

wanted to keep on collecting facts. It was only by the collection of such facts they could hope to arrive at the solution of the problem of the history of the early inhabitants of this country. It was all the more satisfactory that the authors of the paper did not pretend to throw any light on the antiquity of man.

Rev. DUNBAR HEATH inquired whether the stratum of marine shells had been deposited since the days of the Romans, and whether it was supposed that such an extensive midden had been found since the time of the manufacture of Samian ware. He could not understand how a stratum of marine shells should extend over so large an area at such height above the sea level.

Mr. C. CARTER BLAKE stated that it was probable that in the Roman times the sea at Newhaven was at a higher level, relatively. There was no difficulty in accounting for the extension of the kitchen-midden horizontally, the difficulty was to account for the regular depth of the stratum.

Mr. MACKENZIE thought it was desirable they should, in the first place, determine what was meant by the term "kitchenmidden." Did it mean, in fact, archæval dust holes? If so, it would be only right, in that Society—where they professed to call a spade "a spade," and not "an agricultural implement"—to say so. Those dust holes had not produced much as yet.

Mr. HIGGINS contended that "midden" was a good old English word, and that the kitchen middens were heaps of refuse matter, and not holes.

Mr. C. CARTER BLAKE, referring to the sections showing the position and extent of the kitchen-middens described in the paper, observed that their correctness was confirmed by two very good geologists, and he expressed surprise that Mr. Heath should have disputed the existence of such a deposit of so large an extent, and at such an elevation, as there were numerous other similar cases.

Mr. SALMON agreed with Mr. Heath in thinking that there was a want of some satisfactory theory to account for the presence of shells and animal remains in such a position.

Mr. EDWIN COLLINGWOOD expressed a similar opinion.

Professor MACDONALD observed that beds of shells were often found lying along the coast of great depth, and for a considerable extent. They might be the refuse of an encampment, or of a place of residence.

The PRESIDENT hoped the discussion would do good in eliciting facts, for it was the duty of the Society to be sceptical, and not to receive any statement without careful examination.

*On a Kjökkenmödding at Santos, Brazil.* By Capt. R. F. BURTON,  
V.P.A.S.L.

"British Consulate, Santos, Brazil, Dec. 11th, 1865.

"SIR,—I send by this mail a small box of stone implements, etc., lately found by me and others in various parts of Santos Bay. The fifty leagues of coast from Angra dos Rios to the Rio Conanen was

inhabited by the Goayana Indians, who bordered upon the Tameyo to the north and the Carejé to the south.

"The Goayana Indians were a domesticated tribe, they only enslaved instead of killing and eating their prisoners, and they were kind to the whites—thus Martius Affonse de Sousa found it easy to colonise in their lands. They never made war upon their neighbours outside their own limits, and they fought in the open 'Campos' or Brazilian Prairies, not in the bush. They had no plantations nor villages like the Tameyo; their dwelling-places were caves or holes in the ground, where they kept fires burning night and day, and their beds were the skins of wild beasts killed for food. This much we learn from the *Nova Orba Serassia Brasilica* of Fr. Antonio di Santa Marie, Talvatam, 1761.

"These 'Negroes,' as the people still call them, disappeared from the vicinity of Santos Bay shortly after 1532, when the Portuguese founded S. Vicento. It was their custom to accompany the wild beasts in their annual migrations from the highlands of the interior during the so-called winter—May to September—and *vice versa*. On the sea-board they seemed to live chiefly upon oysters and other shell-fish. They must have had certain camping grounds, generally amongst the mangroves, where crabs and different kinds of crustacea are common. They heaped up the empty shells in huge mounds, and in them buried their dead. The mounds are often apparently double, and separated by a small stream of fresh water, as if each subtribe or family had its own peculiar plan.

"Of these kjökken-möddings there are in Santos Bay about twenty, besides many down the coast at Iguapa, Cauanen, and their maritime haunts southwards. Some are of great size. On December 3rd, in company with Senor Juan Baptista da Silva Bueno, and Messrs. Glennie and Miller of this city, I visited a deposit in the 'Ilha de Casceiro,' to the north-west of Santos. It contains three mounds, one of which is about 200 feet high, and about 2800 feet each way. The oysters in question form a conglomeration (of which a specimen is forwarded) in blocks which reach a ton weight. They have supplied the country with lime for the last three centuries, and will yet last for a long time.

"Nos. 1 and 2 are from the brick grounds near Sta. Kita to the north of Santos Bay. They were given to me by M. Antonio José de Silva Campella. I am promised other specimens if you desire to receive them, and I am doing my best to procure for the Anthropological Society some skulls of this extinct race.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"RICHARD F. BURTON, V.P. Anthro. Soc.

"The Secretary A. S. London."

The PRESIDENT stated that the box containing the specimens referred to in the paper had not yet arrived.