

## VI.

## NOTICE OF SOME PERUVIAN ANTIQUITIES OBTAINED FROM A BURIAL-MOUND AT ARICA. (WITH PHOTOGRAPHS.) BY REV. C. L. ACLAND, FOLKESTONE.

In the early autumn of 1868 the west coast of South America was visited by a fearful earthquake, whose effects were distinctly felt even as far off as New Zealand.

Among the phenomena of this earthquake was an enormous wave which rolled in upon the land with irresistible force, and did terrible damage to not less than 1200 miles of coast.

At Arica on the coast of Peru this wave tore open a long line of sandhill running parallel with the shore, and exposed to view many hundreds of corpses, proving that the sandhill had at some time been a burial-mound or place of general sepulture. As far as my informant was able to learn, all tradition of such use of the mound had long been lost.

With the corpses had been buried vast numbers of what may be called domestic articles, and it is upon a small but very perfect and interesting collection of these that I wish to say a few words. The collection was made by G. La-Coste, Esq., H.M.S. Malacca, and by him presented to me. He apologised to me for its being so small, on the ground that as he was but a midshipman at the time, he had nowhere to stow the things but in a corner of his box, but I think it will be admitted that had he gone about to make a collection with a view of illustrating as far as possible the life and manners of these early inhabitants he could hardly on so small a scale have done better.

At first sight it is difficult to believe in the antiquity of the various objects, so perfect is their condition, and so free are they from any traces of even the ordinary wear and tear of a moderate period of time. If, however, we bear in mind that the climate of Peru is one of absolute drought, that no shower of rain ever falls on this strip of land between the Andes and the sea, this preservation of even the animal and vegetable fibres and woven tissues will cease to surprise us. Buried in perfectly dry sand, and thus exposed to neither air nor water, what should cause them

to decay? This peculiar state of preservation appears to me to give the chief value to the collection, enabling it to throw no small light on the prehistoric antiquities of our own and other countries, for here we have the perishable and the imperishable alike presented to our eyes in the connection in which they were undoubtedly employed by the early inhabitants of Peru, and some closely similar connection we may presume to have existed between the similar imperishable objects elsewhere found and the perishable objects with which they too were no doubt once associated.

We have here the flint arrow head still remaining in its curious shaft, the latter apparently so shaped as to fit into a socket in the end of a heavy pole, which pole could be withdrawn and used for a second dart when the first had been driven home. We have the bolas, a formidable block of hard volcanic stone slung at the end of a cord of hair, at the other end of which is a leather loop to pass over its owner's thumb and prevent loss of the weapon. The more modern South American bolas has two stones, one at each end of the cord, and is thrown at the person or animal pursued, instead of being used for striking only, as this one is evidently intended to be. We have a well-shaped copper blade fitted into a convenient wooden handle, used perhaps to curry the hide from which have been cut the child's sandals, placed it may be by some mourning mother in the grave of her little one. We have twisted cords and woven braids, and the raw material of each, necklace, fish-hooks, ear-rings, pins of reeds, of stone, of bronze or copper, showing much elegance of design, and no mean skill of execution.

Again, we have pottery, shapely and somewhat shapeless, the latter bearing evident marks of much use on the fire—bone implements, well made and useful, one so pierced towards its point as to carry a thread through any material perforated by it—spoons, a comb, pins and stamp of wood—spindles, on one of which the yarn still remains, with their whorls of wood or earthenware, and one whorl of stone begun but not completed,—and pins and needles of the long thorns of the acacia. The needles are ground flat and pierced at one end, and among them is one much ruder-looking, made of bone. There is also a small parcel of what appears to be metallic antimony, done up in raw hide. This was taken from a bag hanging round the neck of one of the corpses, and may have been an

amulet. A well-made fishing line and stone sinker were perhaps used with the hooks made of bone and barbed with thorn, and the fish caught therewith no doubt served to give zest to the potatoes, which the forethought of the living has apparently provided to meet the necessities of the dead. Truly a strange thought, suggesting reflection, and strange no doubt the history that would be unfolded by a real knowledge of the first owners of these long-buried treasures.

Are we at liberty to come to any conclusions as to the opinion of these remote ancestors of the human race on the subject of their condition after death, from the fact of their burying with the bodies of their dead friends these objects of every-day use to the living? This is a question most difficult to answer. We may, on the one hand, suppose that the interment with the dead of the utensils which had served them while living proceeded from a natural disinclination in the survivors to use what had been employed by the departed, though in this case we should have expected to find more and larger relics committed to the ground. The notion that the few actually found are typical of the many destroyed, and that the whole property of the deceased was devoted to destruction, though but little was buried with the corpse, involves ideas almost too complicated for those to whom on this theory we should attribute them.

On the other hand, we may think that this plan of sepulture indicates a clear belief in a future state, not perhaps very circumstantially realised, but which will be so far like what the dead are quitting that the utensils of daily life here will be of equally general employment hereafter. The happy hunting-grounds of the North American Indians or the Wallhalla of the Norseman, with its constant scenes of battle and of slaughter, naturally lead to the interment with the dead, in the one case of the implements of the chase, and in the other of the favoured weapons, and perhaps horses and attendants of the departed warrior. A like feeling or expectation may have led these simple Peruvians to bury with their friends these objects of every-day use. An easy, happy, contented people, such as the Spaniards describe the American aborigines to have been wherever they met them, if they looked forward to a future to be modelled, as the mind of man unaided by revelation always does model his future, upon the present, would naturally take care that in this future

life their friends were provided with what might be necessary for the supply of the simple wants to which they had been liable here, and so would bury with them the pottery, fish-hooks, and ornaments to which they were accustomed.

But upon points like these we may wander into almost endless discussions. Perhaps after all the easiest solution is the truest and the best, namely, that these familiar objects thus buried with their departed friends were but the modest offerings of love placed in the tomb to mark affection for the living, and not in any way to indicate belief or expectation for the dead.

It is difficult, with our limited knowledge, to arrive at any idea of even the relative date of these simple pieces of domestic furniture, if I may apply this term to them. My own opinion is that they range over a considerable lapse of time, for it is difficult to believe that the same people at or about the same date used fish-hooks differing so widely from each other, as the thorn armed pieces of bone differ from the shapely copper hooks, while the apparently indifferent occurrence of stone and copper or bronze implements points to the same conclusion. If it be not so, then the broad line between the stone and bronze periods is to a great extent obliterated, so far as Peru is concerned, for here we find both materials present in nearly equal proportions. The ear-rings, if such they be, afford a curious instance of the simultaneous employment of the two, since they consist of cylinders of hard blue stone, pierced longitudinally, from which hang small pendants of bronze, these latter folded so as to resemble tweezers or sugar-tongs.

No trace of iron is found in the collection. This is the first positive fact about it, and from this I conclude that the articles date at latest from a time preceding or very shortly subsequent to the Spanish discovery of Peru; but I own that another consideration inclines me to ascribe to them a much higher antiquity—an antiquity which would carry them back beyond the epoch of the civilisation which the Spaniards found existing in Peru at the time of their first visit. Any one will at once know what I mean when I say that the pottery in my collection is not at all of the recognised Peruvian type. It presents us with none of the double vessels, with quaint uncouth human heads, which are familiar objects in the ordinary collections of Peruvian antiquities. The vessels

here found are simple, though in one or two cases elegant in shape, and utterly without any attempt at ornamentation. The large one is extremely rude, and altogether, except from the presence of the ears upon them, they look as if they belonged to a period of very primitive pottery indeed.

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MONDAY, 12th June 1871.

DAVID LAING, Esq., Foreign Secretary, in the Chair.

After a ballot, the following Gentleman was admitted a Fellow :—

WILLIAM BARRACK, Esq., Principal of the Dollar Institution, Dollar.

And as a Corresponding Member,—

Rev. JAMES MORRISON, Free Manse of Urquhart, Elginshire.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1.) By Rev. JAMES MORRISON, Free Church Manse, Urquhart, Elginshire.

A Collection of Flint Implements, &c., found at Meft and other localities in the parish of Urquhart, Elginshire, consisting of :—

Celt of brownish flint, 3 inches in length,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch across the cutting face,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch wide at the small end, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in greatest thickness in the centre. It is roughly chipped in the upper part, and ground to a sharp convex edge on the lower part. The celt bulges considerably in the middle on the one side, while the other side is flatter; and on the more convex side the grinding extends to the top, along the central ridge.

Flint Knife, with ground cutting edge,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in greatest breadth, finely worked on both sides. It is well shown in the annexed woodcut.

For the sake of comparison, another knife of a somewhat similar form,

now in the Society's Collection, is here figured. It was found at Strachur, in Argyleshire. Two others, almost exactly similar to fig. 1, are also in the Museum. One was found in the chambered cairn of Camster, Caithness. (See Proceedings, vol. vi. p. 450.) The other was found with a stone cup and an enamelled bead in a cist under a cairn on the estate of Blelack, Logie-Coldstone, Aberdeenshire. A fragment of a larger



Fig. 1. Flint Knife, with ground edge, found in the parish of Urquhart, Elginshire (full size).



Fig. 2. Flint Knife, with ground edge, found at Strachur, Argyllshire (full size).

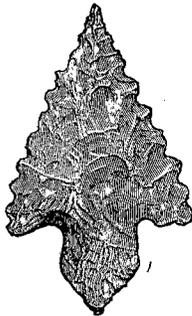
knife of the same kind, which was found in a chambered sepulchral cairn at Ormiegill, Ulbster, Caithness, is also in the Museum. This form of flint knife is of rare occurrence, only a few other specimens being known.

Leaf-shaped Spear Head of reddish flint, 3 inches in length, and 1 inch across the widest part, which is at the distance of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch from the one end, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch from the other, and whence it tapers regularly to both ends. It is beautifully flaked, the flakes running from either edge till they meet along the centre. One side is almost flat, the other considerably convex.

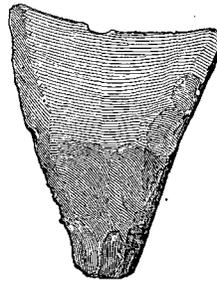
Leaf-shaped Arrow-Head of whitish flint, apparently partially calcined. It measures  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length, and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in greatest breadth, which is within half an inch of the broad end, whence it tapers to the point, and is rounded off towards the back.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-Head of brownish flint,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in greatest breadth, at a distance of  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch from the one end, and half an inch from the other, whence it tapers regularly to both ends with a rounded outline.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-Head, also of brownish flint,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in length,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in greatest breadth in the centre, whence it tapers to both ends with slightly curved outlines. It is remarkably neatly flaked all over the surface, the flakes running from either side quite to the centre. It is



1.



2.

(1) Serrated and (2) Chisel-pointed Arrow-Heads found in Urquhart, Elginshire.  
(Actual size.)

so thin as to be quite translucent; along the edges it is not thicker than a sheet of writing paper, and in the centre scarcely thicker than an ordinary card.

Two Leaf-shaped Arrow-Heads of brownish flint,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in greatest breadth near the centre, from which they taper to both ends. These differ from the last only in being very considerably thicker, and not so finely worked.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-Head of reddish flint, 1 inch in length,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in greatest breadth,  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch from the one end, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  from the other; whence it tapers regularly to both ends with slightly curved outlines.

Leaf-shaped Flint Arrow Head with tang, 1 inch in length and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in greatest breadth, where it joins the tang, which is  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long. In shape this arrow-head is not unlike the "ace of spades."

Three lozenge-shaped Arrow Heads, two of red and one of brownish flint, with straight sides—the largest of the three measures  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in length by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in greatest breadth, and the smallest  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch in length by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in breadth.

Eight stemmed Arrow Heads, varying from  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch to  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in length. They are all barbed except the smallest, which is shaped like an equilateral triangle with a central stem. The two largest are finely serrated and elegantly formed. The one figured is of whitish flint, and still perfect in point and edge. (See woodcut on previous page.)

Single-barbed or lop-sided Arrow Head of black flint,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in length

Chisel-pointed Arrow Head of white flint,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in length. Flint arrow heads of similar shape are found in the Egyptian tombs (see woodcut); also a small one of yellow flint,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in length. These are the only Scottish specimens known.

Twelve Scrapers of flint, varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch to half an inch in length, and all worked to a semicircular edge. Two of them are burned.

One Flat Oval-shaped Implement,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, worked all round the edges.

Two longish Flakes of whitish flint,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 inches in length,  $\frac{3}{8}$  and  $\frac{5}{8}$  wide at the butt, narrowing to a point, and having the one side flat and the other convex, and worked regularly along the edges, probably awls or piercers.

Two short Awls or Piercers, with broad butts, 1 inch and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in length.

Five Flakes, showing peculiar marks on their edges.

A quantity of large and small Chips and Flakes, some of which show partial working.

A Gun Flint of the old-fashioned pattern, found among the other flints.

Two perforated Whorl-like Stones, an inch, and an inch and a-half in diameter, the hole being irregularly shaped, and passing through the stone obliquely in both cases.

Two portions of Jet or Shale, one being a fragment of a Jet Ring.

A quantity of Fragments of Clay Pottery of vessels of different sizes,

showing ornamentation in straight lines, triangular patterns, and rows of indentations with the finger-point.

(2.) By THOMAS EDMONSTON of Buness, Esq., Unst, Shetland.

Collection of Stone Vessels, Implements, &c., obtained in excavations in the Island of Unst, Shetland, for the Rhind Excavation Committee, comprising:—

Three oblong, irregularly rounded Stones, with cavities hollowed in them, the largest measuring 12 inches long, 8 inches wide, and 6 inches deep, found at Clisbow, Island of Unst, Shetland.

Oblong, irregularly shaped Stone, with shallow cavity of rounded oblong form, narrowing to one end, 10 inches in length.

Oblong tureen-shaped Vessel of Stone, with handle-like ledges at the ends, the cavity measuring 12 inches in length, 7 inches in width, and 3 inches deep, found at Clisbow.

Rounded hopper-like Vessel of steatite, with a hole through the centre, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width, found at Tourey, Unst, Shetland.

Two Rubbing-Stones of grit, each about 15 inches in length and 7 to 10 inches in breadth, concave on the upper surfaces from use.

Three squarish Vessels of steatite, all imperfect.

Three flat rounded Pieces of steatite, about 6 inches diameter and an inch in thickness, probably covers or bottoms of vessels.

Slab of Silicious Sandstone, 9 inches long, 6 inches wide, and about an inch in thickness, worn into deep rectilinear grooves on both sides, as if by the rubbing of edges of metal tools. A squarish hole has been picked through the stone, as if to pass a string or belt through it for convenience of transport.

Ladle-like Vessel of steatite, having a cavity 4 inches in diameter and nearly 3 inches deep, with a straight handle 4 inches long, found in a moss in Unst.

Two Celt-like Implements of micaceous schist, roughly chipped, 13 inches long and 3 inches thick, found at Clisbow, Unst.

Six portions of Celt-like or Club-like Implements of micaceous schist, also from Clisbow, Unst.

Polished Celt of greenstone,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in greatest breadth, found in Unst.

Polished Celt of grey sandstone, 6 by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, bulging at the upper part, found in Unst.

Portion of a bronze object, with ornamental ring, found in Unst.

Nozzles of Pottery, with slight glaze, and small (elfin) pipe-heads, found in the same locality. (See subsequent communication by Mr Edmonston.)

(3.) By Messrs JOSEPH ANDERSON and ROBERT I. SHEARER.

A collection of Objects of Stone and Bronze, and of Animal Remains, from the Brochs of Caithness, obtained for the Rhind Excavation Committee, comprising :—

*From the Broch of Yarhouse.*

Two rude Stone Mortars or Basins, being irregularly shaped stones artificially hollowed out.

Six Pounders or Hammer-Stones, varying from 3 to 5 inches in length, being naturally shaped oblong pebbles worn at the ends by use.

Stone Ball, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, with facets struck off three sides.

Oblong flattish piece of Claystone, being a splinter not artificially shaped, but having a notch about half an inch deep cut in the side near the small end.

Eleven thin flat circular Discs of Sandstone, roughly chipped all round the edges, and varying from 12 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter.

Small conical Core of Flint, about an inch in length, having longitudinal facets struck off it all round.

Small rounded and waterworn Pebble of quartzite, about an inch and a half in its longest diameter, having a hole not quite a quarter of an inch wide drilled through it. An almost precisely similar object occurs among the relics from the Broch of Kettleburn, presented to the Museum by Mr A. H. Rhind.

A small Ring of bronze, half an inch in diameter.

An Armlet of yellow bronze,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, made of wire  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch thick, the wire being round and untwisted for half its length, and the other half made square and twisted so that the corners form a spiral pattern.

A flat circular Bronze Brooch,  $2\frac{1}{3}$  inches in diameter, made of a thin flat band of bronze,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide, and having an inscription incised on its upper surface in rude Roman characters, which seems to read ISVSNAZAR? The formula IHESVS NAZARENVS REX IVDÆORVM occurs on

some flat silver brooches of mediæval workmanship in the Museum. A flat copper or bronze brooch, bearing the same inscription, was dug up on the north side of the Little Ferry in Sutherlandshire. This brooch from the Yarhouse Broch was got about two feet and a half under the surface of the mound close by an interment which had evidently been made long after the ruined Broch had become a grass-covered mound. It is shown in the annexed woodcut.



Bronze Brooch, inscribed, found with human bones in the Broch of Yarhouse.  
(Actual size.)

A quantity of fragments of coarse Clay Pottery, plain and ornamented with the finger-point pattern.

Seven Stone Spinning Whorls for the distaff, one of which is ornamented with concentric circles.

Portion of a Vessel of steatite.

Three Whetstones, one broken, the others  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$  inch and  $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$  inch square.

Portions of Antlers of the Reindeer (*Cervus tarandus*), obtained from one of the exterior outbuildings of the Broch. (See Proceedings, vol. viii. p. 186, in a paper on "The Reindeer in Scotland," by Dr John Alexander Smith.)

Collection of Animal Bones, including bones of the ox, horse, sheep or goat, red-deer, swine, &c.

Portions of Iron Knives (?)

*From the Broch of Brounaben.*

Rude Mortar Stone, 3 inches across, having a shallow cavity on the top.

Two Stone Balls, about the size of a large orange.

Two Hammer Stones or Pounders, being naturally-shaped oblong pebbles worn at the ends by use.

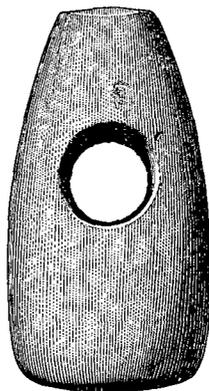
Five Stone Discs, flat circular pieces of slaty stone,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to 4 inches diameter, roughly chipped all round the edges.

(4.) By the ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, through Mr JOSEPH ANDERSON.

Two triangular Arrow Heads of black flint, 2 inches long. Flint Flakes, Scrapers, and portions of the point end of a finely finished Flint Knife with ground edge, found in the floor of the chamber of the Horned Cairn of Ormiegill, Ulbster, Caithness.



Arrow Head of Black Flint.  
(Actual size.)



Hammer of Grey Gneiss,  
4 inches long.

Polished Hammer of grey gneiss, 4 inches long, perforated for the handle, the perforation measuring an inch in diameter, found with the above in the floor of the chamber of the Horned Cairn of Ormiegill.

Fragments of Urns and Burnt Bones from the floor of the same chamber.

[For a description of this Cairn, see Mr Anderson's paper on the Horned Cairns of Caithness, "Proceedings," vol. vii. p. 489.]

Flint Knife, with ground cutting edge,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches long,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch in greatest breadth.

Iron Knife, with tang and thick back, and fragments of Urns found in the floor of the chamber of the Round Cairn at Camster, Caithness. [For a description of this Cairn see Mr Anderson's paper on the Chambered Cairns of Caithness, "Proceedings," vol. vi. p. 442.]

Rounded Oblong Stone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, rubbed and ground on both ends, and chisel-shaped portion of bone, with a quantity of fragments of urns, found in the floor of the chamber of Kenny's Cairn, near Bruan, Caithness.

Six Beads of Jet or Lignite (fig. 1), part of a necklace of seventy, found in a secondary cist, with an urn ornamented with the twisted cord pattern, on the floor of the Horned Long Cairn, at Yarhouse, Caithness. (See "Proceedings," vol. vii. p. 498.)



Fig. 1. Beads of Lignite found at Yarhouse.  
(Actual size.)



Fig. 2. Arrow Head of Flint.  
(Actual size.)

Two oblong portions of Split Pebbles of Flint, worked on the edges, found, with portions of an urn with the twisted cord ornamentation, in a short cist, under a small cairn, having an alignment of radiating rows of standing stones, at Garrywhin, near Whaligoe, Caithness.

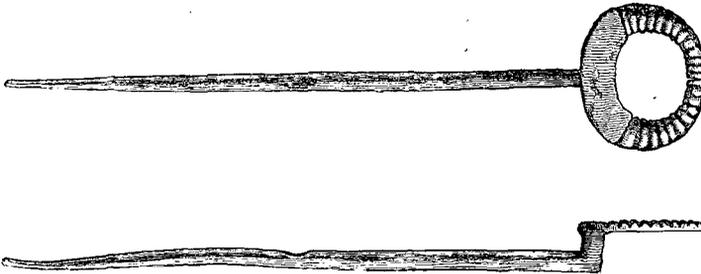
Small leaf-shaped Arrow Head (fig. 2) and Flint Flakes, found in the chamber of the Horned Cairn of Get, at Garrywhin, Caithness. (See "Proceedings," vol. vii. p. 500.)

*From the Broch of Bowermadden, Caithness.*

Oval Cup of Red Sandstone, 7 inches in length, 5 inches in width, and 4 inches deep. It bears marks of fire, and has been split lengthwise.

Small Comb of Bone, with open semicircular handle, and thirteen short teeth.

Bronze Pin,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, with open circular ornamented head. [A Clay Mould, for casting pins similar to this one, was found in the Broch of Lingrow, Orkney, by Mr Petrie, and is now in the Museum.]



Bronze Pin from Broch of Bowermadden. (Actual size.)

Two Spinning-Whorls of Stone for the Distaff,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter.

Bead of Blue Vitreous Paste, triangularly compressed, and having spirals of yellow enamel on its flattened faces.

Disc of Red Sandstone, 7 inches diameter, perforated by a hole in the centre,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter.

Round Stone Balls, about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter.

*From the Broch of Old Stirkoke.*

Two Whorls of Sandstone, rudely chipped to shape.

Bone Bodkin, 8 inches long.

Whetstone, 4 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch broad, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick.

Portion of Bronze Rod, 3 inches long, about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter.

Hammer Stone, being a naturally-shaped oblong pebble of sandstone,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, found lying on the cover of a stone

cist, in a cairn on the Warth Hill, Canisbay. The bottom and end slabs of the cist had been roughly squared to fit,—this hammer-stone being in all probability the instrument with which it was done.

(5.) By the Rev. JAMES MACPHERSON, minister of Canisbay, Caithness, through Mr Joseph Anderson.

Portions of Antlers of Red Deer ; Hammer Stone,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, greatly worn at one end ; and oblong flattish Hammer Stone,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, worn obliquely on both sides of one end ; found in the churchyard of Canisbay. [The Church of Canisbay is built on the mound covering the ruins of an ancient broch. See paper by Mr Anderson on the Brochs in Caithness, &c., in "Arch. Scot.," vol. v.]

(6.) By CHARLES WILLIAM PEACH, Esq., Haddington Place.

Flat Stone,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, with two intersecting circular hollows pecked in its upper surface ; found in the broch of Old Stirkoke, Caithness-shire.

Hammer Stone, an oblong pebble of micaceous sandstone, 4 inches in length, worn at both ends by use ; found in the broch of Old Stirkoke, Caithness-shire.

Stone Mould, 3 inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, apparently for buckles, found at Canisbay, Caithness-shire.

(7.) By Rev. ARCHIBALD CLERK, Kilmallie.

Water-worn Slab of Micaceous Sandstone, about 7 inches square, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, having on both its flat sides annular hollows, 3 inches diameter, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep, apparently moulds for casting rings of metal ; found at Kilmallie, Inverness-shire.

(8.) By Mr ANDREW PURDIE, farmer, West Mains of Calder.

A beautifully serrated Arrow Head of whitish flint, with barbs and stem,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length.

(9.) By Mr JOHN BLAIR, student, School of Arts, Royal Institution.

A Whetstone of Micaceous Schist, worn in long hollows on the sides by sharpening pointed tools : found below Salisbury Crags.

- (10.) By Mr R. BROCKLY, farmer, Gourlaw, Roslin.  
A Whorl of Red Sandstone,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter, finely ornamented with a floral pattern.
- (11.) By R. B. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Littleton, Girvan.  
Bronze Brooch, flat, and circular,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, found at Brae, near Girvan, Ayrshire.
- (12.) By the Rev. Professor DUNS, D.D., through Dr J. A. Smith, V.P.S.A. Scot.  
Five Indo-Scythic Brass Coins from Northern India.
- (13.) By DAVID GRIEVE, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.  
Thirteen Aberdeen Pennies of Alexander III. (an unpublished variety.)  
(See "Notes on Coins found in Scotland," by George Sim, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., *Curator of Coins*.)
- (14.) By THOMAS EDMONSTON of Bunes, Esq.  
Silver Coin of Haco V. (Hakon Magnusson) of Norway, dug up in the Island of Unst, Shetland. (See "Notes on Coins, &c.," by Mr Sim.)
- (15.) By JOHN DICK, Esq. of Craigengelt, the Author.  
"Here and There in England." Lond. 8vo. 1871.
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