

ii. Peluan Murut of the Upper Padas river, British North Borneo.

d. 28.4 cm. long, 6.6 cm. broad at the top. A square projection at the top; the upper third is covered both back and front with tin-foil, a raised line runs down the centre of the front. On the back of the ornament at the top is stuck a lump of dammar, which serves to hold in position a tuft of goat's hair and a few bright blue feathers from the back of the male fairy bluebird *Irena criniger*; in the resinous lump are imbedded a seed of *Adenanthera pavonina* and a piece of shell.

Acquired by exchange 9. iv. 04.

Catalogue No. 1409. (Plate I. fig. 1, *c*).

e. 18.6 cm. long, 1.7 cm. broad. An asymmetrical flat pointed strip of deer's horn, not decorated in any way.

Acquired by exchange 9. iv. 04.

Catalogue No. 1410. (Plate I. fig. 1, *b*).

A somewhat similar specimen is figured by Ling Roth (l.c. vol. II. p. 59).

iii. Tagal.*

f. 22.6 cm. long, 5.8 cm. broad at the top. Nearly the whole of the front of the pin is covered with tin-foil, the apex and a short length in the middle alone being uncovered; the tin-foil is in two pieces, a phyllomorphic design has been fretted in the lower. On the back of the ornament at the top is stuck a lump of dammar which serves to hold a small tuft of goat's hair, and in the resinous lump are embedded two seeds of *Adenanthera pavonina* and a portion of a pale blue bead; just below this a disc of looking-glass is fastened with dammar to the pin.

From the Upper Padas, British N. Borneo.

Sir P. F. Cunyngame, Bart. [P. 22. viij. 92].

Catalogue No. 747. (Plate I. fig. 1, *d*).

g. 21 cm. long, 6.1 cm. broad at the top. The upper third, both back and front is covered with tin-foil, in front at the top two circular depressions have been ground in the horn and into

*These Tagal are a sub-tribe of the Murut and of course have no affinity with the Philippine Tagalo or Tagal; they dwell in the highlands forming the watershed of the Upper Padas and Upper Trusan rivers.

these have been let two discs of looking-glass; a lump of dammar at the back secures a tuft of goat's hair; two small discs of tin-foil are let into the ornament at the back near the apex, and the back is further decorated with a roughly incised phyllomorphic design.

From the Upper Padas, British N. Borneo.

Sir P. F. Cunyngame, Bart. [P. 22. viij. 92].

Catalogue No. 748. (Plate I. fig. 1, e).

2. Murut—hairpins.

These are boar's tusks, worn by men in the same way as the "pleng."

a. A boar's tusk scraped and ground smooth and white; into the pulp-cavity a tuft of human hair is thrust and secured by dammar. An incised double-scroll design (*arit blavit*) runs round the base of the tusk. 20.5 cm. measured along the outside curve.

From the Trusan River. O. F. Ricketts, Esq. [P. xi. 88].

Catalogue No. 746. (Plate I. fig. 1, f).

b. A boar's tusk scraped and ground smooth and white; in the pulp-cavity is fixed a plug of wood shaped like the basal portion of a tusk and prolonging the curve of the tusk to which it is fitted; a piece of looking glass is fixed with dammar on to the end of the wooden plug and a rattan plait round the basal portion of the tusk proper prevents the pulp-cavity from splitting open. One side of the tusk is decorated with two incised phyllomorphic designs, the background of the designs, as is usual in Murut fictile art, being filled in with punctures and hatching. 28.2 cm. measured along the outside curve.

From the Trusan River. [Pd. ix. 02].

Catalogue No. 1167. (Plate I. fig. 1, g).

3. Murut(?)—brass hairpins.

a. A flat curved strip of brass, shaped like a narrow knife-blade, one end is pointed, the other is broken; the concave border, corresponding to the back of the knife-blade, is perforated throughout about two-thirds of its length with a series of small holes.

Length (in a straight line) 19.6 cm.; greatest breadth 1.3 cm. Hon. C. C. de Crespigny [P. 4. vii. 78].

Catalogue No. 662 *a*. (Plate I. fig. 2, *a*).

b. Very similar to the preceding but larger; one end is pointed, the other is curled up into a flat spiral; there are fewer holes pierced in the concave border, some of them are supplied with brass rings; there is one hole lower down on the convex border.

Length (in a straight line) 23.3 cm.; greatest breadth 1.7 cm. Hon. C. C. de Crespigny [P. 4. vii. 78].

Catalogue No. 662 *b*. (Plate I. fig. 2, *b*).

These pins are said to be worn by either sex. Their origin seems to be extremely doubtful and this type of hairpin is certainly not known now amongst the Muruts of the Trusan River though, it is quite possible that a former generation used them.

4. Kalabit—"plin."

a. A slender pointed steel rod worn by men in the same way as the Murut "pleng." The blunt end for a distance of 6 centim. is twisted into a close spiral.

Total length 26.2 cm. [Pd. 30. iii. 03].

Catalogue No. 1253. (Plate I. fig. 2, *c*).

5. Dusun—"timbok."

Small metal hairpins worn by women.

a. A flat strip of steel, bent into a slight curve; one end (the upper) is broader than the lower, the sides taper gradually. A small hole is bored in the upper end.

Length (in a straight line) 12.5 cm.; breadth (at top) 1.2 cm. From Kion, British N. Borneo.

Drs. G. D. and H. A. Haviland coll. [P. v. 92].

Catalogue No. 759. (Plate I. fig. 2, *d*).

b. Very similar, but smaller and made of brass, the lower end less pointed. To the hole in the broad end is attached a long (69 centim.) string of common glass beads of European manufacture, the majority are red, a few blue, green, black and white ones being intermixed; the string at its loose end is

made fast to a pearl shirt-button from which depend four short strings of similar beads forming a tassel. The hair is tied in a knot on the top of the head, the pin is stuck through it and the bead string is wound round the base of the knot.

Length (in a straight line) 10.9 cm.; breadth at top 0.9 cm. From Kiou, British N. Borneo.

Drs. G. D. and H. A. Haviland coll. [P. v. 92].

Catalogue No. 760. (Plate I. fig. 2, *e*).

Ling Roth (l.c. vol. II. p. 58) figures a silver hairpin from the Baram River (ex. coll. Peek); it is a slender rod with a star-shaped head and I believe it to be of Malay origin and worn by women.

II. COMBS AND TIARAS.

1. Dusun—wooden combs.

These are worn by women in the knot of hair at the back of the head; * they are usually flat-sided with a long shaped handle (cf. Ling Roth l.c. vol. II. p. 59 and Whitehead, *Exploration of Kina Balu*, Plate opposite p. 108 fig. X). Whitehead (l.c. fig. IX) figures also a double comb, the teeth springing from each side of a horizontal wooden strip.

a. Wooden comb, with nine teeth and an elongated shaped handle; the two flat sides are decorated with geometrical designs painted on with black resin.

Total length 12 cm. greatest breadth 3.5 cm

From N. of Kina Balu. Mr. Steffen [P. vi. 92].

Catalogue No. 783. (Plate VIII. fig. 1).

2. Malay—"sisir penyu."

a. A broad curved comb of tortoise shell with numerous teeth; the "back" is cut into a scalloped edge. The comb is worn by women at the back of the head just above the knot of hair. Length (measured along the curve) 14.6 cm.; breadth 4.2 cm. [Pd. xii. 02].

Catalogue No. 1213. (Plate I. fig. 2, *f*).

* No magical significance whatever appears to be attached to these combs or to the patterns on them, as is the case with the very similar combs worn by Semang women of the Malay Peninsula.

3. Malay—"sisir."

a. A silver tiara worn by brides at the marriage ceremony. It consists of a triangular plate of silver, slightly curved; the upper sides of the triangle are scalloped, and a phyllomorphic design is executed in repoussé work on its face. To the middle of the back of the tiara are attached by soldering seven long backwardly directed teeth of silver, and at regular intervals along the upper borders are attached at the back nine slender silver sockets into which are fitted spiral wire springs, each bearing at its summit a silver artificial flower with small diamond shaped pendants. From each of the lower angles hangs a chain of pendants cut out of a thin sheet of silver. The tiara is worn on the top of the head and in front. Length (measured along the curve) 18.4 cm. greatest breadth 6.5 cm.

[Pd. 23. i. 03].

Catalogue No. 1220. (Plate I. fig. 3, b).

A somewhat similar ornament is worn high-days and holidays by the more civilized Sea-Dyak women; it was designed by the late F. R. O. Maxwell, Esq., formerly Resident of Sarawak, in response to a request made by some women to invent a new head-gear; for a photograph of a woman wearing this ornament see Ling Roth, l.c. vol. I. p. 4.

Malay brides in the Peninsula wear a rather different form of head-dress for the marriage ceremony. "The bride's hair is done up in a roll (*sanggul*) and this is surmounted with a head-dress of artificial flowers (called *g'rak gēmpa*), cut out of *p'rada kresék* ("crackling tinsel") and raised on five wires; her forehead is bound with a band or fillet of tinsel—gold-leaf (*p'rada Siam*) being used by the rich—which is called *tekan kundi*, and is carried round by the fringe of the hair (*gigi rambut*) down to the top of each ear (*pelipis*)." (Malay Magic, by W. W. Skeat, p. 378). One of these fillets was purchased by Mr. Skeat and is now in the Cambridge Anthropological Museum; it is decorated with a dragon design.

III. FILLETS AND HEAD-BANDS.

These are worn by both sexes of a good many tribes; but very few of them, if indeed any, can be rightly classed as orna-

- ments; they are rather articles of dress since their principal purpose is to keep the hair in order and out of the eyes. Such are the "selapok" of the Sea-Dyaks and the "lavong" of the Kyans, plaited bands of rush or split rattan worn by men and the beaded head-bands worn by Kyan, Kenyah and Ukit women (cf. Ling Roth vol. II. p. 59). The Muruts of the Trusan district wear "strings of beads on the head to as many as six rows; these fit the contour of the head and if continued to the top of the head would form a cap; the hair is smoothed down and the end is brought up and passed through inside the strings of beads, forming a long loop a little to one side of the head" (O. F. Ricketts in "Sarawak Gazette" No. 347 p. 241). The beads composing these fillets are large yellow beads of glass and are highly prized. Murut children of both sexes wear a single string of differently coloured beads round the head, and the Murut women of the Lawas River, British N. Borneo wear a narrow fillet (two or three strings only) of differently coloured beads.

Brooke Low (cf. Ling-Roth l.c. vol. II. p. 58) notes that unmarried girls amongst the Sea-Dyaks wear chaplets of sweet-smelling berries; the chaplets are known as "balong."

1. Kenyah—head-rings.

a. Two narrow circles of split rattan, with strips of very finely split rattan, stained black, closely wound round in a vertical direction; on the outside, strips of a yellowish rush are interlaced with the vertical rattan strips, forming a simple pattern of oblique lines in double sets. At one point on each ring a piece of red cloth is wound round and stitched with string.

Diam. 17.5 cm. and 16 cm.; breadth 1.6 cm.

Brooke Low collection. From the Uma Kelap* of the Rejang River.

Catalogue No. 399 *a.* (Plate VIII. fig. 11).

*Dr. C. Hose considers that these people belong to a division intermediate between the Kalamantan and Kyan-Kenyah divisions.

IV. HEAD-DRESS ORNAMENTS.

1. Malay—"tajok."

a. A pair of ornaments worn on each side of the head-dress by bridegrooms at the marriage ceremony. Each ornament is a branched wire stalk covered with gold thread, to the branches are attached by five wire springs several artificial flowers cut out of gold paper, and a long chain of gold paper pendants hangs from one of the branches.

[Pd. xii. 02].

Catalogue No. 1215. (Plate I. fig. 3, *a*).

Similar ornaments though differently named are worn by bridegrooms in the Malay Peninsula. "His head is adorned with the *sigar*, a peculiar head-dress of red cloth arranged turbanwise, with a peak on the right-hand side, from which artificial flowers (*gunjei*) depend. . . . Besides this head-dress the bridegroom has a small bunch of artificial flowers (*sunting-sunting*) stuck behind each ear, whilst two similar bunches are stuck in the head-dress (one on the right and the other on the left)." (Malay Magic, by W. W. Skeat p. 379. Plate 12. Fig. 1).

2. Land Dyak—"sanggur mabok."

a. A tuft of aromatic leaves, "daun mabok" (*Acorus sp.*) bound on to a short wooden stick with a strip of red cloth. Sometimes worn in the head-dress by young men.

From Piching, Upper Sadong (Menggrat sub-tribe) [Pd. viij. 03].

Catalogue No. 1302.

Sea-Dyak women are fond of wearing flowers in their hair or head-dresses; men's caps are frequently decorated with the tail-feathers of hornbills or the quills of the argus pheasant. Ling-Roth figures (I. c. vol. II. p. 60) a remarkable conoidal cap, in the collection of the British Museum, carrying in the centre of the crown a plume 21 ins. high of small downy white feathers attached to slips of bamboo; a very similar cap, though unprovided with a plume, worn by the Land-Dyaks of Sambas, Dutch Borneo, has recently been presented to the Sarawak Museum by Mr. E. W. Byrde.

Ornaments worn in the ears.

- I. Earrings of metal.
- II. Ear-drops of metal or stone, or single beads.
- III. Earrings of brass and brass-wire.
- IV. Ear-pendants of brass and brass-wire.
- V. Ear-pendants of bead-work.
- VI. Ear-pendants of horn and bone.
- VII. Ear-pegs.
- VIII. Ear-studs and ear-plugs.

I. EARRINGS OF METAL.

Under the first heading are included the heavy metal rings or coils worn by both sexes of the Ukit, Maloh, Tanjong, Kanowit, Kenyah, Kyan and allied tribes and by Sea-Dyak men; the weight of metal worn by the women of the first mentioned tribes is so great that the lobe of the ear in course of time becomes an immensely elongated loop, through which sometimes the head can actually be passed. Pictures of women with these elongated ear-lobes may be found in most books written on Borneo.* The ear is bored when the subject is two or three years old, in the case of a boy the lobe of the ear is extended by heavy weights to about two or three inches in length, i. e. nearly to the shoulder, when a lighter earring is substituted and the elongation is carried no further; with girls the extension of the ear-lobe is carried still further and the heavy earrings are worn throughout the lifetime; occasionally the loop breaks under the strain and though it may be stitched up again, the unequal length of the two loops is always regarded as a great disfigurement. Amongst Kyans and Kanyahs the ear-lobes must first be extended with tin weights

* e.g. Ling Roth. l.c. vol. I. pp. 25, 27, 28, vol. II. p. 67 (the women figured on pp. 25, 27, 28 are Tanjongs not Kanowits); Beccari, "Nelle Foreste in Borneo" p. 425; Nieuwenhuis, "In Centraal Borneo" Pl. XIII. Pl. LVI; several plates in Furness, "Home Life of Borneo Head-Hunters." Nieuwenhuis (l.c. pl. II) also figures a Bukit man with two ear-studs and very heavy earrings such as are usually worn by women only but the ear-lobes in this subject are not much elongated.

as it is supposed that brass weights applied to children's ears will cause the ears to become diseased and to break under the strain. Amongst such tribes as the Tanjong and Tring it is not unusual for the ear, in addition to the large perforation, to be bored in three other places, viz. at the top of the ear-couch and at the proximal end of each limb of the loop formed by the extension of the large perforation in the ear lobe; a finely beaded string is sometimes wound through one or more of the three smaller perforations. Carl Bock gives (*Head-Hunters of Borneo* p. 186) the following measurements of the ear of a Tring woman:—"Total length, 7.1 inches; length of slit, 4.75 inches; distance between level of chin and bottom of ear 2.85 inches." Sea-Dyak men do not have the ear lobe very much elongated, perhaps to no more than one inch; the fashion of these earrings has been borrowed by this imitative tribe from the Kyans and Kenyahs.

Carl Bock (*l.c.* p. 67) gives the following account of the manufacture of these ornaments:—"Taking a long, straight piece of bamboo, the hollow of which was the same diameter as it was intended that the earrings should be, he fixed on the top of it the half of a cocoanut shell with a hole bored through in which the upper end of the cane was inserted, the whole forming a tube with a cup at the top. Wrapping the tube in a cloth, he melted the tin in a small ladle and poured it into the cocoanut cup, till the tube was filled. When the tin was cool he opened the bamboo tube and took out a long straight round rod of tin, which he then bent round a thick but smooth piece of wood, forming a ring with the ends not quite meeting." Other methods which are noted below are employed for rather different types of earrings.

1. Tanjong, Kanowit, Maloh and Sea-Dyak earrings ("ariek" and "langgu").

A. Worn by men.

i. Tanjong.

- a. "ariek semera," one pair of tin earrings; each is a cylindrical length of tin twisted into one turn of a spiral.

Diameter of earring, 3 cm.; thickness of tin, 1 cm.

Jour. Straits Branch

Brooke Low collection.
Catalogue No. 113.

ii. Kanowit.

b. "ariak spenge," similar to above but made of copper and twisted into two turns of a spiral.

Diameter of earring 1.9 cm.; thickness of copper 0.4 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 112.

c. "ariak semera," one pair of tin earrings; each is a flattened penannular ring; these have been made from a cylindrical piece of tin cast in a bamboo mould, bent into an incomplete circle and then ground flat. They are very light.

Diameter of earring 3.1 cm.; thickness of tin 0.4 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 109.

iii. Maloh.

d. A pair of tin earrings entirely similar to No. 113.

Diameter of earring 2.5 cm.; thickness 0.7 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 106.

iv. Sea-Dyak.

e. "langgu," one pair of earrings similar to the preceding but made of lead.

Diameter of earring 3.2 cm.; thickness 0.4 cm.

Brooke Low collection. From the Lamanak River.

Catalogue No. 606.

f. "langgu bangkang," similar to Nos. 113, 106.

Diameter of earring 2.8 cm.; thickness of tin 0.6 cm.

Brooke Low collection. From the Sakarang River

Catalogue No. 119.

g. "langgu temaga," a pair of earrings made from six pieces of stout brass wire coiled into a 6-ply and welded together, the whole twisted into one turn of a spiral.

Diameter of earring 2.6 cm.; thickness of brass-wire coil 0.7 cm.

14 SARAWAK ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

Brooke Low collection. From the Saribas River
Catalogue No. 396. (Plate VIII fig. 14).

h. "langgu bangkang," a pair of penannular rings of cylindrical tin.

Diameter of earring 2.9 cm.; thickness of tin 0.5 cm.

Brooke Low collection. From the Sakarang River.
Catalogue No. 344.

Copper earrings of similar form to Nos. 113, 106 etc. known as "langgu tampang" are commonly worn by Sea-Dyaks.

B. Worn by women.

i. Kanowit.

a. "ariék spenge," twelve copper earrings; six are worn in each ear-lobe. Each earring is a cylindrical length of copper twisted into one turn of a spiral.

Diameter of earrings about 5.2 cm.; thickness of copper, about 0.6 cm.

Brooke Low collection.
Catalogue No. 111.

b. "ariék spenge," ten copper earrings, entirely similar to the preceding.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 114. (Plate II. fig. 5, *e*, one example only).

c. "ariék pusong lasong," ten earrings similar to the preceding but made of brass.

Diameter of earrings about 3.5 cm.; thickness of brass 0.8 cm.

Brooke Low collection.
Catalogue No. 123.

d. "ariék geragum lasong," a pair of penannular rings of brass, very large and heavy, oval in section with a marked ridge on the outside. These have been cast in a clay mould.

Diameter of earring 5.8 cm.; thickness 1.8 cm. x 2.2 cm.; weight 10½ oz.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 110. (Plate II. fig. 5, *b*).

ii. Tanjong.

e. "ariék lasong," a pair of large and heavy brass earrings, each is a cylindrical length of brass twisted up into one coil of a spiral.

Diameter of one ring 6.3 cm.; of another 6.1 cm.; thickness of brass 1.5 cm.; weight $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 118. (Plate II. fig. 5, *a*).

f. "ariék semera," one pair of tin earrings similar to the preceding but made of tin.

Diameter of earring 4.3 cm.; thickness of tin 1.5 cm.; weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 108. (Plate II. fig. 5, *d*).

2. Kyan—earrings (worn by men).

a. A pair of large but comparatively light earrings; each is in the form of a penannular ring of tin, circular in section. Diameter of earring 9.6 cm.; thickness of tin 0.8 cm.

Brooke Low collection. From the Long Gilat of the Mahakkam River.

Catalogue No. 115. (Plate II. fig. 5, *c*).

These large light earrings constitute a different type to the heavier twisted earrings described under heading 1. A very similar form is worn by the Milikin, a somewhat anomalous tribe living on the Gedong River, a tributary of the Sadong.

Ling-Roth (l. c. vol. II. p. 67) figures two ears, one with one earring like that described above suspended in the elongated ear-lobe, the other with two such earrings and an ear-peg; the legend under the figure is "Ears of Natives [? Dusuns] At Gunong Tabor or Panti River (E. Borneo) (After Mr. F. S. Marryat)." These are certainly not the ears of Dusuns, who do not wear ear-pegs or extend the ear-lobes, but of some Kyan or allied tribe. The Panti River it may be noted is not in a Dusun district.

On pp. 31 and 32 of vol. I. of his book on Borneo natives Ling Roth also figures after Lieut. F. S. Marryat some Saghais from S. E. Borneo with pendulous ear lobes in which hang

large penannular earrings of (?)tin. The sketches are rather fanciful and I suspect that the Saghai are only a Kyan sub-tribe, comparable to the Long Wai, etc.

A. W. Nieuwenhuis in "In Centraal Borneo" figures (Pl. XCIII) a Long Gilat girl wearing earrings like No. 115 but quite twice their diameter; in the same work are also figured (Pl. LXII and Pl. LXXXVI) Kyan boys at Bloeoe with penannular earrings of this type. Carl Bock (l. c. Pl. 10) figures a Long Wahou man with similar earrings.

3. Bakatan and Sea-Dyak—ear-ornaments of tin (worn by men).

These ornaments are not rings, but they are nevertheless included under the heading I. as they are made from cylindrical lengths of tin cast in a bamboo mould; the tin is not bent into a ring nor into one turn of a spiral, but into a long loop, the ends of which are curled up to form small flat spirals, whilst other ornamentations may be added. A remarkable gold ornament found in August 1902 by gold-seekers in river gravel at Pankalan Ampat, Sarawak river, is figured on Plate III. fig. 6, *d*, for purposes of comparison. Whether this ornament is indeed an ear-pendant is not very certain, but it is singularly like the Bakatan ear-ornaments; it is possibly of Hindoo origin, and certainly not a product of indigenous handicraft.

i. Bakatan.

a. "urut" a pair of tin ear-ornaments, made from a cylindrical length of tin bent into an oval loop, the end of the loops rolled up outwards to form small flat spirals.

Length in a straight line 4.9 cm.

Brooke Low collection. Figured by Ling Roth (l. c. vol. II. p. 68).

Catalogue No. 124. (Plate III. fig. 6, *c*).

b. "urut," somewhat similar ornaments, but the tin has been ground flat, the loop is more elongated and the ends have been turned up outwards to form S-shaped figures.

Length in a straight line 6 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 345. (Plate III. fig. 6, *b*).

ii. Sea-Dyak.

c. "langgu bangkang," a pair of somewhat similar ornaments; the tin has been ground flat and bent into a loop narrower at the top than at the bottom, the ends of the loops have been twisted inwards to form flat hooks and inwardly projecting smaller hooks have been cut out from the inside of the loops.

Length in a straight line 7.1 cm.

Brooke Low collection. Figured by Ling Roth (l. c. vol.

II. p 68).

Catalogue No. 120. (Plate III. fig 6, a).

This type of ornament has been borrowed by the Sea-Dyaks from the Bakatans; it is but rarely met with.

II. EAR-DROPS OF METAL OR STONE OR SINGLE BEADS.

Generally speaking these are peg-top shaped pendants of tin and brass with spiral suspensory hooks; one specimen (No. 116) is made of serpentine with a suspensory hook of deer's horn; those worn by women are of very considerable weight. The Long Gilat dragon ear-pendants are of quite a different type and are classified under a separate sub-heading.

1. Kanowit, Tanjong, Bakatan, Kyan, and Sea-Dyak ear-drops.

i. Kanowit.

a. "buah bitok lasong," a pair of brass ear-drops worn by women. Each is a large pointed ovoid (peg-top shaped) with a slender neck and spiral suspensory hook; the upper half of the ornament is "stepped."

Length 8.1 cm.; diameter 3.2 cm.; weight $7\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 121. (Plate III. fig. 7, a).

b. "buah livong lasong," a pair of brass ear-drops worn by women. Very similar to the preceding, but smaller, the lower end less pointed, the neck very stout.

Length 7 cm.; diameter 2.3 cm.; weight $3\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 104. (Plate III. fig 7, a).

18 SARAWAK ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

c. "buah belimbien," a pair of brass ear-drops worn by women. Each is a large hexahedron, with a knob at the lower end and a spiral suspensory hook; the neck is marked by a ridge which is incised with lines so as to simulate a circle of twisted fibre. The shape of the ear-ornaments is suggestive of the "belimbing" fruit (*Connaropsis monophylla*, Planch.), hence their name.

Length 10 cm.; diameter 3.2 cm.; weight 8½ oz.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 125. (Plate III. fig 7, b).

ii. Tanjong.

d. "isang lasong," a pair of brass ear-drops worn by women. Each is a small ovoid, with eight flat faces, the lower end pointed, neck short, a spiral suspensory hook.

Length 6.3 cm.; diameter 2.4 cm.; weight 3 oz. 10 dr.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 107. (Plate III. fig 7, c).

e. "buah livong semera," a pair of tin ear-drops worn by men. Each is a small pointed ovoid, a small knob at lower end, a slender neck and spiral suspensory hook.

Length 5.5 cm.; diameter 2 cm.; weight 1½ oz.

Brooke Low collection. Figured by Ling Roth (l. c. vol. II. p. 68).

Catalogue No. 117.

f. "lungin," * a pair of tin ear-drops worn by women. They are almost spherical, an ornamental knob at the lower end, neck ornamental with notches and a wedge pattern cut in relief, spiral suspensory hook.

Length 6.8 cm.; diameter 3 cm.; weight 4½ oz.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 105.

iii. Bakatan.

g. "lungin," a pair of brass ear-drops worn by women. Peg-top shaped, upper part "stepped," neck very stout and short, spiral suspensory hook.

* This is the Sea-Dyak name.

Length 7 cm. ; diameter 3.5 cm. ; weight 9 oz.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 103. (Plate III. fig 7, e).

iv. Kyan.

h. "bush livong batu jela," a pair of large ear-drops of serpentine, worn by women. They are pointed ovoids, a large hole is bored into the top of each and into it is let a spiral suspensory hook cut out of deer's horn, and secured with a luting of dammar. The two hooks are not symmetrical, one being more coiled than the other.

Length 9 cm. and 9.5 cm. ; diameter 3.6 cm. weight 3 oz.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 116. (Plate III. fig 7, f).

v. Sea-Dyak.

"langgu lungin," a pair of ear-drops worn by men. Each is a pale blue bead 1.3 cm. in diameter. Through the bead is passed a piece of lead that at one end is worked into an ornamental suspensory hook, at the other into a large stud.

[Pd. x. 04]. Catalogue No. 1458.

2. Kyan—ear pendants.

a. A pair of brass ear pendants worn by chiefs. They have been cast in the form of a dragon curved on itself in an S-shaped figure and are of unusual weight.

Weight 7½ oz. From the Long Gilat, Mahakkam River.

Brooke Low collection. Figured by Ling Roth (l. c. vol.

II p. 68).

Catalogue No. 122. (Plate III. fig 6, e).

A Sea-Dyak chief from the Rejang River suggested to me that these were not ear-ornaments but suspensory hooks for gongs, some Ukits however quite recently confirmed their use as ear-ornaments and I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of Brooke Low's original label.

III. EARRINGS OF BRASS WIRE.

These are series of penannular graduated rings of flattened brass wire worn round the margin of the ear conch by Sea-

B. A. Soc., No. 43, 1906.

Dyak men only amongst the Sarawak tribes. When the ornaments are discarded, as during a time of mourning, the perforations in the ear-cartilage are kept open with little plugs of wood. The fashion is not nearly so widespread as it was some years ago. The Dusuns of Mount Dulit [?—Dalit] * according to Witt (quoted by Ling Roth l. c. vol. II. p. 71) "have earrings which dangle one below another, all three of brass wire coiled into a spiral. The lowermost is fixed into the ear-lobe and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; the two smaller ones are fixed into the margin of the ear." This is the only reference that I can find to this type of ornament amongst the Dusuns and I have seen no specimens. The Muruts according to St. John "wear many rings of lead up the rim of the ear," and the Land-Dyaks of Sauh, Serambo and Singgi according to Denison wear earrings of "wire twisted round in a coil and hanging from the ear by single bend of the same," they are known as *shibu*.

1. Sea-Dyak—"grunjong."

There are three varieties of the "grunjong":—A. "grunjong tampil" or "grunjong ikat;" B. "grunjong buri;" C. "grunjong." The former are series of penannular rings, thirty to forty or fifty in number, strung closely together on a double thread; only a few holes are bored in the ear to hold these rings, in fact one hole at the top of the ear and one in the lobe is quite enough, the intervening rings of the series merely gripping the ear margin. The "grunjong buri" are separate penannular brass wire rings on which are strung ground-down cowry shells. From six to twenty can be worn on one ear; since the rings are not connected with each other, a separate hole in the ear-margin has to be bored for each ring. The Ulu Ai and Engkari Dyaks are said to be the only people who wear the "grunjong buri." The "grunjong" pure and simple are merely separate penannular rings of brass wire or tin worn like the "grunjong buri." Figures of Sea-Dyaks wearing "grunjong" are given by Ling Roth l. c. vol. I. pp. 3, 5, 11.

* This cannot be the Mt. Dulit in the Baram District.

A. "grunjong tampil" or "grunjong ikat."

a. A pair of ear-ornaments; each one composed of a series of thirty-nine penannular rings of brass wire, filed flat on the inner side. They are graduated in size, the uppermost ring of each series being 2.1 cm. in diameter, the lowest 4.4 cm. The ends of the rings are turned back and through the loops so formed a double string is threaded; the rings are all threaded close together—being only separated from each other by knots in the string—so that each one overlaps the next below it.

Brooke Low collection. From the Lamanak River.

Catalogue No. 131.

b. Very similar to the preceding, but with only thirty-five rings, the smallest 1.8 cm. in diameter, the largest 5.1 cm. The last and largest ring is flat on both sides and to notches in its lower border are attached by small links of brass wire a row of twenty flat diamond-shaped brass pendants; the central pendant is bifurcated and to it is attached a double chain of diamond-shaped pendants. To every third ring of the series is attached by a sliding wire link a diamond-shaped pendant. The rings are not only joined together by a doubled string passing through the loops formed by the turned-back ends of the rings with a knot between each ring, but also by the string passing back outside the loops with a hitch round every ring.

Brooke Low collection. From the Sakarang River.

Catalogue No. 598. (Plate IV. fig. 8, *b*).

c. Very similar to the last, but with forty-three rings, the smallest 1.7 cm. in diameter, the largest 4.2 cm. Eleven flat diamond-shaped pendants of brass are attached by sliding links to the ring at irregular intervals; the last ring bears only one pendant not a row of pendants.

Brooke Low collection. From the Lamanak River.

Catalogue No. 599.

Ling Roth (l.c. vol. II. p. 65) figures a very similar pair of "grunjong" in the Edinburgh Museum.

B. "grunjong buri." (Ulu Ai or Engkari).

d. A pair of ear-ornaments; each ornament composed of a series of fifteen separate rings of flattened brass wire, graduat-

22 SARAWAK ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

ed in size, the smallest being 2.3 cm. in diameter, the largest 5.4 cm. On to each ring is threaded a row of ground-down cowry shells and a small red bead at each end of the row is fastened by fine wire to the ring to prevent the shells from sliding about.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 593. (Plate IV. fig. 8, c).

c. Similar, but only eleven rings, diameter of smallest 3.1 cm., of largest 5 cm. Two brass pendants on the last ring of the series.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 594.

f. Similar, fourteen rings, diameter of smallest 2.1 cm., of largest 4.4 cm. A flat diamond-shaped brass pendant attached to each ring.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 595.

g. Similar, twelve rings, diameter of smallest 2.2 cm., of largest 3.8 cm. No brass pendants.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 596.

h. Similar, five rings, diameter of smallest 2.1 cm., of largest 4.3 cm. No brass pendants.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 597.

IV. EAR PENDANTS OF BRASS AND BRASS WIRE.

1. Land-Dyak—"anteng."

a. A pair of ear pendants worn by men in festal dances. Each is a thin disc of brass; a circular hole has been cut very excentrically in this disc, so that at one point only a narrow strip of brass is left; this has been split, leaving two overlapping strips which clip the ear-lobe. Several small holes are punched in the border of the disc and a fine silver-wire plait attached to these nearly encircles the disc, just stopping short of the ear-clips.

Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society
Vol. 12, Part 1, 1909, p. 12.

From the Menggrats of Piching, Upper Sadong River [Pd. viii. 03].

Catalogue No. 1306. (Plate II. fig. 5, f).

Small silver coins of the Netherlands India currency are frequently attached by silver wire chains to the plait encircling these discs. I was informed that the ornaments are almost obsolete now.

2. Sea-Dyak—"langgu tingga."

a. A pair of ear-pendants worn by men. Each consists of twelve graduated penannular rings of brass wire filed flat on the inside and of two broad flat penannular bands cut from a sheet of brass. The ends of all these are joined together by a thick luting of dammar; the smallest brass wire ring tops the series, the flat bands are terminal; all are further held together by two transverse brass wire clips. The front faces of the terminal brass bands are adorned with a simple wedge pattern, incised, known as "puchok rebong" i.e. shoots of bamboo; their lower borders are notched and to the teeth of the lower one are attached by brass wire links twenty-seven flat pointed pendants of brass, and to the central pendant of the row is attached a flat notched and bifurcated pendant from which hang two short chains of pointed pendants.

Length 9.5 cm.; diameter of lower flat band 7.4 cm.

Brooke Low collection. From the Sakarang River.

Catalogue No. 600 a.

This is worn clipped to the ear-lobe, but it is a full-dress ornament and not much affected except by young dandies; according to Brooke Low they are sometimes worn in addition to the "grunjong." There is a very good figure of a "langgu tingga" in Ling Roth's book (l.c. vol. II. p. 66).

3. Sea-Dyak "kenawieng."

a. A pair of ear-pendants worn by men. Each is a flat brass penannular band from which hang chains of flat pendants, but the two are not quite identical. The ends of the brass penannular bands are bound with cloth; one band is 5 cm. in diameter, twenty-one holes are punched in its rim and two circular lines are incised on its front face; to seven of the holes

by one of the hooks or else by a beaded loop of string. 5.0 cm. 4.5 cm.

From the Leppu Tau of the Batang Kyan River, Dutch Borneo.

R. S. Douglas, Esq. [P. 28. iii. 00].

Catalogue No. 1068 *a* (Plate III. fig. 6, *f*).

b. A similar but smaller specimen 4.5 cm. \times 4.2 cm. From the same locality as the above.

R. S. Douglas Esq. [P. 28. iii. 00].

Catalogue No. 1068 *b*.

VII. EAR-PEGS.

Ear-pegs (*udang*) are worn by men of the Ukit, Punan, Kanowit, Tanjong, Skapan, Kenyah, Kyan and allied tribes; some Sea-Dyaks also have quite recently adopted the same ornament. The *udang* are either the canines of the clouded leopard, *Felis nebulosa* or imitations of these, carved from the casque of the solid-billed hornbill, *Rhinoplax vigil*. Amongst the Kyans and Kenyahs the leopard's teeth can only be worn by men who have taken heads and the pegs made from the hornbill casque only by chiefs. The pegs are thrust through large holes, punched with a sharpened section of bamboo, in the upper part of the ear-conch and are usually worn with the points directed downwards and slightly outwards; as a rule only one is worn in each ear, but Brooke Low (cf. Ling Roth l.c. vol. II. p. 69) states that the Uma Lesong wear two teeth in each ear, the upper one pointing upwards, the lower one downwards. Figures of natives wearing ear-pegs may be found in Ling Roth's book (vol. I. pp. 12, 14, 19, 23). When these ornaments are not in use* the lobes in the ears are filled with a plug of wood or a pledget of cloth or tobacco.

* A Kenyah chief of the Baram River, Tama Bulan by name, when on a visit to Kuching some years ago, never wore his ear-pegs; when asked the reason, he replied that the evil spirits would recognise him by his ear-pegs and seeing him so far from his home would hasten there themselves and wreak their wicked will on all his people and belongings; without his ear-pegs he was practically disguised or at least unrecognisable.

26 SARAWAK ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

1. Skapan—"udang."

a. One pair of canines of the clouded leopard, *Felis nebulosa*. The root of each tooth is transversely bored and a bead work tassel is usually attached in this position.

Length (in a straight line) 7.7 cm. and 7.6 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No 128. (Plate IV. fig. 9, c).

Ling Roth (l.c. vol. IV. p. 68) figures a pair of similar ornaments from Kapit, Rejang River; but each tooth is provided with a bead-work tassel and they are joined together by a beaded string, which, when the pegs are in position, passes round the back of the wearer's head; on the same page are also figured a pair of teeth pegs with gutta knobs in the collection of Dr. C. Hose. The tusk decorated with hair and cloth figured at the right-hand bottom corner of the same page with the legend "Ear peg (?) (Brooke Low collection)" is a sword-belt-toggle and not an ear ornament.

2. Punan—"udang tandok kleho."

a. One pair of ear-pegs made of buffalo horn and shaped to imitate a leopard's canines; the trenchant inner edge of the tooth and the distinction between the part of the tooth above the gum and the part below is imitated with remarkable fidelity. The "root" of each peg is transversely bored.

Length (in a straight line) 7.1 cm. and 6.9 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No 130.

3. Kyan—"udang betelu" (or "beto").

a. One pair of ear-pegs worn by chiefs, carved from the casque of the hornbill *Rhinoplax vigil* and shaped to imitate the canines of the clouded leopard; the part of the ornament corresponding to the root of the tooth is expanded, flattened and fretted into a sort of spiral pattern.

Length (in a straight line) 9.1 cm.

Brooke Low collection. Figured by Ling Roth (l.c. vol. IV. p. 68).

Catalogue No. 129.

Jour, Straits Branch

b. A very similar pair but the expanded head is rather differently shaped.

Length (in a straight line) 8.5 cm.

Brooke Low collection. Formerly the property of Laki Bato a distinguished chief in the Rejang River.

Catalogue No 605. (Plate IV. fig. 9, *b*).

4. Kenyah—"bula wai."

One pair of ear-pegs very similar to the two preceding examples. The "root" is carved into a pointed projection and a flat spiral with horns; they are of a beautiful crimson, the natural colour of the hornbill's casque; the colour has faded from the two Kyan pairs.

Length (in a straight line) 9 cm. and 8.7 cm.

Acquired by exchange from a Sea-Dyak ii. 02.

Catalogue No 1152. (Plate IV. fig 9, *a*).

VIII. EAR-PLUGS AND STUDS.

Ear-plugs are worn by Long Wai and Tring men, by Murut men and women, and by Brunei Malay, Sea-Dyak, Tanjong, Punan, and Milano women; they are worn in the distended ear-lobe. Ling Roth (l. c. vol. II. p. 69) figures a pair of handsome silver ear-studs known as *krebu* worn by Bakong women, the highly ornamental head of the stud can be screwed off the shank which is provided with a real thread of metal; there are no specimens of this type of ornament in the Sarawak Museum.

1. Murut—"oul buluh."

a. A pair of ear-plugs worn by men, in the lobe of the ear; each is a transverse section of bamboo 2 cm. in diameter, 1 cm. deep; a circular piece of looking glass is fitted into one end of the section.

From the Trusan River, near the coast.

Dr. G. D. Haviland coll.

Catalogue No. 745. (Plate VIII. fig. 4).

Somewhat similar ear-plugs are said to be worn by the men of some Land-Dyak sub-tribes.

2. Murut—"oul gading."

a. A pair of ear-plugs worn by richer men. Each is a thick disc of ivory with a broadly grooved rim; the front diameter of the disc is greater than the back diameter. Through the centre of the disc projects a wire; and on this is threaded a conical cornelian bead with flat sides, topped by a spherical red bead; the wire is secured at the back by being passed through four holes bored obliquely from the back of the ivory disc through to the rim; a thick brass wire loop is lashed with thin wire across the back of the disc, the ends of the loop projecting beyond the border of the disc, and being slightly turned up prevent the ornament from falling out of the ear-lobe.

Diam. 4.3 cm. depth 1.1 cm.

From the Bah country, Trusan River.

O. F. Ricketts, Esq. [P. 1889].

Catalogue No. 753. (Plate IV. fig. 9, *e*).

b. A similar pair but more carefully made; the spherical bead is of cornelian.

Diam. 4.2 cm.; depth 1.1 cm.

From Dalit in the Bah country, Trusan River.

Dr. G. D. Haviland coll.

Catalogue No. 744.

St. John (Ling Roth l. c. p. 70) states that both the men and women of the Adang Murut sub-tribe wear ear-plugs.

3. Tanjong—"orang."

a. A pair of wooden ear-plugs worn by women. Each is a thick disc of soft white wood, unornamented in any way. The diameter of the front face of each disc is 5.5 cm., of the back 5 cm.; the depth is 2.5 cm.

[Pd. x. 04].

Catalogue No. 1460.

b. Similar to the preceding but smaller and unequal in size. The front face of each is decorated with a star pattern painted in the wood with a black resin, on the back are painted two crossed lines with a dot in each of the four angles formed.

i. Diam. of front 4.5 cm.; of back 3.7 cm.; thickness 2.5 cm.

ii. " " " 4.3 cm.; " " 3.5 cm.; " 2.5 cm.

[Pd. x. 04].

Catalogue No. 1461.

Carl Bock (l. c. Pl. 16) figures a Punan women of the Kotei River wearing a pair of wooden ear-plugs very like the Tanjong specimens.

4. Brunei Malay and Kadyan—"subang."

i. Malay.

a. A pair of ear-plugs worn by women. Each is a cylindrical piece of soft wood expanded at one end to form an eight-pointed star in the centre of which several bits of glass are set; the whole is covered with gold paper.

Height 4.5 cm.; diam. 2 cm.

Mr. Steffen [P. 1892].

Catalogue No. 791. (Plate IV. fig. 9, d).

A somewhat similar pair of ornaments, but made of silver washed with gold is figured by Ling Roth (l. c. vol. II. p. 69); they are worn by Milanos. Upper-class Brunei women wear silver or even gold *subang*, but the lower-class women are sometimes content with a European cotton-reel with one end cut off and not ornamented in any way.

ii. Kadyan.

b. A pair of ebony ear-plugs worn by women formerly; almost cylindrical with expanded top; the top and bottom are carved with a geometrical pattern into which pieces of tinsel were let, but most of these have fallen out; the sides are decorated with an incised wedge pattern.

Height 2.1 cm.; diam. at top 2.2 cm. at bottom 1.6 cm.

A. B. Ward, Esq. [P. 30. iv. 04].

Catalogue No. 1415. (Plate VIII. fig. 3).

c. A pair of ebony ear-plugs very similar to the above, but smaller in diameter, and the decorative patterns different; the interstices of the patterns have been filled in with lime so that the black pattern stands out in relief against a white background.

Height 2 cm.; diam. at top 2 cm. at bottom 1.3 cm.

A. B. Ward, Esq. [P. 30. iv. 04].

Catalogue No. 1416. (Plate VIII. fig. 2).

These ornaments amongst the Kadyans are now entirely superseded by cheap jewelry of European or Chinese manufacture.

5. Sea-Dyak—"tensa pending."

a. tensa pinding temaga; a pair of leaden studs worn in the lobe of the ear by women; the head of the stud is a disc with its border deeply and narrowly notched, into the centre is let a small disc of brass; there is a short leaden shank and a small discoidal base.

Height 5 cm.; diam. of head of stud 4.1 cm.

Brooke Low collection. Figured by Ling Roth (l. c. vol. II. p. 68).

Catalogue No. 126. (Plate IV. fig. 9, f).

b. tensa pending engkraju; a pair of leaden studs similar to the preceding, except that a disc of copper is let into the centre of the head of the stud.

Height 5 cm.; diam of head of the stud 4.3 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 127.

Sea-Dyak women also wear studs like the *krebu* worn by Bakong women.

The Long Wai ear-plugs of gutta figured by Ling Roth (l. c. vol. II. p. 68) are probably worn by men in the top of the ear conch in place of the ear-pegs. I can pronounce no opinion on the ear lobe plug from Bejaju, S. E. Borneo, figured on the same page.

Ornaments worn on the neck.

- I. Rattan, reed and seed necklets.
- II. Teeth necklets.
- III. Bead necklets.
- IV. Brass-wire necklets.

I. RATTAN AND REED NECKLETS.

1. Dusun—"tagul."

a. Necklet of rattan worn by women; it is composed of two separate pieces of split rattan, round which are closely

Jour. Straits Branch

wound strips of very finely split rattan stained black; on the outside of one piece strips of finely split rattan, stained red, are interwoven between the vertical black strips forming a pattern of alternate wedges, on the outside of the other these interwoven strips are unstained. The necklet is fastened by a piece of wood at the end of a string buttoned into a string loop.

From Kiou, British N. Borneo.

Drs. G. D. and H. A. Haviland coll. [P. v. 92].

Catalogue No. 773.

Whitehead (l.c. Plate opposite p. 108. fig. XIII) figures a somewhat similar specimen.

Ling Roth (l.c. p. vol. II. p. 73.) figures a Sea-Dyak necklace of sections of reed strung on European thread, the ends joined by two loops of lead wire; the necklace is in the collection of Rev. F. W. Leggatt. Necklets of plaited vegetable fibre, like the armlets and leglets of the same material (*vide infra*) do not seem to be worn by any tribe.

Kalabit youths when visiting a strange country wear a necklet of seeds as a charm against sickness and evil spirits.

II. TEETH NECKLETS.

These are worn only by Land-Dyak men, at festivals and formerly when on the war-path or when visiting strange districts. The most valued specimens are composed entirely of the canines of *Felis nebulosa* strung on rattan. They are worth about or over \$50; more commonly the canines of the honey-bear *Ursus malayanus* are employed with some small pig's tusks intermixed, but even these are very expensive. The Sarawak Museum specimen *a*, described below, is the only one of its kind known to me. The necklets are known as *bobot* and are worn with the points of the teeth directed upwards (cf. Beccari, Nelle Foreste in Borneo, Figs. 24 and 27).

1. Land-Dyak—"bobot."

a. Forty silver imitation teeth and six canine teeth of a small carnivore (? *Felis bengalensis*) strung on a double rattan thread; the silver "teeth" are hollow and filled with dammar,

B. A. Soc., No. 43, 1906.

they are shaped like the canines of *Felis nebulosa*, the largest ones (6 cm. in length) are in the middle and decrease in size towards the ends; at the ends are situated the six small canine teeth. Between each "tooth" occurs a dark blue glass bead, cylindrical in shape and about 7 mm. in diameter, they are strung on one of the threads traversing the "teeth" and serve to keep them at equal distances apart. In order to conceal the threading of the "teeth" and beads, a plaited band of split rattan is laid over the bases of the "teeth" in front of the necklet and three strips of split rattan serve the same purpose at the back; attached by wire to the plaited band is a row of small oval pieces of silver. The whole necklet is bent into an oval and is fastened by ordinary string.

From Selakau near Lundu, Sarawak. [Pd. v. 02].

Catalogue No. 1156. (Plate II. fig. 4, a).

b. Necklet of sixty-nine teeth strung on a double rattan thread; sixteen of the teeth are human molars, premolars and incisors, the remainder are the canines of the honey-bear, with one or two very small pig's tusks intermixed. The teeth are all strung close together and to keep all taut the double rattan thread is lashed by a long coil of split rattan to a strip of split rattan laid over the bases of the teeth. To conceal the threading of the teeth a strip of brass is laid over the bases of the teeth on the opposite side to the split rattan strip and is secured with lashings of wire and split rattan. The whole necklet is bent into a circle of 20.7 cm. diameter.

From Krokong, Upper Sarawak.

Catalogue No. 1445. E. W. Byrde Esq. [P. viii. 04].

References to similar necklets will be found in Ling Roth's work (l.c. vol. II. p. 73).

These necklets are considered of such value that the owners are prepared to offer them in exchange for their lives if threatened by either supernatural or human enemies. The beads which are interspersed with the canines often have powerful magical properties.

III. BEAD NECKLETS.

Bead necklets are worn by both sexes of every tribe.

The beads from which the necklets and girdles in the Sarawak Museum are made may be grouped under eleven headings, and in order to avoid much circumlocution and repetition in the descriptions of the necklets and girdles given below, the component beads will be referred to, as a rule, merely by their respective group numbers :—

Native-made beads.

- Type 1. Quartz crystals, bored.*
- Type 2. Cornelian and agate pebbles, ground and bored.*
- Type 3. Columellæ of shells and shell discs.
- Type 4. Brass wire wound into the shape of a long bead.†

Imported beads.

- Type 5. Small glass and glazed clay beads of different colours, ranging in size from 2 mm. in diameter to 4 mm.; of quite modern European manufacture and importation.
- Type 6. Large glass beads of different colours, generally spherical but sometimes with flat faces, sometimes cylindrical. Some of these are antique.
- Type 7. Modern glass beads of Venetian make, ovoid in shape, of different colours with crude designs in other colours roughly painted over them. About 5 mm. in diam.
- Type 8. Small discoid glazed clay beads, yellow or pale blue in colour, known as *labang*. Antique specimens are valued at \$1 apiece. About 4·8 mm. in diam. Supposed to be of Venetian origin.

* Some of these beads are bored locally by the pump-drill.

† Made by the Malohs (cf. Ling Roth l.c. Vol. II. p. 73); there are no specimens in the Sarawak Museum.

Type 9. Spherical glazed clay beads of different colours, ranging in size from 6 mm. in diam. to 13 mm. Some specimens are antique and are very highly valued. They * are supposed to be of Venetian origin.

Type 10. Cylindrical Venetian beads of glazed clay or glass, generally black or dark blue in colour, with four rosettes painted in different colours though generally in red and yellow on them. (Plate VIII. fig. 5). Some specimens are striped longitudinally, others have sinuous lines on them. The generic term for these beads is *lukut*, but almost every specimen has a distinctive name, such as *mata tiong* (mynah's eye), *lukut puni* (pigeon bead), *lukut telingan* (hornbill bead), *lukut kelum bla* (striped bead). Antique specimens have high values placed on them, \$10 is quite a usual price. The usual size is 15 mm. in length by 5 mm. in diam.

Type 11. Similar to the above but much larger and generally spherical. Diam. about 20 mm. Antique specimens are valued very highly; one form known as *lukut sekala* is worth as much as \$100 amongst the Kyans.

(Plate VIII. figs. 6, 7, 8, 9).

The owners of antique beads of Types 9, 10, 11 consider them to be of vast antiquity, and, in many cases, of supernatural origin; they have been handed down from one generation to another so that the date of their importation is now buried in some obscurity. Tribes other than the Kyans do not attach so much value or importance to these antique beads, and any in the possession of Sea-Dyaks have probably been looted from Kyans. Kyans have definite names and definite values for every form of antique bead, and they form part of their currency.

Antique examples of Type 10 are better finished and have a larger bore than modern imitations and the Kyans are wonderfully acute in distinguishing between the two.

*Weathered specimens exhibit a spiral structure; apparently the clay when wet was twisted in short lengths round a rod, then shaped roughly into the form of a bead and baked; the final polishing and shaping taking place after the clay was fired.

1. Murut—"bani."

a. Necklet worn by women; it is composed of nine cornelian pebbles roughly ground into flat ovals and of twenty-nine beads of Type 9, yellow, red, (*dara brak*, pig's blood), pale blue (*bunan*) and black with coloured spots. All are threaded on a double thread, the cornelian pebbles are perforated longitudinally by two holes through which the two strings pass. The diameter of the beads ranges from 13 mm. to 9 mm.

From the Trusan district. [Pd. 2. xii. 02].

Catalogue No. 1195. (Plate II. fig. 4, b).

Ling Roth (l.c. Vol. I. p. 213) figures a portion of an Undup (Sea-Dyak) cornelian and bead necklace.

2. Land-Dyak—"pangia."

These are necklets worn by the married women and female witch-doctors (*borich*) of Upper Sarawak. Charms, that are supposed to be effective in healing disease, in inducing good harvests, etc., are always attached to the necklets. They are worn by married women at festivals, for three months following childbirth, except during the first week, and for three months after the death of a husband; by the *borich* they are worn almost constantly, invariably at festivals and magic ceremonies. (For an account of the Land-Dyak witch-doctors cf. Ling Roth Vol. I. p. 259 et. seq.). About 50% of the women in the village of Krokong, Upper Sarawak, are *borich*.

a. Necklet consisting of eight rows of differently coloured beads (*likich*) of Type 5, 3 to 4 mm. in diameter, strung on finely split rattan threads; the rows are bound together side by side by ten transverse loopings of brass wire so as to form a flat band of concentric rows; the free ends of the rattan strings are made fast to a row of five Chinese *cash* bound together by string (*tol*), these lie flat on the back of the neck of the wearer. The differently coloured beads are arranged in thirteen definite transverse divisions; starting from one end the arrangement of colours is:—blue and black mixed (*songot*), yellow (*siah*), red (*bilihah*), opaque white (*morpu*), blue and black mixed, opaque white, transparent white (*tagi*), with a few

green and red beads at each end of the division, opaque white, blue and black mixed, opaque white, red, yellow, blue and black mixed. The outermost *row* however is made up of rather different beads with flat faces, pink, white and pale green in colours, and they are not arranged in any definite order. The brass wire loopings mark the junctions of all the divisions except the junction between the blue, black and yellow divisions. The arrangement and number of colours is said to vary with every village, and the number of bead rows varies from five to ten. From the band of Chinese cash depends a string loop on which are strung some charms; these are as follows:—

1. An incisor of a porcupine (*bidiak*).
2. A canine of a wild cat.
3. A claw of the scaly manis (*oomb*).
4. A claw of the Brahminy kite (*libau*).
5. A ring of coconut shell (*boru butan*).
6. Five small brass rattles of European make (*boman*).
7. Three cast brass rattles (*prosi*).
8. Two quartz crystals enclosed in brass wire lashings (*penoah*).
9. Several differently coloured beads of Types 5 and 6 (*likich*).

The only information that I have about these charms is, that if the quartz crystals are dipped in water and the water allowed to drip from them on to a poisoned wound such as is caused by a venomous snake, scorpion or centipede, the wound becomes cold and the poison eventually will depart from it. Doubtless each one of the charms has specific properties; they are always suspended from the necklet. Circumference of necklet 69 cm., width 2·8 cm.

From Krokong, Upper Sarawak.

E. W. Byrde, Esq. [P. 8. ii. 04].

Catalogue No. 1402. (Plate II. fig. 4, c).

Mr. E. W. Byrde, to whom I am indebted for most of the information given above, has in his own collection a less elabor-

ated example of the "pangia," but these two are the only specimens that I have ever seen. At the village of Lanchang, Upper Sadong, all the guests at a feast given in my honour by one of the head-men of the village were sprinkled with water from a basin, the sprinkler being a necklace of a different nature to the "pangia;" owing to the supposed magical properties of this necklace I was unable to buy it and I was not allowed to examine it very closely.

3. Sea-Dyak—"kong-kong rekong."

Bead-necklets worn by adults and children of both sexes.

a. Necklet composed of a single string of beads of Type 5. about 3 mm. in diameter, red, yellow, black and white in colour. A few small cast brass rattles are attached to the necklet at one point. The necklet forms a complete loop without a fastening.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 414.

According to a note by Brooke Low necklets of this character are given by young men to girls as a token of betrothal, but a Sea-Dyak chief from the Rejang River who recently visited the Sarawak Museum ridiculed this statement; however, amongst the Kyans a girl will give a bead necklet to a man to whom she considers herself betrothed so that it is quite probable that Brooke Low's statement is correct.

b. necklet composed of a single string of beads of Type 9 about 6 mm. in diameter; the majority are pale blue in colour, * but a few are white and white and black; all are much weathered. In addition to these beads there are three quartz crystal beads with ground faces, seven cornelian beads (Kyan name *akit*) of varying shapes and sizes and one bead of Type 10 white in colour with some pale yellow zigzag lines, known to Kyans as *bahu tulang* and valued at about \$5.

* The pale blue beads are much affected by Kalabits and Muruts and are known to the former as *bahu bata*, they are worth about 50 cents apiece.

38 SARAWAK ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 148.

c. Necklet worn by men composed of four strings of very small beads of Type 5 about 2 mm. in diameter; the majority of beads are dark blue but there are a few red, yellow, black and white ones at the ends of the strings; the four strings of small beads pass at each end into a short single string of yellow beads of Type 8, 4 mm. in diameter and to these are attached tassels of the canines and incisors of the gibbon (*Hylobates*); the necklet is fastened by a pearl shirt-button and a beaded string loop. Length 54 cm.

Catalogue No. 601 a. From the Rejang River.

d. Necklet composed of sixteen strings of beads of Type 5 about 2 mm. in diameter, the majority of beads are black but a few beads at the ends of the strings are yellow, red, white and blue. The sixteen strings of small beads pass at each end into a short single string of yellow beads of Type 8, 7 mm. in diameter. Four tassels of differently coloured beads of Type 5 complete the necklet; it is fastened with a knot of string and a string loop.

Length 47.5 cm. From the Rejang River.

Catalogue No. 601 b.

e. Necklet composed of nine cylindrical red beads of Type 6, 12 mm. in length and 5 mm. in diameter, alternating with three short lengths of beads of Type 5, blue, yellow, white and red, 3 mm. in diameter; at the ends four yellow beads of Type 8, 4 mm. in diameter, and two pearl shirt buttons one of which is buttoned into a string loop.

Length 46 cm. From the Rejang River.

Catalogue No. 601 c.

f. Necklet composed of beads of Type 7, 5 mm. in diameter, blue with rough designs (circles and lines) painted on in yellow and red; at the ends one or two yellow beads of Type 8, 4 mm. in diameter alternating with cylindrical red beads of Type 6, and a tassel of variously coloured beads of Type 5

Jour. Straits Branch

about 2 mm. in diameter strung on wire; a few bat's teeth are attached to the tassels.

Length 57 cm. From the Rejang River.

Catalogue No. 601, *d*.

g. Necklet composed of thirteen beads of Type 10 (two sorts, see Plate VIII. fig. 5), these are in the centre, succeeding them two cylindrical red beads of Type 6, a length of pale blue beads of Type 8, 7 mm. in diameter and a length of yellow beads of Type 8, 6 mm. in diameter. At each end a tassel of small beads of Type 5 variously coloured, about 2 mm. in diameter. The necklet is fastened with a string loop and a brass button. The *lukuts* (beads of Type 10) are not antique.

Length 53 cm. From the Rejang River.

Catalogue No. 601, *e*.

4. Kyan and Sea-Dyak bead-work necklets.

i. Kyan.

a. The basis of the necklet is a roll of red cloth, this is covered with bead-work, the beads being of Type 5, about 2 mm. in diameter, white, black, yellow, blue and red; they are arranged in that order to form zigzag lines. Tassels of the same kind of beads red, black and white in colour and strung on fine wire, are attached to the ends of the necklet by a short length of six beads, of Type 8 pale blue and yellow in colour, with one bead of Type 9 included in each length. Fastened with one brass wire hook. Worn by men.

Length 59 cm. Hon. C. A. Bampfylde [P].

Catalogue No. 901. (Plate II. fig. 3, *d*).

A very similar specimen worn by Sea-Dyaks (Leggatt Coll.) is figured by Ling Roth (l. c. Vol. II. p. 72).

ii. Sea-Dyak.

b. "kong-kong rekong," a strip of bead-work 37.5 cm. long and 1.6 cm. broad, fastened with a pearl shirt-button and beaded thread loop. The beads are of Type 5, about 2 mm. in

diameter and variously coloured, they are arranged to form a geometrical pattern in five divisions; each element of the pattern is known as *Katak* (frog).

From the Saribas River. Kalong [P. 10. xi. 92].

Catalogue No. 793. (Plate II. fig. 3, c).

IV. BRASS WIRE NECKLETS.

There are no specimens of such in the Sarawak Museum Ling Roth (l. c. Vol. II. p. 76) quotes Spencer St. John "The girls [Muruts] twist about a couple of fathoms of brass wire in circles round their neck, rising from the shoulders to the chin, forming what appears a stiff collar with a very broad base". This refers to Muruts of the Limbang river headwaters. The Dusuns of Toadilah and the Tinagas Dusuns according to Hatton and Wittl also wear brass wire necklets.

Ornaments worn on the arms and legs.

- I. Armlets and leglets of plaited fibre, rattan, etc.
- II. Armlets of wood.
- III. Armlets of ivory, of horn, of shell, of porcelain.
- IV. Armlets and leglets of rattan and brass annuli.
- V. Armlets and leglets of brass wire.
- VI. Bracelets and anklets of brass, of copper and of silver.

I. ARMLETS AND LEGLETS OF PLAITED FIBRE, RATTAN, ETC.

1. "unus."

These are rings of finely plaited fibre worn by men in considerable numbers on the arms below the elbow and on the legs below the knee; the fibre is collected from the base of the sheathing leaves of the *apeng* palm (*Arenga sp.*) or of the *ijok* palm (*Arenga saccharifera*) and sometimes the sclerenchymatous fibres in the stem of the common bracken (*Pteris aquilina*) are employed. As many as three hundred of these leglets may be worn on one leg. The rings have a fixed value and at one time

were employed as currency. All the tribes of Borneo seem to affect these simple ornaments (cf. Ling Roth l. c. Vol. I. pp. 5, 11, 14, 15, 23), and they are found in many other parts of the world also e. g. in the Shan States, in the Torres Straits etc. *

i. Sea-Dyak.

a. Forty-six rings of plaited palm fibre, about 7 cm. in diameter.

From the Lamanak River.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 611.

ii. Sihan.

b Two hundred and four rings of plaited palm fibre, in two bundles, about 11 cm. in diameter.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 141.

2. Sea-Dyak—"teuklai lengan."

a. Bracelet of two loosely plaited lengths of a jungle creeper known as *akar ensunat*; worn by boys.

Diameter 7 cm.

Brooke Low collection. Figured by Ling Roth (l. c. Vol.

II. p. 75).

Catalogue No. 138.

b. Bracelet, worn by boys, made from a stout piece of split rattan, one end is produced to form a long narrow strip which is passed through a hole in the other end and wound tightly round so as to bring the two ends together and overlapping.

Diam. 7.5 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 136 a.

c. Similar specimen, but the outside of the bracelet is decorated with a rough pattern burnt on it with a red-hot wire.

* The Kyaus say that they feel quite naked if they do not wear *unus*.

42 SARAWAK ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

Diam. 8.1 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 136 *b*. (Plate VIII. fig. 12).

d. Similar specimen, but the poker-work design is more carefully executed; one end of the rattan is produced to form a short strip with a knob at the end and this is buttoned through a hole in the other end.

Diam. 7.7 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 136 *c*.

3. Kenyah bracelets of rattan work.

a. twelve bracelets worn by men (?). Eleven are cylindrical pieces of rattan with strips of finely split rattan dyed black closely wound round; round the outside runs a strip of yellow rush interlaced with the rattan strips. One bracelet is broader than the others, made from a flat strip of rattan closely wound with finely split rattan strips and three strands of rush interlaced on the outside.

Diam. about 6 cm.

From the Uma Kelap.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 399 *b*.

II. ARMLETS OF WOOD.

These are made of wood cut from the buttress of a large jungle tree; the wood is known as *tapang* (*Abanria excelsa*); the Sea-Dyak wooden armlets are decorated with inlaid pieces of tin. The armlets are worn above the elbow and by men only.

1. Land-Dyak, Kyan and Kenyah wooden armlets.

i. Land-Dyak—"enkli."

a. Wooden armlet, the outside bevelled and with a groove running round it.

Diam. 8 cm.; depth 1.3 cm.; thickness 2.7 cm.

From the Menggrat of Piching, Upper Sadong River
[Pd. viii. 03].

Catalogue No. 1305.

ii. Kyan.

b. Wooden armlet, the outside bevelled.

Diam. 9.6 cm.; depth 1.5 cm.; thickness 1.1 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 603.

iii. Kenyah—"selang."

c. Wooden armlet, the outside not bevelled, with a groove running round it.

Diam. 8.8 cm.; depth 1.4 cm.; thickness, 0.7 cm.

From the Leppu Tau of the Batang Kyan, Dutch Borneo.
R. S. Douglas Esq. [P. 26. iii. 03].

Catalogue No. 1067.

2. Sea-Dyak—"simpai tapang."

Wooden armlets so shaped as to be almost triangular in transverse section, the base of the triangle being inside and next the arm the apex outside, or in other words the wood is carved down to form a sharp pointed median ridge all round the armlet on the outside. Pieces of sheet tin cut into small triangles, ovals and crescents are let in to the wood and are so arranged as to form simple patterns, such as two rows of triangles their apices directed towards each other and towards the median ridge, with ovals on the ridge itself alternating with them. (Plate V. fig. 10, a).

a. A row of ovals only on the median ridge.

Diameter 11.1 cm.; depth 2.5 cm.; thickness 1.6 cm.

b. A double row of triangles their apices directed towards the median ridge, with a double row of crescents alternating with them and brass studs on the median ridge.

Diameter 9.4 cm.; depth 2.8 cm.; thickness 0.9 cm.

44 SARAWAK ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

c. Very similar, but the triangles distorted into irregular triangular figures, eight ovals let into the median ridge and so deeply countersunk that the armlet is nearly octagonal in outline.

Diameter 10.1 cm. ; depth 1.7 cm. ; thickness 1.1 cm.

d. Very similar to the above but all the figures very irregular in shape.

Diameter 10.3 cm. ; depth 1.8 cm. ; thickness 1.1 cm.

e. A double row of triangles and twelve ovals on the median ridge.

Diameter 9.9 cm. ; depth 1.4 cm. ; thickness 1.2 cm.

f. Similar but with tin studs arranged in threes alternating with the triangles. (Figured by Ling Roth l. c. Vol. II. p. 74).

Diameter 9.6 cm. ; depth 1.4 cm. ; thickness 1.1 cm.

g. Similar but the tin studs arranged in fives.

Diameter 9.4 cm. ; depth 1.3 cm. ; thickness 1.2 cm.

h. Similar to b but with no brass studs on the median ridge.

Diameter 8.9 cm. ; depth 2.3 cm. ; thickness 1.2 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 135.

Ling Roth figures (l. c. Vol. II. p. 74) two other *simpai tupang*, one has been cut to receive the pieces of tin but these have either been lost or were never inlaid ; the other, worn by boys is said to be inlaid with tin foil, the pattern formed is rather different from any described above :—a double row of triangles with their apices notched and a row of diamond-shaped figures on the median ridge alternating with these.

III. ARMLETS OF IVORY, OF HORN, OF SHELL, OF PORCELAIN

1. Kyan—ivory armlets (Sea-Dyak name “tumpa bala”).

a. ivory armlet worn by a chief ; the outside is fluted with broad oblique grooves which in one place become wavy ; at two points opposite to each other is a carving in relief representing

Jour. Straits Branch

possibly a dragon (*udoh asu*), the common Kyan design. (Plate VIII. fig. 13. *a, b*).

Diam. 8.5 cm.; depth 1.5 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 602. (Plate V. fig. 10, *c*).

b. Ivory armlet worn by a chief; quite plain and unornamented.

Diam. 9 cm.; depth 1.5 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 140.

2. Kyan—"takieng," armlet made from the casque of the hornbill, *Rhinoplax vigil*.

a. A long narrow strip has been cut from the hornbill's casque, bent into a ring and the ends joined most skilfully, the outside is bevelled. The armlet is of beautiful rose and amber colours and is semi-translucent; I have no information as to the exact way in which the rather intractable material is worked into its present shape.

Diam. 7.6 cm.; depth 1.1 cm.

[Pd].

Catalogue No. 1018.

3. Sea-Dyak—"tuchong simpai," shell armlets.

a. Armlet formed by grinding down so as to form a broad ring a large cone-shell (*Conus guratensis*) known as *kima*; the space between the outer wall of the shell and the first turn of the spiral is filled up with dammar in which are embedded small ground-down cowries; the outside is fluted with shallow grooves. Worn above the elbow by men.

Diam. 11.1 cm.; depth 6 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 142 *a.* (Plate V. fig. 11, *a*).

b. Similar but smaller.

Diam. 10 cm.; depth 5 cm.

46 SARAWAK ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 142 *b*.

Both the above specimens are figured by Ling Roth (l. c. Vol. II. p. 74).

The scarlet *sagu* (*Adenantha pavonina*) seeds frequently replace the ground cowries of the specimens described above.

Somewhat similar shell armlets known as *rangke* are worn by Sea-Dyak women, on high-days and holidays but they are smaller and less carefully finished, eight to twelve are worn on each arm. Ling Roth (l. c. Vol. I. p. 20). Figures a Sea-Dyak (wrongly labelled Kanowit) girl wearing these ornaments.

The Land-Dyak women of the Upper Sadong and Upper Sarawak (left-hand branch) rivers wear shell armlets, (*rapak*) alternating with coils of brass wire; the fashionable number is four to each arm, one round the biceps, one just above the elbow, one round the middle of the fore-arm and one round the wrist; these armlets are purchased from Chinese traders for about \$5 apiece, they are always quite plain and about 4 cm. in depth; armlets of porcelain are sometimes substituted for the shell armlets, a specimen in the Canterbury Museum is figured by Ling Roth (l. c. Vol. II. p. 74)

Quite a recent importation are the series of slender rings of celluloid worn on the fore-arm by Sea-Dyak men; the armlets are made in Europe and cost about \$10 a set; the rings are threaded together by string. Similar armlets but made of ivory are worn by Kenyah women.

IV. ARMLETS AND LEGLETS OF RATTAN AND BRASS ANNULI.

These ornaments, known as "engkrimu" are worn by Sea-Dyak men only and according to Brooke Low chiefly by the Sakarang and Lamanak sub-tribes.

1. Sea-Dyak—"engkrimu."

a. A set of leglets worn by men; the set consists of four series of graduated rings of split rattan strands on to which are threaded numerous small brass annuli; one series consists of

Jour. Straits Branch

eleven rings, one of thirteen rings and two of twelve rings; the rings of each series are kept together by three brass wires which transfix each ring; the front of every ring is marked by three annuli of rattan stained black, with three annuli stained red on each side, two brass annuli intervening, when all the rings are in position on the leg the effect is produced of a slender black line running down the middle of the front of the series with a red line on each side; two series of rings are worn on each leg, the upper series is worn with the largest ring at the bottom, the lower series with the largest ring at the top, so that the two together fit over the bulge of the calf.

Diam. of largest ring 11.5 cm.; of smallest 9.1 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 134. (Plate V. fig. 11, *d*).

b. Seven rings of split rattan strands bound together by a wrapping of a narrow strip of rattan cuticle stained red with dragon's blood and a strip stained black with indigo; several brass annuli are threaded on each ring. Worn on the arms.

Diam. of largest ring 9.6 cm.; of smallest 7.1 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 139.

V. ARMLETS AND LEGLETS OF BRASS WIRE.

These are coils of brass wire and sets of brass wire rings. The Sea-Dyak term for both varieties is *sɛlong*, though as a rule it is applied only to leglets, whilst the terms for armlets are *tumpa selong* or *tumpa belit* and *tumpa gurang*, the former being applied to the wire coils, the latter to the sets of separate rings. Sea-Dyaks assert that the separate wire rings are of a comparatively modern date having been introduced amongst them by the Malohs of Kapuas. Women wear both brass coils and separate brass rings on the arms and legs, but men wear neither on the legs and rarely wear brass coils on the arms. The ornaments are not in every day use but are only assumed on high-days, holidays or other special occasions. A figure of a Sea-Dyak girl with her legs covered from the knees to the ankles

48 SARAWAK ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

with a graduated brass wire coil is given by Ling Roth (l. c. Vol. I. p. 21); the men do not wear brass wire leg-ornaments to such an extent, but cover the arms with brass wire separate rings. The Land-Dyak women of the Upper Sadong and Upper Sarawak (left-hand branch) rivers always wear a coil of brass wire (*surin*) on the legs from below the knee to just above the ankle, the coils are wound very tightly round the leg and in course of time considerable distortion of the calf of the leg is produced; even small girls of 7 or 8 years of age are burdened with quite a considerable weight of metal. Coils of brass wire alternating with shell armlets (cf. p.) are worn on the arms from below the shoulder to the wrist. Land-Dyak men of the Sauh, Serambo and Singgi districts wear armlets of brass wire coils at festivals. Dusun women wear a coil of brass wire round the wrists and round the ankles, also separate rings.

1. Dusun—armlet.

a. Ring of brass wire worn as a bracelet by women.

Diam. 6.7 cm.

R. Shelford [P. 28. ix. 03].

Catalogue No. 1336.

2. Sea-Dyak—"tumpa gurang."

a. Four sets of brass wire rings, sixty to a set, worn as armlets by men; the rings have been arranged in graduated sizes on rolls of bark cloth; nearly all are penannular and a few in each set have been incised on the outside with lines and circles.* The smallest rings are worn just above the elbow, the largest on the wrist and upper arm.

Average diam. of largest rings 7 cm.; of smallest 5 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 133. (Plate V. fig. 11, c).

*According to Brooke Low these incised rings are known as *tenklai* but *gurang kinkeng* is probably their correct name (vide infra).

b. Three penannular rings of brass wire worn as armlets by men; two have simple geometrical patterning incised on their outer border, one is twisted.

Diam. 6.7 cm.; 7.1 cm.; 7 cm. (twisted specimen).

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 604.

A Rejang Sea-Dyak informed me that *tumpa glos* was the name for these ornaments in his district; in the Batang Lupar River *glos* is equivalent to the Malay *galang*, or bracelet, and the term is applied to the silver bracelets worn by Balau and Sebuyau women.

3. Sea-Dyak—"tumpa sělong."

Two coils of brass wire worn as armlets by women; the wire of one coil at one end is notched on the outside (*kinkieng*).

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 132.

In Brooke Low's catalogue these are entered as *gurangor tumpa sělong*; *gurangor*, means unfinished bracelets, leglets or armlets.

4. Sea-Dyak—"sělong."

a. Six penannular rings of brass wire worn round the ankles by women; two are quite plain, four are notched or punched on the outside. According to Brooke Low these anklets are "given to those called on to feed the gods on feast-days," but a Sea-Dyak chief from the Rejang River scouted this statement; the same informant gave as the name of these ornaments *sělong kinkieng*.*

Diam. 11.4 cm. to 9.2 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 137.

**Kinkieng* means notches, the term applies to the rings with the outside notched and punched.

50 SARAWAK ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

b. Two long coils of brass wire worn as leglets by women.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 1421. (Plate V. fig. 11, *b*).

c. One coil of brass wire worn as a leglet by women. This is one of a pair of coils.

Catalogue No. 948.

VI. BRACELETS AND ANKLETS OF BRASS,
COPPER AND SILVER.

1. Sea-Dyak—"tumpa sidieng."

a. A pair of brass bracelets worn by women; each is a broad penannular band incised on the outer surface with a simple geometrical design known as *puchok rebong*, i.e. bamboo shoots. From the Engkari sub-tribe.

Breadth 4.8 cm.; diam. 5.8 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 395. (Plate V. fig. 10, *d*).

2. Sea-Dyak—"gerang giring."

a. Two pairs of brass anklets worn by women. Each anklet is a tube of thick brass bent into a penannular ring; the tube is somewhat elliptical in section; the outer border of the tube is split by a broad slit which runs almost from one end to the other, the ends however are for a short distance closed in; in the tube run five or six spheres of brass which make a jangling noise whenever the wearer moves about. The outside of the anklets is covered with designs in bold relief, one design is a series of wedges (*puchok rebong*), another is phyllomorphic and a crocodile figures on one example.

Diam. 13.6 cm. to 13.1 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 393. (Plate V. fig. 10, *b*).

Similar anklets but made of silver are worn by unmarried Malay girls, and there is little doubt but that the Sea-Dyaks borrowed the ornament from them.

A figure of a Sea-Dyak girl wearing a pair of these anklets in addition to coils of brass wire is given by Ling Roth (l. c. vol. I. p. 21).

Sea-Dyak women, especially the Sibuyaas and Balaus, commonly wear silver armlets known as *tumpa glos* shaped like the wooden armlets worn by men, but hollow and ornamented with repoussé patterns; they are worn from the wrist to the elbow.

Ling Roth figures (l. c. vol. II. p. 74) a Kadyan penannular bracelet of copper with three silver wires running round it and also a metal bracelet from the Baram river with a simple clasp, both specimens are quoted as being in the collection of Mr. C. E. Peek.

Finger Rings.

- I. Finger-rings of shell.
- II. Finger-rings of brass, copper etc.

I. FINGER RINGS OF SHELL.

1. Sea-Dyak.

a. Made from a ground-down Trochus (?) shell, the outer border has a deep groove running round it.

Diam. 2.6 cm., depth.

Private Srubi of the Sarawak Rangers [P. 28. i. 87].

Catalogue No. 671.

A somewhat similar finger-ring occurs in a collection of witch-doctor's charms in the Sarawak Museum; its outer border has been filed so as to leave a median series of diamond-shaped facets.

II. FINGER RINGS OF BRASS, COPPER ETC

1. Dusun—"penulong."

a. Brass finger ring, the outside slightly bevelled.

Diam. 2 cm.; depth 0.6 cm.

From Kiou, Kina Balu.

Drs. G. D. and H. A. Haviland coll. [P. v. 92].

Catalogue No. 774.

52 SARAWAK ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

2. Sea-Dyak—"tinchin," finger rings.

These are worn by both sexes; they are said to be made by Malohs of the Kmpuas. The seal ring is known as *tinchin bekubun*, all the others as *tinchin sara* or *suran*.

a. Seal ring of brass, the bezel is oval with a conventional flower (?) carved in deep relief on it, the outside of the ring with two grooves.

Diam. 2 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *a.* (Plate VII. fig. 1 the seal from the front).

b. A broad penannular band of brass, the outside with horizontal grooves and lines of punch-marks.

Diam. 2 cm.; breadth 1.2 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *b.*

c. Very similar, but with a broad median horizontal groove and two lines of zigzag pattern.

Diam. 1.9 cm.; breadth 1.2 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *c.*

d. Very similar to *b* but much narrower.

Diam. 1.9; breadth 0.8 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *d.*

e. Almost identical with *d*.

Diam 1.9 cm.; breadth 0.7 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *e.*

f. Almost identical with *d*.

Diam. 1.9 cm.; breadth 0.6 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *f.*

g. Very similar to *d* but the brass much thinner.

Diam. 1.9 cm.; breadth 0.7 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *g.*

h. Very similar to *c* but narrower; the broad median groove has a line of herring-bone pattern on each side of it.

Diam. 1.9 cm.; breadth 0.7 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *h.*

i. Very similar to *d* but narrower,

Diam. 1.9 cm.; breadth 0.5 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *i*.

j. Very similar to the above, but the grooves and incised lines very finely marked.

Diam. 1.9 cm.; breadth 0.5 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *j*.

k. Very similar to *d*, *e*, *f*, but with a broad band of incised ovoid figures running round the outside of the ring.

Diam. 1.9 cm.; breadth 0.7 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *k*. (Plate VII. fig. 7).

l. A narrow penannular ring of brass, the outside slightly bevelled and decorated with a median row of circles, flanked on either side with an incised zigzag line.

Diam. 1.9 cm.; breadth 0.5 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *l*.

m. A thick narrow ring of copper, the outside decorated with vertical grooves.

Diam. 2.1 cm.; breadth 0.2 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *m*.

n. A thin narrow ring of copper, the outside decorated with a row of incised circles, between each circle two crescents back to back.

Diam. 1.9 cm.; breadth 0.4 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 607 *n*.

o. A narrow penannular ring of brass, the outside bevelled and decorated with an incised zigzag between two delicate grooves; the inside is marked with an incised herring-bone design passing suddenly into a row of circles.

Diam. 2.1 cm.; breadth 0.3 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 143 *o*.

p. A narrow penannular ring of brass, the outside decorated with a deeply notched ridge.

54 SARAWAK ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

Diam. 2.1 cm.; breadth 0.5 cm. Brooke Low collection.
Catalogue No. 143 *b*.

q. Very similar, but smaller and more carefully finished; the notches in the ridge on the outside of the ring have been so cut that a series of star-shaped figures in high relief have been left.

Diam. 1.8 cm.; breadth 0.5 cm. Brooke Low collection.
Catalogue No. 143 *c*. (Plate VII. fig. 8).

r. A penannular ring of brass to which is affixed by a brass rivet a disc of copper with the border deeply and regularly notched; the outside of the ring is decorated with incised lines forming a pattern shewn in the figure.

Diam. of ring 1.9 cm.; breadth 0.6 cm.; diam. of disc 2.5 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 143 *d*. (Plate VII. fig. 2. *a*, *b*).

s. A penannular ring of brass, with a curiously shaped bezel occupying half the circumference of the ring; the outside of the ring is decorated with a row of dots in high relief (produced by notching a ridge as in *p*. and *q*).

Diam. 1.9 cm.; breadth 0.7 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 143 *e*. (Plate VII. fig. 3. *a*, *b*).

t. A penannular band of brass with a rudimentary bezel formed by cutting vertically the pattern (grooves and lines of punch-marks) which runs horizontally round the rest of the ring, * from each corner of the bezel rises a hook cut out from the ring.

Diam. 1.7 cm.; breadth 1.2 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 143. (Plate VII. fig. 4).

u. A narrow penannular ring of brass; one free end of the ring has been split into two, the other into three, these split ends have been rolled up into flat coils, the odd one occupying the centre of the quincunx.

* Except a narrow piece at the back opposite to the bezel.

Diam. 1·7 cm.; breadth 0·3 cm. Brooke Low collection.
Catalogue No. 148 *g*. (Plate VII. fig. 4).

v. A broad penannular band of brass, the borders deeply notched, the outside decorated with grooves, lines of punch-marks and series of incised lines.

Diam. 2 cm.; breadth 3·2 cm. Brooke Low collection.
Catalogue No. 143 *h*. (Plate VII. fig. 6).

Ornaments worn round the body.

- I. Rattan girdles.
- II. Bead girdles.
- III. Chain girdles.
- IV. Brass girdles.
- V. Corsets.

I. RATTAN GIRDLES.

1. Dusun—"liadanau."

a. Coils of split rattan dyed red and black worn by women round the waist and round the chest, the latter to keep in position the *tabut*, a strip of cloth worn by unmarried girls to cover the breasts.

From Kiou, Mt. Kina Balu.

Drs G. D. and H. A. Haviland [P. v. 92].

Catalogue No. 772.

2. Land-Dyak—"sembed."

a. A coil of split rattan stained red, worn round the waist by women; the coil is prevented from unwinding by being passed several times through one or two brass rings.

From Tabekang, Upper Sadong River.

[Pd. viii. 03].

Catalogue No. 1309.

Similar rattan coils (*tina*) are worn by Sea-Dyak and Murut women.

II. BEAD GIRDLES.

1. Sea-Dyak—"entelo."

a. A girdle composed of five rows of large beads strung on strips of split rattan worn by women suspended from the lower border of the corset. The beads are of three kinds:— (1) long white shell beads made by boring longitudinally the columella of a large gastropod shell (Type 3. Kyan name *ino seh*), (2) large spherical glass beads (Type 6) the dark-blue ones are known as *tobi* and are antique, the paler blue are known as *kamiring* and are more modern; (3) large spherical glazed clay beads, red in colour (Type 9. Kyan name *dara bouin* i.e. pig's blood). These alternate with one another, some shell discs being interspersed. At one end of the girdle is attached a short loop of beads of Type 11, some are blue with a red zigzag (known as *kiam batang umar* i.e. bead worth part of a house and often worn hanging from the ear lobe by Kalamantan tribes of the Baram district). (Plate VII. fig. 6); some are of green glass with red and yellow circles painted on (known as *kiam buang kowit*, i.e. bear's claws beads) (Plate VIII. fig. 8), and one is a fluted bead, of blue glass (known as *kiam diam*, i.e. durian bead,) (Plate VIII. fig. 9) and a few common yellow beads are intermixed.

Length 94 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 146. (Plate VI. fig. 12, *a*).

It seems likely that this girdle was looted from Kyans by Sea-Dyaks, as some of the beads are antique and antique beads in the possession of Sea-Dyaks have almost invariably been formerly the property of the more aboriginal natives of Borneo.

A portion of this girdle has been figured by Ling Roth (l. c. Vol. II. p. 46).

2. Milano—bead girdle.

a. A girdle composed of five rows of beads strung on strips of split rattan, in the middle is a cross piece of rattan through which the rattan strips pass and at each end are similar cross-pieces; the loose ends of the rattan strips are joined

Jour, Straits Branch

with elaborate knots. The beads are nearly all of Type 6. various shades of blue in colour (*tobi* and *kamiring*), there are four beads of the variety known to Kyans as *klam dian*; one bead is of opaque white glass. The value of the beads 304 in number has been assessed at \$150.

Length 62 cm. H. H. the Ranee of Sarawak [P. 24. vi. 95].

Catalogue No. 967.

The girdle was found at Lundu.

Somewhat similar bead-girdles are worn by Kyan and Kenyah women; the beads are generally antique and of Venetian make (Types 9 and 11) and are very highly prized (cf. Ling Roth l.c. Vol. II. p. 55).

Dusun women wear round the hips "rows of red beads closely threaded to a depth or six inches or so" (Whitehead, Exploration of Mt. Kina Balu, p. 106 and Plate).

Murut women wear a somewhat similar bead girdle.

3. Tanjong—"takup."

a. A string of beads of Venetian manufacture blue in colour with white-edged red spots; to the string is attached a piece of *kima* shell (*conus guratensis*).

Worn by little girls.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 199. (Plate VI. fig. 12, d).

Figured by Ling Roth (l. c. Vol. II. p. 42). Ling Roth on the same page also figures a girdle and shell vine leaf from W. Borneo, the girdle appears to consist of seven strips of rattan on which are threaded numerous small brass rings.

III. CHAIN GIRDLES.

1. Dusun—chain girdle.

a. Consists of twenty-seven small chains of brass wire penaunular links; the chains are held together by a string lacing.

B. A. Soc., No. 43, 1905.

The girdle is continuous without a fastening so must be slipped over the head and shoulders; it is worn by women over the hip-band of beads noted above.

From the north of Mt. Kina Balu.

Mr. Steffen [P. vi. 92].

Catalogue No. 784. (Plate VIII. fig. 16).

Similar chains are worn by Land-Dyak women of some districts in Upper Sarawak they are known as *sabit*.

2. Sea-Dyak—"tali mulong."

a. A chain band worn by women over the corset. The links are of brass and penannular and they are threaded on string in the same way as beads are threaded in bead-work (Plate VIII. fig. 15). The buckle consists of two strips of brass; the last row of links at each end of the girdle pass through perforations in the strips, the unattached edges of the strips are turned over in opposite directions so that they interlock.

Length 77.5 cm.; breadth 2.8 cm. Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 147. (Plate VI. fig. 12, *b*).

A portion of this girdle is figured by Ling Roth (l.c. Vol. II. p. 46).

IV. BRASS GIRDLES.

1. Sea-Dyak—"senawir."

a. A flat strip of brass bent into a hoop with the ends turned over in opposite directions and interlocking. Forty-two small silver coins of Holland (dates 1718-1789) are suspended by brass links from the lower edge of the girdle and from the coins hang small notched and flat brass pendants. The outside of the brass hoop at one end is incised with simple geometrical designs and a phyllomorphic design. Worn by women over the corset.

Diam. 29.5 cm.; breadth 1.8 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 145. (Plate VI. fig. 12, *c*).

A small portion of this ornament is figured by Ling Roth (l.c. Vol. II. p. 46).

Both the *senawir* and the *tali mulong* have been largely displaced by belts made of dollars strung together with silver links, the buckle of the belt is generally of Chinese pattern and make. The Land-Dyak women of the Upper Sadong and Upper Sarawak (left-hand branch) rivers wear similar dollar girdles.

V. CORSETS.

These are worn by Sea-Dyak and Land-Dyak women only; the Land-Dyak corset is of quite a different type to the Sea-Dyak article; there are two varieties of Sea-Dyak corsets:—
1. the *rawai*, 2. the *rawai tinchin*.

1. Sea-Dyak—"rawai."

a. Twenty-five circles of strips of pandan leaf, graduated in size, the topmost * is 30.4 cm. in diameter, the lowest is 21.4 cm. On these circles are closely strung numerous small penannular annuli of brass; down the centre of the front of the corset runs a black line formed by 3 rings of rattan-cuticle stained black on each pandan leaf circle, on each side of the black line is a brass ring line flanked by a red strip formed by three rings of rattan cuticle stained red on each rattan circle (cf. ornamentation of *engkrimu* p. 46). The pandan leaf circles are bound together by five vertical rods of brass wire which transfix all the circles and pin them closely together. There is no means of opening out this corset which has therefore to be slipped over the head and shoulders of the wearer.

Height 21 cm.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 144 a. (Plate VI. fig. 13, a).

b. A similar specimen, but with twenty-eight circles, the topmost is 29 cm. in diam. the lowest 20.5.

Height 23.5 cm.

* The specimen shown in the figure is upside down.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 144 *b*.

Figures of Sea-Dyak women wearing these ornaments are given by Ling Roth (l.c. Vol. I. pp. 2 and 4 Vol. II. frontispiece and page 43). Below the *rawai* round the hips are frequently worn numerous separate pandan leaf circles strung with brass annuli but these may really be considered as components of the corset. It is now the fashion to decorate the *rawai* with rows of dollars attached by brass or silver links to the circles. The *rawai* should only be worn by married women, but the custom is now more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

2. Sea-Dyak.—“*rawai tinchin*.”

a. Corset composed of ten rows of large broad penannular rings of brass strung on strips of split rattan; the rows are bound together one above the other on an internal framework of split rattan. The rows of rings do not form complete circles, but their ends are attached each to a vertical band of plaited brass wire; to each plaited band is fastened by brass wire links two vertical strips of brass, the free borders of which are turned back in opposite directions so that they can interlock; this primitive form of buckle is known as the *pintu* (*lit*, door). The brass penannular rings vary in breadth from 3.5 cm. to 2.7 cm., their diameter is about 1.8 cm.; simple geometrical and scroll designs are incised on them. Narrow penannular brass rings (4 mm. broad) outwardly notched alternate with the broad rings of the bottom five rows of the corset. The front of the buckle is ornamented with incised geometrical designs and a phyllomorphic design (*tankei marau*, bunches of rattan). The corset is of equal diameter throughout.

Height 19.5 cm.; diam. 24.3 cm. Said to have been made by Malohs of the Kapuas River.

Brooke Low collection.

Catalogue No. 572. (Plate VI. fig. 13, *b*).

This form of corset was formerly confined to the Ulu Ai and Engkari Sea-Dyaks but its distribution seems to be wider nowadays. The front of a somewhat similar specimen in the Leiden Museum is figured by Ling Roth (l.c. Vol. II. p. 46).

3. Land-Dyak—"sladan."

a. Corset worn by unmarried girls and widows: it is a cylinder of bark, slightly elliptical, covered on the outside with close-set vertical strips of triangular brass wire (*ikan rashun*), their ends bent over to clip the upper and lower edges of the bark cylinder. The brass strips that cover the part of the corset which is worn in front are narrower than those at the back.

Height 22 cm.; diam. 23.4 × cm. 21.6 cm.

From Krokong, Upper Sarawak. E. W. Byrde Esq. [P. 8. ii. 04].

Catalogue No. 1401. (Plate VI. fig. 13, c).

These corsets are worn by the Land-Dyaks of the right-hand branch of the Upper Sarawak river,* not by those of the left-hand branch or of the Upper Sadong. As can well be imagined the corsets are most uncomfortable to wear and very difficult to put on and to remove; the removal of the corset is indeed a most painful process, the subject hangs by her hands from a beam whilst a friend gradually works the corset off inch by inch; a liberal application of oil is generally needed but even with this aid it may be some hours before the martyr to fashion is relieved of her brass bound casing.

Buttons and Buckles.

I. BUTTONS.

1. Malay (*Brunei*)—"ka'bumban."

a. Nineteen silver-gilt buttons; the buttons which are hollow are made in two halves, the lower half is provided with a loop, the upper half is decorated with a conventional pattern in repoussé.

[Pd. 21. v. 04].

Catalogue No. 1417. (Plate VIII. fig. 10).

*Krokong, Singgi, Sanh, Serambu, Bombok, Peninjau etc., it is also worn by the Jagoi on the Dutch border.

Very similar buttons are figured by Ling Roth (l. c. Vol. II. p. 42); they are worn by Milano, Kanowit and Tanjong women along the tightly-fitting sleeves of their jackets, also by Brunei Malay and Kadyan women down the front of their jackets. Strings of them are sometimes worn by Sea-Dyak women as necklets and one or two will often serve as the button of a bead necklet.

II. BUCKLES.

Buckles other than the primitive clasps of brass corsets and belts described above are not often met with amongst the Bornean tribes; the specimen described below was probably made in the Malay Peninsula where this kind of work is not uncommonly met with.

1. Malay—buckle.

a. A sharply pointed oval sheet of iron, convex from front to back, the border stepped. A conventional phyllomorphic design has been beaten in *basso rilievo* into the front face of the ornament, over this a plate of silver has been laid and the two sheets of metal have been welded together, subsequently the front face of the buckle has been filed until all the silver has been removed except that filling in the sunk phyllomorphic design; the result is a design in silver on a black ground of iron. At the back of the ornament is a large iron loop.

14 cm. × 7.1 cm.

Said to come from Sirhassen, Natuna Islands. [Pd].

Catalogue No. 1037.

The belts made of dollars strung together by silver wire links much worn by Sea-Dyak and Land-Dyak women are generally fastened with a silver S-shaped hook of Chinese manufacture and design.

Explanation of Plates I.—VIII.

Plate I.

Fig. 1. $\times \frac{1}{4}$ linear.a. Murut *pleng*, hairpin.

b. " " "

c. Peluan " "

d. Tagal " "

e. " " "

f. Murut hairpin.

g. " " "

h. Peluan " "

Fig. 2. $\times \frac{1}{4}$ linear.

a. Murut brass hairpin worn by either sex.

b. " " " " " " "

c. Kalabit *plin*, hairpin worn by men.d. Dusun *timbok*, hairpin worn by women

e. " " " " " "

f. Malay *sisir penyu*, tortoiseshell comb.Fig. 3. $\times \frac{1}{8}$ linear.a. Malay *tujok*, head ornaments worn by bridegrooms.b. " *sisir*, tiara worn by brides.c. Sea-Dyak *kong-kong rekong*, bead-work necklet.

d. Kyan bead-work necklet.

Plate II.

Fig. 4. $\times \frac{1}{6}$ linear.a. Land-Dyak *bobot*, necklet worn by men.b. Murut *bani*, bead necklet worn by women.c. Land-Dyak *pangia*, necklet worn by female witch-doctors.

64 SARAWAK ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION.

Fig. 5. $\times \frac{2}{7}$ linear.

- a. Tanjong *ariék lasong*, a pair of brass earrings worn by women.
- b. Kanowit *ariék geragum lasong*, a pair of brass earrings worn by women.
- c. Long Gilat tin earrings worn by men.
- d. Tanjong *ariék semera*, tin earring worn by women.
- e. Kanowit *ariék spenge*, one copper earring from a set of ten worn by women.
- f. Land-Dyak *anteng*, earrings worn by men in festal dances.

Plate III.

Fig. 6. $\times \frac{1}{6}$ linear.

- a. Sea-Dyak *langgu bangkang*, pair of tin ear-pendants worn by men.
- b. Bakatan *urut* " " "
- c. " " tin ear-pendant.
- d. Gold ornament found in river gravel at Pankalan Ampat.
- e. Kyan a pair of ear ornaments worn by chiefs.
- f. Leppu Tau *isang*, ear-pendant of horn worn by men.

Fig. 7. $\times \frac{1}{4}$ linear.

- a. Kanowit *buah bitok lasong*, a pair of brass ear-drops worn by women.
- b. " *buah belimbien* " " "
- c. Tanjong *isang lasong* " " "
- d. Kanowit *buah livong lasong* " " "
- e. Bakatan *lungin*, a pair of brass ear-drops worn by women.
- f. Kyan *buah livong batu jela*, a pair of ear-drops of serpentine and horn worn by women.

Plate IV.

Fig. 8. $\times \frac{1}{4}$ linear.

- a. Sea-Dyak *kenawieng*, ear-pendants of brass worn by men.
- b. Sea-Dyak *grunjong ikat*, earrings worn by men.
- c. " " *grunjong buri*, " " " "

Fig. 9. $\times \frac{1}{4}$ linear.

- a. Kenyah *bula wai*, ear-pegs carved from casque of *Rhinoplax vigil*.
- b. Kyan *udang betelu* " " " "
- c. Skapan *udang*, a pair of canines of *Felis nebulosa*, worn as ear-pegs.
- d. Malay *subang*, a pair of ear-plugs worn by women.
- e. Murut owl *gading*, a pair of ear-plugs worn by men.
- f. Sea-Dyak *tensa pending*, a pair of ear-plugs worn by women.

Plate V.

Fig. 10. $\times \frac{1}{4}$ linear.

- a. Sea-Dyak *simpai tupang*, three wooden armlets worn by men.
- b. Sea-Dyak *gerang giring*, brass anklets worn by women.
- c. Kyan ivory armlet worn by chiefs.
- d. Sea-Dyak *tumpa sidieng*, brass bracelets worn by women.

Fig. 11. $\times \frac{1}{4}$ linear.

- a. Sea-Dyak *tuchong simpai*, shell armlet worn by men.
- b. Sea-Dyak *selong* brass wire leglets worn by women.
- c. Sea-Dyak *tumpa gelong*, brass wire armlets worn by men.
- d. Sea-Dyak *engkrimu*, leglets of rattan and brass annuli worn by men.

Plate VI.

Fig. 12. $\times \frac{1}{4}$ linear.

- a. Sea-Dyak *entelo*, head girdle worn by women.
- b. Sea-Dyak *tali mulong*, brass chain band worn by women.
- c. Sea-Dyak *senawir*, brass girdle with silver coins worn by women.
- d. Tanjong *takup*, shell vine leaf and bead string worn by little girls.

Fig. 13. $\times \frac{1}{4}$ linear.

- a. Sea-Dyak *rawai*, corset.
- b. " " *rawai tinchin*, corset.
- c. Land-Dyak *s'ladan*, corset.

Plate VII.

Nat. size

- Fig. 1. Seal of Sea-Dyak *tinchin bekubun*, brass finger ring.
- Fig. 2. Sea-Dyak *tinchin suran* brass finger ring A. front view
B. side view.
- Fig. 3. " " " " " " " " "
- Fig. 4. " " " "
- Fig. 5. " " " "
- Fig. 6. " " " "
- Fig. 7. " " " "
- Fig. 8. " " " "

Plate VIII.

- Fig. 1. Dusun wooden comb worn by women. Nat. size
- Fig. 2. Kadyan *subang*, wooden ear-plug worn by women. Nat. size
- Fig. 3. " " " " " " " Nat. size

Jour. Straits Branch

- Fig. 4. Murut *oul buluh*, bamboo ear-plug worn by men. Nat. size
- Fig. 5. Modern Venetian bead of glazed clay. $\times 2$
- Fig. 6. Antique bead, known as *klam batang umar*, blue glazed clay with red pattern. Nat. size
- Fig. 7. Antique bead known as *klam uit*, black with yellow stripes. Nat. size
- Fig. 8. Antique bead known as *klam buang kowit* of green glass with red and yellow circles. Nat. size
- Fig. 9. Antique bead known as *klam dian*, of blue glass, fluted. Nat. size
- Fig. 10. Brunei Malay *ka'bumban*, silver-gilt button. Nat. size
- Fig. 11. Uma Kelap head ring of rattan work. $\times \frac{1}{2}$
- Fig. 12. Sea-Dyak *tenklai lengan*, rattan bracelet. $\times \frac{3}{4}$
- Fig. 13. (A. B.) carvings on Kyan ivory bracelet. Nat. size
- Fig. 14. Sea-Dyak *langgu temaga*, brass earring worn by men. Nat. size
- Fig. 15. Diagrammatic representation of the links in Sea-Dyak *tali mulong*, chain girdle.
- Fig. 16. Ditto of Dusun chain girdle.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



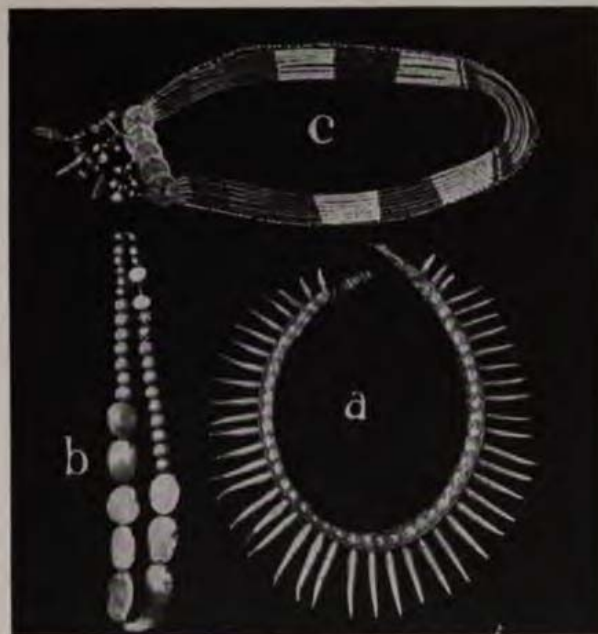


Fig. 4.

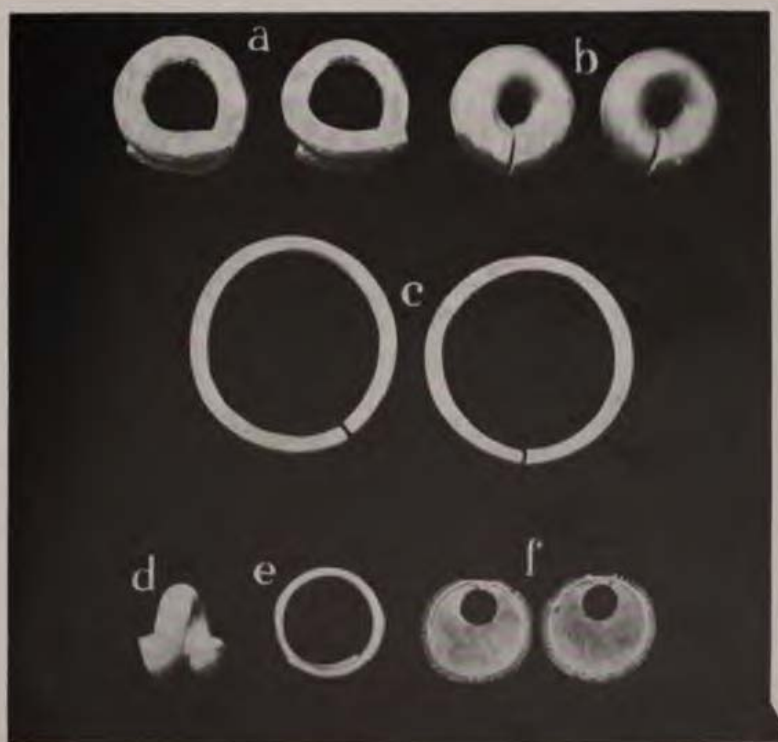


Fig. 5.



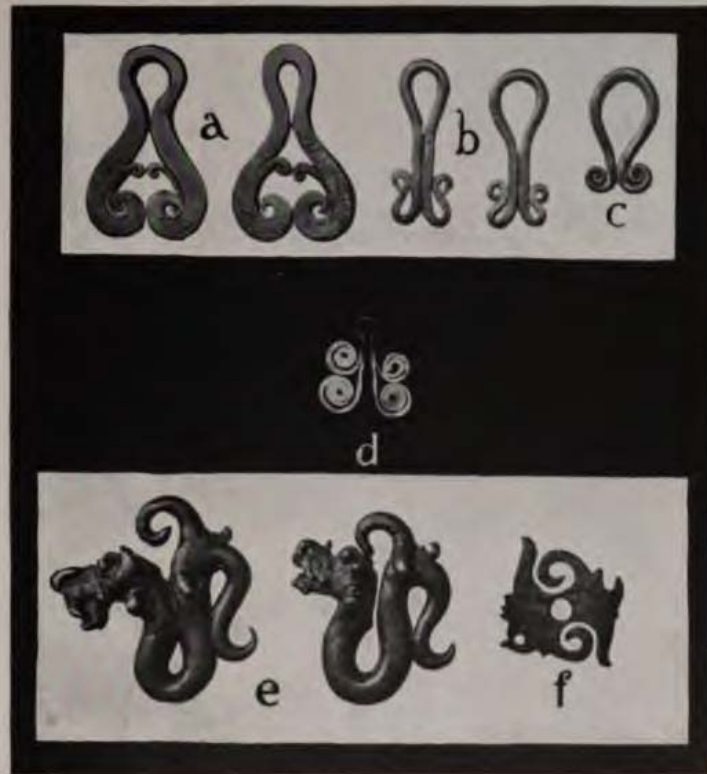


Fig. 6.

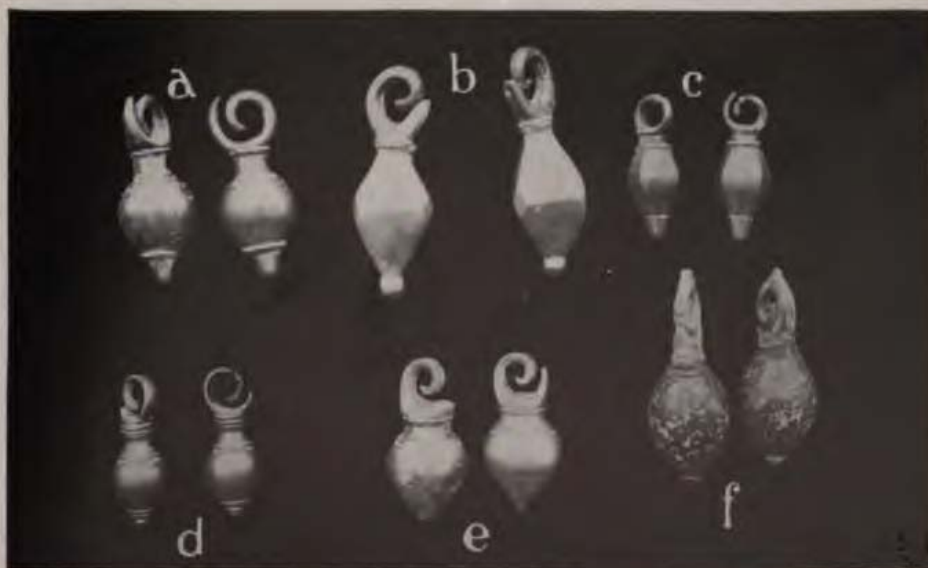


Fig. 7.



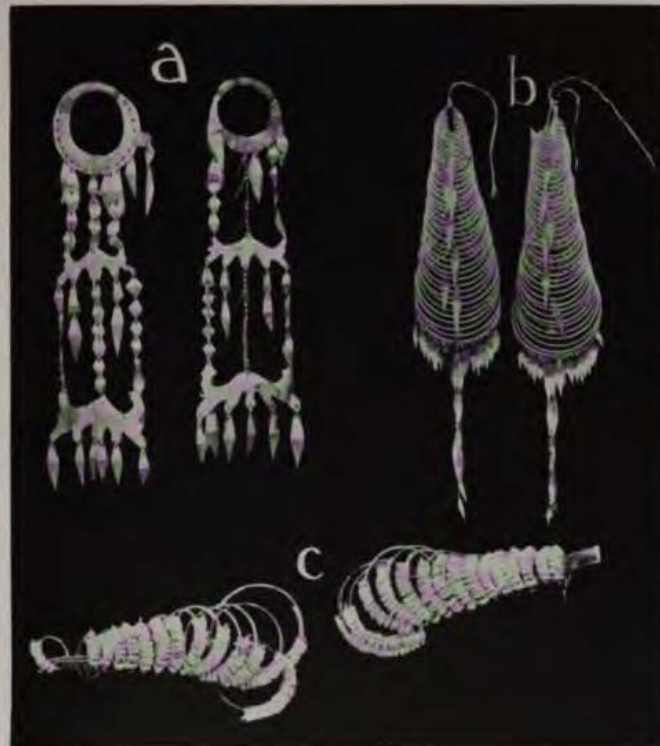


Fig. 8.

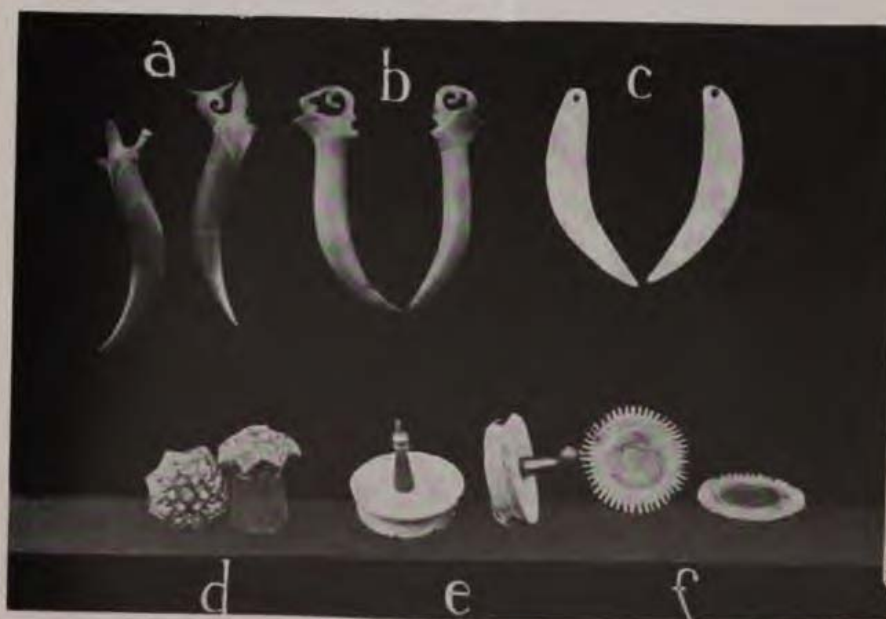


Fig. 9.



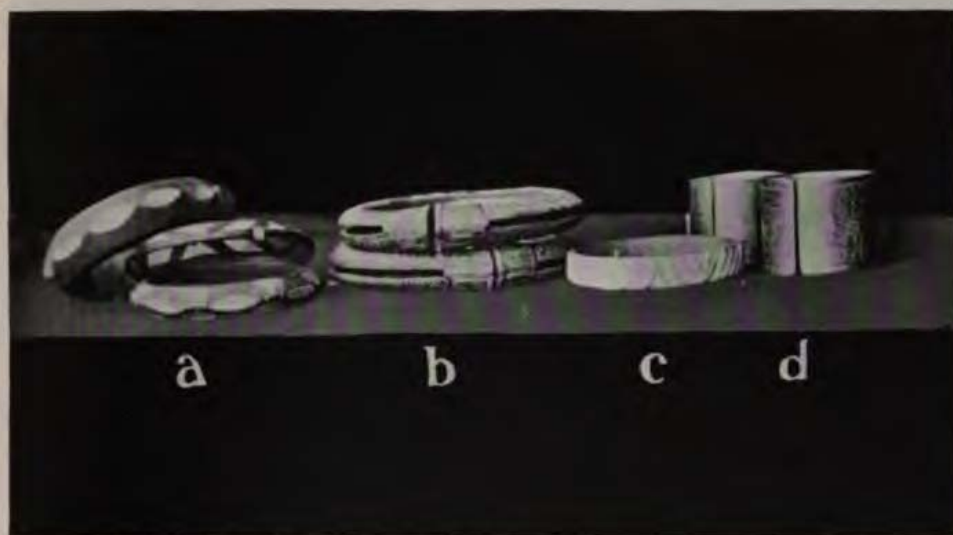


Fig. 10.

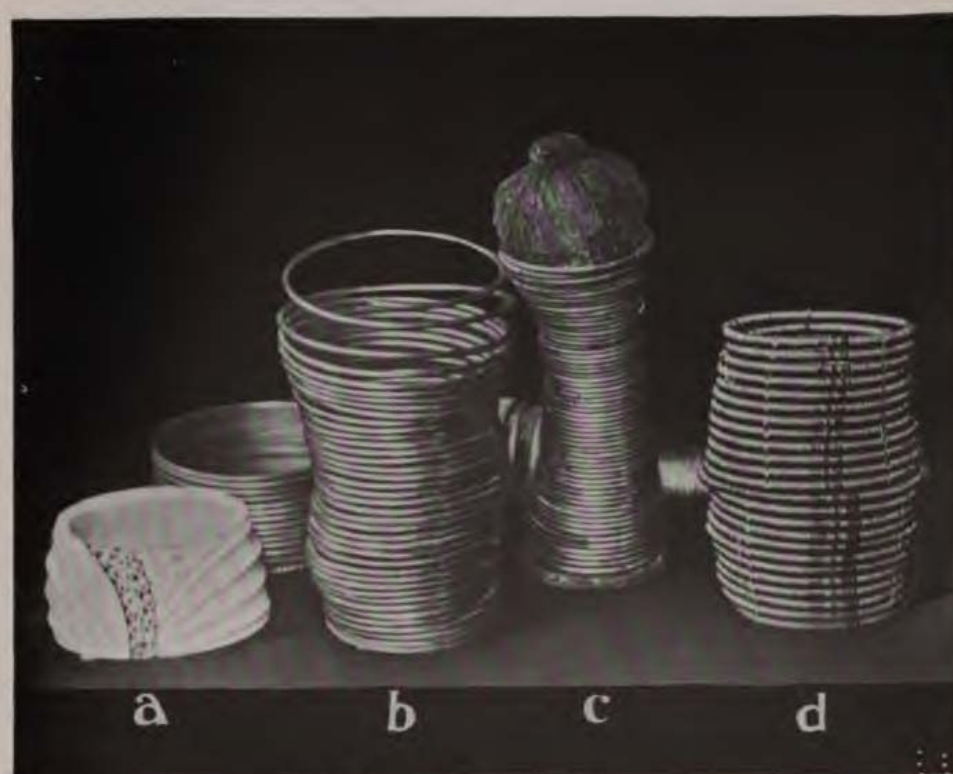


Fig. 11.



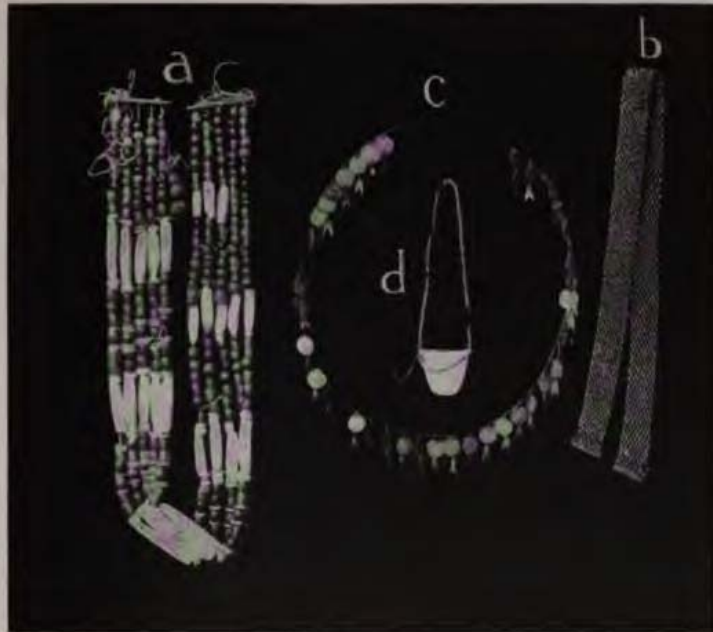


Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



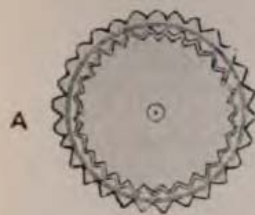


FIG. 2



A



B

FIG. 3



FIG. 4



FIG. 7

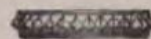


FIG. 8



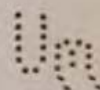
FIG. 5



FIG. 1



FIG. 6





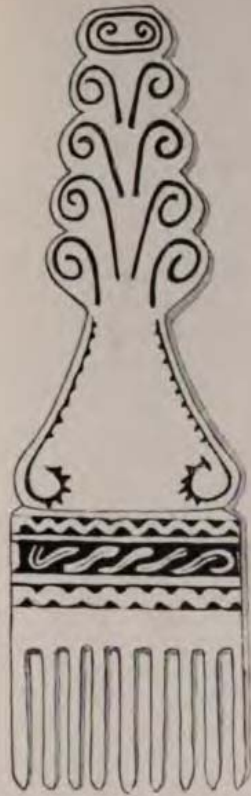


FIG. 1



FIG. 4



FIG. 6



FIG. 5

x 2



FIG. 7



FIG. 8



FIG. 9



A



B

FIG. 13



FIG. 10



FIG. 14

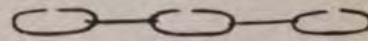


FIG. 16



FIG. 2



FIG. 11

x 1



FIG. 12

x 1/4



FIG. 3

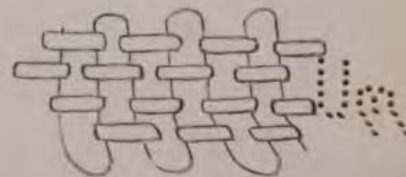


FIG. 15

