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34. Note on Stone Implements from Pahang.

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All the chiefs in these six offices had the right to wear the collar of beads called Odigba. These pairs of chiefs, with the exception of Ihama are not succeeded by their sons in office. Their offspring all come under the heading in which their father served, that is to say, all the children of an Iwegwe are of Iwegwe, all the children of an Ibiwe are of Ibiwe, and so on.

No one could approach the Oba save through one of the chiefs in the king's compound, and all tribute (Edigwe) was paid to the king through them, they receiving 25 per cent. of the same for their work. These chiefs were called Notweyebu. Each of these Notweyebu had boys in the towns paying tribute through them, and these were called their messengers or Okushuebu, but an ambassador sent by the king was called Okawba.

The Bini kingdom then was governed by the (1) king, (2) five hereditary pro-kings, one elected pro-king, and (3) twelve assessors, and was divided into six great divisions or offices. Thus, bereft of personal attendants, the constitution resolves itself into the following formula :—

—	Pro-Kings.	King or Oba and Assessors.	Offices.	—
Lord Chancellor - -	Ezomo.	Unwage. Elibo.	Iwebo.	Equity.
Lord Chief Justice - -	Ero.	Okaiboga. Okai Wagga.	Abiogbe.	Justice.
Archbishop - -	Oliha.	Ihama. Sighure.	Ihogbwi.	Church.
Head of the State - -	Edai Kin.	Igwesibo. Ogiemese.	Iwase.	State.
Speaker - - -	Ogifa.	Isibi. Bazilu.	Iwegwe.	Commons.
Speaker - - -	Iyase.	Ine. Obazwaiyi.	Ibiwe.	Lords.

Pahang: Stone Implements.

Swan.

Note on Stone Implements from Pahang. By R. M. W. Swan.

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(1.) Thirteen well-shaped stone implements and fragments of implements. They were found on or near the surface of the ground, or in the possession of natives in Pahang in the Malay Peninsula. The native Malays know nothing of their origin, but suppose it to be supernatural, and seem to associate them with thunderbolts.

Most of the implements are of the same sort of stone. This is found in several parts of the state. Some of the implements are decomposed on the surface, while others have not suffered decomposi-

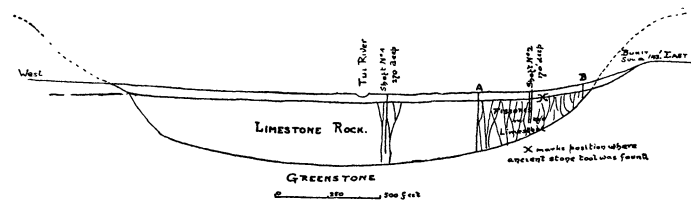


FIG. 1. SECTION THROUGH THE TUI VALLEY.

tion or have had the decomposed matter rubbed off. Similar stone implements are found in the neighbouring states.

(2.) A rude implement was found about 2 feet below the surface in stiff clay.

(3.) The rudest implement was found by myself at the bottom of an alluvial gold mine in the Tui valley in Pahang, and it had not been disturbed in its position when I found it. It lay in a deposit of gravel on crystalline limestone rock, and over it had been a deposit of gravel and clay 43 feet thick. This clay undoubtedly had been derived from the decomposition of some greenstone hills and ridges which form the sides of the valley. It is known that these hills had originally been overlaid by the limestone on which the implement rested, and it was only when sufficient of the limestone had been dissolved away to allow the greenstone to emerge that this latter rock began to yield the clay which was derived from its decomposition. The amount of denudation or dissolution of the limestone since this emergence has been at least 300 feet. The gravel in which the implement was found had been laid down by river action when the surface of the limestone was at least 300 feet higher than it is at present, and it would seem that at this period or earlier the implement had been fashioned and then lost in the gravel.

It might be contended that the greenstone hills may not have decomposed and yielded their clay immediately on their emergence from the limestone, but it is improbable that there would be any great interval of time between those two occurrences, because the greenstone would be decomposed by the action of the surface waters, which would reach it through fissures in the limestone while it was still covered by a great thickness of that rock, and it would thus on its emergence be in a condition very favourable to rapid denudation. I have examined fissures which go down several hundreds of feet in the limestone at the Tui, and the greenstone is completely decomposed to great depths.

It would seem that we might take the denudation of 300 feet of limestone as an approximate measure of the antiquity of the implement. The rate of the denudation of the limestone is not known, but it is comparatively rapid under the conditions of climate and vegetation prevailing in Pahang. The temperature is high and the waters are heavily charged with carbonic acid and products of vegetable decomposition. In any case it would seem that the implement must be of very great antiquity.

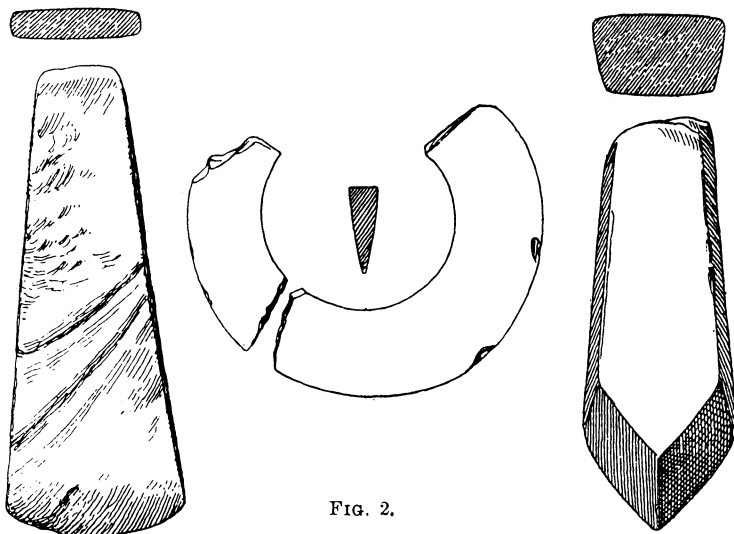


FIG. 2.

(4.) The two fragments of a stone ring were found about a foot deep in the surface soil at the Tui. They are similar to, but are better formed than, some other rings which

were found near the Tanom river at a place 15 miles further north. One of these latter is, I believe, in Lancing College at Brighton, and several are in the museum at Taiping in Perak. The Tui ring has been very carefully framed and made very accurately circular. This latter can be most readily shown by placing the ring on a sheet of paper, tracing around it with a pencil, and testing the circular arc formed by a pair of compasses.

Neither Malays nor Chinese in Pahang have any reasonable theory of the origin or possible use of these things, and it seems very improbable that the rings can have been made by either of these peoples. Assuming that the rings would be made on some system of measurement, I tested the dimensions of the Tui one, but could get no clue to any known system of measurement. The use of the rings is also a mystery. They cannot have been worn on the person as ornaments, and they are too light and fragile to have been used as cutting tools. The only supposition that suggests itself is that they may have been religious symbols.

R. M. W. SWAN.

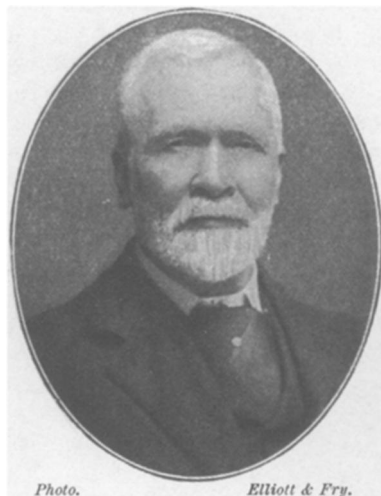
Obituary.

Alexander Stuart Murray, LL.D., F.S.A.: born January 8th, 1841; died March 5th, 1904.

Murray.

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By the death, at the comparatively early age of sixty-three, of Dr. Alexander Murray, the Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, science in general, and the Museum in particular, has lost one of its most eminent leaders. Born



on January 8th, 1841, Dr. Murray was educated at Edinburgh and at Berlin Universities, and in 1867 he began his long connection with the British Museum, being appointed assistant in the department of Greek and Roman antiquities in February of that year. From that time to the day of his death he devoted himself to the subject of Greek and Roman art. He was appointed keeper of his department in 1886, and was further honoured by being made a correspondent of the Institute of France. His published works consisted largely of official publications, but he also wrote histories of Greek Sculpture and of Greek Archæology, while as recently as last year he published a work on the Parthenon Sculptures. Dr. Murray was never a Fellow of the Anthropological Institute, but his work, dealing as it did with early art in its best period, was essentially anthropological in character.

It is impossible, in so short a notice as this must necessarily be, to pay more than a slight tribute to Dr. Murray's work and powers, but enough has been said to show how great is the loss which archæology has suffered by his early death.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the proprietors of the *Graphic* for the portrait of Dr. Murray.

REVIEWS.

Psychology :

Stoll.

Suggestion und Hypnotismus in der Völkerpsychologie. Von Dr. Med. Otto Stoll. 2te Auflage. Leipzig: Veit, 1904. Pp. x+738. 24×16 cm. Price 16 marks. **36**

In the ten years that have elapsed since this work first appeared it has added more than 200 pages to its bulk. Nearly one-third of this supplementary matter deals with the psychological phenomena of the French Revolution. Of the remainder not much less than half is devoted to the consideration of suggestive elements, in the individual

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