Brahmans it would be useless to lump together Sārsuts, who minister to Khattrîs and Aroṛas with Chämarwàs, who minister to Chamārs: nor would it be satisfactory to confuse the higher functional groups with the Dakauts and Gūjaratîs or with the Pushkarnâs. To measure any caste in the lump is to assume its ethnical homogeneity, the main point in issue. The field in India is so vast that anthropometrical data can only be accumulated by degrees and the fullest local knowledge is necessary if the measurements are to possess any final value. H. A. ROSE.

Archæology. Kendall.

Palæolithic Microliths. *By the Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, M.A.* **53**

In some collections of prehistoric antiquities minute specimens of human handicraft may be found. Fig.1 is a case in point, an exquisite little borer made from a piece of a broken flake. The trimming near the point is exceedingly delicate and is done from each face alternately. The little tool probably belongs to the British period, and all of those above mentioned are of Neolithic age. They are accepted by antiquaries as being the work of man's hand without question. Many of them consist of flakes with good bulbs. The violence of natural phenomena cannot be responsible for them, inasmuch as they are found on the surface of the ground.

FIG. 1.

In 1903 I dug out *in situ* some Palæolithic implements (now in the British Museum) at Welwyn at a depth of about 12 feet in some thin layers of gravelly sand. Here also I found flakes and trimmed pieces of flint, together with tiny flakes, &c., similar in kind to the above-mentioned neolithic microliths. Some of them range from ¾ inch to 1 inch in length and show evident signs of manipulation after having been struck off from the parent block.

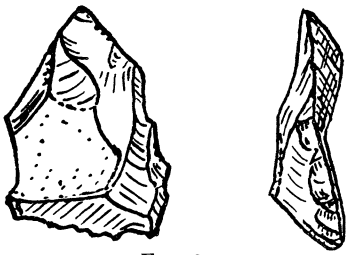

FIG. 2.

Not long after my Welwyn finds my friend, Mr. F. J. Bennett, brought to light numbers of remarkable microliths, even smaller than mine, from quarternary gravels in Essex and elsewhere. He requested me to examine the gravel at Knowle Farm Pit, Savernake. At that time a good section in the river silt was open and I had dug out implements of normal size *in situ*. Some of these occurred in a thin sandy stratum and were scarcely, if at all, water-rolled.

On examining this fine silt I found in it large quantities of microliths and minute flakes. By microliths I mean tiny flakes or other pieces of flint which have been trimmed or used by man at some part of the edge, and in some cases even flaked over the outer face. They occur in large numbers only in the fine silt. Outside of this it is not nearly so easy to find them. The same holds true of implements, &c., of normal size in this pit. Some of these delicate, and sometimes beautiful, little tools would, if found upon the surface, be picked up as interesting and excellent neoliths. I append figures of some of them. There are others in my collection which are smaller, by a good deal, even than Fig. 6. Fig. 2 is really a small implement made from a flake and flaked all over the outer face, except on the dotted portion, which represents a patch of the original crust. Like many implements of normal size it has been used for scraping on the lower right edge in the face view. As may be seen from the edge view, it is here as definitely chipped as any

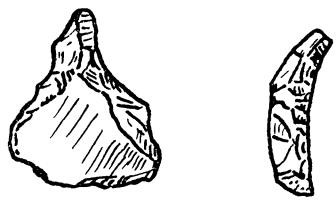

FIG. 3.

neolithic scraper. The implement has also been used at the right upper edge, which is finer. The stone is blackish, lustrous, and scarcely abraded, and was raked out *in situ*.

Fig. 3 is a beautiful little tool, lustrous and of a yellowish-brown colour. It is evidently a borer and takes the tip of the forefinger and thumb very conveniently. The outer face and one edge view are represented.

FIG. 4.

Fig. 4 is minutely chipped almost all round the edges. It, also, is a borer. But, in addition, it has been chipped to a tiny cutting edge, in the most regular and beautiful manner at the right-hand lower edge of the inner face. The drawings of it are, from left to right, outer face, edge view, inner face with bulb of percussion at the bottom. There is a remarkable smoothness about parts of this little stone, as though constant attrition in use had affected some of its surfaces. Fig. 5 is a first-class little scraper, with bulb of percussion on the inner face and edge chipping all round the horseshoe end. At the right-hand shoulder in the first drawing on the left is some minute detailed and regular chipping such as one frequently sees on the same part of palæolithic scrapers of normal size (of which I have a number) from this pit, and on some neoliths also. Both the side edges have also been used. The left-hand drawing is accidentally made with too straight and too slanting a top. The other views show inner face (with more correct drawing of the horseshoe end), horseshoe end showing chippings, and edge view. The stone is actually re-chipped from an older tool, as plainly as many a re-chipped neolithic scraper.

FIG. 5.

Fig. 6 is a tiny implement of ovate type, chipped all over both faces, and used at one end for scraping. It speaks wonders for the skill and ingenuity, and perhaps the humour, of palæolithic man that he could fashion so tiny a thing in stone.

FIG. 6.

Fig. 7 is a scraper, with bulb on the inner face. It is minutely and beautifully chipped, on one face or the other, round its edges.

The stones are drawn natural size. I have other beautiful little instruments in my collection. All the best, such as those figured here, are as plainly the products of human skill as any neolithic tool. There can be no doubt whatever that the latest palæolithic men at this site, and, to some extent, those of an earlier period also, did some extraordinarily fine work with these minute tools. What that work was we have yet to find out.

FIG. 7.

It should be added that some minute chips not worked at the edges are, no doubt, mere waste fragments from the manufacture of larger tools. These, however, are not trimmed at the edges. It is manifest that just as some of the flakes of normal size, knocked off in the manufacture of an implement, were re-touched and used, and others were not, so also has it been with the minute specimens.

H. G. O. KENDALL.

Malay Peninsula: Folklore.

Scrivenor.

Malay Beliefs concerning Prehistoric Stone Implements.

By **54**

J. B. Scrivenor. (*Communicated by the Secretary.*)

Last June, when in the company of a number of Fellows of the Royal Anthropological Institute, I mentioned a curious belief held by the Malays of the Federated Malay States concerning the well-known stone implements, or *batu lintar*, which is