

to the circumference.\* The circular incised sculpture is very common on many petroglyphs, particularly in America, such as Bald Friar Rock, in Maryland; Girao, in Brazil; Cipreses, in Chili, and on the Colorado River, Utah,† and it is certainly curious to find this form of ornamentation whether on implements, as pictographs on the walls of Cave-shelters, or as petroglyphs, so widely distributed. It is curious and even startling to find the close general resemblance there is between this circular and spiral incised ornament on our Black's weapons, and in their Cave-shelters, and those curious petroglyphs found in odd quarters of the globe, and known as "cup-sculptures," both with and without a radial groove. Many of these were described by the late Mr. George Tate, occurring on Northumbrian (England) rocks, both circles and ovals, mostly with a radial groove.‡ Mr. Tate regarded them as the work of a Celtic race, and "symbolical most probably of a religious nature." Dr. B. Seemann has figured precisely similar closed concentric circles from the rock surfaces in Veraguas, New Granada, and believes them to have been produced by a very ancient people of that country, and to be "symbols full of meaning" to those who executed them.

I have lately seen a number of single circles on the petroglyphs of the Hawkesbury country around Narabine Lagoon, between Manly and Pittwater, both separately incised and forming portions of compound figures.

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### A SPEAR WITH INCISED ORNAMENT FROM ANGELDOOL, NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY R. ETHERIDGE, JUNR., Curator.

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A remarkably ornamented spear has been received from Angeldool, on the Narran River, by Dr. James C. Cox, who has been kind enough to present it to the collection. It is made from a sapling of light coloured hardwood, eleven feet nine inches long and two and a-half inches in its greatest circumference, tapering at both ends to a point. Unlike a very large number

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\* *Loc. cit.*, t. 13.

† Mallary; 10th Rep., Bureau Ethnol., U.S., 1893, pp. 86, 120, 153, 160.

‡ Tate; *Anthrop. Review*, iii., p. 293.