

tube, run clear and are released, resuming normal spread position within tube; the end of tube is closed by margin of plate supporting spring bar.

When closed the form of lock is that of a narrow rectangle, with one long side produced to double its proper length; this produced side represents the rod, the opposite side the tube, and the short side joining centre of produced side to end of opposite side, the snap plate.

To open, a two-pronged or flattened tubular key must be inserted into key-hole; the prongs press on springs and close them to sides of spring bar, when snap can be withdrawn through lower aperture.

0167 has square tube, and two iron rings remain on rod. Check ring within mouth of tube is missing, so that snap can be withdrawn.

0168 has cylindrical tube, and two staples remain on rod. End of rod simply moulded for ornament. Rod in both cases slightly bent. In both, snap plate is waisted and crudely ornamented.

Workmanship rough. Slightly rusted; cf. *Shōsōin Catal.* Pl. 31, 153. The same type of lock has been found in England, and is still in use in Japan.

Length of 0167, $5\frac{1}{8}$ " ; width at widest, $1\frac{1}{8}$ " ; diam. of tube, $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Length of 0168, $4\frac{7}{8}$ " ; width at widest, $1\frac{1}{8}$ " ; diam. of tube, $\frac{9}{16}$ ". Pl. LXXI.

Kao. III. 0169. Fr. of steel knife blade. Narrow at tang and broadening rapidly towards (now) rounded end, which is probably the cutting edge. One side edge blunt and the other, broken away, was probably the same. Both sides smooth. Shouldered thickly like modern table-knife, but more projecting on one side than other.

Tang round and hollow; one side broken away. Rusted and much of blade corroded away. Length $3\frac{3}{8}$ " ; gr. width 1", gr. thickness of blade $\frac{1}{8}$ " ; length of tang $1\frac{3}{16}$ " ; diam. of tang $\frac{3}{16}$ ". Pl. LXXI.

Kao. III. 0170. Steel knife blade. Single-edged; back $\frac{1}{8}$ " broad, flat and straight almost to point, near which it is slightly convex but turns back again very slightly at point. Edge curves gently to point. One side of blade is hollow-ground and the other flat. Broken; tang and haft missing. Length 4", width at break $\frac{9}{16}$ ". Edge keen. Rusted but well preserved. Pl. LXXI.

Kao. III. 0171, 0172. Two steel knife blades. Single-edged; back flat and straight turning slightly backward towards point. Edge converging towards point in double curve, concave at wide end and convex towards point. Tang tapering from sharply shouldered butt of blade. Blade smooth on both sides, but 0172 with faint groove running from shoulder a short distance, close to back, and on same side as hollow-grinding of 0170. Point of 0171 curled over sideways.

Both rusted but well preserved. 0171, length $4\frac{1}{4}$ " , width at base $\frac{7}{12}$ " , thickness of back $\frac{1}{12}$ " , length of tang 1", gr. width of tang $\frac{3}{8}$ ". 0172, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ " , width at base $\frac{3}{8}$ " , gr. thickness of back $\frac{1}{12}$ " , length of tang $1\frac{1}{8}$ " , gr. width of tang $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Pl. LXXI.

Kao. III. 0173. Steel knife blade, similar to 0172, but tang missing. Groove more pronounced, and imperfect circle and dot punch-mark on same side as groove and near base. Rusted. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ " , gr. width $\frac{5}{12}$ " , gr. thickness $\frac{1}{10}$ ".

Kao. III. 0174. Steel knife. Blade similar to 0172, but shorter and more concave on line of edge. Faint groove near back and transverse groove across base. From base, steel continues in a kind of handle, broken away at end, gradually broadening but forged into thin sheet. This bulges slightly on grooved side of knife and has edges turned up to form shallow channel on other side. A wooden or bone handle may have been placed in this channel and, in some way not clear, fastened to it.

Blade bent into flame-like waves. Rusted. Length over all 4" ; blade $1\frac{1}{2}$ " ; gr. width of handle $\frac{3}{4}$ " ; gr. width of blade $\frac{3}{8}$ " ; gr. thickness of blade $\frac{1}{12}$ ". Pl. LXXI.

Kao. III. 0176, 0177. Two brass seals, joined by twisted silk cord. 0176 oblong, with projecting shank on back pierced for cord. Device on face, in intaglio, a bold lapidary Chinese character read by Mr. L. C. Hopkins 吉 'good fortune', with a simple line frame; deeply cut for impressing on clay. $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8}$ ". Well preserved. Pl. LXXI.

0177. Inverted bell shape, vandyked into three points at 'mouth'. Large pierced shank at back. Device on face; in rilievo, outline of bell shape and vandykes. Below vandykes a line slightly curved from side to side. A second line parallel to first where rounded 'top' of bell begins.

Between the two lines, a Chinese lapidary character, read by Mr. L. C. Hopkins 記 *chi*, 'seal'. Below bottom line two vandykes and other detail occupying rounded end, not clear. Seal intended for use with ink. Well preserved. $\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{7}{12} \times \frac{1}{8}$ ". Pl. LXXI.

Kao. III. 0178. Half of bronze ring, round in section. Diam. $1\frac{3}{8}$ " , thickness $\frac{3}{16}$ ".

Kao. III. 0179. Fr. of iron handle or loop; stirrup-shaped. Square section. Upper end thinned and bent into small loop. Slightly rusted; similar to Kao. III. 012 but smaller. Height $1\frac{5}{16}$ " , width $\frac{3}{4}$ " ; section c. $\frac{5}{32}$ " sq.

Kao. III. 0180. Small iron spear or javelin head. Two edges; blade thick down centre. From shoulder at butt sides curve gently outwards to max. width where cutting edges begin. Tang cylindrical, broken. Corroded. Length over all $2\frac{3}{4}$ " ; tang $\frac{7}{16}$ " ; shoulder to cutting edges 1" ; gr. width $\frac{5}{8}$ " ; thickness at shoulder $\frac{5}{16}$ " ; thickness of tang $\frac{5}{16}$ ". Pl. LXXI.

Kao. III. 0181. Iron hook, with flat recurved stem (two layers of metal) and round flat head through which is rivet. Hook end broken off at bend. Rusted. Length $1\frac{3}{16}$ " , average width $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

Kao. III. 0182. Iron rod bent into form of small triangle, the ends overlapping at one side. Rusted. H. $\frac{7}{16}$ " , base $\frac{7}{16}$ ".