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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

SESSION

MDCCLXXX.-LXXXI.



VOL. XV.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY NEILL AND COMPANY

MDCCLXXXI.





PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST SESSION

1880-81



VOL. III.—NEW SERIES

Edinburgh

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY NEILL AND COMPANY

MDCCCLXXXI

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L A W S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.
INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780.

The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of **ARCHÆOLOGY**, especially as connected with the **ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORICAL LITERATURE OF SCOTLAND**.

I. MEMBERS.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary and Honorary Fellows, and of Corresponding and Lady Associates.
2. The number of the Ordinary Fellows shall be unlimited.
3. Candidates for admission as Ordinary Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be recommended by one Ordinary Fellow and two Members of the Council.
4. The Secretary shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once ; but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. No Candidate shall be admitted unless by the votes of two-thirds of the Fellows present.
5. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five ; and

shall consist of men eminent in Archaeological Science or Historical Literature, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual contributions.

6. All recommendations of Honorary Fellows must be made through the Council; and they shall be balloted for in the same way as Ordinary Fellows.

7. Corresponding Associates must be recommended and balloted for in the same way as Ordinary Fellows, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual contributions.

8. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be elected by the Council, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual contributions.

9. Before the name of any person can be recorded as an Ordinary Fellow, he shall pay Two Guineas of entrance fees to the funds of the Society, and One Guinea for the current year's subscription. Or he may compound for all future contributions, including entrance fees, by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of his admission; or of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual contributions; or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual contributions.

10. If any Ordinary Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay his annual contribution of One Guinea for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the list of Fellows.

11. Every Fellow not being in arrears of his annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of his election, together with such special issues of Chartularies, or other occasional volumes, as may be provided for gratuitous distribution from time to time under authority of the Council. Associates shall have the privilege of purchasing the Society's publications at the rates fixed by the Council for supplying back numbers to the Fellows.

12. None but Ordinary Fellows shall hold any office or vote in the business of the Society.

II. OFFICE-BEARERS AND COUNCIL.

1. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, who continues in office for three years; three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, and two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian, who shall be elected for one year; all of whom may be re-elected at the Annual General Meeting, except the first Vice-President, who shall go out by rotation, and shall not be again eligible till he has been one year out of office.

2. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers and seven Ordinary Fellows, besides two annually nominated from the Board of Manufactures. Of these seven, two shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not be again eligible till they have been one year out of office. Any two Office-Bearers and three of the Ordinary Council shall be a quorum.

3. The Council shall have the direction of the affairs and the custody of the effects of the Society; and shall report to the Annual General Meeting the state of the Society's funds, and other matters which may have come before them during the preceding year.

4. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society's business.

5. The Office-Bearers shall be elected annually at the General Meeting.

6. The Secretaries for general purposes shall record all the proceedings of meetings, whether of the Society or Council; and conduct such correspondence as may be authorized by the Society or Council, except the Foreign Correspondence, which is to be carried on, under the same authority, by the Secretaries appointed for that particular purpose.

7. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all monies due to or by the Society, and shall lay a state of the funds before the Council previous to the Annual General Meeting.

8. The duty of the Curators of the Museum shall be to exercise a general supervision over it and the Society's Collections.

9. The Council shall meet during the session as often as is requisite

for the due despatch of business ; and the Secretaries shall have power to call Meetings of the Council as often as they see cause.

III. MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. One General Meeting shall take place every year on St Andrew's day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

2. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

3. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, at Eight o'clock P.M. from December to April inclusive, and in May and June at Three P.M. The Council may give notice of a proposal to change the hour and day of meeting if they see cause.

IV. BYE-LAWS.

1. All Bye-Laws formerly made are hereby repealed.

2. Every proposal for altering the Laws as already established must be made through the Council ; and if agreed to by the Council, the Secretary shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least three months before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

LIST OF THE FELLOWS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

NOVEMBER 30, 1881.

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HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

1853. *ABBOTT, FRANCIS, 25 Moray Place.
1879. ABERCROMBY, Hon. JOHN, Belgrave Square, London.
1853. *ABERDEIN, FRANCIS, Keithock House, Brechin.
1858. *ADAM, ROBERT, City Accountant, Council Chambers.
1877. AINSLIE, DAVID, of Costerton, Blackshiels.
1878. AITKEN, THOMAS, M.D., District Asylum, Inverness.
1864. ALEXANDER, Major-General Sir JAMES EDWARD, Knt., of Westerton,
Bridge of Allan.
1846. *ALEXANDER, Rev. WILLIAM LINDSAY, D.D., Pinkie Burn, Musselburgh.
1875. ALLAN, Major-General ALEXANDER STEWART, Skene Lodge, Richmond,
Surrey.
1879. ALLEN, J. ROMILLY, C.E., 23 E. Maitland Street.
1865. ANDERSON, ARTHUR, M.D., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Pit-
lochrie.
1864. ANDERSON, ARCHIBALD, Advocate, 44 Connaught Square, London.
1876. ANDERSON, J. STILL, Dalhousie Mains, Dalkeith.

An asterisk (*) denotes Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.

1871. ANDERSON, ROBERT ROWAND, Architect, A.R.S.A., Colinton.
 1865. ANDERSON, THOMAS S., Lindores Abbey, Fifeshire.
 1863. *APPLETON, JOHN REED, Western Hill, Durham.
 1870. ARCHER, THOMAS C., Director, Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art.
 1850. *ARCYLE, His Grace The Duke of, K.T.
 1878. ARMSTRONG, ROBERT BRUCE, 5 Melville Street.
1861. *BAIKIE, ROBERT, M.D., of Tankerness, 55 Melville Street.
 1877. BAILEY, J. LAMBERT, Solicitor, Ardrossan.
 1868. BAIN, JOSEPH, 11 Bristol Gardens, Maida Hill, London.
 1879. BAIN, SIR JAMES, K.B., Park Terrace, Glasgow.
 1838. *BALFOUR, Col. DAVID, of Balfour and Trenaby, Orkney.
 1881. BALFOUR, J. H., M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Prof. of Botany, Inverleith House.
 1863. BALROUR, JOHN M., of Pilrig, W.S.
 1873. BALFOUR, JOHN, of Balbirnie, Markinch, Fife.
 1876. BALLANTINE, ALEXANDER, 42 George Street.
 1877. BANNERMAN, Rev. D. DOUGLAS, M.A., Free St Leonard's Manse, Perth.
 1877. *BANNERMAN, H. CAMPBELL, M.P., 6 Grosvenor Place, London.
 1866. BARNWELL, Rev. EDWARD LOWRY, M.A., Melksham, Wilts.
 1880. BARRON, JAMES, Editor of *Inverness Courier*, Inverness.
 1880. BAXTER, EDWARD GORELL, of Teasses, Largo.
 1880. BAXTER, JOHN H., of Gilston, Largo.
 1877. BEAUMONT, CHARLES G., M.B., Shirley, Southampton.
 1863. BECK, Rev. JAMES, A.M., Rector of Bildeston, Suffolk.
 1872. BEER, JOHN T., Threapland House, Fulneck, Leeds.
 1877. BEGG, ROBERT BURNS, Solicitor, Kinross.
 1875. BEITH, DONALD, W.S., 15 Grosvenor Crescent.
 1875. BELL, CHARLES D., 4 Glencairn Crescent.
 1877. BELL, ROBERT CRAIGIE, W.S., 1 Clifton Terrace.
 1877. BELL, WILLIAM, of Gribdæ, Kirkcudbright.
 1879. BERRY, Rev. David, F.C. Minister, Airdrie.
 1873. *BEVERIDGE, JAMES A., 9 Belgrave Crescent.
 1877. BILTON, LEWIS, W.S., 21 Hill Street.
 1878. BIRRELL, JAMES, Uttershill, Penicuik.
 1880. BLACK, JAMES T., 19 Atholl Crescent.
 1847. *BLACKIE, WALTER G., Ph.D., 17 Stanhope Street, Glasgow.
 1879. BLANC, HIPPOLYTE J., Architect, 73 George Street.

1880. BONAR, HORATIUS, W.S., 15 Hill Street.
 1876. BONNAR, THOMAS, 77 George Street.
 1880. BORLAND, JOHN, Etruria Bank, Kilmarnock.
 1873. *BOYD, WILLIAM, M.A., Solicitor, Peterhead.
 1865. BRAIKENRIDGE, Rev. GEORGE WEARE, Clevedon, Somerset.
 1869. BREWSTER, Rev. DAVID, Kilmeny, Fife.
 1857. *BRODIE, THOMAS DAWSON, W.S., 9 Ainslie Place.
 1875. BRODIE, WILLIAM, R.S.A., St Helens, Cambridge Street.
 1877. BROUN, ARCHIBALD, Principal Clerk of Session, 12 Oxford Terrace.
 1849. *BROWN, A. J. DENNISTON, Balloch Castle, Dumbarton.
 1871. BROWN, JOHN TAYLOR, Gibraltar House, St Leonards, *Librarian*.
 1878. BROWN-MORISON JOHN B., of Finderlie, Murie House, Errol.
 1865. BROWN, WILLIAM, F.R.C.S.E., 25 Dublin Street.
 1880. BRUCE, ALEXANDER, Millhill, Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire.
 1863. BRUCE, HENRY, of Ederline, 18 Atholl Crescent.
 1880. BRUCE, Rev. WILLIAM, Dunimarle, Culross.
 1879. BRYCE, ARCHIBALD, LL.D., 27 Charlotte Square.
 1880. BRYDEN, ROBERT, Waltham Lodge, Murrayfield.
 1869. BRYDON, JAMES, M.D., Hawick.
 1845. *BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, His Grace The Duke of, K.G.
 1863. BURNETT, GEORGE, Advocate, Lyon King-at-Arms.
 1874. BURNS, EDWARD, 3 London Street.
 1867. *BUTE, The Most Honourable the Marquess of.
1880. CALDWELL, JAMES, Craigielea Place, Paisley.
 1865. CAMPBELL, Rev. JAMES, D.D., The Manse, Balmerino, Fifeshire.
 1877. *CAMPBELL, JAMES, of Tillychewan.
 1874. *CAMPBELL, JAMES A., M.P., of Stracathro, Brechin.
 1850. *CAMPBELL, Rev. JOHN A. L., Helpston, Northamptonshire.
 1878. CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, M.D., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, H.M.
 Indian Army, Burnside, Largs.
 1862. CARFRAE, ROBERT, 77 George Street,—*Curator of Museum*.
 1867. CARLYLE, THOMAS J., Templehill, Ecclefechan.
 1869. *CARMICHAEL, Sir W. GIBSON, Bart., of Castlecraig, Dolphinton.
 1871. CARTWRIGHT, THOMAS LESLIE MELVILLE, Melville House, Ladybank,
 Fife.
 1874. *CHALMERS, DAVID, Redhall, Slatford.

1865. *CHALMERS, JAMES, Westburn, Aberdeen.
1869. CHALMERS, PATRICK HENDERSON, Advocate, 13 Union Terrace,
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Medica, University of Edinburgh.
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1879. COWAN, LACHLAN, 160 West George Street, Glasgow.
1865. COWAN, JAMES, M.P., 35 Royal Terrace.
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1877. COX, ROBERT, Gorgie.
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1878. CRAIG, WILLIAM, Burnfoot, Lochwinnoch.
1879. CRAIK, GEORGE LILLIE, Publisher, 29 Bedford Street, Covent Garden,
London.
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1861. *CRAWFURD, THOMAS MACKNIGHT, of Cartsburn, Lauriston Castle.
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 1878. CROAL, THOMAS A., 16 London Street.
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 1872. DAVIDSON, HUGH, Procurator-Fiscal, Braedale, Lanark.
 1879. DAY, ST. JOHN VINCENT, C.E., 33 Lynedoch Street, Glasgow.
 1881. DEWAR, JAMES, 40 Windsor Terrace, Glasgow.
 1862. DICKSON, DAVID, Osborne Bank, Spylaw Road.
 1876. DICKSON, ROBERT, Surgeon, Carnoustie, Forfarshire.
 1870. *DICKSON, THOMAS, Curator of the Historical Department H.M. General Register House,—*Foreign Secretary*.
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 1877. DOBIE, JOHN SHEDDEN, of Grangevale, Beith.
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 1867. *DONALDSON, JAMES, LL.D., Rector of the High School, Edinburgh.
 1879. DOUGLAS, ARCHIBALD SHOLTO, Craufurd Bank, Lasswade.
 1861. *DOUGLAS, DAVID, 9 Castle Street,—*Treasurer*.
 1878. DOUGLAS, ROBERT, Frankfield, Kirkcaldy.
 1878. DOUGLAS, W. FETTES, R.S.A., 5 Lynedoch Place,—*Curator of Museum*.
 1881. *DOUGLAS, W. D. ROBINSON, Orchardton, Castle-Douglas.
 1874. DOWELL, ALEXANDER, 13 Palmerston Place.
 1874. DRENNAN, Rev HUGH, Shoeburyness, Southend, Essex.
 1878. DRUMMOND, WILLIAM, 4 Learmonth Terrace.
 1872. DUDGEON, PATRICK, of Cargen, Dumfries.
 1881. DUFF, EDWARD GORDON, Park Nook, Princes Park, Liverpool.

1867. *DUFF, M. E. GRANT, of Eden, M.P., York House, Twickenham.
 1872. DUKE, Rev. WILLIAM, M.A., St. Vigeans, Arbroath.
 1878. DUNBAR, ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, younger of Northfield, Bournemouth.
 1880. DUNCAN, JAMES DALRYMPLE, 223 West George Street, Glasgow.
 1850. *DUNCAN, JAMES MATTHEWS, M.D., 71 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square,
 London.
 1874. DUNCAN, Rev. JOHN, Abdie, Newburgh, Fife.
 1848. *DUNCAN, WILLIAM J., Manager of the National Bank of Scotland.
 1877. *DUNDAS, RALPH, C. S., 16 St Andrew Square.
 1850. *DUNDAS, WILLIAM PITT, C.B., Advocate.
 1874. DUNLOP, Rev. JAMES MERCER, Charleswood, Pollokshawa.
 1875. DUNS, JOHN, D.D., Professor of Natural Science, New College,—*Vice-
 President.*
 1880. DYSON, WILLIAM COLBECK, Belmont Terrace, Wilton Park, Batley.
- EDMONSTONE, ALEXANDER, London.
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 1880. ELLIOT, JOHN, of Binks, Burnmouth, New Castleton.
 1862. ELLIOT, Sir WALTER, K.C.S.I., of Wolfelee, Roxburghshire.
 1866. ELLISON, RALPH CARR, Dunstan Hill, Gateshead.
1874. FAIRWEATHER, ALEXANDER, Newport, Dundee.
 1856. *FARQUHARSON, ROBERT, of Haughton, Alford, Aberdeenshire.
 1880. FAULDS, A. WILSON, Knockbuckle House, Beith.
 1880. FERGUSON, RICHARD S., Lowther Street, Carlisle.
 1875. FERGUSON, ROBERT, M.P., Morton, Carlisle.
 1848. *FERGUSON, WALTER, 36 George Street.
 1872. FERGUSON, WILLIAM, of Kinmundy, Aberdeenshire.
 1875. FERGUSSON, Sir JAMES R., of Spitalhaugh, West Linton.
 1878. FERGUSSON, JAMES, D.C.L., 20 Langham Place, London.
 1873. FINDLAY, JOHN RITCHIE, 3 Rothesay Terrace.
 1879. FINDLAY, Col. the Hon. J. B., Finlayston House, Pennsylvania.
 1880. FINLAY, JOHN HOPE, W.S., 26 Glencairn Crescent.
 1875. FISHER, EDWARD, jun., Blackmore Hall, Sidmouth, South Devon.
 1873. FLANDRE, CHARLES DE, 15 Dundas Street.
 1862. FORBES, WILLIAM, of Medwyn, 17 Ainslie Place,—*Secretary for Foreign
 Correspondence.*

1875. FOOTE, ALEXANDER, Rosehill, Brechin.
 1880. FORLONG, Major-Gen. J. G. ROCHE, 11 Douglas Crescent.
 1862. FRASER, ALEXANDER, Canonmills Lodge, Canonmills.
 1857. *FRASER, PATRICK ALLAN, of Hospital Field, Arbroath.
 1864. FRASER, The Hon. Lord, 8 Moray Place.
 1875. FRASER, THOMAS, C.E., Burgh Engineer.
 1851. *FRASER, WILLIAM, S.S.C., Deputy-Keeper of the Records.
 1864. FREER, ALLAN, Banker, Melrose.
1873. GARDINER, JAMES, S.S.C., 22 Rothesay Place.
 1870. GEIKIE, ARCHIBALD, LL.D., Professor of Geology, University of Edinburgh, Director of Geological Survey.
 1877. GIBB, JOHN S., 8 Buccleuch Place.
 1876. GIBSON, ALEXANDER, Advocate, 12 Northumberland Street.
 1867. GILLESPIE, DAVID, of Mountquhanie, Fifeshire.
 1881. GILLON, WILLIAM, Captain 71st Highland Light Infantry, Wallhouse, Bathgate.
 1870. *GLASGOW, Right Hon. The Earl of, Lord-Clerk Register of Scotland.
 1876. GORDON, Rev. ROBERT, of Free Buccleuch Church, 6 Mayfield Street.
 1872. GORDON, WILLIAM, M.D., 6 Mayfield Street.
 1869. GOUDIE, GILBERT, 39 Northumberland Street.
 1878. GOW, JAMES M., Union Bank, 5 Gayfield Square.
 1851. *GRAHAM, WILLIAM, LL.D., 16 Danube Street.
 1878. GRANT, JAMES, M.A., H.M. General Register House.
 1877. GRAY, ROBERT, 13 Inverleith Row.
 1870. GREENBURY, Rev. THOMAS, Ilkley, Leeds.
 1866. *GREENSHIELDS, JOHN B., Advocate, younger of Kerse, Lesmahagow.
 1872. GRIEVE, DAVID, 126 Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, London.
 1880. GRIEVE, SYMINGTON, Salisbury View, Dalkeith Road.
 1863. GRIGOR, JOHN, M.D., Nairn.
 1835. *GROAT, ALEX. G., of Newhall, 12 Hart Street.
 1878. GROSART, Rev. ALEX. BALLOCH, LL.D., Brooklyn House, Blackburn.
 1871. GRUB, Rev. GEORGE, The Parsonage, Stonehaven.
 1880. GUILD, J. WYLLIE, St Vincent Street, Glasgow.
 1878. GUTHRIE, Rev. D. K., F.C. Manse, Liberton.
 1874. GUTHRIE, Rev. ROGER R. LINGARD, Taybank House, Dundee.

1861. *HADDINGTON, Right Hon. The Earl of.
 1846. *HAILSTONE, EDWARD, of Walton Hall, Wakefield.
 1879. HALL, Rev. B. J., St Petersburg.
 1876. HALLEN, Rev. ARTHUR WASHINGTON, M.A., The Parsonage,
 Alloa.
 1881. HAMILTON, The Honourable ROBERT BAILLIE, Langton, Dunse.
 1833. *HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, LL.B., W.S., The Elms, Morningside.
 1880. HAMILTON, GEORGE, Sheriff-Clerk, Kirkcudbright.
 1876. HAMILTON, JOHN ALEXANDER, 8 Mayfield Street, Newington.
 1875. HAMILTON, JOHN G. C., of Dalzell, Motherwell.
 1867. HARRIS, ALEXANDER, City Chambers.
 1875. HAY, GEORGE, R.S.A., 9 Castle Terrace.
 1880. HAY, GEORGE H. B., Hayfield, Lerwick.
 1874. HAY, J. T., of Whitmuir, 13 N. Manor Place.
 1865. *HAY, ROBERT J. A., of Nunraw, Prestonkirk.
 1871. HEITON, ANDREW, Architect, Darnick, Perth.
 1881. HENDERSON, CHARLES, S.S.C., 2 Doune Terrace.
 1871. HENDERSON, CHARLES JAMES, 6 Drumsheugh Gardens.
 1880. *HENDERSON, JOHN L., 3 Minard Terrace, Glasgow.
 1872. *HENDERSON, JOHN, of Westbank, Partick.
 1873. *HERDMAN, ROBERT, R.S.A., 12 Bruntsfield Crescent.
 1873. *HEUGH, JOHN, of Holmewood, 103 Cannon Street, London.
 1881. HILL, GEORGE W., 6 Princes Terrace, Dowanhill, Glasgow.
 1860. *HOME, DAVID MILNE, LL.D., of Milngraden, Coldstream.
 1867. HOME, GEORGE H. MONRO BINNING, Argaty, Doune.
 1874. *HOPE, HENRY W., of Luffness, Drem, Haddingtonshire.
 1877. HORNE, Rev. R. K. D.
 1874. *HORNIMAN, FREDERICK JOHN, Surrey House, Forest Hill, London.
 1861. *HOWE, ALEXANDER, W.S., 17 Moray Place.
 1880. HOWORTH, DANIEL FOWLER, Stamford Terrace, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 1872. HUNTER, Capt. CHARLES, Pläs Cöck, Anglesea.
 1867. HUNTER, WILLIAM, Westbank House, Portobello.
 1871. HUTCHISON, JOHN, R.S.A., 10 Manor Place.
 1860. *HUTCHISON, ROBERT, of Carlowrie, Kirkliston.
 1872. HYSLOP, JAMES M'ADAM, M.D., 22 Palmerston Place.
 1866. IRVINE, JAMES T., Architect, Close, Lichfield, Staffordshire.

1879. JACKSON, MAGNUS, Marshall Place, Perth.
1867. JAMES, Rev. JOHN, 58 Grange Road, Middlesborough-on-Tees.
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1859. *JAMIESON, GEORGE A., Accountant, St Andrew Square.
1871. JAMIESON, JAMES AULDJO, W.S., 14 Buckingham Terrace.
1877. JEFFREY, JOHN, of Balsusney, Largo.
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1877. JOLLY, WILLIAM, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Inverness.
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1864. JONES, MORRIS CHARLES, Gungrog, Welshpool.
1865. KAYE, ROBERT, Fountain Bank, Partick, Glasgow.
1870. KELTIE, JOHN S., 52 Hargrave Park Road, Junction Road, London.
1877. KENNEDY, HUGH, Redclyffe, Partick Hill, Glasgow.
1880. KENNEDY, JOHN, M.A., Underwood, Kilmarnock.
1848. *KERR, ANDREW, Architect, 3 Findhorn Place.
1878. KERR, WILLIAM, Solicitor, Nethergate House, Dundee.
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1872. MACKAY, F. A., 3 Buckingham Terrace.
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1880. MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER, Editor of the *Celtic Magazine*, Inverness.
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1878. MILLER, GEORGE ANDERSON, W.S., Knowehead, Perth.
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1866. MILLER, PETER, Surgeon, Bellevue Terrace.
1851. *MILLER, SAMUEL CHRISTIE, of Craigentenny, 21 St James's Place, London.
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1878. MITCHELL, J. FORBES, of Thainston, Kintore.
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1877. *MORAY, HENRY E. H. DRUMMOND, yr. of Blair-Drummond.

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1877. MUIRHEAD, ANDREW, 56 Castle Street.
1872. MUIRHEAD, J. J., Ramsay Lodge.
1874. MUNRO, CHARLES, 18 George Street.
1879. MUNRO, ROBERT, M.D., Kilmarnock.
1879. MURDOCH, JAMES BARCLAY, Hamilton Place, Langside, Glasgow.
1878. MURRAY, DAVID, M.A., 169 West George Street, Glasgow.
1853. *MURRAY, THOMAS GRAHAM, W.S., 11 Randolph Crescent.
1863. *MYLNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, Architect, Whitehall Place, London.
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1860. *NEISH, JAMES, of The Laws, near Dundee.
1876. *NEPEAN, SIR MOLYNEAUX, Bart., Loders Court, Dorset.
1878. NICHOL, JOHN, LL.D., Professor of English Language and Literature,
University of Glasgow.
1861. *NICOL, ERSKINE, R.S.A., 24 Dawson Place, Bayswater, London.
1875. NICOL, GEORGE H., Tay Beach Cottage, West Ferry, Dundee.
1875. NICOLSON, ALEXANDER, LL.D., Sheriff-Substitute, Kirkcudbrightshire.
1877. NIVEN, ALEXANDER T., C.A., 6 Abbotsford Crescent.
1851. *NIVEN, JOHN, M.D., 110 Lauriston Place.
1867. NORTHEK, Right Hon. The Earl of, 76 St. George's Square London.
1867. NORTHUMBERLAND, His Grace The Duke of.
1877. OGILVIE, WILLIAM M., Lochee, Dundee.
1877. OMOND, GEORGE W. T., M.A., Advocate, 32 Royal Circus.
1832. *OMOND, Rev. JOHN REID, Monzie, Crieff.
1881. OUTRAM, DAVID E., 16 Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow.
1880. PANTON, GEORGE A., 12 Osborne Terrace.
1880. PARK, GEORGE HARRISON, 6 Shandwick Place.
1880. PATERSON, ALEXANDER. M.D., Fernfield, Bridge of Allan.
1862. PATERSON, GEORGE A., M.D., 15 Merchiston Park.
1859. *PATON, JOHN, 16 Meadow Place.
1859. *PATON, SIR JOSEPH NOEL, R.S.A., Knt., LL.D., 33 George Square.
1869. PATON, WALLER HUGH, R.S.A., 14 George Square.
1870. *PATRICK, R. W. COCHRAN, LL.D., M.P., Woodside, Beith, *Vice-President*.

1880. PATTERSON, JAMES R., Ph.D., President of the Agricultural College,
Lexington, Kentucky, U.S.A.
1871. PAUL, GEORGE M., W.S., 16 St Andrew Square.
1879. PAUL, J. BALFOUR, Advocate, 32 Great King Street.
1874. PAXTON, WILLIAM, 3 Fountainhall Road.
1880. PEACE, MASKELL WILLIAM, Ashfield, Wigan.
1879. PEDDIE, J. M. DICK, Architect, 3 South Charlotte Street.
1855. *PENDER, JOHN, M.P., 18 Arlington Street, London.
1874. PETER, Rev. JAMES, Deer, Aberdeenshire.
1878. PETERS, Rev. W., M.A., The Manse, Kinross.
1872. POLLOCK, HUGH, Donnybrook House, Cork.
1872. PRENTICE, EDWARD ALEXANDER, Montreal.
1878. PREVOST, Col. T. W., 25 Moray Place.
1881. PRICHARD, Rev. HUGH, Dinam, Anglesea.
1860. *PRIMROSE, Hon. BOUVERIE F., C.B., 22 Moray Place.
1878. PRINGLE, JOHN, M.D., 27 Rutland Square.
1878. PRYDE, DAVID, LL.D., 10 Fettes Row.
1865. RAINY, ROBERT, D.D., Principal, and Professor of Theology and
Church History, New College, Edinburgh.
1873. RAMPINI, CHARLES, Sheriff-Substitute, Lerwick.
1864. *RAMSAY, Major JOHN, of Straloch and Barra, Aberdeenshire.
1880. RAMSAY, JOHN, of Kildalton, M.P.
1879. RANKINE, JOHN, Advocate, 10 Melville Street.
1874. RATTRAY, JAMES CLERK, M.D., 15 Chalmers Crescent.
1860. *REID, JAMES, Secretary, Commercial Bank of Scotland.
1866. REID, WILLIAM, W.S., 21 Charlotte Square.
1849. *RHIND, DAVID, Architect, Lendenlee, Trinity Road.
1880. RICHARDSON, ADAM B., 16 Coates Crescent.
1880. RICHARDSON, Hon. W. A., LL.D., Judge of Court of Claims, Wash-
ington, U.S.
1875. RINTOUL, Major ROBERT, Kinross House, Carlyle Square, London.
1877. RINTOUL, Major ROBERT, of Lahill, Largo.
1878. RIVETT-CARNAC, J. H., C.I.E., Ghazipur, India.
1861. *ROBERTSON, ANDREW, M.D., of Hopewell, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.
1879. ROBERTSON, George, Comely Bank, Dunfermline.
1880. ROBERTSON, Rev. W. B., D.D., Bridge of Allan.

1879. ROBERTSON, W. W., Architect, H.M. Board of Works.
 1865. ROBINSON, JOHN RYLEY, LL.D., Westgate, Dewsbury.
 1880. ROBSON, WILLIAM, S.S.C., Marchholm, Gilsland Road.
 1854. *ROGER, JAMES C., The Crouchers, Aldborough Hatch, Ilford, Essex.
 1850. *ROGERS, Rev. CHARLES, LL.D., Grampian Lodge, Westwood Park,
 Forest Hill, London.
 1871. ROLLO, Right Hon. Lord, Duncrub House, Dunning.
 1874. ROMANES, ROBERT, Harryburn, Lauder.
 1872. *ROSEBERY, Right Hon. The Earl of, Dalmeny Park.
 1876. ROSS, ALEXANDER, Architect, Riverfield, Inverness.
 1876. ROSS, JOHN M., LL.D., 30 Great King Street.
 1881. ROSS, JOSEPH CARNE, M.B., C.M., 5 Chalmers Street.
 1867. ROSS, Rev. WILLIAM, Rothesay.
 1869. ROSSLYN, Right Hon. The Earl of.

 1877. SANDERSON, JAMES, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, Madras Army,
 41 Manor Place.
 1876. SCOTT, CHARLES, Advocate, 9 Drummond Place.
 1879. SCOTT, Rev. DAVID, F.C. Manse, Saltcoats.
 1881. SCOTT, J. OLDRID, Architect, 31 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross,
 London.
 1881. SEMPLE, ANDREW, M.D., 8 Abercromby Place.
 1848. *SETON, GEORGE, Advocate, St Bennet's, Greenhill Gardens.
 1869. *SHAND, Hon. Lord, New Hailes.
 1879. SHAND, JOHN, M.D., 34 Albany Street.
 1864. SHAND, ROBERT, Teacher, 45 Mill Street, Perth.
 1873. SHIELDS, JOHN, 11 Melville Street, Perth.
 1878. SHIELL, JOHN, Solicitor, 19 Windsor Street, Dundee.
 1880. SHIELLS, R. THORNTON, Architect, 4 St Margaret's Road.
 1879. SIBBALD, JOHN, M.D., Commissioner in Lunacy, 3 St Margaret's Road.
 1879. SIBBALD, JOHN EDWARD, 8 Etrick Road.
 1875. SIDEY, CHARLES, 21 Chester Street.
 1878. SIDEY, JAMES A., M.D., 20 Heriot Row.
 1860. *SIM, GEORGE, 9 Lauriston Lane,—*Curator of Coins*.
 1865. SIM, WILLIAM, of Lunan Bank, 4 St Bernard's Crescent.
 1871. *SIMPSON, ALEX. R., M.D., Professor of Midwifery, University of Edin-
 burgh, 52 Queen Street.

1870. SIMPSON, GEORGE BUCHAN, Seafield, Broughty Ferry.
 1880. SIMPSON, ROBERT R., W.S., 8 Bruntsfield Crescent.
 1878. SKEETE, HORACE, Solicitor, Perth.
 1833. *SKENE, WILLIAM FORBES, LL.D., D.C.L., W.S., 27 Inverleith
 Row.
 1876. SKINNER, WILLIAM, W.S., City Clerk, 3 George Square.
 1877. SKIRVING, ADAM, of Croys.
 1879. SMALL, JAMES, Banker, Kirkcaldy.
 1870. SMALL, DAVID, Solicitor, Gray House, Dundee.
 1873. SMALL, JOHN, M.A., Librarian to the University, Edinburgh.
 1880. SMALL, J. W., Architect, 56 George Street.
 1874. SMART, JOHN, R.S.A., 13 Brunswick Street, Hillside.
 1877. SMITH, JAMES T., Duloch, Inverkeithing.
 1847. *SMITH, JOHN ALEXANDER, M.D., 10 Palmerston Place,—*Secretary*.
 1874. SMITH, J. IRVINE, 21 Northumberland Street.
 1858. *SMITH, ROBERT MACKAY, Bellevue Crescent.
 1874. *SMITH, R. ANGUS, Ph.D., 27 York Place, Manchester.
 1866. SMYTHE, WILLIAM, of Methven, Methven Castle, Perthshire.
 1855. *SNODY, ANDREW, S.S.C., 26 Gayfield Square.
 1874. SOUTAR, THOMAS, Banker, Crieff.
 1864. SOUTAR, WILLIAM SHAW, Banker, Blairgowrie.
 1873. *SPOWART, THOMAS, of Broomhead, 7 Coates Crescent.
 1872. *STAIR, Right Hon. the Earl of, Lochinch, Wigtonshire.
 1875. STARKE, JAMES GIBSON, M.A., Advocate, Troqueer Holm, Dumfries.
 1874. *STEEL, Capt. GAVIN, 7 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
 1872. STEEL, NEIL, Merchant, Constitution Terrace, Dundee.
 1872. *STEVENSON, ALEXANDER SHANNAN, Tynemouth.
 1875. STEVENSON, JOHN A., M.A., 37 Royal Terrace.
 1867. *STEVENSON, JOHN J., Architect, 3 Bayswater Hill, London.
 1855. *STEVENSON, THOMAS, C.E., 17 Heriot Row.
 1876. STEWART, Rev. ALEXANDER, Manse of Ballachulish.
 1879. STEWART, CHARLES POYNTZ, Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall
 Mall.
 1874. STEWART, CHARLES, Sweethope, Musselburgh.
 1848. *STEWART, HOPE J., Spring Gardens, Musselburgh.
 1881. STEWART, JAMES R., Exchequer Chambers.
 1880. STEWART, J. A., 6 Constitution Terrace, Dundee.

1871. *STEWART, Major J. M. SHAW, R.E.
1876. STEWART, ROBERT BUCHANAN, 11 Crown Terrace, Downhill, Glasgow.
1881. STEWART, T. GRAINGER, M.D., Professor of Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine, University of Edinburgh.
1880. STIRLING, Capt. PATRICK, yr. of Kippendavie.
1867. *STRATHMORE, Right Hon. The Earl of, Glamis Castle, Forfarshire.
1850. *STRUTHERS, Rev. JOHN, LL.D., Minister of Prestonpans.
1878. STURROCK, JOHN, Engineer-Surveyor, 3 Rustic Place, Dundee.
1867. *SUTHERLAND, His Grace The Duke of, K.G.
1876. SUTHERLAND, Rev. GEORGE, Pulteneytown, Wick.
1880. SUTHERLAND, GEORGE MILLER, Solicitor, Wick.
1851. *SWINTON, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Kimmerghame, LL.D., Advocate.
1863. SWITHINBANK, GEORGE E., LL.D., 15 Clifford Inn, Fleet Street.
1873. TAYLOR, JAMES, D.D., 6 Ettrick Road.
1860. *TAYLOR, JAMES, Starley Hall, Burntisland.
1881. TAYLOR, MICHAEL W., M.D., Hutton Hall, Penrith.
1870. TEESDALE, Rev. FREDERICK D., Gordon Villa, Inverness.
1870. *TENNANT, CHARLES, M.P., of the Glen, Innerleithen.
1870. THOMAS, Captain F. W. L., R.N., Rosepark, Trinity.
1874. THOMS, GEORGE HUNTER, Sheriff of Orkney, 52 Great King Street.
1872. THOMSON, Sir C. WYVILLE, LL.D., Knt., Regius Professor of Natural History, University of Edinburgh.
1867. THOMSON, LOCKHART, S.S.C., 114 George Street.
1875. *THOMSON, Rev. ROBERT, Drummondville, Ontario, Canada.
1878. THOMSON, WILLIAM, 23 Great King Street.
1865. TROUP, WILLIAM, Eastwell, Bridge of Allan.
1877. TUKE, JOHN BATTY, M.D., 20 Charlotte Square.
1867. TULLIS, WILLIAM, Markinch, Fifeshire.
1869. *TURNBULL, JOHN, of Abbey St Bathans, W.S., 49 George Square.
1880. TURNER, FREDERICK J., Mansfield, Notts.
1865. TURNER, WILLIAM, M.B., Professor of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh.
1881. TWEEDDALE, The Most Honourable the Marquess of.
1878. URQUHART, JAMES, H.M. General Register House.

1862. *VEITCH, GEORGE SETON, Bank of Scotland, Paisley.
1873. VEITCH, JOHN, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Logic, University of Glasgow.
1877. VERNON, J. JOHN, Hawick.
1874. WALKER, ALEXANDER, 25 Dee Street, Aberdeen.
1874. WALKER, ALEXANDER, of Findynate, Ballinluig, Perthshire.
1859. *WALKER, FOUNTAINE, Ness Castle, Inverness-shire.
1879. WALKER, JAMES, 74 Bath Street, Glasgow.
1881. WALKER, J. RUSSELL, Architect, 63 Hanover Street.
1871. *WALKER, PETER GEDDES, 2 Airlie Place, Dundee.
1848. *WALKER, WILLIAM, Surgeon, 47 Northumberland Street.
1861. WALKER, WILLIAM STUART, of Bowland, 125 George Street.
1879. WALLACE, THOMAS D., Rector of High School, Inverness.
1872. WARDEN, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Marybank House, Broughty Ferry.
1879. WARDEN, Major-Gen. ROBERT, C.B., 4 Lennox Street.
1849. *WARE, TITUS HIBBERT, Stamford Road, Bowdon, near Altrincham, Lancashire.
1876. WATERSTON, GEORGE, jun., 14 St John's Hill.
1870. WATSON, CHARLES, Writer, Dunse.
1873. WATSON, JOHN KIPPEN, 14 Blackford Road.
1875. WATSON, WILLIAM, 6 Douglas Crescent.
1871. *WATT, ARCHIBALD A., 42 Coates Gardens.
1856. *WEBSTER, JOHN, Advocate, 42 King Street, Aberdeen.
1879. WEDDERBURN, J. R. M., M.A., W.S., 32 Albany Street.
1877. WEIR, HUGH F., of Kirkhall, Ardrossan.
1877. WELSH, JOHN, S.S.C., 13 Arniston Place.
1872. *WEMYSS AND MARCH, Right Hon. the Earl of.
1880. WENLEY, JAMES ADAMS, 5 Drumsheugh Gardens.
1880. WHITE, JOHN FORBES, 107 King Street, Aberdeen.
1869. WHITE, Major T. P., R.E., Ordnance Survey Office, Bedford.
1867. WHITE, ROBERT, Procurator-Fiscal, Forfar.
1870. *WHYTOCK, ALEXANDER.
1871. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM EDWARD, Architect, Doocedale, Wallington, Surrey.
1870. WILSON, CHARLES E., LL.D., H.M. Inspector of Schools, 19 Palmerston Place.
1872. WILSON, GEORGE, S.S.C., 16 Minto Street.

1875. WILSON, WILLIAM, West Lodge, Pollockshields.
1861. *WILSON, WILLIAM, of Banknock, Stirlingshire.
1852. *WISE, THOMAS A., M.D., Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London
1863. WISHART, EDWARD, 22 Baltic Street, Leith.
1880. WOOD, JOHN MUIR, 22 Belhaven Terrace, Glasgow.
1870. WOOD, Rev. WALTER, F.C. Manse, Elie.
1875. WOODBURN, J. M.A., Drumgrange, Patna, Ayr.
1878. WOODWARD, Rev. JOHN, Union Place, Montrose.
1867. WRIGHT, ROBERT, D.D., Starley Burn House, Burntisland.
1871. WYLIE, ANDREW, Esq., Prinlawa, Leslie, Fife.
1881. YOUNG, ALEXANDER, 9 Lynedoch Place, Glasgow.
1878. *YOUNGER, ROBERT, 15 Carlton Terrace.
1881. YOUNG, JOHN WILLIAM, W.S., 22 Royal Circus.

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1881.

[According to the Laws, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1853.

DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., Principal and Professor of English Literature
University College, Toronto, Canada.

1855.

Major-General Sir HENRY C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B., D.C.L., London.

1857.

WILLIAM REEVES, D.D., Dean of Armagh.

1860.

Right Hon. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
5 Dr RICHARD LEPSIUS, Berlin.

1862.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.
The PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

1864.

ALEXANDER J. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.P., London.
VOL. XIV.

1865.

Sir HENRY DRYDEN, Bart., Canons Ashby, Byfield, Northamptonshire.

1869.

- 10 JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq., C.B., D.C.L., Oxford.
M. FRANCISQUE MICHEL, Paris.

1871.

GEORGE STEPHENS, Esq., Professor of the English Language and Literature,
University of Copenhagen.

1874.

- Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., High Elms, Kent.
J. J. A. WORSAAE, Councillor of State, Director of the Royal Museum of
Antiquities, Copenhagen, Inspector of the Archæological Monuments
of Denmark.
15 Sir SAMUEL FERGUSON, LL.D., Public Record Office, Dublin.
JOHN EVANS, D.C.L., &c., Nashmills, Hemel-Hempstead.

1875.

Dr BROR EMIL HILDEBRAND, Secretary of the Royal Swedish Academy of
Archæology, &c., Stockholm.

1877.

Rev. JAMES RAINE, M.A., Hon. Canon of York.

1879.

- Rev. WILLIAM GREENWELL, M.A., Durham.
20 AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, M.A., British Museum.

LIST OF THE LADY ASSOCIATES
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1881.

According to the Laws, the Number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.

1870.

The Lady A. A. JOHN SCOTT of Spottiswoode, Berwickshire.

1871.

Miss C. MACLAGAN, Ravenscroft, Stirling.

1873.

The Baroness BURDETT COUTTS.

1874.

Lady DUNBAR of Duffus, Elginshire.

Lady CLARK, Tillypronie, Aberdeenshire.

Miss MARGARET M. STOKES, Dublin.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

HUNDRED AND FIRST SESSION, 1880-81.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1880.

PROFESSOR DUNS, D.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having taken place, the following Gentlemen were elected FELLOWS of the Society :—

JOHN BORLAND, Etruria Bank, Kilmarnock.
ALEXANDER BRUCE, Millhill, Mintlaw, Aberdeenshire.
COLIN DUNLOP DONALD, jun., Writer, Glasgow.
JAMES DALRYMPLE DUNCAN, 223 West George Street, Glasgow.
JOHN HOPE FINLAY, W.S., 26 Glencairn Crescent.
RICHARD S. FERGUSON, F.S.A., Lowther Street, Carlisle.
SYMINGTON GRIEVE, Salisbury View, Dalkeith Road.
DANIEL FOWLER HOWORTH, Stamford Terrace, Ashton-under-Lyne.
GEORGE JAMIESON, Lord Provost of Aberdeen.
JOHN KENNEDY, M.A., J.P., and Deputy-Lieutenant of Ayrshire,
Underwood, Kilmarnock.
ROBERT MACGREGOR (H.M. Exchequer), 58 Grange Loan.
CHARLES MITCHELL, Kintrockat, Brechin.
ALEXANDER PATERSON, M.D., Bridge of Allan.

JAMES R. PATTERSON, Ph.D., President of the Agricultural College,
Lexington, Kentucky, U.S.A.

ADAM B. RICHARDSON, 16 Coates Crescent.

Rev. W. B. ROBERTSON, D.D., Bridge of Allan.

JAMES ADAMS WENLEY, Treasurer, Bank of Scotland, 5 Drumshugh
Gardens.

The Office-Bearers of the Society for the ensuing year were elected as follows :—

Patron.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President.

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

Professor JOHN DUNS, D.D.

Rev. THOMAS MACLAUHLAN, LL.D.

R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK, LL.D., M.P.

Councillors.

JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG, } *Representing the Board of Trustees.*
FRANCIS ABBOTT,

W. F. SKENE, LL.D., D.C.L.

Professor ÆNEAS J. G. MACKAY, LL.B.

Professor NORMAN MACPHERSON, LL.D.

Captain F. W. L. THOMAS, R.N.

JOHN R. FINDLAY.

Right Hon. THE EARL OF STAIR.

Sir J. NOEL PATON, Kt., LL.D.

Secretaries.

ARTHUR MITCHELL, M.D., LL.D.

JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, *Assistant Secretary.*

Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence.

WILLIAM FORBES.

THOMAS DICKSON, H.M. General Register House.

Treasurer.

DAVID DOUGLAS, 9 Castle Street.

Curators of the Museum.

ROBERT CARFRAE.

WILLIAM FETTES DOUGLAS, R.S.A.

Curator of Coins.

GEORGE SIM.

Librarian.

JOHN TAYLOR BROWN.

Auditors.

ROBERT HUTCHISON.

THOMAS B. JOHNSTON.

Publisher.

DAVID DOUGLAS, 9 Castle Street.

The following list of the names of Fellows deceased was read by the Secretary :—

<i>Fellows.</i>	<i>Elected</i>
JAMES W. BAILLIE, of Culterallers,	1871
Rev. JOHN DUNCAN, D.D., Scoonie,	1870
WILLIAM MUIR, of Innistrynich,	1860
ALEXANDER BANNATYNE STEWART, of Ascog,	1878
JOHN WHITE, of Netherurd,	1870

The Secretary then read to the Meeting the Annual Report to the Board of Trustees, approved by the Council, and ordered to be transmitted to the Lords of H.M. Treasury as follows :—

“ANNUAL REPORT of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland to the Honourable the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, for the year ending 30th September 1880.

“ During the past year the Museum has been open as formerly, except during the month of November, when it was closed as usual for cleaning and re-arrangement.

“ The following table shows the number of visitors for each month during the year, distinguishing between day visitors and visitors on the Saturday evenings, viz. :—

MONTHS.	DAY VISITORS.	SATURDAY EVENINGS.	TOTAL.
October.....	5,370	530	5,900
December.....	4,949	545	5,494
January.....	13,981	984	14,915
February.....	2,332	639	3,971
March.....	4,124	568	4,692
April.....	4,016	469	4,485
May.....	6,895	868	7,763
June.....	10,969	688	11,657
July.....	14,903	1,200	16,103
August.....	12,341	799	13,140
September.....	11,025	1,041	12,066
Total.....	91,905	8,281	100,186
Previous Year....	98,456	8,142	106,598
Decrease.....	6,551		6,412
Increase.....		139	

“ During the year 319 articles of antiquity have been presented to the Museum, and the Donations to the Library amount to 159 volumes of books and pamphlets.”

(Signed)

ARTHUR MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

MONDAY, 13th December 1880.

REV. THOMAS MACLAUHLAN, LL.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

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

(1.) By Mr JOHN RAE, 16 Hanover Street,
Aberdeen.

Cast of a finely-worked implement of the type called "Flaking Tools" or Fabricators, of flint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found on the Hill of Corrennie, Aberdeenshire. In form and size it greatly resembles a specimen in the Museum from Fordoun, Kincardineshire, figured in the Proceedings, vol. xi. p. 25.

An Implement of Iron fixed in the end of a cylindrical wooden handle; the length of the handle 19 inches, diameter 1 inch; the length of the iron part of the implement 10 inches. It consists of an iron stalk ornamented by four parallel spiral twists, and terminating in an S-shaped knife or chopper blade, 2 inches wide, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ in greatest length from curve to curve; the cutting edge is on the end of the implement, so that it must be used vertically with a chopping motion. It is called by the donor a "Kailgully" and is said to be used in Aberdeenshire for chopping cabbages.

A Knife of peculiar form used in Aberdeenshire for splitting fir-wood. It has a stout blade $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by an inch in breadth, firmly



Flint Implement found on the Hill of Corrennie, Aberdeenshire ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long).

fixed into a handle of wood, 4 inches long, and with a lead mounting round the end in which the blade is inserted.

Two Bread-spades, being spade-shaped tools of iron used for turning oat-cakes when baked upon the girdle.

Cast of a polished Stone Hammer 4 inches in length, 2 inches in breadth, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, the butt end oval and ground flat, the other end wedge-shaped, the part of the body of the hammer through which the hole for the handle is drilled swells out, and the faces for a quarter of an inch round the margin of the hole are ground flat. The precise form is not otherwise known in this country, but one very like it occurs in Denmark. This specimen, however, is supposed to have been found in Aberdeenshire.

Cast of a Stone Ball $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, with six projecting knobs flattened at the extremities similar to those figured and described by Dr J. A. Smith in the "Proceedings," vol. xi. p. 29.

(2.) By Mr DAVID DOUGLAS, Writer to the Signet.

Small Urn, of the so-called "Incense-cup" type, 2 inches high, $2\frac{3}{4}$



Urn found at Craigdhu, North Queensferry (2 inches high).

inches diameter, ornamented externally in the upper part by a triple row of impressions made with a pointed tool; a single line drawn horizontally round the urn divides this punctulated band from the lower part, which is ornamented by two parallel rows of zig-zags and a single row of punctulations round the bottom. The upper edge and the inside of the lip of the urn are also ornamented as shown in the accompanying woodcut. The urn contains

a few fragments of burned bones. A notice of its discovery is

given in the "Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 533, and also in the "Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline," by Rev. Peter Chalmers, D.D., vol. ii. p. 387, where a figure of the urn is given. It was found in May 1857 in a mound or cairn at Craighdu, North Queensferry, which had long been known by the name of Cromwell's Mount. In clearing away the mound three cists were found, the largest from 5 to 6 feet in length, the second about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and the third still smaller, being only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length and about a foot wide. In the largest cist there were found fragments of a large urn which must have been about a foot in diameter, and which had been placed bottom uppermost. Within it was the small cup-shaped urn now presented to the museum. A portion of the larger urn which has been preserved is also presented with it. The fragment is part of the rim of a large and ornate urn showing remains of a raised band of zig-zag ornamentation under the rim, the whole surface being also covered with circular impressions apparently made with the end of a twig. In its general appearance it closely resembles another fragment in the museum from Burrel dales, Aberdeenshire.

(3.) By Mr GEORGE M'CRIE, Corquoy, Island of Rousay, Orkney.

Urn of Steatite, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, found in a sepulchral tumulus; one of five recently excavated at Corquoy, Island of Rousay. (See the subsequent communication by Mr M'Crrie.)

(4.) By Mrs J. A. CAMPBELL of Inverawe, through Mr DONALD BEITH, W.S., F.S.A. Scot.

Stone Ball $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, with five large and one smaller disc slightly projecting from the circumference, of the character of the stone balls described and figured in the "Proceedings," vol. xi. p. 29, by Dr John Alexander Smith. One of the discs is ornamented with engraved parallel lines, the rest are plain. The ball is understood to have been found in the neighbourhood of Inverawe.

Portion of a Highland Brooch of Brass, with engraved ornament, found in the same neighbourhood.

(5.) By Mr ROBERT CARFRAE, F.S.A. Scot.

Celt of mottled greenstone $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, from Sandalwood Island, Malay Archipelago.

(6.) By Rev. W. MASON INGLIS, Minister of Auchterhouse.

Hammerstone of quartzite, a rounded water-worn pebble 5 inches long by 3 inches broad abraded by use at both ends, from the parish of Auchterhouse.

(7.) By the Rev. ANDREW MELDRUM, Minister of Logierait.

Socket stone of white quartz, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and 3 inches thick, with hole worn by the spindle of the upper millstone, on both sides, found at Ballinluig near Logierait.

Stone Cup with broken handle, 5 inches diameter, the cavity 3 inches diameter and 2 inches deep, and having a circular hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter worn in the bottom, found at Corry Charmag, in Glenlochay, near Killin.

(8.) By Mr JAMES CHISHOLM, F.S.A. Scot.

Stone Bush for the horizontal axle of a water-wheel; $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 3 inches broad, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, the bed of the axle 2 inches deep. Old Scottish Pistol.

(9.) By Miss MILLER, Home Park, Aberdour.

The *Essays, or Morall, Politike, and Millitarie Discourses* of Michael de Montaigne, translated by John Florio, folio, 1603.

(10.) By the Local Authority of the Parish of Glenluce, through the Right Hon. the EARL OF STAIR, F.S.A. Scot.

Sculptured stone, being an oblong boulder of greywacke 5 feet 6 inches in length, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and about 5 inches thick, rounded and water-worn on the back, the edges and the front partly dressed, and bearing on its flat face at the top an equal-armed cross, and below it a pattern of interlaced work reaching nearly to the bottom of the stone. It was dug up

in the churchyard of Glenluce many years ago, and for a long time formed a seat at the door of a house in the village.

(11.) By JOHN H. J. STEWART, Esq.,
F.S.A. Scot.

The Stewarts of Appin. By John H. J. Stewart, F.S.A. Scot., and Lieut.-Colonel Duncan Stewart, late 92d Highlanders. 4to, 1880. Printed for private circulation.

(12.) By JOHN SHEDDEN DOBIE, Esq.,
F.S.A. Scot.

The Church of Kilbirnie, 4to, 1880. Reprint from the Collections of the Ayrshire and Wigtownshire Archæological Association.

(13.) By the SOCIÉTÉ POLYMATHIQUE
DE MORBIHAN.

Bulletin de la Societé Polymathique de Morbihan. 1878-79. 8vo. Vannes.

(14.) By the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign, 1575-1577.

Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic. Henry VIII. Vol. v., 1531-1532.

There were also exhibited :—

(1.) By JOHN STEUART, of Dalguise,
through CHARLES D. BELL,
F.S.A. Scot.

The Harp called "Queen Mary's Harp." The Harp called the "Lamont Harp." Two ancient Highland Targets.

(See the subsequent paper by Charles D. Bell, F.S.A. Scot.)



Sculptured Stone from Glenluce
(5½ feet high).

- (2.) By Mrs GORDON of Cluny, through ALEXANDER ROSS, Architect,
Inverness, F.S.A. Scot.

Sculptured Stone, bearing on obverse a Cross of Celtic style, and on reverse an inscription in Scandinavian Runes, from Kilbar, Barra. (See the subsequent paper by Professor George Stephens, F.S.A. Scot.)

- (3.) By LORD DUNGLAS.

Massive Silver Chain of double links, with plain terminal penannular link, found at Hordwell, Berwickshire. (See the subsequent paper by Dr John Alexander Smith.)

- (4.) By Mr JOHN RAE, 16 Hanover Street, Aberdeen.

Two perforated Stone Hammers. Four ornamented Stone Balls. One oblong Stone Implement, with a groove round the middle. One long, finely-worked "Flaking Tool" of Flint. One Flint Saw, serrated on front and back. A Fir-gully.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTICE OF THE HARP SAID TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO BEATRIX GARDYN OF BANCHORY BY QUEEN MARY, AND OF THE HARP CALLED THE "LAMONT HARP," BOTH FORMERLY POSSESSED BY THE FAMILY OF ROBERTSONS OF LUDE, AND NOW DEPOSITED FOR EXHIBITION IN THE MUSEUM, ALONG WITH TWO ANCIENT HIGHLAND TARGETS, BY JOHN STEUART, ESQ. OF DALGUISE. By CHARLES D. BELL, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.

These two old highland targets and two ancient harps are the property of John Steuart, Esq. of Dalguise, formerly high sheriff and now retired master of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope.

When I saw the harps at Steuartfield, a shooting lodge on the estate of Dalguise, in April last, I felt that relics of such antiquarian value, if not

national interest, ought to be preserved where they might be more conveniently seen by those capable of appreciating their worth as well as by the public, and be less exposed to risks of damage and loss and decay than while in the hands of private custodians however careful.

The matter was accordingly brought at once under Mr Steuart's consideration with a suggestion that they should be confided to the charge of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for exhibition and preservation. This has been agreed to, and I have been requested to undertake the arrangement on his behalf.

The targets were at Dalguise with a large chestful of old broadswords, shirts of chain mail, and other antiques, and, having been told by Mr Anderson of this Society that genuine old Highland targets are very rare, they were included with the harps in my suggestion. They seem to have been made for use, and to have been used; they have not been merely made up for full Highland dress or as ornaments for the hall.

Target No. 1 is 19 inches in diameter, and retains the leather covering of the front, but has lost that of the back. The front is covered with an ornamental device consisting of two concentric circles, the largest of which is 9 inches diameter and the lesser 4 inches. These circles are both formed of strips of thin brass, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, studded with small round-headed brass nails; the space between the two circles is quartered by four strips of similar material and fastenings, and the centre of each quadrant is ornamented by a large nail head surrounded by smaller ones. The space between the outer circle and edge of the target is Vandyked by a series of eight triangles formed by strips of metal and nail heads in the same manner, and thus showing a star of eight points. In the centre of each triangular space there is a group of five nail heads, one large in the centre and four small ones around it. Round the margin of the target there is a double row of small nail heads, and it is bound by an edging of thin brass plate Vandyked and the points secured by a third row of brass nails. In place of a boss the centre is occupied by a thin plate of brass $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide secured by a large nail, the head of which is cut in

radiating lines—the rest of the space within the inner circle has been thickly studded with very small nail heads.

The second target is 20 inches in diameter, the front covered with leather and ornamented with a pattern composed of brass nail heads and circular and triangular plates of thin brass arranged in correspondence with a design which has been tooled on the leather. In the centre is a raised boss $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in height, flattened on the top and pierced by a hole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter apparently for a spike. The edges of the boss are fastened down by a row of nail heads and the upper part is ornamented by five heart-shaped openings alternating with circular holes showing inner lining of red cloth. At a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the outer margin of the boss is a tooled circle $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide surrounding it and set with nail heads about 1 inch apart. Within an inch of the margin of the target there is a similar and concentric circle. The space between the two circles is occupied by a pattern composed alternately of four circles and double triangles placed point to point in four pairs, in the lines of a cross, each of the four circles consists of a circular belt $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and 5 inches in diameter tooled in the leather and studded with nails enclosing in the centre a plate of thin brass $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, the edge of which is secured by four nail heads with a larger one in centre and four still larger disposed at equal distances in the space between the plate and outer circle. The plate itself is ornamented with a circle of small prominences punched up from the back, and six circular apertures showing red cloth below. Each pair of triangles consists of a larger and smaller placed apex to apex, and equilateral, and the bases of the larger nearly touch the outer circle towards the margin of the target,—they are fastened down at the corners and in the centre of each side by smaller nail heads with a larger in the centre of each triangle, while the corners are pierced with heart-shaped openings showing red cloth below, and the margin of the triangles are bordered by a row of raised prominences punched up from below. Unlike the target No. 1, this has no edging of brass, but the leather is drawn over and secured on the back by flat-headed iron nails driven through a fillet of leather ; the

lining of the back appears to have been of cow hide with the hair side outwards ; the strap and handle are rudely fastened with large flat-headed iron nails.

The two harps were in Edinburgh in 1805. They were sent by General Robertson of Lude at the request of the Highland Society and examined by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose. They were described, drawn, engraved (one of them at least was strung and played on), and a book was edited by desire, and under patronage of the Society, by Mr John Gunn, and published by Archibald Constable & Co., Edinburgh, and John Murray, London, in 1807. There is an amount of confusion and error observable in this book which is to be regretted, as the warranty of its origin and the assumption of careful detail have misled subsequent writers, but the engravings and descriptions suffice to prove that these now before you are the identical instruments produced and inspected in Edinburgh in 1805, and that natural decay has not sensibly altered their appearance in the last seventy-five years during which they have been preserved in the families of Lude and Dalguise, their existence forgotten by the general public and almost lost sight of even by antiquaries. Their present condition at their great age indicates the value attributed to them as heirlooms by their owners and those retainers of their owners who have had charge of them.

The traditions relative to both these harps were given by General Robertson in his letters to the Highland Society. Unfortunately the originals of these letters cannot now be found, and we have only the version given by Mr Gunn, which, however, having been published in 1807, while it could have been contradicted or amended by General Robertson (who lived until January 1820) or the sub-committee of the Highland Society, or others interested, may now be taken as authentic in its main particulars.

The family tradition of Lude alleges that for several centuries past the largest of these two harps (fig. 1) has been known as the "Clarsach Lumanach" or the Lamont Harp, and that it was brought from Argyleshire by a daughter of the Lamont family on her marriage with Robertson



Fig. 1. The Lamont Harp (38 inches in height).

of Lude in the year 1464. It is said to be the oldest as well as the largest of the two, but that may merely arise from its known traditional history from an earlier date, although the structure and workmanship are thought by some to show the greater age. If the probably quiet place it found in the house of Lude be considered, and that it was likely to be valued and cared for there, also that the repairs appear to be of very old date, then the Clarshach Lumanach may have already, before 1464, been an old knocked about, battered, broken, and mended instrument with a pre-traditional story we can now never hope to hear.

It may be observed that it is a plain substantial instrument made more for use than ornament, rather fitted for the wandering minstrel than for noble or royal hands.

The following description may be taken as accurate. For the sake of brevity the sounding board or body of the harp or *com* is simply called the box. The upper arm or cross tree or harmonic curve or *corr* is named the comb, and the fore-arm or pillar or *lamhchrann* is termed the bow.

The extreme length of the Lamont harp is 38 inches, and the extreme width from front to back $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The box, which is hollowed out of one piece of wood, is 30 inches in length by 4 inches in breadth at the top and 17 at the bottom, the depth of the sides throughout being 4 inches, with a swell of the front from sides and ends to the centre of 1 inch under the projecting band through which the thirty-two string-holes are pierced. The string-holes have each an ornamental mounting of brass of peculiar form, all of the same pattern, except those of the three upper and two lower holes, which are of horse-shoe shape, terminating in quatrefoils. There are four sound-holes, of $1\frac{1}{3}$ diameter in front, and the original back is gone, having been replaced by a new one. The projection at the lower end of box which carries the bow is $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The comb, which rises 4 inches above the top of the box, projects $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in front and terminates in a triangular end 6 inches high by $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad at the base, faced with a mounting of brass, the sides of which are chased in geometrical patterns, the front having a plain oval projection, like a setting, in the centre, the remainder chased in a pattern partly foliaceous

enclosed by a raised rope border and fastened by three studs with carved heads near the corners.

The comb is pierced through a metal bar on each side, which has a border of fret work, by thirty-two pin holes. Two of the pins are wanting. It is strapped to the bow by two straps of brass 7 inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in width, each fastened by four nails. They are both ornamented with a chased pattern, and terminate at the lower extremities in the heads of animals. The bow measures in a straight line from the front insertion in the comb to that in the foot 28 inches, and curves with a spring of $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick, and expands in front to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This bow is now considerably warped, and its broken parts are held together by rude iron clamps.

Mr Gunn gives only thirty strings, but it is evident that there are thirty-two string-holes and thirty-two pin-holes, and it will require more than his opinion that the two shortest strings could not have been struck to induce belief that the maker of such an instrument did not know what he was about when he made provision for them. Mr Gunn also mentions the set of the comb and bow as intended to give scope for the bard's voice. It may be so, but it appears from the joint at the insertion of the comb into the box, and from the strengthening by repair, as if that set might have been caused by warp of the wood under long-continued tension of the strings.

Mr Gunn compares this harp (which he calls also the Caledonian harp) with that of Brian Boromhe or Boru, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, but it will be apparent to any one who turns to page 9 of his work, that he has confused his notes of the two harps, and is writing of the other one—a mistake proved in page 85, where he remarks on the perfect resemblance of Queen Mary's harp to that of Brian Boru.

The other harp (fig. 2) has long been known as that of Queen Mary. The corrected version of the Lude tradition regarding it, as given by Mr Gunn, page 78, is that when Queen Mary was on a hunting excursion in the highlands of Perthshire in 1563 she had this harp, and presented it to Miss Beatrix Gardyn, daughter of Mr Gardyn of Banchory, whose



Fig. 2. The Harp called "Queen Mary's." (31 inches in height).

enclosed by a raised rope border and fastened by three studs with carved heads near the corners.

The comb is pierced through a metal bar on each side, which has a border of fret work, by thirty-two pin holes. Two of the pins are wanting. It is strapped to the bow by two straps of brass 7 inches in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in width, each fastened by four nails. They are both ornamented with a chased pattern, and terminate at the lower extremities in the heads of animals. The bow measures in a straight line from the front insertion in the comb to that in the foot 28 inches, and curves with a spring of $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick, and expands in front to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This bow is now considerably warped, and its broken parts are held together by rude iron clamps.

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family is now represented by Mr Gardyn of Troup. She appears to have been married to one of the ancestors of the present family of Invercauld, distinguished according to the custom of the Highlands from his size by the appellation of Findla More, and from her both the families of Farquharson and of Lude are descended. In this manner Queen Mary's harp came with one of her female descendants into the family of Lude.

If we could have had General Robertson's own words it would have been far more satisfactory—but the sub-committee and Mr Gunn appear to have ignored the idea that their paraphrase left an opening for cavil on the part of those whose theories did not fit it. The description of this harp also is so faulty, and has been so much relied on, that it is thought necessary to give it anew as follows :—

The length of the harp called Queen Mary's, from the top of the comb to the extremity of the foot, is 31 inches, and from front to back 18 inches. The box, which has four sounding holes about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, is a truncated triangle in shape and is hollowed out of the solid ; it is 5 inches wide at top and 12 inches at the bottom, with a thickness of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; it has a swell of front from ends and sides to the middle or string hole band of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. This band is pierced by twenty-nine holes, each of which is protected on the upper side by a horse-shoe shaped brass border, and the band is strengthened by cross straps catching the points. The projection or foot at the lower end of the box extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches beyond it, and is $2\frac{1}{4}$ thick, carved to represent an animal's head. The back is much decayed, is patched at one of the lower corners, and dovetailed at the top into the box.

The comb, which is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and alters in section from oval at the junction to triangular at the extremity, is inserted obliquely into the upper end of the box, and projects in front of it $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It rises and falls with peculiar curves, and ends in a triangular face $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 2 inches across the base. It is strengthened on each side by a brass band $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide pierced by twenty-nine pin holes in which there are twenty-nine pins. Immediately below the band at the front an additional pin hole has been made through the wood, in which there is a

shorter pin for a string, which seems to have been attached to a metal loop at the lower end of the string-hole band.

The bow measures in a straight line from the front insertion in the comb to the front insertion in the foot $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The chord of the arc of the inner curve is 23 inches, and the rise of the curve above the centre of the chord is 4 inches. At the upper insertion the bow is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$, and at the lower $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches wide and thick. The middle part of the front of the bow is expanded so as to form a convenient hold for the hand, and has six silver knobs in the median line. This part tapers slightly above and below, and ends both ways in boldly carved heads of animals, reaching to within 4 inches of the top and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the bottom.

The decorations appear to be in two styles, the first on the comb and box and the other on the bow. The ornament on the box and comb,



Fig. 3. Ornamentation of upper part of box of Harp.

which appears to have been burned in, is simply geometrical, excepting some fine foliageous scroll work on the former near their junction (fig. 3). The front of the box is divided into two panels by the median band con-

taining the string holes. The centre of each is occupied by a circle enclosing an equal armed cross having a circle in the centre and the arms terminating in segments of circles enclosing smaller circles.



Fig. 4. Triangular front of comb and upper part of front of bow of Harp.



Fig. 5. Upper and lower ends of the bow (right side).



Fig. 6.

Below the two lower sounding-holes are two crosses of similar character, and from the double bordering circle around each sounding-hole proceed

double lines completing the general pattern. The sides are ornamented in the same manner, but somewhat varied.

The comb above the band and below it on the right side is also decorated with a pattern of lines and circles, and below it on the left side is an



Fig. 7.

Upper and lower ends of the bow (left side).



Fig. 8.

arcade of semi-circles. The triangular front of the comb (fig. 4) is similarly ornamented.

The two sides of the bow near the ends have two circular spaces, each of 3 inches diameter, which are surrounded by a pellet border. The two

upper circles (in figs. 5 and 7) contain Griffin-like animals with one fore

paw uplifted, that on the right (fig. 5) damaged by a hollow made in the wood apparently to receive a setting. The lower on the left (fig. 8) contains a winged dragon-like biped with a triple tail. The lower on the right (fig. 6) shows a group consisting of the figure of a horse-like animal standing with uplifted fore-foot over the tail of a fish, the head of which is in the mouth of a nondescript beast. The flat part around and extending between these circles (in figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8) is covered with a running pattern of foliaceous scroll-work incised and burned and the ground stained. Above the animal's head on the upper part of the front of the bow (fig. 4) are two symmetrical divisions filled with scroll-like work, and the corresponding part below the spaces are filled with a pattern of linear ornament. The inner curve or edge of the bow (figs. 9 and 10) is occupied by an incised and stained pattern of interlaced work and linear ornament.

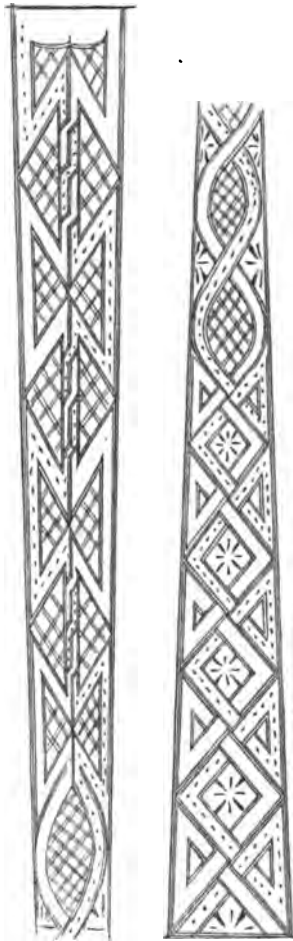


Fig. 9. Interlaced patterns on inner curve or edge of the bow.

Fig. 10.

The part of the rounded front immediately behind the animal's head is occupied by symmetrical patterns of interlaced work of foliaceous scrolls carved in bold relief—and there are traces of interlaced work incised on the flat oval space in the centre ornamented by the six silver studs.

On the front of the comb and on the upper right hand side of the bow there are the remains of the nails which

probably fastened the metal ornaments stolen about 1745, said in the Lude tradition to have been golden and jewelled, showing Queen Mary's portrait and the royal arms of Scotland.

A reference to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" will show how the confusion about the Lamont harp has been adopted, as also the error about the number of strings. Brian Boru's harp has also thirty, not twenty-eight, for it seems the bow when in its broken condition closed on the two lower string-holes, and the pins could not have been numbered; the error is repeated in "Collectanea de Rebus Hybernicis" and in "Camden's Britannia." The cast of that harp as restored is now exhibited by Mr Briscoe of Dublin, and we have engravings of it in the work of Mr Edward Bunting entitled "Ancient Music of Ireland," published by Messrs Hodges & Smith, Dublin, 1840. We find in the lectures of Professor Eugene O'Curry, M.R.I.A., edited by Professor Sullivan, and published by Williams & Norgate, London, and Kelly, Dublin, 1873, vol. iii. page 267, that Dr Petrie says this harp, popularly known as that of Brian Boru, is not only the most ancient instrument of the kind known to exist in Ireland, but is, in all probability, the oldest harp now remaining in Europe. Shall we not say that this harp, so long called Queen Mary's, has equal if not superior claim to great antiquity so far as structure and workmanship can enable experts to form an opinion? It must be very old, for the traces of the ornaments which, according to the Lude tradition, were fixed on it in or before 1563, and stolen about 1745, were placed over the original enrichments, and with solittle appreciation of their beauty, that a hollow appears to have been dug out for a central stone in the body of the griffin. The group in the lower right side of the bow must be symbolical, referring to some myth or legend long ago forgotten.

We need not repeat the story of the Chevalier O'Gorman as to Brian Boru's harp (fig. 11), or the remarks of its critics, except in so far as the latter bear directly or indirectly on Queen Mary's, which from its similarity to it has been claimed as an Irish instrument.

Professor O'Curry, agreeing partly with Dr Petrie as to the fabulous nature of the Chevalier's account of the deposit of Brian's harp at Rome



Fig. 11. The Harp called Brian Borumha's, in Trinity College Library.

by his son Donogh, brings his knowledge of ancient Irish poetry to bear, and finds some curious references to harps of the O'Briens, such as, that between 1204 and 1242, Gilla Brigde Mac Conmidhe or Albanach went on a special mission to Scotland to regain the small sweet harp of Donnchadh Cairbreach O'Brien in which he failed, and O'Curry asks, might the harp not have remained until taken to England with the Regalia of Scotland by Edward, and afterwards been presented by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Clanricard as the harp of Brian Boru, or O'Brien's harp.

About 1570 another O'Brien harp seems to have gone adrift into a strange country, viz., the harp of Conn O'Brien, Earl of Thomond.

Mr Edward Bunting doubts the accuracy of Mr Gunn's information and the evidence as to how Queen Mary's harp came to Lude, as well as the reliance to be placed on a tradition half a century old as to the royal arms, and portrait, &c. He says, and Mr Gunn coincides, that Rory Dall Morrison, an Irish harper, visited Lude about 1650!

According to the tale of the old blind Irish harper Denis O'Hempsey or Hempson, corroborated by another named Arthur O'Neill, this Rory Dall was known in Ireland as Rory Dall O'Cahan or Kane, and he (Roger, evidently the same Rory) died in Scotland in a nobleman's house, where he left his harp and silver key. Lord Macdonald gave a valuable silver key to Echlin O'Kane, another Irish harper, about 1773, which key was sold in Edinburgh. Probably there was then no harp fitted to the key in Skye and he (Mr Bunting) must look for it elsewhere. That Rory Dall was at Lude about 1650, and composed one of his best purths in honour of the ancestor of General Robertson, called "Suiper Chiurn na Leod," or Lude's supper, and it is very remarkable that of all the pieces formerly played on the harp in question by General Robertson's great grandfather, who was the last person who performed on it, this very purth of Rory Dall is now the only one remembered in the family, the only piece of musical tradition that clings to *the harp*—shall we say—*of its composer*, who may have been only four years old in 1650 (*vide* p. 26).

By such shadowy links of reasoning it is sought to show that this harp,

known as Queen Mary's, may have been the property of Donnchadh Cairbreach O'Brien or of Rory Dall O'Cahan, but with submission to your better judgment, it may be confidently asserted there is nothing suggested that can be placed in competition with the statement by a gentleman of high standing of the tradition of old highland families handed down along with the heirlooms themselves from house to house and from generation to generation with reverential care. As to the lost decorations, there would probably be enough knowledge of heraldic blazonry among the Lairds of Lude and their friends to prevent any mistake as to the royal arms.

The Gaelic word Dall is neither an additional Christian nor surname, whatever those unacquainted with the language may suppose. It is simply descriptive as "blind," and gives no greater reason to suppose the identity of Rory Dall O'Kane and Rory Dall Morrison, because both were harpers, than that blind John Brown is the same man as blind John White, because both are fiddlers. It so happens that Kane as a Christian name was not uncommon in the family of Roderick Morrison, but it seems nothing is made of that point in Bunting's "Theory," which, compounded as it is, of an ingenious chain of statements and deductions, may be most satisfactorily disposed of by giving from other and more reliable sources the true parentage, &c., of Rory Dall, the famous Scottish highland harper.

He was the son of John Morrison of Bragar in Lewis, and born about 1646 according to Mackenzie, *viz* "His Beauties of Gaelic Poetry," p. 85. His father was a man of some mark and varied ability. See Captain Thomas' "Tradition of the Morrisons," vol. xii. of our Proceedings, pp. 526-531, and Appendix ii. of Nicolson's "Gaelic Proverbs," p. 407. Roderick had four brothers, of whom three became clergymen. He was sent with two of them to be educated at Inverness, and there he lost his eyesight from smallpox. Music instead of theology became thenceforth his study, and his father is said to have declared that the education of Rory as a musician cost him more trouble and expense than that of the three ministers. Iain Breac, chief of the Macleods, engaged Rory as a

bard and harper, and in both offices he earned a reputation that still lives.

The chief gave him the farm of Totamor in Glenelg rent free, but with the death of Iain Breac change of days came to Dunvegan. Rory appears to have been ejected from his farm by the new laird, after which he returned to Lewis, where he died at a good old age, and was buried in the old Church Yard of Uy, near Stornoway.

It is to be feared that the recovery of General Robertson's letters to the Highland Society in 1805 is hopeless. It is doubtful whether they were ever returned by Mr Gunn after he had them. They have been sought for in vain among the Highland Society Records, and if, as is probable, Mr Gunn's papers have disappeared during the last seventy-five years, we can now only refer to that version of the Lude tradition which was published in 1807, and give such scraps of information relative to it as have come under notice during inquiry.

Attention has been directed to a statement that Beatrix Gardyn married into the family of Luss, not Lude, that the Luss family have a harp and a legend like those of Lude, and that a notice to that effect might be found in the supplement to Burke's "Landed Gentry," vol. iii, 1848, p. 55, under the head of Garden-Campbell of Troup and Glenlyon, as follows:—"In 1551 the Laird of Banchory received from Queen Mary a harp, as a prize for a piece of music performed by him at a musical competition, held soon after the Queen's arrival in Scotland, and at which the Laird attended, in the disguise of a minstrel. This harp was carried by a daughter of the Laird, on her marriage with the Laird of Luss in Dumbartonshire, into that family, and is still preserved."

As the marriages of the Lairds of Luss are minutely and authentically detailed in a work named the "Chiefs of Colquhoun," by William Fraser, Edinburgh, 1869, and as it appears there that none of them married Beatrix Gardyn or any other daughter of Banchory, although it may be open to question whether a granddaughter or other descendant may not have been so married, it seems quite possible that Luss is merely a misprint for Lude, and that Dumbartonshire instead of Perthshire may be a

consequent geographical correction by "*the reader*" of the press. In any case the statement should be supported by more information about the marriage, as well as about the harp alleged to be still preserved, before it can be unhesitatingly accepted.

In the same work of Burke, under the head of "the Lineage of the Robertsons of Lude," both the harps are mentioned.

It is stated that Charles, fifth laird of Lude, married, during his father's lifetime, Lilius, daughter of Sir John Lamont of Lamont, chief of the name, of ancient family and extensive estates in Argyleshire. It was with this lady (Lilius Lamont) there came one of those very curious old harps which have been in the family for several centuries, hence this one was called "the Lamont Harp."

John, grandson of the said Charles and Lilius, seventh of Lude, married Beatrix Gardyn, widow of Finla More, ancestor of the family of Invercauld, who was killed the same year at the battle of Pinkie.

This, if verified, would be a satisfactory solution of much apparent discrepancy, but unfortunately in the same book we have an equally distinct statement, under the head of Farquharson of Invercauld, that Finla More married first, Beatrix, daughter of George Garden of that ilk; second, a daughter of Baron Roy of Kincardin Stewart, and was killed at Pinkie in 1547. If so, Beatrix Gardyn could not have been a widow in 1547 without some possible occurrences left unnoticed by Burke, and if a widow, may have had two husbands, and probably another name, before 1563, when she is said to have received the harp from Queen Mary;—she is alleged to have borne two sons to Finla More, and may have had three sons and two daughters by John, seventh of Lude.

The second marriage of Finla More is again noticed by Burke in the lineage of the Farquharsons of Haughton, which sets forth that the great granddaughter of that alliance became the wife of Farquharson or Cumming of Kellas about the year 1580; but Beatrix Gardyn is said elsewhere to have been the second wife. (See Suppl. p. 400—Farquharson of Whitehouse.)

The following extract from a recent publication may not be out of

place. Its notice of the harps must refer to a date prior to November 1730, when John twelfth of Lude was served heir to John eleventh, his father, the last performer on the ancient harp, who had been fifty-six years in possession of Lude, and had married Margaret Farquharson, only daughter of Invercauld. (See *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 1848.)

Nicolson's "Collection of Gaelic Proverbs" is based on Macintosh's work, published 1785, or on a later edition which must have been issued very near the date of his death, on the 22d November 1808, as it contains (p. 199) a notice of Mr Gunn's book of 1807. It records "the following interesting reminiscence."

"Harps were in use in the highlands and isles of Scotland time immemorial, till the beginning of last century, and even later; for Mr Robertson of Lude, General Robertson's great grandfather, the gentleman whom the elegant poet Struan immortalizes in his poems, was a famous performer on that instrument, and I have heard my father relate the following anecdote of him:—

"One night my father said to Lude that he would be happy to hear him play upon the harp, which at that time began to give place to the violin. After supper Lude and he retired to another room in which there were a couple of harps, one of which belonged to Queen Mary. 'James,' says Lude, 'here are two harps, the largest one is the loudest, but the small one is the sweetest, which do you wish to hear played?' James answered, 'the small one,' which Lude took up, and played upon till daylight.

"Upon a visit to my native country of Athole, about five years ago, I had the curiosity to enquire of General Robertson if the harps were still in the family. The General told me they were, and brought them upon the table, at the sight of which I was quite overjoyed in viewing the musical instruments of our ancestors, as well as those of the renowned heroes of Ossian.

"After my return to Edinburgh, I immediately gave notice of the harps to the Highland Society of Scotland, who wrote to General Robertson requesting a sight of the harps, which he was so obliging as to grant.

“Mr Gunn, teacher of music in Edinburgh, has since published an ‘Essay upon the Harp,’ with representations taken from these very harps.

I have the vanity to think the bringing of these harps before the eyes of the public to be one of the most pleasant actions of my life, as in all probability they must either have been lost or destroyed by time, without ever having been known to the world; and those fastidious gentlemen who take pleasure in opposing everything respecting the antiquity of the Caledonians, would have persisted in denying the use of the harp among these people, as they do many other things.”

Of course, as the Lude tradition does not trace the Queen Mary’s harp further back than 1563, and as from appearances it may even then have been an old instrument, it is quite possible it may have been made in Ireland, quite as possible as that the so-called Brian Boru harp may have been made in Scotland, but the style of decoration is so distinctive that Queen Mary’s harp may be fairly claimed as Scottish.

Although one at least of our celebrated harpers is alleged to have been Irish, namely Muireadach Albanach or Muiredach of Lios an Doill or

O’Daly, supposed progenitor of the M’Vurrichs, so long bards of Clan



Fig. 12. Memorial Slab at Keills

Ranald, it is well known from incidental notices in ancient writings that in former ages the harp music of Alba was as celebrated as that of Erin. The artists and artificers of Caledonia were quite equal to the construction and decoration of this elegant specimen of Clarshach, otherwise we must suppose that all our arms and ornaments, on which such masterly work of like style has been spent, have been imported, and while the Irish antiquaries point to the square pillarless harp on the Ullard or Urrard stone in proof of its early use in Erin, so may the antiquaries of Scotland refer to their sculptured stones, where it is found in its triangular shape. Besides West Highland examples, we have it on the Dupplin Cross, on the Auldbar Stone, on the Stone at Shandwick, and on the Cross at Monifieth. A stone at Keils in Knapdale (fig. 12) has one much resembling Queen Mary's harp, with very similar decoration of the box in that plain rule and compasses style which is so much in contrast with the bold, free artist-like work in the bow, as to lead to a belief in the division of the labour of construction.

The ancient race of the Robertsons of Lude became extinct only a few years ago, not more than four or five, and it is not known whether the last descendant, Colonel J. A. Robertson, F.S.A. Scot., left any documents relating to these harps among his family papers,—but the most indisputable evidence of their great age is to be readily seen, by the antiquary, in the style and materials of the instruments themselves. Their early history is unknown, and the verification of the existence of one of them as a royal gift in certain houses for more than three centuries, can only enhance, in a minor degree, the interest with which they must be regarded. Nevertheless I regret that after exhausting every source of information known or suggested to me in seeking to test the value of the Lude tradition, there can only be laid before you such a very limited amount of contradictory and unauthenticated data. Individual opinions will differ, but in my view, that tradition, kept clear of the padding by which it seems to be supported in Mr Gunn's book, may be taken as being worthy of reliance until better refuted than it has yet been.

The tradition bears that Queen Mary presented this harp to Beatrix Gardyn. It may be doubted if it goes further. The story of that original

gift may have been told from generation to generation, and from Banchory to Invercauld and Lude, but there have been more than one Queen Mary in Scotland, and naturally, in the course of years, this tale became connected with the best known Queen Mary, probably before the marriage of John Robertson eleventh of Lude, the last performer on the harp, with Margaret Farquharson of Invercauld, the descendant of Beatrix, by whom it may be reasonably conjectured the harp was brought to Lude.

As to Queen Mary, Beatrix Gardyn, and the marriage of her descendant with Lude, General Robertson might agree with Mr Gunn's version, but the book itself should be referred to for the remainder. Its composition may show traces of the line between the bare tradition for which the general must be held responsible, and the flowery antiquarian suggestions and statements introduced to make up a bulky, saleable, and readable publication. Material of that sort would not be likely to meet contradiction, but, where he touched on the tradition, Mr Gunn had his attention drawn to a misstatement even after part of the work was printed. General Robertson had not said that Beatrix Gardyn married one of his ancestors, but that one of her descendants had done so, and more towards the end of the volume Mr Gunn amended the error by a footnote. As to the date of 1563, we may regard that, and the great hunt in Athole, as Mr Gunn's own contribution, based on the idea that Mary Stuart, daughter of James V., must have been the Queen Mary of the tradition, not Mary of Guise, her mother. Of course Mary of Gueldres, wife and widow of James II. of Scotland, having died in 1463, it is improbable that she gave the harp to the first wife of Finla More, who was slain at Pinkie in 1547; it is hardly possible, even supposing Beatrix Gardyn to have been a very juvenile musician or an infant, before 1463, and that he was a very old man when he fell, eighty-four years after the death of Mary of Gueldres.

This is a mere sketch of an interesting subject. As such it may attract the attention of others who, with inclination and more ability, have better opportunity of further enquiry. I would especially suggest to any one who may know of the alliances and history of the old houses of Banchory or Troup, Invercauld, and Lude, that he might trace the line of Beatrix

Gardyn to its junction with the Robertsons of Lude, and report the result to this Society, with dates, and a note of the authorities relied on, so that if possible we may have the truth cleared of those encrustations of extraneous growth that so frequently gather round a long-transmitted oral tradition.

II.

NOTICE OF A SCULPTURED STONE, BEARING ON ONE SIDE AN INSCRIPTION IN RUNES, FROM KILBAR, ISLAND OF BARRA. BY PROFESSOR DR GEORGE STEPHENS, COPENHAGEN, HON. MEM. S.A. SCOT.

[In introducing Professor Stephens's paper to the meeting, Mr Anderson stated that the Society was indebted for the knowledge of the existence of this stone to Mr Alexander A. Carmichael, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., who had sent a tracing on cotton, of both sides of the stone to W. F. Skene, LL.D., who sent it to Captain Thomas, by whom it was sent to Mr Anderson, who then sent a tracing from it to Professor Stephens. There were some points in connection with the inscription which neither the tracing nor the drawings subsequently received by Professor Stephens from Mr Carmichael himself were capable of determining, and it was therefore necessary to procure a photograph of the stone itself. It seemed that the simplest and most satisfactory plan was to remove the stone to Edinburgh for this purpose, and after considerable delay (owing to the death of the proprietor of the island, Mr John Gordon of Cluny) the requisite authority was obtained through the good offices of Mr Alexander Ross, architect, Inverness, F.S.A. Scot., who also kindly caused the packing and transport of the stone to be carefully superintended by his clerk of works. It was now exhibited in the Museum, and was of great interest as the only specimen existing in Scotland of the class to which it belongs, bearing on one side the cross of Celtic form and character decorated with purely Celtic ornamentation, and on the other side a Runic inscription, the purport of which would now be explained by the learned author of the great work on the "Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England."]

For some 800 years has this venerable grave-minne remained where it



Sculptured Stone from Kilbar,
Barra. (Obverse).

was first uplifted, in the old and now disused burying-ground of Kilbar in Barra, a remote island in the Outer Hebrides, off the north-west coast of Scotland. It was first found in 1865 by Alexander A. Carmichael, Esq., of Strathavon, Oban. But the carvings were first drawn by his artist wife, Mrs Mary Francis Carmichael, in 1875, and since then they have both repeatedly examined it. I have to thank them for the friendly help of drawings of both sides, and a full-sized facsimile of the runes on linen. In August 1880 this costly block happily reached the Edinburgh Museum, and its keeper, Mr J. Anderson, after having cleared away its lichen, obligingly favoured me with photographs and other valuable aid. For all this generous assistance I am deeply grateful.

The stone measures 4 feet 5½ inches in length, its greatest width being 15½ inches above and 10 inches below. It is the first example of runes in the Hebrides, and hence is doubly valuable.

As to the names; UR is a well known but scarce old northern man's name; PUR (short for THUNOR) is more common; RISKURS (if so it be,

for Mr Anderson writes me that the second letter may possibly be \mathcal{A} (A) is dialectic for RASKURS, genitive of RASK-UR, the RASH, RASK, bold, daring, UR, one of several names compounded with UR and found here I believe for the first time. RASK is still a common name in Scandinavia. Highly interesting is the *genitive formula* here, the name of the forth-faren in the genitive, of which some examples are found both in old northern and later runes.

The expression STANIR, *stones*, in the ac. plural, may refer to a block at each end of the grave, or may be equivalent to *stone-setting*, a ring or line of stones in general, as so often.

The use of SIE for *bless* is also costly, as being so rare in runics; from heathen times it survives into the Christian period. I have spoken of it at large in my "Old Northern Runic Monuments," vol. ii. pp. 660 and 738, and further instances will be given in my vol. iii. The last word, perhaps ANTI or ATI or something such, in the third line, is so worn away that it cannot surely be read. The well-known formula, however, demands either this word or its equivalent SALI or SILI or something such, in the accusative, as OND and SOUM interchange on the monuments.



Sculptured Stone from Kilbar,
Barra. (Reverse).

With the exception of the last word, only one letter is doubtful, the **ᚱ** (κ) in KRISTR, for its stem is broken away. CHRIST, in various spellings, is frequent on runic monuments, especially in a final prayer as here. The last letter in KRISTR, the **-r**, is merely the Scandinavian nominative mark, at this time and for long earlier and later common in Scandinavia. It has long since fallen away, though largely surviving in Icelandic. I need only add, as to the *forms* of the letters, that the staves for S and T belong to the shortened and later types, while the mark for E is a still later "stung" or "pointed" runa. The whole then will be :—

UR, þUR, KIRÞU STANIR RISKURS (OF RASKURS) SIE (K)RISTR (ANTI).

UR and-THUR GARED (set up) these-the-STONES of-RISKUR (or RASKUR).

MAY CHRIST SEE (see-to, bless, save, guard) (his-ond, his-soul)!

The western islands were early occupied by a Scandian, chiefly Norwegian, population, and the kings of Norway took care that they adopted the Christian faith. We may therefore safely call this Kilbar monolith a *Norse* stone, from about the *eleventh* century. The large cross on the back reminds us of several such on the rune-pillars in the Isle of Man, and the Celtic and northern styles are curiously intermingled in its decoration.

III.

NOTICE OF REMAINS OF THE RED DEER (*CERVUS ELAPHUS*, LINN.)
 FOUND IN THE BED OF AN OLD LOCH NEAR DUNDAS CASTLE,
 LINLITHGOWSHIRE; WITH NOTES OF REMAINS OF RED DEER
 FOUND IN DIFFERENT LOCALITIES IN THE SOUTH OF SCOT-
 LAND. BY JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., SEC. S.A. SCOT.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

Dulmeny.—In the *Scotsman* newspaper of the 14th August 1880 a letter appeared from Mr Wm. B. Forrest, Sawmills, Kirkliston, which stated that—

“In excavating for concrete walls in connection with the new Dundas Castle estate artificial loch, of which I am the contractor, and which you noticed in your impression of 11th May last, I have found embedded in blue clay, at a depth of 12 feet, a curious collection of bones, some of which evidently are human, others antlers of a species of elk or rein-deer. The strata consists of (1) 5 feet moss enveloping some fine specimens of large and magnificent timber; (2) 3 feet of marl mixed with clay; and (3) 4 feet blue clay, containing the bones above referred to.”

I was then with some friends in Ayrshire, and not being able to visit the locality I wrote at once to the Messrs Curle, writers, Melrose, agents of James Russell of Dundas, Esq., requesting that the bones found might if possible be kept for my examination. Accordingly the bones now exhibited were afterward sent to me by Mr Russell. The most marked among them is a good sized horn of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*, Linn.), of the right side; it has the brow antler springing close above the burr of the horn, its extremity being broken; it is also somewhat remarkable from the comparatively large size of the bez-antler or second antler, which springs just above the brow antler, and still measures 8 inches long, its extremity being also broken off, it gives thus a broad and flattened character to the lower part of the beam, and probably suggested to the

inexpert examiner the fancied resemblance to an elk or rein-deer horn. The beam measures altogether about 18 inches in length, and shows no appearance of any other antler springing from it; the top or upper part of the horn is also broken off. The horn has part of the skull of the deer still attached to it.

Two smaller portions of the horns of the red deer, both broken at each extremity, were also exhibited. One shows apparently the thin and slight projection frequently present just above the brow antler, or which merely indicates the second antler; it measures 9 inches in length. The other horn is a smaller portion of the broken beam, probably belonging to the upper part of the horn. The bones collected are principally some of the vertebræ and leg bones of the red deer. There is also the small thigh bone of a bird, probably that of the common pheasant. These bones, and apparently others not preserved, were found in the course of cutting a deep trench across the eastern extremity of what had formerly been the bed of an old loch, the "Lily Loch," situated a little to the south of Dundas Castle, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Kirkliston. This loch had been drained a good many years ago at this its lower extremity by the old proprietor, and the present proprietor, wishing to restore it again, had this trench made, to be filled up with a concrete wall, so as to enable the water to be again collected and the loch restored.

Mr William Stevenson, who visited the place a few days after the discovery of the bones, tells me that various oak, alder, birch, and hazel trees were found in partially clearing the bed of the old loch; they had apparently fallen or been blown down into the loch or moss at different times, as their branches and roots still remained attached. The animals found had probably been drowned in the loch, their bodies drifting toward its outlet, where they sunk into the marl deposit at its bottom, and were found, as he was informed by the foreman, on the old bottom, lying on, but not in, the bed of blue clay, as had been stated in the newspaper account.

Mr Melvin, F.S.A. Scot., Bonnington, Ratho, also informs me that he carefully examined the locality at the time of the discovery, and satisfied

himself that the bones were found in the marl bed, which indeed was evident from the appearance of the bones themselves and the remains of the marl deposit still adhering to them. With regard to human bones and those of the supposed elk or rein-deer referred to by Mr Forrest, Mr Melvin says: I may state that bones corresponding to these in character were not seen by me, and do not appear to have been found, other bones being mistaken for them by persons not familiar with such remains. Indeed, I have often observed that the bones of the red deer, if at all large or in any way unusual in appearance, are supposed by persons not knowing in such matters to be those of the elk or some such rare animal.

While giving my best thanks to James Russell of Dundas, Esq., and to James Curle, Esq., for their politeness in sending for my examination the bones collected, and also to Mr William Stevenson and Mr Melvin for the notes of their visits to the locality, I cannot help feeling a little regret that more search had not been made for other animal remains, though the comparatively restricted character of the excavation perhaps rendered this impossible. It is in the careful examination of the animal remains found in just such localities that we get information as to the former presence of various and sometimes very interesting animals which have long since altogether disappeared from our country.

In former times the red deer was probably abundant all over Scotland; now, however, it may be stated in a general way to be confined to the country lying to the north and west of the Firths of the Forth and of the Clyde, with their canals connecting them together.

I have thought it might be of interest to add a few Notes showing the previous existence of the red deer in the south of Scotland, where it has long since disappeared as a wild animal. In these Notes I shall refer shortly to some instances of the discovery of the remains of red deer in different parts of the south of Scotland, and shall give a fuller description of them, only in a very few instances, where they are of more importance from the great size of their horns, or other peculiarities. They will, in



this way, at least show the kind of red deer which formerly roamed and fed over the richer pasture lands of this part of the country, as compared with their more degenerate descendants which are still permitted to survive under the protection of man in the wilder deer forests of the Highland districts of Scotland.

Uphall.—Other remains of deer have been found in the same county of Linlithgow. Part of a deer's horn broken off from an entire head, found underground in the parish of Uphall, was presented to the Museum of the Society in 1781.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Duddingstone.—The first donation to the Museum of the Society was made by Sir Alexander Dick, of Prestonfield, Bart., in January 1781. It consisted of a number of broken portions of leaf-shaped bronze swords and spears, &c., and along with them—"sculls and other human bones, together with the horns of animals of the deer and elk species dragged out of the middle of a bed of shell marl at the bottom of his loch of Duddingstone."¹ As various good naturalists were at that time Fellows of the Society, and Alexander Smellie was then "Superintendent of Natural History," an official of the Society long since discontinued, there can be little doubt that these horns were correctly described.

Edinburgh.—"The head and horns of a large stag or red deer dug up below the roots of an old tree in one of the parks of the Meadow, near Edinburgh," was presented to the Museum of the Society by William Cumming, Secretary, 31st July 1781.

These horns are of a very large size. The right horn gives off a brow antler measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and a little above it, the second or bez-antler 11 inches long, and near its base a large rough knob projects 1 inch from the front of the beam; above it there is next the third,

¹ Smellie's Account of Soc. Antiq. Scot.

or royal, 15 inches in length, and it shows a small projection, like the origin of a sub-antler, 6 inches from its terminal point, an unusual circumstance ; the top of the beam then terminates in a cup-like expansion or sur-royal, with one small and five large points ; the horn measuring, to the extremity of one of these terminal points, 36 inches in total length.



Fig. 1. Found in the Meadows, Edinburgh.

The horn of the left side has also a large brow antler 14 inches long, above it a broken bez-antler, with the rough knob also projecting from the beam at its base ; next the royal antler, 13 inches long, and the beam terminates above in a cup-shaped crown, with five large projecting points or "croches." The whole beam or horn measuring to a terminal point 46 inches in length, and its circumference above the bez-antler is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

From the inside of the cup or crown of one horn to the cup of the

other it measures 35 inches, and 42 across the extreme projecting points of the crowns.

It is therefore a "Great Hart summed of seventeen."

These horns are well shown in the annexed careful drawing by Mr William Frater, draughtsman (fig. 1).

Maitland in his "History of Edinburgh," 1753, notices various lochs round about the city at that date. He tells us that—"The windmill at the southern end of the Potterrow was erected for raising water from the South-loch or Meadow, to supply the Society of Brewers withal."

"A little to the southward, on the western side of the road leading to Newington, lay the Borough-loch, so denominated from its belonging to Edinburgh, and its lying in the Borough-moor. This loch seems to have been of little benefit to the Edinburghers till the 17th century; since I only find it called a loch. But after the beginning of the said century, some considerable advances seem to have been made in draining it, seeing that, in the year 1658, this loch with its marshes were let to John Straton, on a lease of nineteen years, at the yearly rent of one thousand pounds Scottish money. But on the 7th September anno 1722, the said loch was let on lease to Thomas Hope for the term of fifty-seven years at the yearly rent of eight hundred pounds of the aforesaid money. Hope, in consideration of the contract, obliged himself to drain the said loch, and, when accomplished, to make a walk round the same, of the breadth of 24 feet, to be enclosed with a hedge and row of trees on each side, with a walk across the same from north to south, of the breadth of 30 feet, to be fenced on each side with a hedge and two rows of lime trees, with a narrow canal of 9 feet wide on each side. This place being brought to perfection, is denominated Hope's Park, or the Meadow, the former from the leasee or undertaker, and the latter from its grass and verdure. In the beautiful walks of this delightful place the citizens delight themselves in walking; the surrounding walk being in length 2770 yards, shows the whole enclosure to be in circumference one mile and a half and one hundred and thirty-five yards *English* measure," p. 173.

The Borough-loch, to distinguish it from the North-loch, lying to the

north of the castle, was often named the South-loch as well as the Borough-loch. This old name, however, still remains in some of the buildings adjoining the east end of the Meadows,—the Borough-loch, and the Borough-loch Brewery.

The probable history of this large deer seems therefore to have been that, at the time of its death, the meadows here referred to were a loch, with peat mosses surrounding it and beds of marl below. These have been gradually drained and cleared away, until in our own day these meadows have from time to time been all levelled up, and their original character totally changed to the present ornamental state of THE MEADOWS.

Edinburgh.—A red deer's horn and portion of skull was found 8 feet below the surface of the farm of Craigcrook, near Edinburgh. In the same locality apparently, there was also found "A skeleton of a palmated head with very large horns projecting both before and behind, dug up lately (1781) on the farm of Graycrook near Cramond, occupied by Mr Henry Sawyers, and found buried about 8 feet below the surface, covered with 5 feet of marle, above which was 3 feet of moss"—Smellie's "Account," p. 54.

The horn marked in the Museum Catalogue as the first horn, is a large right horn with the greater part of the skull attached to it, the base of the left horn only being left. It has a brow antler and bez-antler, both broken, and the beam becomes broader above, terminating in three large diverging points, the smallest having been broken.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Elphinston.—A large deer's horn bearing marks of artificial cutting was found along with a quantity of skulls and bones in an ancient barrow in the neighbourhood of Elphinstone Tower. It was presented to the Museum in 1849, by Mr James Vernon, Hillhead.

Drem.—A red deer horn with portion of the skull, found in a bog near Drem, was presented to the Museum of the Society.

Cockenzie.—A horn of a deer was found at Cockenzie, East Lothian. It is stated to have been found in an ancient stone coffin along with decayed human bones and an iron key, greatly corroded.

The horn numbered in the Catalogue of the Museum as this one, is a long horn of right side of the skull of a red deer, the brow antler and bez-antler are both close together, and are cut off artificially near the beam, there is next a royal antler, and the beam spreads out above into three long terminal antlers, two of them showing also short spurs or points springing from them, about the middle of their length. The horn measures some 39 inches in greatest length, and 6 inches in circumference above the bez-antler.

Athelstaneford.—The Rev. William Ritchie, in his account of this parish in the "New Statistical Account of Scotland," vol. ii., 1845, tells us that when the course of the Peffer (a brook on the north side of the parish) was widened and deepened some years ago, several stags' horns were found about 2½ feet below the surface; and large oak trees have been oftentimes found imbedded in moss on the banks of that stream.

Seacliff.—J. W. Laidlay of Seacliff, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., read a paper before the Society in April 1870¹ on the remains of an ancient building, and kitchen midden, which were discovered on the top of an isolated rock called the "Ghegan" on the sea shore near Seacliff. Various manufactured articles of bone, &c., were found, and some fragments of pottery, &c., and were presented by him to the Museum of the Society. The animal remains found included the bones of the ox, the horse, sheep, goat, hog, and the dog; also the red deer and the roe deer; some few birds and fishes. The top of this rock had therefore apparently been an old inhabited site.

¹ Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot., vol. viii. p. 372.

BERWICKSHIRE.

Kimmerghame.—A pair of very large and perfect horns of a red deer were exhibited to the Society in April 1828, by Mr Andrew Bonar, and Mr Bonar writes—“In the course of some improvements it was necessary to drain a small morass on the estate of Kimmerghame near the head of that district called the *Merse*, and in doing so a layer of shell marl was discovered varying in thickness from 4 to 8 feet. Different pits were in consequence opened, and in one of these the horns were found at a depth of 7 feet from the surface under a layer of peat moss of that thickness, and embedded in a loose whitish substance which has been observed generally to occur between the peat moss and the bed of marl. It is much to be regretted that the bones by which they were surrounded, although apparently perfect while they remained “*in situ*,” speedily mouldered down on being exposed to the air; and the substance in which they lay was of too soft a nature to retain any impression. A considerable quantity of vegetable remains and fossil wood was discovered at the same time, principally birch and alder, with some oak.” The skulls of two beavers (*Castor fiber*, Linn.), were also found in the same locality at a distance of a few feet. “I need not say that the whole appearance of the place in which they were found seemed to indicate a very long continued state of tranquillity.”¹

To the courtesy of A. Campbell Swinton, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., of Kimmerghame, Esq., I am indebted for being able to add some measurements of this very fine head of horns, which he was good enough to send me, along with a sketch of the horns kindly made by Mrs Campbell Swinton. Mr Campbell Swinton tells me the marl moss in which it was found is situated on the farm of Middlestots, which was then the property of Andrew Bonar, Esq., about a mile and a half distant from the mansion-house of Kimmerghame. The horns are large and well developed, dis-

¹ MS. Letter in the Society's Library.

playing 12 points, but the crowns are now not quite perfect. The right horn has a brow antler $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the bez-antler which springs close above it is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the royal 10 inches; it then expands above into a cup or sur-royal, one terminal point being 13 inches and another $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the rest or third point being broken. The left horn is very similar in character and size, its circumference above the bez-antler being $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and below the sur-royal or crown the horn measured 8 inches across. The entire length of this horn from the burr to the extremity of the largest terminal point being $42\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The greatest width between the crowns of the horns at their base, inside of beams, is 30 inches, the terminal points spreading out above. Mr Campbell Swinton also refers to the remains of a beaver, skull and bones being found in the same locality, and states that they were sent to the museum of the University, which Mr Bonar also mentions in his letter; this skull has since been transferred, with the Natural History Collections, to the Museum of Science and Art.

Westruther.—Rev. Robert Jamieson, in his account of the parish, "New Statistical Account of Scotland," vol. ii., 1845, says "It may be mentioned that the antlers of a deer were found near Whitburn, and several horns have also been dug out of the mosses, said to have been of much greater dimensions than those of any living animal; some of them exceeding a foot in circumference. (?) All these, however, soon crumbled into powder after exposure to the action of the air."

Coldingham.—Mr James Hardy, in a paper published in the "History of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club," vol. iv., 1856-62, tells us that a portion of the antler of a stag or red deer was dug up in Coldingham Churchyard in 1858, about 9 feet below the surface of the ground, at the base of one of the cloisters at the back of the priory. It was a basal portion of the horn, 6 inches long, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference at the burr, and the beam above it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. "It indicates," Mr Hardy says, "a size of antlers seldom seen in modern Highland forests."

Deer once ran wild in the Lammermoors, as Earl Percy and his men in 1372 found to their consternation."¹

Whitrig Bog.—This large bog lies at no great distance from the boundary of the county, adjoining Roxburghshire on the west. In the course of gradually removing the peat and marl of the bog to get at a bed of blue clay below it, for tile and brick making, the remains of various animals have been found. I was fortunate enough to be able to record in the "Proceedings" of the Society² the discovery of the remains of the true elk (*Cervus alces*) in Whitrig bog, and presented the skull to the Museum of the Society. Remains of the urus (*Bos primigenius*) and of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) have also been found. I had the pleasure of examining the skull of a red deer with large and well developed horns, which displayed some fifteen or sixteen points; which was found along with apparently the entire skeleton in Whitrig Bog. It is now preserved at Mertoun House, Berwickshire, the residence of the Right Hon. the Lord Polwarth, the proprietor of the ground.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

Linton.—The Rev. James Brotherston gives the following details in his account of the parish in 1845.³ "Linton Loch is now partially drained, and exhibits the appearance of a verdant morass interspersed with pools of water. It consists of moss under which is excellent marl."

"A deer's horns, of an extraordinary size, and supposed to be those of the rein-deer, were found embedded in the marl 14 feet below its surface, —above which there were 10 feet of moss. These are now in the possession of Mr Pringle of Clifton, the proprietor. They measured 3 feet in length and 3 feet 10 inches between each horn. Besides these, several skeletons, amounting to twenty, of animals of different species and of

¹ Buchanan's "History of Scotland," vol. ii. p. 40; Redpath's "Border History," p. 348.

² Proc. Soc. Antiq., vol. ix. p. 297. ³ New Statistical Account, vol. iii., 1845.

various sizes, were discovered in the space of less than an acre. The bones of one of these in magnitude exceeded those of a horse. Some of them were much decayed; and when affected by the air mouldered into dust. The moss also abounded with large and thick oaks."

I am indebted to the politeness of the present proprietor of Clifton, Robert H. Elliot, Esq., for the following notes of the very fine stag's horns which Mr Brotherston, from their unusual size, supposed to be those of a rein-deer:—

"It was found when digging marl in Linton Loch after it was drained, and at a depth of about 14 feet below the surface of the soil, when the workmen came upon quantities of animal remains, amongst which, my late tenant Mr William Purves told me, were found the remains of a beaver. The horns remained in the possession of Mr Purves, who left them by his will to me; he told me the entire skeleton might have been preserved had not the work people broken it up. Another head was found which I am told was sent to Haining. The head is quite perfect, and so are the horns."

Mr Elliot also kindly sent me a sketch of the skull, showing a head of "A Great Hart summed of nineteen," with the various measurements marked on it, from which I am enabled to give the following details:—

The skull measures 20 inches in length along its upper surface, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across in front of the burrs of the horns.

The right horn has the brow antler $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the second or bez-antler $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the third or royal 14 inches, it then expands upwards into a large sur-royal or crown with six terminal points. In circumference, this horn measures at the burr 8 inches, between the bez-antler and the royal 6 inches, and between the royal and sur-royal 6 inches. The whole length of this horn measuring 33 inches, and 48 inches to the nasal extremity of the skull; the "croches" or points of the crown measuring 16 inches across.

The left horn has the brow antler $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the bez-antler $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the royal $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the sur-royal above divides into various expanding and terminal points, six or seven in number.

The total length of the horn from burr to terminal point in the line of the beam being $32\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and 49 from the nasal extremity of skull.

The points on the horns Mr Elliot says are nineteen in number, and it has the full complement of twenty-four teeth still remaining in the jaw. The extreme length, across the points of the expanded crowns of the horns, measures 44 inches.

Dr Charles Douglas, Kelso, in his address as President of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club (Hist., &c., vol. viii. 1876-78), states that a fine pair of red deer's horns, now in the Museum of Kelso, were also got from Linton Loch in 1843, from which many antlers of red deer have been taken. In addition to those now at Clifton Park just described.

The head and horns sent to the Haining, Selkirkshire, I am kindly informed by J. Pringle Pattison, Esq., are smaller in size than that now described, the bones of the face are wanting, and the horns number some fifteen or sixteen points, part of the crowns being broken. The length of the beam of the right and left horns respectively to the longest terminal points are 34 and $45\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the brow antlers 15 inches; the bez-antlers 9, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the third or royal 14, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the crown or sur-royal of the right side displays some four or more points, and that of the left five points or more, each being partly broken. Across the crowns the horns measure 48 inches in breadth.

Eckford.—The Rev. J. Yair tells us—"In wester moss, nuts, roots, pieces of large oak and other trees have been dug up, also the skull of a bison (probably the urus, *Bos primigenius*, J.A.S.), and the horns of a red deer, very large. These horns are in the possession of Mr Robert Church, farmer, Moss-tower, and have seven branches."¹

Maxton.—Some time ago the Rev. M. H. Graham, Maxton, kindly sent me some portions of the horns of a large round antlered stag (*Cervus elaphus*), which were discovered at a depth of 3 feet or so from the surface, when the surface ground was being tilled or removed from the red sand-

¹ New Statistical Account, vol. iii., 1845.

stone rock at the Broomhouse quarry near the schoolhouse in 1848. From their large size, Mr Graham supposed they might have belonged to an elk, and referred to them, in his "Notes on Maxton," read to the "Berwickshire Naturalists' Club" on the occasion of their visit to this district in 1871.¹

Bowden, Holydean.—My friend, the late Mr Robert Blaikie, Holydean, informed me that many years ago he saw a fine pair of red deer horns which were taken from a marl moss or pool near the wood on Holydean. The wood consists now principally of decaying birch trees in clumps generally of several trunks springing from one root, the root shoots of still older trees that have long since passed away; with a few alders on the sides of the little stream which passes through it. There is believed to have been once a deer park round Holydean, the ancient residence of the Kers, now Duke of Roxburghe. The wood is considered to be a remnant of the skirts of the old Ettrick or Selkirk forest, which formerly spread away to the westward.

Ashkirk.—Rev. G. J. Hamilton² states that "There are four marl mosses on the estate of Synton, which have all been drained by the present proprietor."

"The skulls of various species of animals not now to be found have been dug up from the marl mosses. The writer of these pages has seen a large and beautiful specimen of the horns of the stag in the possession of John C. Scott, Esq. of Synton, which was found imbedded in a marl moss, the property of the same gentleman."

"Besides the horns of the stag already mentioned, the horns of the urus (*Bos primigenius*) were dug up from the same moss."

I am indebted to the kindness of Sir Robert Christison, Bart., F.S.A. Scot., &c., for informing me of a very fine head of a red deer which was in the possession of the late Rev. David Aitken, D.D., Minto, and was

¹ Proc. Berwick. Nat. Club, vol. vi., and Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot., vol. ix. p. 299.

² New Statistical Account, vol. iii., 1845.

presented at the request of Sir R. Christison by Dr Aitken's representative, the Rev. Dr Ritchie, late of Jedburgh, to the University Geological Museum. Dr Aitken told Sir Robert Christison it was found in a bog in Ashkirk parish, where the remains of other deer have been discovered.

In this skull the bones of the face only are wanting; the bones and horns are of a dark colour as if they had long lain in the peat of a moss.



Fig. 2.—Found in a moss, Ashkirk.

The right horn has a brow antler $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and springing close above it a bez antler 14 inches long; the royal antler is $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and above this the horn rises and expands into a crown of two spreading branches, from the inner margins of which various terminal points spring; these are nine in number, the longest of them measuring 11 inches in length. The total length of this right horn is 38 inches along the line of

the beam. The beam is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference above the bez-antler, and there is no projecting knob at this part of the horn.

The horn of the left side has a brow antler 13 inches long, the bez-antler 13 inches, the royal is broken off at 11 inches from the beam, and the horn then expands above to a cup with eight points, a small additional one projecting slightly from the side of one of these points. The beam also measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference above the bez-antler, and in total length 38 inches from the burr to the extremity of a terminal point in the general line of the horn or beam. This head of horns weighed with a steelyard, is as nearly as possible, 16 lbs. avoirdupois.

From the occipital crest at the top of the skull to the ridge crossing between the horns the length is 4 inches. Across the top of both the horns, from centre to centre of the cuplike cavities they measure 35 inches, and 46 inches to the extremity of the projecting points or "crochea." The deer is therefore a "Great Hart of twenty-four." Annexed is a careful drawing of the horns by Mr William Frater, draughtsman (fig. 3).

Roberton.—Rev. Alexander Nivison, in the "New Statistical Account of Scotland," vol. iii., 1845, states that—There are many mosses in the parish, in some of which are found excellent shell marl and peat. Decayed trees are often found imbedded in these mosses, as also horns of the deer species and of other animals, which, from the size of the bones, seem to have been of a species distinct from any of those of the present day.

Jedburgh.—Mr William Hope, bird-stuffer, &c., George Street, tells me that about thirty years ago, he then a lad, was standing looking at workmen digging a deep cutting for a drain down the middle of the High Street of Jedburgh, when they threw out, just at his feet, a very fine deer's horn with part of the skull attached, which he carefully examined at the time. It had five points still remaining, and the top of the horn was broken, or it would have displayed more. An older lad beside him took away the horn. At another part of the cutting there were broken portions of a smaller red deer's horn dug up, and a con-

siderable number of portions of red deer's horns were afterward discovered, also a great many bones; but whether they were those of the red deer or not, he cannot say. Mr Hope tells me he remembers the whole circumstances now detailed as if it were but yesterday.

Southdean, Wolfelee.—Sir Walter Elliot informs me that he has in his own possession a very fine head of a red deer, which was found in the Mackside moss, on his own property, or at Doorpool hard by, when he was in India. The skull of the elk (*Alces malchis*), which I have described in my paper on "The Remains of the Elk found in Scotland,"¹ was found in Williestruther moss, also on Sir Walter's property of Wolfelee, in Rule water.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

In a description of Selkirkshire by William Laidlaw, published in the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," 1830, it is stated that in the marl mosses of that county, skulls of the urus (*Bos primigenius*) had been found, along with those of the stag (*Cervus elaphus*) and an extinct species of deer with palmated antlers, supposed to have been about the size of a blood horse (probably the elk (*Alces malchis*), J.A.S.).

Mr James Hardy, in a notice of the discovery of the horn of a red deer in Coldingham Churchyard, states that King Robert Bruce, in a charter,² given at Newbottle, 26th December 1328, conferred on the monks an annual donation of five harts at the feast of St Cuthbert's Translation, the 4th September.³ These were to be taken from his forest of Selkirk.⁴ David II. renewed the liberal grant of his father in 1344. The gift is thrice recorded in the "Annual Account Rolls of the Priory" (pp. vi., vii., and cvii.). This shows the abundance of deer in Selkirk forest at these dates.

¹ Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot., vol. v.

² Chalmer's "Caledonia," vol. ii. p. 982.

³ Hist. Berwick. Nat. Club, vol. iv., 1858-62.

⁴ Carr's "Hist. of Coldingham," p. 267, 325.

Selkirk, The Haining.—John Pringle Pattison, Esq., of the Haining, kindly informs me that several horns of the red deer have been got in the borders of the Haining Loch. Two of these have portions of the skull attached—one single horn measures 30 inches in length of beam, and has some six or seven points, the crown being partially broken; the brow antler is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the bez-antler $6\frac{1}{2}$, and the royal 12 inches. The largest remaining point of the crown is 7 inches in length. Another horn measures 29 inches in length to the broken crown; it displays a brow antler 9 inches long; a broken bez-antler, and a royal, the sur-royal or crown being also partially broken. Skulls of the Urus (*Bos primigenius*) have been found in the same locality, one preserved at the Haining measures 9 inches across the forehead between the horn cores, and 10 inches between the orbits; the right horn core is now 24 inches in length along its outer margin, its point being broken off, and the left is more broken.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

Shaw.—The late Sir William Jardine informed me that in a moss on the property of Shaw, belonging to George Graham, Esq., various remains of animals were found in the course of removing the peat and marl. There were found at the bottom of the moss, and lying on the marl, bones of the red deer, the roe deer, the urus (*Bos primigenius*), also a horn he considered to be that of the rein-deer (*Cervus tarandus*), and a skull and bones of the black bear (*Ursus arctos*), all of which he examined. I have already brought these two last named animals before the Society in my papers on the "Rein-deer," and the "Bear in Scotland."¹

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

River Cree.—The horns, with portion of skull of a large red deer, showing 12 points or antlers, total length of right horn 33 inches, of left horn 32 inches, were found in the moss or bed of the river Cree, Wigtownshire. They were presented to the Museum of the Society by Dr Arthur

¹ Proc. Soc. Antiq., vol. viii., and Proc. Soc. Antiq., New Series, vol. i.

Mitchell, Sec. S.A. Scot., who tells us remains of other red deer have been found in the neighbourhood, and also of the urus.¹

Rowenstone.—The large horns of a stag were recently sent to the Museum, to be presented to the Society, by the Right Honourable the Earl of Stair, F.S.A. Scot., and to his courtesy I am indebted for the information, that they were discovered in a marl mess in the neighbourhood of Rowenstone, now the property of Lord Borthwick, Wigtownshire ; they



Fig. 3. Found in a moss, Rowenstone.

were given to him some thirty years ago, shortly after they were found. The upper portion of the skull has been preserved with the horns.

The horn of the right side gives off just above the burr a large and long brow antler which has the curious peculiarity of being rather flattened and forked, a small sub-antler being given off at 12 inches distance from the beam. This brow antler terminates, therefore, in a small sub-antler measuring about an inch in diameter where it springs from the antler, and rising upwards for 1½ inches, where it has been unfortunately broken ; and

¹ "Notes on Forest of Cree," Proc., vol. v. p. 20.

the larger part or terminal antler, which curves downwards and forwards, and from the fork, measures 5 inches in length to its broken extremity. The whole length of the brow antler being 17 inches. The bez-antler rises just above the brow antler at about 3 inches from the burr, and measures 14 inches in length, and there is a rough projection or knob on the beam at its base, then at the distance of 14 inches from the burr of the horn, there springs the royal or next antler, 11 inches long. The whole of the beam, from the burr to its broken extremity, measures 2 feet in length, it is 10 inches in circumference immediately above the burr, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ above the origin of the bez-antler.

The left horn has a general resemblance to the right; the brow and bez-antler being nearly close together—the brow antler 13 inches in length, the bez-antler 15 inches, and the same rough projection is present as is noticed on the other horn rising up from the beam, at its base. The third or royal antler is large, and measures 6 inches to its broken extremity. The main horn or beam measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference just above the burr, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference above the bez-antler, and is 2 feet 5 inches in length from the burr to its extremity, which is also broken on each side of the horn, thus showing that it probably terminated in a cup with several projecting points or "croches." The size and bulk of these horns call for attention, and especially the brow antler of the right side, which gives off this additional sub-antler, a peculiarity I have not before noticed in the red deer. Had this antler been discovered separated from the skull, and the rest of the horn been broken off, it might have somewhat puzzled a naturalist to make out the species of deer to which it belonged. (See the annexed careful drawing, fig. 3.)

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

Borgue, Borness.—A series of valuable papers were brought before the Society in 1874¹ by Messrs A. J. Corrie, W. B. Clarke, A. R. Hunt, and R. J. Johnson, giving the details of the thorough exploration of a cave on the sea coast, on the farm of Borness, the various objects of

¹ Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot., vol. x. and vol. xii.

interest found having since been added to our Museum. The remains of numerous animals were discovered, along with objects of human workmanship; including the horse, ox, sheep, red deer, roe deer, and pig, &c., &c. The portions of red deer horns preserved are of a very considerable size, "and indicate fine and largely developed individuals, equal almost in size to the oxen" (p. 489), also other animal and bird bones, &c.," many of them being probably the remains of the food, &c., of the old occupants of the cave.

AYRSHIRE.

Maybole.—Rev. George Gray, in the "New Statistical Account," vol. v., 1845, says:—"Towards the southern boundary of the parish there are a series of small lochs and marshes, and on draining some of them, after the soil, the moss was found to be 8 or 10 feet thick, with great deposits of marle below it. Some of these mosses contained an immense number of organic remains." It was here that a fine specimen of the *Cervus megaceros* or Irish elk was found, to which I have referred in my paper on the "Irish Elk."¹ Remains of the *Bos primigenius* or urus, and horns of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) were also found.

West Kilbride.—Mr John Young of the Hunterian Museum, University, Glasgow, informs me that there is in the Museum the nearly complete skeleton of a large red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) which was discovered some twelve years ago in the course of draining a bog or old loch deposit at Springside, West Kilbride. The men who dug it up unfortunately broke the horns a good deal, but Mr Young has managed to put them together again. The left horn is complete, with no fewer than fourteen tines or points, and the right horn has now ten tines, one or two points of the top of the sur-royal or cup-shaped crown being broken off. I annex some of the measurements of this large deer, through the kindness of Mr Young. The length of the perfect left horn in a straight line from the burr to the extremity of the longest terminal point is 40½ inches; length

¹ Proc. Soc. Antiq., vol. ix. p. 346.

of the brow antler along its outer curve $14\frac{1}{2}$, that of the right horn being $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the second or bez-antler $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, the third or royal $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The beam then expands upwards and terminates in a sur-royal or cup of eight long points or branches and three shorter ones, eleven in all. The length from the bottom of the cup inside to the tip of the longest terminal point is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There are thus no fewer than fourteen points on this single horn.

The circumference of the beam between the burr and the brow antler is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, above the bez-antler $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The circumference of the beam above, just below the crown, is 12 inches. The width between the outside of the burrs across the base of both horns is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and inside between the burrs $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The bones of the face are wanting. The lower jaw, measured from a perpendicular line dropped from the condyle to the line of its lower surface and thence to the symphysis, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and along the bone from condyle $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The femur is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, its circumference at the middle of the shaft $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the tibia $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; the united radius and ulna 15 inches; metatarsus $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches; pelvis $15\frac{1}{4}$ in depth. These measurements are interesting for comparison with the recent red deer.

If these horns had the same number of points on each side, it would have shown a Great Hart of no less than 28 points.

I add a few measurements from the skeleton of a recent red deer, unfortunately of rather small size, in the Museum of Science and Art:—Length of skull along its upper surface $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of lower jaw along its base from angle to symphysis 10 inches. Fore leg—scapula $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; humerus $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; radius and ulna 12 inches; metacarpal bone 7 inches. Hind leg—pelvis, greatest length, 12 inches; femur $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; tibia 12 inches; metatarsus 10 inches.

Tarbolton.—In a memoir on the excavation of a crannog at Lochlee, by Robert Munro M.D., published in the New Series of our "Proceedings," vol. i., full details are given by Professor Rolleston of Oxford University, of the remains of horns and bones of the red deer found in this ancient

dwelling place along with those of the ox, sheep, pig, the horse, the roe deer, and he conjectures also the rein-deer.

Kilnuurs, Buiston.—The remains of a crannog or ancient lake dwelling have been recently discovered here by Mr M'Naught, and in the course of the excavations numerous manufactured articles of bone, bronze, &c., have been found, including also a spiral-shaped finger ring of gold. Bones of the following animals have also been discovered; including the ox, sheep, goat, &c., and horns of the red deer and the roe deer. An account of it will be published by Dr Monro in the "Collections of the Ayr and Wigtown Archæological Association."

RENFREWSHIRE.

Paisley.—In the "Transactions of the Geological Society of Glasgow," vol. vi. 1879. There is a paper by David Robertson, F.L.S., &c., "On the Post Tertiary Fossiliferous Bed, at the New Gas Tank, Paisley." He says, "the find that attracted most attention was that of a horn of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), 36 inches in height, with seven tines." It was in good condition and was found 14 or 15 feet below the present surface of the ground. It lay on a bed of soft black glairy mud which contained abundance of *Ostracoda* and *Foraminifera*. Mr Robertson says he is not quite satisfied that the horn dates back to the deposition of the marine clays. "Portions of red deer remains have been brought up in the Clyde near Bowling by the dredging machine, but I am not aware of them having been obtained from older deposits." Mr Robertson gives a figure of the horn, which seems to have belonged to the right side of skull with the following measurements:—(only he takes part of his measurements in a straight line from the beam to the point of each antler, and not along the curve of each). The point of the brow antler in this way is 14 inches from the beam; the bez-antler $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the royal $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The beam then divides above into a sur-royal of two branches, each terminating in two points or "croches." The horn has been presented to the Museum of Paisley.

THE GEOLOGICAL AGE AND RANGE OF THE RED DEER IN SCOTLAND.

Professor Owen in his "History of British Fossil Mammals, London, 1846," tells us—"The oldest stratum in Britain yielding evidence of a *Cervus* the size of the red deer is the Red Crag at Newbourne. More conclusive evidence of the specific character of this sized deer is afforded by antlers as well as teeth and bones, and these attest the existence of the *Cervus elaphus*, through intermediate formations, as the newer fresh-water pliocene, and the mammoth silt of ossiferous caves, up to the growth of existing turbaries and peat bogs."

In Scotland the remains of mammals are exceedingly rare in any of the glacial or older deposits, and it is not until we come to about the age of the peat bogs with their underlying beds of marl, and to the clay and silt of river beds, that the remains of the red deer have as yet been found. In these situations, most commonly at the bottom of peat bogs and lying on, or in, the marl bed, we find bones of the Stag (*Cervus elaphus*), associated in many cases, as I have already detailed; with the remains of the Urus (*Bos primigenius*), as in the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Dumfries, &c.; and occasionally also with those of the Elk (*Alces mulchis*) in Berwick and Roxburghshires, &c.; still more rarely with those of the Irish Elk (*Megaceros hibernicus*) in Ayrshire; the Beaver (*Castor fiber*) in Berwick and Roxburghshires; and the Roebuck (*Cervus capreolus*), and also the Rein Deer (*Cervus tarandus*) and the Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*), in Dumfriesshire. Such associations as these all show the comparatively lengthened period during which the red deer has flourished in the south of Scotland. Discoveries of this kind have been but rarely made of late years, since the economic use of both peat and shell marl have in a great measure been given up in Scotland. Remains of red deer have also been discovered in old inhabited sites, along with the roe, horse, ox, sheep, and the pig, as in the cave at Borness, Kirkcudbrightshire, and in the Ayrshire Crannogs; also, as Professor Rolleston conjectures, with the Rein Deer at Lochlee, Tarbolton; and in addition the goat and dog in the old rock site of the Ghegan, Haddingtonshire.

Coming down to much later times, we find the red deer taking a place of importance and protection in the consideration of the rulers of our country, and made the subject of royal gifts to favoured followers.

Thus in a paper published by Mr James Hardy in the "History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club," vol. viii., 1876-1878, entitled "Deer Forests of Scotland, 1291-1296," various gifts of deer and timber, made by Edward I., are detailed, copied from the "Rotuli Scotiae," vol. i. I shall only extract those referring especially to the south of Scotland:—

"By a writ dated Newminster, 18th August 1291, to Alan (St Edmunds), Bishop of Caithness Chancellor of Scotland, Simon Fresel (Frazer), Keeper of the forest of Selkirk, is enjoined to bestow upon the venerable fathers, William (Frazer), Bishop of St Andrews, 30 stags; Robert (Wishart), Bishop of Glasgow, 20 stags and 60 oak trees; and the Bishop of Caithness for himself, 10 stags; James the Steward of Scotland, 20 stags; Patrick de Dunbar Earl of March, 10 stags; William de St Clair, 6 stags; and brother Brian (de Jaye), preceptor of the Templar Knights in Scotland, 4 stags and 4 oak trees."

"Consequent on the decease of Simon Fraser, the custody of the forests of 'Troquer' and Selkirk was committed to William the son of John Comyn, 15th January 1291-2 (p. 7). William Comyn, Provost of St Andrews, acquires by letters, dated Berwick 16th June 1292, 6 stags from the forest of Plater (p. 8); and on the 6th July by a similar order from Berwick, William Comyn, Keeper of the forest of Selkirk, was to deliver 6 stags as a royal gift to the Abbot of Geddewrth (Jedburgh); Thomas Randolph, from the same forest, was also to obtain 6 deers. Master Adam de Botindon, the Vice-Chancellor of Scotland, received 4 stags from the forest of Selkirk, 10th July. In 1296, when in consequence of Balliol's deposition, the personal authority of Edward was again established in Scotland; Berwick, September 15, 1296, James, the Steward of Scotland, was to have 10 stags as a kingly gift from the royal forest of Jeddeworth. By a brief from Berwick, September 15, the Keeper of the king's forest of Selkirk is to present Reginald de Crauford with 6 stags (p. 34). He was made Sheriff of Air by Edward at Roxburgh, 14th May 1296. This

is the uncle of Wallace the patriot, the same who was afterwards treacherously murdered by the English governor of Air. Finally, King Edward issued a mandate from Durham, 5th October 1296, to John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, Keeper of his realm of Scotland, to bestow on Walter de Agmodesham (Keith calls him Agmundesham), the Scottish Chancellor, 8 deers from the forest of Selkirk" (p. 36).

Then, as referred to in the preface to the "Liber Sancte Marie de Melros," we find that—"when the Abbey of Melrose acquired that wide territory in Eskdale which was the gift of King David I. to the family of Avenel, the game was carefully preserved by the successive granters in such express terms, that even the names of the valued animals are specified. The Lords of Avenel reserved hart and hind, boar and roe, the aeries of falcons and tercelts, and their right to the penalties of trespasses within the forest, and the amercements of those convicted of theft. The monks were expressly excluded from hunting with hounds or nets, from setting traps, except only for wolves, and from taking the aeries of hawks, &c.

"The early grants to Melros of their great territories in Ayrshire by the successive Stewards, expressed the same reservation in fewer terms. But notwithstanding this reservation, grounded on the rigid rule of the Cistercians, we find the monks soon after in full possession of the rights of game and the forest, in the territory of Machlyn, which their munificent benefactors had at first withheld; and a few generations later, the family of Graham, who inherited the possessions of Avenel, gave up in like manner to Melros the whole privileges of hunting, fishing, and hawking in Eskdale, which had been originally so jealously guarded."

These various documents may give us some idea of the abundance of red deer at these different periods in the south of Scotland.

Lastly.—Cosmo Innes in his "Scotland in the Middle Ages, Edinburgh, 1860," tells us something of the final destruction of the deer in the south of Scotland:—"An Act of Parliament so early as 1551, sets forth that,—'deer, roe, and wild beasts and wild fowl are clean exiled and banished by shooting with half-hag, culvering, and pistolat.' But the confusions of the following century undoubtedly much increased the evil, and, at the

end of that period, deer were to be found only in the great central forests of Perthshire, stretching from Aberdeenshire to Argyll, and in the wilds of the Sutherland peninsula."

In the appendix to the "Natural History of Deeside and Braemar," by the late William Macgillivray, LL.D., 1855, printed for private circulation by command of Her Majesty the Queen, we find an interesting memoir by Edwin Lankester, who edited the volume, entitled "Notes on the Deer of Scotland." He states that,—“At the present day the oldest stags in Scotland seldom present more than 10 or 12 points. At the same time many living sportsmen have killed stags with 13, 14, 15, and 16 points. Mr Peter Robertson, forrester to the Marquis of Breadalbane, states that he had seen a stag killed with 18 points. The three great heads of Gordon Castle, Innis House, and Cromarty, of which the first two, killed in Glen Fidich and Innis, bear 17 points; and the last killed (in 1844) in the forest of the Earl of Cromarty, in Ross, and recently in the possession of the present Cromarty, has 22, the greatest number known on any modern head in Scotland.”¹

“In other parts of Europe stags have been killed with a very much larger number of points than any recorded in Scotland. There is a head still preserved at Mauritzberg, which presents the enormous number of 66 points; it was killed by the first king of Prussia, and presented by that monarch to Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland. In the collection at the Château of Wohrad, the hunting residence of the Lordship of Frauenberg, there are 109 stag's heads, of which only 17 are under 14 points.”

I regret not having been able to get a more detailed description of the Mauritzberg great stag, so as to learn how the greatly increased number of points are arranged and displayed.

¹ “Lays of the Deer Forest,” vol. ii., p. 113. Sir Philip Egerton refers to the last head mentioned in this quotation as presented to Lord Londonderry by Mr Hay Mackenzie, and says that it possesses twenty-five points; but he adds that the animal in this case appears to have been diseased.

IV.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF A MASSIVE SILVER CHAIN OF PLAIN DOUBLE RINGS OR LINKS AT HORDWELL, BERWICKSHIRE. BY THE HON. LORD DUNGLAS. WITH NOTES OF SIMILAR SILVER CHAINS FOUND IN SCOTLAND, BY JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., SEC. F.S.A. SCOT.

1. *Berwickshire, Hordwell*.—Lord Dunglas communicates the following account of the discovery of the chain now exhibited :—

“DOUGLAS CASTLE, LANARK,
(19th October 1880.)

“The chain now sent for exhibition to the Society of Antiquaries was found by Mr Aitcheson, the farmer at Hordwell on Lammermoor, when he was sowing turnips in June last. It caught in the machine, and probably, he thinks, had been dragged for some distance the day before, when the field had been ploughed and harrowed deeper than it had ever been before since he had been on the farm. He can show me the spot where he first saw it, but probably this may be far from the place where the plough first turned it up, therefore I fear further search would be time thrown away. In first finding it the chain was covered with dirt, and he had no idea of its value or what metal it was made of, but thought it was a chain for the end of a carriage pole, and it was taken to the cartshed, where it remained for some time. In time he wanted a pulley chain for lifting sacks and he thought this would do, and hung it on a hook and pulled it to try its strength; in doing this the end link was broken, and then he discovered what it was made of. This link was a single one, and rather larger than the others as far as Mr Aitcheson can remember. He thinks very little may have been taken off the ends when it was cut with a knife to see what metal it was made of.”

This chain is formed of large plain rings, the silver of which it is composed having been hammered into rods of equal thickness throughout,

and then each has been bent into a circle, the flattened extremities of the rod being thus brought simply into close apposition without soldering, and so forming a large ring. There are twenty pairs of these rings, each measuring $1\frac{2}{3}$ inch in diameter, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness, there are a slightly larger pair at one extremity of the chain, these are about $1\frac{2}{3}$ inch in diameter, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, and a single broken one at the other extremity, the other ring of this pair being probably absent. There is, besides, a larger pennanular ring attached to one extremity of the chain, which measures 2 inches in diameter by 1 inch in breadth. It is not simply rounded like the others, but is rounded internally, its outer surface being flat with a rounded bead projecting on each of its edges. The opening of this pennanular ring is fully $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch; it seems therefore to correspond in size to the diameter of the larger rings at the extremities of the chain, and thus allows them to be attached to it by being simply passed through the opening, and so both ends of the chain are fastened together as it were by a clasp. The entire chain now consists of forty-one rings, and the pennanular ring, and its total length is $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it weighs 57 ounces 4 dwts. troy.

This chain belongs to a most interesting class of ancient chains, which, as far as I am aware, have as yet been found only in Scotland. It has the external flat band of its large terminal pennanular link quite plain or unornamented; others in the Museum of the Society, to which I shall refer, have however cut on them some of the so-called "Symbols," found on the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland."

In a communication read before the Society, May 12th 1872, and published in vol. x. of the "Proceedings," I included some details of these "Ancient Scottish Silver Chains," gave conjectures as to their supposed use, and attempted to show that they belonged probably to the "Late Celtic period of Art in Scotland." The chains all correspond closely in length, though differing in the size of the rings, and from the clasp-like character of the large pennanular ring, ornamented in some cases on each side of its opening; the idea was suggested that they may have been worn on the neck as an official or personal, though somewhat weighty and

cumbrous, decoration, and I then gave various references to the use of chains worn on the neck in former times.

Then as their incised and decorated ornaments, some of them having been inlaid with coloured enamels, are of the same character and pattern as many of the characteristic "symbols" cut on the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," of which we have in the Museum also another example, cut on a silver leaf shaped plate, found with other silver relics at Norries Law, near Largo; and as many of these symbols display in the details of their ornament the peculiar C-like curves of the "Late Celtic period of Art," there can be little doubt that we are entitled to class these silver chains as also belonging to the same style of art, and therefore of the same degree of antiquity.

I shall not, however, enter farther into these matters here, but shall simply add notes of all the different specimens of these silver chains now known.

II. *Caledonian Canal*.—The first discovered and the largest of these chains was found in 1809, in a bed of gravel about 2 feet from the surface, while the Caledonian Canal was being made, and is now in our Museum. It consists of sixteen pairs of plain rings, and a single ring at one extremity of the chain, thirty-three in total number, the single ring at one extremity and the pair of rings at the other being rather larger in size. It measures now 18 inches in length, and weighs 92 oz. 2 dwts. troy. The single ring at one extremity measures $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches in diameter, and the pair at the other extremity of the chain $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches in diameter, the thickness of the terminal rings is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch; the other rings measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ in thickness. It is probable that a plain ring is now wanting at one extremity, and also its large terminal pennisular ring which was not preserved, as it was stated at the time of its discovery that there was also "a large grooved ring which had not reached Edinburgh with the chain." This shows that it was of an exactly similar character to the others described.

III. *Aberdeenshire, Parkhill*.—The next chain is complete, consisting

of twenty-three pairs of plain rings, and a large pennisular ring, forty-seven in all. It was found in digging at Parkhill, parish of New Machar,



Silver Chain found at Parkhill, Aberdeenshire (17½ inches in length).

Aberdeenshire (1864). The rings measure each $1\frac{2}{8}$ in diameter and about $\frac{2}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, the last pair being a little larger, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. The pennisular ring is $1\frac{6}{8}$ inch in diameter, $\frac{6}{8}$ of an inch in



Pennisular Ring of Silver Chain found at Parkhill. (Actual size.)

breadth, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness; its opening measures $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, and a deep groove $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in breadth is cut along its whole inner surface. The chain measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in total length and $17\frac{1}{2}$ including the larger pennisular ring, and weighs 39 oz. 15 dwts. troy. The large ring has incised on it the double curved ornament and triple dots of the "Sculptured Stones" on one side of the opening, and on the other two acute-angled triangles side by side and between their points the triple dots are repeated. These figures show traces of having been filled with red enamel.

IV. *East Lothian, Haddington*.—This silver chain was found (1873) in Haddington, and not near Holyrood as was formerly stated. The links are rather smaller in size than the last described chain, measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter and $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch in thickness. There are thirty-one pairs, and one single link, or sixty-three rings in all; probably a plain ring and also the pennanular ring are now wanting. It is now $16\frac{6}{8}$ inches in length, and weighs 22 oz. 7 dwts. troy.

V. *Lanarkshire, Whitecleuch*.—This chain is also referred to in my paper, but at that time no correct information could be got as to where it was found, and it was then believed to have been found near Drumlanrig in Dumfriesshire. The chain was exhibited, and an account of it was



Pennanular Ring of Chain found at Whitecleuch. (Actual size.)

read before the Society by J. Gilchrist Clark of Speddoch, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., on 8th March 1880, which is published in last years "Proceedings," New Series, vol. ii. p. 223. It was found at Whitecleuch, on the farm of Shieldholm, Lanarkshire, about 18 inches below the surface, in the side of a sheep drain. It is perfect, and consists of twenty-two pairs of rings and a large pennanular one, forty-five in all; each of the rings measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{2}{3}$ in thickness; the two terminal rings are $1\frac{6}{8}$ inches in diameter; the pennanular ring is 2 inches in diameter, $\frac{7}{8}$ in breadth, and $\frac{3}{8}$ in thickness; its opening is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, and there is incised on one side of it the "spectacle and zigzag" ornament, and on the other the "oblong ornament;" both so-called "symbols" of the "Sculptured Stones;" the inner surface of the ring is simply rounded in character (see woodcut). It measures 20 inches in total length, and weighs 62 oz. 12 dwts. troy. It was stated by Mr Clark that the silver of which it is

“The above results show that the Hordwell chain has been made, most probably, directly from an ore of silver by a rough metallurgic process.

“W. IVISON MACADAM, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Lecturer on Chemistry.”

The following letter is a reply to some enquiries of mine in reference to the analysis of the chain :—

Edinburgh, 28th December 1880.

“DEAR SIR,—I have your note of the 23d. You are correct in stating that a large proportion of the silver now produced in this country is obtained from galena (lead ore), and that the process of extracting silver from its ores by means of a lead flux is one of long standing.

“The chief sources of silver which were worked in this country in past ages were ores of that metal, such as Argentite, of which there is a vein at Alva, Stirlingshire, where also Fahlore or Fahlerz¹ is found, and it is possible that the copper may have been derived from this source. The presence of such a large proportion of gold goes far to prove rough metallurgy. Had the chain been made lately, no such percentage of gold would have been left in the alloy.

“The composition of British coin and plate is :—

Silver,	92·5
Copper,	7·5
		<hr/>
		100 0

“Yours sincerely,

W. IVISON MACADAM.”

¹ Grey copper ore, often argentiferous.

V.

NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF AN URN OF STEATITE IN ONE OF FIVE TUMULI EXCAVATED AT CORQUOY, IN THE ISLAND OF ROUSAY, ORKNEY. BY MR GEORGE M. M'CRIE, Corquoy.

The cluster of mounds explored is situated a few yards to the north west of the farm house of Corquoy, and are locally known as "Manzie's" (or Magnus's) mounds. They have always been considered as burial-places. The measurement of the largest mound (in which the urn was found) was about 50 feet in circumference, and the top $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the surrounding level, but there is no doubt it stood much higher within living memory. The others are smaller. A trench was dug from the north into the centre of the largest mound.

A cist was found almost in the centre of this mound, and at about the level of the surrounding ground. It consisted of a top and bottom stone (flat slabs partly naturally plane at the edges, and partly chipped into form), with four side stones, the whole neatly pieced and cemented with tempered red clay, probably from the Sourin burn some little distance off.



Urn of Steatite (7 inches high).

The stone is of a hard blue nature, unlike any in the *immediate* neighbourhood, but like some to be found on the shores of the island. The cist was oblong in form, placed lengthways to N. and S., and measured inside about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 2 feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$ depth. It was almost wholly filled with clay, ashes, and very minute fragments of bones, which crumbled

to the touch. Marks of fire were visible on the stones, and fragments of what seemed to have been peat were among the contents. In the centre

of the cavity of the cist was the urn. It stood mouth upwards, and was completely filled with clay, bone fragments, &c., of the same kind as outside. The material of the vessel is steatite, heavy and hard, but full of cracks, and rather brittle in parts. It measures $9\frac{1}{4}$ and 8 inches across the mouth, and stands 7 inches high; the thickness irregular, but averaging $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; weight about 3 lbs. About one-third of the base was wanting when found, and a small portion of one of the sides has given way, but the piece can be accurately fitted in, being preserved.

The remaining mounds contained stone cists similar to the foregoing. Two of them were almost square in shape, and the smallest of all measured only 12 inches by 6 inches, and was without the clay cement. No urns were found or remains of any kind, except comminuted bones, and the smallness of the fragments of bone prevented anything being ascertained regarding their character. One small piece of what is apparently a frontal bone has been preserved.

It may be mentioned that in several of the mounds the side stones were buttressed by irregular blocks, more firmly to support the weight of the earth above.

[Mr Anderson stated that this appeared to have been a small cemetery of those peculiarly interesting interments which in his paper on the "Relics of the Viking Period in Scotland" he had correlated with a special class of interments in Norway of the later Iron Age. They are interments after cremation, and they differ from Celtic interments in having the burnt bones deposited in an urn of stone instead of the large ornate vessel of baked clay which is the invariable rule in Scotland. These stone urns, both in Norway and in this country, are usually of steatite. Some are of large size, one now in the museum being 20 inches high and $22\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter. They often bear the marks of the chisel or knife with which they have been scooped out, but occasionally, as in the case of this one from Rousay, they have been smoothed and polished. The isles of Orkney and Shetland (which, as is well known, were colonised by the Norwegians in the later period of their Paganism) are the only

localities on this side of the North Sea in which this class of burial has yet been found. They are therefore but little known, and up to this time no relics of distinctive character have been found with them except the urns. It is unfortunate that we have no detailed accounts of the phenomena of the burials, most of which have been investigated more with reference to the objects they have contained than to the phenomena they may have presented. In all probability the examination of these mounds during their excavation by some one who knew the differences between the phenomena of Celtic and Scandinavian burials might have detected evidence not obvious to the unskilled eye, and thus settled the question].

MONDAY, 10th January 1881.

PROFESSOR DUNS, D.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following Gentleman was duly elected a Fellow of the Society :—

DAVID EDWARD OUTRAM, 16 Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow.

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

(1.) By Mr ROBERT GLEN, 2 North Bank Street.

Cast in Plaster of the Harp called the Harp of Brian Borumha, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin. (See the preceding communication by Mr Charles D. Bell, F.S.A. Scot).

(2.) By Major CAMPBELL RENTON, of Mordington, through Captain D. MILNE-HOME, Royal Horse Guards.

Polygonal Grinding Stone of quartzite, 13½ inches in length, 3 inches

in breadth, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in thickness, found in excavating a drain on Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire. It bears on one of its broader sides three grinding faces which have been worn to concave surfaces, and highly polished by use. The concavities of these surfaces are greatest towards the centre of the stone where the pressure of friction has been greatest ;



Polygonal Grinding Stone of quartzite.

and towards the ends the unworn surface of the stone is convex instead of concave. On one of its narrower sides two similar grinding faces are found. On the opposite side there is but one grinding face, broader and deeper in the centre than the others. The broader side opposite to that first described has scarcely been used, and the surface is convex. The form and appearance of the implement will be more readily understood from the accompanying engraving. It is the only specimen of the kind in the collection. These polygonal grinding stones are rare, probably because their characteristics are not so obvious and striking as those of the implements they were employed to sharpen and polish. Hone-stones and whetstones are much more common than these large and massive *polissoirs*, which are of such size and solidity that they may have been used for giving the necessary grinding finish to the larger as well as to the smaller varieties of polished stone celts.

Mr John Evans, in his work on "The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain" (London, 1872), after mentioning the fact that the grindstones on which stone celts were polished and sharpened were not like those of the present day, revolving discs against the periphery of which the implements to be polished or

sharpened were rubbed, presents a summary of the evidence regarding them as follows:—

“Considering the numbers of polished implements that have been discovered in this country, it appears not a little remarkable that such slabs have not been more frequently noticed, though not improbably they have, from their simple character, for the most part escaped observation; and even if found, there is usually little, unless the circumstances of the discovery are peculiar, to connect them with any particular stage of civilisation or period of antiquity. In Denmark and Sweden, however, these grinding stones, both of the flat and polygonal forms, are of comparatively frequent occurrence. Specimens are figured by Worsæe (*‘Nordiske Oldsager’* Nos. 35 and 36) and were also given by Thomsen so long ago as 1832 (*‘Tidskrift for Oldkyndighed,’* vol. i. pl. ii. p. 423). He states that they have been found in Scandinavia in barrows and elsewhere in the ground with half finished stone celts lying with them, so that there can be no doubt as to the purpose for which they were intended.” Mr Evans then states that several of the grinding stones found in this country resemble those of polygonal form found in Denmark, being symmetrically shaped, and showing marks of use on all their faces. He figures one from Dorchester, now in the Christy collection, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which has both the faces and sides worn slightly concave as if from grinding convex surfaces such as the edges of celts, “though it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty that this was really the purpose to which it was applied.”

(3.) By Mr GEORGE HARRIS, Glenballoch, through J. ROMILLY ALLEN, C.E., F.S.A. Scot.

Large Urn, finely ornamented, found near Glenballoch Farm, New Rattray, Perthshire. (See the subsequent paper by Mr Romilly Allen.)

(4.) By JOHN H. J. STEWART, Slodahill, F.S.A. Scot.

Roughly Chipped Implement of Flint of Palæolithic type, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest thickness, tapering to

a point, rounded at the butt, and thinned to the edges all round from the middle, found in Cambridgeshire.

(5.) By Mrs ANDREW, Portsoy.

Brass Highland Brooch, 2 inches diameter, with rudely engraved ornament, from Banffshire.

(6.) By ROBERT CRAIG MAOLAGAN, M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Mould in Plaster of the Footmark cut in the Rock on the top of Dunadd, Argyleshire, and a Cast in Plaster from the Mould. (See the paper on Dunadd, with a figure of the footmark by Capt. F. W. L. Thomas, R.N., in the "Proceedings" (new series), vol. i. p. 31).

(7.) By CHARLES D. BELL, F.S.A. Scot.

Wooden Stool carved out of one piece from Accra, Gold Coast, Western Africa. It is $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 12 inches broad, and 14 inches high. It consists of three parts, the bottom, the pillars, and the seat. The bottom is flat, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and about half an inch in thickness. In the middle there is a part 11 inches by 8 elevated fully an inch above the rest; from the corners and centre of this elevated part rise the five pillars which support the seat. The four pillars at the corners are rectangular, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and each is ornamented with carving on the outer edge. The central pillar is oval, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, hollow, and pierced with rows of holes about half an inch square. The height of the pillars is 8 inches. The seat is curved upwards at both ends, and pierced by two rows of eight square holes, with a semicircular hole between each four. The general appearance of the stool is somewhat like those figured by Schweinfurth and others from Central Africa and the Nile valley.

(8.) By WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M.D., Surgeon-Major.

Three Assegais (spears with iron heads), taken from Kaffirs in the Transkei, 5 feet 5 to 5 feet 7 inches in length.

Two Assegais, of Natives north of the Zambesi 5 feet 8 inches in length.
Six Mashona Arrows, 25 inches in length, four being ornamented
with triangular patterns at the butt.

"Memoir of James Young and Rachel Cruickshank, and their
Descendants." By Alexander Johnston, W.S. 1860. 4to.

"Inverurie and the Earldom of the Garioch." By Rev. John Davil-
son, D.D. 1878. 4to.

(9.) By Miss MARY COOKE. The Green, Worcester.

"The Picards or Pychards of Stradewy (now Tretower) Castle and
Scethrog, Brecknockshire, &c., &c., with some account of the family of
Sapy of Upper Sapey, Herefordshire." Privately Printed. Imp. 8vo.
1879.

(10.) By CHARLES PLAYNE, Esq., Nailsworth, Stroud.

Lithograph of a Roman Pavement, discovered at Woodchester, Gloucester-
shire, with descriptive letterpress.

(11.) By LEWIS BILTON, F.S.A. Scot.

Old Treatise on Runic Inscriptions, consisting of 36 pages of woodcuts,
title wanting.

(12.) By the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE, Washington, U.S.

Smithsonian Collections. Vols. XV. and XVI.

Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. XXII.

Smithsonian Report for the Year 1878.

(13.) By the ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, Copen-
hagen.

Aarboger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historia. Two Vols., 1878
and 1879. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1880.

(14.) By the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Calendar of State Papers. Domestic. 1640.

(15.) By the POWYS LAND CLUB.

Powys Land Club Collections. Vol. III., Part 2.

There were also exhibited :—

(1.) By LADY A. A. J. SCOTT of Spottiswoode, Lady Associate.

Urn found in a cairn on the farm of Haliburton, near the Blackadder water. Lady Scott has communicated the following notice of the discovery in a note addressed to Mr Anderson :—

“DEAR SIR—Yesterday we dug into a little mound (where I thought there had once been a cairn) and found the stones regularly laid in a circle. The stones were larger and larger as we came near the centre, and in the centre we found an urn terribly broken, and in it a quantity of small broken bones and burnt stuff, both red and black—the urn must have been filled with this to about two-thirds. It stood on a flat stone about 18 inches long. The cist round it had been broken down altogether and had smashed the urn.

“The urn (which is now reconstructed) is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 9 inches wide at the mouth, of elegant shape, swelling slightly below the rim and tapering to the bottom. The rim is slightly bevelled and ornamented inside the lip with four rows of double twisted thong pattern. The ornament on the outside of the rim is of similar character, consisting of horizontal bands of twisted thong pattern. Below the widest part the lines of ornament are placed vertically, extending to the bottom. This is most unusual, as in almost all urns of this size and shape the sloping part is generally plain.”

(2.) By Mr ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, Hownam, Kelso.

A pair of massive Mountings of Cast Bronze, of unknown use, found

in a bank of clay on a spur of the Cheviots, at Henshole on Cheviot. These singular objects (of the form of which the engravings will supply a better idea than any amount of description) are quite unlike any thing



Mounting of Cast Bronze. (Front and back views.)
(5 inches in length.)

else that is known, and it is consequently impossible to form any well-founded conjecture as to their use. They seem, however, to be allied by the characteristics of their form and outline to some of the harness or horse trappings of the "Late Celtic period."

(3.) By JOHN LORNE STEWART of Coll.

Penannular Brooch of Bronze, with settings of Glass, and Bronze Pin, with ornamental head, found in the Island of Coll. (See the subsequent

communication by Donald Ross, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools.) The brooch (fig. 1), which is covered with a fine green patina, is of the usual

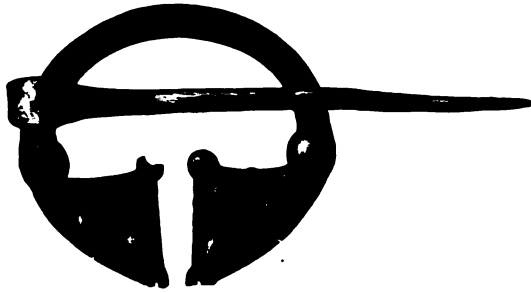


Fig. 1. Bronze Brooch found in Coll. (Actual size.)

form of a Celtic brooch of the late Christian period (9th to 12th century), viz., a flattened band of equal width, expanding at the ends, on which a



Fig. 2. Silver Brooch, Bell Collection. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.)

long pin moves loosely by a loop. There is a square socket for a setting (now gone) in the centre of the ring of the brooch, and two circular

settings of green glass (one of which is gone) are at the junctions of the ring with the expanded part of the brooch. On each of the flattened expansions there are five circular settings of green glass of smaller size. The whole surface of the expanded part is covered with a peculiar ornament, produced by cross-hatching the surface deeply with a graver, and

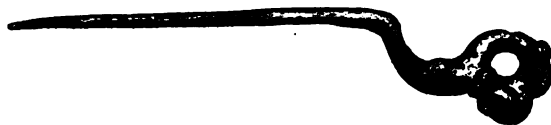


Fig. 3. Bronze Pin found in Coll. (Actual size.)

then gilding it. This ornament, as well as the compressed shape of the brooch, are characteristic of the later examples of this special form. One silver brooch (fig. 2) showing similar ornament on its pin is here figured from the Bell collection in the Museum. The pin of bronze (fig. 3), though of a rather unusual shape, presents the Celtic style of ornament of a slightly earlier type.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTICE OF THREE CUP-MARKED STONES, AND THE DISCOVERY OF AN URN, IN PERTHSHIRE. BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, C.E., F.S.A. Scot.

The following paper contains a short account of three cup-marked stones which exist at East Cult, Kincairney, and Glenballoch in Perthshire.

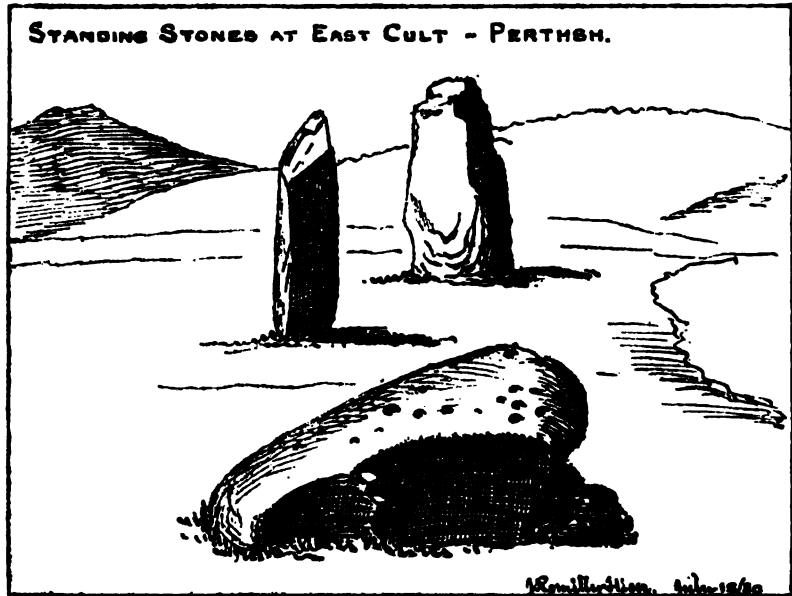


Fig. 1.

Rubbings, sketches, and measurements of these stones were taken on the 15th of July last while on a walking expedition from Dunkeld to Blairgowrie. The examination of the Glenballoch stone led (as will be seen hereafter) to the discovery and acquisition for the museum of the very

beautiful urn now exhibited. A description of it has therefore been included in the present paper. It is not proposed to discuss the origin or meaning of cup-markings, as the materials available are not sufficient to justify any satisfactory theory being put forward. It will only be necessary to say that the cup-markings on the stones here referred to are distinctly of artificial production, and are of the same character as those described by the late Sir James Simpson in the Appendix to vol. vi. of our "Proceedings."

Standing Stones of East Cult.—These stones (fig. 1) are situated 200 yards west of East Cult Farm in the parish of Caputh, 3 miles east of Dunkeld as the crow flies, and 4½ miles by the road. (See Ordnance map

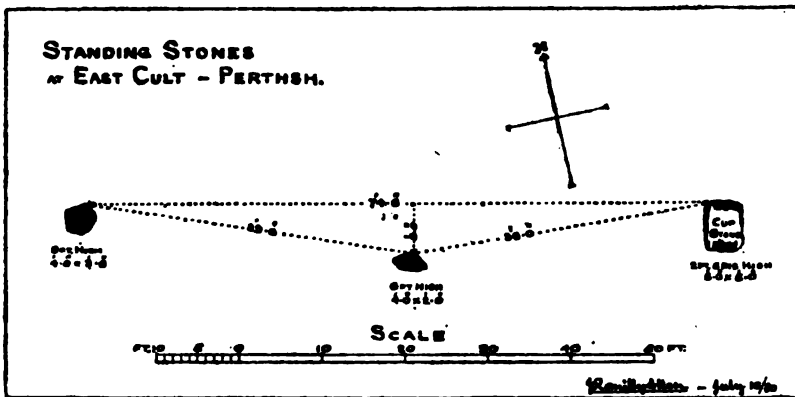


Fig. 2.

1-inch scale, sheet 48, and 6 inch scale, sheet 62.) The height above the sea-level is 668 feet 6 inches. The stones stand on the summit of a ridge that forms a spur of Newtyle Hill. The view commanded by the site in all directions is exceedingly fine and of great extent. The stones are three in number, placed almost in a line running east and west (fig. 2). The centre stone is, however, 6 feet out of the straight line joining the two end ones. The distance between the two end stones is 74 feet 6 inches, and from

the centre one to the east stone 36 feet and to the west stone 39 feet 6 inches. The dimensions are as follows: centre stone, 4 feet by 2 feet at the base by 6 feet high; east stone, 6 feet by 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches high; west stone, 4 feet by 3 feet 6 inches at the base and 9 feet high. All three are rough unhewn blocks of metamorphic slate of a

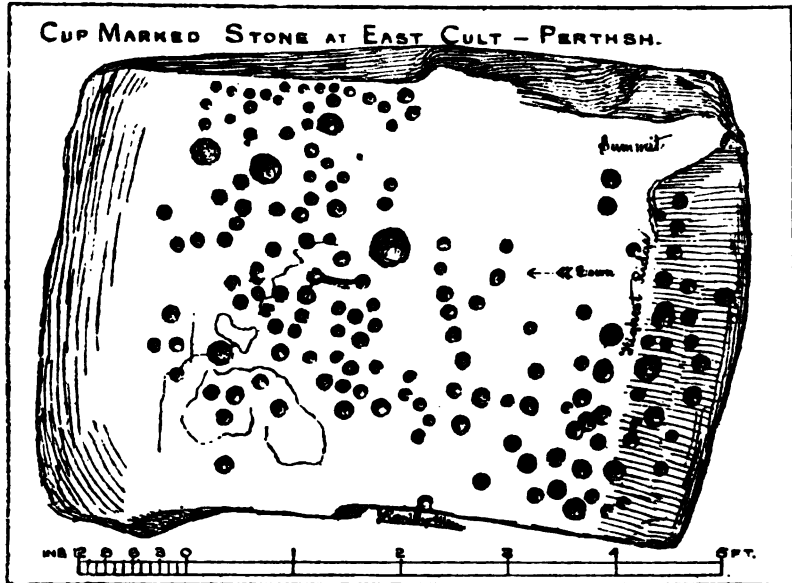


Fig. 3.

greenish hue. The top surface of the east stone is tolerably smooth, and slopes at an angle of about 15° to the horizon. The whole of this surface (fig. 3) is pitted with cup-shaped depressions numbering 158, and varying in diameter from 1 to 4 inches. There appears to be no special design in the arrangement of the cups, which are scattered broadcast over the surface of the stone. There is one cup 4 inches in diameter, two others 3 inches, three more $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and all the rest of an average width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Two of the cups are connected by a groove, and three run one into the other. None of the cups are surrounded by rings.

There are several cairns in the neighbourhood, one a furlong to the southward, another a mile to the north, another a mile to the east, and a fourth a mile and a half to the east.

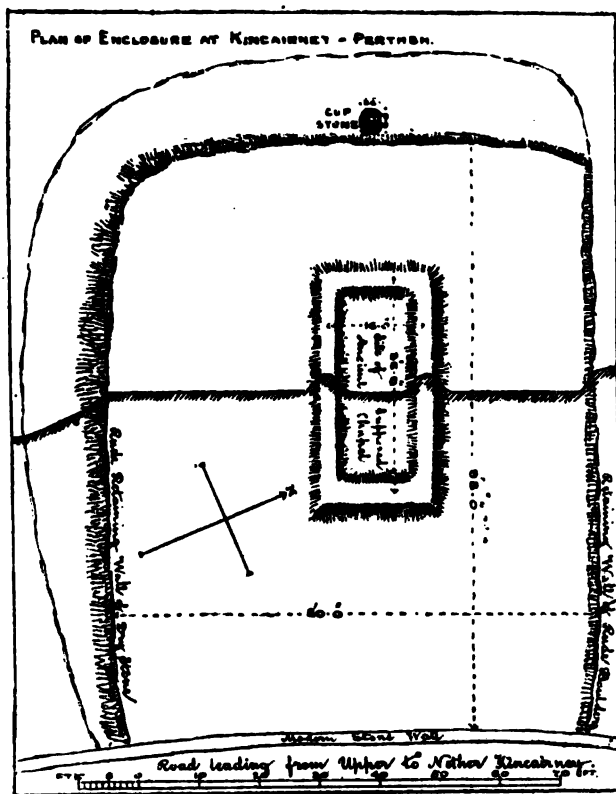


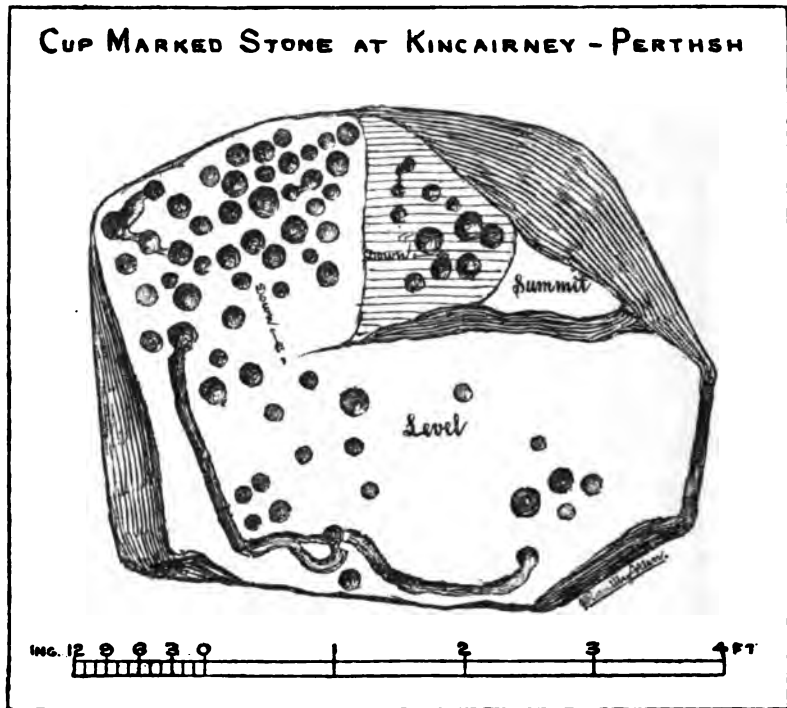
Fig. 4.

Sir James Simpson refers briefly to the stones of East Cult and describes them as being part of an alleged circle.¹ There is no evidence that this is the case. He also mentions there being some cup marks on one of the

¹ Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. vi., Appendix, p. 15.

stones composing a circle round a barrow within the policy of Glendelvin 2 miles east of East Cult. This barrow I did not succeed in finding.

Kincairney Cup Stone.—On the Ordnance map (scale 6 inches to the mile, sheet 62), will be found marked the site of a chapel (fig. 4) lying midway between Upper and Nether Kincairney in the parish of Caputh. It is



situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of East Cult, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ east-north-east of Dundeld as the crow flies, but 6 miles from the latter place by road. It is at a height of 410 feet above the sea-level, but the view is confined and the

position secluded. All that now remains of the so-called chapel is the foundations of a rectangular building measuring 36 feet by 16 feet from centre to centre of walls. These foundations rise about 2 feet above the ground, but are so covered with turf that it is impossible to judge of their exact thickness or of the character of the masonry. The direction of the longer axis of the building is E.S.E. by the compass. The building is on the side of a hill, but stands in the middle of a level enclosure 98 feet long by 80 feet wide, formed by digging away the ground and building dry stone retaining walls of rough boulders on each side. At a distance of 20 feet beyond the end of the building to the west, and in a line with its longer axis, is a boulder (fig. 5) measuring 4 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 9 inches, and projecting 1 foot above the ground. This stone is 2 or 3 feet outside the west wall of the enclosure. Its upper surface is covered with cup markings, similar to those at East Cult, numbering 73; and varying in diameter from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches. There is also a single cup cut on the vertical face on the south side. There is a groove $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide running round two of the edges of the stone and connecting three of the cups. Four of the cups at one corner of the stone run into one another. The greater part of the surface of the stone is horizontal, but there is a small triangular piece which slopes down from the summit and has eleven cups cut on it. The summit is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the rest of the stone, and the length of the sloping portion is 1 foot 1 inch. The boulder is of quartzose slate. Half a mile south-west towards East Cult is a cairn, at Nine Wells.

It would be interesting to have the site of this supposed chapel explored with a view to deciding if possible whether the building is of Christian or pagan origin.

The Standing Stone of Glenballoch.—The Glenballoch stone (fig. 6) is situated a furlong south of the farm house from which it takes its name. Glenballoch is in the parish of Rattray in Perthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Blairgowrie (see Ordnance map 1 inch scale, sheet 56, and 6 inch scale, sheet 52). The stone occupies a position on the north side of a secluded valley

through which the Craighall Mill burn runs to join the River Ericht. The site of the stone is at a level of 700 feet above the sea, and is 100 feet below the summit, close to Glenballoch Farm. The view from thence



Fig. 6.

is not by any means striking. On the opposite side of the valley to the south a wooded hill called Broad Moss rises to a height of 977 feet above sea-level, and commands a large tract of country. The standing stone is a rude whinstone block of conical or sugarloaf form, 8 feet 6 inches high and 20 feet in circumference at the base, or a little over 6 feet in diameter. On the south-east side, which faces the valley, are cut a series of thirteen cup markings, varying in diameter from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches. The highest and lowest cups are connected by a vertical groove 6 feet 6 inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, running into a loop in the middle and at the bottom (fig. 7). Four of the cups are placed together as on dice, forming a rude quatrefoil. The bottom of the long groove and the lowest cups are 2 feet below the present level of the ground. On the other side of the valley, a furlong to the south-west, close to Craighall Mill Dam, is a circle of 4 stones (fig. 8) on the top of a grassy knoll. The diameter of the circle is 18 feet, and the average size of the stones 5 feet by 4 feet by 3 feet. Sir James Simpson refers briefly to the Glenballoch stone as follows:—"Cup excavations exist also on an erect standing stone at a megalithic circle behind Craighall House, Blairgowrie. The cups are five or six in number, and placed in a group near the foot of the stone."¹

The Glenballoch Urn.—While I was examining the stone just described,

¹ Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. vi., Appendix, p. 15.

Mr George Harris of Glenballoch came up and kindly offered to bare the foot of the stone so as to enable me to make a complete rubbing of the cup-markings. In the course of conversation Mr Harris mentioned that he had dug up a "pig" a few years ago, and said that if I would accompany him to his house he would let me see it. I accepted his offer, and to my surprise and delight he produced the broken fragments of the "pig" out of a disused dog kennel in the garden. The "pig" turned out to be the magnificent ancient British cinerary urn (fig. 9), now exhibited. Mr Harris at my suggestion offered to present it to the National Museum of Scottish Antiquities, and allowed me to take it away there and then in an old garden basket. I took every care to preserve the fragments from further injury, and was so far successful that, on placing them in Mr Anderson's hands, he was enabled to have them put together so skilfully and well. Mr Harris told me that he found the urn inside a stone circle near Glenballoch Farm House. The urn was full of bones, and was protected by stones built round it in a beehive form. Mr Harris also informed me that about twenty years ago he had dug up a stone with cup-markings upon it, on the opposite side of the valley to the south-east of the Glenballoch stone. The stone lay horizontally with the cups uppermost. It was split up and is now built

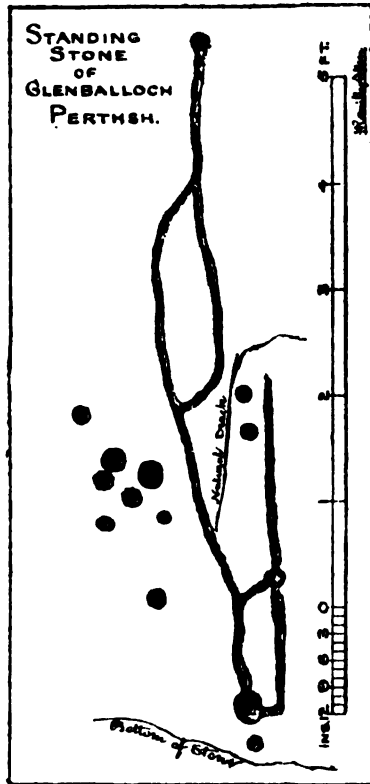


Fig. 7.

into the out buildings of Glenballoch Farm. The two largest fragments form the cover and sill of the hole through which the shaft of the

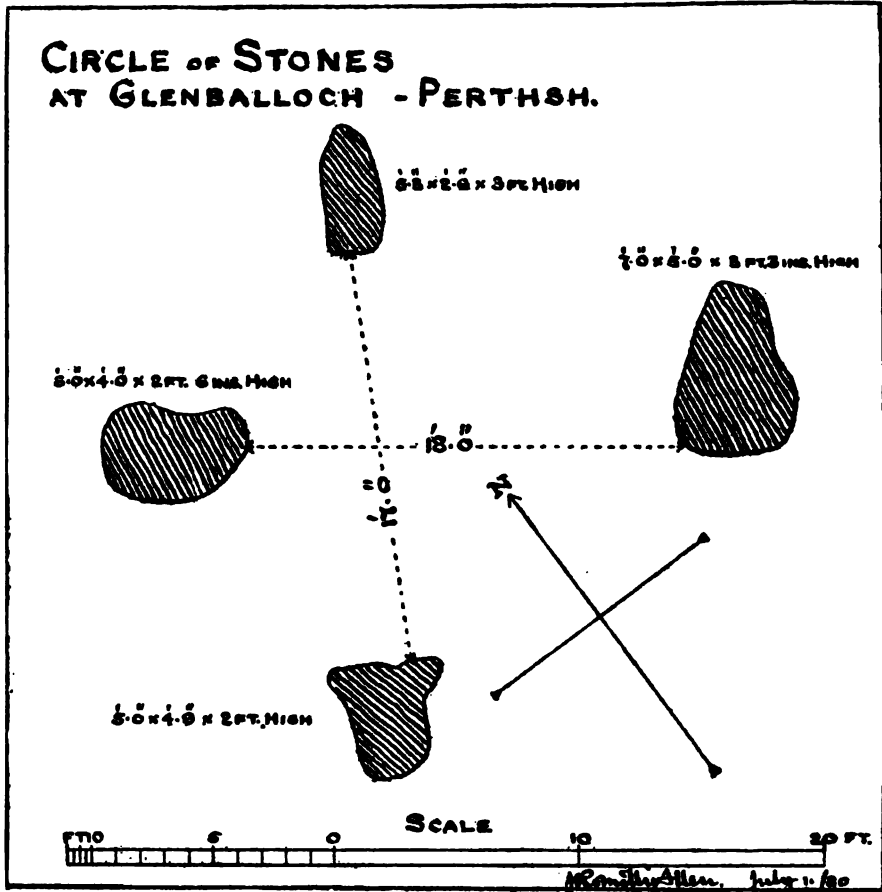


Fig. 8.

threshing machine passes through the wall of the horse-mill, into the house. A third fragment is built in above the window at the opposite

side of the house, and is of greenish hue. Mr Harris expressed his great regret at not having known the value of this stone when he broke it up, and he is evidently proud of the stone which remains, and is determined that no ill shall befall it as long as he remains its guardian. The cup marks on the stone which was broken appear to have been arranged sym-



Fig. 9. Urn found in a stone circle at Glenballoch (25½ inches high).

metrically in two rows, and Mr Harris affirms distinctly that they were alternately circular and rectangular. Mr Harris showed me a beautifully formed flint arrow-head and some spindle whorls he had found in the neighbourhood. The following are the dimensions of the urn :—

Diameter at top inside, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; diameter at top outside, 12 inches ; greatest diameter 14 inches, below top $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; diameter at bottom 6 inches ; height outside $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The greatest diameter, as above mentioned, is at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the top, and the profile of the side slopes inwards both towards the top and bottom from thence. The sloping rim round the top thus formed is most beautifully ornamented with a zigzag moulding dividing the circumference into triangles and one diamond, all recessed below the surface. The occurrence of the diamond amongst the triangles is probably explained by the difficulty of making the two ends of the zigzag meet exactly. Artifices of this kind for overcoming geometrical difficulties in setting out occur frequently in Norman mouldings, where a change in the pattern is used to hide the defect. Below the zigzag moulding are two furrows with a ridge between which serve to emphasise the broadest part of the urn. The whole of the mouldings are ornamented by rows of oval dots apparently produced by means of a pointed stick. All the workmanship of this urn is very carefully finished, and will compare favourably with that of any other production of Ceramic art, ancient or modern.

II.

NOTES ON A FEUD BETWEEN THE ELLIOTS AND THE SCOTTS, DURING THE YEARS 1564, 1565, and 1566. By ROBERT BRUCE ARMSTRONG, F.S.A. Scot.

During the spring of 1875 the writer spent a considerable time in examining a number of documents preserved in the Record Office, London, at which period notes or transcripts were made by him from the letters and papers relating to the feud between the Elliots and Scotts. From the transcripts then made the following account of Martin Elliot and the feud between his clan and the Scotts was shortly after compiled.

The clan of Elliot occupied a considerable portion of Upper Liddesdale, and also lands in Ewesdale and Teviotdale. Their chief was of Redheuch, on the Hermitage Water; during a portion of the sixteenth century, however, they were under the leadership of Martin Elliot of Braidley, perhaps the most important person of the name who figured during that period. He is frequently referred to in the letters preserved in London,¹ and also in the Records of the Privy Council of Scotland. In January 1566-67 he defeated the Earl of Bothwell, who had invaded Liddesdale with the intention of subduing his clan.² There is every reason to suppose that he was the Elliot mentioned as having been chosen chieftain of the rebels of both England and Scotland, and whom all those of Tyndale, Ryddsdale, Tyeydale, and Lyddesdale had "with one consent promised to obey."³ His influence at this period (1567) was so great that he was able to offer to the English warden, to bind himself to that country, not only for his friends but also for the Armstrongs and the rest of Liddesdale,

¹ Forster to Bedford, January 17, 1565-1566, MS. Record Office; Scrope to Cecil, May 10th 1567, MS. Record Office; Forster to Bedford, July 18th 1567, MS. Record Office; Regent Murray to Forster, July 8, 1568, MS. Record Office; Randolph to Forster, March 6, 1870, MS. Record Office.

² Scrope to Cecil, January 28, 1566-1567, MS. Record Office.

³ Drury to Cecil, February 12, 1566-1567, MS. Record Office.

who we are told were at least 800 or 1000 men.¹ We also learn from a letter of the 25th July that he was the chief of the surname of Elwoods,² and had 600 men under his command, and that it was the opinion of the writer and of the warden also "that £200 then bestowed upon him and his might do Elizabeth more service than £1000 bestowed at some other time to other purpose."³

On the 29th of July, Queen Elizabeth wrote to the Earl of Bedford directing him to give the Elliots £100.⁴ In October, Elliot presented himself at Edinburgh and received a pardon for his former offences, and a gift of 300 marks Scottish for entertainment, for which he undertook to keep and cause to be kept good order from Berwick to Hermitage Castle.⁵ He was one of the principal men who gave hostages to the Regent Murray when he marched through Liddesdale in 1569, and on the breaking out of the rebellion in the north of England in that year, he assembled his clan and forced the rebel Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland to leave Liddesdale.⁶ An interesting letter from this person written at the Redheuch on the 16th March 1569-1570 to Sir John Forster is still preserved in the Record Office, London. And a petition from him, dated November 1582, in which he is styled Martine Elliot of Braidley, is also to be found in the same collection.

It was when under the leadership of this remarkable man⁷ that in the

¹ Forster to Cecil, April 9, 1567, MS. Record Office.

² One of the many forms the name Elliot assumes. There are upwards of fifty others.

³ Bedford to Cecil, July 25, 1567, MS. Record Office.

⁴ *Ibid.*, August 7, 1567, MS. Record Office.

⁵ James Melville to Thockmorton, October 18, 1567, MS. Record Office.

⁶ Advertisement from Hexham, December 22, 1569, MS. Record Office.

⁷ I take this opportunity of acknowledging the obligation I am under to the Marquis of Lothian, president of this Society, for the liberal manner in which he has allowed me to examine the collection of Border Papers preserved at Newbattle. In that collection there are documents clearly proving that Martin Elliot was a son of Robert Elliot of Redheuch, chief of his clan. As I have not met with any notice of an Elliot of Redheuch between the years 1563 and 1573, I conclude that Martin assumed the leadership of his clan during the minority of his nephew, the young chief. Those interested in the pedigree of the Elliots during the 16th century will find brief genealogical notices of the Redheuch and Braidlie branches in "Scottish Arms," by R. R. Stodart, vol. ii. pp. 274-276.

autumn of 1564 a murder was committed by some of his clan, which led to a deadly feud between his clansmen and the Scotts of Teviotdale. On the 21st of October the lords of the council were occupied in investigating the matter, and five persons belonging to these clans were condemned to death, three of whom were beheaded by torchlight on the Castle Hill, Edinburgh, the same evening.¹ This severe measure had not the effect of stanching the feud, for in the following spring (1565) the Elliots invaded the Scotts, carried off goods, burnt houses, and killed some men. The Scotts appeared at court, and requested permission to seek revenge,² but it cannot be stated whether this permission was granted or not. We learn, however, that the Elliots had requested at the hands of Lord Scrope, Warden of the West March of England, protection from Queen Elizabeth, and offered not only to become English with their whole surname and friends but also to deliver their sovereign's house in Liddesdale, called the Hermitage, and to lay in pledge four of the best of their name.³

The country was at this period, May 1565, completely broken, the slaughters between the Scotts and Elliots were of daily occurrence;⁴ and at least a dozen houses were destroyed by fire.⁵ Early in May the Elliots, 300 in a company, burnt and spoiled ten miles about the Laird of Baugh-clouchis land, and slew many men, some women and children.⁶ Randolph,

¹ Randolph to Cecil, October 24, 1564, MS. Record Office. In the letter Saturday is referred to as the following day. As the 25th happened to fall on a Wednesday it may be concluded that the letter was commenced on the 20th and finished on the 24th. Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I., of Wolfelee, has drawn my attention to the extracts from the Justiciary Record printed by Pitcairn from which it appears that David Scott of Hassindene was murdered on October 18th. Three days after, William Elliot of Horslehill, Robert, Gawane, and Arche Elliot, Williame Elliot, bastard son to unqle Robert Elliot, and James Scot son to Walter Scot in Hassindene, were tried for the offence. Of these the first was banished, but on September 24th, 1565, through the intervention of the Laird of Fernihirst, permission to return was granted by the Queen and King. The second, fifth, and sixth appear to have been executed, and the third and fourth acquitted. "Criminal Trials," vol. i. pp. 456*-466*.

² Alexander Clerk to Randolph, April 22, 1565, MS. Record Office.

³ Scrope to Cecil, April 28, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁴ Randolph to Cecil, May 3, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁵ Bedford to Cecil, May 5, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁶ Randolph to Cecil, May 8, 1565, MS. Record Office.

when writing to Cecil at this time, said he cared little which party had the better, that the Scotts had had the worst, and the Elliots daily burnt and spoiled; also, if Elizabeth cared to be cumbered with any such people, he could get her as many of either of them, with a strong house or two, as she pleased to have.¹

No answer had been received by Lord Scrope on the 21st May as to the offer made by the Elliots,² and on the 23d of that month the Laird of Buccleuch, assisted by Tivydale, made a raid upon Liddesdale and there slew seven Crosyiers and Elwoods, and took a great booty of cattle. During the time this raid was being made, some of the Liddesdale men ran a foray in the neighbourhood of Hawick, when they slew a man and carried off some cattle.³ The Teviotdale men again rode against Liddesdale, but of the effect of their raid we are left in ignorance.⁴ These disorders could no longer be allowed to continue, and Queen Mary wrote to the master of Maxwell, Warden of her West March, directing him to communicate with Lord Scrope, Sir John Forster, and others, and to request them to join with him and the Laird of Cessford, Warden of the Middle March of Scotland, to help to suppress the disobedient people of Liddesdale; this Maxwell accordingly did, reminding them of the agreement entered into by the commissioners on September 23d 1563 to that effect, and requesting that such number as they should think sufficient to suppress the offenders might meet within eight days at an appointed place, to invade them in either of the realms they passed into until they were reduced to their obedience,⁵ and to see that none of them were received into England. Lord Scrope was desirous of knowing how his sovereign wished him to act in this matter, as, in the event of his complying with Maxwell's demand, they would lose "the offers of the Elwoodes and their friends, which he thought were better to be received, if wars

¹ Randolph to Cecil, May 11, 1565, MS. Record Office.

² Scrope to Thockmorton, May 21, 1565, MS. Record Office.

³ Drury to Cecil, May 28, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁴ *Ibid.*, June 7, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁵ Maxwell to Scrope (Calendared Forster incorrect) June 19, 1565, MS. Record Office.

should follow."¹ Forster was as unwilling as Scrope to comply with this request without direct orders from the queen; he accordingly communicated with the council,² but before any decided steps were taken, more harm was done between Liddesdale and Teviotdale.³ Queen Elizabeth approved of the conduct of her wardens, and directed them, in case Maxwell renewed his demand according to the treaty, to state that the treaty had already been broken by the Scottish Queen, through her having kept the Earl of Lennox, Lord Darnley, and others of Elizabeth's subjects against her will.⁴

On the 16th July the Liddesdale men made a raid into East Tivydale, to a place called the Burnes, beside Roxburrowe, belonging to the Laird of Cessford, Warden of the Middle March, where they destroyed and burnt his house, corn, and cattle, and killed two of his servants.⁵ The feud still raged with great violence, and the Elliots being, as we are told, the weaker party, were driven to seek aid in other quarters, and Bedford thought if they were received by England it would serve to very good purpose. We also learn from him that the Elwoods had burnt the Laird of Cessford's corn and his houses,⁶ but this probably refers to the raid of the 16th. On the 25th July Bedford again wrote to say that the Elwoods had done great spoil upon their own border, and being overlaid with the multitude and force of the advirsarie part, were driven to seek succour in the Middle March of England, but it was doubtful if they could be received, for if they could not they would be utterly undone. He therefore asked Her Majesty to signify to Lord Scrope how the Elwoods might be used, for if they did not hear soon there would, he thought, ensue, under colour of peace, such slaughter and spoil as in open wars had not been greater.⁷ Again, on the same day, 25th July, he wrote to Cecil to say that the slaughters, burnings, and wastes done between these two

¹ Scrope to Cecil, June 19, 1565, MS. Record Office.

² Forster to Council, June 22, 1565, MS. Record Office.

³ Drury to Cecil, June 21, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁴ Queen Elizabeth to Lord Scrope, June 27, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁵ Forster to Cecil, July 26, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁶ Bedford to Cecil, July, 24, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁷ *Ibid.*, July 25, 1565, MS. Record Office.

clans had been such as never was greater in any realm between so mean persons; the Elwoods he said were driven out of Scotland and had come into England although not in his march, and there was great reason why they should find favour and be received, for they might be employed to good purpose.¹ From a letter from Forster we gather that the Elliots had received some relief in the Middle March, and we learn from him that the Laird of Cessford was not a little grieved at the injuries done by the raid of the 16th July, and that he intended to complain to his sovereign, and ask for assistance to enable him to ride in a hostile manner upon the Elliots, which if he did, Forster thought they would not be able to withstand such a force, but must from very necessity fly within his office for refuge.² Early in August the Earl of Bedford, being informed of the queen's resolution concerning the Elwoods, held a conference with the English wardens touching some secret succours to be given them, and some way to be devised for the annoyance of Lord Hume and the Laird of Cessford.³

In the meantime the Elliots rallied and gained an important advantage over the Scotts, which is thus mentioned in a letter from Rowland Forster to Bedford of the 5th August: "Upone Friday last the Elwarths hathe been amangg the Scottis, and tain certain gudis, and the Scottis rais and followed it to ane place called Ewis dores, and ther (*i.e.*, the Elliots) havying ane bushment to the number of four hundret men and hathe overthrowen the Scottis, and slane sex of the Scottis, of the principall men by the Laird of Becleist self, and two of the Daglessis, and ane other called Short, and ane of the Theffinmis, thir (*i.e.*, these) wes brought on Friday at nyght to Selkraig and buried ther, and they takked besyd they three xx (60) of ther number."⁴ In the following month

¹ Bedford to Cecil, July 25, 1565, MS. Record Office.

² Forster to Cecil, July 26, 1565, MS. Record Office.

³ Bedford to Queen Elizabeth, August 5, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁴ MS. Record Office. The "Ewis-dores" is a pass leading from Teviotdale to that portion of Ewesdale known as Eweslees. The latter was in the possession or occupation of a branch of the Elliots during the sixteenth century. On account of the formation of the ground the Scotts could not have been aware of their danger before they crossed the pass and entered the country of the hostile tribe.

Bedford ordered £50 to be given to the Elliots in a secret manner. And should they continue as they had begun, for such countenance of their service they were to receive another £50.¹ They remained in the service of England,² and worked well in the interest of that country, being kept together by the English warden at the Hermitage,³ it being the object of the government of that country to try and induce them to side with Murray and the other rebel lords, and if possible to keep them from the influence of Bothwell. The favour that had been shown them by the English warden had procured them much hatred in Scotland; Martin Elliot and others of the best of Liddesdale were earnest suitors to Forster that they might have the same oversight in England as they before had; in Scotland they stated they dared not remain, their being eleven of them already in hold. Bothwell was also so incensed against them that nothing would satisfy him but Martin Elliot's head.⁴ Martin also applied to Lord Scrope, for assurance and oversight within his office, as Bothwell had burnt their possessions.⁵

The feud which had raged between the Scotts and Elliots had terminated some time previously, but before April 16, 1566, these clans again broke their assurance,⁶ and a gentleman of the Scotts was killed by the Elliots,⁷ who are also accused of having slain two friends of the Laird of Buccleuch.⁸ In June 1566, the quarrels and slaughters between these clans are again mentioned, the Scotts having again had the worst.⁹ We learn however from a letter from Forster of the 26th July that Martin Elliot had told him that the Liddesdales were agreed with the Scotts contrary to the Earl of Bothwell's will, and without his consent. They announced their intention of giving up their assurance with England, and

¹ Bedford to Queen Elizabeth, September 5, 1565, MS. Record Office.

² Bedford to Cecil, September 28, 1565, MS. Record Office.

³ Bedford to Cecil, October 5, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁴ Forster to Bedford, January 17, 1565, 1566, MS. Record Office.

⁵ Scrope to Cecil, January 19, 1565-1566, MS. Record Office.

⁶ *Ibid.*, April 16, 1566, MS. Record Office.

⁷ *Ibid.*, May 14, 1566, MS. Record Office.

⁸ Forster to Cecil, May 23, 1566, MS. Record Office.

⁹ Drury to Cecil, June 20, 1566, MS. Record Office.

declared they would keep it no longer; Forster therefore supposed they were determined to ride and spoil in that country.¹ In the following month (August) they committed divers attempts on the Water of Tyne, and with the Crosiers and Nixons to the number of fifty, they in open foray on the 15th of that month harried Balyffe head in Bewcastledale, and drove away twenty-four kye and oxen, and took ten prisoners.² These forays into England were of constant occurrence during the autumn, but for several years after we do yet hear of a revival of the feud between the Elliots and Scotts.

There is no reason for supposing that the Armstrongs of Liddesdale assisted the Elliots in the before-mentioned feuds with the Scotts; but the Crosiers, and probably the Nixons, small clans occupying lands in the upper part of Liddesdale, joined them, and it is not unlikely they received assistance from the clans of Ewesdale.

The riding clans of the border were always ready to assemble under a leader of recognized ability. Fortunately for the Elliots, they possessed at this period such a leader, and were able under his direction successfully to oppose, not only the far more numerous and powerful clan of Scott, but also the Wardens of the west and middle marches, and the Earl of Bothwell the queen's Lieutenant on the border.

I am not aware of any reference in the Scottish records to the above-mentioned feuds, the knowledge we have of them being solely derived from the documents preserved in the Record Office, London, from upwards of forty of which these notes have been compiled.

¹ Foster to Bedford, July 26, 1566, MS. Record Office.

² Scrope to Cecil, August 17, 1566, MS. Record Office.

III.

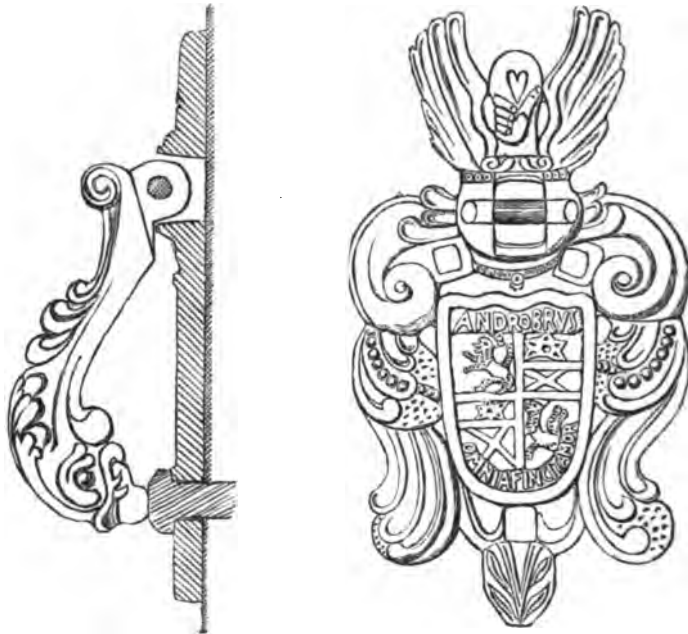
NOTICE OF AN ANCIENT DOOR-KNOCKER, WITH ARMORIAL BEARINGS,
FROM MUNESS CASTLE, UNST, SHETLAND. BY MAJOR WILLIAM
BRUCE ARMSTRONG.

The ancient door knocker now before the Society was taken from the door of the old castle of Muness in Unst, Shetland, when it became ruinous, and was given by (the then owner) Mr Thomas Mouat of Garth to the father of the present Mr John Bruce of Sumburgh, who has kindly sent it for exhibition.

In order the better to understand the history of this relic, it may be as well in the first place to say a few words as to the origin of the building from which it was taken, and the history of the family by whom it was founded;¹ John Brus, second Laird of Cultmalundie in Perthshire, married Euphame, daughter of the first Lord Elphinstone, she having previously borne to King James V. a son, Robert Stewart, who afterwards became Earl of Orkney. The issue of this marriage was a son Lucas or Laurence Brus, who succeeded as third Laird of Cultmalundie, and was thus uterine brother of the Earl of Orkney, who appointed him Fowdrie of Zetland in 1571, and admiral-depute of Orkney and Zetland 1576-7. Brus eventually settled in Shetland and built the castle of Muness, which was finished in 1578, leaving his eldest son in charge of his Perthshire estate, who carried on the line of Cultmalundie. He took with him to Shetland his second son Andrew, who remained there, and became the ancestor of the Muness branch, which became extinct during the 18th century. The door knocker, the subject of this notice, measures 12½ inches by 7 inches, and appears to have been cast in brass or bronze, and the arms and lettering to have been afterwards engraved with a tool. The

¹ For a further account of the family of Bruce of Cultmalundie, see the "Family Records of the Bruces and the Cumyns," by M. E. Cumming Bruce. 4to, Edinburgh, 1870, p. 338.

knocker plate is in the form of an armorial shield, with helmet, crest, and mantling, the helmet being ingeniously contrived to form the hinge for the knocker, which is in the form of a dolphin. The shield bears the arms of Grey and Bruce quarterly¹ above the helmet is the crest, a hand holding a heart between two wings, and within the shield is engraved the



Ancient Door-Knocker from Munness Castle (12½ inches in length).

motto "Omnia Vincit Amor" and the name Andro Brus, who (as before stated) was second son of the founder of Munness. From the fact that the knocker bears this name, we may reasonably conclude that it was cast in the time of this Andrew or in that of his son, whose name was also

¹ The Bruces of Cultmalundie always quartered Grey, the estate having come into the family by a marriage with the heiress of Grey of Cultmalundie.

Andrew.¹ John Bruce Esq., J.P. and D.L. of Sumburgh, Shetland, to whom this relic now belongs, is the present head of the Orkney and Shetland Bruces, and is descended from William Bruce, called "Nevoi," and "follower" of Laurence Bruce of Cultmalundie, who having accompanied his kinsman to Shetland obtained the estates of Sumburgh and Symbister, which still remain in the possession of his descendants.

[An etching of the castle, with a ground-plan, by J. T. Irvine, F.S.A. Scot., was exhibited, and Mr Irvine stated that on certain stones below the hanging turret at the south-west corner there are the initials A. B., showing that the castle was finished by Andrew Bruce.]

IV.

NOTICE OF THE EXAMINATION OF A CIST, ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER ADD—AT CRINAN, ARGYLLSHIRE. BY REV. R. J. MAPLETON, CORR. MEM. S.A. SCOT.

About a quarter of a mile from Old Crinan, *i.e.*, the hamlet from which the Crinan-Canal takes its name, there is a small cave in the face of some rocks, that recede from the shore of the River Add, and form a semicircular recess of flat ground; this is a favourite spot for tinkers and tramps to camp in. On the other side of the parliamentary road that runs by, there is a wide expanse of sand that soon merges into wet moss land, and in this sand, which is covered by water only at high tides, there is an extensive deposit of large oyster shells: evidently a bed of oysters when the sea covered that portion of land, *i.e.*, before the rising of the 25 foot beach. A fortnight ago a tinker had pitched his camp there, and wishing to avoid the cold winds, dug out some of the soil, to make the cave larger and deeper. In doing so he came upon a "stone coffin," as he called it, and a quantity of bones. I immediately went to the spot to examine the place, and

¹ More probably in that of the former, or about the close of the sixteenth century, the spelling "Brus" of the name being discontinued about the close of that century and the more modern one of Bruce being then adopted.

found the cist itself destroyed by the tinker, but it appeared to have been a very rough one. Upon digging down and all around it, we found mixed with soil and with lumps of stone, human bones, the bones and teeth of a pig, a few bones of a cow, a great quantity of cockle, periwinkle, scallop, and oyster shells; also two pieces of flint, one of which was manufactured, and about 24 pieces of an urn, or rather of two urns, one of which, the larger, was very thick and coarse, the other apparently of the ordinary size and make, the only ornamentation being lines made by the impression of a cord. All these things were mixed up indiscriminately, several of them in ground beyond the cist, and not disturbed by the tinker, evidently showing that some disturbance had taken place years ago. The human bones were clearly belonging to at least two persons, as the weight and substance of the bones were very different. One lower jaw is perfect, but only small portions of a skull were found here and there among the mass. It was difficult to make out the history of the place. It seemed to me, however, that there had been an original burial, and that this burial had been disturbed by a subsequent burial. That the spot had also been occupied as a dwelling, and the shells and animal bones and flint were the refuse of their food (a small "kitchen-midden"), and that this had all been disturbed at some later period, as shells and bones and urn were all mixed together.

The important feature in this burial and dwelling is the presence of the oyster shells. It is clear that the oysters must have been used as food. from whence were they procured? The nearest known spot, where oysters can now be procured, is a sea Loch 3 or 4 miles away; but there was a large oyster-bed close to the cave, not 100 yards off. Is it not reasonable to suppose that it was from this bed of oysters that the people drew their supplies? If this be so, it may throw some light upon the age or date of the circumstance. The burial certainly took place before the dwelling, and the dwelling probably before the sea receded from its old level, *i.e.*, probably before the raising of the 25 foot beach.

MONDAY, 14th *February* 1881.

REV. THOMAS MACLAUHLAN, LL.D., Vice-President, in the
Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following Gentlemen were duly elected
Fellows :—

JAMES T. BLACK, Publisher, 19 Atholl Crescent.

EDWARD GORDON DUFF, Park Nook, Princes Park, Liverpool.

WILLIAM GILLON, Captain 71st Highland Light Infantry, Wallhouse,
Bathgate.

ROBERT KIRKE, Greenmount, Burntisland.

R. THORNTON SHIELLS, Architect, 4 St Margaret's Road.

MICHAEL W. TAYLOR, M.D., Hutton Hall, Penrith.

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

(1.) By JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG, F.S.A. Scot.

Carved Ivory Ciborium or Cup, with Cover, figured and described in
"Archæologica Scotica," vol. v., part 2.

Smaller Ivory Cup, carved in a similar style of art.

(2.) By HUGH BOWIE, Uracaig, Colonsay.

Celt, of greenstone, polished, 8½ inches long, 3½ inches wide, lenticular
in the cross section and tapering to the butt end, found on the margin of
Loch Fada, Colonsay.

(3.) By ARCHIBALD M'CONNEL, Kilchattan, Colonsay.

Bronze Axe-Head or Flat Celt, 4 inches long, 2¼ inches wide, found on
the margin of Loch Fada, Colonsay.

(4.) By WILLIAM STROYAN, Farmer, Machrins.

Upper Stone of a Quern of Micaceous schist, 14½ inches diameter, 7½
inches thick, with conical feed-hole, from Colonsay.

(5.) By JOHN M'LUGASH, Uraçaig.

Upper and Under Stones of a Quern of Micaceous schist, 15 inches diameter, the upper stone imperfect, from Colonsay.

(6.) By JAMES MUIR, Weaver, Kilchattan.

Hand Lint-skutch of Wood, 28 inches long, 2 inches wide, from Colonsay. (See the subsequent paper by Mr W. Stevenson.)

(7.) By Mr WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Stone Pounder, an oval pebble of quartzite found on the edge of Loch Fada; two spindles, one $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long having the lower part square, the other $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long having the lower part round; and part of a broken Stone Cross, from Colonsay. (These donations are referred to in the subsequent paper by Mr Stevenson on the Antiquities of Colonsay and Oransay.)

(8.) By MISS RUSSELL, Ashiestiel.

Photograph of a Fragment of the Catrail on the North Bank of the Tweed.

(9.) By the Right Hon. THE EARL OF STAIR, F.S.A. Scot.

Large Head of Stag's Horns, found in a moss, at Rowenstone, Wig-townshire. (See the previous paper on remains of the Red Deer found in Scotland, by Dr John Alexander Smith.)

(10.) By ST JOHN VINCENT DAY, C.E., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Prehistoric use of Iron and Steel. 8vo, 1877.

(11.) By DAVID DOUGLAS, *Treasurer*.

Religiose Symboler, &c., af Dr L. Muller. 4to. Copenhagen, 1864.

(12.) By the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The Amravati Topo. Report by Robert Sewell. folio, 1880.

(13.) By CHARLES POYNTZ STEWART, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Historical Memorials of the Stewarts of Forthergill, Perthshire, and their Male Descendants. With an Appendix of Title-deeds and Documents. Printed for private circulation by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh. 4to, 1879.

(14.) By the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

The Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury. Vol. II.

(15.) By JAMES CRUIKSHANKS ROGER, F.S.A. Scot.

Drawing in Sepia, by the late Mr Charles Roger, of a Bronze Crescent-shaped Plate dug up at Laws, Monifeith, in 1796, and bearing the characteristic Symbols of the Sculptured Stones of Scotland, as described in the "Proceedings" of the Society, vol. xiv. p. 268.

There were also exhibited :—

(1.) By JAMES T. GIBSON-CRAIG, F.S.A. Scot.

The Minute Books of the Bannatyne Club; 3 vols. folio., viz, vol. in 1823–1836, vol. ii. 1837–1852, vol. iii. 1852–1861, the minutes throughout being in the handwriting of the late David Laing, LL.D., the Secretary of the Club. Deposited for preservation in the Society's Library by James T. Gibson-Craig, Treasurer to the Club, with consent of the executors and representatives of the late David Laing, LL.D., Secretary of the Club.

(2.) By ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

A selection of Relics from two Ayrshire Crannogs recently explored.

1. Articles from a Crannog in Lochspouts, near Maybole, the property of Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, consisting of :—

Two Hammer Stones made of Dolorite.

Two Whetstones, one of fine Sandstone, and neatly shaped like the

modern sharpening stone used for scythes ; the other, a fragment, has a small hole for suspension.

Three Flat portions of Sandstone, each perforated by a small hole which opens up into a funnel-shaped cavity on both sides.

A Spindle Whorl made of fine Sandstone, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diam. and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick.

Two polished Stone Discs. One, the larger segment of a circle, is made of whitish micaceous stone, and measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and has a uniform thickness of a quarter of an inch (fig. 1). The other, a fragment,

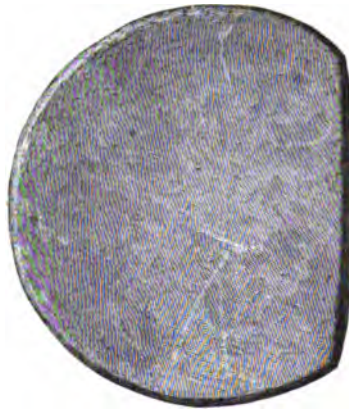


Fig. 1. Polished Stone Disc.
($4\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter).

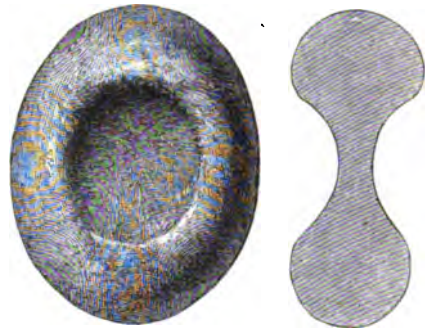


Fig. 2. Oval Implements,
hollowed on both surfaces.

is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick at the edges, but becomes a shade thicker towards the centre. It is made of a hard, dark, and compact stone, highly polished on both sides, and neatly cut at the circumference.

An oval implement with two hollowed surfaces. Its length is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, breadth $2\frac{5}{8}$, and thickness 1 inch. The diameter of the depressions is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and depth half an inch (fig. 2).

Two rudely formed Flint Scrapers. The larger is roughly circular and about 2 inches in diameter (fig. 3).

A polished Ring of Lignite, diameter (external measurement) $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch ; portions of Armlets of a similar material.

A polished Bone Pin $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long (fig. 4).

A Bone Chisel $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.



Fig. 3. Flint Scraper. (2 inches diameter.)

A Pick made of body of Deer Horn and portion of first tyne.



Fig. 4. Polished Bone Pin. (Actual size.)

A small Key (fig. 5).

Fig. (6) represents a curiously shaped ornament.



Fig. 5. Bronze Key.
(Actual size.)



Fig. 6. Bronze Ornament
(Actual size.)

A small yellow bead of vitreous paste, another ribbed made of green glazed ware, and half of another similar to last but much larger (fig. 7).



Fig. 7. Beads. (Actual size.)

2. Articles from the Buston Crannog, near Kilmarnock, now being excavated, belonging to Lord Eglinton, and exhibited by permission of his Lordship's Commissioner, the Hon. G. R. Vernon, consisting of:—

A large Whetstone with hole at one end, 12 inches long and 4 broad.
Two Pestle-like Polishers, each about 7 inches long.



Fig. 8. Flint Knife. (Actual size).

Flint Knife, curved, and showing evidence of having been much used (fig. 8). Small polished Flint Implement?

One polished Borer of Horn, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad.

Several Combs of bone (fig. 9) and an Implement of Bone, with hole and groove.

About a dozen Bone Pins beautifully shaped and polished, some having

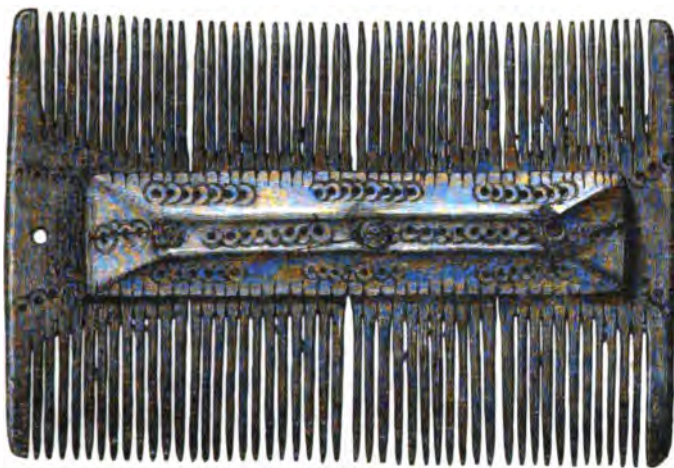


Fig. 9. Comb of Bone. (Actual size).

round heads, others somewhat flattened, and one ornamented. They vary in length from $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A variety of Iron Tools, including a Gouge 14 inches long; five Knives, with tangs and blades varying from 2 to 4 inches; two pointed Implements like Arrow-heads, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; one socketed Spear-head, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long (fig. 10); several Awl-shaped Implements, and one implement



Fig. 10. Socketed Spear-head of Iron. ($8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long).

shaped like a bayonet having a hole at the curved end and two springs attached to the middle of the straight portion.

Two small Spindle Whorls made of Shale.

One Bronze Circular Brooch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.



Fig. 11. Bronze Pin. (Actual size.)

Two small Bronze Pins ornamented (fig. 11), one has a bead inserted in its top.



Two Gold Spiral Finger Rings, one has five and a half twists, two of which were drawn asunder so that the ring looks like a spectacle ornament, the other has six twists and has both ends ornamented by circular grooves (fig. 12).

(A complete description of the relics found in both of these crannogs will be found in the third volume of the "Collections of the Ayrshire and Wigtonshire Archæological Association").

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTES ON THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE ISLANDS OF COLONSAY AND ORANSAY. BY WILLIAM STEVENSON. COMMUNICATED BY DR ARTHUR MITCHELL, *Secretary* S. A. SCOT.

Churches and Ecclesiastical Structures.—On the islands of Colonsay and Oransay are the remains of nine old churches or ecclesiastical structures, and the sites of other three are remembered by the older natives. Ten of these are in the island of Colonsay and two in Oransay.¹

Of these buildings the most important must have been the Monastery of Kiloran. No remains of it now exist, but upon its site and partly with its material has been built the present Colonsay House. In 1700 the “principal church” stood in the village of Kiloran.² The earliest notice of Colonsay as a parish appears to be in 1549, by Archdeacon Munro, who says “It hath ane parish kirke.”³

The next in importance is the Monastery of Oransay,⁴ the site of which covers a considerable area. But except one small portion called the Friars House, and now incorporated with the farm offices erected alongside, the whole of the buildings are unroofed and in ruins. The appearance of the mason work shows that different parts of the structure had been erected at different dates. The oldest portion seems to be that called the cloisters, being part of a wall in the inside 27 feet long and 27 inches thick, and having five semi-circular arched openings through it. This part of the buildings is figured by Pennant, but the portion containing the straight

¹ In Blaeu's Map published in 1654, fourteen such structures are delineated, eleven in Colonsay and three in Oransay. In 1667 a grant of the patronage of the churches and Chaplainries is made by Charles II. to the Earl of Argyll—*Origines Parochiales*, vol. ii. p. 280. The remains of several Romish Chapels are to be seen in Colonsay, “Old Stat. Acct.,” vol. xii. p. 330. In his ride from Oransay to Kiloran, Pennant mentions having seen four ruined chapels, vol. ii. p. 274. See also Martin, p. 246, and “Sculptured Stones of Scotland,” vol. ii. p. 25.

² Martin, p. 249.

³ *Origines Parochiales*, vol. ii. p. 280.

⁴ Martin, p. 246 ; Pennant, vol. ii. p. 270.

pointed arches like the roof of a house are now gone. The portion of the structure which appears most recently erected is what may be called the church or chapel. This apartment is the largest, and measures 60 feet long, 18 feet wide, and the side walls are about 20 feet high. In the east end there is a finely formed Gothic pointed arch window with mullions dividing it into three lancet-shaped openings. The height from the sole to the point of the arch is 12 feet, and the width 5 feet. All the cheeks of doors and windows, and mullions of this apartment are of dressed freestone of a kind not found on the islands.

Two and a half feet from the wall and in front of this window is the altar table covered by one large slab $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 feet.

Set up against the wall round the altar, and in a small side apartment, and covering graves outside, or lying on the ground, are twenty-four sculptured stones, seemingly the tops or covers of table tombs. The supports or pedestals, and the plinths of these have been freely appropriated for head and foot stones in the burying ground outside. On two of the stones set against the wall there are sculptured in high relief full length figures, and on a third a figure 3 feet long, with swords girt to the waists with belts. On the heads are helmets and on the shoulders and necks is chain mail. One of the two large figures has small figures on the pillow on each side of the head. The other figure has also a small figure on each side of the feet. Nine stones have cross-handled swords down the centre. One stone has a nearly full length figure in clerical habit, with a canopy over head and in the left hand a pastoral staff or crosier. Several other stones have also figures; some have hunting scenes with deer, dogs, horses, &c. Some of the stones are completely covered with ornament, but all of them have more or less, and it is of the same character or type as on the Oronsay cross. On several of them (one in particular which lies broken outside the building) it is of a superior class of design and workmanship to the others and to the cross itself. Several of the stones have inscriptions which might be read if some trouble were first taken in cleaning away the growth and dirt which covers them.

The five arches before referred to, and several others in the building, seem to be of the same character of construction as those of Kirkapoll Tiree.¹ The pointed arches figured by Pennant,² but now gone, and some still remaining in other parts of the buildings, have been constructed by first setting up two pieces of pavement and then building over them.³ Arches in different parts of the buildings are of the Gothic pointed type, and several openings are covered with long stones.

In the south-east corner of the chapel, and near the altar, is a recess, the opening of which is 18 inches square and goes back 6 feet through the wall into a buttress or construction on the outside. This hole opens out wider after it goes through the wall, the cavity inside the buttress measures 3 feet each way. It has been partly filled with bones from time out of memory, and is called the hole for the bones (*Toll nam Cnamh*).⁴ Bones which have been turned up to the surface have always been collected into this hole, but I was unable to ascertain the reason, or why they were not buried. Some bones also lie in recesses in the M'Neill enclosure and in a side chapel. The rats from the adjoining farm buildings have got a lodgment in the old buildings, and frequently bring bones to the surface from their burrows. The M'Neill burying-place consists of two enclosures on the east side of the buildings, partly outside and partly inside of them.

An attempt of not a very æsthetic kind has been made to preserve part of the old walls from coming down, but if some thing more was done in the way of pointing with good Portland cement it would preserve from ruin for a very long time one of the most interesting old ecclesiastical structures.

On the south of and close beside the building, and raised about 4 feet

¹ "Scotland in Early Christian Times," p. 66.

² Pennant, vol. ii. p. 270.

³ The pieces of pavement which formed the pointed arches are found set up as head-stones to graves.

⁴ Macculloch records a quantity of unburied bones in a graveyard in Barra, vol. iii. p. 4. See also "Burt's Letters," vol. ii. p. 109.

above the ground by a mass of mason work, stands the Oransay cross.¹



The Oransay Cross.

The mason work on which the cross stands is covered by a slab 3 feet by 3 feet and 3 inches thick, and through a hole cut in this slab or sole plate, the end of the cross is let down into and fixed in the mason work. The shaft of the cross from the sole plate to the extreme point measures 12 feet 1 inch; the arms of the cross from point to point 3 feet 5½ inches; the thickness of the cross is 4¾ inches; the diameter of the circle is 27 inches. The breadth of the shaft at the base is 20 inches, the top and arms are 11 inches broad. The cross faces due east and west. On the west side of the shaft of the cross is an inscription in Latin,² and on the same side of the base or sole plate is another, in two lines which run from side to side. On the north-west corner of the sole or base plate is carved a sundial, the pointer or triangle of which is now removed, but had been set with lead.

What I presume is the Macduffie

¹ It is found in Pennant (vol. ii. p. 270), and by Stuart in the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," vol. ii. p. 25, plates xxxviii. and xxxix.

² A reading of this inscription will be found in "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," none of the inscriptions are now legible.

Cross, or rather a portion of the shaft of it, stands in a mass of mason work on a small knoll on the east side of the buildings, and faces north and south. This remaining portion of the shaft from the junction of the sole plate up measures 3 feet high, 13 inches broad, and 3 inches thick. The shaft of the cross must have been let through a sole plate and set into the mason work in the same manner as the Oransay Cross, but the sole plate of this one has been removed.¹ It has been in the same state during living memory. Laid up against the shaft on the mason work is the head of a cross with the circle, arms, and top complete and part of a figure carved on it. The ornament of the Macduffie Cross is of the same character as the Oransay one. A small cross is also placed on the point of a gable facing east and west, and another on one facing north and south.

About 100 yards from and on the right hand side of the road leading down the glen to the strand where at low water people cross the sands on foot from Colonsay to Oransay, and about half a mile from the strand on the Colonsay side, stand the ruins of the Temple of the Glen (*Teampull a Ghlinne*).² The building is nearly due east and west, and measures 31 feet by 19 feet outside, and walls 27 inches thick. The walls are of stone and lime and much broken down, only the back and front wall now remain the full height of about 8 feet. The walls have been plastered inside. At the east end part of the remains of a structure, which may have been an altar, are seen. In the north-west corner, and a little above the floor level, is a small recess, 20 inches long, 13 inches high, and 18 inches into the wall. It is constructed partly into the gable, so that the opening is only 13 inches by 11 inches wide. The construction of this recess is somewhat similar to the one in which the bones are in Oransay. There is no appearance of there having been a fireplace. The west gable fell a few years ago. The door has been on the south side, and is

¹ The sole plate of this or of another cross was found set for a head-stone to a grave.

² This is likely to have been one of the ruined chapels seen by Pennant, and would be the first on the ride.

splayed inside.¹ There is one small window on each side, 24 inches by 6 inches, and splayed. There is no appearance of other openings through the walls. It is stated that funerals waited in this building till such time as the tide was suitable for crossing the strand to Oransay.

In the district of Kilchattan² on the west side of the island of Colonsay, and in the middle of a burying-ground, stand the ruins of the old church of Kilchattan.³ It stands east and west, and measures 31 feet by 21 feet, and the walls are nearly 3 feet thick, and built of stone and lime. The stones are mostly large undressed boulders, the spaces between being filled with small flat pieces or shivers, such as may easily be got at the rocks near. The door is said to have been in the west end, and there appear to be the remains of a window in the east gable and a very small one in the south wall. Both gables are now nearly level with the ground. In what remains of the east gable are two small recesses or boles, 14 inches by 13 inches.

The four churches above noticed are the only ones on the islands which have been built of stone and lime. And up till the time in the last century when Colonsay House was built out of the ruins of Kiloran Monastery it is probable that no other dwellings built of stone and lime existed on the islands, if we except the round towers of the fort on Loch-na-Sgoltire. Traces of other buildings of stone and lime were not found.

About one mile to the east of the burying-ground and church of Kilchattan, and on the left hand side of the road going east, beside, and nearly in front of the new Baptist Chapel, are the ruins of another church, Kilmory (*Kil-a-Mhorich, Kilmorie, Kil-a-Mhoorie*).⁴ It stands east and

¹ The doors of the old houses on Colonsay are not splayed but built square through the wall.

² In 1632 a grant of the Parsonage and Vicarage of the Parish of Kilchattan and the whole lands of Colonsay is made by the Bishop of the Isles, *Origines Parochiales*, vol. ii. p. 280.

³ This is likely to have been one of the ruined chapels seen by Pennant and would be the third on the road.

⁴ This is likely to have been one of the ruined chapels seen by Pennant and would be the fourth on the ride. See also Proceedings, vol. iii. p. 258.

west, measures about 28 feet by 20 feet, walls 3 feet thick and of stone and soil. The walls are now about levelled with the ground, and all loose stones have been removed.

On the farm of Machrins on the west coast, almost due south from Kilchattan, half a mile east from the farm house, and in the middle of a park in which oats grew this year, is what looks like a rubbish heap, overgrown with weeds, and which is this winter to be cleared away. This rubbish heap is the remains of Kilbride (*Kil-a-Bhrìde*).¹ It was unknown to the farmer, but known and described by many of the old natives. The form of the building and foundations are easily made out amongst the weeds. It stands east and west, and measures about 27 feet by 18 feet.

In front of Machrins farm-house, and about half a mile west from Kilbride, the site of another old church is pointed out, but the whole structure has been removed. An old man, Mr Gilbert M'Neill, farmer, Lower Kilchattan, while working as a farm servant on Machrins during the time a former proprietor had it in his own occupation, assisted to remove the foundations. This old building went under the name of the Preaching House (*Tìgh Searmonachadh*) or House of Sermons, and was also called House of Seats (*Tìgh na Suidheachan*), from its being seated with turf benches. It is said to have been long and narrow, and to have served as the parish church till the present one was built, and the minister is said to have lived at Ardskinish. Near the site of this church there is a standing stone about 3 feet above ground which had branks or joughs attached for the punishment of church offenders, it was higher then than it is now. The joughs were last used upwards of sixty years ago, and the person undergoing the punishment is said to have had a sack over him. Shortly after this the upper part of the stone with the joughs was broken off and thrown into an adjoining moss, which is pointed out.² There are

¹ This is likely to have been one of the ruined chapels seen by Pennant and would be the second on the ride.

In the Hebrides many churches are dedicated to St Bridget.—Pennant, vol. iii. p. 133. Macculloch says, he did not find any chapel dedicated to St Bride in the Hebrides, vol. iii. p. 141.

² Referring to the rapid growth of peat noticed by Sir Robert Christison in a paper

some faint traces of carving on the remaining part of the stone, and in the part which was broken off were holes by which horses were at times tied. This stone may have been a cross connected with the church near by.

On the extreme north-east of the island of Colonsay and farm of Balna-hard, about three-quarters of a mile north-east from and almost within sight of the farm-house are the remains of the church of Kilcatrine (*Kil-a-Cathrina*), now almost removed, many of the stones having within the last few years been used for other building purposes. It stands east and west, measures 32 feet by 20 feet, walls about 3 to 4 feet thick, and of stone and soil. The part of a broken cross, now in the museum, was found lying on the grass beside the ruin. There is a standing stone about 3 feet high which seems to have been a cross. It does not appear to have been tool-dressed except for the purpose of forming the arms, but is now so much broken as scarcely to retain the appearance of a cross. The cattle use it for a rubbing stone. Inside the building and at the east end are some pieces of pavement which may have formed the altar.

A rough boulder measuring 24 inches by 18 inches by 10 inches, and with a hole 15 inches by 11 inches and 6 inches deep, made in one side of it, and similar to the barley knocking stones, also lies beside the ruins.¹ It is said to have been the priest's well or baptismal font, and is usually covered with several irregularly shaped bits of pavement from about 6 inches to 18 inches broad, each bit having a round hole through it. The holes vary in diameter from about 1 inch to 3 inches, no two being the same diameter. In the smallest bit of pavement there is one hole through and another nearly so. Beside this trough and bits of pavement is a large pebble or water-worn stone about 7½ inches long and 4 inches diameter, and which goes under the name of the woman's pap or breast (*Cioch nam Ban*). It is pear-shaped, but thicker or rather dumpier at

read by him at a subsequent meeting of the Society it may be mentioned here that three crops or growths of peat are known to have been cut from this moss in the memory of some older inhabitants. On many other parts of the island the peat has been cut more than once within memory.

¹ See stone found in the ruins of Chapel Mealista, Uist, Lewis.—Proceedings, 1878-79 p. 32.

the small end than a pear. The small end of this stone fits into the hole of the larger bit of pavement. A practice is said to have existed of turning or twisting this stone round sun wise in the hole of the largest bit of pavement. Round the stone, in consequence of this turning, there has been worn or rubbed a considerable ring or deep mark, and which forms a sort of neck.¹ I could not ascertain what was the object of the turning of this stone, or the superstition connected with it.

About a mile north from the harbour of Scalasaig, and on the east coast, are some remains of another church called the Chapel of Riskbuie (or *Chapel of Reasagbuie*). Beside and around it are sufficient evidences of burial. The site of the building is pointed out, and is about 18 feet by 12 feet inside. No person now living, so far as I could ascertain, has seen much more than now exists. The curious stone cross here figured,

¹ On the island of Rona, north east from Lewis. Martin says, that on the altar of the old chapel of St Rona there lay a plank of wood 10 feet long, with



Cross from Riskbuie.

now in the garden of Colonsay House, formerly stood at the east end of the chapel. It was taken down and placed as a cover over the well near the church, and was ultimately removed by Commander Stewart to Colonsay House. The figure here given is from a photograph taken by Rev. J. B. Mackenzie, formerly of Colonsay. The shaft of the cross has since been broken, and the present length is 3 feet 7 inches, but it measures 4 feet 5 inches if the splintered part is included. The breadth of the shaft is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the stretch of the arms is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from the centre of the cross to the top is 16 inches. The cross has been made out of a natural slab of the softish whinstone of the district. It is dressed only in front, undressed on the back, and its greatest thickness is 5 inches, but is irregular. Other carved stones are said to have been built into houses near. A round hole or basin cut in the rock in the middle of the burial-ground and a small knocking stone lying beside the houses will be noticed under knocking stones.

On the farm of Balleraomin Mòr, at the south-east end of the island, and close to the farm-house, are about 2 acres of level ground of superior quality to that around, and called the plain of the church. Inside this are the remains of an enclosure 20 by 25 paces, and inside this again are the remains of a structure of stone and soil, measuring about 30 feet by 20 feet, and lying east and west. This is the church of the plain (*Leanne na h'eagalais*). A few yards east of the church is a standing stone measuring 6 feet above ground by 18 inches broad and 3 inches thick. It bears traces of carving, and there is a tradition that it had a figure on a cross, but which was broken off in a fit of religious zeal by some one. This stone may have been a cross connected with the church near by.

On the south-west corner of the island of Colonsay and farm of Ards-kinnish, and up a glen a short distance from the shore, there is said to have been another church called Kilkenneth (*Kil-a-Chonnich*). The glen

a hole in every foot and in every hole a stone to which the natives ascribed several virtues (p. 21). This plank of wood had disappeared at the time of Macculloch's visit, vol. iii. p. 313. See the stone in Churchyard of Burghhead, figured in "Past and Present," by Dr Arthur Mitchell.

still bears this name, but the buildings do not now exist, and its exact site is not known. However, on the side of the small burn of the glen a number of elderberry bushes grow, and about 20 yards up on a sandy braeside there is a square clump of the same. Beside these bushes the farmer pointed out where some bones had been thrown up by rabbits. On excavating at the place two full skeletons were bared. They were laid full length, without enclosure, and were complete. In one case the right arm was bent across the breast and the face turned round to the right. The skull of the other bore traces of having been cut with a sharp instrument probably during life.

On the island of Oransay, and about a quarter of a mile north from Oransay House, there exist the foundations of another church called Kilmory,¹ measuring 20 by 15 feet. It is about 100 yards into the middle of a park to the left of the road where it takes the turn to the south, and shortly before Oransay House comes in sight.

All the church structures on the islands seem to have been square cornered and oblong, without chancel or other additions.

Grave-yards and Burial Customs.—The ground around the Monastery of Oransay has from a remote period till within a year or two ago been used as a burial ground, and is enclosed. Burials have, however, been found beyond the present enclosure. About four years ago, when some alterations were being made inside the present byre of the farm, a stone cist was uncovered. It was again closed up but the place is pointed out.

The ground around Kiloran was also used from a remote period as a graveyard. This was discontinued when Colonsay House was built about a century ago. A stone cist was found in the garden here some years ago.² It is just possible that many sculptured stones may have been built into the older part of Colonsay House.

After the discontinuance of burials at Kiloran the ground around the church of Kilchattan became the graveyard of the island.

¹ (Kil-a-Mhoorie, Kilmorie, Kil-a-Mhorich). See paper by W. Reeves, D.D., &c.—Proceedings, vol. iii. p. 258.

² Martin mentions two having been found before his visit, p. 249.

Till within recent years the custom prevailed of burying unbaptized children elsewhere than in the usual graveyard. When it is remembered that after the Reformation the islands of Colonsay and Oransay formed part of the parish of Jura,¹ and that there was no settled ordained clergyman till recently when the two islands were constituted a parish *quoad sacra*, it will be easily understood that many such deaths of children might occur, when Kiloran was the burial-place of the island of Colonsay,² Kilchattan is said to have been used for unbaptized children.³ But after it came to be used for other burials Kilmory became the graveyard for unbaptized children. The burial of one unbaptized child is remembered to have taken place at the Church of the Plain, and three at another burying place (*Bruthach-a-Bheanan*) about three-quarters of a mile up from the harbour.⁴

Till a few years ago, when a wall was built round the graveyard of Kilchattan, the custom prevailed of building a cairn⁵ in and over the grave after burial, and to place an upright stone at head and foot of the grave. The object is said to have been the preventing of swine, which are allowed to run loose, from digging into the grave. Since the wall was built a few years ago the practice of cairn building is ceasing. The stones were collected around by those who accompanied the funeral, several tons being sometimes so gathered. The practice accounts in a great measure for the disappearance of the old church buildings. The grave cairns around tell this tale.

Cairns similar to those seen in the graveyards of Kilchattan and Oransay are also found beside Kilmory, Kilcatrine, the Church of the Plain, and the Temple of the Glen, Bruthach a Bheanan, Riskbuie, Kilmory in Oran-

¹ Old and New Statistical Accounts, &c.

² In Iona a piece of ground was set apart formerly for the burial of murderers and unbaptized children.—Martin, p. 258.

³ The old church yard of Hilton, Cromarty, was up till 1841 used for the burial of unbaptized children.—Wilson's "Voyage," vol. ii. p. 445.

⁴ The number of unbaptized persons in Skye is said to be greater now than ever it was.

⁵ I will add a stone to your cairn is a Scottish proverb.—Pennant, vol. ii. p. 209.

say, and some other places. At Riskbuie the burial-place is partly on a rock on which is a covering of stones and soil, and by turning over a few stones many bones are seen. It has much the same appearance as Cnoc Eadareiginn and Dun-Crom. Traces of resting-place cairns were not found, except one on the Oransay side of the strand. The practice here was for every person attending the funeral to add a stone to the cairn,¹ the coffin being meantime rested, and the mourners refreshed with whisky mixed with water from a holy well near by. The well was not found and the cairn is nearly all removed. A new road and cutting was made passing through it some years ago. The late Lord Colonsay was very angry at the removal, it having been effected without his knowledge by the contractor who made the road.

No sexton or other person has charge of the graveyards, and the graves are dug by those attending the funerals, the tools being brought in the cart along with the coffin, the coffin being meantime rested on a convenient grave stone while the grave is being dug.² The depth of the grave and the size of the cairn are gauged by the willingness or ability of the attending mourners.

A cist was laid bare some years ago in the schoolmaster's garden with a small urn, which was left in it. He is now unable to point out the exact spot.

On the farm of Duncan *ban* M'Neill, and near by his house, I opened a stone cist. It measured 36 inches by 24 inches, and was 2 feet deep. The two ends and sides were formed of a rough stone slab each. The top was covered first with some smaller pieces of slab, having over them, and covering all in, one large rough slab 5 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 6 inches. The large slab is said to have been raised and laid down again when first discovered, but the under covering pieces did not seem to have been disturbed. It was entirely empty but for a net-work of the roots of the

¹ To make sure of having a stone handy some old persons are known to have carried one in their pocket from the Colonsay side of the strand.

² In Iona there was a heap of stones on which the coffin was rested while the grave was being dug.—Martin, p. 262.

weeds around ; no trace of bone or other article was found. I suspect that this cist must have been covered with a cairn, and that the stones have been used for building purposes, part of the cairn still remains up to the very edge of the cist. The houses and dykes are mostly built of the same kind of stones as the cairn. Between my first and a subsequent visit to the island the cairn had been removed and three other similar cists were laid bare and their covering slabs removed. In one was a small urn, which got broken. The bits were put back and the hole filled up. If the farmer had been able to point out the exact spot the bits might have been recovered. This, although he tried carefully, he could not do, the land having been ploughed after the removal of the stones. The soil on this farm is a mixture of earth and water-worn stones about the size of one's fist. Several cairns or heaps of stones of the same kind of water-worn stones are around, all of which could have been gathered near and are still being added to. It is said that the covering slabs of many such stone cists are laid bare when ploughing on this farm. On a low hill in Uragaig, on the north-west corner of the island of Colonsay, another stone cist was opened. It was filled with sand or soil, but nothing was found in it. There appear to be numerous cists on this hill. Several small urns are said to have been found some years ago by the person on whose croft it is, but I failed to trace them.

On the farm of Machrins and below an overhanging rock near the shore some bones were brought out on the surface by the rabbits. A digging was made along with the farmer, when bones of several skeletons were found. They had all been disturbed, broken, and mixed up together. Nothing was found beside them but the broken portion of a quern now in the museum.

Other burying-places are spoken of, and on going through the island small cairns with an upright stone at both ends are often seen singly and in groups and hidden amongst the ferns and long grass. These cairns are similar to those of the graveyards attached to the churches.

All the ground around, in, amongst, and between the graves at Kilmory, Kilcatrine, and Church of the Plain, has been cultivated, but the graves

were left undisturbed. The natives consider a grave sacred ground, and have a fear of disturbing the bones in it.

Duns or Hill Forts.—On the islands of Colonsay and Oransay there are the remains of many buildings on hill tops, called duns. They are green and covered with grass.

The most impressive of these is Dun Aving or Abhing, or Amon or Edmond, or Edwin,¹ about one mile west of Scalasaig harbour, and on a commanding hill top. It is circular, and measures about 90 feet diameter. But the outer face of the structure is gone. From it an almost unbroken view of the sea can be had all round the island. Many hundred tons of debris lie at the bottom of the rock on which the fort stands. The site, though not one of the highest hills, is well chosen for defence, and would be almost inaccessible except on one side where the entrance to the fort seems to have been.

South from Dun Aving, about half a mile, and on the right hand of the road going towards Oransay, is Cnoc-an-Ardrighi, so-called from a cattle enclosure which long stood near. It is situated on a low hill, very inaccessible, and would be easy of defence, and measures about 55 to 60 feet diameter, and is circular. It presents the same appearance as Dun Aving. Many of the stones were removed a few years ago for dyke building. When the stones were being taken down an enclosed chamber was discovered. A large quantity of debris lies at the bottom of the rock.

About a mile still further south, and on the same side of the road half a mile from Temple of the Glen, on a low isolated rock, is Dun Conn (*Dunan nan Conn*). It measures about 50 feet diameter and is circular. The outer face of the ruins has been removed, but the appearance is the same as the two previous ones.

Due south from Dun Conn about half a mile, and on the left of the

¹ Mentioned by Martin, p. 249. The following is a translation of a Latin inscription on a sculptured stone on the Island of Iona:—"Here lies John Macceain, Laird of Ardnamurchan, and Mariota Macceain his sister, wife of Malcolm Macduffie, Laird of Dunevin, in Colonse, erected this stone to her brother."

In Cannay there is one of these forts called Dune-eudain.—Pennant, vol. ii. p. 316.

road after passing Temple of the Glen, is Dun Coll (*Dun Chollu*).¹ It is situated on a hill and measures about 60 by 25 yards. Little of the structure now remains, but sufficient to show the general form. This fort would not be so easy of defence as some others.

West by south and about a mile from Dun Coll, on a low green hill, is Cnoc Eadareiginn. It does not present any appearance of the fortification of the duns, but the collection on the hill is of the same material and is green, and in addition it has a standing stone in the centre. It has somewhat the same appearance as part of Riskbuie burying-place.

On the hill furthest to the south-east of Colonsay is Dun Mara or Dun Mara House. It has been circular but now only half of it remains. The rock is soft, and a large fall took place one winter lately, which accounts for the disappearance of part of the fort. The entrance to the fort is better seen here than in any remaining one, and goes through a wall about 10 feet thick.² On a favourable day there can be seen from this hill Ireland, Islay, Jura, Scarba, Mull, Iona, Tiree, Coll, Dhu Heartach, and on the islands Dun Aving, Dun Coll, Dun Gallon, Dun Donald, Cairn nan Eoin, &c.

Between Dun Mara and Ardskish Point along the shore are three small duns, Dunan-na-Figan, Garvard's Dun, and Dunan nan Nighean.

About two and a half miles from the harbour, and on the west coast of the island of Colonsay, and due west from Machrins farm-house, and on a rock jutting out into the Atlantic, is Dun Gallon.³ The form of the building is much obliterated, but it seems to have been circular, and may have measured about 100 feet diameter. It is surrounded on nearly three sides at high water, and even on the calmest days the waves break

¹ Martin, p. 249.

² Pennant says, that in Islay three forts were always found in sight of each other (vol. ii. p. 250).

³ In Islay there is a dun on a somewhat similar rock, called Dun Vallon.—Pennant, vol. ii. p. 256. Macculloch says, that in Gaelic W V and G are interchangeable letters. If so Gallon and Vallon are the same name.—Macculloch, vol. iv. p. 262.

there with great force. It would thus be easy of defence. On examining a small bed of shells two broken pins were found, one of ivory and one of bone.¹ The shells were periwinkles and limpets, and amongst them were bits of broken bones of various animals.

About three-quarters of a mile north-east from Dun Gallon, and in a very pretty little bay called the Cold Well Shore, on a low rock, is Dunanga-Gaath, or the small Dun of the Wind. It measures about 40 feet diameter, and appears to have been circular.

On the sands of this small bay, and between high and low water marks, tradition says a battle was once fought. It was called the battle of the spears or sheaves, from the weapons used. Bones are still at times dug up by fishermen when digging bait. On the links here games between the inhabitants used to be held, and on the road side lies the Colonsay lifting stone² (*Clach Thogalach*), which every young male of Colonsay is expected to be able to lift before he is called a man. It is an uneven boulder, and the difficulty is the catching hold of it as much as the weight.

About a mile and a half further north-west, and a quarter of a mile east from Kilchattan graveyard, and back in amongst the hills, is Dun Meadhonach or Middle Dun. It is on an isolated rock, very inaccessible, and measures 20 by 10 paces.

On the hill, Ben-a-Tuadh, above the present mill near Kiloran is Dunan-a-Chullich or Boars Dun. It was not visited.

On the north-west corner of the island of Colonsay, and on an almost isolated rock jutting out towards the sea, is Dun Challiach. The buildings here seem to have been rectangular and formed of several divisions or chambers, or of a cluster of houses.

Dun Tealtaig,³ half a mile north east from Dun Challiach, is also on

¹ In 1716 Martin observed that the females of Jura fastened their shawls with bone pins.

² Or Stone of Strength, Clach-heart.—Pennant, vol. i. p. 214.

³ Forts of similar construction and situation to Dun Challiach and Dun Tealtaig exist in Sunderland, Islay.—Pennant, vol. ii. p. 254.

an isolated rock, and seems composed of a cluster of circular houses or enclosures of from 12 to 22 feet each diameter. On the neck of land leading to the rock there are the remains of extensive buildings or fortifications.

On the north-east end of the island of Colonsay and farm of Bal-na-hard, and due north from the farm-house, on a most inaccessible rock, is Dun Meadhonach.¹ It measures about 50 by 25 paces. Little of the structure remains. Several years ago the rabbits brought to the surface three dishes, said to have been like a cup and saucer and plate, 1 knife and a fork with 3 prongs, all of bronze. They rusted away soon after. Hugh Bowie, Crofter, Uragaig, who was shepherd on the farm at the time, saw them and now tells the story.

On the next hill to the west is Dun Crom or the Hunchback. This has no appearance of having been a fort. It has more the look of Riskbuie burying-place or a rubbish heap. Its greenness, and being composed of the same materials, is its only resemblance to the other duns.

Near the old church of Kilcatrine, on a low hill side, is Cnoc Mhicille-Mhiniche (or the knoll of the son of Mhiniche's servant). Here in former times after the cows were milked an offering of a small quantity of the new milk was poured out by every crofter in Bal-na-hard for the use of the people who lived under ground.² If such an offering was neglected it was believed that the best cow in that crofter's byre who had neglected the offering was sure to be dead before morning. There is little to be seen, only a very small low heap of stones and soil.

On the farm of Bonavah, on the west coast is Dunan-nan-Neghean. What remains of this structure shows it to be of irregular form. It has not the usual green appearance, but is overgrown with heather. The outside face of the entrance is still complete and lintelled. The stones, which are large and undressed, are of a sort of freestone found on the

¹ Another Dun Meadhonach has been noted near Kilchattan.

² The custom of pouring out milk on little hills or a big stone in others of the western islands is mentioned by Martin, pp. 67, 110, and 391.

island, and may have been quarried. The entrance measures 4 feet high, 3 feet wide, and goes back about 6 feet till blocked by stones. It is partly built dry and partly with soil.

Dun Donald¹ on the island of Oransay is the largest of all, measures about 75 by 25 paces, and is of irregular form to suit the hill top. The hill on which Dun Donald stands is the middle one of three. The hill to the west, and which is the highest, is called Carnan Chul-re-Erinn, and is the one St Columba is said to have ascended shortly after landing on the island, and from which he saw Ireland, as told in his "Life" by Adamnan. Ireland can be seen from this hill in certain states of the weather. Little of the structure now remains, but much debris lies at the bottom of the hill. Its stones would be convenient for other building purposes, and may have been so used. As much as possible of two days were spent working at a large shell and bone midden on the top. The shells were limpets and periwinkles, and the bones appear to be mostly ox and sheep. The marrow bones were all split. Owing to the limited time the state of the tide allows for crossing the strand little was done, and nothing of importance was found. In the middle of the fort is a round basin cut in the rock, similar to that mentioned by Captain Thomas as being on Dun Add.² It is afterwards referred to under knocking stones.

Caistal nan Ghillean, or Servants' Castle, is a round conical sandhill on the east shore of Oransay. It measures about 50 paces diameter and about 40 feet high. It lies in a straight line between Oransay House and the light on Islay at the entrance to Jura Sound, and about half a mile from Oransay House.

Several other green hills, Bein nan Grudairean,³ where it is said heather

¹ Is mentioned by Pennant, was said to have been a native fort. Much more of the remains seem to have existed then than now.—Pennant, vol. ii. p. 271.

² Transactions, 1878-79, p. 31.

³ The brewing of heather ale is mentioned by Martin, p. 196 and by Pennant, vol. ii. p. 262. Pennant says, two-thirds of the young tops of heather and one-third of malt, with the addition sometimes of hops, were used in the brewing.

ale was brewed, Ben-Beag and Cnoc-na-Faire in Balnahard, Dun Dubh, Dun Ghailleann, &c.), were noted and visited, but they do not call for special remark.

The green duns are all constructed of stone and soil, or appeared to be so, and are thus similar to all the older dwellings on the island, many of which are still inhabited. The outer faces of the walls of the duns are, however, in nearly every case entirely obliterated or demolished. Much of this may be due to the elements;¹ but much is also due to the removal of material for other building purposes. It seems to be a Colonsay practice to construct a new building as much as possible out of old ones. The process of building a new house with the stones of old dykes was seen in operation. Thus correct measurements of disused habitations or other structures are scarcely possible.

It would perhaps be more correct of the older houses and structures of Colonsay to say that they are built of stone and clay instead of stone and soil. The mortar used really seems to be a kind of reddish clay easily got in many parts of the island about 9 to 12 inches under the upper surface of soil. It is frequently seen at the road sides where cuttings have been made. Insides of walls of houses are also plastered with this clay and afterwards whitewashed with lime.

All those duns, which really appear to look like forts, are built on hill tops; not the highest hills to be found in the districts, but hills which could be easily defended or made defensible. It does not appear as if any of them, except one in Uragaig, had wells inside, but they might have had storing places for water.²

Knocking Stones or Stones for making Pot Barley.—About 100 yards south-west of the harbour of Scalasaig, at the bottom of a low hill, Cnoc-

¹ The first monument erected to the late Lord Colonsay on the hill overlooking the harbour was shortly after its erection entirely demolished by lightning.

² The viking chiefs were frequently buried on hill tops.—Proceedings for 1880, p. 84, see also Pennant, vol. ii. p. 213. In such a case it is possible that some of the green hills before mentioned as Cnoc Egdareiginn, Cnoc Mhic-ille-Mhiniche, &c., which have now no appearance of forts, may be burial-places. For an estimate of the date of the hill forts, see Macculloch, vol. ii. p. 197.

na-Faire, or watchhill, and just at the side of the old road which formerly led inland from the harbour, there stands a large earthfast boulder stone several tons weight. In the middle of the stone is an artificial round hole or basin about 12 inches deep and the same wide. Alexander M'Neill, a native of the island, and one of the crew of the mail-packet, pointed out the stone. He said that in his young days pot barley was made in the hole in the stone by beating it with a wooden hammer having a long handle, some water being put into the hole along with the rough barley. Pot barley was last made in this stone about forty years ago. The stone stood in the open air and was common to all the neighbourhood, each person waiting their turn, the work being mostly done by women.

Mrs Archibald M'Neill, wife of the farmer on Garvard Farm, and a native of the island, also explained the process, having seen her mother making it. She said there was also a custom or practice on some day about a week before the new year for the women to meet at the stones and make some pot barley specially for the new year dinner. Every household endeavoured to have some so made. If they had no croft or had grown no corn barley, as she called it, some relative or friend or neighbour would supply them with some for the purpose. Archibald M'Neill, fisherman, Riskbuie, remembers his mother and other persons having used the one in Riskbuie burying-ground.

The knocking stone seemed to be unknown as private property or as a domestic utensil kept inside the house; on the island, no one had knowledge of such a thing. On making more inquiry it was found that knocking stones were all outside the dwellings, and were round holes or basins in some convenient earthfast boulder stone or rock; sometimes they were natural holes or partly so, but oftenest artificially made. Mr James Munn, the old weaver in Kilchattan, pointed out three, one of which he had made himself. Mr Donald M'Neill, Lower Kilchattan, pointed out another. Mr Malcom *ban* M'Neill, farmer, Balleraomina Mòr, pointed out another on his farm; there is one on the top and middle of Dun Donald in Oransay before referred to. One in the middle of the

burying-ground of Riskbuie¹ also referred to, several said to be on the farm of Ardskeinnish, one on Garvard, two on Machrins, one on Bal-na-hard, one at Kiloran, one in the middle of the old mill dam, Kiloran, and I would expect to find one or more in Uragaig.

The only instances in which stones were found resembling one of the knocking stones in the Museum is the one lying beside the remains of the old church of Kilcatrine on Bal-na-hard, and formerly mentioned. Another found beside the old church of Kilchattan, and now used in an adjoining gate as a hole in which the post turns, and one at Riskbuie. This last was occasionally used when small quantities were wanted. The one at Kilchattan is only 6 inches in diameter by 3 deep in the hole, and is cut in a small hard yellow granite boulder, and may have been for some other purpose, it is so small. No one knew of the Kilchattan and Kilcatrine ones having been used for such a purpose. Tradition says of the Kilcatrine one that it was the priest's well or baptismal font of the church. It is a roundish uneven boulder stone, about 24 inches by 18 inches by 10 inches, with a hole artificially made in one side, about 15 inches by 11 inches broad and 6 inches deep. There is no tradition regarding the Kilchattan stone. It was found in digging the foundation of the wall which now encloses the graveyard.

Captain Thomas in his paper on Dunadd, read before the Society,² refers to a smooth-polished and circular rock basin cut in the living rock, and 11 inches diameter and 8 inches deep. The hole cut in the rock on the top of Dun Donald, Oransay, is such another hole as that referred to

¹ See footnote to Captain Thomas' paper as to rock basins in other burying-grounds and cemeteries.—Proceedings, 1878-79, pp. 30-32. Rock basins in Lismore churchyard.—Pennant, vol. ii. p. 415.

² Pennant says that in Durriss north end of Loch Ness is a "Druid Temple" of three concentric circles, and near the centre is a hollowed stone, which was either a laver to wash or a basin to receive the blood of the sacrifice (vol. i. p. 293).

In one of the caves at Hawthornden there is a rock-cut basin about 18 inches by 12, and 6 inches deep at one end and 9 at the other, and absurdly called Bruce's Wash-Basin. The hole does not appear to have been finished or to have been much used for any purpose. Although it is of a different shape from the Colonsay ones, I believe it could be used for the same purpose.

by Captain Thomas. The Oransay one will be 2 or 3 inches larger, and is not polished, the rock being too friable or scaly to take on a polish. It was standing more than half full of water during the warmest days in August. In a footnote to Captain Thomas' paper the Rev. R. J. Mapleton remarks, "Such basins are or were common about here; sometimes on a rock, sometimes in a large boulder. On one of the islands near Loch Craignish there are three or four of these rock basins. Again, on the banks of Loch Kilziebar, North Knapdale, there is one, and I have seen several on loose blocks in several parts. The people here say that they were made and used as mortars to separate the husk from the barley."

Whatever may have been the first use of these circular holes cut in the rock or in large boulder stones, the last use they were put to in the island of Colonsay was that of making pot barley. All the older inhabitants are familiar with the process, and there is one person now living who pointed out a hole made by himself for the purpose. Moreover, it does not appear that any of these holes were private property. Every one who chose seems to have had the use of them. No trace was found of any which could be removed inside a dwelling if we except the three before-mentioned.

Querns and small Water Mills and Drying Kilns.—Querns¹ were used till about thirty years ago for making barley flour, but oatmeal was made at the mill. They were also used after the potato failure in 1845 or 1846. A quantity of Indian corn was sent to the relief of the starving islanders. There had been little rain for a long time on the island, and hence there was a lack of water to drive the only grinding mill. Hand-mills had long been nearly discarded, but a few which had escaped destruction were hunted up, and by borrowing and lending a sufficient supply of home-ground Indian corn meal was made till the showers brought a supply of water to drive the wheel of the meal mill.

¹ Querns were in use in Iona, Cannay, and Rum in 1772.—Pennant, vol. ii. pp. 292, 314, and 322. Pennant says that at the time of his visit to Skye (1772) the Miller was empowered by the Laird to search out and break all querns.

The meal mill above referred to stood near Colonsay House, and was built by a predecessor of the late Lord Colonsay. Before this mill was built the grinding was said to have been done by small mills having a horizontal wheel driven by water. The mills were built over one of the small streams, and were such as are described by Dr Mitchell and by many other writers on the Shetland Isles as being in use in parts of Shetland to the present day. In Colonsay they are called Muileann Dubh or Black Mills.

One of them was pointed out on the farm of Balleraomin Mòr by the farmer. It stands a short distance up the valley of a small stream which flows into the strand near the crossing place to the south of Dun Coll, and is in ruins. The sides of the stream had been built with dry stone walling for 8 or 10 feet, and to a height of about 4 feet, and with a circular recess back off the stream in which the wheel could turn. The stream was bridged by four or five long undressed stones. In one of these a portion or about one-half of the hole remained, through which probably the spindle had come from the horizontal wheel underneath. On the shore near by there has been during living memory a half-finished millstone. The size would be suitable, and it may have been intended for this mill. Further up the stream is what may have been the dam for collecting the water.

The ruins of another of these mills is on the farm of Machrins, another on Balnahard, another at Uragaig, another at Ardsinnish, and I think another must have been near the harbour, as the upper stone of one of these mills was found beside the stream here, and is now made use of for covering and as a fixture for the pump over St Oran's Well at Colonsay house. No information could be got as to these little water-mills having been used for grinding meal during living memory, but it is stated that they were used for crushing malt for making smuggled whisky; and there is a distinct recollection by one old man of the water-wheel, who said it was the size of a cart wheel, and lay on its side in the water.

Till the present new mill was built by the late Lord Colonsay every crofter kiln-dried his own grain. The drying kilns, which were numerous

in the island, were circular, and about 6 or 8 feet diameter. The floor was excavated 2 or 3 feet into the earth, on which was the peat fire. The walls were stone, dry built, and the roof thatch. Three or four feet over the fire were cross bearers of timber or branches; over these the crofter spread some straw, on which was laid the grain to dry. Sometimes two doors were made, one at one side low down for getting to the fire, and the other at the other side on a higher level for attending the grain. In the smaller kilns one door was made to serve both purposes. No chimney was made, the peat reek being allowed to escape as it could. Frequently the kilns were destroyed by fire, but were easily reconstructed. A kiln of the larger description was said to have stood beside one of the large standing stones¹ of Kilchattan, the stone serving for the cheek of one of the doors. The old weaver of Kilchattan, James Munn, remembers it perfectly, and described it. In the present drying kiln, which is connected with the new mill, those requiring oats ground have to do the drying themselves.

The Mode of Preparing Lint as practised till recently.—After the lint was ripe it was hand pulled and tied up into small sheaves with prepared rushes. These small bundles were steeped in pools of water for the purpose of softening or rotting the hard husk which enveloped the fibre. After steeping for the necessary time the lint was again dried, for the purpose of hardening and making the removal of the husk more easy by the after process. In Colonsay this was usually done in the kilns used for drying the grain. This practice of kiln drying is different from what is within my own recollection in North Ayrshire, where it was done in the open air. After the drying or hardening, the lint was beat with a wooden mell on a flat stone, a small quantity being taken in the one hand and constantly turned, while the beating was done with the mell in the other, care being taken to have the husk evenly crushed throughout. The next process was the skutching. The implements required were a skutch, a sword-like tool (one of these is represented in Fig. 3), and a block, which was a piece of

¹ Pennant mentions the two stones but says nothing of a kiln, which may have been a later construction.—Pennant, vol. ii. p. 274.

timber 27 inches or so high by about 9 inches broad and 3 thick. The operator being seated, took this block between the knees, it being upright, and one end on the ground. In the right hand he held the skutch, and in the left a handful of the lint. The lint was laid across the block, and the operator commenced hacking at it with the skutch so as to break off the husk which enveloped the fibre. After the skutching, the fibre was drawn through between the prongs or legs of an implement not unlike a large pair of curling tongs, called a stripper. An implement of this kind is in the Museum, but is somewhat different in make from that said to have been used in Colonsay, one of which however could not be obtained. A portion of an old gun barrel was said to be the best article



Fig. 3. Lint skutch of wood (28 inches long.)

which could be got for making one. The process of preparation was completed by heckling in the usual way.

The lint skutch here figured and now presented to the Museum by Mr James Munn, handloom weaver, Kilchattan, Colonsay, is stated by him to have been used by his grandmother and mother, and thus must have been in the family for nearly a century. That it is a hand skutch is undoubted. When shown to many of the older natives they at once knew its use and the manner of using it.

Marriage Customs.—The marriage customs of Colonsay appear to be peculiar to the island. On the morning of the day of marriage the bride and bridegroom each entertain their party to breakfast at their respective residences. At an hour mutually arranged, the bride, supported on one side by a best maid, and on the other by a best man, starts for the parish church, followed by her father and other friends. Supported also in like manner by a best maid and a best man, the bridegroom starts from his home on his way to meet the bride, and followed by his friends.

Each party may be headed by a piper. The meeting usually takes place about half-way between the bride's home and the church. No conveyances are used, indeed they would be useless in many cases. When the two parties meet and the usual salutations and drams have been exchanged, the whole start for the church, the lead being taken by the bride and her supporters and friends, headed of course by the piper; the bridegroom and his supporters and friends following behind. On arrival at the church each party enters by a separate door. The ceremony is conducted by the minister in the usual form and in Gaelic.¹ After it is over, and on leaving the church, the order of procession is reversed, the husband and his party take the lead, with the piper in front, the wife and her party following behind. It is usual after the ceremony to adjourn to the inn, where dancing to the sound of the pipes and other merriment is enjoyed till well on in the evening. All living on the island are made welcome to the festivities, and young people in particular. After the festivities at the inn are over, it is usual to adjourn to the future home of the young folks if that is on the island, or the residence of the bride, where dancing, &c., is again renewed.

During our visit a marriage such as described took place, none having been celebrated for two years before. It was celebrated in the parish church, about three in the afternoon on a Monday. The party broke up from the inn about nine in the evening, and adjourned to the house of the bride's father. On the Tuesday the young couple left the island with the steamer for their future home on the mainland. While the young people seemed to be enjoying themselves, and were merry and full of life and fun, excess of any kind did not appear to be indulged in.

At a distant period, but almost within living memory, betrothal took

¹ It was the practice at a former time, and in some instances still, for a small silver coin to be placed under the heel in the shoe of persons being married so as to prevent the evil one marring the happiness of the marriage. The belief that a small bit of silver was capable of circumventing the evil intentions of the devil was not confined to the Highlanders. The Covenanters had also a firm belief in it. See "Scots Worthies," by John Howie of Lochgoin. See also Burns' "Address to the Deil."

place on some hill-top convenient for the purpose. The young folks were accompanied by their parents, and when leaving their houses for the place of meeting they had old shoes and burning peats thrown after them for luck. It was also considered unlucky for either of them to look behind. At the betrothal, the father of the bride had to promise to furnish her with a spinning wheel and chest, and bed clothes for one bed, as her dowry. The ceremony of betrothal was finished up by a merry making. Before the settlement of an ordained minister in Colonsay, and when the parish minister had to come from Jura, marriages were mostly always celebrated in the open air, and frequently on hill tops. Nine marriages are spoken of as having been celebrated on the same day and at the same place.

Caves.—On the north end of Colonsay are several caves, six of which were visited. One of these, called the New Cave¹ by the natives, is on the west side of Kiloran Bay. It is the largest and most commodious on the island, and was carefully described by Mr Grieve in a paper read before the Society last year.² He has since then been again visiting and examining it.

The caves which I visited all bore traces of habitation, if bones, which are to be found in them all, are evidence of habitation. It is said that in former times, when the island was much more thickly populated than now, fevers were prevalent.³ When these broke out in a household it was the practice for all the healthy members who could get away to betake themselves to one or other of the caves till those who were affected recovered, and till the house got a cleaning out.⁴ It was also the practice when a dwelling came to need more extensive repairs than ordinary for the whole family to betake themselves for the time being to some cave, if

¹ Mr Grieve gives a new name to this cave, *i.e.*, Crystal Spring Cavern.

² Proceedings, 1879-1880, p. 318.

³ Martin mentions that fevers were epidemic in several of the western islands, and records one case of fever in Colonsay at the time of his visit, p. 248.

⁴ It may be mentioned in connection with this cleaning practice that during the late Lord Colonsay's time orders were given to have always a stock of dry lime on hand ready for white-washing purposes. This rule still continues in force.

one was near enough to be convenient. An old mason is still living in Scalasaig who inhabited one of these caves for a summer while occupied at the building of a new wing to Colonsay House, and there is an old man living in Greenock who was born in another cave. It is the regular custom every summer for the Colonsay lobster fishermen to live for a time in the Jura caves while pursuing their calling on that side of the sea.¹

All the Colonsay caves, except perhaps the one called the Bonnie Cave, in which the birth above-mentioned took place, are more or less wet from the percolation of water; hence their occupation or habitation for any length of time except in cases of extreme necessity or during dangerous and troublesome times could scarcely be expected. Tradition says that several have been during such times occupied as places of refuge or defence. The Bonnie Cave seems to have been the one which has had the most continuous occupation. This wet or dampness, and the floors being composed in great part of stones and shingle, which is open to the admission of air, makes it scarcely to be expected that articles of wood or iron (or perhaps of bone and pottery) of great age will be preserved unless where they may be protected by stalagmite. Articles of iron rust with extreme rapidity on the island of Colonsay. Even keys and other articles carried in the pocket get black and discoloured in a very short time. This is attributed to the sea air.²

In two of the caves were found bone and shell middens which do not appear hitherto to have been observed. I do not find that they have been noticed anywhere. Another cave is occupied by a colony of pigeons or other wild fowl, and a colony of either rabbits or rats. Another is extremely well ventilated from the back by a passage having a connection with the outer air. Another is frequently used during summer as a place for pic-nics. The Bonnie Cave was found used as a byre for calves and a store for lobster creels.³

¹ The practice of persons living in Jura caves is mentioned by Martin, p. 235.

² This tendency of iron to rust quickly in several western islands is mentioned by Martin, p. 74.

³ Travellers in search of wonders are shown a cave near Oban where tradition says

Other Antiquities.—About three quarters of a mile from the harbour, and 300 yards north-east from the farm-house of Scalasaig, is a standing stone¹ 8 feet above ground, undressed, of irregular form, and 5½ feet in girth. It forms part of a small circular structure about 12 feet external diameter. None of the other stones are above ordinary building stone size, except one which is about 4 feet above ground, 2 feet broad and 1 foot thick, and lies sloping at an angle of about 45°. This stone bears every trace of having been quarried, is squarish cut, and has pick marks all round. It looks like the blueish granite got in the neighbourhood, and of which the harbour is mostly built. Beside the large stone there appears to have been a step as if of an entrance. The structure is a little above the level of the surrounding surface of the ground.

On the opposite side of the road and a little up the hill is another standing stone deeply sunk into the earth.

In Kilchattan, and a quarter of a mile east from the burial-ground, are two standing stones about 15 yards apart, and north and south of each other.² They are respectively about 8 and 10 feet high, 18 inches square, and of irregular shape. The northmost of these stones is the one which is said to have been the door cheek of the drying kiln. It has now a cairn round it. Within 20 yards of the north one is a very large heap or cairn of stones about 6 feet high, and flat on the top. It is about 21 yards across, and is still being added to by the stones collected from the land around. James Munn said that in his young days the crofters

the inhabitants of the town shut up a ship's crew of Irish who had come to destroy the town. The story goes back to a time when the town had neither house nor inhabitants.—Macculloch, vol. ii. p. 135.

The occupation of the cave of Umh-Fhearnaig or Umh-Mhor in Islay in 1772 by fourteen or fifteen families as their shiellings or summer residences, and by three families all the year, is mentioned by Pennant, vol. ii. p. 268; Macculloch, vol. iv. p. 421.

¹ Standing stones have been erected to celebrate events unconnected with the district in which they are, and their erection may have been of a very recent date, as the large undressed stone put up by the labourers of Bunawe near Taynuilt, in memory of and shortly after the death of Nelson.—Macculloch, vol. i. p. 266.

² Mentioned by Pennant, vol. ii. p. 274.

had their barns built round this cairn, on which was the stackyard. Each barn had an opening looking into the stackyard or cairn, and through which the sheaves were handed into the barn. There are several other cairns about, some of which may have been made by the collecting of the stones off the land, which all around is extremely full of them. It was near here, however, where the stone cist was opened, and where others have since been found.

On the farm of Balleraomin Mòr, joining on to the present farm stackyard, is the remains of a circular construction about 16 paces diameter. This was formerly the stackyard of the farm. The wall or dyke was set round with large stones or boulders, and the spaces between filled in with smaller stones, just in such a way as is still to be seen at the road-side opposite the schoolhouse going from the harbour inland, and elsewhere on the island. The whole of the stones were removed by the present farmer to build a dyke round a new stackyard. If the farmer had removed only the smaller stones, leaving the larger boulders, there would have been seen a very complete stone circle. May not this circle have been constructed originally for another purpose than a stackyard?

On the farm of Balnahard, and on the low ground to the south below Dun Crom, is a large boulder stone,¹ but not water-worn, having an irregular cavity on the top capable of holding about a quart. On this stone an offering of milk is said to have been poured out as well as at the other place near the old church, Kilcatrine, on the same farm.² About 300 yards and due east from Port-Mòr, and in at the bottom of the hills, is a piece of isolated rock about 8 feet high and 4 feet diameter. At one side is a raised bench reaching to about 4 feet from the top. On the top of this rock is a small round hole of about 4 inches diameter and depth. This rock is the altar of the Man Mitchell (*Altair fear Mitchell*).

¹ Libations of milk to the Gruagach were poured out on stones which bore his name in Skye. He is said to have been a handsome young man with fair hair.--Pennant, vol. ii. p. 359, vol. iii. pp. 436-437.

² The practice of pouring out cows' milk on a little hill or big stone in some of the western islands is mentioned by Martin, pp. 67, 110 and 391; Macculloch, vol. iii. p. 350 and 352.

About half a mile south by east, and seen from the old church, is another standing stone on a hill top. Near Tobar-an-Daimh or the Stotts Well, beside and north of Ben Beg, is another standing stone. Half a mile south of the farm-house and on Scalasaig farm, and beside the old road leading to Oransay, are two standing stones.

In the middle of the strand, at the place where the crossing is usually made from Colonsay to Oransay, is a cross formed by several stones laid horizontally on the sand. This cross is said to have marked the limits of sanctuary of the Oransay monastery,¹ and at one time to have had a small upright cross also.

On the sands between the farms of Ardsinnish and Garvard are three circular mounds of sand² called Sheean Mòr, Sheean Meadhonach, and Sheean Beg. Near here upwards of fifty years ago some armour and weapons were found under some stones by persons building a dyke, of whom an old man, Angus M'Millan, Kilchattan, was one, and who broke the sword.

On the island of Oransay, and in the middle of the park in front of Oransay House, is a large flat topped circular mound of sand or soil. It measures 36 by 28 paces on the top, and will average 4 feet high. This mound is mentioned by Pennant, and by him ascribed to the Danes and the buildings on Dun Donald as of native construction.³ Within the grounds of Colonsay House is pointed out St Oran's Well. It is now covered with an old mill stone with a modern pump through and fixed into it.

On the farm of Balnahard and to the left and near the road-side about the brow of the brae going to the farm is the Holy Well of St Columba. Every one taking a drink here ought to leave some offering.⁴ This practice

¹ Privileges of girth or sanctuary, Act, Robt. II. c. 9.—Pennant, vol. ii. p. 268.

² Pennant saw several sheans in Glenurchie, vol. iii. p. 12.

³ Pennant, vol. ii. p. 271.

⁴ The custom of leaving offerings on the stones covering holy wells of others of the western islands is mentioned by Martin and specially Lonbir in Knabar, Isla, or "the well which sallied from Colonsay."—Martin, pp. 140, 240, and 242. A list of Holy Wells will be found in "Scotland in Early Christian Times," p. 183.

seems to be scrupulously carried out even to the present day by many. Bits of tobacco, nails, rags, visiting cards, &c., are seen lying on the slab covering the well, and kept in their places by stones. The shepherd on the farm, who is a son of Mr Weir the farmer, mentions that he began recently to carefully collect all the copper money left, and had got the length of 9d. or 10d. when some other person found out his hiding place and stole the hoard.

A rock which juts out from the face of a perpendicular precipice overlooking the strand on the south end of Colonsay is called the hanging stone, or hanging point (B.nnean Crom or Beanan Crochedh). There is a hole in this portion of rock through which one end of the rope is said to have been drawn up after the other was tied round the neck of the criminal or person to be hanged. A tradition exists of several persons having been so executed.

On Loch-na-Sgoltire is an island now occupied by an harbour or summer-house and furnished for picnic parties. Access to the island is got by a boat kept on the loch. A fort existed on the island, to which in olden times the proprietor retired in times of danger.¹ The remains are still in tolerable preservation, and consist of an outer and inner work with round towers at the corners. The towers have been built with shell lime of the same kind as the old churches, but the walls are built with clay, and 8 to 10 feet thick at the base. The outer works enclose an area of 23 by 31 paces, and the inner works an area of 14 by 12 paces. The summer house is inside of the inner one.

About 200 yards south from Port-Mòr, and 50 yards off the road on the left hand going south, is a small cavity in a rock about 12 by 6 inches, partly natural and partly artificially made. This cavity is called the heel or shoe of Chattan (Cruidhe Chattan). Formerly, persons desirous of leaving the island, and wishing to have a favourable wind, consulted one of the oldest Macvourichs (Currie), who, after cleaning out this hole, and making use of the necessary ceremonies, pronounced a favourable wind to

¹ Old Statistical Account.

those desiring it. Only persons named Macvourich could procure the favourable wind. The old church of Kilchattan is in sight a quarter of a mile south of this place.

The dyeing of wool with some kinds of moss collected on the rocks on the shore is still practised by some of the old natives in Colonsay.

Flint chips can be collected in various parts, but they do not bear traces of manufacture.

During the four weeks spent on the island, time was almost wholly taken up exploring, and moreover it was impossible unassisted, and lodging inconvenient to the places of interest, to overtake any but trifling excavations. But by careful and systematic examination of several of the places mentioned it is probable that much which would illustrate the antiquities of the islands might be found. In case this should be thought desirable, it may not be out of place to offer the following suggestions.

On the islands lodgings suitable and convenient to most of the places which are likely to give useful results by examination are not to be got. Therefore the person having charge would require to live either in a tent or wooden hut. This is also the opinion of Mr Malcolm McNeill. The accommodation of a wooden hut except during the very coldest winter months, would not be inconvenient or unenjoyable, the climate of Colonsay being comparatively mild. During summer a tent would be suitable and enjoyabla. By those engaged in the ordnance survey on the western islands a tent is preferred to lodgings during the summer. If only one person had superintendence, barrows and tools for two to four labourers would be required. Labourers, except during harvest, can be got at 2s. or 2s. 6d. per day.

Of the places I visited during my residence on the island I took notes of several where it seemed to me that further examination might lead to useful results. Amongst others the most prominent of these perhaps is Dun Aving near the harbour. It is the finest and most entire of all the duns. Two months or more might be required. The stuff could be easily got rid of over the face of the rock. The most extensive excavation would be that of one of the caves. In such an examination, if done in a

way to have the most scientific value, the stuff excavated from the floor of the cave will have to be taken to the daylight outside for careful examination. Inside the cave, where it is dark, artificial light will have to be provided. The New Cave (which is the largest on the island), as described by Mr Grieve, has its entrance down 20 to 30 feet over an immense heap of fallen rock and debris. Before anything of a satisfactory nature could be done with this cave, a cutting would require to be made down through the heap of fallen rocks to the level of the floor inside the cave, for the purpose of getting egress to carry the stuff excavated out to the daylight and getting rid of it afterwards. Such a cutting implies the blasting and removal of perhaps one hundred tons or more of the masses of fallen rock. The rocks do not appear of a very hard or tough nature, and when blasted could be easily got out of the way by putting them over the face to the sands below.

The floor of the first chamber of the cave does not show such appearance of stalagmite as would require blasting, except perhaps near the well. In the second chamber stalagmite only partially covers the floor. The *original* floor of the cave appears to be composed of shingle and water-worn stones. Boulders of large size were not seen. Taking Mr Grieve's measurement of the floor of the outer chamber as $95\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the average breadth of say 40 feet, with an average depth of say 3 feet, and presuming the second and third chambers together to have the same floor area as the first; thus the examination of this cave would imply the excavation and removal of upwards of one thousand cart loads. If three cart loads could be excavated and examined daily on an average, the work would take upwards of a year. Some of the other caves are smaller in size, have entrances level with the beach outside, and also contain bone and shell middens. Little blasting being required, their examination would not be so extensive an undertaking. It is, however, difficult to decide beforehand which of the caves might yield the most satisfactory results.

I have to express my obligations to the proprietor, Sir John Carstairs McNeill, K.C.M.G., V.C., &c., for the permission which he has granted to make such excavations or examinations as I might consider necessary or desirable on the islands.

II.

ON THE USE OF THE SPINDLE AND WHORL BY THE FISHERMEN OF THE PRESENT DAY. BY W. IVISON MACADAM, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c., LECTURER ON CHEMISTRY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, EDINBURGH.

One evening during the month of June 1880 my attention was directed to an Eyemouth fisherman who was twisting hairs by means of a stone. On enquiry I learned that the threads or cords he was making were known as "imps," and that the stone he was using was an "impstone." I found that it was customary for the fishermen to make these "imps," and that a stone was the usual weight to employ, but that pieces of lead and other heavy substances were also used.

The stones are obtained from the beach, are flat and water-worn, and have a hole bored in the centre. Into this hole is fixed, by means of lead, wood, or cork, a hook by which to attach the threads. The "imps" are the hair lines to which the fishing hook is fixed so as to allow of its being attached to the "shood," and by that to the "cord" employed in "long line" fishing.

I have procured from Eyemouth five of these "impstones," of which the following is a description.

No 1 is a rough circular stone, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches across and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The central hole is bored through the stone, and the iron hook wedged into it. Weight 18 oz.

No. 2 a rough water-worn stone $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches across and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The hole in the centre is not quite through the stone, and the hook is attached by lead. Weight $16\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

No 3. A circular piece of lead $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches across, and with the iron hook fixed in the centre. Weight $14\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

No 4, similar to No. 3, but $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across. Weight $17\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

No 5 is made of baked earthenware, is circular in form, and measures 3 inches across. It is one of a cargo which was landed at Eyemouth for the purpose of being sold to the fishermen to weight or sink the herring

nets, and was intended to supersede the stones or lead now used. Not meeting with a ready sale for the purpose intended, a large number of



Fig. 4. Impstone from Eyemouth.
(3¼ inches diameter.)

them were disposed of for "impstones," and many are now regularly employed as such. Weight 10½ oz.

I am indebted to Mr G. Goudie, a member of this Society, for informa-



Fig. 5. Leaden Whorl for Imps.
(2¼ inches diameter.)

tion as to another variety of "impstone" used in Shetland. It is made by taking a piece of wet peat, passing a wedge of wood through it, and then drying the peat.

During the summer of 1880 I made enquiry on the west coast as to whether the same practice was carried on there, and found it was. One old fisherman on Loch Fynside said the only "impstone" he ever had was his hat or bonnet, and he there and then practically demonstrated the manufacture. A fishing hook with the gut on was run through the top of the bonnet, the gut being afterwards twisted round the little woollen ball and the machine was completed.

The horse hair of which the "imps" are made is carded with hand-cards like the old woollen and flax cards. These cards are made of a flat wooden board 6 inches by 4 inches, and to which is fixed a piece of wire cloth similar to that employed in dressing "tweeds." The apparatus is generally furnished with a wooden handle. Occasionally, however, a more rude process is adopted, the hairs being carded by drawing them through the teeth, but the "imps" so made are not so strong as those made with the cards, the hair being very liable to be broken by the teeth.

Amongst the herring fishers of the west coast of Scotland the spindle and whorl is in common use. The nets, of which a boat may carry from sixty to seventy or eighty, of 25 to 30 fathoms each, are attached to a strong "rape" or rope by means of thinner cords known as "ozzels." These ozzels are first fixed, generally by the women, to the nets every five "masks" or meshes, and are afterwards twisted round the "rape" by the men, great care being necessary to allow a certain amount of slack, known as "hoppen," generally 6 to 7 or even 9 fathom per net, so that the net may not be broken or the fish lost whilst being taken into the boat. The "ozzels" used on the east coast are of hemp or cotton, and are either bought ready made or are constructed out of the old "long-lines" by untwisting the strands of the cord in such a way that they will again take the twist on being released. They rot quickly and are difficult to bark. An attempt has been made to preserve them with creasote, but such "ozzels" are not in favour with the fishermen.

On the west coast of Scotland wool is invariably employed, and the "ozzels" are spun by the women with the spindle. The spindles in use are of two forms. The first of these consists of an elongated cone of wood,

the lower end being the thicker, and acting as the weight. This instrument is known as the "persaid" (from *per*, a point, and *said*, an arrow, the word meaning *arrow-point*), and is so called from the notch or arrow at the top, and to which the wool to be spun is fixed. The cord as it is made is wound round the spindle, and the ball is afterwards pulled over the top.

The second form consists of two parts, first the spindle, and second the whorl or weight. I have a very fine example of this latter class obtained from Strachur, Argyllshire. The wooden spindle is $17\frac{5}{8}$ inches long and tapers to both ends, being 1 inch thick at the centre and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at each end. The top is armed with a notch, to which the wool is fixed during spinning. The whorl is made of schistose talc found in the district, is 2 inches across, and has a hole bored through the centre to admit the spindle. The whorl is doubly interesting in so far as it is of modern manufacture, having been made this summer. The old one was lost and another was made to take its place. Weight $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz. The apparatus was in use up to the middle of August 1880, when it fell into my possession. This variety of spindle is called a "dealgan" (pronounced "thalachan"). The cord is rolled round the spindle as it is made, and afterwards slipped off the end by removing the whorl. The women regularly employ the "cingail" (pronounced "quæckel") or rock, which is generally a rough piece of stick held under the arm, to which the "olein" or "cloidh" (wool) is attached after having been sorted with the "clad" (pronounced 'clat') or cards.

I have brought these facts before this Society for the purpose of recording the employment of old instruments now seldom seen or heard of. I am inclined to believe that the use to which the spindle and whorl is now put is amongst the first for which it was formed; for few industries, if any, are older than that of the fisherman. The spindle and whorl are admirably adapted for the purposes to which they are now put, and it is difficult to see how any improvement can be made on them. No loom yet invented can twist "ozzels" so strong or so well as the spindle, and no spinning wheel can undertake the work.

III.

NOTES ON THE CONTENTS OF SHELL-HEAPS RECENTLY EXPOSED IN
THE ISLAND OF COLL. BY DONALD ROSS, M.A., H.M. INSPECTOR OF
SCHOOLS.

Having, in the course of my ordinary work, arrived at Coll, whose character I had known only from the crude descriptions of stray travellers, I met with several surprises, one of which may be of some interest and value to archæologists.

The island is, when viewed from the sea, a dark brown mass of gneiss, passing in some places into an exceedingly coarse granite, highly charged with large flakes of mica. Above this on the north-west there is, over a wide area, a vast deposit of sand, in many places 100 feet in depth. These sand *dunes* are not unlike the *landes* on the shore of the Bay of Biscay. They are composed mainly, and in several parts almost entirely, of the remains of recent land shells, along with a small and varying proportion of pounded gneiss. I fancy that the bulk of the mass is simply the crumbled remains of such shells as *Bulimus acutus* and *Helix caperata*; and though it is unsafe to make a general statement from only partial evidence, I am inclined to think that only a limited number of species enters into the composition of the mass. But, in any case, the quantity of disguised lime is very large; and this in view of our enquiry is a very important element. Whilst in some places the sand is fine and friable, in other parts of the area extensive layers of the sand have been consolidated into a kind of incipient rock, which has for centuries apparently arrested the progress of the drift. Other agencies also have tended to check the drifting; such as the long-rooted bent, the deposit of sea-weed, and the growths of various plants, which all unite in permanently covering and protecting the *dunes*. At the bottom of a large sand valley the objects now referred to were found. The storm of the 28th December 1879 was very severe in Coll, and helped to expose a large number of middens, remains of oval-shaped dwellings, and the like. But the process of

exposure has gradually been going on for years, and probably for many centuries. The whole area scooped out by the action of wind and storm cannot be much less than a quarter of a mile; and when all the agencies, such as the force and direction of the wind, the climate, the quality of the sand itself, and the nature and extent of the protection given both by the gneiss rocks around and the covering of shell, are taken into account, an indefinite period of time may reasonably be required to produce the result. At the place where the objects displayed were discovered, probably 100 feet of perpendicular sand has been removed. I think an examination of the locality proves conclusively that the objects now exhumed were found in the site where they were originally deposited. Near each group of dwellings there were massive heaps composed of the shells of limpets, periwinkles, and ordinary littoral shell-fish, split bones, fragments of flint, teeth of various animals, and fragments of rude unglazed pottery. Along with these were found the pin and the penannular ring or brooch now exhibited. Whether a part of these remains that I have seen are those described in the "Proceedings" of the Society for 1878. I do not know. In digging into the heaps we were met by a foul, heavy, and offensive odour.

From the character—the rudeness or the fineness—of the objects discovered no inference can safely be drawn. For in Tyree, which is in weekly communication with the outer world, and in whose cabins products of high art may be seen, pottery as rude as that discovered in Coll is manufactured to this day, and I have found proof upon proof in the western isles that the common brooch worn by the peasantry is a falling off from a more artistic type.

[The brooch and pin referred to in this paper were exhibited at the January Meeting of the Society by J. L. Stewart of Coll, and are described and engraved at p. 79 of the present volume.]

MONDAY, 14th March 1881.

PROFESSOR DUNS, D.D., Vice-President in the Chair.

The Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF TWEEDDALE, a Peer of the Realm, was admitted a Fellow, without ballot.

A Ballot having been taken, the following Gentlemen were duly admitted Fellows.

The Hon. ROBERT BAILLIE HAMILTON, Langton.
 CHAS. HENDERSON, S.S.C., 2 Doune Terrace.
 ROBERT LITTLE, 6 Shandwick Place.
 PROFESSOR T. GRAINGER STEWART, M.D.
 ANDREW SEMPLE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, Army
 Medical Department.
 J. OLDRID SCOTT, Architect, Charing Cross, London.

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

- (1.) By the Very Rev. J. R. A. CHINNERY-HALDANE of St Bride's and Ardsheallach, Dean of Argyle and the Isles.

Image or Figure of a Female, in Oak, 4 feet 9 inches high, dug up from the bottom of a peat-moss at Ballachulish, Nether Lochaber. (See the subsequent paper by Sir Robert Christison, Bart.)

- (2.) By Sir ROBERT CHRISTISON, Bart.

Four Specimens of the Vitriified Stones of the Fort of Dundhairdgall in Glen Nevis.

- (3.) By R. VANS AGNEW of Barnbarroch.

Brooch or ornamental Mounting of Bronze, 2 inches in diameter, ornamented with trumpet-shaped spaces, probably filled with enamel, found in Dowalton Loch, Wigtownshire. Mr Vans Agnew gives the following account of the circumstances in which it was discovered:—

“The bronze ornament or brooch was found last summer in the bed of the Loch of Dowalton by Master Alexander Gibson, grandson of Mr Alexander Cumming, the venerable tenant of the farm of Stonehouse on the shore of the lake. It was then seventeen years since the lake was drained. I have not been able to ascertain the exact spot where it was



Bronze Ornament found in Dowalton Loch.

found, but it was not far from the site of some of the crannogs. A younger brother of the finder applied the back of it to the grindstone to remove the dirt which adhered to it. Having heard that something had been found, I went to enquire, and Mr Cumming handed the brooch to me. I accepted it for the Museum, to which I think it should be considered as Mr Cumming's gift.

“When in my possession I took it to a silversmith to have it copied in silver, giving strict orders that it was not to be altered in any way, but I regret to say that before it was returned to me two small holes near the outer rim had been plugged up, and the whole seemed to have been subjected to the action of great heat.”

(4.) By Sir KENNETH MACKENZIE of Gairloch, Bart., M.P.

Penannular Ring of Bronze, with expanded cup-shaped ends. It is formed of a solid cylindrical ring of cast bronze, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick,

slightly flattened in the middle, and expanding to the extremities, which open in cups of circular form 2 inches in diameter. It formed one of a number of bronze objects found in May 1877 in digging peats on the high ground overlooking the river Ewe on the north side, near the public school at Poolewe, Ross-shire, as described by Mr Jolly in the "Proceedings" (New Series), vol. ii. p. 46. This type of penannular ring in bronze is more common in Ireland than in Scotland, this being the only specimen yet known in this country.

(5.) By ROBERT MUNRO, M.A., M.D., F.S.A. Scot., Kilmarnock.

Fragment of Bead of Red and Yellow Vitreous Paste; small fragments of Pottery, Bone, &c.; and of Polished Stone, found on Donald's Isle, Loch Doon, Ayrshire.

(6.) By W. IVISON MACADAM, F.C.S., F.I.C., Lecturer on Chemistry.

Large Spindle and its Whorl; two large Stone Whorls with iron hooks, and one Leaden Whorl, for twisting "imps"; one large Earthenware Whorl. (See the previous communication by Mr W. Ivison Macadam.)

(7.) By Mr GEORGE SINCLAIR, Bualianvole, Swiney, near Lybster, Caithness.

Stone Ball, of fine-grained Sandstone, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, with six circular facets, separated from each other by slight hollows worked in the stone. It was found in a peat moss on the hill of Bonicheillt in the parish of Latheron, Caithness, and belongs to the class of stone balls described (with figures) by Dr John Alexander Smith in the "Proceedings," vol. xi. pp. 29 and 313.

(8.) By ROBERT SIM, M.D., through GEORGE SIM, F.S.A. Scot.

Large Globular Vase of Reddish Clay, 9 inches high and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter at the mouth, with two looped handles; elongated Vase of Reddish Clay 7 inches in length by $1\frac{3}{4}$ in greatest diameter, tapering to the top and bottom; Oval-shaped Vase of Reddish Clay with long narrow neck 6 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest diameter; Flat-bottomed

Vase, globular above, with short neck expanding to the mouth, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, and looped handle at one side of the neck. The outside of the vase, which is of reddish clay, is painted black. These four vases were recently dug up at Cumæ, in Italy.

(9.) By W. FETTES DOUGLAS, R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.

Bronze Arrow-head, socketed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and Iron Arrow-head with tang, 2 inches in length; from Italy.

(10.) By JOHN E. SIBBALD, F.S.A. Scot.

Iron Head of a socketed Chisel or Wedge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, having some resemblance in form to a socketed Celt; from Fribourg, Switzerland.

(11.) By THOMAS CHAPMAN, Hanover Street.

Old Scotch Crusie of Iron (under shell only) with twisted hook.

(12.) By THOMAS CHAPMAN, jun., F.S.A. Scot.

Small Brand in Silver, formed of the initials "I. S." divided by a heart, said to have been for marking Slaves; from St George, West Indies.

(13.) By J. R. FINDLAY, F.S.A. Scot.

Corografia, Fisica, Storica, e Statistica dell' Italia e delle sue Isole, &c., di Attilio Zuccagni-Orlandini. 17 Vols. in 12, 8vo, and Atlas of Plates in 5 Vols., large folio. Florence, 1835-1845.

(14.) By the LORD CLERK-REGISTER OF SCOTLAND.

Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. Vol. IV. Edited by George Burnett, Lyon King of Arms, F.S.A. Scot.

(15.) By ROBERT DICKSON, Carnoustie, F.S.A. Scot.

Who was Scotland's first Printer? 8vo, London, 1881, pp. 24.

(16.) By JAMES CRUIKSHANK ROGER, F.S.A. Scot.

Two Lithographic Impressions of Drawings of Stone Monuments at Govan.

Two Lithographic Impressions of Drawings of Crosses, with interlaced work, Isle of Man, and Fragment found at Castlefield, Manchester.

Pencil Drawing of Urn found at Stirling.

Pencil Drawing of Urn, and small Cup-shaped Urn, &c., found at Keir.

(17.) By ALEXANDER NICHOLSON, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., the Editor.

A Collection of Gaelic Proverbs and Familiar Phrases. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1881.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

ON AN ANCIENT WOODEN IMAGE, FOUND IN NOVEMBER LAST AT BALLACHULISH PEAT-MOSS. By SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON, BART., D.C.L., LL.D. M.D., F.S.A. Scot.

In November 1880, in digging through peat at Ballachulish for the foundation of a wall in the grounds of the Very Rev. J. R. A. Chinnery Haldane, LL.B., Dean of Argyll, the workmen came upon a wooden human figure, apparently of great age, representing a female of almost life size. An interesting popular account of this discovery was given in the "Inverness Courier" of 9th December by a well-known archæologist, the Rev. Alexander Steuart, minister of the parish of Ballachulish; who has arrived at the conclusion that the image is an idol representing one of the deities of the ancient Scandinavians, who were in the habit of visiting the coast of the West Highlands, especially about a thousand years ago, for the sake of pillage and plunder. As farther inquiry by experienced members of the Antiquarian Society led to the surmise, that the object thus brought to light is in some measure unique, and in all respects of a denomination extremely rare, it became desirable that a scientific account of the matter should be put on permanent record. Mr Steuart, on whom this duty naturally fell, declined to undertake it on the ground of his distance from the necessary opportunities of literary research; and was good enough to request that I should be his substitute. I have accordingly made inquiry into the facts of the case, which have been carefully

investigated, some of them at my suggestion, by Mr Steuart and Mr Chinnery Haldane. These I beg now to submit to the Society. They derive peculiar interest, owing to the liberality of the latter gentleman, who has presented the image to the Society's Museum, where it is now safely lodged.

The situation where this image was found is peculiar, and deserves description at the outset. It is a flat plain, in most places a dead level, bounded abruptly on the north and south by steep hills of the first and second order among Highland mountains. This plain is the bottom of a deep bay, or arm of the sea, which branches eastward from the Linnhé Loch, and meets the western opening of the united magnificent gorges of Glencoe and Loch Leven. The plain separates the bay from Loch Leven, which extends eight miles farther inland eastward as a land-locked salt-water lake. For there is a communication with it from the bay by a long, very narrow, deep, river-like cut at the very foot of the steep bounding mountains on the south. This strait is Ballachulish Ferry, a familiar but picturesque obstruction to travellers and the neighbouring population. Tradition and a few names of places indicate that the bay was visited in ancient times by the Scandinavians, probably for safe anchorage as well as the facility of plunder. The bay affords good refuge for vessels except in northerly storms, from which small craft can obtain shelter by running through the strait to Loch Leven.

The highway from the north, after following a very narrow tract on the north side of the bay between the steep hill-slope and the sea, turns abruptly at right angles across the valley on the sea-edge of the plain for three-quarters of a mile to Loch Leven Hotel and the ferry. The geologist, in travelling by this highway, can easily see, as he approaches and follows the crossing, that the road over it runs on the top of a raised beach. Numerous evidences exist on the west coast to show that the sea had stood about 50 feet higher on the land than now. I have myself recognised this fact at Cuilquaonna, the northern point of Ballachulish Bay, at the beach before Ardsheal House on the shore opposite, and above all many years ago at the rocky conglomerate bluffs forming both horns of the bay of Oban. The Ordnance Survey map indicates 46 and 47

feet as the elevation of the roadway and other parts of the plain above the present high-water level ; so that at one time the entire plain, including the place where the image was found, formed the bottom of the sea.

The plain at its northern edge is abruptly connected with a high hill, whose slope is steep, partly grassy, and partly covered with natural wood, chiefly consisting of oak. A stream descending from the hill crosses the plain, and is joined by small tributary rills arising within the plain itself. It will be seen afterwards that there is here every condition for the speedy formation of a peat-moss, on the outflow of water becoming accidentally obstructed. The plain in fact was at one time nothing else but a peat field three-quarters of a mile long and about a third of a mile in breadth. But much of it has been reclaimed and converted into agricultural fields ; and the level has been altered in some places by peat digging.

The annexed plan, copied from the six inch Ordnance map, shows the plain of Ballachulish Moss and the ferry. The site of the image is indicated by an * ; that of two cairns containing cinerary cists by a x ; the stones of a cist found not far from the image by a + ; a great store of arrowheads and other flints, discovered some years ago, by an (arrow mark) ; the trunks of buried oaks by = ; a small plot of ground, known as Fridda's Field [Gorstain Fridaig] by a † ; an adjoining bay, known as Camus-Fridaig, by a ** ; and Mr Chinnery Haldane's house, not in existence at the time of the survey, by a ¶. Besides the archaeological remains here enumerated, five other cists have been disinterred in Mr Steuart's time, and a great part of the field remains still unexplored. But nothing had been previously found at all analogous to the discovery of November last. The localities here mentioned have been fixed by Mr Steuart.

The image lay on the gravel about 130 yards from the nearest shore of Loch Leven ; and by levelling, Mr Steuart, at my request, ascertained that its elevation above the sea is almost 50 feet. I have since observed that one of the Ordnance numbers, 47, happens to be near the very spot. This is the height of the raised beach here, as well as at various other parts of the west coast. The image lay on its face, covered with a sort of wicker work ; and several pole-like sticks lying near it suggested the idea that it

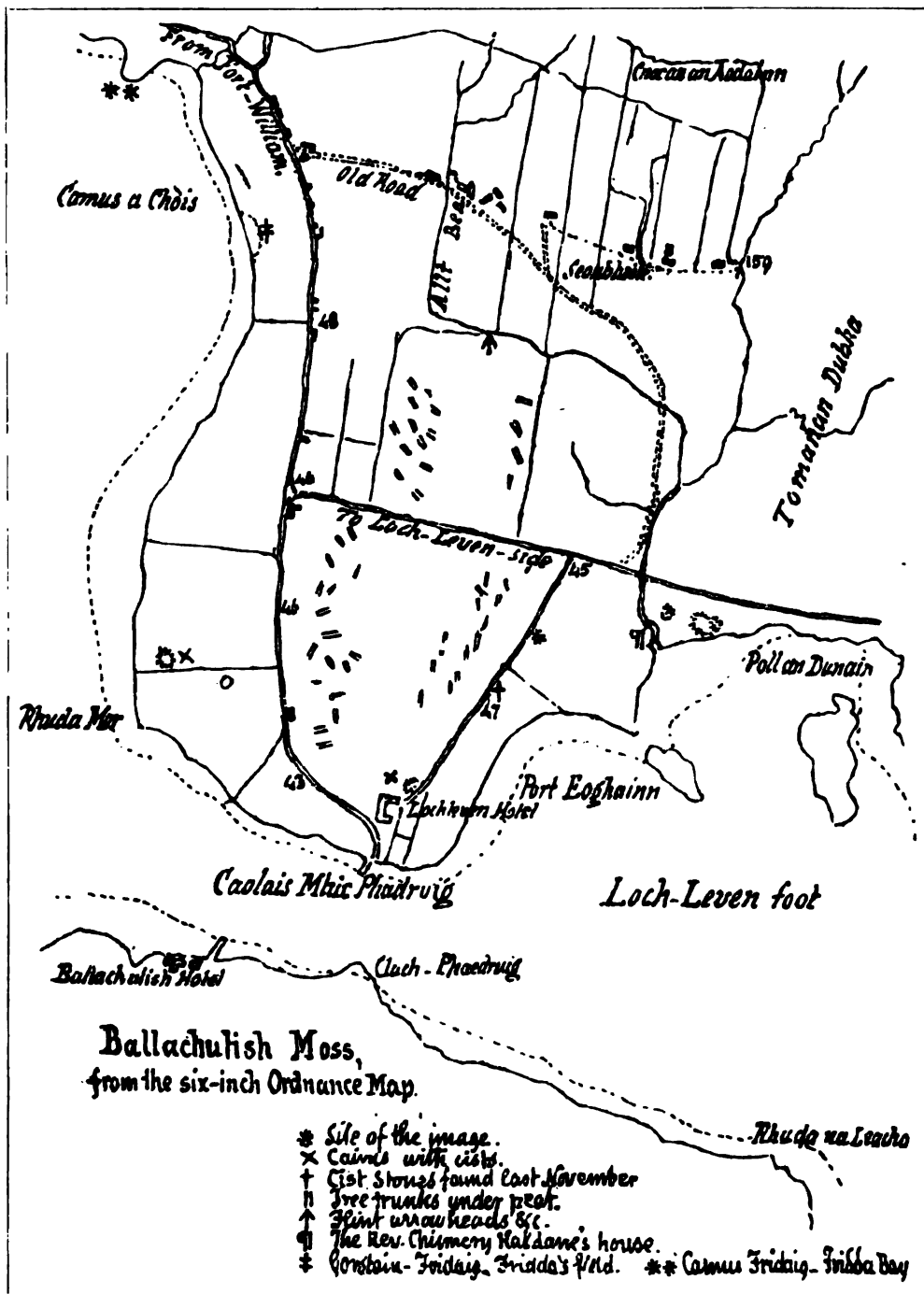




Fig. 1.

Image of Oak from
Ballachulish Peat
Moss, 4 ft. 10 in.
high.

might have been kept in a wattled hut. But these remains proved too frail for thorough examination or preservation. One hundred and ten yards off, and at the same level, the square stones of a cist were found, and beside them a white powder, of which unfortunately a specimen was not secured. These stones did not appear to have any connection with the human image.

It lay under $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet of firm wet peat, and within Mr Steuart's thirty years' knowledge of the district there had been 6 feet more of peat above the present surface. The peat over it is of the finest mossy structure, without trunks, branches, or woody twigs, and dries into a dense, hard, heavy peat-fuel of good quality.

The image (fig. 1) is made apparently of oak such as is often met with in Scottish bogs; and Mr Sadler has recognised in its microscopic characters the structure of the common oak of the country. It had been intended for an erect figure, standing on a flat-bottomed pedestal. Pedestal and figure have been cut out of one block of wood. It is nearly 5 feet in height over all. The feet are not represented, being supposed to be sunk to the ankles in the pedestal, so that, with an addition for the feet, the figure itself will measure 4 feet 9 inches. It was thoroughly soaked and softened with peat-water when I first saw it, and the legs had been broken across at the ankles from some rough usage in the transport to Edinburgh. It is well rounded in every part, except that the arms are represented simply by lines carved obliquely across the chest and upper abdomen. It is very slim in figure, but not more so than some young ladies of the

present day swathed in the swaddling-clothes now in fashion. Its chief peculiarities are the large size of the head, the absence of mammæ, and the development of the pubal region. The head is as wide as the trunk, and in length nearly a fourth of the whole stature. The face is oval and plump, the ears large, the nose injured, probably by pressure on the gravel, the chin round, the eyes provided with quartz pebbles for eye-balls. It is singular that there is not the slightest prominence to denote mammæ. On the contrary, the prominence of the pubal region is much exaggerated, as well as the extent of the rima upwards. This exaggeration, as will be seen presently, is not without significance. In the front of the pedestal is a large, shallow, quadrangular cavity, which probably had contained some ornament, or a decorative plate; but if anything of the kind had once been there, it has been irretrievably lost. Nowhere does there appear any trace of the figure having been attached to anything, except perhaps at the crown of the head. The very top is cut across by a level round incision, as it were the section by which the image had been separated from the rest of the block from which it had been carved. This section and the flat surfaces of the pedestal did not present any character from which might be inferred the nature or material of the tool used; and everywhere else the surface was rounded off uniformly.¹ Such being the facts, what do they indicate? What does the image purport to be? For what nation was it carved? what is its age? Could any one of these questions be answered satisfactorily, an opening would be obtained for a reply to the remainder.

This is a subject involving an amount of literary antiquarian research for which I am personally not competent. I have therefore proposed it to other able members of the Society for their investigation, but they have declined, and urged me to undertake the duty by being compiler of the

¹ The drawing is from a photograph taken in unfavourable circumstances by Moffat, and requiring a few details to be supplied from the original. The figure was long kept damp, and without the slightest fissure. At first it was proposed to preserve it permanently in a liquid. But no suitable receptacle could be devised for so long an object. It has therefore been allowed to dry, though certain to split in the process. Accordingly, already it is much deformed by wide cracks.

information which they have kindly offered me from their ample resources. With the help therefore of the Rev. Mr Steuart, of Dr Mitchell, and especially of the fund of information at the command of the Society's assistant-secretary, Mr Anderson, I venture to offer the following considerations.

In the first place, can any plausible idea of the age of the image be formed from the situation where it has been found? This question, I fear, must be answered in the negative.

It is a common observation that, when an object, the evident work of human hands, is found under a great depth of previously undisturbed peat, there is in that circumstance alone evidence of extreme antiquity. It may, but not must, be so. It has been assumed that a peat-field may be formed on any low-lying flat from which the outflow of water is accidentally obstructed, so that it becomes a swamp. Sphagnum and such other mosses, whose remains are known to constitute the principal part of peat, soon spread over the whole surface. These in long successive years constantly push new living shoots upwards, while the dead growths of previous years are gradually consolidated, with other water plants, by superincumbent pressure. At last the surface rises high enough to admit of its becoming dry by natural drainage, facilitated perhaps by some new accident removing an obstruction. Grassy and shrubby plants gradually obtain a footing in the soil, and at last the omnipresent *Erica Tetralix* and *Calluna vulgaris*. As soon as a uniform heath displaces the mosses, there is no subsequent formation of peat.

On taking a cursory survey of the section of such a peat-field, say 10 to 12 feet thick, a casual or even scientific observer will be very apt to come to the conclusion, that an enormous length of years must have passed before so great a mass of dead matter could be formed from such apparently insignificant living materials. But I am not aware of any convincing evidence from either observation or experiment, to prove very great age for a peat-field, much less to show what may have been its rate of growth; and moreover, even if that measure could be got at, where is the means of ascertaining how long the surface has become a dry heath after the mossy peat had ceased to increase? What is positively known of the

formation of peat under other circumstances should inculcate great caution in assuming extreme antiquity for any description of peat-field. For there is at least one other, and probably more frequent way for the formation of peat mosses. This is by the previous destruction and overthrow of a forest. There is positive evidence that peat fit for fuel may be thus engendered in the course of half a century, and consequently within the lifetime experience of any observant elderly man. Such evidence may be seen in a very remarkable paper in the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London" by the first Earl of Cromertie. His lordship's account is so terse, clear, and satisfactory, and seems to be so little known in the present day, even to the learned, that no apology is needed for my transferring the main facts he describes to my present statement in his own language. The whole paper indeed might be advantageously reproduced in some work more easily accessible than that in which it is now hidden.

After a luminous general account of the origin and growth of peat, he supplies the additional information that, if dug out down to the subjacent soil, peat is not reproduced; but that, if a layer of it be left, it grows again. He adds that he had himself seen peat fit for fuel thus reproduced oftener than once in the same place; and consequently that he had instructed his people on his estates in Ross-shire to attend to this as a rule in peat-casting. His narrative then proceeds with the following graphic account of the rapid formation of a peat-field.

"In the year 1651, I being then about nineteen (twenty-one) years old, and occasionally in the parish of Lochbrun, passing from a place called Achadiscald to Gounazl, I went by a very high hill, which did rise by a constant steepness from the sea; only in less than half a mile up from the sea there is a plain about half a mile round; and from thence the hill rises in a constant steepness for more than a mile of ascent. This little plain was at all covered over with a firm standing wood, which was so very that only the trees had no green leaves, but the bark was that which the old countrymen who were in my company told in such a manner in which fir woods did terminate; and

that in twenty or thirty years after the trees would ordinarily cast themselves up from the roots, and that they would lie in heaps till the people would cut them and carry them away. They likewise did let me see that the outside of these standing trees and for the space of 1 inch inward was dead white timber; but what was within that was good solid timber, even to the very pith, and as full of rozin as it could stand in the wood.

“Some fifteen years after or thereabouts I had occasion to come the same way, and called to mind the old wood which I had seen. Then there was not so much as a tree, or appearance of the root of any, but in place thereof the whole bounds, where the wood had stood, was all over a plain green ground covered with a plain green moss. I asked the country people who were with me what became of the wood, and who carried it away. They told me nobody was at the pains to carry it away, but that it being all overturned from the roots by winds the trees did lie so thick and swarving over one another, that the green moss [there in the British language called Fog] had overgrown the whole timber, which they said was occasioned by the moisture that came down from the high hill which was above it, and did stagnate upon that plain; and they said none could pass over it, because the scurf of the fog would not support them. I would needs try it; and accordingly I fell in to the arm-pits, but was immediately pulled up by them.

“Before the year 1699 the whole of that piece of ground was turned into a common moss, where the country people are digging turf and peats, and continue so to do. The peats are not yet of the best, and are soft and spongy, but grow better and better, and, as I am informed, it does now afford good peats.

“This matter of fact did discover the generation of mosses; and whence it is that many mosses are furnished with such timber. These highland woods are ordinarily stored with other kinds of timber, as birch, alder, ash, besides shrubs and thorns, yet we never find any of these woods remaining in the mosses.

“What the reason may be that the firr and oak do not now grow in

several countries where they are found so plentifully in the mosses, *inquirendum est*" ("Phil. Trans." 1710, vol. xxvii. 296).

The conclusions to be drawn from this remarkable testimony are amply confirmed by the investigations of De Luc, in his visit to the enormous peat moors of Bremervörde, between the mouths of the Elbe and Weser in 1778, when the rapid reclaiming of the moors laid open numerous sections of the peat. It was the custom of the inhabitants to obtain their peat for fuel by digging pits from 15 to 20 feet square and 6 feet deep. These pits soon became filled with water, in which sphagnum and other mosses in a few years covered the surface; ere long other water plants also sprung up; the vegetable mat, at length reaching the bottom, became gradually consolidated by the pressure of constantly increasing growth at the surface; and in the course of thirty years heather and other shrubs had obtained such a footing as enabled men and cattle to pass over them as on the unbroken moor. The new peat being inferior in quality, it was not dug up again for fuel; but De Luc thought from his other investigations, that a century more would in general suffice to compress and alter it into hard, dense peat of good quality. Various other facts are to be found in his elaborate inquiries, in proof that peat may be formed with a rapidity which could scarcely be preconceived. ["Lettres Physiques et Morales sur l' Histoire de la Terre et de l'Homme," 1779, v. 189, *et passim*.)

Observations to the same purport are to be seen in the work "On the Origin and Natural History of Peat Moss," published by the Rev. Dr Rennie, minister of Kilsyth, in 1807, after epistolary correspondence with De Luc. In another treatise, chiefly on reclaiming peat moss, published in 1826 by Mr Steele of Crosswoodhill, the following too brief contribution to the facts illustrating the present question also calls for careful attention. "By replacing the surface turf of a moss cut for fuel, I am informed a peat moss near Coupar-Angus grew again so as to admit of being cut for fuel twice in fifty years" ("The Natural and Agricultural History of Peat Moss," p. 15). Unfortunately no reference is given by means of which this information could be supplemented by what may have occurred since 1826. The Rev. Mr Stevenson, minister of the

adjoining parish of Glamis, has kindly undertaken to attempt the search, but with slender hopes of success. He contributes meanwhile, however, the significant fact that in that district of the country it was the custom, in letting farms with the right of peat-casting, to require the tenant to preserve and replace the surface turf, as a necessary condition for renewal of the peat. It is not very likely that this troublesome restriction would have been imposed for the benefit of a coming generation a thousand, or even an hundred years afterwards. In an able pamphlet, published in 1875 by the Rev James Peter, minister of Old Deer in Aberdeenshire,—being a paper on the extensive peat fields of the lowland or Buchan district of that county, presented to “The Club of Deir” not long before,—the author adds valuable facts and views parallel to those advanced by the preceding writers; and he gives the following unique information as to the probable age of a great, deep, old peat moss. The Buchan peat moss originally covered a district 27 miles by 15 on the average. Very much has been reclaimed. That which remains shows that the peat had varied from 1 foot to 20 feet at least in thickness; and that in very many places the foundation consists of a crowd of vast oak trunks, proving that the district had at one time been widely covered with fine forests. Now Mr Peter has shown from authentic records that these forests must have existed down to the beginning of the fourteenth century, when Edward I. of England was lord paramount over most of Scotland. But soon afterwards began the levelling of the Scottish woods; and in the course of another century so much damage thereby was held to have accrued, that the parliament passed a series of prohibitory acts, beginning in 1424, and gradually raising the penalty, till in 1587 the offence of “wilfully destroying trees” involved the punishment of death. Thus it is rendered highly probable that—since little or no increase can have taken place in the growth of the peat-field since the reclaiming improvements were in full progress near the close of last century—its age must, for the most part at least, be about 450 years. This period of time is very much under what has been generally claimed for the formation of black, firm, sound peat of good quality for fuel.

Among other home writers who may be justly considered also authorities on this subject, I must for brevity's sake confine myself to the most recent publication of the ablest scientific author who has lately investigated the question of the growth of peat. Dr Angus Smith communicated to the "Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester for 1874-75" an elaborate paper on the formation of peat, its value as fuel, and the policy and methods of promoting its cultivation. In the course of this inquiry he has entered into the question of the age and rate of growth of peat; and this is of course the only part of his important essay which I have to do with at present. He has collected many valuable facts bearing on the question, chiefly from German experience. I would advise any one who may still entertain doubts as to the rapid growth of peat, to study these details for themselves. In the present place I must be content with stating that they powerfully confirm the luminous description by Lord Cromarty, and the clear, painstaking investigations of De Luc. The conclusions at which Dr Smith arrives are such as ought to secure the concurrence of all careful inquirers, viz :—(1) That a spongy, light, pale peat, fit for fuel, though inferior in quality, may be grown, to many feet in depth, in much less than a man's lifetime; (2) that dark, dense, heavy peat of fine quality is formed far more slowly by condensation and chemical changes of the young peat, and therefore denotes antiquity, and possibly great antiquity; (3) that there are no characters yet ascertained as intrinsically belonging to old peat,—and apart from the works of human industry or other foreign objects found in it,—which will bear out a feasible inference as to the number of centuries which it has taken to form. These are identical with the conclusions of De Luc, and at which I had myself arrived before my attention was drawn to Dr Smith's convincing researches. There is, however, another element of difficulty in the way of age-guessing to which authors have perhaps scarcely paid sufficient respect. When a peat moss, whether by merely growing to a certain level, or more generally in consequence of accidental or express drainage, has passed into the state of a permanent, dry, firm, heathery moor, the growth of peat ceases, and the firm turf may cover it for century

after century unchanged, or at least without any such change as will convey any indication how many these centuries may have been.

Here I think the matter must rest for the present. Dr Smith's paper is entitled Part I, and he informs me he has Part II in his immediate view. We may be not without hope that the farther researches of so acute an observer may end in his supplying the antiquarian with some better measure than any now possessed for ascertaining the age of a peat field.¹ Meanwhile it is incontestably proved that peat generically may be largely formed in a few years only; and it is rendered probable that ripe-peat may form considerably faster than has been commonly supposed. There ought therefore to be an end for the present to all inferences of extreme antiquity for objects of human workmanship merely because found at the bottom of peat mosses previously undisturbed. It would probably indeed be in most instances safer to say that the antiquity of such objects gives some insight into the age of the superincumbent peat, than that any peat-field presents in itself any such characters of age as will prove antiquity in the objects found under it.

In the present case we have all the necessary elements for the rapid formation of a peat field,—a low-lying dead flat, extensive oak-clad heights immediately adjoining, oak trunks actually found in abundance under the peat, a stream from above discharging into the flat, with tributary rills from the plain itself, and a rather moist climate. At any time during past ages some Lochaber centenarian may have witnessed in his own life

¹ It is by no means difficult to subject the rate of growth of peat to experiment. Here and there, both among the Lowland hills and Highland mountains, small peat-mosses are met with called "Wall-ees" (Well-eyes) covered with bright green *Sphagnum*, on which the inexperienced, in running down a slope, are apt to leap as an inviting green turf, but with the result of immersion. They are often only a few feet or yards in length and breadth; but I have thrust a stick four feet down without reaching the bottom, and brought up sure indications of ripe black peat from below. It would be an easy matter to empty one of these well-eyes, to observe the progress of renovation of the peat, and, after complete renewal, to ascertain the progress of change at the bottom by driving a hollow tinned-iron cylinder down to it, and bringing up specimens from time to time.

time the Ballachulish peat moss formed from bottom to top by a repetition of the very process described by Earl Cromertie.

Turning, in the second place, to the image itself for indications of its age and nationality, it may be at once acknowledged to impress on the beholder an instinctive sense of very ancient, by no means venerable, barbarian art. Having regard to its last habitat, three nationalities may be kept in view,—heathen Celtic, heathen Scandinavian, and Celtic Christian.

That the Celts in pagan times worshipped idols there is clear testimony in early Irish manuscripts, as quoted by Mr O'Curry in his "Manuscript Materials for Ancient Irish History, 1861." Three instances are therein mentioned of such idols having been destroyed in different parts of Ireland by the early pioneers of Christianity. But no description is given of them; it is not even said whether their material is stone or wood; and no wooden idol has been hitherto disinterred, so far as now known, in any Irish peat-field or elsewhere. When the Irish Celts successfully invaded Scotland, they would naturally carry with them their idols or the memory of them, and propagandism to establish them in the land which they conquered. If they did so, no trace of the fact exists in any figure with which to compare the Ballachulish image. To refer it therefore to the prehistoric Celts would be nothing short of pure assumption.

Dr Mitchell has referred me to evidence of some remarkable instances of the worship of wooden images in an era not very remote from the present in Christian Scotland. A wooden image of the Virgin Mary, that stood at one time on the Bridge of Don at Aberdeen, is said to be still preserved at Brussels. During last century a statue of St Bar on the island of Barra was clad in a linen sheet every year on his own birthday. A statue of Kessog, Mackessog, or Mackess-agus, a sainted martyr of the sixth century, was found more than a century ago in a cairn near Luss, in the making of a road, and was removed to the family burying-ground of the Colquhouns at Ross-Dhu. But Mr John Colquhoun has pointed out to me that this statue, now in the chapel at Rossdhu, is a tasteful work of art in stone, handsomely dressed from

crown to foot in priestlike habiliments, and in no respect whatever analogous to the Ballachulish image.¹ The most remarkable instance of all, however, is one for which we are mainly indebted to Dr Mitchell's own testimony. About fifteen years ago he met in Morayshire an old man, who remembered that in his youth he had seen in the parish of Botriphnie a wooden image of St Fumac, which had been preserved immemorially there and was in the keeping of an old woman; and that on the occasion of an annual pilgrimage he had witnessed the procession of the saint, to be purged of his sins by washing in his own well. It appears that some time after this witnessing the figure was swept by a flood down to Banff, where the burghers, more enlightened than their rustic neighbours, burnt the effigy as a relic of bucolic superstition. These are very curious historical facts. But no such image has been described for comparison. Meanwhile it is hard to imagine without such means of proof, that in any period of Christian government the priesthood would have allowed a sainted lady, and much less a person venerated above all female saints, to be represented in a shape so indelicate as that of the image of Ballachulish.

These negative results lead us on to the probability that the image is of Scandinavian device and execution. Such is the conclusion to which is inclined the Rev. Mr Steuart, who has supported it with great force in his article in the "Inverness Courier." He there informs us that tradition in the neighbourhood commemorates the deep bay of Ballachulish as a favourite anchorage in the Viking times for the Scandinavian fleets, both for safety from storms and a convenient centre, as well for predatory excursions by sea as for incursions on land. He refers to several apparently Scandinavian names of places left behind them as memorials of their visitations. A retired bay in Loch Leven, opposite the house of Dr Campbell, about half way between Ballachulish Hotel and the slate quarries, is the Camus-Thorsta or Thorsta Bay from a Scandinavian chief of that name; a small bay at the turn where the Fort William road enters

¹ See drawing, &c., in "The Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country." By William Fraser, 1869, vol. ii. 55.

upon the raised beach is the Camus-Fridaig, probably from the Scandinavian goddess Fridda (or Frigga) ; a field on the same roadside towards the hotel is the Gorstain-Fridaig, or Fridda's Field ; a boulder on the Appin shore near Ardsheal is the Clach-Ruric, or Ruric's Stone, because it was hurled down the hill-side by the natives upon a band of Norsemen and killed Ruric their chief and several of his men ; the old name of Ballachulish Ferry was Caolais Mhic Phaedruig, the strait of Peter's son, and a boulder near the hotel is still called Clach Phaedruig, or Peter's Stone, because the son of a Norse leader of that name was drowned in the strait by the capsizing of his boat, and the father tried to save him by stepping upon that stone. In all these designations Mr Steuart recognizes Norse and not Celtic names. That Norse names in that case are not more numerous at Ballachulish it is easy to understand ; for it is well known that primitive names are in general pertinaciously retained for mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers, promontories and other natural features of a country, in spite of alien conquest and alien possession. Dr Campbell has acutely pointed out to me that the Scandinavian names prove the visits of the Norse invaders to have been posterior to that elevation of the western coast in which the Ballachulish peat-field partook ; because, when that plain was under the sea, there could have been no Thorsta Bay or bay of Fridaig, the ferry or strait of Peter could have had no existence, and Peter's Boulder, which is uncovered only at low tide, must then have been under 50 feet of water.

Ulterior inquiry serves only to confirm the view taken by Mr Steuart. Mr Anderson has referred me to numerous passages in the Sagas, and the works which treat of them, to show that the heathen Scandinavians carved wooden images of their gods and goddesses,—Odin, Thor, Frey, Fridda, and others, and set them up in their galleys as patron deities. One of these references is of special interest in the present case, as the incident described will also represent what may have happened to the image of Ballachulish. At the battle of Svoldr, Eric Hakonson had Thor standing in the prow of his ship ; but having embraced Christianity, he



Fig. 2.

Image of Oak found in a Peat Moss at Alt Frisach, Mark Brandenburg. (Nearly 5 ft. high.)



Fig. 3.

Image of Oak found in a Peat Moss near Viborg, Jutland. (3 ft. in length.)

took Thor down, and set up a cross in his place as a more suitable guide to victory (Olaf Tryggvason's "Saga," p. 252).

It was therefore desirable to learn whether there is now extant any specimen of such idols with which the Ballachulish figure might be compared. Mr Anderson accordingly corresponded with Mr Worsaae at Copenhagen, who has had the kindness to communicate the following interesting information. Three wooden images, undoubted ancient idols, are known to him as having been discovered in different parts of Scandinavia or the adjacent German mainland. One found in Brandenburg is preserved in Berlin; another, discovered in Denmark, is in his own custody; and a third, also of Danish origin, was unfortunately not preserved. They were all of the male sex. From drawings of the two survivors, sent to Mr Anderson by Mr Worsaae, it is evident that the figure in the Berlin Museum (fig. 2), which is 5 feet in stature, presents a close analogy to the Ballachulish image. That in Mr Worsaae's custody (fig. 3), which is 3 feet in height, is of ruder and more fantastic design. The latter is provided with an enormous organ of reproduction. In the former that organ has been lost, but seems also to have been exaggerated. They are made of oak, and the only difference in style of sculpture from the Scottish image is that they have not pebbles for eyeballs. Mr Worsaae adds that he has succeeded in decyphering the symbols which denote the several deities. On that account it is worthy of remark, that those who saw the Ballachulish image in its fresh state observed on the breast impressions which might prove significant. But the marks are obscure, and I fear amorphous, such as might be produced by the soft soaked wood pressing on the gravel. Mr Anderson has also communicated with Mr Rygh, keeper of the Antiquarian Museum of Christiania. But he replies that no ancient wooden images have been found in Norway, and that he possesses no materials for throwing light on that of Ballachulish.

It has been stated above that nothing at all analogous is known to have been hitherto discovered in Scotland or Ireland. But in England in 1836 a somewhat analogous discovery was made in the district of Holderness on the Humber. In a field there, at a distance from the sea, but which

had formerly been under water, constituting a part of the Humber, there was found below 6 feet of clay, eight human figures, standing erect on a log, rudely fashioned like a canoe, with the head of a serpent for the prow. This group was first described, and one of the images figured in 1840 by Mr Poulson in his "Antiquities of the Seigneury of Holderness," iii. 98. Four of the images having been preserved in the Museum of the Royal Institution at Hull, the Rev. Dr George Dodds had them photographed, and has given a drawing of them, and discussed their origin and



Fig. 4.

Canoe-like figure, with one of the eight human figures, found at Holderness.
(From Mr Poulson's Drawing.)

indication in a learned article in the Derby "Reliquary," April 1831. At the request of Mr Anderson, Mr Evans, keeper of the Hull Museum, has had the courtesy to send the photograph for the inspection of this Society; and I owe to Dr Kelburne King of Hull, the favour of information on a few points overlooked in previous accounts.

The figures were eight in number, crowded together, with their ankles stuck in the canoe. Four of them fell to pieces, and four only were

preserved. They were all alike male figures, entirely naked, and bearing each two shields and a club. Each was carved from a piece of oak about 2 inches thick. They are mere dolls compared with Worsaae's images or that of Ballachulish, being only from 14 inches to 16½ tall. That of which Mr Poulson gives what he calls "a very accurate drawing" (fig. 4), presents an exceedingly slim figure, with a countenance not unpleasing, a very long neck, a club borne across the upper chest, and two shields singularly placed, a small one covering the chest, and a large one covering the abdomen and thighs, with the boss on a level with the brim of the pelvis. It does not appear from the drawing how the shields were supported, as the arms are occupied otherwise. The canoe is about 22 inches long and very rudely designed. Its serpent eyes, and those of all the human figures, consist of quartz pebbles. Both legs of the image are stuck in one hole up to the ankles, and the feet are consequently not represented. There are seven other holes for the remaining figures.

Before the photograph was taken for Dr Dodds, the figures must have been rearranged by the renovator. Each of the four has two holes for its feet, and the footless ankles are thrust several inches through the bottom of the canoe. One only bears a club (fig. 5). Of the eight shields one only is left, the larger of the two with which every one had been provided; and it has been removed from the abdomen and hung on the left arm, giving the figure of course a much more martial appearance. The removal of the shields shows the



Fig. 5.

One of the Figures found at Holderness, as now in the Hull Museum.

male organs in all four to have been exaggerated, and also displays in each a large round hole above the brim of the pelvis, which had served to suspend the shield by means of a projection from the boss inwards. There is a hole at every shoulder for the insertion of arms, of which a single curved left arm alone remains. Dr King observes that each of the four figures has an individual character, and that they are by no means carved of one pattern.

Mr Poulson gives strong reasons for the opinion that the group represent Scandinavian deities, and had been left behind when the Danes visited the Humber between 864 and 867. The Rev. Dr Dodds in his essay in 1871 rather scouts that view, and urges that the eight figures were "evidently the Noëtic Ogdoad," or human inmates of the ark, adopted as their gods by the ancient Phœnicians, who are considered historically to have visited the east coast of England. But Dr Dodds appears to have lost sight of the fact that the eight figures were all "naked male warriors with shields and clubs," while four of the family of Noah were females. If one were inclined thus to let loose the imagination, it might be suggested with equal plausibility, that when some Danish prince was on the Holderness station, his ship's carpenter had amused his leisure hours by carving his rude ideal of his captain's gig and her crew.

In fine, there seems to be no serious obstacle to the conclusion that the Ballachulish figure was the workmanship of the Norsemen. In general design and execution it corresponds with ascertained specimens of their idols, and especially it partakes of that strange character of exaggeration of the organs of reproduction which was adopted by them for their deities as the emblem of Scandinavian fecundity.

II.

NOTE ON THE CURACH AND AMMIR IN ROSS-SHIRE. BY REV. J. M. JOASS, LL.D., CORR. MEM. S.A. SCOT. IN A LETTER TO DR ARTHUR MITCHELL, SECRETARY.

In the Dunrobin Library there is a series of MS. volumes on the Topography of Scotland (L.A. 2). They consist of letters addressed to George Chalmers, Esq., Board of Trade, Whitehall (author of *Caledonia*), written chiefly by clergymen, and of MS. lists of queries sent to and answered by them. In the volume for Sutherland is a note by the late duke stating that these were purchased at Mr Chalmers's sale. In the said volume the letters range in date from 1798 to 1802, and in one of those from Dornoch, written by Dr John Bethune, then minister of that Parish, and dated Dornoch 22d May 1798, occurs the following:—

“No. 28. *Poull-chourich*, this is the name of the Bason just mentioned” (an inlet of the sea near Skibo). “The first division of this compound is a *Pool*. The other is from *Courich*, a Vehicle formerly used in the Highlands to serve the purpose of a *Ferry-boat*; only, however, on *Rivers* and small *Creeks*. It was constructed of a round form and of a Sort of Wicker-work, for the greater Buoyancy, and covered outwardly with green Hides. Two or three passengers, according to its Size, entered into it, and paddled forward as they cou'd. The whole Bay goes now by this name, but properly and originally it belonged to a particular part, where the water is still and deep, and the passage narrow, between the North side of the *ferry-point* and the opposite shore of *Pulrossie*. In the West Highlands of Ross-shire, where I was born, the *Courich* was very commonly used, and I have known some People who had seen it, tho' it had been disused before my Time. In my Day it had given place to a sort of *Canoe* called *Ammir*, *i.e.*, *Trough*. This was nothing more than the hollowed Trunk of a great Tree; and even this, I believe, is now laid

aside. I have been Passenger crossing a River in the *Ammir* tho' I did not much covet the Situation. It was also employed in fishing the Rivers, and in it I have seen the fearless and dextrous Highlander, from his ticklish footing, flinging the Spear out of his hands to a considerable distance, and arresting the Salmon which was darting along with great Swiftness! The man standing in the *Ammir* holds the Oar by the middle; and with it, paddling on each Side, alternately; proceeds with Surprising velocity."

III.

NOTICE OF SCULPTURINGS ON THE LINTEL OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE BROCH OF CARN LIATH, NEAR DUNROBIN, SUTHERLAND-SHIRE. BY THOMAS A. WISE, M.D., F.S.A. SCOT.

In this communication Dr Wise called attention to several markings

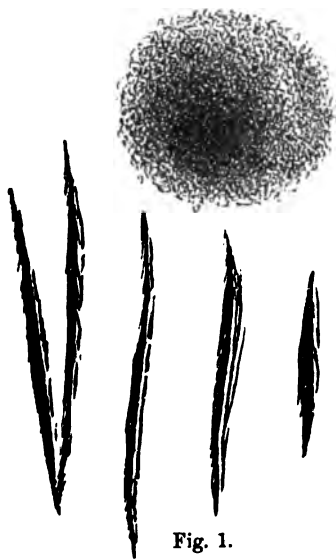


Fig. 1.

on one of the lintel stones in the secondary construction outside of the Broch of Carn Liath in Dunrobin Park, with the view of stimulating observation in regard to similar markings which may be found on the lintels of other brochs. Dr Joass had mentioned two cup-markings which were on the same lintel, but the markings to which Dr Wise directed attention were (1st) a group of straight lines from 4 to 2 inches in length, arranged as in the accompanying figure (fig. 1). These, Dr Wise suggests, may be the remains of an inscription in one of the varieties of ogham. "We must remember," he says, "that the oghams

appear to vary with the fancy of the school and country. In an Irish

MS. in my possession there are twelve varieties." The second group shown in fig. 2 is composed of two long ovals joined end to end $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and below them a straight line $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. Dr Wise says of them,—“Under the second cup, on removing the turf and moss, I discovered a sharp deep line (fig. 2, c), and with the assistance of the

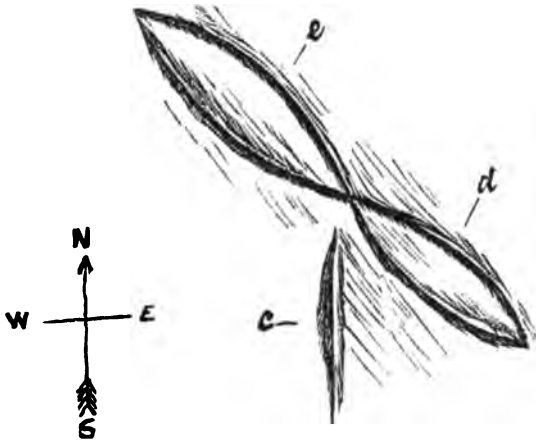


Fig. 2.

compass, I found it to be a meridian line with two oval figures, the smaller one on the right and a larger one on the left side (*d* and *e*). These oval figures indicated the S.E. and N.W." As Dr Wise thinks there is reason to believe that the builders of the brochs were sun worshippers, he suggests that these figures were intended to mark the winter and summer solstices; and he wishes the attention of observers to be directed to the subject, so that similar markings may be looked for in other localities.

MONDAY, 11th April 1881.

Rev. THOMAS MACLAUHLAN, LL.D., Vice-President, in the
Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following Gentlemen were duly elected
Fellows :—

J. H. BALFOUR, M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Botany,
University of Edinburgh.

GEORGE W. HILL, 6 Princes Terrace.

JOSEPH CARNE ROSS, M.B., C.M., 5 Chalmers Street.

ALEXANDER YOUNG, 9 Lyndoch Place, Glasgow.

JAMES DEWAR, 40 Windsor Terrace, Glasgow.

Rev. HUGH PRICHARD, Dinam, Anglesey.

SALE OF COIN CABINET FOR £3500.

Before proceeding further with the business of the meeting, Dr Arthur Mitchell made the following Communication to the Society :—

In 1872 an important collection of coins, and the cabinet or case containing it, were purchased from the Faculty of Advocates. The coins in the Museum are, as far as possible, exhibited under glass, with a view to the public advantage, but in this cabinet the coins were stored in the usual manner in trays or drawers. It was not a coin case, therefore, which could be utilised in the Museum, and accordingly it found a place in the Library, the contents being to a large extent removed from it and added to the general collection.

The cabinet was probably of the time of Louis XV. It was not in itself an object of archæological value, but it had high merits as a work of art. These gradually came to be understood and appreciated, and offers to purchase it began to be made. At length these offers reached a high figure, and the Council then felt that it was their duty to consider whether it was not desirable that a sale should be effected. The result of the Council's deliberations on the subject was a resolution that the sale of the

cabinet was desirable ; but, as it was national property, it was necessary that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury should authorise the sale. Accordingly the following Memorial was addressed to the Treasury, and was transmitted through the Honourable the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, in whom the Museum is vested for behoof of the public, and who gave the prayer of the Memorial their support.

*Memorial of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland to the Lords
Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.*

The memorialists desire to submit to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the following statement :—

1. The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, by Deed of Conveyance executed in 1851 in favour of the Honourable Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, transferred to that Board "for behoof of the public, subject to the general direction and control of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the entire collection of antiquities, coins, medals, portraits, manuscripts, and books belonging to the said Society of Antiquaries ; with all such additions as may hereafter be made thereto, together with the cabinets, glass cases, fittings and others in which the same are contained.

2. This transfer was made and the collection placed in the Royal Institution under the Honourable the Board of Trustees in terms of an arrangement fully set forth in the Treasury minute of 1st July 1851, in which, *inter alia*, it is provided that the charge and management of the collection thus established as a National Museum of Antiquities is to remain with the Society of Antiquaries.

3. In the exercise of this charge and management the Council of the Society of Antiquaries in 1872 acquired from the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh "the Sutherland Collection of Coins," chiefly Scottish, and as the result of this acquisition the collection already in the National Museum was greatly enriched, and became the most complete series of

the Scottish coinage in existence. In acquiring the said collection the Council also acquired with it from the Faculty of Advocates the Cabinet or case in which it was contained.

4. The price paid to the Faculty of Advocates for the collection of coins and the cabinet was £783, 12s., of which £50 was taken by both parties as the sum applicable to the cabinet. The money to pay the price was obtained partly by a loan or advance of £450 made by the members of the Council, and the balance was provided from the Society's own funds, the whole being afterwards liquidated by the sale of duplicates resulting from the conjunction of the said Sutherland collection with that already in the National Museum.

5. In consequence of the artistic merits of the said cabinet or case, various offers for it of considerable amount have since been made to the Council. These offers have risen recently from £2000 or £2500 to £3500, and if the Society had now the power of selling the cabinet an advance even on that sum might possibly be obtained.

6. The Council, as managers of the national collection, are desirous of increasing its scientific value and public utility by the purchase of important objects or collections of objects necessary for the illustration of the unwritten history of Scotland, but are precluded from doing so by the scantiness of their funds, there being no provision made either by Parliamentary grant or otherwise from any public fund for this purpose. The Council have therefore in the exercise of their charge and management of the Museum resolved that it is desirable that the cabinet or case in question should be sold.

7. The Faculty of Advocates, from whom the said cabinet or case was acquired, were equally with the Council of the Society of Antiquaries unaware of the value of the cabinet or case as a work of art at the time when they sold it to the Society. They have great difficulty from want of funds in maintaining their Library, which is the most extensive and valuable in Scotland, and the use of which they freely accord to persons engaged in historical, scientific, or literary research, and the Council have resolved that in the whole circumstances it is desirable to give to the said

Faculty for the benefit of their Library a portion of the price to be obtained for the said cabinet, their view being that if a price of £3500 or £4000 should be obtained, a sum of £1000 or thereby should be given to the Faculty.

May it therefore please the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to concur in the said resolution of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries (1) as to the sale of the cabinet or case, and (2) as to the giving of a portion to be fixed by the Council of the price which may be obtained for it to the Faculty of Advocates, the residue being retained in the hands of the Council for the purchase of objects or collections of objects illustrative of the unwritten history of Scotland, which shall form additions to the National Museum of Antiquaries, and become national property to the advantage of students of Scottish archæology and of the public generally, and to grant authority accordingly.

The answer to this Memorial was forwarded to the Society by Mr Bouverie Primrose on the 23d of March. It runs as follows:—

TREASURY CHAMBERS, 21st March 1881.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—With reference to Mr Primrose's letter of the 10th inst., transmitting a Memorial of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland relating to the proposed sale of a cabinet which now forms part of the collection which the said Society has conveyed to your Board on behalf of the public, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords are willing to sanction the proposed sale of the cabinet in question as recommended by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

But with regard to the proposed application of the proceeds of such sale, I am to state that my Lords are unable to assent to the proposal that a portion of it should be paid to the Faculty of Advocates for the benefit of their Library. Considering that the deed of conveyance which transferred the collection of antiquities to your Board on behalf of the public expressly included all such additions as may hereafter be made thereto, "together with the cabinets, &c., in which they are now contained" my

Lords think that the whole of the proceeds of sale should be retained by your Board and applied from time to time to the purchase of such objects or collections of objects illustrative of the unwritten history of Scotland as the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland may recommend. The articles so purchased will be added to the collection of antiquities now in the possession of your Board, the charge and custody of which is entrusted to the Society of Antiquaries.

If it appears to your Board that some time is likely to elapse before the whole or a considerable portion of the said proceeds of sale are likely to be expended in the purchase of antiquities, my Lords authorise you at your discretion to invest the said proceeds or any portion of them temporarily in exchequer bills or other government securities in the names of the Secretary to your Board and the Queen's Remembrancer, Scotland. In that case the interest on such securities, in addition to the proceeds of them when sold, would be applicable to the purchase of additions to the collection of antiquities now in your possession.

I am to request that my Lords may be informed as soon as the cabinet has been sold what price has been obtained for it, and in what manner it is intended to dispose of the proceeds of sale.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. CAVENDISH.

Mr Primrose in sending the letter from the Treasury wrote thus:—

BOARD OF MANUFACTURES, ROYAL INSTITUTION,
EDINBURGH, 23d March 1881.

SIR,—Having been summoned to attend before a Select Committee of the House of Commons upon the Herring Brand, and knowing as I do the anxiety of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries to effect a sale of the cabinet which they propose to sell out of the Museum of Antiquities in the Royal Institution while good offers for it are still pending,

I transmit to you for the Council, without previously submitting it to a meeting of the Board of Manufactures as I should otherwise have done, the enclosed (copy) reply dated 21st instant, received yesterday, from the

Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the Memorial of the Council for permission to make this sale, granting that permission, but declining to allow any of the proceeds to be made over to the Faculty of Advocates, and

I am to request that the Council will give careful consideration to the instructions of the Lords of the Treasury for the application of the proceeds of sale, and will report to me for the Board as soon as the sale has been effected and the net sum realized.

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

B. F. PRIMROSE, *Secretary.*

Dr Arthur Mitchell, M.D., *Secretary,*
Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

On receiving these communications the Council at once proceeded to complete the sale, and this was done on the 2d inst., the price realised being £3500.

The purchaser is a French gentleman, but no information has been given as to the destination of the cabinet. It is thought, however, that the transaction was speculative.

The money obtained for the cabinet is national money, and is to be devoted, as the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have ordered, to the purchase of objects or collections of objects illustrative of the unwritten history of Scotland, to be placed in the Museum as national property. The Society has no Parliamentary grant for this purpose, and the wonderful increase of the national collection of late years has resulted chiefly from free gifts or from purchases made out of the proceeds of subscriptions among the members of the Society. Great things have been done in this way, and it is not saying much when I say that we can look with pride on the vigorous growth of the Museum of which the Society has the charge and management. Nevertheless we have very often had occasion to deplore our want of a purchasing fund. That want is now

supplied. Under the management of the Society £3500 will accomplish a great deal.

Before the £3500 are exhausted, however, I hope some of us still remaining at work here will look on a greatly enriched and properly accommodated collection, which will be in the full sense a National Museum of Antiquities, not simply a museum which is national because it is the property of the nation, but a museum which is national because it fairly reveals and exhibits the unwritten story of Scotland and her people.

It is intended that this statement, with the documents I have read, shall appear in the "Proceedings" of the Society.

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

(1.) By GILBERT GOUDIE, F.S.A. Scot.

Sculptured Stone from the Churchyard of Papil, Island of Barra, Shetland; acquired for the Museum from Mr John Inkster, with consent of the Misses Scott of Scalloway, and Lewis F. U. Garriock of Berry, through Mr GOUDIE. (See the subsequent communication by Mr Goudie.)

(2.) By Rev. JAMES MORRISON, Urquhart, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot.

Collection of Flint Implements from Urquhart, consisting of two flakes each $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, trimmed on one edge as knives. Flint Knife (broken) with polished surface and ground edge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, apparently burnt; Leaf-shaped Spear-head of flint, 2 inches in length; two triangular Arrow-heads $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, and several flakes more or less worked.

(3.) By Mr JAMES MARR, Abernethy, through ALEXANDER LAING, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., Newburgh.

Weaver's Rubbing Stone of Greenstone, smoothed and rounded on the ends and edges. It measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$

inches in breadth and 1 inch in thickness, and was in use in Strathmiglo in 1871.

- (4.) By Mr DAVID BENNET, Abernethy, through ALEXANDER LAING, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Small Bronze Bell for Horse Harness found near Invershin, Sutherlandshire. It is globular, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and has a narrow elongated opening below and a loop for suspension above.

- (5.) By Mr JAMES ROBB, Haddington.

Three whorls of Sandstone, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter respectively; two Amber Beads, one St Cuthbert's Bead, and a small naturally perforated water-worn flint found in a British Camp at Long Yester, East Lothian.

- (6.) By Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

Four Stone Implements from Niagara, viz., Celt of Micaceous Schist, greenish coloured, partially polished at the cutting end, flattened on one side and with rounded butt. It measures 5 inches in length and 2 inches in greatest breadth. Three roughly chipped knives of flint, from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches in length, sub-triangular with irregularly convex sides and straighter base.

Register of Cupar Abbey. 2 vols. 8vo, 1880. Grampian Club.

Genealogical Memoirs of the Family of Knox. 8vo. 1879. Grampian Club.

Chartulary of the Cistercian Priory of Coldstream. 8vo, 1879. Grampian Club.

Register of the Collegiate Church of Craill. 8vo, 1877. Grampian Club.

Genealogical Memoirs of the Family of Sir Walter Scott. 8vo, 1877. Royal Historical Society.

Genealogical Memoirs of the Families of Colt and Coutts. 8vo, 1879. Royal Historical Society.

Genealogical Memoirs of the Scottish House of Christie. 8vo. 1878. Royal Historical Society.

(7.) By WILLIAM MILLER, S.S.C., 59 George Square.

Journal of the Society for Reformation of Manners in Edinburgh, 1699-1745. MS. folio. Containing the regular minutes of the Meetings of the Society.

Laws and Roll Book of the Knights of the Cape, 1764-1808, MS. folio. The Society already possessed the insignia of the order and a number of documents connected with it.

A Bundle of papers belonging to the late David Herd.

Genealogical Tree of the Royal Family of Scotland. By John Brown, 1792. On Rollers.

(8.) By Messrs J. WILLIAMSON and B. H. HOSSACK, through Capt. F. W. L. THOMAS, R.N., F.S.A. Scot.

Slab of Undressed Sandstone, 22 inches by 17 and about 3 inches in thickness, containing a hollow resembling the imprint of a human foot, found at Toab near Kirkwall, Orkney. The hollow, which is much of the shape of a footprint, measures 9 inches in length by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in greatest breadth, the breadth across the heel being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. It differs from the artificially hollowed footprint on the top of Dunadd (of which there is a cast in the Museum) not only by its being so much smaller than an ordinary sized foot, but also in having the bottom and sides of the depression concavely hollowed, and exhibiting an undressed surface indistinguishable from the natural surface of the slab.

(9.) By the ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND, through their Secretary R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A. Scot.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society, vols. i.-iv. 8vo. 1876-1880.

(10.) By ALEXANDER J. WARDEN, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Angus or Forfarshire; the Land and the People. Vol. I., 4to. Dundee, 1880.

(11.) By DAVID DOUGLAS, 9 Castle Street, the Publisher.

The Past in the Present; What is Civilisation? Being ten of the Rhind Lectures in Archæology delivered in 1876 and 1878. By Arthur Mitchell, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, M.D., LL.D. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1881.

Scotland in Early Christian Times. The Rhind Lectures in Archæology, 1879. By Joseph Anderson, Keeper of the National Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1881.

There were exhibited :—

(1.) By J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. Scot.

Implement of Black Glass obtained in Edinburgh, its locality unknown. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and stands $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. It is more concave in the upper part and less symmetrically formed than the Gribdae specimen (described below), which it closely resembles in form and appearance. Like it, also, this specimen has been a good deal worn by use on the convex side. It has been presented to the Museum by Mr Allen, and is well shown in the accompanying figure.

In a note to the word "slekystone" in the *Promptorium Parvulorum* written in the fifteenth century, Mr Albert Way remarks, "In former times polished stone implements in form of a muller were used to smooth linen, paper, and the like." Mr John Evans in his *Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain*, quotes Cotgrave, who, in his French Dictionary, translates *Calendrine* or *Pierre Calendrine* as a sleekstone; and under the word *lisse* makes mention of "a rowler of massive glasse wherewith curriers do sleeke and glosse their leather."

(2.) By GEORGE HAMILTON, Kirkcudbright, F.S.A. Scot.

Linen Smoother of Black Glass, the flattened globular part being 5 inches diameter and fully 2 inches in thickness, with a cylindrical handle of the same material rising from the centre 6 inches high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. Mr Hamilton gives the following account of it in a letter to Mr Anderson:—



Linen Smoother of Black Glass in the Museum ($7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high).

ARDENDEE, KIRKCUDBRIGHT,
2d February 1881.

MY DEAR SIR,—In your account of the Viking graves in Islay, at p. 63 of the recent volume of the "Proceedings," you describe a linen smoother, and you remark upon it as of rare occurrence in this country.

I send you such an implement made of bottle Glass, with a handle, which we have in our local Museum, to which it was presented by William

Bell, Esq. of Gribdae, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

It was found about forty years ago in digging a drain in Gribdae, and lay tossing about Balgreddan, a neighbouring farm where Mr Bell's father resided, used for crushing sugar or saltpetre and the like.

There are now no traces of old remains on Gribdae, but Mr Bell remembers some talk of another old drain being met with when they were draining the farm, which was thought singular, being lined with stone at the bottom, sides, and top, and above which were many cart loads of loose stones.

I have no doubt this was an old cairn, but I can find no one now alive who can tell me anything about it.

[It may be added that the early specimen from the viking grave (to the description of which we owe our knowledge of the three specimens of the modern implement) has never had a handle, at least of glass.]

(3.) By ALEXANDER LEITH of Freefield, F.S.A. Scot.

Urn of Drinking-Cup type, 7 inches high and 5 inches diameter at the mouth, and elaborately ornamented. Mr Leith furnishes the following account of the discovery of the urn, which was brought to the Museum in many fragments, but has now been carefully reconstructed :—

About ten years ago, after many solicitations on the part of the late Colonel Jonathan Forbes Leslie of Rothie, Charles Elphinstone Dalrymple of Kinnellar, and Capt. Courtney, R.E., then in charge of the Ordnance Survey, I determined, in conjunction with them, to open a grassy conical mound, on the home farm of Freefield, 60 feet in diameter at base, and about 15 feet in height, on the top of which were fir trees of perhaps eighty years of age. The sacrifice of any of these had been the cause of my reluctance to open the mound, but eventually I did not sacrifice more than three or four of the smallest. By Mr Dalrymple's advice, we began to cut a passage in, on the south-west side of the mound, at a level slightly above that of the surrounding grass field. Under the superintendence of these



Urn found in a Cairn at Freefield
(7 inches high).

gentlemen and myself, five or six country labourers and tenants worked with zest and expectation for about six consecutive days; we found successive strata, sloping from the circumference towards the apex at an angle of (from memory) about 45 degrees, of alternate layers of puddled clay and of calcined bones and ashes. On reaching the centre we came to a conical pile, 5 feet in diameter at ground and 4 feet high at apex, and composed of rough, common stones, from 3 or 4 to about 6 or 8 inches

diameter. Here we found only a dreadfully rusted piece of iron, somewhat in form of a chisel ; a piece of stone, smoothish and having the appearance of a whetstone, and masses of curiously coloured conglomerate of great tenacity, radiating from the cairn on all sides. But no urn was found there. Shortly after this time the mound had been excavated to the very outer walls of the clay, and the people, hopeful to the last, began to despond. A small patch of clay remained on the north east side, about 5 feet above the ground level. We had all given up the excavation as a disappointment and a failure, and most of the people had moved off finally, with spade, pick-axe, and crow-bar over shoulder, when I desired a tenant of my own name to "give that remaining lump of clay a quiet touch with his crow-bar, before setting off." He gave it a push which was followed by the immediate downfall of the urn, along with the half of a well-formed alcove of clay in which it had been placed originally on a pedestal of slate or thin stone.

The following Communications were read :—

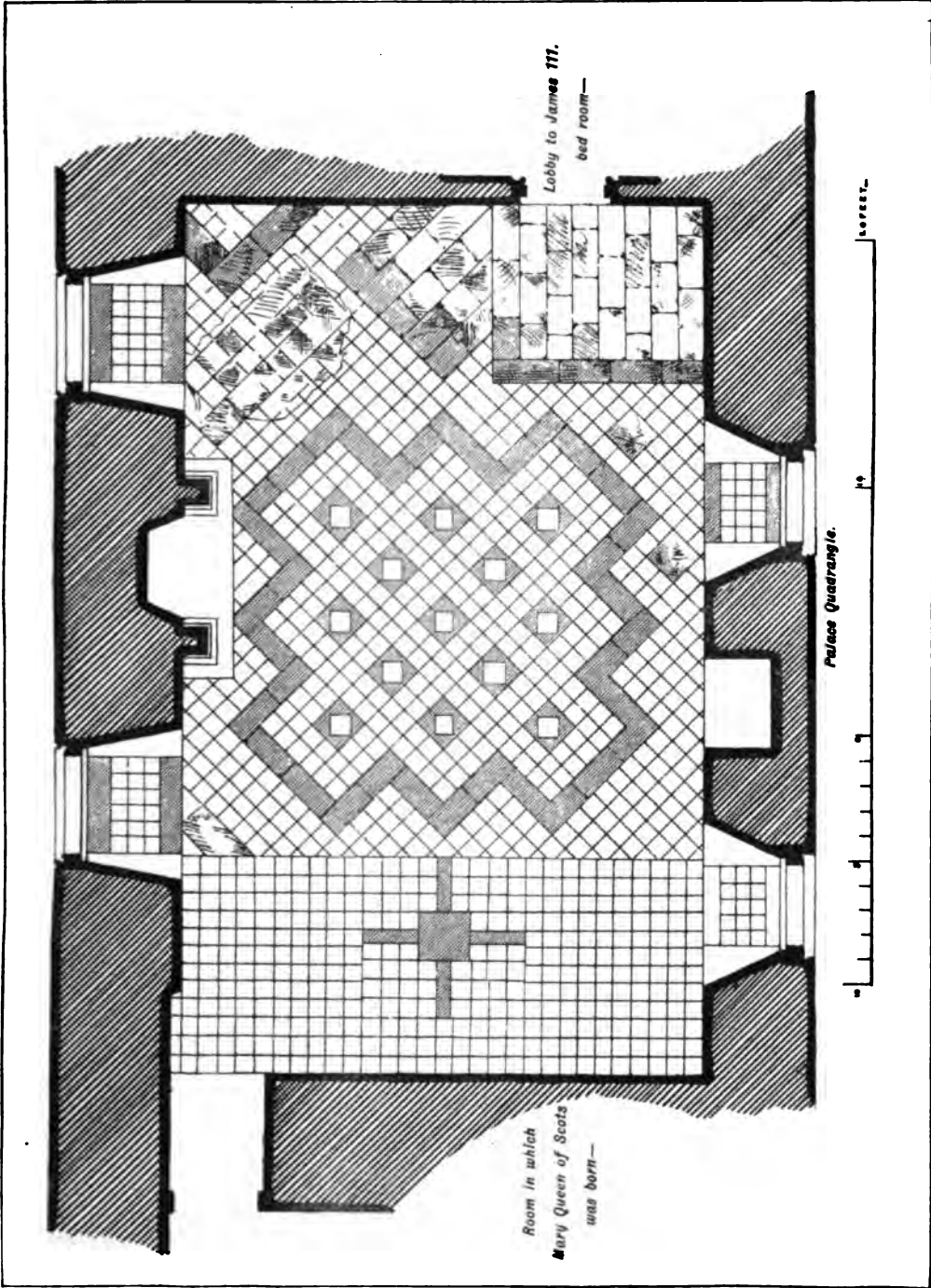
I.

NOTES OF ANCIENT TILE PAVING IN LINLITHGOW PALACE.

BY ANDREW KERR, F.S.A., SCOT. (WITH PLATE).

When visiting the ruins of Linlithgow Palace about twenty years ago, my attention was attracted to several polished paving stones, apparently systematically arranged, in the floor of one of the apartments situated on the west side of the quadrangle, upon the principal or first floor up. On clearing away a portion of the moss and weeds, which formed a general covering, it was found that the stones were combined with tiles of different colours, forming a very interesting and beautiful design of flooring, extending over the entire apartment. (See the accompanying Plate.)

The materials of which the pavement was composed were much broken, especially the tiles, many of which were inserted in the stones, and what remained were chiefly in small pieces, with much of the surface splintered



LINLITHGOW PALACE.
PLAN OF PAVING IN APARTMENT WEST SIDE OF QUADRANGLE.

and scaled off, being evidently the result of the accidental burning of the Palace in 1746, when it was occupied by Hawley's Dragoons. Any attempt to remove or reset the tiles would probably incur the risk of obliterating the design, as the glazed colour could be traced on some of the broken fragments, which are still carefully preserved in their original position. On examining the other apartments, a fragment was found remaining of the tile floor of the domestic chapel (fig. 1), situated on the

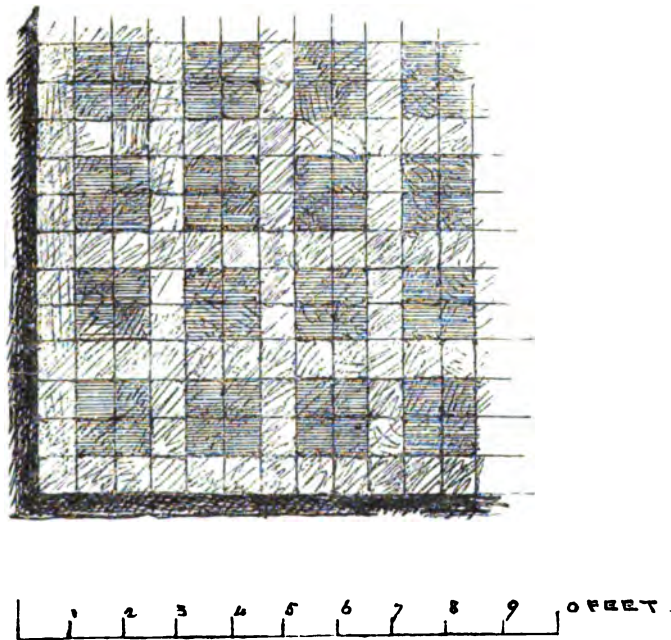


Fig. 1. The Tile Floor of the Chapel, Linlithgow Palace.

same floor, upon the south side of the quadrangle. The tiles of both apartments are in two colours, about 8 inches square, and fully 1 inch thick, the upper surface of one being covered with a thin glaze of a light orange colour, and the other a reddish brown. The surfaces of several of the

tiles in the apartment upon the west side are stamped with a shield bearing the letters T. M.—interlaced by a cord, as shown in the accompanying engraving (fig. 2) from the impression. After repeated and

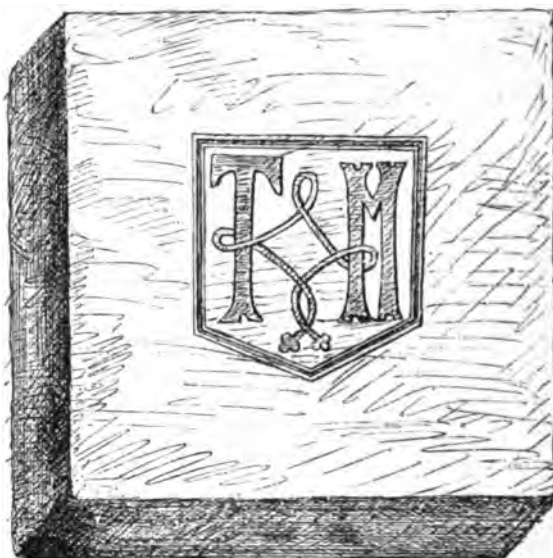


Fig. 2. Tile from Linlithgow Palace.

careful examinations of the two floors, drawings were prepared, showing the peculiar arrangement of each. The paving of the chapel with tiles is in accordance with the practice of early times. But the apartment on the west side is apparently the only other in the palace which has been paved with tiles, and its paving is peculiar both in its design and position. No designation has been given to the room by tradition. Its length is 35 feet by 21 feet wide and 19 feet high, connected by a door to a room at the south end, pointed out as that in which Mary Queen of Scots was born, and at the north end communicating with a lobby, from which James III.'s bedroom enters, and a stair from the courtyard. The apartment has originally been lighted by four tall

circular headed windows, two on each side, the lower part to the height of 3 feet being formed with shutter boards only, having a cornice or transom, on which rested glazed lattice work for the upper part, secured at the sides to the stone, but fitted with inside shutters to exclude the light when required. At some more recent period a narrow oblong window has been formed near the ceiling, in the wall next the courtyard, being about 16 feet long and 2 feet high, with deep splays both inside and out, and supported in the centre of the wall by stone mullions, dividing the length into fourteen equal spaces, by which, when the shutters of the lower windows were closed, the apartment could be fully lighted without the parties occupying it being seen from the outside. At the north entrance, the space shown by the stone pavement appears to have been enclosed by a screen, with a side door. The markings upon the walls indicate that the lower part has been finished with timber work, and the upper hung with tapestry.

The sides of the fireplace have deeply moulded pillars, with richly carved capitals, upon which remain some orange, red, and black colouring.

On looking into the adjoining south room, where it is said Mary Queen of Scots was born, it is observed that a similar arrangement of windows has been carried out, and in the jamb of the lower window is an entrance to a private stair leading to a hall on the ground floor, communicating with the courtyard and the prison in the south-west tower. Considering the design of the paving, the arrangement of the apartment, and its connection with those adjoining, it is probable that it was intended for an audience or state council chamber.

It is difficult to fix the period when these floors were paved, but in vol. i. of the "Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland," edited by Mr Thomas Dickson of the Record Department in the General Register House, we find it stated that the peel or south-west corner tower was erected by Edward I. in 1302, and the additional buildings which had grown up around it, with the parish church, were destroyed by fire in 1424. In 1425 the building of a new palace was begun, and actively

carried on till 1451. This probably was the west side. In 1467 the work was resumed, and during the next four years considerable sums were expended upon it. The south side of the palace appears to have been erected between 1488 and 1496, as reference is made in the accounts to timber for the roof of the chapel. In the "Exchequer Rolls," vol. iv., edited by Mr George Burnett, Lyon King at Arms, there are under date 1428 two entries for tiles, distinguished as stone tiles for the king's fabric, and six pounds worth of tiles for the said fabric at Linlithgow, sent from Dundee. These were supplied when the buildings on the west side were in progress. In 1429 they appear to have been habitable, as the king spent four days there. There is no doubt that the "stone tiles" were for the roof, and it is possible that the others, simply called "tiles," may have been for paving the floor in question. It may be objected that Scotland was not sufficiently advanced in such ornate domestic architecture at that period; but we have the report of Don Pedro de Ayala, the Spanish ambassador at the court of Scotland in 1497-8, stating that "The houses are good, all built of hewn stone, and provided with excellent doors, glass windows, and a great number of chimneys. All the furniture that is used in Italy, France, and Spain is to be found in their dwellings. It has not been bought in modern times only, but inherited from preceding ages."

I believe that sufficient attention has not been paid to this subject hitherto, nor to the ancient arrangement in placing the tiles, and this paper is introduced with the view of awakening a deeper interest and more careful observation and examination of such specimens as may be met with. Many have already been turned up and placed in the Society's Museum, which may be classed under three heads, viz. :—

Plain glazed tile, in yellow, orange, and olive colours; encaustic, or inlaid tile, in brown, white, and buff colours; brown glazed, raised figured tile, some of which have been found applied as wall linings, in recessed backs of lavatories, &c.

II.

NOTICE OF A SCULPTURED SLAB FROM THE ISLAND OF BURRA,
SHETLAND. By GILBERT GOUDIE, F.S.A. Scot.

This unique monument, now safely deposited in the Museum of the Society, came under my eye in the course of investigations which I made in the Burra Isles on the occasion of a visit to Shetland in the month of July 1877. Richly sculptured as it is with a wheel-cross of elegant design, with interlaced ornamentation of Celtic pattern, and a variety of figure subjects carefully executed, it may be ranked among the foremost in interest of the Sculptured Stones of Scotland. As it lay, with the decorated side uppermost, at a short distance to the south of the church in the ancient churchyard at Papil, it might have been noticed at any time by any one who chose to look for it, or who, chancing to observe it, had recognised its significance as a relic of Christian art from a period of remote antiquity. But from age to age it appears to have escaped notice. The parish clergymen who wrote the Old and the New Statistical Accounts of the district in the years 1799 and 1841 respectively, seem to have been unaware of its existence or of any other sculptured remains, nor is it noticed by any authors, natives or strangers, who have published accounts of the country from time to time, though the site is of more than ordinary interest ecclesiologically, from the fact of its having been occupied formerly by one of the towered churches of the north, of which that on the island of Egilsay in Orkney is the only preserved specimen, as will afterwards be shown. The stone has past memory marked the resting place of the members of the family of Mr John Inkster, Baptist missionary in the island. As usual in the case of such relics, it had been regarded as an importation, at some unknown period, from "the East." Beyond this no traditional idea appears to have been preserved regarding it.

I lost no time in communicating with the Misses Scott of Scalloway, to whose family and that of the Sinclairs of House, whom they lineally

represent, the islands of Burra have belonged for about four centuries.¹ These ladies at once most courteously gave me their consent to the removal of the stone for preservation here, and this has since been accomplished at the instance of Mr Lewis F.U. Garriock of Berry, through his agents in the isle. My own acknowledgments and the thanks of the Society are due to the Misses Scott and to Mr Garriock for their obliging co-operation in facilitating the final acquirement of the stone for the Society.

I. THE STONE AND ITS SCULPTURINGS.

The stone (fig. 1) is a slab of finely grained sandstone 6 feet 10 inches in length. The breadth of the upper portion, measured across the enclosing circle of the cross, is 1 foot 7½ inches. Towards the lower extremity the breadth is slightly contracted, the minimum breadth being 1 foot 5½ inches.

The thickness varies from 1½ to 2½ inches. The sculpturings are on one side only.

The sculpturings are formed by incised lines, with the exception of the four figures of ecclesiastics, in which case the whole of the back ground is recessed as well. In general terms, the sculpture consists of a cross at the top, having a short shaft which is flanked on either side by two ecclesiastical figures. Below this, and forming the base upon which the shaft rises, is a rectangular panel containing a grotesque animal; and at the bottom two figures, half man half bird in shape. The whole is boldly but carefully executed, and the drawing is characterised by no small degree of artistic precision.

The cross is enclosed within two circular incised lines, and is of the type known as Maltese. It is formed by intersecting arcs of circles, thus leaving four divisional spaces, *vesica* shaped, which are filled in with

¹ In 1527, when an attempt was made by the Earl of Caithness with a strong military force to invade the Earldom of Orkney, he was met by the Orcadians and Shetlanders, and defeated and slain in a pitched battle at Summertale in Orkney. The Shetlanders were led on that occasion by Edward Sinclair of Strome, William Sinclair of House, and Oliver Sinclair of Hilwra [Havera]. See the RESPIRE to them and others implicated, granted by King James V. in the Appendix to Barry's "History of Orkney," p. 496.

interlaced work, as are also the triangular spaces on either side below. The interlacements in the *vesica*-shaped spaces consist of circular rings and figures of 8 intertwined, and in each of the triangular spaces is the well known *triquetra* knot. The arms and shaft of the cross are left plain, with the exception of an incised pattern on the base of the shaft consisting of four inner loops encircled by two outer ones.

The four figures of ecclesiastics are arranged two on each side facing inwards towards the shaft. Each holds a crozier, of the *bacula* or staff shape, and two of them have what appears to be an oblong satchel slung over the shoulder. They are habited in cloaks, which reach to near the ankles, and have pointed hoods drawn over the heads.

The grotesque animal below is apparently purely conventional, but with a certain resemblance to a lion. The tongue protrudes and is curled round at the tip. The outline of the body is formed by a double incised line which curves round into spirals above each pair of the fore and hind legs. The tail is twisted forwards over the back, and is drawn with a single incised line, as are also the jaws and feet of the animal. The joints of the knees are empha-



Fig. 1. Sculptured Slab from the Churchyard of Papil, Island of Burra.

sized by cross strokes which terminate the double lines round the body, the outer line only being continued from the knee downwards. The five claws of the feet are plainly indicated. The whole is enclosed within a rectangular panel (formed by a double incised line) from the top of which springs the shaft of the cross.

The two semi-human figures at the base hold axes in one hand which rest on the shoulder, the other arm being upraised in each case. The chin, eye, and general form of the head is human, but in place of the human nose and mouth they are provided with elongated beaks. These beaks appear to meet together through the two eyes of a human head placed between them. The figures are clad in short tunics reaching about half way to the knee. The legs are apparently those of birds, three claws on each foot being perfectly distinct. Part of the stone is scaled away between the two figures, so that doubts may be raised as to whether the mask, into whose eyes the beaks are inserted, may not have been prolonged into a body. The two figures are not enclosed within any marginal lines, and below them is a blank space where the slab was probably inserted into a stone base, or into the ground. The surface of the back of the slab is irregular, and there is no evidence of its ever having been enriched with sculpturing.

I have confined myself in the foregoing to a simple description of the sculpturings; and I prefer not to enter upon the consideration of the symbolic character which certain of the figures may bear. That these had a meaning perfectly recognisable at the time need not be doubted, but, in the present state of our knowledge, any attempt to define this meaning here would be mere speculation.

There are only two stones known, in Scotland, on which the particular form of cross which we find on this stone occurs. These are, the stone on the roadside near Whithorn in Galloway,¹ perhaps the earliest Christian site in Scotland, and the elaborately sculptured stone from the island of Bressay in Shetland.²

¹ Sculptured Stones of Scotland, vol ii. p. 77.

² Sculptured Stones of Scotland, vol i. p. 95.

The points of resemblance to this latter are very marked. They are as follows:—(1) the interacements filling in the *vesica*-shaped spaces are almost identical in each case; so are also (2) the ecclesiastical figures on both stones, in their dress, hoods, croziers, and satchels. On the Bressay stone, as in that of Burra, there is (3) a conventional animal below the ecclesiastics with its tail curled over its back. There is also a general resemblance in the whole design, and in the arrangement of the figures. But the Bressay stone bears in addition a lengthened inscription in Oghamic characters, a cryptic form of monumental writing found only in early Celtic districts; and the strictly Celtic period in Shetland terminated in the ninth century.

It is important to observe that the localities in which these two stones were found are within a short distance of each other, the islands of Bressay and Burra being situated on the east and west sides respectively of the Shetland mainland, which is here attenuated to a breadth of not more than two miles, and both islands forming, with this intermediate portion of the mainland, a single ecclesiastical parish at the present day—Bressay, Burra, and Quarff.¹

It would therefore seem not improbable that both stones were erected by the same people, and near the same period.

The other stone referred to, that at Whithorn, is known to be of great age, both on account of its inscription, and of the monogram adopted by Constantine which appears on the paintings in the catacombs of Rome. The Welsh stones on which this form of cross appears are also of great age.² In the splendid Irish manuscript, the *Gospels of Durrow*, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, there is a lion figure closely resembling the conventional animal on the Burra stone. It is the initial page of the book of St Mark.³ The spiral lines on the animal on the

¹ There is now a government church at Quarff, the minister having also Burra under his charge.

² These Welsh stones are at Dugoed (Westwood, *Lapidarium Wallia*, plate 59), at Chapel Colman (*idem*, pl. 58), at Neverne (*idem*, pl. 61), and Llanfaglan (*idem*, pl. 81).

³ Fac-similes of the Miniatures and Ornaments of Anglo-Saxon and Irish Manuscripts, J. O. Westwood, 1868, plate 4, and p. 20.

Burra stone are also of the same character as those on the Burghhead bull-stones, and on the incised symbol stones of the Pictish district of the east of Scotland, which are generally considered among the earliest of our Christian monuments. There are one or two other points of resemblance to the sculpturings on Forfarshire stones which are striking. The fragment found during the restoration of St Vigean's Church, and figured in illustration of Mr Duke's paper (see "Proceedings" of the Society, vol. ix. plate 33, No. 14) bears a figure, with a pointed hood, precisely of the same character as the ecclesiastical figures on the Burra stone. Behind this figure is sculptured a crozier, also of the bacul or staff shape as on the Burra stone, side by side with the well-known double-disc symbol which is of early date and as yet of unknown meaning.

But whatever difficulty there may be in determining the age of the sculptured symbol-stones of the east of Scotland, there is, in the history of the Northern Isles, a pretty clearly defined limit as to the period within which sculptured or inscribed stones of the purely Celtic type could have

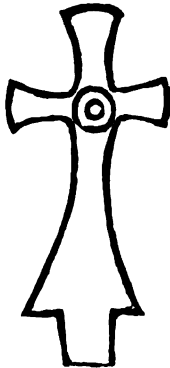


Fig. 2.

Incised Cross on a
Slab at Papil.

been produced. The conquest of the islands by the Scandinavians in the latter part of the ninth century overthrew, if it did not actually obliterate, the early Celtic church in those islands. If, therefore, the date of this Burra monument is to be referred to a later period, it must be in consequence of a survival of the Celtic church in remote districts, notwithstanding the displacement of the Pictish race and their religion by the pagan Norsemen; or it must belong to the period when Christianity was revived in the islands in the beginning of the 11th century; but, in the latter case, the Celtic character of the ornamentation would require explanation, as a purely Scandinavian race and a new form of Christianity had then been established in the islands.

So far as I could ascertain there was no trace of any other sculptured stone in the churchyard at Papil, except one slab lying close by the monument already described. It is a slab of the same kind of stone, 5

feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 1 foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at its greatest breadth, bearing an incised cross of simple but graceful form, the character of which will be best understood from the accompanying figure (fig. 2). It is apparently of the same date as the other.

II. THE LOCALITY—BURRA ISLES.

In treating of an interesting relic like the Burra stone it may not be inappropriate, by way of further explanation, to refer briefly to the locality in which it was found.

The two isles of Burra (so called from a Pictish *Burgh* or *Broch*, once a conspicuous feature on the west isle) lie side by side on the western side of the Shetland mainland, south from the Bay of Scalloway. They are described by the late Dr Cowie as follows:—

“Southward from Trondra are the Burra Isles. Of these West Burra is the largest, being upwards of four miles long, but very narrow in proportion. East Burra, or House, is shorter, but of greater breadth in proportion to its length. A long stretch of water separates West Burra, on the one hand, from Trondra and House on the other. This narrow strait more resembles a river than a portion of the sea. It takes a meandering course, sometimes becoming narrow and constricted, and again expanding into wider pools, so that as his skiff bears the traveller down through the Sound of Burra, some fresh object of interest meets his eye on passing each projecting point. In one place the two islands of Burra approach so near to each other that they are connected by a wooden bridge, beneath which six-oared boats can pass. Owing to the presence of limestone the soil of Burra is very fertile, crops ripening here somewhat sooner than in the mainland. . . . The old church of Burra was adorned by a spire, but it has long since been removed.”¹

The modern writer ignores, or more probably was wholly unconscious of, the ancient ecclesiastical importance of these isles. Of this, however, we have unmistakable evidence, and a very striking relic in the sculptured stone which has been described.

¹ Shetland and its Inhabitants. By Robert Cowie, M.A., M.D.

The isle, now known as West Burra (in the churchyard of which, situated at the hamlet of Papil, the stone was found), was anciently termed, by way of pre-eminence, the *Kirk Isle*. The Rev. John Brand, writing in the year 1701, says that "the church here is very large, and hath a high steeple in it."¹ This is remarked most probably from Brand's own observation, or from information gathered by him, as nothing to the same effect is known to have been printed up to that time. Sir Robert Sibbald, in his "Description of the Isles of Orkney and Zetland," published in 1711, is more explicit. He says:—"Here (in the Kirk Isle) is a church, within a mile of the southmost end of the island, standing near to the sound side of *Burray* called *St Lawrence Church* (built as it is reported, by the mid-most of the three *Norwegian Sisters*, the eldest having built the church of *Tingwall*, and the youngest sister the church of *Ireland*), the steeple whereof will be five or six stories high, though a little church, yet very fashionable, and its *Sanctum Sanctorum* (or Quire) yet remains."² Sir Robert goes on to state further that there is another chapel at *Brough*, near a mile and a half from the northmost end of this same island, but "how it is named, or by whom it was built it is not known; now it is become altogether ruinous."

This has all the appearance of being a narrative from Sibbald's personal knowledge; but on recently examining the Sibbald MSS. in the Advocates' Library, I found that the passage is quoted verbatim, without acknowledgment, from a manuscript bearing to be "A Geographical Description of the Island of Burray, 1654," and stated, in a later handwriting, to be "by Mr Hugh Leigh."³ Sir Robert Sibbald's work must be regarded in the light merely of a compilation derived from various sources previously unpublished; and his description of the church of Burra, while it cannot

¹ A Brief Description of Orkney, Zetland, Pightland Firth, and Caithness, 1701, p. 96.

² Description of the Islands of Orkney and Zetland, 1711.—Chapter third, the Description of Burray.

³ The Rev. Hugh Leigh, A.M., was presented to the parish of Bressay, Burra, and Quarff in 1672. He was suspended in 1702 for beating his wife, but reponed in 1704, and died in January 1714 (see *Fasti Ecclesie Scotice*, part v. p. 423).

probably be accepted as an accurate account as at the date of his publication, is yet an indisputable testimony to the state of matters fifty or sixty years earlier, that is, in the middle of the seventeenth century. The traditional myth as to the Norwegian sisters, reported to have been such munificent church builders, need not be noticed.

It will be observed that, according to Sibbald, or rather to the Rev. Hugh Leigh, the church was dedicated to St Lawrence. This is confirmed by a legal document, more than a century earlier, now in my hands, but belonging to the county of Shetland. It is a charter of sale, dated 21st March 1547, by Ingabrocht Katrin's docther of Houll, to Gilbert Kant of Brocht, of her two merk land in Houll. It bears to have been sealed "in sanct Lorence Kyrk of Burray."¹ This dedication to St Lawrence, the "Apostle of the Picts," is quite an appropriate one. Born, according to the Roman martyrology, in (619), he is reported to have laboured among the Angles in England and the Scoti in Ireland, and to have journeyed into Pictland, where he was visited by St Ternan; the chief field of his labours being the Mearns, where he is commemorated at Laurence-kirk.² We have already seen what a marked re-



Fig. 3. Egilsay, Orkney. (From Hibbert's Engraving.)

semblance some of the figures on the Burra stone bear to the ancient sculpturings at St Vigean's in the Angus district.

From what has been observed, the presumption clearly is that the

¹ One of the witnesses is Sir Jhone Muray, curat of Bressay. The female name Ingabrocht is the *Ingibiorg* of the Sagas, still to be found occasionally in the islands as *Inga*.

² Kalendars of Scottish Saints, p. 378.

church at Papil in West Burra, with its "high steeple," was one of that remarkable class of which one specimen is still, fortunately, preserved in the north—that in the island of Egilsay in Orkney, whose tower was originally probably at least 60 feet high, and still stands to a height of 48 feet.

The architectural features of this structure would lead to the inference of its having been erected probably as early as the eleventh century, if not earlier; and would point to its being of a kindred character to the round towers of Ireland and to the towers still in existence at Abernethy and Brechin in Scotland, which are also of an early and unrecorded date.

The towered churches of Shetland, which, as already mentioned, appear to have been three in number, at Burra, at Tingwall, and at Ireland in Dunrossness, may in all likelihood be referred to the same period. But whether this be so or not, there is little doubt that the site of the church at Papil, where the stone was found, was a sacred one from a still earlier period—from the earliest times of the Celtic church. The name Papil is strongly suggestive of this. The early chroniclers of Iceland and of Orkney and Shetland allude to the *Papæ* (from whom the names Papa and Papil, common in the north, are obviously derived), as the pioneers of the Christian faith in those regions in times so remote as apparently to have been coeval with the Celtic paganism which it eventually superseded. The *Landnámabók* of Iceland states that:—

"Before Iceland was colonised from Norway [A.D. 874], men were living there whom the Northmen called *Papas*, they were Christians, and it is thought they came over the sea from the west; for Irish books which were left behind by them, and bells and croziers, and other things were found after them, which seemed to indicate that they were west-men. These things were found in Papeya, towards the east, and in Papyli."¹

In the *Chronicon Norvegiæ*, an ancient work, presumably composed in Orkney, it is similarly stated:—

"These isles were at first inhabited by the Peti [Picts] and the *Papæ*. But in those days they were not named the Orkneys but the land of the

¹ See Orkneyinga Saga, Introduction, pp. xii., xiii.

Picta. . . . The Papæ were so called because of the white garments with which as clerics they were clothed ; whence in the Teutonic tongue all clerics are termed Papæ." ¹

Probably, therefore, as early as the seventh, eighth, or ninth century, Pabil in Burra was a seat of these missionary clerics labouring among the Pictish islanders, and following the rules and order of the Culdee community in Iona, to whom in all likelihood they owed their origin. This early establishment would doubtless be overthrown, if not extinguished, by the torrent of Scandinavian paganism which swept over the islands towards the end of the ninth century. It must have been revived after the reintroduction of Christianity among the Norsemen at the beginning of the eleventh century ; and the handsome towered church would be reared at some early date thereafter, in place of the more humble edifice which had answered the requirements of a more primitive age and people, if indeed it was not itself a survival from that more early period. It is to be deplored that every trace of this structure has long since disappeared, as have the other towered churches in Shetland. For many years the place lay waste, except as the burying-ground of the district ; but recently the Church of Scotland has erected a neat chapel as near as may be to the site of the ancient edifice, and, so far, of the remains of the material of which it consisted. The only undoubted relic of the early ages is the sculptured monument which is the subject of this paper, and the other slab, charged with an incised cross, which still remains on the spot (fig. 2).

It only remains to be remarked in conclusion that, with perhaps the single exception of the spot in question, Pabil, the nomenclature of the Celtic period in the Burra isles has entirely disappeared, the place names at the present day, where not modern, being altogether Scandinavian.

¹ The only known manuscript of the *Chronicon Norvegiæ* bears to have been the property, in 1554, of Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney and Shetland, and is preserved at Panmure House. It was printed by the late Professor Munch of Christiania in his *Symbolæ ad Historiam Antiquiorum Rerum Norvegiarum*, 1850 (p. 8).

III.

QUEEN MARY AT JEDBURGH IN 1566. By JOHN SMALL, M.A.,
F.S.A. Scot.

In bringing before the Society a document which gives much information as to Queen Mary's well-known visit to Jedburgh at the close of the year 1566, in relation to which her conduct has been much misrepresented by Buchanan and other historians, it may be sufficient to state that amongst the books and papers given by the distinguished poet, William Drummond of Hawthornden, to the Library of the University of Edinburgh, is one which he himself described as follows, in the printed Catalogue of his donation:—"Marie, Qucene of Scotland, The Declaration of Her Will with Her Prayers and Exhortations, MS." This paper consists of a closely written sheet of four pages, in a contemporary hand, and contains the instructions the Queen dictated when lying ill at Jedburgh, after the famous ride she took on horseback to visit the Earl of Bothwell at Hermitage Castle.¹ In order to show the place which this document occupies in the chronological order of events in 1566, a short narrative of these may not be uninteresting.

For many years previously, the border district beyond Jedburgh, known as the "Debateable Land," had been infested by bands of freebooters, who, disowning allegiance alike to England and Scotland, as occasion offered sold their services to either. Mary in 1566, with the view of putting an end to their depredations, and at the same time of visiting the southern portion of her dominions, made proclamation, that it was the intention of the King and Queen to hold "justice airs" or circuit courts for the purpose of quelling all disturbances. The lords, barons,

¹ That this paper has not hitherto been printed is owing to the circumstance that it, along with several other MSS. belonging to Drummond, who presented them to the Library in the form of a small packet of papers, was taken away about sixty years ago by Mr Alexander Bower, the acting librarian, for the purpose of being catalogued and arranged for binding. Mr Bower, however, died suddenly of heart disease, and the packet was taken to London by his son-in-law Mr Alfred Marshall, who in 1875 restored its contents to the University.

gentlemen, and freeholders of the counties of Edinburgh, Berwick, Haddington, Peebles, &c., were accordingly summoned to meet at Jedburgh "weil bodin in war," with twenty days provisions, to aid the authority of the law. The Earl of Bothwell, one of the most active officers of state, and who had been appointed by Mary of Lorraine, Warden of the Marches, was sent to Liddesdale to apprehend the most prominent offenders and bring them to justice. He accordingly summoned them to surrender, and detained some of them in Hermitage Castle.

One of the most prominent of these, however, John Elliot of Park,¹ having failed to appear, Bothwell, on the same day that Queen Mary left Edinburgh for Jedburgh, rode over from Hermitage to Park, a distance of about eight miles, to induce him to come in. What occurred is told in the words of a contemporary annalist:—"Upoun the samyn day, James, Erle Bothwell, Lord Hailis of Crychtoun, being send be our soverenis to bring in certain thevis and malefactouris of Liddisdail to the justice air, to be puneist for thair demeritis, and he being serchand the feildis about the Hermitage, eftir that he had takin certane of the saidis thevis, and had put thame in the place of the said Hermitage, in presoun, chancit

¹ Elliot of the Park, better known perhaps as "Little Jock Elliot," was no common marauder. "He claimed," says Professor Aytoun, "to be, if not the head of his name, at least the chief of the Elliots, and asserted that by hereditary rights he was the captain of Hermitage Castle. He is celebrated as the subject of an old poem by Sir R. Maitland, 'Aganis the thieves of Liddesdail'":—

Thai spulzie puir men of their packs,
 Thai leave them nocht on bed nor backs :
 Both hen and cock,
 With reel and rock,
 The laird's Jock,
 All with him takes.

They leave not spindle, spoon, nor spit,
 Bed, bolster, blanket, shirt, nor sheet,
 John of the Park,
 Eypis chest and ark ;
 For all such wark
 He is right meet.

Aytoun's "Bothwell," p. 244.

upon ane theif callit Johne Eluat of the Park. And eftir he had takin him, the said John speirit gif he wald saif his liff; the said Erle Bothwill said, gif ane assyiss wald mak him clene, he was hertlie contentit, bot he behuivit to pas to the Quenis grace. The said John heirand thay wordis alipis fra his horse to have rin away; bot in the lychting, the said erle schot him with ane dag (pistol) in the body, and lychtit down to have takin him agane, and followand feirsilie upon the said theif the said erle slipit our ane souch and tomblit down the same, quhair throw he was sa hurt that he swownit. The saide Johne persaveand himself schot and the erle fallin, he geid to him quhair he lay and gaif him thrie woundis, ane in the bodie, ane in the heid, and ane in the hand; and my lord gaif him twa straikis with ane quhingar at the paip, and the said theif depairtit; and my lord lay in a swoun quhill his servantis come and caryit him to the Hermitage. At his coming thairto, the saidis thevis quhilk was in presoune in the said Hermitage, had gotten furth thairof and was maisteris of the said place, and wald not let my Lord Bothwill in, quhill ane callit Robert Elliot of the Schaw come and said, that gif thai wald let in my Lord Bothwill, he wald saif all thar lyvis, and let thame gang hame; and sua thai leit my lord in, and gif he had not gottin in at that tyme, he and all his company haid been slane. And the said theif that hurt my Lord Bothwill deceissit within ane myle upon ane hill, of the woundis gottin fra my Lord Bothwill of befoir."¹ After this unfortunate occurrence, Bothwell lay for some time in a state of great weakness, and it was generally reported that he had been killed.

It was on the 9th of October 1566 that Queen Mary, accompanied by her officers of state, arrived at Jedburgh and opened the circuit court in that ancient border town. It continued sitting for six days. On the 10th of the same month she herself presided at a meeting of the Privy Council held there, at which an order was made regulating the prices of provisions, lest they should be unduly raised owing to the arrival of so many strangers. On the 11th another meeting of the Council took place,

¹ Diurnal of Occurrents, p. 100.

when an injunction was issued for the "pursuing of justice," requiring all who had complaints to make to come to Jedburgh and lay them before the Justice-Clerk. Having sat till the 14th, the court was closed without a single execution taking place. On the 15th, Le Croc the French ambassador arrived, and on the 16th, when the pressure of public business was over, the Queen made a journey across the country to visit her wounded lieutenant at Hermitage Castle, distant about twenty-three miles in a direct line from Jedburgh. She set off on horseback, accompanied by several members of her Privy Council, and, according to an old tradition, rode to the castle by way of Hawick. This, Sir Walter Scott surmised to be very probable, for, although not a direct route, the Queen would thus pass through districts where the clans were in her interests. Sir Walter Elliot, however, thinks that there is no evidence of this, and supposes that she took a more direct route, which would even now be taken by any one acquainted with the district. He remarks that—"leaving Jedburgh by the town-head, and passing the castle, the Queen would proceed along the base of the Dunion Hill, across Swinnie Moor, into Rule Water, thence across the Earlside Moor to Colifort Hill, crossing the Slitrig below Stobs, and leaving Hawick considerably to the right. Her path in all likelihood would then pass Whitlaw, Flex, and Priesthaugh, and on between Greatmoor and Caldcleugh Hills to the head of the Braidlee Burn, where there is a morass in which her white palfrey sank, and which is still called the Queen's Mire. From Braidlee Burn is but a short and easy descent into the Hermitage valley."¹ Sir Walter Elliot, who is intimately acquainted with the district, estimates this route at more than thirty miles.

That the visit of Queen Mary to Hermitage Castle was not altogether of a private and friendly nature, but that some public business was there transacted, is shown by the following extract from the Privy Seal Register of the 16th October 1566 :—

"At Armitage : ane letter made to Mr George Sinclair, son of Thomas

¹ Hist. of Berwickshire Nat. Club, vol. vi. p. 42.

Sinclair, writer, of the gift of the office of the forming, writing, and perfecting of all and whatsoever testaments that shall happen to be confirmed by the Commissaries of Edinburgh for all the days of his life."

The Queen also gave directions for supplies of victuals for the castle, which was one of the royal strongholds, and not Bothwell's private property.

The Queen returned to Jedburgh the same day, a distance going and coming of upwards of sixty miles. "Many writers," Mr Jeffrey remarks in alluding to this subject, "express great surprise that a female could accomplish such a journey in one day through such a district, forgetting that the women of that day were accustomed to the saddle, and thought nothing of a ride of forty miles, and that Mary herself had once galloped from Perth to Queensferry when Murray lay on one side of the road and Argyle on the other to intercept her. At the present day it is quite common for persons considerably advanced in years to come on foot to Jedburgh from places situated beyond the castle of Hermitage, and return on the same day. Forty miles is not yet deemed a long day's walk on the borders.¹

James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, whose name is thus so much associated with that of Queen Mary at this time, was the head of a family originally of Northumbrian origin, which was ennobled in 1488. He was born in 1535, and thus was the Queen's senior by seven years. He was hereditary Lord High Admiral of Scotland, Sheriff of Berwick, Haddington, and Edinburgh, as well as Bailie of Lauderdale, with the castles of Hailes and Borthwick for his fortresses, and was, next to the Duke of Chatelherault, the most powerful noble in the south of Scotland. In 1556 he was served heir to his father, who died in exile; and it is supposed that he lived abroad in his youth, and only returned in the above year, which is stated as being his first entry into Scotland. It is probable that while he was in Norway he married the lady of that country who afterwards claimed him as her husband. In 1558 he was appointed by

¹ Hist. of Roxburghshire, ii. p. 174.

Mary of Lorraine, Lieutenant Warden of the Borders, and Keeper of Hermitage Castle.¹ He also acted as a member of the Privy Council. In 1560 he was at the court of the young Queen at Paris, and was one of seven lords appointed by her to be commissioners for summoning the Parliament, and preparing for her return to Scotland. He had always been of a turbulent and restless disposition, and in 1562 he was accused by the Earl of Arran of treasonable intentions against the Earl of Murray, viz, that he had offered to Arran to help him to carry off the Queen, and put her under his power in Dumbarton, proposing at the same time the slaughter of Murray, Lethington, and others that "misguide her." He had also grievously offended the Queen, and in May of that year he was summoned to take his trial for misdemeauours, and was for some time confined in the castles of St Andrews and Edinburgh. He, however, made his escape, and in August took refuge in Hermitage Castle, and eventually escaped to France.² In March 1565 he sued for permission

¹ This strong castle was built about the year 1244, and was so named from the cell of a hermit, who in early times lived in the neighbourhood, giving the name to the river and thence to the castle. It was long a chosen hold of the Earls of Douglas and the succeeding branch of the house of Angus, who appear to have fortified it with little attention to architectural beauty, but greatly to improve the natural advantages of its wild sequestered situation. It afterwards fell into the hand of the Crown, and seems usually to have been garrisoned with a few hired soldiers, and was the ordinary residence of the Earls of Bothwell during their power on the Borders.

The building is of great size, 100 feet square. The east and west fronts are flat, without any projection. The northern and southern sides, however, present a curtain flanked by a huge square tower at each end. Its situation is exceedingly strong, being defended on the southern side by the river, and on the other three by a deep and level morass, above which the site of the castle is considerably elevated. There are also traces of an ample moat, which, being supplied with water from Hermitage Brook, added the defences of art to those of nature.

On the forfeiture of Francis Stewart, the last Earl of Bothwell, the castle of Hermitage and adjacent domains became the property of the Earl of Buccleuch by a grant from the Crown, and have since remained in that family.—Scott's "Bord. Ant.," ii. p. 169.

² With his faults Bothwell was on friendly terms with Knox, who, writing to him at mych me t hou says—"Wold to God that in me war counsall or judgement that d releave you. For albeit that to this hour it hath nott chaunsed our Lorship face to face, yit have I borne a good mynd to your bene sorry at my heart of the trubles that I have heard you to be

to return to Scotland. In a letter of Randolph to Cecil it is stated "the Queen misliketh Bothwell's coming home, and hath summoned him to undergo the law. He is charged to have spoken dishonourably of the Queen." Mr Hosack remarks that it is worthy of notice with reference to subsequent events, that the Queen was decidedly averse to his return, and for a reason which no woman was likely to forget.

After the Queen's marriage to Darnley a new combination of the nobility was formed, the Earl of Murray and those concerned in the murder of Rizzio being in disgrace, while Bothwell and the Earl of Huntly were taken into favour. Huntly was then restored to the honours and estates of his family, which had been forfeited by his father. From the political associations of Bothwell and Huntly, a marriage was arranged between the former and Lady Jane Gordon, Huntly's sister, an alliance calculated to strengthen the cause of the Queen and her husband. It was accordingly celebrated on 22d February 1566 in the Canongate Church.

Lady Jane was then in her twentieth year, and Queen Mary took so much interest in this alliance that her name is the first signature in the contract of marriage between her and Bothwell. The Queen also gave her a wedding-dress of cloth of silver lined with taffeta, and such was her regard for her that in her will, made shortly afterwards, she bequeathed her a head-dress ornamented with rubies, pearls, and garnets. A circumstance connected with this marriage is interesting when taken in connection with subsequent events. From a family relationship between Earls of Bothwell and Huntly, it was necessary under the canon law to obtain a dispensation from the Archbishop of St Andrews for the marriage, after which it was celebrated with much rejoicing.

The visit of Queen Mary to Bothwell at Hermitage Castle, which was but a natural mark of attention to one of her principal officers of State,

involved in. For, my Lord, my grandfather, goodsher, and father have served your Lordships predecessoris, and some of them have died under thair standartis, and this is a part of the obligation of our Scotch kyndness."—Knox's "History," ii. p. 323.

then lying wounded in her service, and whose wife was one of her particular friends, gave rise to the grossest misrepresentations. Buchanan, who is the earliest authority for these slanders, in his "Detection" narrates as follows :—

"Within few days after, when the Queen determined to go to Jedworth to the Assizes there to be holden, about the beginning of October, Bothwel maketh his journey into Liddesdale. There behaving himself neither according to the place whereto he was called, nor according to his nobility of race and estimation, he was wounded by a poor thief, that was himself ready to die, and carried into the castle called the Hermitage, with great uncertainty of his recovery. When news hereof was brought to Borthwick to the Queen, she flingeth away in haste like a mad woman by great journeys in post, in the sharp time of winter, first to Melrose, and then to Jedworth. There, though she heard sure news of his life, yet her affection impatient of delay could not temper itself, but needs she must bewray her outrageous lust, and in an inconvenient time of the year, despising all discommodities of the way and weather, and all danger of thieves, she betook herself headlong to her journey with such a company as no man of any honest degree would have adventured his life and his goods among them. Thence she returned again to Jedworth, and with most earnest care and diligence provideth and prepareth all things to remove Bothwel thither. When he was once brought thither, their company and familiar haunt together was such as was smally agreeing with both their honours. There, whether it were by their nightly and daily travels, dishonourable to themselves and infamous among the people, or by some secret providence of God, the Queen fell into such a sore and dangerous sickness that scarcely there remained any hope of her life. When the King heard thereof, he hasted in post to Jedworth, to visit the Queen, to comfort her in her weakness, and by all the gentle services that he possibly could, to declare his affection and hearty desire to do her pleasure. So far was it off, that his lodging and things necessary were provided for him against his coming (as were wont to be for mean persons) that he found not any one token toward him of a friendly mind. But this was a point of most barbarous inhumanity used against him, that the Nobility and all the Officers of the Court that were present were specially forbidden to do him any reverence at all at his coming, nor to yield him their lodging, nor to harbour him so much as for one night. And whereas the Queen suspected that the Earl of Murray, which afterward was Regent, would shew him courtesie, she practised with his wife to go home in haste and feign herself sick, and keep her bed, that at least by this colour, under

pretence of her sickness the King might be shut out of doors. Being thus denied all duties of civil kindness, the next day, with great grief of heart, he returned to his old solitary corner. In the meantime, while the King in that want of all things, and forsaken of all friends, scarce with begging findeth room in a cottage, Bothwel, out of the house where he was lodged before, as it were in triumph over the King, was gloriously removed, in sight of the people, into the Queen's own lodging, and there laid in a lower parlour, directly under the chamber where the Queen herself lay sick. There, while they both were yet feeble and unhealed, she of her disease, and he of his wound, the Queen being very weak of her body, yet visited him daily, and when they were both a little recovered, and their strengths not yet fully settled, they returned to their old pastime again, and that so openly, as they seemed to fear nothing more, than lest their wickedness should be unknown."¹

Till within recent times the narrative of Buchanan has been more or less adopted by subsequent Scottish historians. Principal Robertson, in his "History of Scotland," describes the Queen's journey to Hermitage Castle in language much to the same effect. He remarks: "Mary instantly flew thither, with an impatience which has been considered as marking the anxiety of a lover, but little suited to the dignity of a queen."

In the "History of Scotland" by Malcolm Laing, there is the following paragraph:—"It is certain that she posted to the Hermitage on the first notice of Bothwell's wound."

These statements, which from the character of the writers have been very generally supposed to give a faithful version of the occurrence, have been subjected to careful criticism by Mr William Tytler in 1790, and by Mr Hosack in 1870, both of whom have done much to put the history of Queen Mary in an impartial light. In particular, Mr Tytler's "Inquiry" was stated by Lord-Chancellor Hardwicke to be the best concatenation of circumstantial proofs brought to bear upon one point that he had ever perused.

With reference to Principal Robertson's statement, Mr Tytler remarks: "This reasoning seems more specious than solid. In arguing on facts of a remoter age, the manners of that age are to be considered,

¹ *Detection*, ed. 1721, p. 10.

which differ very widely from the present. The peace of the Border and the quelling of insurrections, these had always been considered by our monarchs as an object worthy of attention. Mary's father, the high-spirited James V., had often in person quelled such disorders. Mary herself had before this made expeditions of this kind through several parts of her kingdom. It plainly appears that an insurrection was premeditated on the Border, and for preventing this, and holding a solemn court of justice, the whole country then attended the Queen in arms at Jedburgh. The rumour of the attack on Bothwell we may believe was greatly magnified, together with the contempt of the Queen's authority, then in the very neighbourhood; all this, with the consciousness of her strength to crush so audacious an insult, may sufficiently, and without any supposed love for Bothwell, account for Mary's sudden march to the Hermitage. On the contrary, I apprehend Mary acted on this occasion the very reverse of what a lover would have done. Love, says our author, made her fly to Bothwell through eighteen long miles of bad roads in the month of October. But let me ask, upon her finding Bothwell slightly wounded and the rioters fled, was it love that made her in such a violent haste return back the same night to Jedburgh by the same bad roads and tedious miles? The Queen we have seen had a very plausible pretext for making the journey to the Hermitage. Surely, if love had in any degree possessed her heart, it must have supplied her with many more as plausible reasons for passing that night in her lover's company without exposing herself to the inconveniences of an uncomfortable journey, and the inclemency of the night air at that season. I cannot on this occasion agree with Dr Robertson as a love-casuist. I apprehend the Queen's behaviour in both the foregoing instances is a convincing testimony on her side that she was altogether free from any love attachment whatever at this period."¹

Mr Hosack, who has also carefully investigated this matter, remarks that Queen Mary, "instead of hastening to visit Bothwell immediately on hearing of his wound, did not stir from Jedburgh until the business of

¹ *Inquiry*, vol. ii. p. 40.

the assize was finished, fully a week afterwards ; that the journey was performed, not in the midst of winter, but in the middle of October, when the weather in the south of Scotland is often fine ; and that, instead of being attended by the worst of company, the companion of her journey was her brother, who was Regent of Scotland, and the patron of Buchanan at the time the latter composed his famous libel."

The state progress of Queen Mary through the Borders, which was intended as a means of strengthening her power against the Lords of the Congregation, failed in the main purpose for which it was designed. This was owing to two causes, the first of which was the escape of the rough borderers that had been captured by Bothwell for the purpose of being tried at Jedburgh assizes, and the second the absence of Darnley, who should have attended the Queen on this important occasion. The quarrels, however, in the royal household had been so violent that Darnley went to his father at Glasgow, refusing to accompany Queen Mary to Jedburgh, and threatening to go abroad. From Glasgow he wrote to the Queen in affected language, wherein he grounded his complaints on two points of grievance—the first, that the Queen did not trust him with so much authority, nor was at such pains to advance him, and to make him be honoured by the nation as formerly ; the second, that nobody attended him, and the nobility avoided his company. To these alleged grievances the Queen made answer, that she had at the beginning conferred so much honour on him as had rendered herself very uneasy, and that he had abused her favours by patronising the conspiracy against her ; but, notwithstanding this great failing on his part, she continued to show him such respect that, though those who entered her chamber with him and murdered her faithful servant had named him the chief of their enterprise, yet she had never accused him thereof, but did always excuse him, as if she had not believed the fact. As to his not being attended, the fault was his own, as she had always offered him her own servants ; and as to the nobles, they pay deference according as they receive respect themselves ; and if they desert him, his own deportment is the cause, as he is at no pains to make himself beloved by them,

and had even gone so far as to prohibit those noblemen to enter his apartment whom she had at first appointed to attend upon his person.¹

On the 17th of October, the day after her visit to Bothwell, Queen Mary was seized at Jedburgh with an illness which for ten days caused her physicians to despair of her life, and by special request prayers were offered up for her in all the adjacent churches. On the second day of her illness the Queen was unconscious, but next day, being somewhat recovered, she told her nobles that death was approaching, and expressed her desires for the regulation of the future management of the affairs of the country and for the proper guardianship of the infant prince. On the morning of the 23d, an official report was made by the Privy Council to the Archbishop of Glasgow, the Scottish ambassador at the Court of France, of the following tenor:—

“ My Lord, after our hartlie commendationis, we onderstand that Mons. de Croc hes presentlie send this Bearer expreslie to advertis the Quene-moder of the Quenis Majestie our Soveraygnis Disease, quhilk is greit indeid. And nochtheles because we fear that the suddayn advertisement thair of rais Bruyt, that the Danger is greiter than zit appeiris to us, we haif thocht gude to wryt thir few lynis unto zou, that ze be not ignorant of the Trewth, quhilk is That hir Majestie hes bene sick thir sex Dayis bypast and this nicht hes had sum Dwaumes of swooning, quhilk puttis men in sum Feir; nochthles we see na Takynis of Death, and hopis in God that He will schortlie releave hir Majestie, and restoir hir to hir health, and will not suffer this pure Realme to fall in that miserie as to lack sa gude and gracious a Governour. All thingis ar in Godis Handis, bot assuritlie, for our opinionis, we see na appeirance of Death; Quhilk we wryt to the Effect that neither ze yourself be discouragit, nor suffer utheris to be farther then Ressoun is, and sa we committ your Lordschip to God. Frae Jedburgh the xxiii October in the morning, in haist.

“ Your Lordschipsis assurit Freindis, Huntly, James Stewart [E. Murray] Athol, W. Maitland. [Postscript by Secretary Maitland.] Gif I had knawin a quarter of ane Hour soonar I wald haif maid your Lordschip langer Discourse; bot the berar his hastie Departure mon serve me for ane Excuse, quhilk I pray your Lordschip tak in gude Part. I sall, God willing, mend it heirafter.”²

¹ Chalmers' "Life of Queen Mary," vol. i. p. 289.

² Keith's "History of the Affairs of Church and State in Scotland," Bk. ii. App. p. 133.

Next day M. Le Croc, the French ambassador, himself wrote a letter to the Archbishop of Glasgow, of which the following is a translation :—

“ Monsieur,—I think that the Lords of this country who have written to you have not so much astonished you by their letters as I do by mine, because the courier who was sent was delayed seven or eight hours after I had written. We began to entertain better hopes of the Queen, which have since always continued from better to better. At present the physicians are no longer in doubt. She still has vomitings after she takes food, which are a little troublesome ; but as to that the physicians are not surprised, for she sleeps very well and composedly. This last night she slept five hours without waking. I assure you, her Majesty is well taken care of, and God knows how all the Lords here have occupied themselves about her ; you may imagine the trouble in which we were and the disaster which would have been to this poor realm. The King is at Glasgow, and has not come here. It is certain he has been informed of it by some one, and has had time enough if he had been willing ; this is a fault which I cannot excuse. I have sent this dispatch to the Governor of Berwick, and begged him to convey it to M. De la Forrest, hoping that in five or six days the Queen will be able to sign, and that her Majesty will despatch another courier soon, by whom I shall send you more ample news. I have not thought fit to write to my Lord the Cardinal of Lorraine on so distressing a subject, for it seems that this prince never comprehends the evil fortune which comes to him day by day. At the same time, I believe that the Queen will have sent him the letter which I have written to his Majesty ; I beg you, if convenient on your part, to relieve him of the great distress which he must have received.

“ Recommending myself humbly to your good favour, I beg God to give you a happy and long life. At Jedburgh, this 24th October 1566.

“ Your humble and obedient Servant,

“ LE CROC.”¹

On the same day, the 24th, a letter was sent from Jedburgh by the Secretary Maitland to Sir W. Cecil, Principal Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, describing the Queen's illness. In it he stated that on that day such favourable symptoms had set in that he thought the Queen would be able to return home within three or four days, and he wished to quiet the

¹ See Keith's "Church Hist.," App. p. 133.

alarm caused by previous communications. This letter is printed among the fac-similes of the National MSS.¹

The following letter of John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, the staunch friend of Queen Mary, gives a graphic account of the whole illness. From it we learn that on the evening of the 24th the symptoms returned and on the 25th reached their crisis, after which the Queen gradually recovered :²—

¹ Vol. iii., No. 57.

² The symptoms of this illness, according to a distinguished physician, seem to indicate an attack of hæmatemesis or effusion of blood into the stomach, subsequently discharged by vomiting ; presenting also, possibly, hysterical complications, the whole induced by over-exertion and vexation. The following additional account written by Claude Nau, who was Secretary to the Queen from 1575 till her death in 1587, from a MS. in the British Museum, is given in a paper by the Rev. Jos. Stevenson, in *The Month*, vol. xvii., for 1879, p. 98 :—

“ On the following day she was seized by a pain in the side, which confined her to bed. It proved to be a severe attack of the spleen, which had troubled her during the present week, and to which she had been more or less subject ever since her confinement. Some thought she was dead. She vomited more than sixty times, and on the third day of the attack she lost her sight. From the frequency and the violence of these fits of vomiting within the period of a single day, it was suspected that she had been poisoned, particularly as among the matter ejected from the stomach there was found a lump of a green substance, very thick and hard. On the Thursday news came that the prince was so ill that his life was despaired of ; but after having been made to vomit he recovered. On the Friday her majesty lost the power of speech, and had a very severe fit of convulsions about ten or eleven o'clock at night. All her limbs were drawn together, her face was distorted, and her whole body became cold. Every one present, especially her domestic servants, thought that she was dead, and they opened the windows. The Earl of Moray began to lay hands on the most precious articles, such as her silver plate and jewels. The mourning dresses were ordered, and arrangements were made for the funeral. But Arnault, her surgeon, having observed some tokens of life in her arms, which had not entirely stiffened, used an extreme remedy in an extreme case. He bandaged very tightly her toes, her legs, from the sole of her foot upwards, and her arms ; and he poured some wine into her mouth, which he caused to be opened by force. When she had recovered a little, he administered a clyster, the evacuations produced by which were considered by the physicians to be very suspicious. From that time she gradually recovered until she went to Edinburgh, where she vomited a great quantity of corrupt blood, and the cure was complete. On the day before this convulsion fit the Queen, feeling that her strength was decaying and believing that she was in danger of death (for she had now lost her sight), called together the lords who were in attendance upon her. She reminded them at some length of the importance of their mutual union and agree-

"My Lord,—After maist hartlie commendationis I wryt upoun haist to your Lordschip with Sanderis Bog, quha was send be Mons. de Croc this last Weddensday to adverteis of the Quenis Majesties Seyknes, quihilk at that tyme was wonderous gryt; for assurtilie hir Majestie was sa handleit with gryt vehemencie, that all that was with hir war disparit of hir Convalescens. Nochtheles soone after the departing of Sanderis Bog hir Majestie gat sume relief quihilk lestit quhill Furisday at Ten houris at Evin, at quihilk tyme hir Majestie swounit agane, and failziet in hir sicht, hir Feit and hir Neis was cauld, quihilkis war handleit be extreme rubbing, drawing, and utheris Cureis, be the space of four Houris, that na creature culd indure gryter Paine; and throch the vehemencie of this Cure hir Majestie gat sume relief quhill about sax houris in the morning on Fryday that hir Majestie become deid and all hir Memberis cauld, Eene closit, Mouth fast, and Feit and Armis stiff and Cauld. Nochtheles Maister Naw, quha is ane perfyt Man of his Craft, wald nocht gif the mater ovr in that maner, bot of new begoud to draw hir Neis, Leggis, Armis, Feit, and the rest, with sic vehement Tormentis, quihilkis lestit the space of three Houris, quhill hir Majestie recoverit agane hir sicht and speeche, and gat ane gryt swyting quihilk was halden the Releif of the Seyknis, becaus it was on the nynt day, quihilk commounlie is callit the Creisis of the Seyknis and swae heir thocht the Culeing of the Fever. And sensyne continuallie, thankis to God, hir Majestie convalescis better and better, bot the vehemnt presse of vomiting and laxative, with the gryt paine of rubbing and drawing of her Memberis quihilkis hir Majestie hes sustenit, hes maid hir sa waik that sche is nocht abill haistlie for Travell furth of thir Partis. Always I assuir your Lordschip in all this Seyknes hir Majestie usit himself marvelous godlie and catholic, and contineuallie desyrit to heir speik of God and godlie prayaris, and causit me remane contineuallie with hir to that effect, to remember hir on hir Dewtie and pray contineuallie besyd hir. Hir Majestie hes maid the maist godlie Exhortationis to all the Nobilitie being heir at this present Tyme that ever Prince or uthir maid at sic Tyme; first making hir Confessioun to God of hir offenceis, recognossand Him Creator of all, and hir to be the Wark of His Handis, desyrand His godlie Will to be fulfillit; That gif

ment for the good of the country and the safety of her son. She especially recommended him to their care, for she feared that his father might do him less than justice as to the succession to the crown, to which he laid claim in his own right, and might take a second wife. She also asked M. du Croc, the ambassador of France, to recommend her son, his country, and affairs to the most Christian king, his master. Then she caused prayers to be read by the Bishop of Ross, and disposed herself, as one at the point of death, requesting those who were near to take care of her. Yet she felt confident that if she could get over that Friday she would ultimately recover."

it hes pleisit His Majestie to suffer hir to remane in this present Wardill for the governing of His Pepell committit to hir Cair, or to reseif hir to His Blissche glaidlie wald accept that Thing quhilk His godlie Will hed appoyntit, and with als gude Hart and Will to die as to leif; protestand alwayis that sche deit in the Catholic Fayth, in the quhilk sche was nurissit and brocht up intill; of the quhilk hir Majestie tuke me oft to witnes. And thaireftir turnit hir to hir Nobilitie and besechit thame to tak Attendance to the governing of this our Realme; and to the Effect thai may do the same the bettir, that thai keip Luf, Unitie, and Charitie amangis thameselffis, rehersand quhat gryt gudnes cumis of Unitie and Concord, and be the contrar, of Discord all Desolationis; and recommendit alswa hir Sone the Prince to thair governance, praying thame effecteouslie to suffer nane to be with him in Company in his Zoutheid that war of evill Conditionis, or wald gif him evill Exempill in Maneris, bot that sic war present with him quha wald and culd instruct him in vertew and in all Godlienes, and nocht to suffer him to tak or use ony evill Conditionis and Inclinationis quhilk may fall unto him throch his Fader, Moder, or only his naturall Parentis. Thaireftir hir Majestie recommendit unto thame the Stait of the Religioun within this Realme, praying them effecteouslie to truble nor press na man in his Consciens that professit the Catholic Religioun, aggreging meikle the Prik and Stinnell of Consciens, quhilk is ane fair mater to prease; with hir awin Determinationis to die constant in the Catholic Religioun. Thaireftir recommendit hir Servantis, sum in particular, and sum in generall, to be rewardit for thair gude service.

Last, hir Majestie send for Mons. du Croc, and thair in his Presens declarit hir constant Mynd to die in the Catholic Religioun, the gude Mynd hir Majestie bair and bairis at all Tyme to the Realme of France, and Crowne thair of and Allyance, and recommendit hir Sone the Prince to the King and to Madame the Quene-Moder, and requestit the Nobilitie present to keip thair Amytie as sche hes done in tyme past, and to bring up her Sone in the same Friendschip; and desyrit Du Croc to mak hir hartlie commendationis to the King, the Quene-Moder, the Cardinall, and utheris hir Friendis in France, and desyrit him to request the King and Quene to grant ane zeir of hir Dowarie to reward hir Servantis in France, with mony uthir godlie and profitabill Exhortationis and Prayaris, sa perfytilie as neiver we hard ane speik in the maner, being swa handillit with sa gryt Infirmities quhair of this is the Sumare. Thaireftir the Lordis heir present, sic as the Erlis Huntlie, Murray, Boythwell, Rothes, Cathnes; Lordis Levingstoun, Arbroth, Setoun, Zeister, Borthwick, Sommerveill, with mony uthir Baronis and Bischopis hes concludit and promissit faithfullie to retane themselves togidder till thair cuming to Edinburgh and thair to mak ane Conventioun, and oppin the Quenis Testament, and caus the

same be put to Executioun, gif it may stand with the Lawis of the Realme ; utherwayis to appoint such for the governing of the Cuntre and Keiping of the Prince as accordis of Law ; and in the mene tyme to suffer na Brek in ony Part of the Realme, and quha evir attemptis to begin ony Troubill in ony Part, thai all salbe Ennemyis to the Beginnar, besyd that he salbe punisit be the Law. And swa this Promisse is maid in cace ony thing happen, quhilk is the best can be taken at this present. But I hop in eternall God that He will nocht suffer us to be swa plagit to tak fra us sic ane Princes, quhilk gif He dois for our Iniquityis we luk for nathing bot for gryt Troubill in thir Partis, less God in His Gudenes schaw His Mercy upoun us. The King all this tyme remaneis in Glascow and zit is nocht cumm toward the Quenis Majestie. The Quenis Majestie is sa waik in her persoun that hir Majestie can nocht be empeschit with ony Besines concerning the Nunce, bot alwayis hir Majestie maid ane Depesche befor sche fell seik, bot at this present may nocht be inquest thairof ; and thairfor it is gude ze solisit the Cardinall of Lorraine to cause the Nunce tak Patience, for hir Grace is verry desyrous to haif him heir, bot alwayis wald haif his cumming differrit to the Baptisme war endit. In the mene tyme it salbe gude your Lordschip bear him gude Company, that he tak na evill opinioun of the differring of his Answer for the causis occurrand. As your Lordschip findis opportunitie it will pleis your Lordschip remember on my Business ; the quhilk I dout not bot my Lord Cardinall of Lorraine will solisit and hauld hand, gif his Lordschip be remembrit thairupoun. In respect I remane contineuallie with the Quenis Majestie, being my allane, for lack of Concurrens, quhairthrow it is meikle to be mervalit that the Papis Halynes is sa difficile in granting of my Provisioun, gif his Halynes be weill informit ; and in respect thair is sa few of this Cuntre that suitis for securitie furth of thai Partis, quhilk I do nocht without the Disdane of mony : Bot, God willing, I sall constantelie do my Dewitie, quhilk I pray God to grant me at all tyme His strength to persevere, quha als wa haif you in His Protectioun. At Jedburgh the xxvi day of October lait at Even. The Quenis Medicinar and Maister Naw hes wondrous gude Houpp of hir Graces Convalescens in respect hir Grace is passit this Nicht without Seiknes, quhilk was fearit be reason of hir awin Consaitt that sche fearit this Saturday at Even to be seikest of all. Bot I treat God of His infinite Gudenes, throw the Prayaris of mony maid for hir at this present, hes preservit hir to the Avancement of His Glorie and Comfort of His Pepill committit to hir Cure, quhame I hop zit to be weill governit be hir mony geiris. It will pleis you send Answer agane with Capitane Hay the Bearer. Mons. du Croc seing the Quenis Graces Infirmitie to haif maid hir waik, hes wryttin to the Ambassadouris, that gif thai be nocht cumm furth of France as zit to remane still quhill he send Word, or to stay in

Lunden. Siclyk, my Lord Boythwell is heir, quha convalescis weill of his Woundis ; and thair is gude Obediens and Quyetnes upon the Borderis bayth of Ingland and Scotland. As ony uther occurris, your Lordschip salbe advertisit. I sall do Dilligens to collect the Quenis Graces Exhortationis and latter Declarationis of hir Will that sa Godlie and vertuous Sayingis pereis not, and send the same to you : Bot this I wryt for Shortnes with the Bearer at this present ; and God Eternal be your Helpar. At Jedburgh this Sunday at Morning the xxvii October 1566.”¹

Vester ex animo,

JOANNES, *Episcopus Rossensis*.

The following paper from the Drummond collection, now brought to light, seems to have been the notes taken down by the Bishop of Ross of the Queen's sayings at this time, which may be further assumed, perhaps, from the passage at the end of his letter, where he expresses his intention of collecting the Queen's words, "that sa Godlie and vertuous sayingis pereis nocht," and may possibly even have been dictated by the Queen. Although she could not at this time write in Scottish (as it was in 1568 she wrote a letter to Elizabeth which she describes as her first attempt to write in that language), in the following paper are some words where the spelling indicates that they had been pronounced with a French accent :—

The Declaration of the Will of the most mychtie and wertheous
Prencess, Marie Quene of Scotland, Dowariere of France, duryng
the tyme of her extreme maladie, with the Praers and Exhortations
maid be hir.

My Lordis quho ar presentlie nier vn to me sence it hes plesit God to wisit me with this sicknes, and git of his infinit goodnes hes gewin me tyme and leser to declair on to you my will and intention, and syklyk to cry to him for mercy for many and moist offences quhilkis I have committit agains his majestie, I will not forget to mak the discours in your presence of the desyre which I haue, alsweill towerdis the comunweill of this contre and bessines of this world, als of my dewte onto my Lord my God. And first ye haue knawin the guidwell and affection quhilk in all tymis I haue born onto the comun weill and rest of this realme and also the loue and moist earnest affection

¹ Keith's "Church Hist.," ii. p. 134.

quhilk I haue onto zow all in generall and ewery ane in perticuler, trawelyng be all occasions till interteny zow togyther in the lyke loue cherite and concorde; and for this cause I requyre of zow the lyk loue and affection of hart and comun accord (syk as I haue alwayis wesit to be amongis zow, be the quhilk we all as memberis of ane body of this comun weill may put zour selfis togyther) for to hold this same belief and obedience dew als weill to God as onto the ciuill societe and comun rest with administratioun of justice amongis the subiectis of this realm. Ye know forsythe that be the diuisioun of gouernors prouinces and regions are trublit and molestit, and contrarie be agrement and wnite stablissit, pacifiet and auancit, quhairfor aboue all thyngis I requyre zow to haue charite, concorde, and loue amongis zour selfis.

Secondlie I commend my sonne, your naturall prence, onto zow praying zow moist earnestlie to haue respect to bryng him wp and nuriss him in the fear of God and all wertues, and godly exercises, als ze will ansuer onto God and the comun weill of this realme, and that ze suffer no ewill campagne to be nier him duryng the [tyme] of his zouthheid, quhilk be wicked companie mai be inducit to misknaw his deute towardis his God and the world, and that he be correctit in his zowth to the end that he may reigne als ane christiene and werteus prence in this reaulme. My Lordis, ye know the goodnes that I haue wait towardis sum quhilkis I haue awancit to ane gret degre of honneur and preeminence aboue otheris, quha not withstandyng has wait mair nor ingratitude towardis me, quhilk hes ingendrit the displeour that presentlie maist grieues me, and also is the cause of my syknes. I pray God mend them; also their is sum that hes greivouslie offendit me and of quhom I desyre na gret wengeance, bot commettis them to the will of God, for I am sure that he will haue regarde to my juste cause, zit for all auentures I pray zow that gif that cum to pass that estir my decess thair returne to this realme ze suffer them not to haue any access nier my sonne nor gouernment or autorite nier his persone; and sence it hes plesit God to schorten my dayis and that I haue liuit in gret honnouris and triumphis to this present, now I lichtly syk wanites, and thynkis me ane of the maist humble and puir creatures of the earth, and castis me at the feet of my creator reddy till imbrass his will; neuertheles efter my decess (gif ze pleis) ze sall haue regarde to caus eard my body.

ze know also, my Lordis, the fauour that I haue born onto ze sence my arriuyng in this reaulme, and that I haue presit nane of ze that professes the relygion by zour conscience. I pray ze also on zour part not to presse them that makkis prefession of the auld faith catholique, and gif ze knew quhat yt war of ane persone that is in extremite als I am, and that it behuit him to think that he may rendre compte of his faltes als I do, ze wald newir presse them; I pray ye, brother Eric of Maurey that ye trouble uane.

My Lordis, ze knaw that befor I tuik bed¹ I maid my testament in sik sort as was conwenient, the quhilk I have seelit and subcriuit with my hand and closit with stamp, quhik presentlie is in Stirling. I besyk ze altogether maist affectiouslie and for the honnour of God that ze open it and tak paine that the pointis contenit intill it may be keepit and put to execution, holdyng myself maist certain that that quhilk is within it is in nawayis prejudicial to the lawis of this realme, and gif parawenture thingis be not sa weill establisht as war necessar I pray ze with ane accorde to prowde to the best for the same, the quhilkis I have newir desyrit freinge. Hiereftir returnyng to my Lord the ambassadour of France callit Monseur du Crosc quha then was present, said onto him—Monseur du Croc, ze see quhow it hes plesit God to wisit me with this maladie, quhairby it is eident that the hour of my death approches, and that it plesis my God to call me out of this lyif till his mercy, for this cause I will speik of four thyngis onto thee; as touchyng the first ze sall testifie to the Kyng my guid brother, and to the Quene Madame my guid mother, and to Madame my grandmother, to Monseur the Cardinal of Lorane, and to all my Lordis my oncles that I die in the Catholique faith, in the quhilk I haue been instructit, and as I lywit in France, and still hes continuut sence my returnyng in this realme.

Secondlie ze sall recommande my sonne to the Kyng and Quene, quha sum day sall do them sarvice, I desyre that alliance mai still continue.

The third ze sall desyre pardone at there maiestes for me gif I haue offendit them, quhilk I neuer thoicht to do.

The fourt, I desyre the Kyng that my dowarie may be continuut ane zier efter my endyng to recompence my guid and faithfull seruandis, quhairfor I pray ye Monseur du Croc to remember weill the thingis that I haue said onto ye and to rendre guid testimony, and also to desyre pardone at madame my grandmother and all my Lordis my oncles for thai loiss the prencess of the world that has lowit them best. I am suir that thai wilbe very displesit to loiss me, but it behuuit to apply onto the will of God.

¹ This seems to refer to the will which the Queen made in June 1566, before "taking her chamber" prior to the birth of her son. Mr Robertson says:—"It was written in three copies; one she kept in her own hands, another she left under seal to those who were to have the chief trust in Scotland, the third she sent to her kins-folks in France. No one of these copies would seem to have been preserved, nor is it certainly known what their terms were." All that can now be learned of the Queen's feelings and wishes is to be gathered from the Testamentary Inventory of her jewels, printed in Mr Robertson's Catalogues of her jewels for the Bannatyne Club. (Preface, p. xxx.).

“O my God, creator of heawin and earth, quho of thi infinit guidnes hes send thy only sonne Jesus Chryst our sauour into this world to tak our humane nature and to sched his precious bluid for the redemption of us and all chrystians, with ane maist humble hart I acknowledge and confes that I am the work of thy handis, and that of thy infinit guidnes thow hes apointit me (albiet I be onworthy) to reule and gouerne this peple quhilk hes been comittit to my charge, and to be onto thes ane lantern and lycht of guid lyif, and for this purpoiss hes indewit me with dywerss graces and uertuiss, the quhilkis nocht the less I haue not wsit ass my dewtie requyrit, for this cause, my guid God, I remitt me to thi mercy, and desyris this same for my griuouss offences quhilkis I haue committit, quhilkis vordely desseruis punisement, bot O my God thow hes promisit mercy and remission till all them quha with ane penitent hart desyris pardon. Grant me mercy, for I seik not lang lyif in this world, bot only that thy will may be fulfillit in me. O my God thow hes apointit me aboue the peple of this realme to reule and gouerne them, gif theirfor yt be thi plessour that I remain with them in this mortell lyiff, albiet that yt be painfull to my body, so that yt pleas thi dewyne guidnes I will gif myself to thi keeping. Gif thi plessour and purpose be to call me frome hence to thi mercy, with guid will I remitt mi self to thi plessour, and is alls weill deliberat to die ass to lyiue, desyryng that thi will be fulfillit, and as the guid Kyng Ezechios (afflictit with seyknis and other infirmities) turnit him to thi dewyne will and plessour, so do I the lyk. O moist mercifull creator I confess that I haue not wsit thy giftis to the aduancement of thy gloiry and honour and guid exemple of lyif to thi peple that hes been committit onder my charge ass I aucht to haue don, bot I rather hes bien transportit be the fragilitie of my natwre, and truely I haue offendit thi maieste, not wsyng my eis ass my dewtie requyrit, for the quhilk cause presentlie maist worthely hes thow takin from me the power of them; bot my God, quho of thy guidnes and infinite grace helit the man quho wes long blind, and gev him pouer to see, grant onto me so lang ess I liue in this mortall liue that not only I may haue fruition of the corporell eis, bot also that with the eis of faith and spret I may behold thy dewyne maiestee, or otherways tak this lyfe fra me accordyng to thy plesour and will. I haue off dywers tymis offendit thi dewyne guidnes bot zit haue I na wayis declynit fra thy faith, bot still continuit and constantlie perseuerit in the catholique faith in the quhilk I was instructit, brocht wp and nurisit, and of the quhilk befor thy dewyne gudnes, and in the presence of all that onderstandis me I mak profession, desyryng the of thi infinit gudnes to grant me the strenth and constancie to perseuere in this same onto my last sobbis, and that I declyne not frome it but constantlie to continue.”

This remarkable paper fully confirms the surmise of the Secretary Maitland,¹ that the cause of the Queen's illness was the vexation and anxiety caused by the perverse conduct of Darnley. It is, at the same time, valuable in itself, as showing the great advance which she had made in her notions of religious toleration beyond those of her people.

During her convalescence Darnley arrived at Jedburgh, but was coldly received by the nobles. It is not certain that he was even permitted to see the Queen. At all events he only remained one night in the burgh, and lodged, not in the house in which the Queen lay, but in one which belonged to Lord Home, which is now pulled down.

By the 30th of November the recovery of the Queen was nearly complete, and she then caused the sum of twenty pounds to be distributed amongst the poor of the burgh, as a thank offering to God. She also paid forty shillings to one John Hume for playing to her on the lute, and four pounds to John Heron for playing on the pipe and quhissil during her illness.²

Among the other disbursements of the Queen at this time were those for the expenses of the assize. She caused to be paid to the Justice-General three pounds a day; to Sir John Bellenden, the Justice-Clerk,

¹ Letter to Archbishop Beaton; Sloan MSS. Brit. Mus., 3199, fol. 141. "The occasion of the Queen's sickness, so far as I can understand, is caused of thought and displeasure, and I trow by what I could wring further of her own declaration to me, the root of it is the King. For she has done him so great honour without the advice of her subjects; and he, on the other hand, has recompensed her with such ingratitude, and misuses himself so far towards her, that it is a heart-break to her to think that he should be her husband and how to be free of him she has no outgait."

² It is a curious domestic detail, that along with the drugs which came from Edinburgh for the Queen's use, were twenty apples and pomegranates and six citrons.

The following letter, written by the Queen from Jedburgh to the High Treasurer, ordering materials for a new dress, is still preserved:—

"Thesaurer, after the sight of this writ ye shall not fail to send a servant of your own in all possible haste to Edinburgh, and cause him to bring to this town twenty ells of red champit chamlet of silk, with twenty ells white plaiding, four ells white taffaty, three ells fine black velvet, four ells small Lyons canvass, six ounces black stitching silk, with a pound of black thread. This in no way shall ye fail to do, keeping this writ for your warrant. Subscribed with our hand at Jedburgh the penult day of October 1566.

MARIE R."

“for his ordinar and clerks remaining at the Airts (Circuit Courts) of Jedburgh, from the 9th day of October to the 8th of November, forty shillings per day ; and to Lady Fernihirst the sum of forty pounds, for the use of the house she had occupied during the thirty days she abode at Jedburgh.”

The house, pointed out by tradition, as the one occupied by the Queen, is situated in a back street of the town, and is still occupied as a dwelling house. It is three storeys in height, and is roofed with thatch. The walls are very thick, and leading to the different apartments is a fine spiral staircase. In front is an arched doorway, now built up, surmounted by a cross, and above this are the combined arms of the Homes and Kerrs. Attached to the house is a large and valuable orchard, in which are several very old fruit trees. “With its screen of dull trees in front,” says Dr R. Chambers, “the house has a somewhat lugubrious appearance, as if conscious of connection with the most melancholy tale that ever occupied the page of history.”¹

After her recovery from her dangerous illness, Queen Mary left Jedburgh and went to Kelso, where she spent two nights ; she then went to Home Castle, Langton, and Wedderburn, and visited Berwick, accompanied by 800 or 1000 horsemen. There she was received by Sir John Forrester, deputy of Lord Bedford, who rode out to meet her, and caused a royal salute to be discharged in her honour. After viewing the town she resumed her journey, visiting Coldingham, where she spent a night, and thence to Dunbar and Tantallon. She at length reached Craigmillar Castle, where she remained until she had to go to Stirling for the baptism of her son the young prince.² While at Craigmillar the Queen suffered much dispeace from the actions of her wayward and im-

¹ The house occupied by Queen Mary is now the property of Colonel Armstrong, St Petersburg. In the end of last century it was owned and occupied by Dr Lindsay, whose daughter Isabella was the “sweet Isabella Lindsay” of Burns.

² It is interesting to contrast with the libellous statements of Buchanan already quoted, and whom as recently as October 1877, a writer in the *Brit. Quarterly Review*, compliments for his substantial accuracy, that at the christening of the prince he extolled the virtues and graces of Queen Mary in an elegant Latin poem addressed to

perious husband, while the nobles openly stated that they could not suffer "such a young fool and proud tyrant" to bear rule over them. The Queen at this time also frequently expressed herself to Le Croc as tired of life, while the ambassador endeavoured as much as possible to bring about a better understanding in the royal household. It was there, it is believed, that schemes were laid by the nobility for the separation of the Queen and Darnley, which ultimately ended so disastrously for both.

MONDAY, 9th May 1881.

PROFESSOR DUNS, D.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following Gentleman was duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

J. RUSSELL WALKER, Architect, 63 Hanover Street,

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

(1.) By ANDREW KERR, F.S.A. Scot.

Two portions of Tiles, from the tiled floor of a room in Linlithgow Palace. (See the previous communication by Mr Kerr).

(2.) By J. ROMILLY ALLEN, C.E., F.S.A. Scot.

Glass Linen-smoother, with handle, as described in the Donation List of the previous meeting.

herself, introduced into a masque, which was performed among the festivities of that occasion.

"Virtute ingenio Regina et munere formæ,
Felicibus felicior majoribus,
Conjugii fructu sed felicissima, cujus
Legati honorant exteri cunabula,
Rustica quem donis reverentur numina silvis
Satyri relictis naiadesque fontibus."

—Opera, liber iii.

(3.) By ERSKINE NICOL, R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.

Copper Cover of an Irish Potheen Still, being a large globular cover for the pot of the still, 11 inches diameter at the mouth, and 14 inches deep, with a straight pipe 20 inches long for the worm ; found in a Loch in County Westmeath, Ireland.

(4.) By A. SHOLTO DOUGLAS, F.S.A. Scot.

Pair of circular Iron Moulds, 5 inches diameter, ornamented with engraved designs, with handles 27 inches in length, used for making cakes ; probably Flemish.

Two Broad sides, Autograph of Lady Anne Barnard ; Guinea Note of the Caithness Bank ; and a Lottery Ticket, 1821.

(5.) By JAMES URQUHART, F.S.A. Scot.

Copper Tokens, viz.—Trade Navigation Co., Montrose Bridge, Montrose Lunatic Asylum, and six others.

(6.) By GEORGE ROBERTSON, F.S.A. Scot., Dunfermline.

Small Stone Mortar, 6 inches diameter and 3½ inches high, and a Tin Tinder-box with Tin Candlestick on Lid, new and never used ; from a shop in Dunfermline.

Mr Robertson gives the following notice of these articles :—

“The mortar was bought two years ago at the sale of an old man’s effects. Nothing is known of its former history, but the old man was long a servant in Pitfirrane House, and the mortar may have come from there.

“The tinder-box was purchased in July 1880 from off the shelves of Messrs Ireland and Company, ironmongers, Dunfermline, and it was in the course of conversation about tinder-boxes that Mr Ireland said he thought there were still some left in his stock. There was only this one however. It must have been made about 1835, or before that year. Mr Ireland has now no tinsmiths, but the tinder-box is his own make (not bought). This shows that down to that time, at least, there must have been a certain demand for these boxes, or else this would not have been

made. The impression of Mr Ireland's old shopman, whose experience of the shop dates much farther back than 1835, is that up till that time a few were still wanted for use in the country, and that numerous rustic people did not at first take well to the matches (which had the phosphorus on the sides, and were drawn through a doubled up piece of sand paper). He thinks the last sold here would be about 1840. The price of these tinder boxes was ninepence."

(7.) By Sir JOHN DON WAUCHOPE, Bart.

Key of an Iron Strong Box, with complicated lock and bolts, previously presented by Sir John Don Wauchope.

(8.) By ROBERT MILN of Woodhill.

New Zealand Patoo-patoo of dark coloured porphyritic stone, $27\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and 4 inches in width at the widest part.

Polished Celt of jade-like stone, green and white in colour, irregularly oval, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 4 inches broad and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in greatest thickness; from New Caledonia.

Polished Celt of dark green jade-like stone, flat, sub-triangular in shape, 4 inches in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in greatest thickness; from New Caledonia.

Staff of office of a Mandarin, of dark green Jade, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the front of the handle and the flat recurved portion at the top finely carved.

Three Arrow-Heads of Obsidian, with stem and barbs (imperfect).

Arrow or Spear-Head of Obsidian, leaf-shaped, imperfect, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.

Broad oval-shaped Spear-Head of Obsidian, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest width (imperfect).

Core of Obsidian, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length.

Eleven Flakes of Obsidian, from $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length.

Four Scrapers of Obsidian, each 2 inches in diameter.

Small polished stone Implement resembling a burnisher, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in greatest thickness.

String of twenty-five Beads, of different kinds of stone, with flat pendant attached of the form of an irregular hexagon.

Polished Celt of greenish coloured clay slate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 inches across the cutting face, and tapering to a roughly rounded butt.

Two Terra Cotta Figures of human heads, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length.

Two Terra Cotta Figures, one $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the other 6 inches in length, having a head-dress of unusual height.

Button of white pyrites, 2 inches in diameter.

Old Padlock, and key of iron.

(9.) By ALEXANDER MACMILLAN, F.S.A. Scot., Publisher, London.

Tracts relative to the History and Antiquities of Scotland. By Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, Bart. Edinburgh, 4to, 1800. With Manuscript Notes by Alexander Fraser Tytler; transcribed by J. A. Maconochie, from a copy in the possession of Lord Woodhouselee.

(10.) By CHARLES DE FLANDRE, F.S.A. Scot.

Monograms of three or more Letters, designed and drawn on Stone by Charles de Flandre. Glasgow, folio.

(11.) By JOHN EVANS, D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland. London, 8vo, 1881.

(12.) By THOMAS SPOWART of Broomhead, F.S.A. Scot.

Case of His Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, and John, Marquis of Tweeddale, lessee from the Crown of the Abbey lands of Dunfermline, against Philip Anstruther of Inverkeithing, 1757, and two others.

(13.) By THOMAS AITKEN, M.D., F.S.A. Scot., District Asylum, Inverness.

Field Club Excursions, 1880-1881; St Columba's and Barony of Kynmylies, &c.

(14.) By ALFRED C. FRYER, the Author.

St Cuthbert of Lindisfarne ; his Life and Times. 1880, 8vo.

(15.) By W. FETTES DOUGLAS, R.S.A., F.S.A. Scot.

Three Assegais from South Africa.

(16.) By the Trustees of the late ANDREW JERVISE, F.S.A. Scot.

MS. materials accumulated by the late ANDREW JERVISE, F.S.A. Scot., for that portion of his work on Epitaphs and Inscriptions which remains unpublished ; consisting of Notes and Memoranda, copies of Inscriptions, &c., from Churchyards in the North-Eastern District of Scotland, as referred to in the following letter addressed to the Secretaries by the agent for the Trustees :—

“ *Messieurs The Secretaries of the
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland,
Edinburgh.*

“ BRECHIN, 12th March 1881.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ *Mr Jervise's Trust.*

“ Mr Andrew Jervise, one of Her Majesty's Registration Examiners for Scotland, and a member of your Society, died on 12th April 1878. At that time the second volume of his work on Epitaphs was passing through the press ; and by a codicil to his trust deed of settlement, he instructed his trustees, in the event of his death before the completion of that work, ‘ to enlist if possible the services of my excellent friend Mr James Anderson, late of Foveran, to complete the work.’ He stated in the codicil that he expected there would be other three volumes :—And it further bears—‘ Failing Mr Anderson I would suggest the Rev. Mr Gammack, of the Parsonage, Drumlithie, or Mr Cramond, schoolmaster of Cullen.

“ Mr James Anderson completed the second volume some time ago, but, owing to the state of his health, he found himself unable to undertake the further completion of the work ; and the trustees accordingly applied first to the Rev. Mr Gammack, and afterwards to Mr Cramond, to undertake its completion, but each of those gentlemen declined to do so.

“ In those circumstances the trustees laid a memorial of the facts before counsel, the Solicitor-General (Mr Balfour) and Mr J. S. Darling, and asked their opinion as to the duty incumbent on the trustees under the codicil, in

regard to the disposal of the MS. material which Mr Jervise had collected for the third and fourth volumes of the work ; and the opinion given was that ' the memorialists would discharge their duty under the codicil by laying the manuscript before Mr Douglas or some other publisher of repute, and being guided by his advice as to the propriety of further publication. In the event of their (the trustees) finding it impossible, consistently with the literary reputation of the testator, and the legitimate interests of the estate, to use part of the manuscript for publication, we (counsel) think it might be advisable that they should offer such part to a Public Library or Antiquarian Society, and if not accepted it might then be destroyed.'

" From the information received from Mr Douglas, Mr Jervise's trustees are satisfied that his work on Epitaphs cannot be proceeded with farther ; and they have been recommended to make offer to your Society of his collection of MS. material for the two volumes of the work remaining unpublished, on the condition that the parishes shall be arranged and bound up in volumes, so as to be accessible to any student interested in the subject. The trustees have accordingly instructed us as their agents to make offer of the collection of said MS. material to the Society of Antiquaries on the condition mentioned ; and we shall be glad to be informed of the Society's resolution on the subject.

" We annex a list of the parishes to which the MS. material relates ; and as the whole is at present with Mr Douglas, 9 Castle Street, Edinburgh, we shall ask him to give you an opportunity of examining it if wished.

" We remain, Gentlemen,

" Your most obedient Servants,

" C. & W. ANDERSON."

List of MSS. within referred to.

Bundle 1. Rothiemay.	Bundle 12. New Deer.
" 2. Cabrach.	" 13. Old Deer.
" 3. Kinnettles.	" 14. Aberdeen Poets,—List.
" 4. Fyvie.	" 15. Fintray.
" 5. Tullynessle, New Machar,	" 16. Aboyne.
Culsalmond.	" 17. Dunfermline.
" 6. Monymusk.	" 18. Monikie.
" 7. Glass.	" 19. Arbirlot.
" 8. Lumphanan.	" 20. Foveran.
" 9. Rattray, Crimond.	" 21. Perthshire (various).
" 10. Tibbermuir.	" 22. Tough.
" 11. Glenbucket.	" 23. Oyne.

Bundle 24. Benholm.	Bundle 47. Clatt.
" 25. Kenmay.	" 48. Elgin and Nairn.
" 26. Dyce.	(Parcels not yet ex-
" 27. Lonmay.	. amined).
" 28. Rothes, Dundurcus.	" 49. Banff.
" 29. Belhelvie.	" 50. Meldrum.
" 30. Arbroath.	" 51. Markinch.
" 31. Montrose.	" 52. St Vigean.
" 32-1. Brechin.	" 53. Dunfermline.
" 32-2. Anstruther.	" 54. St Andrews.
" 33. Ceres (two bundles).	" 55. Arbuthnott and various
" 34. Fraserburgh.	parishes.
" 35. Elgin.	" 56. Kinloss.
" 36. Alyth.	" 57. Bendochy.
" 37. Dundee.	" 58. Kinnellar.
" 38. King Edward.	" 59. Large Bundle, miscel-
" 39. Udry.	laneous, not titled.
" 40. Inverness, Ross, &c.	" 60. Two letters from Rev.
" 41. Forglen.	John Watt, dated re-
" 42. Forbes and others.	spectively 27th January
" 43. St Fergus.	1871 and 25th June
" 44. Peterhead.	1872, and old rental of
" 45. Rhynie.	Glenprosen and Fintrie.
" 46. Forfar and Restineth.	" 61. The Lairds of Grange.

I.

NOTES ON CUP-MARKED STONES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF INVERNESS. (With Sketches of the Stones.) By WILLIAM JOLLY, H.M. INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, INVERNESS, F.S.A. SCOT.

[This paper is delayed on account of the number of the drawings required for its illustration.]

II.

NOTE ON CUP-MARKED STONES IN SUTHERLANDSHIRE, IN A LETTER TO DR. ARTHUR MITCHELL, SECRETARY. BY THE REV. J. M. JOASS, LL.D., GOLSPIE.

May 5, 1881.

I see by your billet for Monday, just received, that Mr Jolly's paper on cup-marked stones comes before you, and, thinking that it might be of interest to have our specimen discussed at the same sitting, I send a box with two casts of the stone, and also one of a flake of chert found near it, which has been used apparently for some such purpose as the picking out of holes or cups in sandstone. There is another flake (of quartzite) somewhat punch-shaped and much abraded by use at the point, but I failed to get a good cast of it owing to the number of re-entering angles.

The white cast of the cup-marked stone will show you the state of the surface and prove that the cups were picked out, not rubbed or ground. Sir James Simpson, I think, said that picking was rare in Scottish examples. ("Archaic Sculpturings," p. 13).

The dark cast is in single paper of the sort used by bird-stuffers for making rocks. Either can be set at such an angle to the light that the design may be fairly brought out. In making these casts I found more lines faintly picked out within the roundish enclosure than I had noticed on the stone when I last wrote.

I have seen only five other cup-marked stones in Sutherland.

1. Found in Broch of Kintradwell or Kintrolla—slab 1 foot square with one cup.
2. Lintel on secondary doorway of Carnliath-Broch—two cups.
3. Earthfast boulder at Ribigill (*vide* "Archaic Sculpturings," p. 64).
In a sketch of this I find nine cups with single ring, and one with two rings—and eleven plain cups. A rubbing on cloth was sent to Sir James Simpson.

4. At Kinloch—a few plain cups on boulder near new road, found by Mr Fowler, Golspie.
5. At Embo near Dornoch—on a cover of cist with flint implements, found by Dr Lawson Tait.

III.

ON STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM SHETLAND (SPECIMENS EXHIBITED).

BY PROFESSOR DUNS, D.D., VICE-PRESIDENT, S. A. SCOT.

In Mr Gilbert Goudie's interesting paper on "Rune-Inscribed Relics of the Norsemen in Shetland," (Proceedings, New Series, vol. i. p. 136), reference is made to traces of the site of an early settlement adjacent to the church and manse of Maill, Cunningsburgh. It was in the burying-ground that surrounded the ancient church of Cunningsburgh that the Rev. George Clark, Free Church minister, discovered one of the rune-inscribed stones noticed by Mr Goudie, and which is now in the Museum. As two of the articles on the table are mentioned by Mr Goudie, I quote his remarks :—" Mr Clark has made occasional diggings, resulting in the discovery of a large deeply hollowed stone of the kind regarded as grain rubbers, represented in the Museum by the specimen from the island of Barra, of various forms of rough stone implements of the kind found at Safester and Houlland, in the parish of Sandsting, and at Braefield, in the parish of Dunrossness, so amply illustrated by specimens in the Museum, and described by Dr Arthur Mitchell in the Society's Proceedings, vol. vii. p. 118 ; also a quantity of charred grain, and a small cup or vessel of steatite so thin and so carefully scooped out as rather to resemble a piece of pottery."

Stone Cup.—My friend Mr Clark very kindly forwarded these vessels to me in August 1880, but I have not had time till now to notice them. The cup was found in an ancient refuse-heap close to the site of Cunningsburgh Free Church. The unfinished basin, and also the top stone of a quern, occurred close to the refuse-heap, but not in it—the former at a depth of 3 feet, and the latter 4 feet below the surface. The smaller

vessel is the outcome of a not very successful attempt to make a perfect cup. It is wider at the rim than at the base, and bulges slightly at the half depth. The diameter at the rim, inside measure, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at the bottom $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches. The outside depth is $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches, that of the inside $1\frac{6}{8}$ inch at the centre, and at the sides $1\frac{1}{8}$. The thickest part of the rim, for it is unequal, is $\frac{1}{8}$ and the thinnest $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch. The material is talcose steatite—a mineral which is abundant on the mainland of Shetland, and is well known as Fethaland Stone, there being a great deposit of it at Fethaland Point, the most northerly part of the mainland. The schistose series of rocks in which this mineral occurs abound in varieties, which often shade so gently into one another as to make definite characterisation rather difficult. In a popular way the term steatite covers all the varieties, whether you have the normal mineral composed of silica, magnesia, and water, or a mica with talc, quartz, and mica, or a variety with lime present, or another with chlorite. (b) For example, the substance of which the larger vessel or basin is formed might have been obtained from the same deposit as that which supplied the cup, though in several respects it seems to differ both in composition and appearance. But in this, as in the other, the talcose element predominates, while the siliceo-magnesian element characteristic of normal steatite is present as laminated bits of diallage, distinct from the mass, and not as entering into it in minute particles, as it does in true serpentine. The Fethaland rocks have long been noted for crystals of this mineral. My chief object in this reference is to point out the different appearance, both in colour and grain, which such articles as, say, whorls, may present, though the mineral of which they are made may have been obtained from the same deposit. The brown patches seen here and there on the edge of the basin are calcareous, and point to the decay of lime in the substance. On the edges, but chiefly on the under side of the basin, the beautifully white and froth-like appearance is caused by the weathering of the talc. All these minerals, as the different varieties of steatite, talc, chlorite, and mica, are soft, easily worked, and greasy to the touch.

Very likely the break on the edge of this basin led to its being rejected when only partially hollowed out. Its measurements are—girth, 23 inches; width across the rim, $7\frac{2}{3}$ inches; outside depth, $3\frac{2}{3}$ inches; inside depth at centre, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. It seems to me probable that this vessel was intended for cooking purposes. The widespread use of material of this sort in the preparation of food bears testimony to what one might venture to call the “knowingness” of the men in the times of old: seeing that, so far as we know, there is no mineral which can so easily be fashioned into pots, cups, &c., and that retains heat so well and so long as steatite.

To return to the cup for a moment: over its whole surface, outside and inside, it is covered with close set long strokes. These for the most part are oblique. In one or two instances they are perpendicular to the rim, and when this is the case several of the lines are so perfectly parallel that they seem to have been made by one effort. The strokes are not ornamental. They have been made in the process of forming the cup, and are the marks of the workman's tool. It is not the least likely that the tool was a knife. Had it been so, we would have had evidence of its use in the marks of slices by the blade, and not of scratches by the point. The material will cut almost as cleanly as an apple. Assuming that the maker wished to form a cup by the most convenient and readiest method, if he had a metallic knife, he had only to use the blade for obtaining a series of slices. He would have pared it into form. The marks seem to have been made with a stone. It occurred to me to try what could be done in this way, and having a bit of compact mica schist in my hand at the time, I tried the effect of a bit of granite on it. This (showing specimen) was the result of about three minutes' work. The hollowing out process is begun, and the strokes on the surface are precisely like those on the cup. One might easily, even with a stone like this, form a similar vessel in half a day. When found the cup was quite whole, but was accidentally broken into two pieces by a fall. However, without interfering with the shape, these have been firmly united by cement.

Quern.—The fertility of resource, and the ready adaptive skill indicated by the choice of the stone for cooking vessels, and by the simple means that may have been employed to hollow them out, are equally apparent in connection with the top stone of the quern now on the table. The mineral is a gray, highly garnetiferous talc. No better substance could have been selected. The comparatively soft matrix of talc in which the garnets are embedded supplies a firm setting. The garnets themselves are hard, crystalline, sharp cornered, and keen edged. Thus the fitness of the implement for grinding purposes is secured. The characteristic inequality between the hard garnet and the soft talc maintains a rough surface, much in the same way that a rough surface is kept on the grinding teeth of certain mammals by the distribution of hard enamel among the soft dentine. But more; the garnets vary in size from that of a pin point to a common bean. Thus, when the edges of the twelve sided (*dodecahedral*) large crystals were rubbed off, the surface would present others equally well fitted to do the grinding. If the stone be examined with a pocket lens, it will be seen that the small garnets have their edges still keen and clear. The mineral has been characterised as a grey talc. Externally, however, it is in colour a soft, warm, rich brown. But this hue does not enter into the body of the stone. The article had, no doubt, been buried for a time in peat, or some thick deposit of decaying vegetation, and has been coloured by the limonite which is always more or less present in such deposits—in peat especially. The stone is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

Stone Celts.—The large, beautiful, finely shaped, and highly polished celt, to which I now call the attention of the Society, was sent to me by Mr Clark in the beginning of December 1880. It was found at Cunningsburgh, at the opening up of a quarry of mica schist, about 4 feet deep in the overlying deposit. Its measurement is as follows:—*length*, $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches; *breadth*, at half length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at the part where the bevel of the edge begins $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, at the butt $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; *thickness*, where the bevel of the edge begins $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, at half length $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, near the end

of the butt $\frac{5}{8}$ inch ; *girth*, at bevel of the edge $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at half length 7 inches.

This implement presents some points of much interest. I am inclined to regard it as an imported implement. Trusting nothing to the hasty look at Shetland mineral at points which I have personally visited, I have gone carefully into all the usual authorities, and have also shown the implement to my friend Mr B. N. Peach of the Geological Survey, who has recently given much attention to the geology and mineralogy of Shetland, so far as rock masses are concerned. None of the mineralogists describe anything like this, and Mr Peach is sure that nothing of the sort came under his eye. Mr Peach thinks it has some resemblance to the *hilleflinten* of Sweden. I have specimens of serpentine, which present well-marked lines of apparent bedding, and some in which there seems to be so much hornblende as to give it a dark appearance. Those features inclined me to regard this celt as hornblendic serpentine. But some aspects of its lines of bedding, the granular character of its substance as seen at the butt, where, as is the case with so many celts of this pattern, it is chipped, and its resistance to the point of the knife, forbid this belief. It is, no doubt, a highly indurated shale—a substance which has been largely used in different countries for implements of this sort. The maker has cut it out from the mass in a line diagonal to the planes of bedding, and has thus been able to give it a prettier appearance than it would



Celt found at Cunningsburgh, Shetland ($10\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length).

have had, had he cut it in a line parallel with the lamination. But there are other marks on this celt which greatly interest me. Not only are there the distinct proofs of bedding, but associated with these are rows of circular, semicircular, and broken chain-like bodies, which look exceedingly like organisms. They may be mineral segregations, but, if so, they are unique in my experience. To me they seem more like the chamberlet canals of some protozoans. A microscopic examination might shed some light on them, but I have been unwilling to have a slice made in case it might spoil the celt.

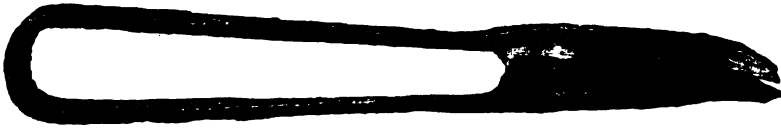
A brief note is all that is required for the broken celt which remains to be noticed. The length of the fragment is 3 inches. At the break, and at a line where the bevel of the cutting edge begins, it is 3 inches broad. The thickness at the break is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The mineral is a quartz felsite, of a yellowish brown colour—a dyke of which occurs in the parish of Walls, Shetland, where the fragment was found. It was given to me in 1875 by one of my students, now the Rev. John Bruce, Free Church, Strichen. It is beautifully polished. Looked at from one side, there are no marks of that edge-shaving or rubbing by which the implement had been narrowed to its comparatively expanded butt—a feature of most, if not of all, stone celts, characterised by a broad cutting edge, but, on the other side, two flat lines are well marked, broadening towards the butt, and terminating in a sharp point near the cutting edge.

IV.

NOTE ON A PAIR OF IRON SHEARS AND A HONE STONE, FOUND ON THE SITE OF THE CRANNOG OF LOCHLEA, NEAR KILMARNOCK. BY CAPTAIN WILLIAM GILLON, 71st HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY, F.S.A. SCOT.

Having been in Ayrshire for the last five months, and within a short distance of "Lochlea Farm," I have had several opportunities of visiting the site of the "Crannog" which was discovered there in 1878, and has since proved so rich in relic. I obtained the account of the excavations from Dr Munro, Kilmarnock, to whom I am indebted for much information regarding the "Crannog," and who kindly showed me the collection of the various articles discovered.

Although the "Crannog" had been filled up, I determined to visit the site in the hope of finding some stray relic which might have escaped the eye of former explorers. In February 1881, Mr Drummond, farmer,



Iron Shears from Lochlea Crannog ($6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length).

Pockenave, went with me, and as he had been present at the previous excavations, he showed me the most likely places for a "find."

After looking about for half an hour, I was lucky enough to find the "Shears," which I forwarded to Professor Duns for examination, as I did not observe any articles similar to this in the "Museum" at Kilmarnock.

On a subsequent occasion I found the "hone stone." I did not notice any "hone stones" with a like groove in the Kilmarnock Museum, but on driving out to the "Crannog" which is being excavated at Buiston, near Kilmaurs, Dr Munro showed me one which was of the same nature as the one I had found, only the groove was shorter and across the

stone, and it had, in addition, a "cupped hollow" in the centre, while this one has the groove lengthways. I should have liked extremely to have been present at the meeting to have rendered a more lucid ex-



Hone Stone from Lochlea Crannog (6 inches in length).

planation, but circumstances will not permit, and I have asked Professor Duns to read this note. I have great pleasure in presenting the Shears and Hone Stone to the "National Collection," and trust they may prove of some value.

Captain Gillon also forwarded a polished stone celt, found, in 1875, by Mr James Gall, farmer, Mountgarswood, Sorn, Ayrshire, in the Burn of Need close to the farm house, and now presented by him to the Museum. The celt measures 6 inches in length, 3 inches in breadth at the cutting edge, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch at the butt. In cross section it is oval. Its thickness, where the bevel of the cutting edge begins, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch near the end of the butt.

MONDAY, 15th June 1881.

REV. THOMAS MACLAUHLAN, LL.D., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following Gentlemen were duly elected Fellows :—

JOHN CHRISTIE, of Cowden, Dollar.

WILLIAM D. ROBINSON DOUGLAS, Orchardton, Castle-Douglas.

J. W. YOUNG, W.S., 22 Royal Circus.

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

1. By JAMES T. IRVINE, F.S.A. Scot.

Collection of Fragments of Roman Pottery, Glass, &c., consisting of portions of bowls of the red lustrous ware called Samian, Mortaria, &c., chiefly from Roman sites in the south of England.

Fragments of Old Glass from Ludlow Church, Salop.

Two old Knife-blades, two Spoons of Brass, two old iron Keys and one old iron table Fork.

Two specimens of bookbinding, viz. :—A Paradise of Prayers (London, 1665, 12mo), and the first volume of a Bible, printed at London, 1658, 12mo.

(2.) By Miss BARBARA BRUCE IRVINE of Midbrake, Shetland.

Specimen of Leather Work, being a small purse or card case stamped with gilt ornament.

(3.) By ANDREW MACKENZIE, F.S.A. Scot.

Urn of Clay, 14 inches diameter at the mouth, and 13½ inches high, the rim 3 inches deep, surrounded by a zig-zag moulding, and circular projections, implanted on the surface. At various distances small holes are pierced in the rim. It was found in grave No. 8 of the group at Alness,

described by Mr Jolly in the Proceedings, vol. i., New Series, p. 256. It was very much broken when presented, but has since been reconstructed,



Urn found at Alness (13½ inches high).

and now forms quite a remarkable specimen, inasmuch as it differs from all others that are known in Scotland, both in its ornamentation and in the peculiarity of having the rim pierced with holes.

(4.) By Mrs YOUNG M'DOWALL, through the Right Hon. the EARL OF STAIR, F.S.A. Scot.

Sculptured Slab of greywacke from Craignarget, Gillespie, Glenluce, 3 feet 6 inches high by 17 inches wide, bearing the cross on the upper part, with the sun and moon in the usual position above the arms, and two

small crosses underneath, and below them a fylfot or swastika and various other devices, as shown in the accompanying woodcut.

(5.) By ROBERT CARFRAE, F.S.A.
Scot., Curator of the Museum.

Highland Brooch in Silver and Niello, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, ornamented with interlaced patterns and foliage. Engraved on the back are the initials G F and M I and the date 1777.

(6.) By JAMES GALL, Mount Garswood, through Capt. M. GILLON, F.S.A. Scot.

Polished Stone Celt, 6 inches in length, found at Mount Garswood, Sorn, Ayrshire.

(7.) By Capt. WILLIAM GILLON,
71st Highland Light Infantry, F.S.A. Scot.

Pair of Iron Shears and Hone Stone, found at Lochlea Crannog. (See the previous communication by Capt. Gillon.)

(8.) By JAMES WADDELL.

Linen-Smoothen with handle of dark-coloured glass, from St Michael's Fife.

Small Bronze Ring with Stone Bead, dug up near St Fort, Fife.

Mr Waddell gives the following account of these objects :—

“The supposed Glass Linen-Smoothen was picked up by me on a rockery in the garden of Mrs Morrison, St Michael's Inn, Fifeshire. All that the old lady could tell me about it was that it had been handed down from her grandmother's great-grandmother. The reason why I picked it up



Sculptured Stone from Craignarget
(3 feet 6 inches high).

was from seeing a similar one about twelve years ago in the possession of a gentleman named M'Hardy, now deceased. He used to show it to me among other relics, as the article used to dress linen by the ladies of old.

"The Earring was found in a trench in a mound in connection with the excavations on the Leuchars and Tay Bridge Railways, Fifeshire."

(9.) By NEILL M'NEILL, Kilchattan, through WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Bronze Octagonal Brooch, 2 inches diameter, found on Ardkinnish Sands, Colonsay.

(10.) By JOHN BLACK, Kilchattan, through Mr WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Lint Heckle, from Colonsay.

(11.) By JOHN STUART PETER of Tigh'n Duin, Killin.

Circular Stone Ball, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, with seven Circular Discs, found at Urlair, near Aberfeldy.

(12.) By JOHN GLEN, Bank Street.

Old Scottish Spinning-wheel made entirely of Iron.

(13.) By Rev. THOMAS GREENBURY, F.S.A. Scot.

Letter from George III. to the Bishop of London, appointing a collection for the poor of the city of London, 20th February 1769.

(14.) By THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

The Cave Temples of India. By James Fergusson and James Burgess.
4to.

(15.) By JAMES GOW.

Photograph of a Copy of the National Covenant 1638, described in the Proceedings, vol. xii. p. 216.

In a letter accompanying the donation Mr Gow says:—

"I have been requested by William Pearson, Esq. of Kilmany Park,

Gipp's Land, Australia, to send him the copy of the Solemn League and Covenant (signed by one of his forefathers) which was exhibited, in 1877, to your Society, by the late David Laing, Esq., LL.D. Before doing so I have had it photographed, and, as desired by Mr Pearson, I have great pleasure in presenting the Society with a copy."

(16.) By THE AYE AND WIGTOWN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Archæological and Historical Collections relating to the counties of Ayr and Wigtown. Vol. II. 4to, 1880.

(17.) By JAMES AITKEN, Solicitor, Falkirk.

Gold Thistle Noble and Crown of James I. of England; Silver Pennies of Canute and Alexander III.; Groats of James I and III.; Plack of Mary; Quarter Thistle Mark of James VI.; Fortypenny Piece of Charles I.; Five Shilling Pieces, William and Anne; Thirty Copper Tokens, &c.

There were also exhibited—

By JAMES FRASER, C.E., Inverness.

A series of Plans of Prehistoric Monuments in the neighbourhood of Inverness :—

1. Plan of Hill Fort on Craig Phadrig, Inverness.
2. Plan of Ancient Hill Fort on Torvean, near Inverness.
3. Plan of Dundearduil, near Inverfarigag.
4. Plan of Ancient Hill Fort, Dun-da-Lamb, at Dalchully, Laggan, Inverness.
5. Plan of Dune Mor, an Ancient Hill Fort, west of Beauly.
6. Plan of Ancient Hill Fort on Dun of Daviot.
7. Plan and Section of Broch at Birchfield, Strathkyle, Ross-shire.
8. Plans of Hill Fort and Broch, Struy, Strathglasa.
9. Remains of Stone Circle at Tordarroch, Strathnairn.

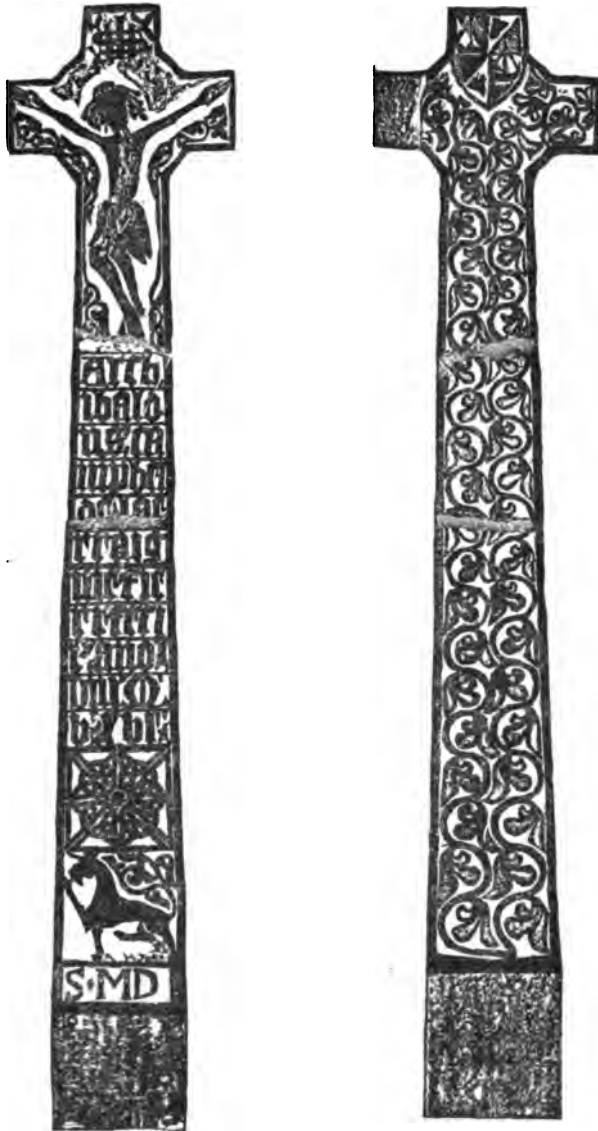
I.

NOTICE OF SCULPTURED STONES AT KILBRIDE, KILMARTIN, AND
DUNBLANE. By J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. Scot.*Cross in Kilbride Churchyard, Argyllshire.*

While staying at Oban last summer my attention was directed by my brother to the fragments of a cross in Kilbride Churchyard, which forms the subject of the following notice.

The old burial ground of Kilbride is situated three miles south of Oban, in Argyllshire. The church, which is now in ruins, was built in the year 1740. Close to the south wall of the church lie the fragments of a very beautiful specimen of a West Highland cross, from which the rubbings here reproduced were taken. The shaft is broken in two places, thus forming three pieces, but as none of it is wanting the dimensions could be accurately obtained, and are as follows:—Total height, 11 feet 6 inches; size at top, 9½ inches by 3 inches thick; size at bottom, 1 foot 4 inches by 4 inches thick; breadth across arms of cross, 2 feet 4 inches; width of arms, 9½ inches. The stone of which the cross is made is slate, and there is elaborate carving on both sides. The ornamentation on the front is as follows:—At the top is the figure of the crucified Saviour with arms outstretched and feet crossed. There are seven small round holes in a row round the top of the head, apparently for the insertion of a metal crown of thorns. Above the figure is the monogram I. H. S., and the remaining spaces are filled in with conventional foliage. On the shaft below are eleven inscribed lines which read thus:—

A R C H
I B A L D
U S C A
M P B E L
D E L A E
R R A I G
M E F I E
R I F E C I
T A N O
D N I M
D X V I



Cross in Kilbride Churchyard (11 feet 6 inches high).

or "Archibaldus Campbel de Laerraig me fieri fecit Ano Dni MDXVI," that is "Archibald Campbel of Laerraig caused me to be made in the year of our Lord 1516."

Beneath the inscription are two ornamented panels, the upper one containing interlacements, and the lower one a unicorn. The interlacements consist of eight circular rings and eight triangular rings intertwined symmetrically. At the bottom of the shaft are the letters S. M. D., probably cut by the Macdougals of Dunolly Castle at a later date. At the top of the back of the cross is a coat of arms in a shield, consisting of two galleys and two boars' heads. The whole of the remainder of the shaft is covered with elegant scrollwork foliage.

The front of the Kilbride Cross is illustrated in Graham's "Antiquities of Iona" and the following account is given:—

"*Kilbride Cross*.—A magnificent cross, prostrate and broken in three places. The inscription 'Archibaldus Campbel ...rraig me fieri fecit ano Dni MVXVI.' This Archibald was a celebrated character, known in Gaelic as *Gilleasbuig ciar glas* (Dark Grey Archibald). There are about a dozen more stones of Iona workmanship in Kilbride. During an excursion in Lorn (Argyllshire), I visited many burial grounds, and found in nearly every one some stones brought from Iona. That they were brought thence, and not originally placed in these hills, I adduce the following arguments:—

"1. That there is a general tradition that they were brought thence.

"2. That the stones and patterns are exactly similar to those still remaining in Iona.

"3. That it is well known that there were hundreds of tombstones, and upwards of three hundred crosses formerly in Iona, now there are not more than one hundred tombstones there, and only four or five crosses."¹

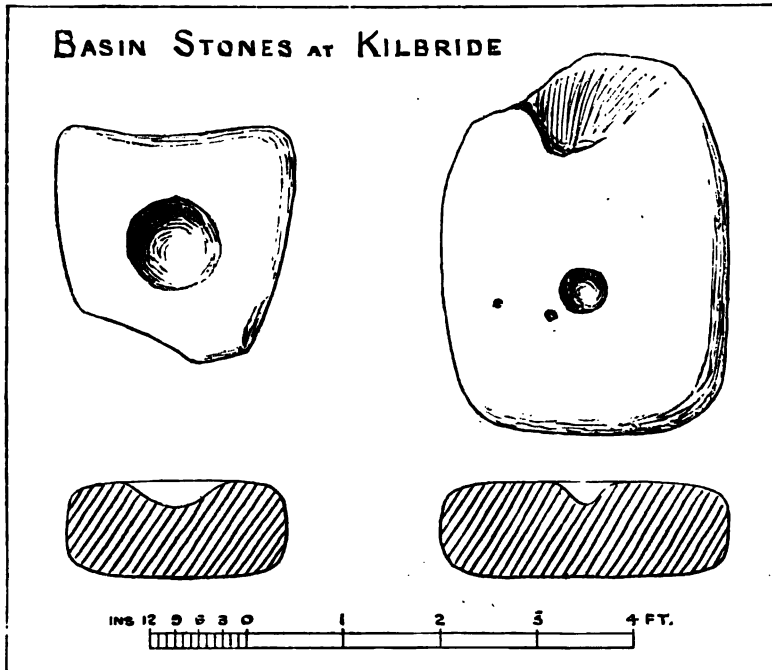
In the "Origines Parochiales Scotticæ," (Bannatyne Club, 1854), vol. ii. p. 119, will be found the following description of the Kilbride Cross:—"In the churchyard of Kilbride, there is a stone cross, supposed to have been erected by a Campbell of Larroge, and bearing some rude devices

¹ "Antiquities of Iona," by H. D. Graham, Esq., 1850, pl. 53, and p. 37.

with an inscription Archibaldus Campbell de Larraigne me fieri fecit anno Domini MDVI."

The coat of arms on the back does not appear to have been noticed in either of the preceding accounts.

I take this opportunity of suggesting that the Society should take some steps to have the Kilbride Cross preserved from further injury by being



Basin-Stones in Kilbride.

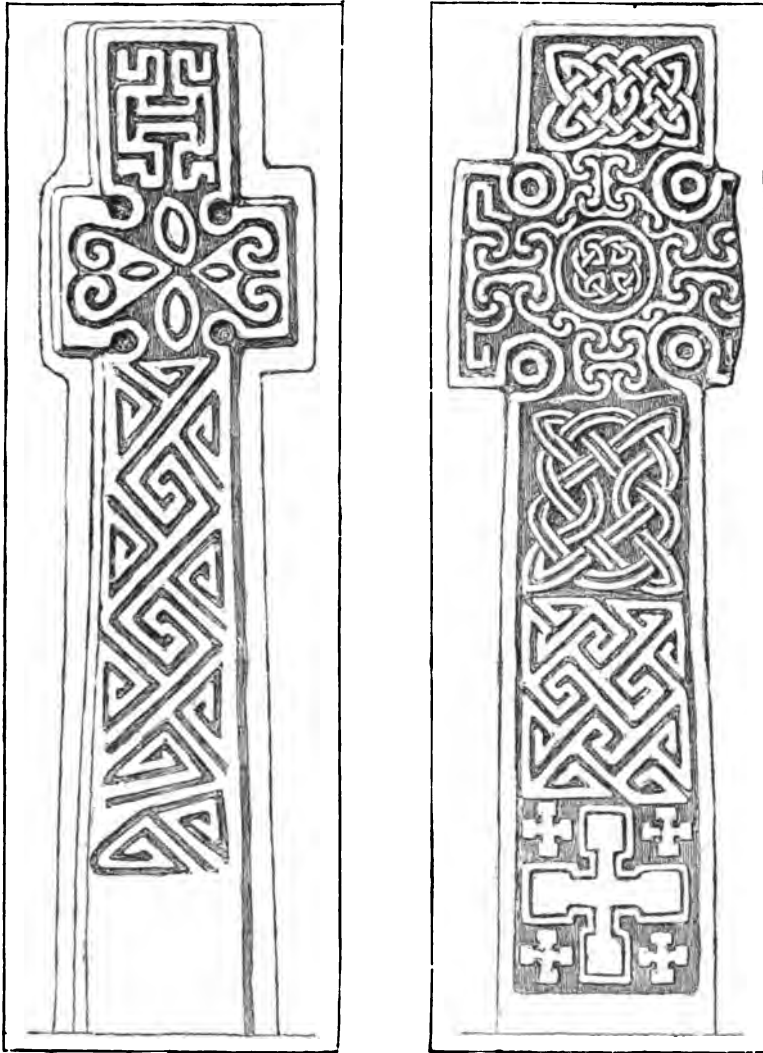
removed to some place of safety, such as the Museum of National Scottish Antiquities, where its historical value will be properly appreciated. There are several other sculptured slabs in Kilbride Churchyard of inferior interest. In the valley below is a Holy Well called "Tobar an Espuig," or the Bishop's Well. I noticed two granite boulders close to

the church with cup-shaped hollows in their upper surfaces. One is by the roadside north of the church ; it measures 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot thick. The circular depression is 1 foot in diameter and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep. The other stone is in the middle of the stream, which runs between the road and the wall of the churchyard. It measures 3 feet by 4 feet by 1 foot thick. The cup on the upper surface is 6 inches in diameter and 3 inches deep. There is another boulder of this description on the Island of Kerrera, opposite Oban, 180 yards up the stream, near the schoolhouse close to the ferry. The cup is 8 inches in diameter and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

Cross in Kilmartin Churchyard, Argyllshire.

The village of Kilmartin is situated ten miles north of Ardrishaig, in Argyllshire, at the entrance of the glen through which the waters of Loch Awe originally discharged themselves into the Crinan valley. The church is most charmingly placed on the summit of a grassy knoll, and commands a lovely view of the valley below. Scattered over the churchyard are a great number of sculptured slabs of the usual West Highland type, nine of which are illustrated in the late Mr James Drummond's book on this subject, published by the Society. The cross now to be described stands inside the churchyard, on the left side of the gateway going in. It is a slab of slate of greenish hue 5 feet 6 inches high, 1 foot 2 inches wide at the base, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the top, and averaging 7 inches in thickness.

The shape of the cross and the character of the ornament is purely Celtic. The front face has a circular boss in the centre of the cross with knotwork upon it, and the horizontal arms are covered with spiral patterns of the usual form. The upper or vertical arm is decorated with knotwork. The shaft is divided into three panels ; the upper filled in with interacements, the middle one with key patterns, and the lower one with a device consisting of a central cross surrounded by four smaller ones of the same shape. The back of the cross is altogether ornamented



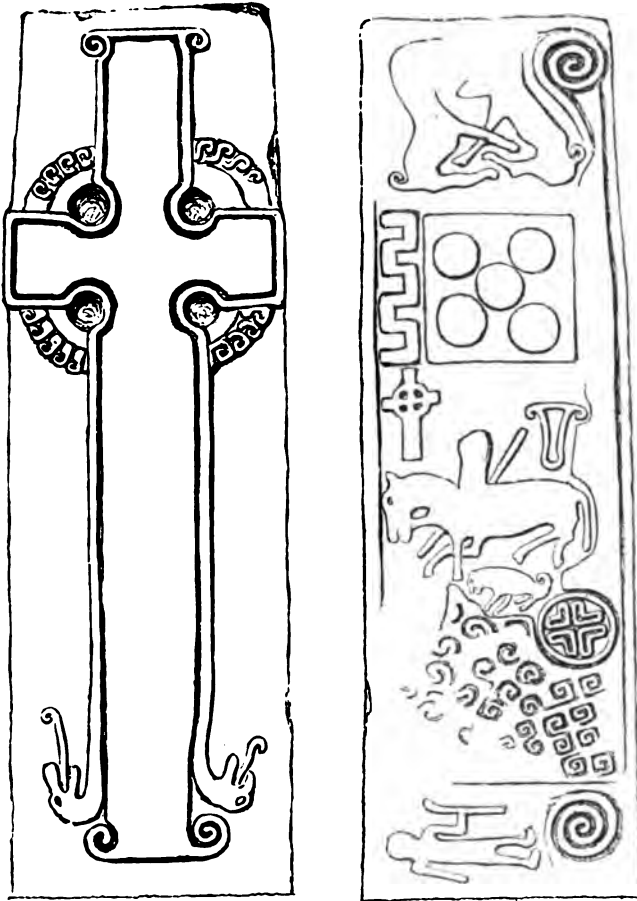
Cross at Kilmartin, Argyleshire (5 feet 6 inches high).

with key patterns, except the centre of the cross and two side arms, which have two spirals of form somewhat resembling the "fleur-de-lys." The drawings of the cross are reduced to scale from rubbings, and corrected by means of photographs very kindly placed at my disposal by the Rev. J. B. Mackenzie, by whom they were taken.

Cross at Dunblane Cathedral, Perthshire.

The position and surroundings of Dunblane Cathedral are too well known to require any mention ; curiously enough, however, the sculptured slab here described has not up to the present been illustrated. This slab is of fine-grained sandstone of warm red colour, measuring 6 feet 2 inches high, 2 feet by 8 inches at the base, and 1 foot 9 inches by 7 inches at the top.

The front face has a cross of the usual Celtic form carved in relief upon it. A beading runs round the edges, terminating in spirals at the top and serpents' heads at the bottom. The circular ring uniting the arms is ornamented with a fret pattern. The back of the slab is covered with figures of animals, men, and symbols. At the top are two conventional beasts with curling tails, facing each other, and holding up their paws. Below them is a square figure with five circular bosses upon it, and a fret pattern at one side. Under this is the representation of a man on horseback, with a dog following him. Above the horseman, in front, is a cross, and behind a V-shaped figure, apparently a symbol of some kind. Below the horseman, on the right, is a circular disc with a cross upon it, and a fret pattern round it, much worn away. At the bottom of the slab appears to be the figure of a man placed horizontally. At the top and bottom corners of the slab on the right hand side are spirals. This sculptured slab is placed erect under cover in a little vaulted chamber at the west end of the cathedral. Close to it is another smaller slab of the same class, ornamented on the edge only, and measuring 2 feet 9 inches long by 1 foot 8 inches wide by 8 inches thick. Both stones were found, when the cathedral was restored ten years ago, under the staircase at the west end of the Lady Chapel on the north side of the chancel.



Cross Slab at Dunblane (6 feet 2 inches high.)

II.

NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF IMPLEMENTS AND ORNAMENTS OF
STONE, BRONZE, &c. FROM GLENLUCE, WIGTOWNSHIRE. BY THE
REV. GEORGE WILSON, CORRESPONDING MEMBER, GLENLUCE.

The objects forming this collection have been presented to, or acquired for, the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland by me during the last eight or nine years, and some of them have been described in two former papers, along with specimens exhibited by several gentlemen.¹ In the present paper I shall describe some objects of great rarity and interest lately added to the collection, and shall also refer to it as a whole. The collection is remarkable for the great variety of objects found in one district, and for the presence of objects very rare, at least in Scotland, and even unique. Many of them have been found among the sand-hills along the northern shore of the Bay of Luce. Among these dunes a number of ancient storm-beaches, about 20 feet above the level of the sea, lie in parallel ridges tending to the south-west. They are also seen in the cultivated fields on the farm of Culmore, in Stoneykirk. Many articles are from new localities in Stoneykirk and Glenluce.

The *stone implements* are either naturally or artificially formed.

I. NATURALLY FORMED STONE IMPLEMENTS.

1. *Hammerstones*.—I have selected about eighty out of a great number to illustrate material, form, or locality. They are all water-rolled pebbles, of a tough gray Silurian sandstone, or gray granite, quartz, and quartzite, and two are of flint. Two are from a "kitchen midden" in front of a cave at Garheugh, Mochrum, and one of quartzite is from a crannog in Barhapple Loch, Glenluce. There are also *pounding-stones*, and *lapstones* or *anvils*. I have observed some pebbles, too large to be carried home, which have been used as anvils for breaking flints on. And I may again

¹ Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot. vol. xi. 580-587, and the New Series, vol. ii. 126-142. Donations are noticed in vol. i. 356, vol. x. 45, vol. xii. 625 and 570.

refer to a sandstone pebble, like one's open hand, which had been set on end in the sand, with stones rammed round its base, and used for breaking flints on its upper edge.¹

1. *Whetstones and Hones*.—These are of various material and type; but they may be classified as having been used for grinding or whetting implements of *stone* or of *metal*. Of the former class the most interesting is a pebble of soft red sandstone, such as occurs in our drift at some places, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the sides and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the middle, where it is hollowed out by much use on both faces (fig. 1). It

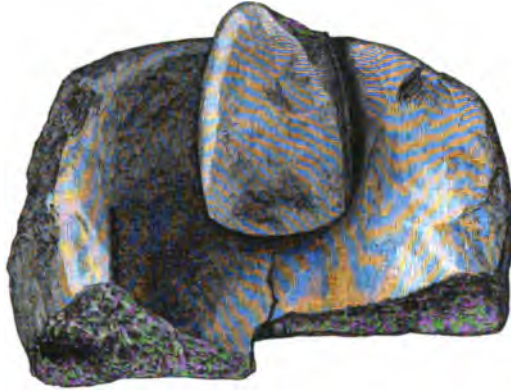


Fig. 1. Whetstone with Stone Axe lying in its hollow (5 inches in length).

was lying in the moor-pan on a flat place near the sand-hills in Stoneykirk, split down the middle, but with both pieces undisturbed and in contact. There lay in the upper hollow, with its edge to the open end, a pretty little stone celt of Silurian schist, with slightly convex edge, rounded and splintered butt, and some chip hollows on one face, and measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This is the only example yet reported in Scotland of a stone celt found lying on a whetstone, and indeed it appears to be quite unique. Evans records one or two cases in which flint tools with ground edges have been found lying beside whetstones.² About 9 inches to the

¹ Proceedings, vol. xi. 682.

² Evans, "Stone Implements," p. 239.

south side of it lay a curious lozenge-shaped stone of the same red sandstone, with rounded edges and angles, and smooth all over, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and perforated at the centre by a hole $1\frac{5}{8}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the surfaces, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch at the centre. Beside these objects there were many fragments of apparently three different clay urns, one of them unmistakably of the "drinking cup" type. A tooth was picked up, but it is unfortunately lost; and there were many minute fragments of bone, the best of which is exhibited; it bears marks of fire, but that may be due to the burning of the heather, and it seems also to be stained by contact with bronze. It seems safe to conclude that this interesting find has been connected with an interment. Several broken whetstones, and a number of polishers, hammer-stones, and many worked flints, including arrow-heads, have been picked up near this spot, and there were traces of two or three circular floors of flat pebbles laid on their faces, so that it seems to be the site of a village or settlement.

Several whetstones bear the marks of edge tools apparently of *metal*. One of these is an oval water-rolled pebble of quartzite, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, worn into a hollow on both faces, on one of which there is a well-marked groove $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{5}{16}$ wide, and $\frac{1}{16}$ deep. It has also been used as a hammer-stone. It was found on the surface of a ploughed field at Freugh, Stoneykirk, and is the first reported from this district. One in the Museum was got in the Borness Cave, Kirkcudbright.

3. *Polishers*.—These are of various kinds, some worn smooth on one face, some on two faces, others on the edge; and some have also been used as hammer-stones. They are usually of Silurian sandstone, but one is of soft red sandstone, and they are circular, oval, flat, or long-shaped. One small object, $1\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch, which seems to have been used as a polisher or burnisher, is black and has a vitreous lustre like obsidian.

There are sixteen specimens of *hematite iron ore* polished on one or more faces, the largest measuring $3\frac{1}{8}$ by 2 by 1 inches and the least $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, which have perhaps been rubbed down to obtain a red pigment.¹ There is one from a ploughed field in Kirkcolm, which was

¹ Evans, "Stone Implements," pp. 238 and 280.

presented through me by Mr Wallace of Daly, and there appear to be few specimens hitherto reported in Scotland. The nearest locality where this ore is found is Auchencairn, Kirkcudbright.

4. *Drills of Quartz in natural Crystals.*—There are three of these which seem to have the point worn by use. They measure about $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, and seem to be rare in Scotland.

II. ARTIFICIALLY FORMED STONE IMPLEMENTS.

1. *Celts or Imperforate Axes.*—For the first time I am able to exhibit celts *polished or ground only at the edge*. There are thirteen of them, all being water-worn pebbles, six of Silurian schist, and seven of brown or gray Silurian sandstone. One of schist has already been described as lying on a whetstone. The least measures $2\frac{2}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, curved on one side towards the rounded butt, and with straight edge. The largest measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, with rounded sides and butt, and the whole surface pecked except at the edge. Two similar celts are broken across. Of the sandstones the least measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ by less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, with rounded butt, one side curved and the edge splintered. The largest is leaf-shaped, with rounded butt, and much splintered on both faces; the size $4\frac{1}{8}$ by $2\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Polished wedge-shaped Celts.—There are six of claystone or Silurian schist, four of them much broken, two with the sides flattened, two sharp, and one rounded.

I direct attention to a stone which appears to be an implement, though it is of a form which is unique. It is of the same close-grained but soft red sandstone as the whetstone and lozenge-shaped perforated stone already described, flask-shaped, flattened, with a distinctly formed convex edge, continued up the sides till they narrow into a rounded neck which fills the hand. The butt is oval, rounded, and slightly hammered, and measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The size is $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It was found near a small cairn of stones in a ploughed field at Freugh, Stoneykirk, and near it was a lenticular stone of the same material, a little hollowed on both faces by use as a whetstone, hammered round the

edge, and measuring $3\frac{5}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Perhaps they have been connected with an interment; but this is doubtful.

2. *Perforated Axes and Hammers.*—One large wedge-shaped pebble of gray Silurian sandstone, with rounded butt, and one side unequal, measures 12 by $5\frac{1}{8}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. When ploughed up in a field at Culmore, Stoneykirk, the haft-hole was only partially bored on both faces, the diameter at the surface being 2 inches, but the finder stupidly punched it through with a hammer and nail. Another (fig. 2), of a less



Fig. 2.
Perforated Axe-like Implement.
($3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter).

common type, is presented to the Museum through me by the Rev. Alexander Scott of the United Presbyterian Church, Kirkcowan. It is a Silurian sandstone pebble, ovate, with a very blunt edge, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the haft-hole nearest the edge, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter at the surface, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at the centre. A lozenge-shaped stone has already been described, and there are three other perforated stones broken across.

3. *Stones with central Circular Hollows worked in their Faces* (the *tilhuggersteen* of Scandinavian archæologists). In the volume of the Proceedings for 1879–80, at pages 127–129, I have described seven of these stones, and have stated that only one specimen has been reported from any other part of Scotland. I now direct attention to eleven more, from Glenluce and Stoneykirk, added to the Museum, making eighteen from Wigtownshire. One is from Clachsiant, of soft red sandstone, oval and flat, measuring 5 by $4\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, hammered all round the edge, and with roughly pecked hollows $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. A lenticular pebble of gray Silurian sandstone from Two Mark, Stoneykirk, measures $2\frac{1}{8}$ by 2 by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, with pecked hollows $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep. Another $3\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches has a pecked hollow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep on one face, that on the other face being only begun. Four are

broken across and one is split, and one which I found on a raised sea-beach at Stairhaven, Glenluce, near an ancient stone and turf ring, is worked only on one face.

4. *Stones drilled on one Face.*—There are two of these: one, a gray Silurian sandstone pebble, $2\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, slightly narrowed at one end, has a central smoothly bored hollow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep; the other is a nearly circular flat pebble of reddish sandstone, $1\frac{1}{8}$ by 1 by $\frac{5}{16}$ inches, with a very small drilled hole.

5. *Spindle Whorls.*—There are twenty of these, some handmade, others turned in a lathe. Those are fragments of a steatite or soapstone whorl beside which lay a piece of the stone with fine scratchings on it. One from Gillespie, Glenluce, is of a black stone, like some sort of jet. Another, from Gillespie, of whitish sandstone, is conoid, with a herring-bone pattern on the base.

6. *Socket-Stone.*—A pebble of gray Silurian sandstone from Dergoals, Glenluce, 6 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, has been the socket of a small gate. An iron pivot with a cylindrical head, in which the upright bar of the gate is fixed, is bent at right angles, with the end sunk into a hole in the stone. This way of mounting gates is still practised here. When the pivot has worn the hole deeper, the cylindrical part on the bar foot cuts roughly circular marks on the stone, as in this specimen.

III. ORNAMENTS OF STONE.

1. *Stone Ring.*—A curious stone ring, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, the hole $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, from a crannog in Barlockhart Loch, Glenluce, has been placed among the ornaments.

2. *Jet, Black Shale, and Cannel Coal.*—There are ninety-one articles in this collection.

Bracelets.—Most of these are plain, but one has a grooved margin with curved lines on the back; another has four curved lines starting from a groove; and another has been *penannular*, with a deep rough groove near the end. All these are broken; but one entire bracelet (fig. 4), found in digging at a crannog in Barhapple Loch, Derskelpin, Glenluce, October

1880, is exhibited through the kindness of the Earl of Stair. It is unevenly formed and not highly polished, and measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter.

Rings.—There are two, both unfortunately broken, but finely made and polished, one measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{16}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, the others $\frac{1\frac{5}{8}}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch.

Beads.—There are six or seven of various shapes, some rude, others neat. Two are oblong and flat; one of them, which is split, having the

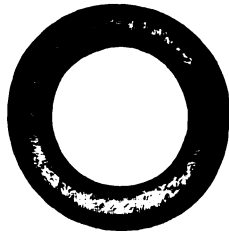


Fig. 3. Stone Ring from a Crannog (actual size).



Fig. 4. Bracelet of Jet, Barhapple (actual size).

ond truncated, and measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch. In Proc. Soc. Ant., vol. xii. p. 625, there is an account of a few lignite beads found with some small clay urns near Stranraer.

Pendant.—There is only one (fig. 5), 2 by $\frac{5}{16}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, curved, rounded at the point, and flat at the other end, where it is drilled with a hole less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter.

Buttons.—There are two conical buttons (figs. 6 and 7), with a V-shaped hole drilled in the flat base, the two openings being $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch apart. One is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in height; the other, $\frac{5}{8}$ and

$\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height, was lying in a sand hollow beside a bronze chisel.

There are various fragments with small circular hollows worked on one or both faces, and there is a pretty *knife* well worked. There are also fragments of two objects, which seem to have been cylindrical, with a broad spreading mouth.

3. *Amber Beads*.—A flat one, much decayed, was found at the edge of a pool a few feet from the spot where a bronze chisel was afterwards found ; it is likely these objects accompanied an interment. Another, of a



Fig. 5. Pendant of Jet
(actual size).



Figs. 6 and 7. Buttons of Jet
(actual size).

reddish colour, is remarkably small, measuring only $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, and $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch in thickness, with a neat hole about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter.

I may mention here a fragment of greenish schist which has been part of a stone mould for casting metal.

IV. FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

The worked flints are so numerous (about 2350), and of so many kinds, I can only refer to them generally, and select a few for description.

1. There are many *strike lights*, and many hundreds of *scrapers* of various forms, round nosed, duck-bill, kite, oyster and ear shaped, horse-shoe, circular, oval, gun-flint type, straight edged and irregular. Many of the horse-shoe form have originally been longer and have been broken across when in use.

2. There are several small trays filled with worked flints of unusual or at least unobserved forms, some of them rude and yet evidently formed for some purpose and worthy of attention. One set look like cores from which flakes have been struck, but the edge of the smooth circular or oval base is worked all round, and in several specimens is worn by use. The largest are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, the least is $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

3. There are many curious flints worked with three somewhat triangular faces, and some also with a triangular base, and with all the edges worked and worn by use. Many irregular flints are also worked on three or more edges. Thirteen coarse-looking tools of unknown use have one or two curved notches of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch chord worked on one or both sides. Above sixty small tools, many of them neatly worked, have from one to four or five notches on their edges. Perhaps they were used for working articles of wood, horn, or bone, but this is a mere guess. There is a large number of very small flints, often beautifully worked, one or two of which are cubes with all the edges worked. There are now sixty-one slender tools, some blunt, others sharp at edge and point, worked on one or both edges, and a few of them covered with very fine secondary working. There is a set of pointed tools with a concave or convex edge, and some with both, which may be put by themselves rather than among the knives. One tray contains sixteen tools with a neatly worked concave edge. A few flakes with a double curve on their faces seem to form a special class of tools.

4. *Drills and Borers of Flint*.—There are fifty-two of these of various forms, broad or narrow, strong or slender. A drill of reddish colour measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch, is flat on one face, and has the slender point worked on opposite sides. Another is a rudely worked flake $1\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

5. *Knives*.—There are above two hundred and forty of every degree of workmanship, from the rudest to the finest; one, two, or three edged, or worked all round; and of various forms, slender or thick, round-nosed, pointed or square ended, straight, curved, or nearly circular, pear and leaf-shaped. It is difficult to draw a line between the leaf-shaped knives and the arrow-heads of the same form. There are two quadrant-shaped knives, one of which measures an inch along each edge and is less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, being very beautifully worked.

6. *Saws*.—There are sixty-four saws, some of them very finely serrated, with upwards of twenty-four teeth to one inch. Some are simple flakes; others are ridged, or worked with a nearly triangular cross section. Some are pointed, others square ended. The edge is straight, concave, or irregular, and several of the finest are two edged.

A finely serrated brown flint, $1\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, picked up near the spot where the stone celt lay on a whetstone, has on the flat face, at the serrated edge, a *distinct metallic gloss, as if it had been used in cutting bronze*. I tried a coarse flint of similar form on a small lump of bronze; the outer coating of green oxide was very hard and flew off in small pieces, but when the yellow metal was reached it cut quite easily, and left a similar gloss on the flat face of the flint. I have recently got another with a similar metallic gloss on the upper side of one edge. It is a ridged flake $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch long, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch broad at the base, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the small end, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, with two irregular strongly serrated edges.

7. *Chisels and Gouges*.—There are no unmistakable examples of these tools, but one tray contains flints which may perhaps be classified as such.

8. *Flakers*.—Six strongly worked and much worn tools seem to have been used in working other flints.

9. *Arrow-Heads*.—There are about two hundred and forty in all, and of these upwards of one hundred and sixty are leaf or lozenge-shaped. Some of these are oval, and scarcely or not at all more pointed at one end than the other. Others are very sharply pointed; some are kite-shaped and others elliptical, these last shading off into the lozenge type. Seventeen are triangular, or with slightly concave base. Six are barbed,

but without a central stem, and forty-seven are barbed arrow-heads of various types, alate, narrow, with the barbs incurved or square cut, and some are finely serrated.

Many of the arrows and other implements are beautifully worked, and many of the specimens now in the Museum are from new localities in the district around Glenluce.

V. BRONZE IMPLEMENTS AND ORNAMENTS.

There are one hundred specimens of bronze and brass, some going back to the most ancient types, and others quite modern.

1. *Bronze Knife Dagger*.—This is figured and described in Proceedings, vol. xiv. p. 136, and is referred to by Evans as one of the implements of the earliest type, when the metal was very scarce and precious.



Fig. 8. Bronze Chisel found at Low Torrs, Glenluce.

2. *Bronze Chisel*.—This interesting specimen of bronze chisel (fig. 8) is figured by Evans as of unusual type. I quote his description:¹ "the blade tapering evenly away from the edge. The point which was intended to go into the handle appears to have been 'drawn down' a little by hammering, which has produced slight flanges at the sides, the edge has also been hammered. The original was kindly lent me by the Rev George Wilson, of Glenluce, Wigtownshire, and was found, with a conical button and a flat plate of cannel coal or jet, on the sandhills of Low Torrs, Glenluce. Numerous arrow-heads and flakes of flint have also been found among the sands at the same place." On being shown the spot, after writing to Dr Evans, I found that it was on Mid Torrs where I had picked up a flat bead of amber and a very small one of yellow paste, and also some frag-

ments of coarse crock. It seems likely these objects have accompanied an interment.

¹ Evans, "Anc. Bronze Implements of Britain," p. 166, fig. 192. The Society is indebted to Mr Evans for the use of this woodcut.

3. *Bronze Ferule*.—A rude ferule, made by rolling a thin plate of bronze round some cylindrical object, and not rivetted or soldered but simply overlapped, was picked up close to the spot where the chisel lay. It measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{16}$ by $\frac{3}{16}$ inches.

4. *Bronze Pins*.—There are four with heads, and twenty-one fragments. A square-headed pin is figured in Proc. vol. xiv. page 139, which is proved by analysis to be true bronze. Another has the side of the head flattened, with a lozenge and central dot. A fragment above $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long has a lozenge between two rings, with a central ring and dot.

5. *Bronze Needles*.—In Proc. vol. xiv. page 131, I have figured one



Fig. 9. Bronze Needle
(actual size).



Figs. 10 and 11. Bronze Fish-hooks
(actual size).

which has lost the point and most of the eye, which is referred to by Evans.¹ There are now two more, one with most of the eye lost, but distinctly crutched, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch; the other (fig. 9) is perfect, although the point is blunt, measuring $1\frac{3}{16}$ by $\frac{1}{16}$ by $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, the eye opening being $\frac{5}{16}$ inch long and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch wide. All these have a bright green patina.

¹ Evans, page 192.

There are eighteen bronze needles in the Dublin Museum.

6. *Bronze Fish-Hooks*.—Evans figures at page 192 an Irish specimen, the only example he is able to cite from the British Isles. I have placed five in the Museum, three of which show the barb. One is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across the bend, and above $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick; the barb is perfect. Another, with an imperfect barb, has the butt end flattened for attachment to the line, and measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. A large one, made of a plate of bronze rolled and beaten flat, has lost the point and barb. Another, with the butt broken, has no patina, and is probably not so ancient.

7. *Bronze Brooches*.—A penannular one, with serpent heads, has been



Fig. 12. Bronze Brooch (actual size).



Fig. 13. Bronze Mounting.

figured, Proc. vol. xiv. p. 140. Another (fig. 12), from the same sand hollow, is of later type, having a duller colour than the true bronzes, except the flat pin, which has a bright green patina. It measures $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, is flat on the under side, and has the straight cut ends ornamented with a kind of head with hollow eyes.

8. *Bronze Rings*.—There are two; one broken, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, $\frac{1}{8}$ in thickness, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in depth. The other is a ribbon of bronze, with the narrowed ends simply overlapped, and cut, welded, or soldered, and measures $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{20}$ inch.

9. A *Bronze Pendant* of a unique kind has been figured in Proc. vol. xiv. p. 140.

10. *Loops of Twisted Wire*.—There are four of these. Two are from the same spot; the loop of fine wire is about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch

wide in one, and $\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in the other, and in both is broken off after the second turn. Another has a small loop $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long and the twisted part is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch long. They seem to have been a kind of ornament.

11. *Linked Wire with Hooked Ends*.—An object of this kind is figured in Proc. vol. xiv. page 141. Another, with the terminal hooks perfect, measures four and a half inches in length.

12. Objects like paper fasteners, which seem to have been used as rivets for fastening plates of bronze. There are eighteen of these, some ready for use and others already used.

13. There are twenty-five small mountings of various forms, and several flat fragments with ornaments. One has a pattern of small punched triangles, another (fig. 13) has a waved band with a kind of trefoil in the spaces and is inlaid with what looks like niello.

Some of the articles now described are probably of brass, that is of an alloy of copper and zinc; but others are true bronze, that is an alloy of copper and tin.

14. There is one *jet* from a *casting of bronze*, and another which from its weight appears to be of *tin*: each with a single runner.

A *Silver* bar of irregularly quadrangular cross section measures $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{3}$ by more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch.

Lead.—There are five spindle whorls of lead, two flat, the others thick; and a hook-shaped object, with two specimens of lead ore, all from the sand-hills. There are also fragments of two tokens of some kind, one with a capital R in relief, the other with same pattern.

Coins.—There is a long cross penny with the legend "HENRI ON LVNDE," which is, of course, very common. But in a sand hollow beside it were three halves of another, which seem to have been cut for small change. Mr Sim points out that the edge of one of them is worn by circulation, and states that they are the first of their kind reported to have been found in Scotland.

15. *Bronze Bell*.—This very curious bell was picked up in a sand hollow at Clachsiant, Stoneykirk, by my friend John Thomson, Esq., of 17 Strathearn Place, Edinburgh, and presented by him through me to the

Museum. It is a fragment of elliptical section, with an open angular handle cast along with the bell, but set on rather aside from the longer axis. The fragment is covered with green patina, and on some parts with rough green oxide, and is nearly 2 inches long, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide, and 1 inch deep, with the remains of two nails, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch apart, where a tongue seems to have been attached. Two small grooves, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch apart, run round the outside, the first being about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch from the handle at its ends, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch opposite the opening. The opening in the handle is nearly $\frac{5}{16}$ inch wide and about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch more in height. On the outside of the handle, close under one angle, are two shallow grooves about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch apart. This bell seems to be of a type hitherto undescribed.

Glass Beads.—One of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, from Knockdoon, is blue; another from Gillespie, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, is a clear light yellow.

Paste.—There are two small beads of a bright yellow paste. A star-shaped object with nine rays is figured in Proc. vol. xiv. page. 141. It is of roughish blue paste. Another, which seems to have had the same number of rays, is broken across, and is hollow within. A third has five irregular and blunted rays. These objects seem to be very rare in Scotland. A small square piece of bright blue roughish paste appears to have been set in some metal ornament, and I have a similar piece of smooth yellow paste with waved lines of faint green. A drop-shaped object; hollow within and smooth on the surface, is of dark blue.

There are two beads of a different kind. One, a little broken, is of a dullish drab clay colour and measures $\frac{9}{16}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch, the drilled hole $\frac{1}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch at the two ends. The other, of which only half remains, has the surface polished as if by rubbing on many small facets with blunt edges, is slightly ridged at the periphery, measures 1 inch in diameter and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness, and has the hole smoothly drilled from each side, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter at the surface, and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch at the narrowest part, which is $\frac{1}{16}$ inch from the centre. It is of a whitish and pink colour, looks as if it had been under the action of fire, and is very like a flint scraper I picked up. If it is of flint it is of course a very rare article; but I think it best to class it here in the meantime.

III

NOTICE OF ANCIENT GRAVES AT DOUNAN, NEAR BALLANTRAE, AYRSHIRE. BY JOHN CARRICK MOORE OF CORSEWELL, Esq., F.S.A. SCOT.

The site of the graves is an old upraised beach, some forty or fifty feet above the sea, composed of shingle, with three or four feet of sand at the surface, with a slope inwards to the land. The graves are in the highest part of the ridge; and though the depth of the bodies when found was only three or four feet below the surface, it is probable that it was more considerable when they were laid there, for no addition to the ridge could take place, and winds and rains would tend to lower the ridge. The space occupied by the bodies was about twenty feet square. The sand had been excavated down to the shingle, on which the bodies were laid. Immediately above the bodies there were two or three feet of sand; then, a layer of flat pebbles, and upon the pebbles a layer of sea shells (*Purpura lapillus*) about nine inches thick, and over them the sand had been replaced. The bodies were seven in number, all laid east and west, with their heads to the west. They were laid carefully, with the legs close together and the hands crossed over the stomach. Under one of the skeletons was the skeleton of a child, perhaps ten or twelve years old. The bones of it were soft and much decayed, and its skull fell in pieces in our hands. The toes were standing upright in the sand, though, of course, as the sand was removed, the bones of the feet fell down. The teeth were all in the sockets, and were generally very perfect. One skull had lost two of the molars, and the two corresponding on the lower jaw were remarkably ground down, while the incisors were all quite sound and unworn. One skeleton had the humerus of the left arm broken. Another skull had the jawbone apparently broken and greatly displaced. I should state that several of the bodies had been discovered and partly exhumed before I and my son visited the ground. But it had been done entirely under the supervision of Mr Wright, the tenant, by a very intelligent artizan, Mr Walker. All that Walker told me of the condi-

tion of the bodies which he first exposed was confirmed by what I witnessed in exhuming the last. The skull with the dislocated jaw is preserved, to be laid before some good authority; also another, which seemed remarkable for the very low forehead and great depth of the posterior part. Although we made most careful search, and examined every pebble in the sand, we could not detect any implement of flint, stone, or bone; in a word, nothing but the skeletons.

28th September.—Mr Wright writes to inform me, that after we left the ground, another skeleton in a very decayed state was discovered immediately under the skeleton which was in such perfect preservation, and of which the jawbone seemed dislocated.

IV.

NOTE ON THE HUMAN REMAINS FOUND IN ANCIENT GRAVES AT
DOUNAN, NEAR BALLANTRAE, AYRSHIRE. BY JOHN ALEXANDER
SMITH, M.D., SEC. F.S.A. SCOT.

According to Mr Carrick Moore's desire, three human skulls and several bones of the arm and leg and part of a pelvis were forwarded for exhibition to the Society through the politeness of Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. of Monreath, F.S.A. Scot., with a request that they should be carefully examined and reported on. Accordingly, with the kind assistance of Professor Turner, our well-known anatomist, a careful examination was made of these human bones, referred to in Mr Carrick Moore's paper, and the annexed Note gives the conclusions come to by us:—

The Skull No. 1 was very much broken, the face being entirely detached from the calvaria, and the calvaria was so much broken that neither the height, breadth, or length, could be definitely ascertained.

The skull was, however, longer in relation to the breadth than the Skull No. 2. It was probably that of a young adult female, as the bones of the skeleton sent for examination were small, and their muscular ridges were but feebly developed. The arm bone or humerus had sustained a *post mortem* fracture.

The Skull No. 2.—The greatest breadth was 5·1 inches, the greatest length 6·8 inches, and the greatest height from the anterior edge of the foramen magnum to the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures on the top of the skull (the *basibregmatic height*) was 5 inches. The cephalic index was therefore 75. The skull is accordingly *mesaticephalic*, and was probably that of a female. The calvaria had the face broken off, but the lower jaw was preserved.

The Skull No. 3. was very much broken. It had a persistent frontal suture (*metopic*). Its character was female in configuration of forehead, but the lower jaw was stronger and more muscular than in the other specimens, the chin being especially projected forwards. Evidently it was the skull of an older person, as the teeth were worn so that the dentine was exposed. The apparently dislocated lower jaw of one of these skulls was probably due to *post-mortem* decay.

The presence of a distinct layer of edible shells and another of pebbles covering the bodies, was probably owing to the absence of pavement-like stone slabs in the neighbourhood, to cover and protect the dead, and served in all probability the purpose of preventing the bodies being subsequently exposed or dug up by dogs, &c., from the soft sand of the raised sea beach. With regard to the age of this small cemetery, in the absence of anything of a distinctive character being found with the skeletons, it is not easy to determine its exact antiquity. It corresponds generally in the arrangement of the bodies and also the covering of small stones (which apparently have been used in some cases when stone slabs could not be easily obtained) with other interments found round our coasts. I am not, however, familiar with the presence of a bed of shells covering the rounded stones; these were probably abundant in the neighbourhood, and may have been used as food, and the empty shells then placed as an additional covering and protection to the bodies laid below.

These interments are probably not of a very great antiquity.

V.

FURTHER NOTE WITH REFERENCE TO THE FABRIC SEAL OF METZ.

BY WILLIAM FORBES, FOREIGN SECRETARY S. A. SCOT.

Since the publication of my paper (Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. xii. p. 616) on the Seal, from Metz, which belonged to my late brother, the Bishop of Brechin, and was presented to the Museum, I have received a copy of the 15th volume of the "Mémoires de la Société D'Archéologie et d'Histoire de la Moselle," published in 1879, in which there is a paper on the Seal by Monsieur l'Abbé Ledain, Secrétaire-Archiviste of the Society.

This paper amply shows the great interest which is attached to the Seal by the Society, and it will be advisable to publish a considerable portion of the notice contained in this volume of the "Memoires" which is now presented to our Society. After describing the seal, it goes on to say:—

Maintenant, afin de répondre directement à la demande de renseignements adressée par M. William Forbes, voici ce qu'il est possible de dire. Le dépôt des Archives de l'ancien département de la Moselle, qui est au siège de la Présidence de la Lorraine, ne possède aucun document auquel soit attachée une empreinte du sceau comme celle que nous avons reçue d'Edimbourg; MM. les Archivistes ne se souviennent pas de l'avoir vue, quoique les anciens titres et documents soient fort nombreux dans ce dépôt, où les seules chartes munies de sceaux de cire, s'élevaient peut-être à 1200, au rapport d'un Conseiller de préfecture en retraite. Mais une empreinte en plâtre du sceau se trouve dans la Collection des sceaux du Musée municipal de Metz. M. Victor Jacob, ancien bibliothécaire de la ville, a donné de cette empreinte, et de plusieurs autres sceaux ou empreintes de la même Collection, de beaux dessins faits à la plume, qu'il a joints au *Catalogue des sceaux qui se trouvent au Musée de la ville de Metz*, dont il est l'auteur, et que la Société d'archéologie se propose de publier.¹

¹ M. Bégin, pas plus que MM. les Archivistes de l'ancienne Préfecture, ne me paraît avoir vu une seule empreinte du sceau comme celui d'Edimbourg. Les diverses collections du Musée municipal de Metz lui étaient, à la vérité, connues, et il a pu

Or, voici ce que dit M. V. Jacob, sous le N° 137 de son Catalogue, au sujet de l'empreinte qui nous occupe ; il en fait la description suivante : "Sceau de la Fabrique de la Cathédrale de Metz. XIV^e siècle. Sceau oblong de 55 millim. sur 33.—Entre deux grènetis distants de 5 millim. : + : FABRICE : ECCLESIE : METENSIS : Dans le champ : la Vierge, debout sur un socle demi hexagonal, couronnée et tenant un lys dans la main droite ; sur le bras gauche, l'enfant Jésus, le tout sur un fond fleuroné."

Cette *Église de Metz*, que le sceau ne désigne pas autrement, ne peut être différente de celle qui est souvent et diversement désignée, dans nos *Chroniques messines*, par les noms de *la grant eglise, la grande eglise de Mets, la grant eglise de Saint Estienne de Mets, l'esglise de l'evêque, le grant moustier, la grande eglise de l'Euesché, la cathedrale et meire eglise de la cité*. C'est évidemment celle-là, et nullement une autre église, soit paroissiale, soit conventuelle. D'ailleurs, les abbayes et les couvents avaient leurs sceaux particuliers : ainsi, on lit, sur le sceau de l'abbaye bénédictine de Saint-Vincent (XIV^e siècle), " + Sigillum Covetus Santi Vinsantii Metensis " ; sur celui de Saint-Symphorien sous les murs de Metz (XIV^e siècle), " + Sigillum Conventus Sci Symphoriani Jux Muros Metensis " ; sur celui de Sainte-Marie et de Saint-Thiébauld-aux-Champs (XIV^e siècle), " + S. Sancte Marie Sanctique Theobaldi Metensis " ; sur un autre de Saint-Thiébauld, " + S. Capituli Sci Teobaldi Met Ad Causas " ; et sur un petit sceau rond de l'Hôpital Saint-Nicolas, avec le saint évêque de Myre pour type, je lis l'inscription " * S . Nicolas . de . l'hospital . de . Meta . "

Prenons encore d'autres sceaux. Celui d'un religieux porte cette inscription : " + S Guill..i Guepe Meten C...ici " ; celui d'un chanoine de Saint-Sauveur, " + S Iacobi Can Ecce S Salvat Meten " ; celui d'un curé de S. Lazard (peut-être, Saint-Ladre, au Sablon) a pour inscription " + S. Dni Iohis Pbri Et Cur S Lazari " ; enfin, sur le sceau d'un curé de Fontoy, près de Thionville, on lit " S Daniel Curati D Fens " (la Fensche coule à Fontoy).

La connaissance de ces divers sceaux, et les désignations particulières d'églises conventuelles et d'autres, que leurs inscriptions nous présentent, nous

en parler dans quelqu'un de ses écrits ; mais, dans celle des sceaux, il n'avait pas remarqué l'empreinte coulée en plâtre, dont le dessin et la description nous ont été donnés par M. V. Jacob. Cependant, nous devons à M. Bégin la reproduction, dans *l'Histoire de la Cathédrale*, du tombeau de Pierre Perrat, et de la chapelle de la Vierge, près de laquelle il était placé. Il y a une certaine ressemblance entre l'image, ou la statue, de cette chapelle, et la Vierge du sceau d'Edimbourg ; que le lecteur veuille bien faire la comparaison. Il trouvera, en regard de la page 164 du 1^{er} volume de *l'Histoire*, la gravure du *Tombeau de l'architecte Pierre Perrat, et de la Chapelle*, aujourd'hui détruite, de la *Sainte-Vierge*.

doivent faire conclure que le sceau d'Edimbourg, avec la simple mention ou désignation de *l'Église de Metz*, ne peut appartenir qu'à la *principale Église*, à celle qui, sur les plus anciens plans de la ville, est encore indiquée par les noms suivants : *le Moutier, le grand temple, la grande Église*.

Ainsi, la Fabrique de la Cathédrale eut, pour type de son sceau particulier, *l'image de la Sainte Vierge*. Le sceau du Procureur de la Fabrique eut, pour type, *une main bénissante*, avec l'inscription : “ + S. Procur : Fabrice : Eccl : ... is : Sci : Ste. (XIV^e siècle).” Le sceau particulier du Chapitre présente *l'image en pied, et vue de face, de Saint Paul, tenant des deux mains une bande sur laquelle est écrit* : “ Magn' Scs Paulus,” et, en outre, l'inscription circulaire : “ Sigillum Sancti Pauli Metensis Ecclesie (XIII^e siècle).” Un second sceau du Chapitre, avec *la même image*, porte l'inscription : “ + S. Majoris Ecclie Meten Ad Causas (XIII^e siècle).” Un troisième sceau du Chapitre de la cathédrale de Metz (1589) avait pour inscription : “ + Sancti Pauli Secretum l. 5. 8. 9 ; c'était le sceau secret du Chapitre. Enfin, le Chapitre noble du 18^e siècle avait un sceau sur lequel on lisait : “ Sigillum Nobilis Capituli Metensis.”

De ce qui vient d'être dit et rapporté il suit que, au Moyen-Age, la Fabrique de la Cathédrale était placée sous le patronage de la Sainte-Vierge, que le Chapitre avait pris saint Paul pour son patron particulier, et que l'administrateur du temporel de l'église signait et scellait en qualité de *procureur de la Fabrique de l'église de Saint-Etienne*.¹

Pour terminer, je dirai que, d'après les usages assez connus de la même époque, c'est-à-dire, du Moyen-Age, où les sceaux des chanoines, des religieux, des simples ecclésiastiques ou curés, des nobles et des particuliers, étaient, pour l'ordinaire, de grandeur médiocre, et quelquefois petits, mais ronds, et rarement oblongs, et présentaient toujours leurs nonis propres gravés, nous ne pouvons supposer que l'architecte Pierre Perrat,² mort en 1400, ait eu à son usage un

¹ Le mot *Fabrique* ne peut ici être pris dans le sens limité et restreint que nous lui donnons aujourd'hui, lorsque nous disons, par exemple, *la fabrique de la Cathédrale*, *la fabrique de la paroisse Saint-Martin*, *la fabrique de la paroisse Saint-Ségoène*, ou, *la fabrique de la paroisse du Sablon*. Dans la langue du Moyen-Age, le mot *Fabrica* devait avoir un sens plus étendu, et s'appliquer d'abord et surtout à la construction des édifices. L'origine du mot est ancienne et latine. Pendant les XIII^e, XIV^e et XV^e siècles, qui furent les plus beaux temps de l'architecture chrétienne, et de l'art chrétien en général, le mot *Fabrica* était l'expression usitée dans les actes et les documents, qui se rapportaient à la construction des édifices religieux, et, plus particulièrement, des églises. Nous devons donc, pour le cas qui nous occupe, nous attacher au sens propre et naturel du mot, sans vouloir en chercher un autre.—(Note nouvelle).

² Pierre Perrat était mort un siècle auparavant, c. à. d., en 1400 ; sur son épitaphe on lisait : “ De sous : cest altelt. gist. maistr : Piere : Perrat : le masson :

sceau anonyme, des mêmes forme et grandeur qu'un sceau d'abbaye, ou comme celui de la majestueuse et vénérable basilique, dont il fut un des principaux constructeurs.

Quelques-unes des remarques qui précèdent ont été adressées à l'honorable correspondant d'Edimbourg, afin de lui permettre, conformément au désir qu'il avait exprimé, dans une deuxième lettre, de donner, à la Société savante dont il est membre, des éclaircissements sur l'objet de son intéressante découverte.

Le *Catalogue des Sceaux*, par M. Victor Jacob, m'a été d'un grand secours pour entrer dans quelques détails sur les sceaux de Metz, et en parler avec une certaine étendue.

Post-Scriptum.—Le petit travail qui précède est du mois d'Avril 1878. Comme je le relisais, plus de dix-huit mois après l'avoir écrit, dans le but de le faire ensuite imprimer dans les Mémoires de notre Société d'archéologie, j'ai remarqué que le mot *Fabrice* (*Fabricae*), du sceau d'airain conservé à Edimbourg, pour le sens qu'il y faut attacher, n'avait reçu aucun éclaircissement, et qu'il demeurerait inexpliqué, de manière à laisser de l'obscurité dans l'esprit du lecteur. Cependant, le mot *Fabrica*, et *Fabricae*, au génitif singulier, avait chez les latins un sens propre et bien déterminé. Nous le trouvons traduit, dans le *Dictionnaire*, par les mots, *architecture*, *art de bâtir*, *structure*, *construction*, *arrangement*, *ordonnance*, et Cicéron lui-même l'a employé avec l'une ou l'autre de ces diverses significations. Au IV^e siècle, S. Augustin, évêque d'Hippone, a fait du même mot *Fabrica* un emploi tout semblable, lorsque, comparant *l'édifice moral et spirituel* de la perfection, que le chrétien doit s'appliquer à former au dedans de lui-même, à un *édifice* à une *construction de l'ordre purement matériel*, il s'est servi, dans un sens métaphorique et figuré, des expressions, *Fabricam construere celsitudinis, aedificium, fundamentum, superimponere molem aedificii, fustigium*, etc., expressions qu'il jugeait les plus propres à bien rendre sa pensée et à la faire goûter par ses auditeurs. Remarquons aussi que, dans le même passage qui est assez court, S. Augustin emploie trois fois le mot *Fabrica*, en lui couervant toujours la signification de *structure*, ou de *construction*.¹

maistre : de l'ouaige : de lesglyse : de saians : qui : morut : le : jjiï^o : iour : dut : moy : de : juleit : lan : de graice : Nostre Signour. M : et : CCCC : Pries : a Deu : pour : lui :

Bégin. *Histoire et description pittoresque de la Cathédrale de Metz* ; 1^{er} volume, page 164.

¹ *Bréviaire romain*, au Commun des confesseurs non pontifes, 2^e leçon de l'homélie *pro Abbatibus*.

Or, la langue latine du Moyen-Age n'a point altéré le sens propre et primitif, que les anciens latins donnaient au mot *Fabrica*, mais elle en a fait un semblable usage. Le sceau d'Edimbourg est du XIV^e siècle. A cette époque, notre cathédrale était en construction et les travaux étaient poussés avec ardeur. J'incline à penser que, dans l'inscription, *S. Fabrice Ecclesie Metensis*, le mot *Fabrice* se rapporte uniquement à la construction de l'édifice, à l'œuvre proprement dite, en latin *opus*, de façon que *Fabrice* a absolument le même sens que *operis*; l'inscription latine pourrait ainsi être traduite équivalement, en français, par les mots : *sceau de l'Œuvre de l'Eglise de Metz*, et, en style ancien de l'époque, par ceux-ci : "Scel de l'ouirage de l'esglyse de Meta." Ce sceau devait être à l'usage de la Commission administrative, composée de dignitaires de la cathédrale et de séculiers, qui était chargée de la direction des travaux et de leur surveillance, pour sceller tous les actes, les documents et les comptes en un mot, tous les papiers et les parchemins, qui concernaient l'Œuvre de la construction de la basilique.

Au XIV^e siècle, qui fut celui où il vécût l'architecte Pierre Perrat, qualifié, sur l'épithaphe de son tombeau, de *masson*, et de *maistre de l'ouirage de l'esglyse de saians* (de céans), était nécessairement membre de cette Commission de l'Œuvre, ou du bâtiment. Des hommes spéciaux, aussi *massons* et *imagiers*, sculpteurs, devaient lui servir de principaux auxiliaires. Pierre Perrat étant mort le IV^e jour du mois de Juillet 1400, l'architecte Thierry de Sierck, son élève, fut chargé de conduire les travaux du monument.¹

Metz, le 8 Décembre 1879.

I have since received from the Abbé Ledain the following letter. In the conclusion contained therein I am unable entirely to concur:—

J'ai attendu bien longtemps avant de répondre à la lettre datée du 7 Juin, que vous m'aviez fait l'honneur de m'adresser. D'abord, Monsieur Du Pont des Loges, Evêque de Metz, était absent pour administrer le sacrement de Confirmation, et je ne pouvais lui remettre une de vos brochures. Ensuite, j'ai été, moi-même, absent pendant quelques semaines.

Monseigneur, à qui je viens de porter la brochure que vous lui aviez destinée, m'a chargé de vous exprimer toute sa reconnaissance. J'ai remis une deuxième brochure dans l'armoire du trésor de notre Cathédrale, une troisième à notre Académie de Metz, une quatrième à notre Société d'Archéologie et d'Histoire, une cinquième à un de nos savants qui lit l'anglais, et j'ai conservé pour moi la sixième et dernière. Maintenant il me reste, Monsieur, à vous

¹ Bégin. *Histoire et description*, etc., 1^{er} volume, page 164.

remercier pour votre envoi, et pour la délicate attention que vous avez eue d'y joindre une traduction français de votre main.

Le sceau d'airain, que vous avez possédé, n'est pas le seul sceau de la Fabrique de notre Cathédrale qui existe. En 1869, un pharmacien français, habitant Gy, dans le département de la Haute-Saône, écrit à Monseigneur l'Evêque pour lui annoncer qu'il en possédait un, dont il envoyait quatre empreintes en cire rouge. J'ai vu l'empreinte qui est dans le trésor de notre Cathédrale, et elle est en tout semblable à l'empreinte que vous avez eu l'obligeance de nous adresser en 1878. Ainsi, Monsieur, l'un des deux sceaux d'airain, le vôtre ou celui du pharmacien, doit n'être pas le sceau original, le sceau authentique de l'œuvre de la Cathédrale, je crois que c'est le vôtre, parceque la partie saillante de derrière est privée d'un trou rond auquel aurait dû s'adapter, un petit levier, ou une poignée pour faire l'application du sceau et l'imprimer. Votre sceau doit être seulement une imitation, ou une copie, du sceau original et véritable. M. l'Abbé Kraus n'a pas vu autre chose dans le trésor de notre Cathédrale que l'empreinte en cire rouge envoyée par le pharmacien français. Son renseignement a donc manqué d'exactitude.

Metz, le 26 Août 1881.



Seal of the Fabric of the Cathedral of Metz. Actual size.

NOTES ON THE ORNAMENTATION OF THE SILVER BROOCHES FOUND
AT SKAILL, ORKNEY, AND NOW IN THE MUSEUM. BY JOSEPH
ANDERSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

In my paper on the Viking remains of the North of Scotland¹ I described the hoard of silver objects found at Skail, in the parish of Sandwick, Orkney, in 1858. It consisted of nine large penannular brooches, fourteen twisted neck rings and arm rings, twenty-three solid armlets of penannular form, eleven ingots and bars of silver, and a quantity of fragments of brooches, armlets, &c., which had been chopped up into small pieces. Along with this mass of personal ornaments there were three Anglo-Saxon coins, seven Cufic coins of the Samanian and three of the Abasside caliphs. The latest coin is one of the Abasside series struck at Bagdad in 945 A.D. This gives the period of the deposit as at some time later than the middle of the tenth century.

In that paper I quoted the opinion of Bror Emil Hildebrand, who states that similar hoards of precisely similar objects are found in Sweden, associated also with Anglo-Saxon and Cufic coins, and concludes that "there can be no doubt that these ornaments, ingots, and lumps of silver were brought with the coins from Asia"; he adds also that "this view is confirmed by the fact that somewhat similar ornaments are still worn in some parts of Asia."

Worsaae in his remarks on the Cuerdale hoard, adopts this conclusion and points out that the punched ornamentation made by triangular punches with three small holes arranged in the form of a triangle, which is so common on objects in this and similar hoards, is not a characteristic either of Scandinavian or Anglo-Saxon metal work.

The neck-rings in the skail hoard are composed of interplaited or intertwisted wires of different degrees of fineness, usually welded together

¹ Notes on the Relics of the Viking Period of the Northmen in Scotland, illustrated by Specimens in the Museum. Proceedings, vol. x. p. 575.

at the ends, which are sometimes expanded and flattened, and ornamented with triangular punch markings.

Fig. 1 is a neck-ring $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, composed of three double strands of intertwined wires, spirally twisted together and intertwined with a double strand of very fine wires twisted together, which lie in the interstices of the larger plaits, and are so fine that they are scarcely



Fig. 1. Neck Ring of Silver, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter.

visible in the engraving. The larger wires taper slightly to the extremities, which are welded together, flattened, and impressed with markings of a triangular punch, with a single dot in the field. One end of the neck-ring is fitted with a hook which fits into an eye in the opposite end to fasten it when worn.

Fig. 2 is a neck-ring which, when closed, would be of somewhat greater diameter. It is also composed of a four-ply plait of single wires, each

hammered round, the plait itself being quadrangular in section. The wires are welded into a ball in the centre of the neck-ring, which is ornamented with four double impressions of a triangular punch with

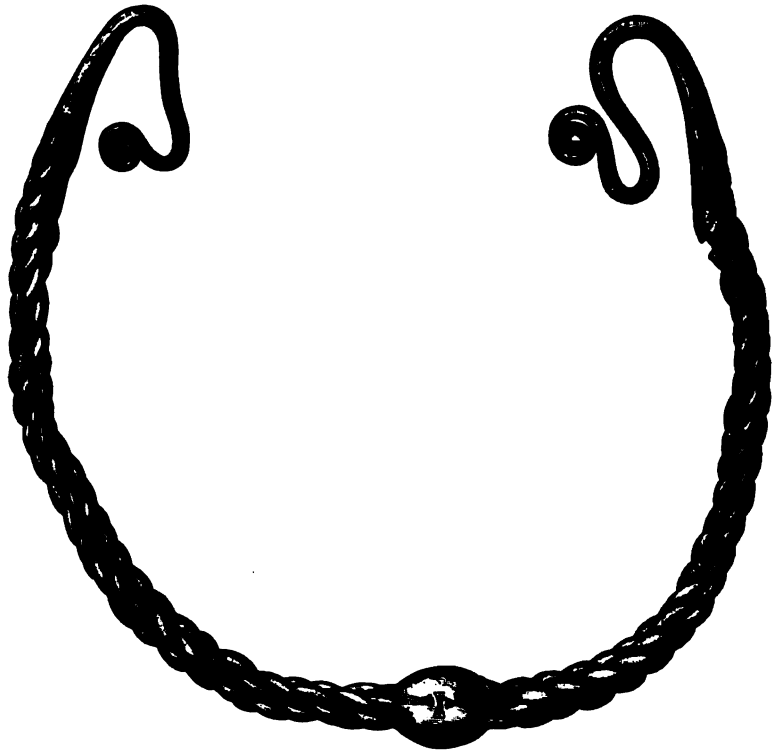


Fig. 2. Neck Ring of Silver.

three dots in the field, arranged in a cruciform figure. The ends of the neck-ring are doubly recurved and terminate in spirals.

Fig. 3 is a neck-ring $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, composed of two thick wires intertwined with a plait of two very thin wires bordered by a single fine wire on each side. These four fine wires lie in the hollows of the twists

formed by the thicker wires. The ends of the wires are welded together and form a flattened expansion at the ends of the ring, which are provided with hooks to fasten it when worn.



Fig. 8. Neck Ring of Silver, 5½ inches diameter.

The arm-rings are of three varieties:—(1) penannular in form, and rounded or quadrangular in section; (2) formed like the neck-rings of interplaited wires; and (3) formed of a flat thin band with hooks at the end to fasten it when worn.

Fig. 4 is an armlet of the first variety, penannular in form and quadrangular in section, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in its longer and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in its shorter diameter, and ornamented with triangular markings, impressed by

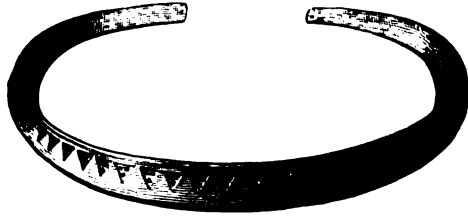


Fig. 4. Armlet of Silver, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter.

a punch with three dots in the field of the triangle. The other armlets are plain, and simply hammered to shape.



Fig. 5. Armlet of Silver, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter.

Fig. 5 is an armlet of intertwisted wires, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in its inner diameter,

composed of four double strands of wires, first twisted separately and then the whole of the double twists intertwisted spirally. The wires decrease

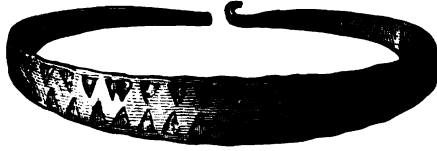


Fig. 6. Armlet of Silver, 3¼ inches diameter.

in thickness from the middle of the armlet towards the ends where they are welded solid, and terminate in the semblance of two animals' heads.

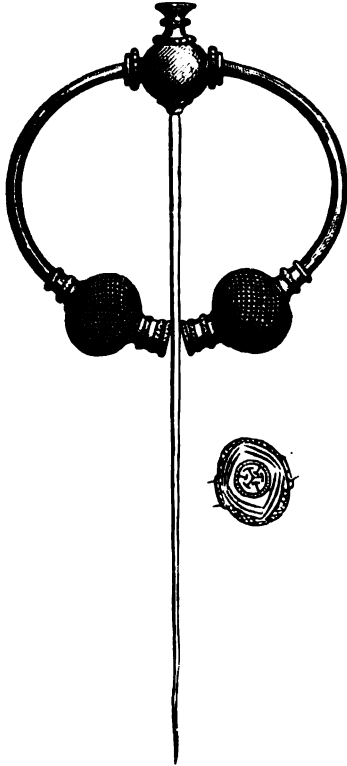


Fig. 7. Silver Brooch, 5¼ inches diam.

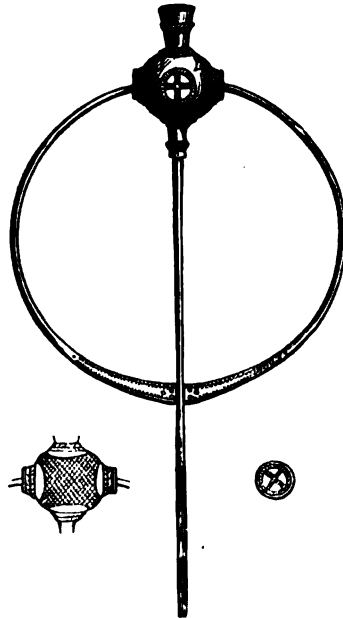


Fig. 8. Silver Brooch, 5 inches diam.

Fig. 6 is an armet of the third variety, a flat thin band terminating in recurved ends, and ornamented with a double row of impressions made by a triangular punch having two dots in the field of the triangle.

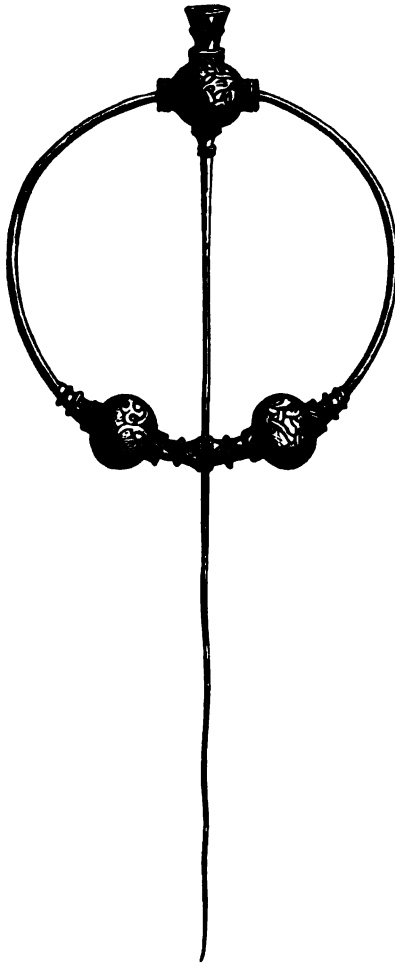


Fig. 9. Silver Brooch, 15 inches long.

The brooches are all of one typical form, penannular, with expanded ends, and furnished with a long and massive pin, moving loosely on the penannular ring. This is the typical Celtic form.

But the brooches in this hoard present a special variety of that typical form which is distinguished by the bulbous form of the expanded ends of the penannular ring, as seen in fig. 7. The same peculiarity is repeated in the heads of the pins. Some of them are destitute of the bulbous expansions. Of this variety fig. 8 furnishes an example. Among those that have these bulbous expansions there are different varieties of ornament. In some instances the bulbs are plain on one side and engraved on the opposite hemisphere. In others the bulbs are covered on one side with a peculiar prickly-like ornamentation which, together with their

forms, gives them such a suggestive resemblance to thistle-heads; while the reverse hemisphere, as shown in fig. 9, is covered with engraved ornaments, agreeing in some respects with the distinctive features of Celtic ornament but differing in other respects. Similar brooches have been found similarly associated with twisted neck and arm rings, ingots, and Cufic and Anglo-Saxon coins in different parts of Scandinavia, but these brooches in the Skail hoard differ from most of those of the same character which have been found in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, in having their terminal bulbous expansions decorated with engraved ornamentation of a very peculiar character. These engraved designs consist of two varieties, simple interlaced work, and zoomorphic patterns.

On one of the larger brooches there is a circle of interlaced work (fig. 10) on the reverse of the bulbs, which on the obverse are covered



Fig. 10. Actual size.



Fig. 11. Actual size.

with the characteristic prickly ornament. A similar circle (fig. 11) occurs on the head of the pin of another brooch. The collar of the first-mentioned brooch is surrounded by a band of interlaced work (fig. 12).



Fig. 12. Actual size.

The character of this interlaced work so closely resembles the Celtic style, that it may be said with certainty to be more Celtic than Scandinavian in character. In point of fact the precise patterns may be seen on several of the sculptured monuments of Scotland.

On the other hand the zoomorphic work appears to be more Scandinavian than Celtic in character and closely resembles the style and treatment of the designs on the Manx crosses. (See figs. 13 to 18.)

It consists of animal forms which are treated in a freer manner than is usual in Celtic work. Their bodies are outlined with the double line so



Fig. 13. Ornament from bulb of Brooch (actual size).

characteristic of Celtic work, although they are occasionally covered with indications of scales (as in fig. 14), a feature rarely found in the pure Celtic style, but common on the Manx monuments. The eye is not the characteristic eye of the Celtic conventionalised beast which is forwardly rounded



Fig. 14. Ornament on bulb of Brooch, shown as fig. 9 (actual size).

and backwardly pointed; neither is it the eye which is characteristic of the Scandinavian conventionalised beast, forwardly pointed and backwardly rounded. The patterns produced by the interlacement of the body and limbs of the beast with its tail and crest, are less regular and geometrically symmetrical than is usual in Celtic work, and there is a

tendency in the convolutions to break off in scroll-like terminations which is conspicuous in Scandinavian work but absent in all the pure Celtic varieties of ornament. In one case (fig. 15) the figure of which the pattern is composed is more bird-like than beast-like.

Thus, although the zoomorphic ornament of these brooches consists of



Fig. 15. On the Pinhead of Brooch, shown as fig. 9 (actual size).



Fig. 16. On one of the bulbs of Brooch, shown as fig. 9 (actual size).

animals intertwined in the manner common on Celtic metal work, the details and the style appear to me to be more Scandinavian than Celtic; and treatment of the designs is more closely paralleled by that of the



Fig. 17. On one of the bulbs (actual size).



Fig. 18. On one of the bulbs (actual size).



Fig. 19. On the head of the pin (actual size).

designs on the Manx crosses than by any metal-work or stone-work of purely Celtic character.

But the most singular of the features of this ornamentation is the

occurrence along with such designs as (figs. 17 and 18) on one of the brooches, of a quasi-human figure (fig. 19), which takes the place of the conventional beast usually worked up into a pattern of interacements.



Fig. 20. Runic Monument at Skjern, North Jutland, with Thor's Face
(5 feet high).

The treatment of the figure is peculiar. It presents a bearded face which is curiously triangular, with a nose made by a simple curved line and the eyes connected by double lines across the upper part of the nose so as to give the face a curiously spectacled look.

This is the typical character of the bearded face which appears on the Scandinavian monuments of the heathen time, and which Professor Stephens has recognized as the portrait of the god Thor, represented as the protector of the dead.¹ Thor's head alone appears on the monuments, as on the stone at Skjern, in North Jutland (fig. 20), which is considered to be of the ninth century, and on that at Aby, in Södermanland, Sweden (fig. 21); on the amulets called Thor's Hammers, as in fig. 22; and on a Thor's hammer of silver found in Skane in Sweden. No full length portrait of the divinity is known in Scandinavia. But no one comparing these representations of the bearded face with the curvilinear nose

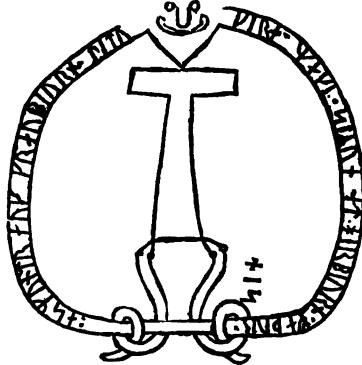


Fig. 21. Runic Monument at Aby, with representation of Thor's Head and Hammer.

and spectacle-like eyes on the monuments with the face of this figure on the Skaili brooch can fail to see its striking resemblance to the head of Thor.

The same spectacled eyes and nose appear on the inlaying of the axe from the Mammon How, which also bears (fig. 23) a series of zoomorphic designs in the Scandinavian style closely resembling the zoomorphic designs on these brooches.

It follows therefore that the art of these engraved designs on the Skaili brooches has some features which are more Celtic than Scandinavian and other features which are exclusively Scandinavian in character. It is therefore a mixed art belonging to a mixed population, and having close affinities with the mixed art of the Scandinavian colonists on Celtic soil.

The soil in which the hoard was found is within the Celtic area, but at the time which the date of the coins assigns as the period of the deposit

¹ See the interesting notices of these curious sculptures in Professor Stephens work entitled "Thunor the Thunderer," folio, Copenhagen and London, 1878, from which the illustrations figs. 20, 21, and 22 are taken.

of the hoard, it was possessed by a Scandinavian colony composed of a mixed population. The inference is that the character of the art agrees with the natural presumption that the deposit consists of objects made and used by the people possessing the soil in which it was found, a presumption only to be set aside by such distinct evidence of foreign origin as is presented in the case of the Cufic coins. The form of the brooches is not Scandinavian. It has the Celtic typical feature of being penannular.



Fig. 22. Thor's Hammer in silver, from Skane, Sweden (actual size).



Fig. 23. Axe-head inlaid with silver, from the Mammen How, Denmark.

It has been only once found in a sepulchral deposit, viz. in the island of Eigg, which, in common with the rest of the Hebrides, was also occupied by the same mixed population.

NOTE ON A SMALL BRASS OR BRONZE VESSEL FOUND IN ISLAY,
EXHIBITED BY MRS RAMSAY OF KILDALTON. BY ARTHUR
MITCHELL, M.D., LL.D., SECRETARY.

This rare and interesting object was presented to Mrs Ramsay in 1880 by Mr J. Macfadzean, Collector of Excise, Campbelton, who had obtained it from the finder, Mr John O'Gorman, a young gentleman also in the service of the Inland Revenue.

After Mrs Ramsay sent the vase for exhibition to the Society, Mr Macfadzean was good enough to put me into communication with Mr O'Gorman, from whom I have received, in a letter dated 23d February 1881, the following particulars as to the finding of the vase. Mr O'Gorman says:—"There is a small uninhabited island called Texa, about two miles by one in size, off the mainland, that is, off the island of Islay. There is an old ruin on the centre of the island, which much resembles some ruins I have seen in Ireland, and I make no doubt was at one time the habitation of some of the early Christian monks. There is a tradition in Islay that the little island belongs to Ireland, because no snakes are found in it, and it is said that St Patrick when he came over from Derry to visit some of his brother Christians, expelled the snakes at their request.

"Through curiosity I one day dug up part of the floor of the old ruin, and after removing about 18 inches of soil, the spade touched something hard, which I found was a skull. I got another skull some time after, and several bones, apparently shin bones. I visited the place after this with a small crow-bar, which enabled me to get up a slab about 2½ feet long, on which was rudely cut the image of a saint. I did not find the little brass article exactly in the old ruin, but about 50 yards from it. I was removing some stones in pursuit of an otter when I found it. I had removed a great number, and had dug down into the earth fully a yard when the article came up on my spade. It is scratched on one side by the spade, and it suffered also by being jammed by the spade

against the stones. Some gentlemen who saw it were of opinion that it might have been a lachrimatory."

The following woodcut (fig. 1) which is full size, shows the form and character of the little brass or bronze vessel, which weighs slightly over 4 ounces, and has been cast and roughly finished.

There is in the Museum a small metal vessel of the same character as the one exhibited by Mrs Ramsay, but all that can be said regarding it



Fig. 1. Small Brass or Bronze Vessel found in the Island of Texa, off the Island of Islay. Full size. Now in the possession of Mrs Ramsay of Kildalton.



Fig. 2. Small Brass or Bronze Vessel, forming part of the Bell collection of Irish Antiquities purchased for the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in 1868. Full size.

is that it is believed to have been found in Ireland. It is shown in the full sized woodcut (fig. 2). It weighs slightly over 3 ounces, and has been cast like the Texa vase, but is somewhat more carefully finished than it is.

The first of these specimens (fig. 1) is globular below, and is apparently made to be suspended by the perforated lugs with which it is provided.

The second specimen (fig. 2) is flattened below, so as to admit of its standing securely on a level surface, but, like the first, it is provided with perforated lugs by which it can be suspended.

A third specimen is figured and described by Miss Stokes in vol. ii. of the "Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language,"¹ issued by the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. This specimen is also flattened below, but it too is provided with perforated lugs. It is shown in the full-sized woodcut (fig. 3) which follows. Miss Stokes calls

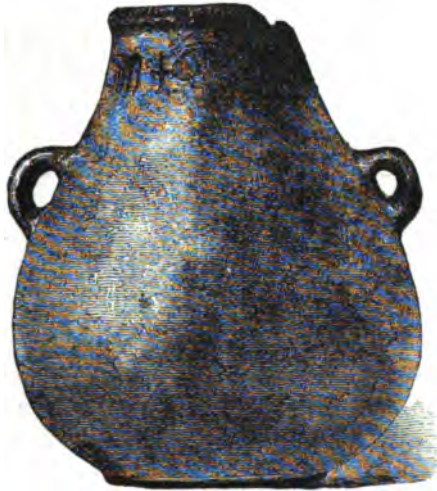


Fig. 3. Small Brass or Bronze Vessel, called by Miss Stokes an
"Altar Vessel from Island Magee." Full size.

it an "Altar Vessel," and regards it as a relic of the old ecclesiastical establishment on "Island Magee," near Larne, county Antrim. This specimen is of special importance, because of the inscription which runs round the neck and which makes it almost certain that it is a church

¹ "Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language," chiefly collected and drawn by George Petrie, LL.D., and edited by M. Stokes, 4to, Dublin 1872, vol. ii. p. 119. The engraving is reproduced here by permission of Miss Stokes.

relic of some sort. The inscription, as given by Miss Stokes, runs thus :—

OR DO M[AC]ETAIN AU BROLCHAIN

which means—*Pray for MacEtain, descendant of Brolchain.*

With reference to the inscription and the vessel itself Miss Stokes writes :—

“*Etain* is the genitive singular of *Etain*; *au* (now *ó*) is the dative singular of the Old Irish *ae*, later *ua*; and *Brolchain* is the genitive singular of *Brolchain*.

“This name has not been identified with that of any person connected with Island Magee. There were two members of the family of O’Brolchain belonging to Armagh, and several of this name connected with the church of Kells.

“The vessel on which the inscription occurs is of bronze, and measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height and 7 inches in circumference. ‘Its workmanship,’ as Dr Petrie remarks, ‘is of great beauty, being not only of graceful proportion, but as round and smooth as if it had been turned by a lathe.’ It is believed to have been an altar vessel, and was found in the ruins of an ancient church on Island Magee, and fell into the possession of an old woman in the neighbourhood, who used it for many years to hold oil for her spinning-wheel. It is now in possession of Mr Bell, of Dungannon, who kindly lent it to the Editor for illustration.”¹

It was from Mr Bell that the Society obtained the specimen shown in fig. 2. The inscribed specimen, fig. 3, was no longer a part of his collection when it was purchased for the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland in 1868.

It appears from what has been said—

(1.) That the brass or bronze vessel found in Texa by Mr O’Gorman is not a unique object, but is one of a *class* of relics—thus acquiring increased interest and importance.

¹ This vessel is also described and illustrated by Dr Petrie in the “Dublin Penny Journal,” vol. ii. p. 412.

(2.) That it is probably a vessel which was at one time used in the service of the church. The facts that two of the three specimens referred to were found in or near old ecclesiastical buildings, and that one of them has on it a christian inscription, give strong support to this opinion.

NOTICE OF BUILDINGS DESIGNED FOR DEFENCE ON AN ISLAND IN A LOCH AT HOGSETTER, IN WHALSAY, SHETLAND. BY ARTHUR MITCHELL, M.D., LL.D., SECRETARY. (Read at the meeting of the Society on 9th June 1879).

At Hogsetter, about a mile and a half from Simbister, in the island of Whalsay, Shetland, there is a loch, which covers a square mile or thereby; and in this loch there is a small island, on which there are buildings, obviously designed for defence, and having characters which are unusual and interesting. I shall most easily and quickly explain the nature and extent of these buildings by reference to the following sketch (fig. 1), which I made on the occasion of a visit to Whalsay in 1863, and which is roughly drawn to scale. I shall speak of the buildings as they existed at the time of my visit.

The island is reached by a causeway (G), about 33 yards long, which runs from the shore obliquely to the buildings on the island—the direction of the causeway being apparently chosen with a view to take advantage of the shallowness of the water in that line.

The space A on the island (about 70 feet \times 75 feet) is enclosed by a ruinous stone wall or rampart (B), which is about 3 feet thick, and, as it now stands, about 3 feet high.

Nearly opposite the island end of the causeway (CC) this wall is joined to a dry-stone building, about 12 feet thick and 40 feet long. The upper part of this building has fallen down, and lies as rubbish on each side (EE and CC), but about 8 feet in height remain.

Through this mass of masonry there is a passage or doorway (D), which

is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and of nearly equal width all along its course. The roof of the passage still remains.

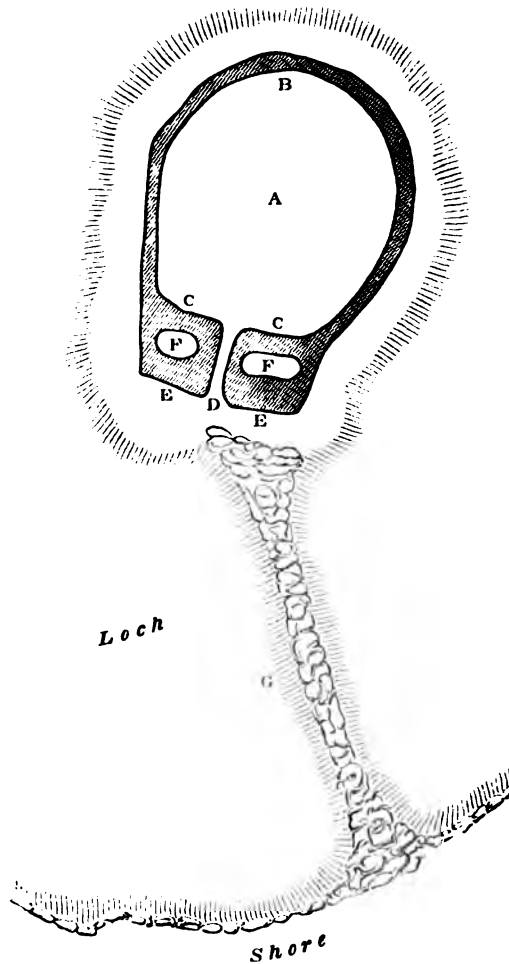


Fig. 1. Plan of an island in Hogsetter Loch, with buildings on it, and causeway leading to it. Roughly to scale.

On each side of the entrance-passage, and in the thickness of the wall, there is a chamber (FF) of a beehive construction, closely resembling the chambers found in the walls of brochs. These two chambers can only be entered from their ruinous roofs. The proper entrances are concealed by rubbish. They may, however, be soon apparent, as the rubbish is being removed to build a school. Above the two existing chambers there appear to have been other two, forming a second tier; but no stair giving access to them remains.¹

The description I give here of the buildings on this island is almost an exact transcript of notes made on the spot at my visit in 1863. The interest which attaches to them depends on their seeming alliance to broch buildings.

Many brochs have areas attached to them, or rather surrounding them, which are bounded by such a wall as encloses the space A on this island, though these walls are generally in complete ruin and covered with mould and grass. This last feature—especially in Caithness—is one which seems to characterise the ruins of brochs. In northern districts at least, green cairns of large size frequently turn out to be brochs in ruin when they are explored. It is difficult to say why the true cairn usually keeps its greyness, showing no tendency to become covered with earth and vegetation, and why the opposite is true of the ruins of drystone buildings like brochs.

The broch at Clickimin, near Lerwick, which is situated on a small island in a fresh-water loch,² is surrounded by a ring wall or fence. (See fig. 2).

West Broch at Houbie, on Tresta Voe, Fetlar, which is built on a pro-

¹ George Low, in his "Tour through Orkney and Shetland in 1774," published in Kirkwall in 1879, figures the buildings on the island in Hogsetter Loch at page 177, and calls them a broch "of a peculiar construction." He shows in his drawing an entrance to each chamber from the enclosed area, and he gives no indication of a second tier of chambers.

² Brochs on small islands in fresh-water lochs, with causeways to them, are not rare.

jecting cliff, has on the landward side a first and second wall of defence. The plan of these walls is shown in fig. 3, taken from a rough sketch which I made more than fifteen years ago.

In my notes regarding this broch I have recorded that the ramparts or walls are apparently formed of dry stone and earth, and that in some parts there are indications of their having originally had a well built face. The ditch between the two walls and between the inner wall and the broch varies from 6 to 8 feet in depth. The cliff on which the broch is built is from 40 to 50 feet high.

Low has figured this broch and its mural surroundings, and his plan, as it appears to me, does not differ in any essential particular from mine.¹

These and nearly all other statements in this paper I take from a Journal kept many years ago when I had frequent occasion to visit remote parts of

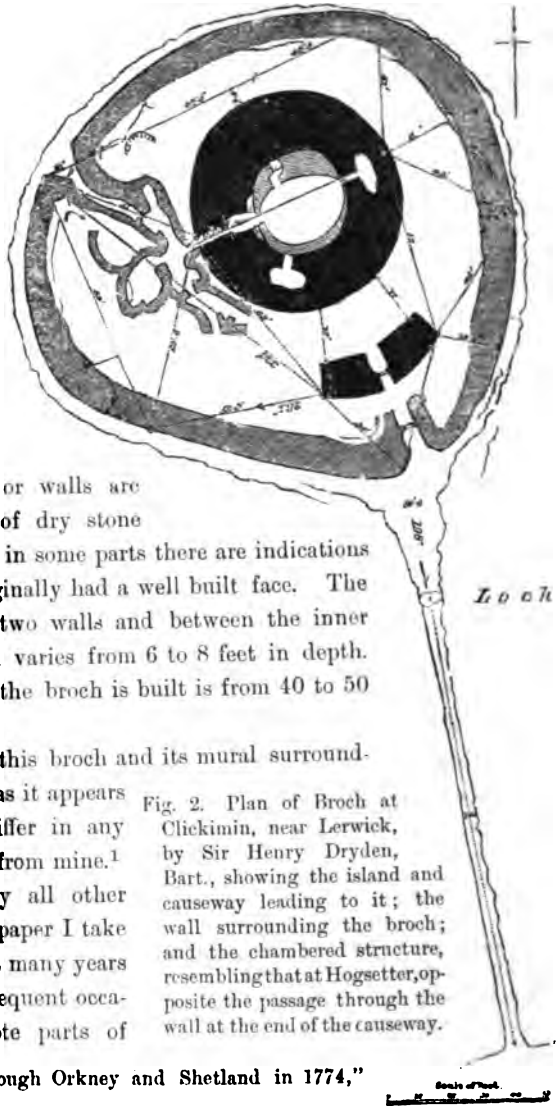


Fig. 2. Plan of Broch at Clickimin, near Lerwick, by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., showing the island and causeway leading to it; the wall surrounding the broch; and the chambered structure, resembling that at Hogsetter, opposite the passage through the wall at the end of the causeway.

¹ Low's "Tour through Orkney and Shetland in 1774," p. 169, Kirkwall, 1879.

Scotland. I have no opportunity of verifying the statements, but I believed them to be correct when I recorded them. It is possible that I might now see some things differently, because our knowledge of

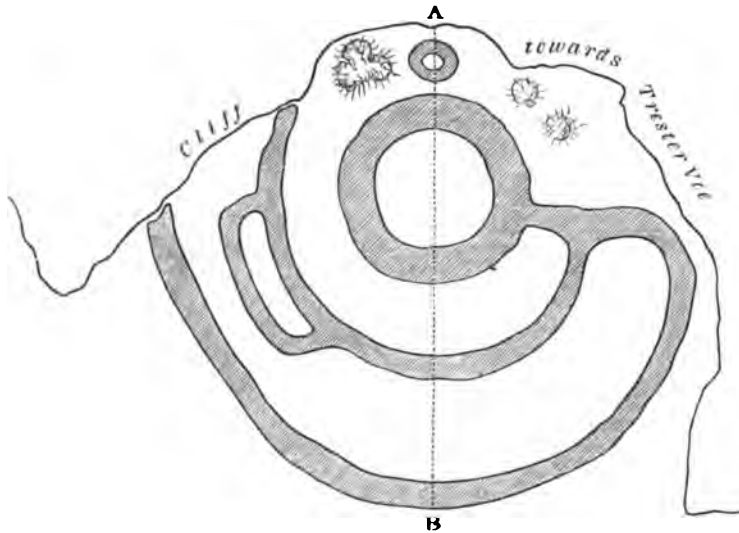


Fig. 3. Rough Ground-plan of the Broch at Houbie, Tresta Voe, Fetlar, showing its walls of defence. (*Trester* on the woodcut should be *Tresta*.) The plan is roughly to scale, and the length of the line AB is about 160 feet.

brochs has been much widened of late, but I scarcely think it probable that this would materially affect the statements I take from my Journal.

The broch in Fetlar near Lady Nicholson's house, called Snaburgh, has also a double wall of defence. Here also the broch is situated on a cliff, which has been so largely eaten away by the sea that only a small portion of the broch remains.

Pennant in his "Arctic Zoology" gives a drawing of this broch, or camp

as he calls it, which Low¹ had given him. Hibbert in his "Description of Shetland" reproduced the drawing (fig. 1 of his Plate of Antiquities), but he states (p. 387) that he cannot assent to its correctness. He says that a "considerable part of the defence has been washed away by the sea in its inroads on the coast." Thinking that the walls when complete must have enclosed a quadrangular space, he writes of the fortification as

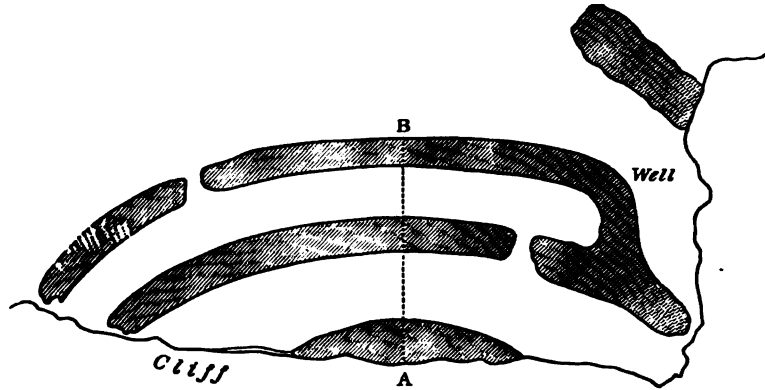


Fig 4. Plan of Ruins of Snaburgh, near the House of Brough, in Fetlar, from a rough sketch made more than fifteen years ago, showing the walls of defence. All that remains of the Broch is the portion at A. Roughly to a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to 10 feet.

a Roman camp. Indeed, in the plan as he gives it, the walls are restored and are made to enclose a quadrangular space. The plan, however, which I made, and which I give as fig. 4, renders it evident that the walls are nothing but walls of defence to a broch of which only a small portion remains. I think I correctly indicate the site of the well, which is referred to by Low and Hibbert. The ditch between the inner wall and the broch is deep—upwards of 11 feet, and the ditch between the two walls is about 6 feet deep.

¹ See Low's "Tour through Orkney and Shetland," p. 166, Kirkwall, 1879. He says that the fortification "never has been circular," and that it "consisted of a central oblong stone work, surrounded with a double ditch and wall."

BUILDINGS DESIGNED FOR DEFENCE AT HOGSETTER, SHETLAND. 309

In these two Fetlar brochs the value of the walls as a means of defence is intelligible, but in the case of other brochs the plan and arrangements of the walls are very complicated and puzzling, as for instance, at the Broch of Brow in Dunrossness, a plan of which, also made in 1863, is given in fig. 5.

The first wall here completely encircles the broch. It is only about 7 feet from it, and is about 4 feet broad at the base. The second wall, which,

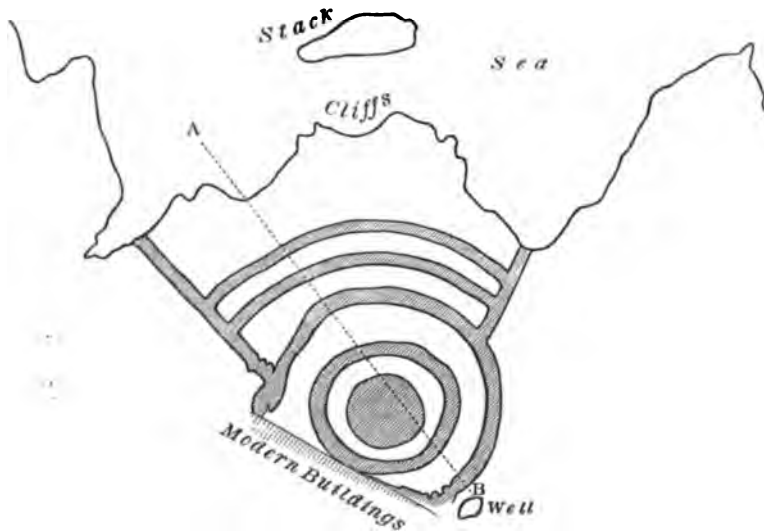


Fig. 5. Rough plan of Broch of Brow, Dunrossness, Shetland, showing walls of defence.

as indicated on the plan, is partly effaced by modern buildings, is about 12 feet from the first, about 10 feet wide at its base, and about 6 feet high. The third wall is low and narrow, and only runs between the flanking walls shown on the plan, which are also low and narrow. The fourth wall is lower still, and like the third, only runs between the flanking walls. It is difficult to see the use of the third and fourth walls

which are on the cliff side of the broch, and which do not appear ever to have been strong. Nor is the use of the low walls, which I have called flanking walls, readily apparent.¹

All the brochs as yet referred to here are situated on the seaside; indeed, nearly all Shetland brochs are so situated. But brochs situated far from the sea are also provided with their walls of defence. For instance, the broch near Brora, in Sutherlandshire, known as Cole's

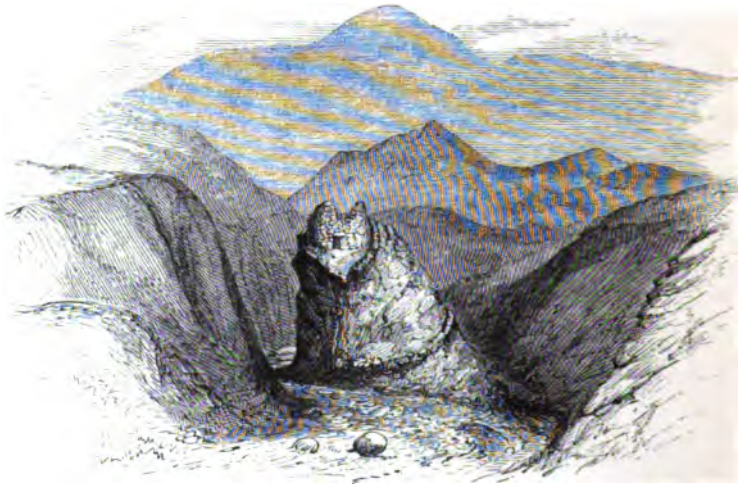


Fig. 6. Broch known as Cole's Castle, near Brora, in Sutherlandshire.

Castle, is situated on the top of an eminence, precipitous on one side; and on the side which is not precipitous there are two walls or ramparts—one at the top and another more than half-way down.

I have the courage to give here a woodcut (fig. 6) intended to show

¹On the hill-side above this broch there are many curious circular structures, and numerous small mounds about 8 feet in diameter. Near these last is a tumulus called the *Fairy Knowe*, which is about 14 feet high. It appears to have been opened, and seems to me to have contained a stone-built chamber.

the curious position of this inland broch, which is taken from a sketch by myself. It does not quite correctly do what it is intended to do, yet I think it fairly shows the main features of the position.

In my Journal I have a rough plan of the plateau (about 45 × 15 yards in size) on the top of the eminence or rock on which this broch is situated, showing the position and extent of the wall. This plan is reproduced in fig. 7.

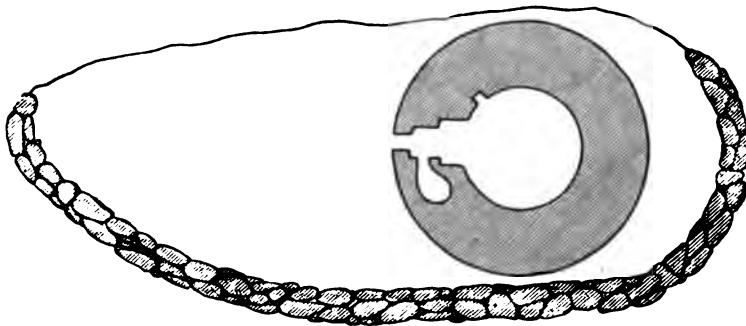


Fig. 7. Plan of the plateau on the top of the rock near Brora, in Sutherlandshire, on which the broch known as Cole's Castle is situated.¹

The upper side of the woodcut, where no wall is shown, corresponds with the precipitous side of the rock. The position of the second wall, more than half-way down the rock, is seen on fig. 6. Like the higher wall, it comes to an end (and necessarily so) when it reaches the precipitous side of the eminence.

¹ This woodcut (fig. 7) gives also a plan of the broch, so far as I was able to make it out. I only discovered one chamber, which entered from the side of the doorway by an opening 2 feet wide. The size of the floor of the chamber I made 5 feet by 8½ feet. The roof had fallen in. I counted eight presses in the walls of the broch, from 1 to 2 feet square, and about 18 inches deep. The press given in the plan is believed to be in its true position. I have recorded the diameter of the internal area of the broch as being about 22 feet, and the thickness of the walls as being about 12 feet. The size of the door of the broch as given in my Journal is 5½ feet high and 2¾ feet wide. I have also two sketches showing the appearance of the mason-work of

An interesting and simple illustration of a wall of defence in connec-

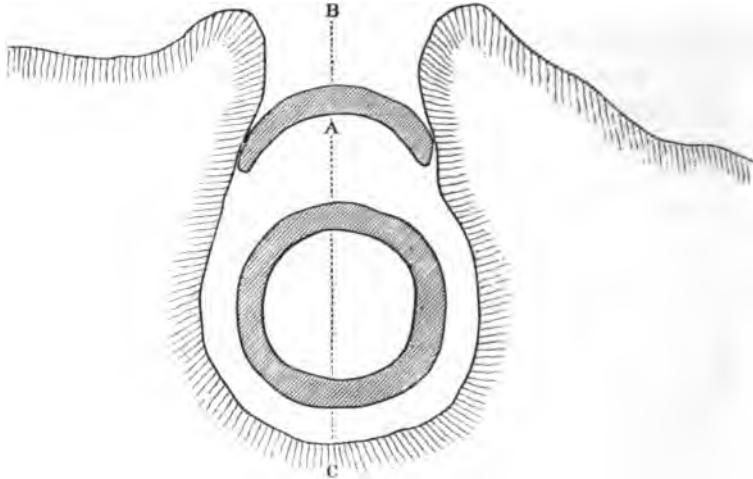


Fig. 8. Plan of Broch known as the Grey Steel Cairn on a peninsula in Loch Rangag, in Latheron, Caithness-shire.

tion with a broch, occurs at Loch Rangag, in the parish of Latheron in Caithness. There is a broch there, known as the Grey Steel Cairn, the door and the general appearance of the broch itself, both of which I reproduce here as figs. 9 and 10.

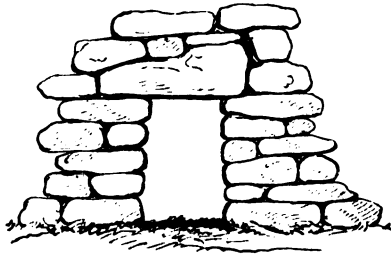


Fig. 9. Door of Broch known as Cole's Castle, near Brora, in Sutherlandshire.



Fig. 10. General appearance of Broch known as Cole's Castle, near Brora, in Sutherlandshire.

A large stone over the door of a broch, like that over the door of Cole's Castle

which is situated on a peninsula jutting into the loch, and across the neck of this peninsula, between the broch and the shore, there is a single wall of defence, about 6 feet thick. Large stones are used in its construction. It is shown in fig. 8, taken from a sketch which I made in 1864. As far as I could make out, the inside diameter of the broch is about 25 feet and the thickness of the walls about 12 feet.

So much for walls of defence in connection with brochs; but it is not the fence enclosing the space A on fig. 1 which appears to give the structure on this island its alliance to broch structures, so much as the chambered building between the ends of the wall opposite the termination of the causeway. I have alluded to the fence or wall, rather to show that its presence in connection with the chambered building on the

(fig. 9), is not uncommon, but I have never seen a more remarkable one than that over the door of Dun Dornadilla or Dun Dornagil, a remarkable broch in Strathmore, about seven miles inland from Loch Eriboll. It is situated on a knoll by the road side, and near the banks of the river. Figs. 11 and 12, which show the appear-

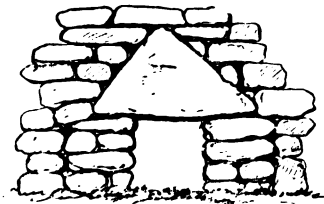


Fig. 11. Door of Dun Dornadilla, in Strathmore, Sutherlandshire.



Fig. 12. General appearance of Dun Dornadilla, in Strathmore, Sutherlandshire.

ance of the door and of the broch itself, are taken from sketches I made in August 1864. The size of the lintel is 4 feet 10 inches in length, and 3 feet in height. I record in my Journal that I observed no walls of defence round Dun Dornadilla like those round Cole's Castle.

Island in the Loch of Hogsetter, does not interfere with the notion of an alliance, than to show that its presence there establishes an alliance, though there is certainly a striking similarity between the structures on the Hogsetter Island and the wall and detached chambered building on the island in the loch at Clickimin, as will be seen from the plan on page 306 (fig. 2). If the space A on fig. 1 had been occupied by a broch, the Hogsetter and Clickimin buildings would have resembled each other so closely as to be fairly called identical.

The thickness (about 12 feet) of the Hogsetter building, which is about 40 feet long, is very much the same as that of the walls of brochs. Within the building there are chambers, which entirely resemble those in brochs. And further, the passage through the building, forming the entrance to the enclosed space, as regards size and many of its other characters, closely resembles the doorway of a broch.

As already pointed out, strength is given to the view that there is an alliance between the Hogsetter and Broch structures by the fact that at Clickimin (see fig. 2), attached to the broch there, and forming part of its outworks, there is a chambered structure—a linear mass of masonry—almost as closely resembling the building on the island in the loch of Hogsetter as two buildings can resemble each other.

It has been thought that the thickness given to the walls of a broch was more for the purpose of enabling the builders, who neither shaped their stones nor employed cement, to construct a lofty edifice, than for the simple purpose of getting strength, and that it naturally or readily occurred to them to construct chambers in walls which were so thick. That view, however, will scarcely explain the presence of chambers in such a structure as that at Hogsetter, which never probably reached any great height, and which connects the ends of a rough low wall, probably never more than 4 or 5 feet high and 3 or 4 feet thick. It is, of course, as difficult to account for the chambers in the building to which I have referred at the Clickimin Broch.

Whatever the explanation may be in the one case, it appears probable to me that it is the same in the other.

And this suggests my concluding reflection, which discloses my object in directing the attention of the Society to the structures on the island on the Hogsetter Loch—namely, that the next step in the study of brochs will probably be made through an examination of the varieties they present. It is quite certain that there are brochs and brochs as well as Dukes and Dukes, and whether I am right or wrong in believing that there is an alliance between the Hogsetter buildings and Broch buildings, it is certain that there are buildings which are unmistakably allied to brochs, but which could not be described as *round* towers, because they are not *round*.

NOTICE OF A MASSIVE BRONZE "LATE CELTIC" ARMLET AND TWO SMALL OBJECTS OF BRONZE (HORSE-TRAPPINGS), FOUND WITH A ROMAN BRONZE PATELLA, AT STANHOPE, PEEBLESSHIRE, IN 1876; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF OTHER BRONZE OR BRASS ARMLETS FOUND IN SCOTLAND. BY JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., SEC. S.A. SCOT., &c.¹

PEEBLESSHIRE.

Stobo—Stanhope.—Through the courtesy of Sir Graham G. Montgomery, Bart., of Stobo Castle, Peeblesshire, on whose property they were discovered in 1876, I have now the pleasure of exhibiting a native bronze armlet, two small buckle-like articles of bronze, and a Roman patella of bronze. Mr Lindsay, the tenant of the farm of Stanhope, found these various articles under a large stone on a rocky hillside immediately above the farmhouse of Stanhope, and not far from the top of the hill; which rises to a height of some 1300 feet above the level of the sea. He made a careful search in the immediate neighbourhood of the place where they were found, but nothing more was discovered except a molar tooth from the lower jaw of an ox.

Mr William Ainslie, Stobomill, Sir Graham G. Montgomery's factor, has politely sent the following detailed account of the locality where these bronze relics were found:—

"I have now been with Mr Lindsay, the tenant of the farm who found them, and inspected the spot, which is on the brow or spur of what has apparently been an abrupt precipice of 400 or 500 feet high. It has now, however, lost its precipitous character by great masses of rocks and stones having become detached from the face, thus changing it into a steep rugged slope, which can be ascended up the front by climbing.

"At a spot about 150 or 200 yards north-east, where stands a shep-

¹ This communication was brought before the Society at its meeting, 13th January 1879, and its publication has been since delayed on account of some of the woodcuts.

herd's house, there are traces of a road or path having been formed in an oblique direction across the face of the hill to the spot where the things were found. There are also traces of a small encampment on the flat where the road commences at the shepherd's house, and, while the foundations for the shepherd's house were being built, twelve or fifteen years ago, a pair of gold (bronze ?) spurs are stated to have been found.

"At the spot where Mr Lindsay discovered the articles, there is an indentation in the face of the hill about 60 or 80 feet from the top, as if it had at some time been scooped out. It has through a long course of years been falling in, and is now filled up to a depth of probably from 6 to 12 feet from the original bottom or floor, the accumulation being, of course, deepest next the hill and diminishing gradually to the outer edge.

"There are two large flat stones lying near the outer edge, underneath which the articles were found. Mr Lindsay having shot a rabbit, it crawled in a badly-wounded state to a hole underneath the stones, and while picking the small stones from underneath the large ones to get at the rabbit he made the discovery of the 'bronzes.'

"The small flat of the excavation, probably not more than 20 yards or less in diameter, would be an admirable place for secreting anything in troublous times, for it cannot be seen from the bottom at Stanhope farmstead, nor can it be seen from the top unless by coming close to the brow of the hill overlooking it.

"There is no appearance of building on the spot, but there is the remains of an old keep or fort in a clump of plantation 300 or 400 yards to the south, and on the opposite side of the burn, and a quarter of a mile farther south there is an eminence on which is said to be the remains of an old fort, which still retains the name of 'Norman's Fort.'"

As these bronze articles are all of much interest, I shall refer to them in detail :—

(1.) The *Large massive Bronze Armlet* belongs to a class of similar large armlets which have been found in Scotland, and to which I shall afterwards refer more particularly. It is formed of a broad plate of

bronze, somewhat oval in outline, which is bent or curved into an oval or penannular form. Towards each of its rounded extremities there is a circular opening, which had probably at one time been filled up with ornamented plates of bronze, which exist in other examples, enamelled in colours, and each fastened into its place with a couple of pins. The surface of this armlet is ornamented by two embossed or rounded belts; one encircling the openings at each extremity, thus forming a border round the whole armlet; the other is a shorter band, which passes along the middle of the armlet from the one circular opening to the other—thus making three bands projecting along the side of the armlet. Each belt or band, is ornamented by tapering or leaf-like ornaments in relief, which cross

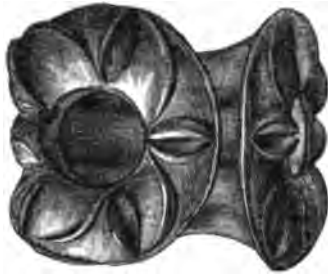


Fig. 1. Front of Massive Bronze Armlet found at Stanhope, Peeblesshire.



Fig. 2. Back of Armlet found at Stanhope, Peeblesshire.

the band obliquely, these ornaments becoming more curved and double on the central band, towards its extremities; there is also a series of abrupt oval-shaped knobs, crossing the bands transversely, which alternate with the others, and project thus at regular distances along the different belts. A small ornamental chain or cord-like pattern is also cut in the bottom of the groove which divides each of the separate bands of the armlet.

The armlet measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, in greatest diameter internally; it is nearly 3 inches in breadth across the middle, and $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches across each of the rather expanded extremities. The circular openings towards

each extremity of the armet, measure $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. It weighs $30\frac{3}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois. (See figs. 1 and 2.)

The following careful analysis of this armet has been kindly made for me by Dr Stevenson Macadam, Lecturer on Chemistry, showing it to be a true ancient bronze, or alloy of copper and tin alone :—

“ ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
SURGEONS’ HALL, EDINBURGH.

“ The armet is true ancient bronze. The analysis gives—

Copper	90·69
Tin	9·29
Loss	·02
	<hr/>
	100·00

“ STEVENSON MACADAM.”

(2.) *Small Bronzes (Horse-trappings ?)*.—Of the other articles found, the two ornamented buckle-like bronzes belong to a class, of which several varieties, more or less ornamented, and in some cases enamelled in different colours, have been found in various parts of Britain; these have been considered, by antiquaries generally, to belong to native or Celtic horse furniture or trappings. The bronzes now exhibited are oval in shape, with a square projection on one side, and are richly ornamented with curved trumpet-like scrolls and projecting bosses. They vary slightly in size, measuring respectively, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest diameter. (See the annexed drawing of one of them, fig. 3). A loop of metal projects from the back of each, opposite to the square projecting part, as if for the attachment of a leather strap.

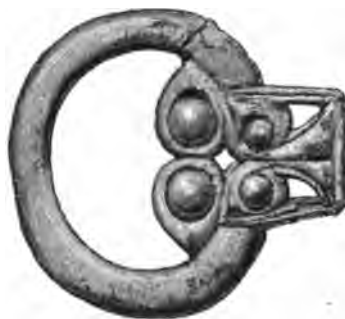


Fig. 3. Article of Bronze found at Stanhope, Peeblesshire.

I may mention that in our Museum we have a very fine ornamented



Fig. 4. Bridle-Bit found in a Moss at Birrenswork, Dumfriesshire.

bridle-bit corresponding in the character of part of its ornament and in its workmanship to these bronzes. It was found in a moss at Birrenswork, Annandale, and was presented to the Museum by Mr Robert Clapperton in 1785. It was figured and described by Dr Daniel Wilson, Hon. M.S.A. Scot., in his well-known "Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland." The mouthpiece of this bit is solid, or in one piece, and measures only $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, while the cheek rings are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the rings. The solid centre piece of the bit is rather unusual,¹ and, as it is so short, it shows that, though a very powerful bit, it must have been for a small-sized horse. The outer part of the rings have each a narrow portion of metal neatly riveted on the inside to strengthen this the worn part of the rings, and the other loops or rings have also been strengthened by thin plates of metal being wrapped round them.

¹ A bridle-bit, very similar in general plan but less ornamental in character, and made partly of iron and bronze, has since been found in the crannog at Lochlea, Ayrshire; it is described and figured by Robert Munro, M.D., F.S.A. Scot. ("Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.," New Series, vol. i. p. 234, 1879).

Traces of the red enamel, which had filled the sunk patterns, still remain. (The annexed figure (fig. 4.) shows well the character of the bit and the ornamental part of the cheek rings.)

Dr Wilson figures various relics belonging to a similar class of horse furniture which were stated to have been found in a moss at Middleby, Annandale, in 1737, and are now preserved at Penicuik House, Mid-Lothian.

In the Museum there is another fine, though less ornamented, and much larger specimen of a bronze bridle-bit, the mouthpiece having the usual joint in the middle, and there is also a large moveable stud between its two portions. It measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. The cheek rings measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across; one of the large cheek rings is broken. It, however, was found near Tracton Abbey, in the county of Cork, Ireland.

There are in our Museum ("Proceedings," vol. v. p. 341) two bronze



Fig. 5. Bronze Ornaments found in a Cairn at Towie, Aberdeenshire.

ornaments or rings, probably also connected with horse-trappings, each measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across their greatest diameter. They are hollow and open below, and show the remains of an iron pin run in with lead at each end of the hollow opening. They were found many years ago in a large cairn on the farm of Hilloch-head, Towie, Aberdeenshire. The cairn contained a short cist, with bones and also other bronze relics, among which was a large bronze ring.

Comparatively few of these bronze horse-trappings have, however, been found in Scotland, and their chemical analysis is yet unknown.

These bronzes all belong to a distinct class of articles of a corre-

sponding style of art, most of them showing more or less of the same embossed curved or trumpet-like ornaments and abrupt projections, and many of them are more or less ornamented with coloured enamels. This style of art has been designated by Mr A. W. Franks, of the British Museum, as "Late Celtic art." In his notes to the "*Horæ Ferales*" (London, 1863, 4to), Mr Franks describes and figures various articles of horse furniture, including some of those I have referred to, and others which were found at Polden Hill, Somersetshire, at Alfriston, in Suffolk, and also at Stanwick, in Yorkshire; all of which are now preserved in the British Museum. I have already referred to this subject in a paper, entitled "Notice of a Remarkable Bronze Ornament with Horns, found in Galloway, now at Abbotsford," &c. &c. Also a Bronze Ornament like a "Swine's Head," found in Banffshire in December, 1867 (see "Proceedings," vol. iv. p. 334). These bronzes apparently all belonged to this same class of "Late Celtic Art," and I took an opportunity at that time of including in my notice various bronze relics in the Museum, most of which appeared to belong to the same class of native antiquities.

(3.) *Roman Patella*.—This small bronze Roman pan or patella was found along with other British relics already described; it measures 6



Fig. 6. Roman Patella found with Bronze Armlet, &c., at Stanhope, Peeblesshire.

inches in breadth across the top, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the bottom of the vessel, which displays a series of four projecting concentric rings. (See fig. 7.) The handle measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

It corresponds in character to the few patellæ which have been found in other parts of Scotland. I had the pleasure of describing and presenting to our Museum a Roman patella of bronze, which was found on the farm of Palace, in the parish of Crailing, Roxburghshire ("Proceedings," vol. iv. p. 596). It was analysed by Dr Stevenson Macadam, and I repeat the details of it here, for comparison with that of the bronze armlet now described :—

"Copper	79·77
Tin	10·56
Lead	9·43
Loss in analysis	0·24
	100·00

"Specific gravity, 6·62 (water = 1·00)."

"It will be observed, therefore, that this bronze contains a medium percentage of tin and a comparatively large percentage of lead. The metal



Fig. 7. Roman Bronze Patella found at Palace, Roxburghshire.

lining or tinning of the true bronze of the patella is composed of tin and lead in nearly equal proportions."

Another and larger Roman patella has been more recently added to the Museum, which was discovered near a crannog in Dowalton Loch, Wigtownshire, and was presented, with various early British remains, by

Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith. (See "Proceedings," vol. vi. p. 109, 1865.) A smaller and more rounded bronze patella, found at Longfaugh, parish of Crichton, Midlothian, is also in the Museum; to which it was presented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Stair in 1863.

AN ACCOUNT OF OTHER BRONZE OR BRASS ARMLETS FOUND
IN SCOTLAND.

For comparison with the armlet found at Stanhope, I shall describe some of the other bronze armlets found in Scotland. These I shall refer to four principal classes.

I. *Plain Rings and Pennanular Rings or Armlets of Bronze.*—The plain armlets are formed of a rounded bar of bronze of varying thickness.

The pennanular rings or armlets have their terminal extremities generally more or less expanded or enlarged. They resemble, therefore, in shape some of the armlets made of gold.

These armlets from their size would appear to have been worn on the forearm or wrist. Several are described and figured in the "Proceedings" (as in "Proceedings," vol. ii. p. 277, plain rings; I have also described pennanular rings in vol. ix. p. 437, &c.); they are believed to be of great antiquity, and are early or British Celtic in character.

II. *Large Massive Bronze Armlets* formed of a single large rounded or somewhat oval plate of metal, cast or curved into a penannular form, with circular or oval openings for the insertion apparently of enamelled plates, towards each extremity. Their surface is ornamented with embossed or projecting ribs or bars, having raised transverse and oblique ornaments projecting alternately from these bars. They vary slightly in the details of their ornamental patterns, and all display a circular or oval opening towards each extremity, which in some is filled up by the insertion of separate plates of metal, ornamented with various patterns in coloured enamels. These armlets have apparently been cast in moulds.

With the single exception, I believe, of one discovered in Ireland, this variety of bronze armlet has been found only in Scotland.¹

These massive bronze or brass ornaments are believed to have been armlets, and from their great size, some of them may have been worn on the upper part of the large arm of a man; the extremities of the armlets, displaying coloured enamelled ornaments, being placed probably towards the front or outside of the arm. It is not easy to understand, however, how these large bronze armlets could have been comfortably worn in any way, and some have accordingly supposed that they may have been simply votive ornaments; this, however, does not appear, to me at least, to be very probable, and I need scarcely remind you how even in our own day, we still obey the freaks of fashion.²

III. *Spiral Snake-like Armlets of Bronze*, these armlets are smaller in size than those just described, and have each end of the ornamented spiral bar or band of bronze, of which they are composed, terminating in a zoomorphic form; a snake or rudely formed conventional animal's head. Some of them also show transverse and oblique ornaments projecting on different parts of their surface, but in much lower relief than the second class of armlets. Some of this third class of armlets, as well as the last

¹ See "Note of Massive Bronze Armlet found in Ireland," at the end of this paper, page 357.

² Dr Schweinfurth in his Travels in "The Heart of Africa," 1873, figures Africans, of various tribes, wearing armlets on the upper arm. Writing of the African tribe of the Dinkas, he says:—"The favourite ornaments of the men are massive ivory rings, which they wear round the upper part of the arm; the rich adorn themselves from elbows to wrists with a whole series of rings close together so as to touch." "The favourite ornaments of the men (of the Dyooors) resemble those of the Dinkas, consisting of a collection of iron rings below the elbow, and a huge ivory ring above the elbow." The Bongos "on the wrist and upper part of the arm wear iron rings of every pattern; some rings are cut out of elephant and buffalo hide, and look almost as though they were made of horn." The armlets of the Mittoos "very often have a projecting rim, which is provided with a number of spikes or teeth, which apparently have no other object than to make a single combat as effective as possible." This spiked armlet he figures as placed on the arm above the elbow.—Vol. i.

to be described, from their small size may have been intended to be worn on the forearm or wrist, and probably also by females.

IV. *Jointed Armlets of Bronze*, cylindrical in shape, formed of two thin curved plates, with movable joint, and with rounded or embossed belts projecting from their surface; additional ornamental plates are also riveted on them, and these display the usual trumpet-like or curved and embossed or *repoussé* ornaments of the "Late Celtic" style of art.

I. PLAIN RINGS AND PENNANULAR RINGS OR ARMLETS.

I shall not notice here in detail the first class of ring armlets of bronze.

II. LARGE MASSIVE BRONZE OR BRASS ARMLETS.

They may be divided into two distinct varieties or patterns.

(1.) The general plan of this pattern is that of a rounded or embossed band, forming the whole of the oval outline of the armlet, and passing thus outside of the oval or circular openings near their extremities. There is also another and shorter embossed band, which passes in a straight line from the inside of the one opening to that of the other, and so fills up the central space of the armlet. For convenience I designate this as the "*Oval pattern*." (See plans of armlets, figs. 9 and 14).

(2.) The second variety or pattern of armlet is formed by the central projecting band of the armlet being prolonged, as it were, so as to pass towards each extremity, and form the alternate outlines of the terminal oval or circular openings, it is then folded backwards upon itself at each extremity, thus completing the openings, and it then passes along towards the other extremity of the armlet, where it terminates abruptly, as if cut off. It may therefore be described as more snake-like in form, and may be designated the "*Folded or spiral pattern*" of armlet. (See plan, fig. 18).

The ornamentation on both of these varieties of armlets is similar, consisting generally of abrupt, somewhat oval, projections placed transversely at intervals across the embossed bands of the armlet, and between

these, there are a series of single or double tapering leaf-like or trumpet-like projections, which are placed more or less diagonally across the different bands; the double series frequently occur towards the extremities of the armlet.

Several specimens are preserved in our Museum. They are all very similar in general character, but differ principally in the number, the size, and relief of their ornamental details. I shall give an account of all the different specimens known to me, and shall describe the armlets of the first variety, to which the specimen found at Stanhope, already referred to, belongs.

I. *THE OVAL PATTERN OR VARIETY OF MASSIVE BRONZE ARMLETS.*

BANFFSHIRE.

(1.) *Alvah-Auchenbadie*.—This armlet is the largest in our collection, and the most striking in the boldness of its ornamentation, it was presented to the Museum in 1864, by Mrs Morison of Bognie, Banffshire, on whose estate it was found. (See "Proceedings," vol. vi. p. 11.)

It measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its longest diameter, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth across its side, and weighs 3 lbs. 9 oz. avoirdupois. It is also ornamented like the one first described, with three parallel rounded or embossed mouldings or belts, which are thickly studded with alternately transverse and oblique projecting ornaments. Like most of the others it has an ornamental twisted cord like pattern, but double in this armlet, cut in the grooves separating each of the boldly projecting bands of the armlet. A single cord pattern only is, however, cut in the groove round the outer margin of the armlet, and a small double cord is also cut, passing through the transverse projecting ornament between the oval opening and the front edge of the armlet; this transverse ornament being often made wider or double, as in this particular instance. The armlet has an oval aperture towards each extremity, measuring 1 inch across by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in height, which still shows the pins by which enamelled plates had been probably

fastened in their places. These pins on one side of the armlet are of bronze, and on the other they have a reddish or rusty appearance, and are apparently of iron.

Dr John Stuart tells us in a notice¹ read to the Society in February



Fig. 8. Bronze Armlet found at Auchenbadie, Alvah, Banffshire.

1857, "this armlet was found some years ago, in the field adjoining the mound of the 'Ha' Hill,' on the farm of Mains of Auchenbadie, on the estate of Montblairy, parish of Alvah, Banffshire. The farmer was trench-

¹ Notices of Ecclesiastical Settlement on the Deveron, and of Excavations at the Ha' Hill of Montblairy on that river. ("Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.," vol. ii., 1859.)

ploughing the field which had been long in cultivation, and the plough brought up the armlet from a depth of 12 or 14 inches."

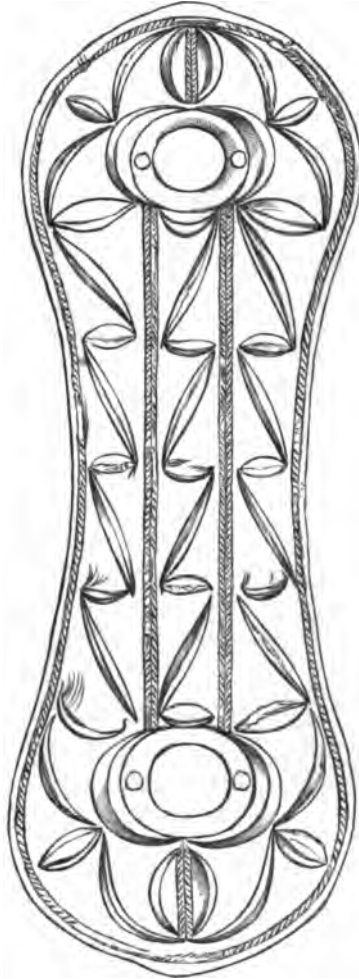


Fig. 9. Plan of Bronze Armlet found at Auchenbadie, Alvah, Banffshire.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

(2.) *Struthdon—Castle-Newe.*—When the last-described armlet was presented to the Society in December 1864, a pair of similar armlets were also exhibited. They were in beautiful preservation, covered with a fine green patina, and still retained in their circular sockets the separate enamelled



Fig. 10. Bronze Armlets, found at Castle-Newe, Aberdeenshire.

plates which displayed a chequered pattern of red and yellow colour. These circular plates had been fixed in their places by iron pins. There is also a double series of twisted cords cut in the grooves between the different projecting bands of the armlet. (See fig. 10.) The style of these armlets was not quite so strongly marked as that just described,

and perhaps the details were finer, the transverse projections not being so strongly marked, while the oblique or trumpet-like ones were double, or rather in two pairs, joined at their widest extremities, between the transverse projections. They were also smaller in size. Each armlet measured $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its greatest diameter and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth across the side, and weighed $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. avoirdupois. (See the annexed careful drawing of the armlet, fig. 10). ("Proceedings," vol. vi. p. 13.)

The armlets were found together, embedded in the earth at the entrance to a rudely-constructed long and narrow underground building or "Eirde House," containing within its walls of unhewn stones, ashes, parts of stone querns, beads, &c.; which was then discovered in the garden of Castle-Newe, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire. These bracelets were exhibited by Mr Alexander Walker, the gardener, and are now, I believe, in the possession of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. of Castle-Newe.

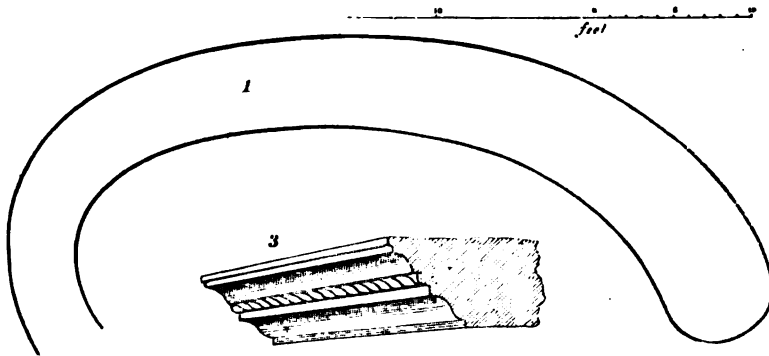


Fig. 11.—(1) Ground Plan of Underground Building, Newstead, Melrose.
(3) Moulded Stone found in Interior of Building.

On the 13th June 1852 I brought before the notice of the Society an account of one of these curious underground stone structures formed however of hewn dry stone walls, with a series of stones also projecting inwards one above another on the walls, so as apparently to form a roof. These roofing stones were bevelled at their inner extremities, and

cut square across at their inner termination; they had also a notch cut along the middle of their bevelled extremities, the effect being, when completed, to give a flat ribbed ornamental character to the whole roof. This building was discovered at Newstead, near Melrose, Roxburghshire, close to the remains of the old Roman town, and was supposed by me to



Fig. 12. Section of Underground Building found at Newstead.

be also Roman in character. (I have added the plan to show its general outline and also the section to show its structure, figs. 11 and 12.) ("Proceedings," vol. i. p. 213). A building of similar character, but built of unhewn stones also without lime, was then stated to have been also discovered in the neighbourhood several years before.

At the same time I called attention to the close resemblance of these buildings in their external form, to other underground buildings built of

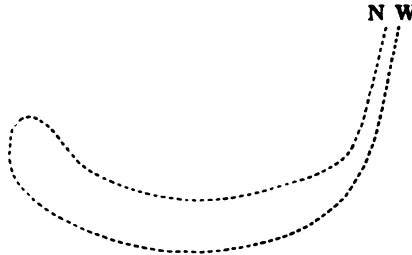


Fig. 13. Plan of Underground Building found near Middleton.

unhewn stones, and described by Pennant as having been discovered near Middleton House, Midlothian, and another in Fife. I subsequently gave a more particular notice of these to the Society, and repeated Pennant's figure (fig. 13). ("Proceedings," vol. viii. p. 27).

Since that paper was read, various notices of underground buildings, of closely resembling general character and shape, have been described to our Society and figured in our "Proceedings." They have occurred mostly in the East and North of Scotland, like this one found at Castle-Newa. They are obviously a distinct class of native or Celtic buildings, and have apparently been used for the purpose of hiding or storing the valuables of the people, or for concealing themselves in times of danger. It is interesting to find these bronze armlets in the entrance to one of these buildings, as it associates them with the Celtic inhabitants, the natives of the country; as the makers of both. Their contents are generally composed of articles of native Celtic manufacture, although in some instances traces have also been found of articles of Roman manufacture, which seem thus to connect the use of some of them, at least, with the times of the Roman occupation of part of our country of Scotland.

(3.) *Belhelvie, Drumside.*—The next armlet I shall notice is a very fine one, with the same style of ornaments rather in less relief than the last, which was presented to the Museum at a meeting on February 14, 1853, by our late lamented Secretary, John Stuart, LL.D. It is described in the "Proceedings," vol. i. p. 138, as a "Bronze Armlet, snake pattern." It is similar in character to those already described, but

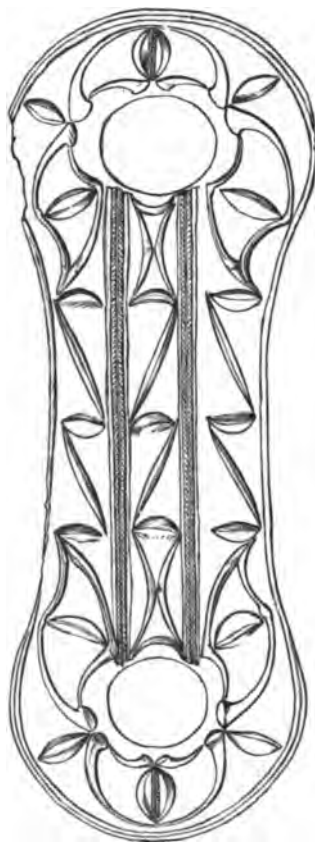


Fig. 14. Plan of Bronze Armlet found at Drumside, Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire.

rather smaller in size. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in internal diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth or breadth across the side, and it weighs 28 ounces



Fig. 15. Bronze Armlet found at Drumside, Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire.

avoirdupois; the oval openings for the enamel plates, which are absent, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in breadth. Portions of the bronze pins

which held these enamelled plates in position, still remain in this armet. The oblique ornaments, which become double towards each extremity of the armet, are succeeded by others with dilated extremities, and more distinctively trumpet-like in character. It formed one of a pair, and was found about six feet under the surface, and nearly three yards apart from the other armet; on the Links of Drumside, parish of Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire. (See fig. 14 plan, and fig. 15).

(4.) *Aboyme*.—Mr R. H. Soden-Smith, M.A., F.S.A., at a meeting of the Archæological Institute, London, held on December 2, 1864, exhibited "Three massive armlets of bronze, the property of the Marchioness of Huntly, found in ploughing, about three miles north-west of Aboyme, in ground which apparently had never been broken up. Several examples have occurred in North Britain; two are preserved in the British Museum, which are ornamented with discs of enamelled work, and there are several in the Museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland."¹ Mr Soden-Smith also says:—"It is supposed that these armlets were votive offerings or honorary gifts, and they are assigned to the Late Celtic period." He also refers to the massive armlets in the British Museum, found at Pitkelloney, already described, and also to Dr Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals," p. 448, where a similar one is figured, with which they agree in general characters; they are, therefore, to be referred to this same class of massive bronze armlets. Mr Soden-Smith afterwards alludes to the class of spiral armlets, in form of a coil like a serpent, from which he thinks the general type of both seems to have been derived.

I have since been informed, through the courtesy of the Dowager Marchioness of Huntly, that these armlets were discovered between Aboyme and Tarland, close to the march which separates the properties of the Marquis of Huntly and Lord Aberdeen. They were dug or ploughed up out of the ground. Of these Lady Huntly has three, which were found together, and possibly there may have been a fourth,

¹ "Archæological Journal," 1865, vol. xxii. p. 74.

which was overlooked. Two of the armlets correspond in design and general plan to the armlet found at Auchenbadie (see plan, fig. 9, page 329). The third armlet is also similar in the general plan, but the ornamentation is much less strongly marked. All of them, therefore, belong to my first subdivision, the *Oval Pattern* or variety, of this class of armlet. (See Additional Note at the end of this paper.)

PERTSHIRE.

(5.) *Bunrannoch* (?)—Another armlet of a similar character and pattern, but still smaller than the armlet found at Drumside, with the ornaments in less relief, is also preserved in the Museum (see fig. 16). It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest diameter, 2 inches across the middle, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches across each extremity, the oval opening at each extremity measuring



Fig. 16. Bronze Armlet in the Museum of the Society.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in its longest or transverse diameter. It weighs $21\frac{1}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois. The rounded extremities of this armlet appear to have been cut or pared across. Unfortunately its history is not definitely known; I shall, however, in describing the next armlet, attempt to give what I consider may have been the probable history of both of these armlets.

II. THE FOLDED OR SPIRAL PATTERN OR VARIETY, OF LARGE MASSIVE BRONZE ARMLETS.

PERTHSHIRE.

(6.) *Bunrannoch* (?)—Still another armlet is in the Museum, and of its history, also, nothing is positively known. The general pattern of this armlet is, however, different from those already described, and belongs to what I have called the second pattern or folded variety, of these bronze armlets. (See fig. 17, and plan, fig. 18.) The projecting band being formed in a more serpent-like shape. The single band, which may be

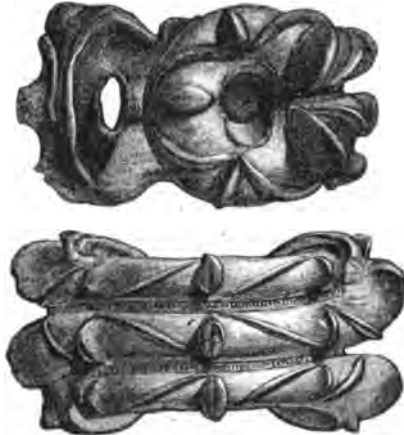


Fig. 17. Bronze Armlet in the Museum of the Society.

described as forming the central part of the armlet, being turned back on itself at each extremity; leaving thus a small circular aperture towards each end of the armlet, which is also less in size than in the others. It thus also forms three bands across the body of the armlet, but gives it more of a serpent-like character, suggesting, perhaps, the still more serpent-like class of true spiral armlets which I shall afterwards describe. A series of short transverse lines are cut between these different bands, but the effect is not so cord-like in pattern as in some of the other armlets.

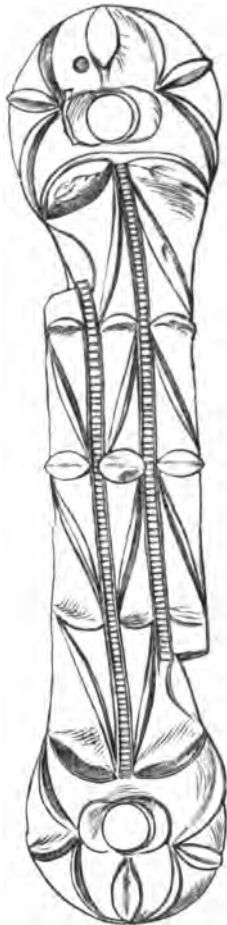


Fig. 18. Plan of Bronze Armlet (of fig. 17).

These two last armlets have both been long in the possession of the Society. This one measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest internal diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth across the middle, and 3 inches across each extremity, the circular opening at each extremity measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across, and it weighs $31\frac{3}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois. Its style of ornamentation is much bolder than most of the others, the central and terminal knobs being also more rounded, and with the transverse ornaments next the circular openings, much more projecting in character. It is also heavier in character than the one last described.

With the single exception of a small bronze armlet belonging to Class III. or true "Spiral Snake-like Armlets," to be afterwards described, these two last described massive bronze armlets, are the only armlets or bracelets in the Museum the history of which is not known.

At a meeting of the Society, however, held on the 22d of April 1833, two large massive bronze armlets were exhibited. Unfortunately at that time the Society did not publish any "Proceedings," and accordingly no notice of them was printed. Turning, therefore, to the MS. minute-book, I find the following written record in the minutes of that date:—

"There were also exhibited two bronze bracelets or armlets in the shape of serpents. The one weighing 1 lb. 2 oz., the other 1 lb. $14\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois, similar to that figured in the 'Archæologia Scotica,' vol. iii. p. 99, and in the 'Archæologia Lond.,' vol. xxii. p. 285. These armlets were found in the district of Bunrannoch, Perthshire, on the northern declivity of the mountain

Schihallion, and were exhibited to the Society, and temporarily deposited in the Museum, by Mr Alexander Stewart, Edinburgh."

Now, the recorded great weight of these two armlets, the one being 1 lb. 2 oz. and the other 1 lb. 14½ oz., make us at once set aside the small spiral armlet just referred to, of which the history was not known, as being by any possibility one of those recorded in this minute; its weight being only 9¾ oz. avoirdupois. The weight of these armlets, however, is by no means very different from that of the two massive bronze armlets I have just described, the smallest weighing 1 lb. 5¼ ozs. avoirdupois, and the other 1 lb. 15¾ ozs. Indeed, I find on examining the weights of different articles, that from various causes they are not unfrequently found to vary in the recorded from the real weights, at least to some small extent, the articles being probably sent to some trader who weighed them rather carelessly, in many cases giving only a general and not a very detailed account of the weight, so that apparently even an ounce or two of difference may be considered as really not a very important matter, in judging of the identity of an article not sold by its weight. The reference in the minute to another armlet, is to the large bronze armlet described and figured in the "Archæologia Scotica," and "Londonensis," which I shall also afterwards describe as found at the Culbin Sands, and which these two armlets are said to resemble. We must, however, remember that it was the only other bronze armlet then known; and although it is formed of a single spiral band of bronze, and therefore is really more truly serpent-like in character, still the massiveness and general weight of the armlet is very similar, and the two or three solid embossed bands of the others are also very suggestive of a snake, so that, speaking generally, it may be said, these armlets closely resemble the other. Indeed, the character of the ornamentation of both is a good deal alike, so much so that I am inclined to consider that it is merely a variety of the ornament suggested by that on these more massive class of armlets, and connects, as I think, the one class of armlets with the other. I may also mention that some well-known writers on the archæology of Scotland, as Professor Daniel Wilson, for example, speaks of these armlets, as bronze objects "whereon

the triple snake-like form and scales are represented, but without the head or any more distinct characteristic of the reptile,"¹ the transverse and oblique conventional ornaments being suggested, he thinks, by the scales of the snake. So that the general comparison of this class of armlet to a snake is not by any means to be wondered at.

These large, massive, solid armlets have occasionally been found in pairs, the one closely corresponding to the other; but in the case of the two armlets referred to above, it seems manifest from the great difference in weight between them that they were not a pair. They show, indeed, the only two varieties of shape or pattern yet known, and although they might both be found on the northern slopes of Schihallion, in the district of Bunnanoch, it does not appear that they were actually found together. The present appearance of the metallic surfaces of the two armlets would rather imply, either that the composition of the alloy of each might be slightly different, or that they had been found under different circumstances in the peat or soil in which they may have been buried.

After considering all these things, I am very much inclined to come to the conclusion, that the history of the bronze armlets recorded in the minutes in 1833, and the only two bronze armlets of a corresponding character, which have been for so many long years preserved and exhibited in the Museum, but their history forgotten; must now be brought together, and that these two armlets be designated as having been really found, now nearly fifty years ago, on the northern slopes of the mountain Schihallion, in the district of Bunnanoch, Perthshire.

(7.) *Pitkelloney—Muthill*—A pair of very fine armlets of similar character or pattern to that last described, the projecting ornaments, however, not being so prominent. The plate of metal of which each is formed is also bent as it were, upon itself, and towards each extremity are rounded apertures which are filled up with circular plates ornamented with enamel; still remaining *in situ*. They were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London by William Jerdan, Esq., in 1858, and were

¹ "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," vol. ii. p. 139.

described in the "Archæologia," vol. xxviii. p. 435. He states that "the spot where these Armlets were discovered is on the farm of Pitkelloney, a few hundred yards above the town of Muthill, and about two miles from Drummond Castle, in 1837, the seat of Lord and Lady Willoughby de Eresby, to whom Pitkelloney belongs. They were within a few feet of each other; the first being ploughed up in making the deeper ridge furrow which requires the plough to go over the ground a second time; and the last dug up close beside it, on further turning up the mould to ascertain the possible existence of any other relics. These armillæ are of brass, the one 16 inches in circumference, weighing 3 lbs. 3 ounces; the other 15 inches round, and 3 lbs. 10 ounces in weight. Their forms are similar and pattern the same, except in the fine mosaics (enamels) which adorn the four centres of the clasps. These mosaics are curiously fastened in with iron pins, riveted on the inside, and surrounded and connected by the main treble wreath of the armlet by strong, rather elastic wires, entwined by smaller wire in a very graceful manner. The colours of the enamelled plates are red and yellow; on one the figure is a plain and perfect cross, and on the other a cross-ornament with a flower-like addition." (See "Archæologia," vol. xxviii., p. 435.)

Mr A. W. Franks thus describes them in the "Horæ Ferales," p. 183:—"23, 24. A pair of massive bronze armlets, found on the farm of Pitkelloney, near Muthill, Perthshire, and about two miles from Drummond Castle. (See 'Archæologia,' vol. xxviii. p. 435.) These remarkable armlets weigh each of them about 3½ lbs., and are of a broad coiled pattern; in the ends are set two oval medallions with varied designs of red and yellow enamel; the enamelled plates seem to be fixed into their places by iron pins. They are now in the British Museum."

Mr Franks, in a note with which he has lately favoured me, says:—"They are slightly different in size, but of the same construction. The design is a spiral, starting from one side and passing round the opposite medallion, then recurved back and passing round the other medallion and then back again, and terminating as at the other end. The medallions are champlève enamels in flat plates of bronze, and have probably a projection on one

side with a loop, through which passes a rod at right angles to the armlet. The great coil or spiral has had a narrow bar lying between the portions of the coil, and which seems to me to be of iron covered with thin bronze. The back of the enamels seem to be of iron now much decayed, and these may have to do with the bar," "which in ours is very imperfect, owing, no doubt, to its iron core." "It is, however, a very difficult matter to



Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.

Enamelled Plates of each of the pair of Bronze Armlets found at Pitkelloney, Perthshire.

describe." "The diameter of one armlet is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and its extreme height $3\frac{1}{4}$; of the other, also, diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ and extreme height $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches." Mr Franks has been good enough to send me coloured drawings of the circular enamelled plates of each of these armlets, one being slightly encroached on by the bronze moulding of the armlet (fig. 20). The plates of one armlet show four bars of yellow enamel, placed in a cross-like form proceeding from a circular centre of red enamel, the field or ground of the plate being also red (fig. 19). The plates of the other armlet display a circular yellow spot in the centre of the enamelled plate, from which four long oval-like leaves extend to the margin of the plate; each leaf-like ornament has a red stripe along its centre and a yellow stripe on each side of it; the space between each leaf, the ground or field of the plate, being covered with red enamel (fig. 20).

FIFESHIRE.

(8.) *Kinghorn, Seafield*.—I have had an opportunity quite recently of examining another bronze armlet belonging also to this second variety

or pattern, which has been brought to the Museum for exhibition. Its ornamentation is not in such high relief nor exactly of the same character as in the other armlets, like them, it displays the transverse, but the oblique ornaments project from the sides of the bands of the armlet and are double, and longer, and seem folded, as it were, round a good part of the bars of the armlet. More of the transverse ornaments are



Fig. 21. Bronze Armlet found near Seafeld Tower, Fife.

also somewhat double in character. The central ones of the back have a cord-like ornament dividing them, but there is no cord in the grooves dividing the bars of the armlet itself. There are only four ornamental divisions along the bars between the oval openings of the armlets. It is also less strongly marked in the character of its general ornamentation; and in this respect, and in general style of ornament, it may be considered to approximate, or be almost transitional in character, to the ornamen-

tation of the first armlet to be described, which belongs to the next class or true "Spiral armlets." The armlet measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in its longest diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the middle, and $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches across each extremity, the oval opening at each extremity being $1\frac{2}{8}$ inches; it now shows no appearance of the former presence of enamelled plates, and weighs 2 lb. $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois. It belongs to Mr Alexander Soutar, Kirkcaldy, and was found about forty years ago by a man while digging in a field near Seafield Tower, between Kinghorn and Kirkcaldy, Fife (fig. 21).

These Celtic armlets are all of a very closely corresponding style and character of workmanship, and, therefore, probably period of time or age, and from this discovery recently made at Stanhope, it is of much interest that we are now able to connect some of them, in all probability with the time of the Roman occupation of the country.

III. THE SPIRAL SNAKE-LIKE ARMLETS OF BRONZE.

This class of armlets is generally of a lighter description than those just described. They are cast in the form of a simple circular or spiral coil of a rounded and ornamented band of bronze, each extremity of which terminates in a zoomorphic form or animal's head, more or less rude or conventional in character, and in some cases there is, at this part also, a socket to hold either an enamel or an ornamental stone of some description.

The character of the workmanship and the style of the ornaments on the spiral band of some of these armlets, though lighter in character, remind us strongly of, and may be said to be closely allied to, the oblique trumpet-like patterns, and also the bolder transverse projections, which form so striking a feature of the large massive armlets just described. This class or type of spiral armlets have been found only in Scotland.

ELGINSHIRE.

(1.) *Culbin Sands*.—The first of these spiral armlets I shall notice is a richly ornamented armlet, which was exhibited to this Society in 1827 by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. It is described and figured by him

in a paper published in vol. iii. of our "Archæologia Scotica," p. 99, and was found some three or four years before by a man who was shooting among the desolate sand-hills of Culbin, on the western side of the estuary of the river Findhorn. Some of these hills of sand, Sir Thomas tells us, are a hundred feet in perpendicular height, and "Though flints are not included in the mineralogical list of this country, there is one small spot among the sand-hills where flinty fragments are often picked up, and as elf-bolts, or flint arrow-heads, have been not unfrequently found on this spot,



Fig. 22. Front view of Bronze Armlet found in the sands of Culbin, Elginshire.

it is with some show of probability supposed that a manufactory of these rude aboriginal weapons may have once existed there. The man above alluded to having accidentally lost his gun-flint, went to the spot in question to look for a flint to replace it, and in searching about he discovered this antique" armlet. It is very interesting to learn that it was found in this locality associated with these flint arrow-heads, some of the oldest relics of antiquity which have been found among the sand-hills. It is in the possession of Lady Gordon Cumming of Altyre. Each extremity of the spiral armlet terminates in a zoomorphic head, or rather a kind of con-

ventional animal's double head, one beyond the other, and the terminal one, which is more detailed in character, displays a large circular socket for the insertion of an ornamental enamel or stone of some kind; projecting rounded settings of blue enamel, however, still remain in the sockets of the small sized eyes on each of these heads. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, its inside diameter being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth or



Fig. 23. Back view of Bronze Armlet found in the sands of Culbin, Elginshire.



Fig. 24. Plan.

breadth across the side, and weighs 2 lbs. $9\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois. It is therefore not very different in weight from some of the smaller armlets of the more massive class just described.

Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, in his account of this Culbin armlet, published in the "Archæologia Scotica," states the weight of the armlet to be 2 lbs. $9\frac{1}{2}$ oza. avoirdupois. I have had it carefully re-weighed, and the exact weight is nearly the same—2 lbs. $9\frac{1}{2}$ oza. and 60 grains avoirdupois. I may mention that there had apparently been a slight crack in the armlet, probably

a flaw in the casting, at no great distance from one of its extremities or terminal heads, and there has accordingly been a little of the molten bronze poured into the hollow side of the embossed armlet at this place, which repairs the slight defect, and makes it as strong as the rest of the spiral of the armlet.

Through the kind services of William Forbes, Esq., For. Sec. S.A. Scot., and the courtesy of the Dowager Lady Gordon Cumming, I have been able to exhibit this beautiful armlet again to the Society, and also have had the annexed careful drawings of it made for comparison with the others in our National Museum of Antiquities. (Figs. 22, 23, and Plan, fig. 24).

The spiral bar of cast bronze which forms the armlet is about $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in breadth. The middle part of the pattern forms a complete circle of the bar of the armlet, and on this central part of the armlet are ornaments with lozenge-shaped projections placed transversely across, each being surrounded by a curved band or border broadest in the middle and tapering to each extremity. From each extremity of this pattern a series of projecting and long-shaped trumpet-like ornaments are placed longitudinally along the back and sides of the bronze bar of which the armlet is composed, a small zigzag pattern being sunk deeply between them in the middle line of the bar; this arrangement terminates at each extremity in a small spiral ornament on each side of the middle line, which finishes in a small rounded deep blue circular setting of enamel like an eye. Beyond these ornaments a little more projection is given to a smaller series of trumpet ornaments, in front of which there is a transverse projecting ornament, and in front of it again, are small trumpet ornaments placed transversely and enclosing on each side another pair of rounded settings of blue enamel, like eyes, each $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. The armlet terminates in front of this, in a flat circular socket for a setting of some kind, perhaps another coloured enamel, which is now absent; this setting socket measures $\frac{5}{8}$ th of an inch across. The whole bar of which the bracelet is formed, is hollowed or grooved on the inside of the armlet, and it is formed of a bright yellow bronze, which has now become dark

brown, showing in some places the commencement of a fine green patina. (See figs. 22, 23, and detailed Plan of half the armlet fig. 24.)

Its style and the character of its ornamentation suggest, as I have already said, a general resemblance to some of the larger and heavier class of massive armlets, and especially to the one found in Fife. It may therefore be considered to belong to a somewhat contemporary or perhaps not much later date.

From its size this armlet may have been worn on the forearm or wrist, probably of a woman.

FORFARSHIRE.

(2.) *Pitalpin—Forfarshire.*—The largest armlet of this class in our Museum is one which was found at Pitalpin, near Dundee, in 1732, and was presented to the Museum by the Dowager Countess of Morton



Fig. 25. Bronze Spiral Armlet found at Pitalpin, near Dundee.

in 1827. It measures 3 inches in greatest breadth, its internal measurement being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and it weighs $31\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois. It may be called zoomorphic in character, with a rude approximation to a head

at each extremity, the body being also ornamented with transverse lines in the centre, and a deep longitudinal double groove runs along from their termination towards the head at each extremity, which is specially ornamented by a series of oblique lines and strongly marked oblique and transverse ornamental projections reminding us also of the style of ornamentation on the Culbin armlet. (See fig. 25.) Through the kindness of Mr W. Ivison Macadam, the son of Dr Stevenson Macadam, F.S.A. Scot., the well-known lecturer on chemistry and analyst, and himself a skilful analyst, I am able also to add an analysis of this armlet. Mr Ivison Macadam writes to me as follows:—

“ I find the composition of the serpent-like armlet to be—

Copper,	93.62
Tin,	6.38
	100.00

It is therefore a true bronze.”

LOCALITY NOT KNOWN.

(3.) The next armlet I shall notice is one in the Museum. It is covered by a beautiful green patina, and is much simpler in its style of



Fig. 26. Bronze Spiral Armlet.

ornament, and not so distinctive in character as the last; the ornamenta-

tion also showing less projection from the surface of the armlet. Each extremity of this spiral armlet terminates also in a zoomorphic head, the centre of the body is ornamented by strongly marked transverse lines, and it gradually becomes smooth towards each extremity. It measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in internal diameter and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth across the armlet, and weighs $9\frac{3}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois (see fig. 26.)

This is the spiral armlet to which I have already referred, the history of which is not now known.

FORFARSHIRE.

(4.) *Arbroath—Grange Conan.*—Another spiral armlet in the Museum was presented in 1874 as treasure-trove. It is of the same general form and style of ornament as the others, a snake-like creature, terminating in



Fig. 27. Bronze Spiral Armlet found at Grange Conan, near Arbroath, Forfarshire.

a zoomorphic or conventional style of head at each of its extremities, with well-marked transverse lines crossing the body, the rest being ornamented by a double cord pattern running along the centre of the spiral band, in a groove, towards the heads; where there are also longitudinal and stronger oblique and transverse projections or terminal ornaments. Each extremity also probably terminated with a head, as

one of the extremities has been unfortunately broken off and lost. It measures $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in its internal diameter and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth across, and weighs $7\frac{1}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois (see fig. 27.)

It was found, along with a bronze ring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, a needle of bronze 2 inches long, and broken stone and earthen vessels, bones of animals, &c. &c., while excavating, in 1860, a circular or beehive house with an adjoining long underground Celtic or Eirde house, at the West Grange of Conan, near Arbroath, Forfarshire. The underground house was similar in general character to those already referred to. The discovery is of much interest as connecting this class of spiral armlets also, both in probable age, and character, with the massive bronze armlets already described. (See "Proceedings," vol. iv. p. 492, 1863.)

IV. JOINTED ARMLET OF BRONZE FORMED OF THIN PLATES.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

(1.) *Plunton Castle*.—Of this class there is only one armlet in the Museum, and I am not aware of any similar one having been found



Fig. 28. Bronze Armlet found in the Parish of Borgue, Kirkcudbright.

elsewhere. It was discovered near the ruins of Plunton Castle, Kirkcudbrightshire, in 1826, and was presented to the Museum by Dr W.

M'Ewen, Chester. The armlet is formed of two similar thin curved plates of bronze, forming a cylindrical armlet when closed, ornamented, however, somewhat like the style of the massive armlets first described, with rounded or embossed projecting transverse bands; the two plates were probably held together by a bronze pin, forming thus a hinge or movable joint, to allow it to be opened and fixed on the forearm or wrist. It is, however, also ornamented with separate plates of bronze attached to the armlet by rivets, and these plates display the raised or embossed and beautifully curved trumpet-like ornaments characteristic of the Late Celtic period of art. (See fig. 28.)

It measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth across its side, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in longest internal diameter, and weighs slightly over $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois.

These varieties of armlets, and the other articles of bronze before described, seem all to correspond or agree in their general style of art and workmanship, and have accordingly been considered, as already stated, with other bronzes of similar character; as forming a peculiar class of articles showing a distinctive style of native art, which Mr A. W. Franks, F.S.A., of the British Museum, Hon. Mem. S. A. Scot., &c., has denominated the "Late Celtic style of Art;" it belongs, he believes, to the Late Celtic period in Britain. They are all beautiful specimens of highly ornamented and finished metal work, both in design and execution, and are therefore of the very greatest interest, as illustrating a peculiar age and style of art in our own country.

Let me remind you that these bronze armlets described have been found principally in Scotland, to the north of the Firth of Forth, the more Celtic part of the country; this Peeblesshire one being as yet the only exception, except one found in Celtic Ireland. They have been also associated, as I have shown, with early remains of buildings or dwellings, in different parts of the country, of an undoubtedly native or Celtic character.

We have now, then, in addition, this association of the native bronze armlet exhibited, and the smaller bronze ornaments of similar early

Celtic character ; with a patella of undoubted Roman manufacture, the first time, as far as I am aware, that this combination of one of these massive Celtic bronze armlets and a relic of Roman manufacture of any kind have been discovered associated together ; though other bronze articles of a similar style of art have been before discovered along with traces of Roman remains. These discoveries are all especially interesting, as giving approximate dates to these different articles, and showing us that the makers of each were probably occupying at the same time different parts of our country, and were accordingly brought into contact with one another, in peace or in war.

Mr Franks, in concluding his observations on this whole class of antiquities, gives his opinion as to their probable age, which I shall take the liberty of again quoting. He says :—“ I do not, however, wish to claim any very remote antiquity for such remains, at any rate as far as Britain is concerned. They are probably not more ancient than the introduction of coinage into Britain, from 200 to 100 years before Christ, and not much later than the close of the first century after Christ, when the Roman dominion in this country was firmly established. This date would account for the occasional discovery of such remains with, or in close proximity to, Roman antiquities, and also for the influence that their designs seems to have had over certain phases of colonial art, in which, however, their wild and studied irregularity of design are brought into subjection, though at the same time the patterns lose much of their charm and originality.”—“ *Horæ Ferales* ” (p. 189), London, 1863.

I would, however, be inclined to make the close of this period of late Celtic art in Scotland, somewhat later than, perhaps, Mr Franks seems to do. Let me say again how important all such discoveries as those now recorded really are, and how very great is the interest that is attached to the discovery of Roman and native metal-work found, as at Stanhope, together ; giving us thus a key to the age of both. As well as the valuable information they also give of the high state of art in metal work, in Scotland, at a somewhat definite period in the history of our country.

Cosmo Innes tells us of the great skill of our Celtic workers in metal in early times, that—"among our forefathers, as among the ancient Greeks, the Smith's was a craft of mystery, if not of magic. Remember, he forged the armour that guarded the heads of warriors, and welded the sword of such temper that it scorned enchantment, cut through iron and brass, and yet severed a hair upon water. In the ancient laws of England, the Smith's person was protected by a double penalty. In Wales he was one of the great Officers who sat in the hall with the King and Queen. In our own Highland glens I have heard more legends of supernatural Smith-work than ever I could gather of Ossian. We must not wonder, then, that the family of *Smith* is large, nor that it assumes many forms of spelling in our low country talk, as well as the shape of *Gow*, and probably *Cowan*, among those whose mother tongue is Gaelic."¹

What an increase of interest and value are also given to relics of antiquity like those now exhibited, when the student can see them placed together side by side in the cases of a public museum, instead of having to hunt up their scattered remains among the general curiosities and articles of vertu in the cabinets of our landed gentry; which it is of course utterly beyond the power of the many students of our archæology to do. Not to speak of its being also in very many cases utterly destructive of their true history, and their permanent preservation. Whereas, once deposited in the National Museum, associated with the name of the donor and the place where they were found, they become a permanent monument of the donor's own enlightened knowledge of their value, and remain there, the property of the nation, under the care of the Society, for comparison with other antiquities; a recorded addition to the science of Archæology, and thus, so far, take their proper place in the illustration of the true Archæological History of the common Ancestors of our country.

¹ "Concerning Scotch Surnames." Edinburgh: 1860.

Would that this spirit of true Scottish Nationality did prompt the many private possessors of the various valuable relics of antiquity discovered in, and now scattered over, all the different parts of Scotland; to deposit them, at once for the instruction and delight of our people, and for their permanent record and preservation, in this Museum, now the property of the Nation, and so, truly THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND!

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE THREE MASSIVE BRONZE OR BRASS ARMLETS FOUND NEAR ABOYNE, ABERDEENSHIRE. BY JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., SEC. S.A. SCOT.

Since this paper was written (see page 335), Mr R. H. Soden-Smith, M.A., of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, who exhibited these armlets to the Archæological Institute, London, in 1864, has kindly sent me the chemical analyses of two of them, made at the time by Professor A. H. Church. These analyses were published in the "Journal of the Chemical Society," London, August 1865, "Analyses of some Bronzes found in Great Britain." The first articles he examined were two bronze needles, found in 1866 at Southwark, believed to be of Romano-British manufacture, also placed in his hands for analysis by Mr Soden-Smith. These gave the result of a compound of copper with a large percentage of zinc and a very small proportion of tin, and Professor Church justly remarks these articles should, correctly speaking, "be termed brass." He then refers to the Celtic armlets, for comparison with these Romano-British articles, as follows:—

"At Aboyne, not long since, three massive bronze armlets were found. The workmanship and design seem to prove them to belong to the period anterior to the Roman possession of Britain. A very small fragment of the metal was taken from these rare and interesting specimens by permission of their owner, the Marchioness of Huntly, and handed to me for analysis by Mr Soden-Smith:—

	Armlet No. 1.	Armlet No. 2.
Copper,	86.49	88.19
Tin,	6.76	3.64
Zinc,	1.44	9.13
Lead,	4.41	...
Loss and oxygen, &c.,90	...
	100.00	100.96

"The injurious effects of lead upon brass and bronze are well known. In the present case (of Armlet No. 1) there was marked evidence of a deterioration in the alloy, produced by the large proportion of lead present,—for the armlet, though very massive, had been broken (and mended) at the period of its use. The metal was cracked, the fissures presenting the appearance of some lead-containing bronzes after they have been worked when hot." (See fig. 29, page 358.)

The analyses of these armlets are of the greatest possible interest, differing as they do from the analysis by Dr Stevenson Macadam of the bronze armlet found in Peeblesshire, the only other armlet of this class which has as yet been analysed. It, however, is a true ancient bronze of copper and tin alone; while these Aboyne armlets show the addition to the copper and tin of a varying percentage of zinc, and also one of them the presence of lead, which not only softens the bronze, but renders it less tough. This brings them thus nearer the character of the more modern brass, which consists of copper and zinc alone. Here, then, we have the same class of massive armlets, showing the analyses of both of these varieties (the bronze and the brass, of the alloys), and therefore indicating the age of some of these armlets as belonging to this transition period, or at least as coming down to this transition period of time.

Mr Joseph Anderson, in his paper "Notes on the Relics of the Viking Period," vol. x. of our "Proceedings," gives an excellent summary of what is known on this subject, and I shall quote part of it. He says:—"This change in the composition of the metal from tin-bronze to zinc-bronze is a useful distinction to be noted in considering the age of relics which are of bronze-like metal." "Zinc," says Morlot, "is never present

in the bronzes of the Bronze Age, even as an impurity." The researches of Göbel have also shown that zinc is absent even from the Greek bronzes, which are composed of copper, tin, and lead. Zinc only begins to appear as an ingredient in Roman alloys, and it is only towards the commencement of the Christian era that it begins to be present in them" (page 558.)¹

This peculiar class of massive bronze and brass armlets, as far as we can at present judge, belong, therefore, not to the true "Bronze Age," but to the so-called "Iron Age" in Britain, and this seems to agree very well with the probable period of time which I have already stated in my paper, as that to which they appeared, from other reasons, to belong.

The Dowager-Marchioness of Huntly has since been good enough to forward for my examination the three massive armlets in her possession. These three armlets all belong to what I have designated the "Folded or Spiral Pattern" or variety of bronze armlet, and I am now therefore able to describe them in detail, as well as to figure one of the pair of armlets, and also the other, the third armlet, which differs in its ornamentation.

Two of these armlets may be considered a pair, their ornamentation being alike in both, though the one is a little smaller than the other. The pattern resembles closely that of the large armlet found at Auchenbadie, Banffshire, except that both the transverse and oblique projecting ornaments are in comparatively low relief in these armlets, and the transverse ornaments between the oval opening and the front edge of the armlet is single in these, and not double, as in the Auchenbadie armlet, and there are no cord-like ornaments cut between the different bands, of which these armlets are composed (see figs. 29, and plan, fig. 9). I have said that these ornaments on the bars are in lower relief, they are also a little more numerous, there being five ornamented spaces between the

¹ See Morlot's observations entitled "Les Metaux employes dans l'age du Bronze," in the "Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord" for 1866, p. 29. Also, for analyses of bronze and brass, see "Kelternes Germanernes og Slavernes Bronzer." By J. E. Wogel, "Antiquarisk Tidsskrift," 1852-1854, Kjøbenhavn, 1854; and Professor D. F. Kruse's "Necro-Livonica," Leipzig, 1859.

rounded openings of the armlets, and only four in the Auchenbadie one. There is also no appearance of any moulding or nails near the rounded openings for the attachment of enamelled plates. On the inside of this armlet, however, there is a small nail-like projection between the oval opening and the front edge of the armlet, on one side; while the other shows some slight inequalities, perhaps due to the casting of the armlet.



Fig. 29. Brass Armlet found near Aboyne.

This is the armlet (No. 1) which has been analysed by Professor Church, and the analysis is given by me on page 356. It shows a large percentage of tin, a very small percentage of zinc, and a larger percentage of lead. It is not very regular in shape, and appears to have been cracked across the back, probably when cast, and this part has been

strengthened by a large patch of similar metal, which has been apparently run into the grooved inside of the armlet, opposite to the cracked portion, and makes it strong again. (See fig. 29.) This armlet measures about $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest diameter inside, by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the middle of the back, and 3 inches across each extremity. The edges of this armlet are a good deal worn towards its rounded extremities; one of the rounded openings measures about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across, the other being very slightly larger. It weighs 20 oz. avoirdupois.

The second armlet has unfortunately had one of its extremities torn across and separated from the rest of the armlet, at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches distance from the inner margin of the rounded opening. It measures about 4 inches in greatest diameter, by about 3 inches across, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the middle of the back, and nearly 3 inches across its rounded extremities; the rounded openings are a little irregular—one measures about 1 inch across, the other being a very little less. It weighs $14\frac{1}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois. This armlet was also analysed by Professor Church (No. 2, of p. 326), and contains a smaller percentage of tin, a very large percentage of zinc, but no lead. It is also a good deal worn on its edges, and, like the other, the brown colour of the metal is partially covered with a greenish patina.

The third armlet is also covered with a greenish patina over a much more distinctly yellow-coloured metal. Unfortunately, the rounded portion of one extremity of the armlet has been broken off at the commencement of the rounded opening, and this terminal portion is wanting. From the appearance of the fracture this has not been done recently. (See fig. 30.) The pattern of this armlet is much simpler than any of the other armlets described. There is one transverse ornament projecting very slightly from its surface, between the oval opening towards the extremity of the armlet, and its front edge; from this two oblique or curved projections turn round towards the next two transverse ornaments, which are at the other extremity of the rounded opening, and beyond this there are only two very slight, short, transverse, or rather somewhat oblique ornaments, on the two outer bars of the armlet; with indications of long slender oblique ornaments alternating with them; making thus only three

spaces in all, between the one rounded opening and the other. While the central bar running between these two oval openings is apparently quite plain and free from ornament. It differs from the other pair of armlets also, in having a single rather strongly-marked and ornamental twisted cord, which runs in the grooves between each of the three bars of the



Fig. 30. Brass (!) Armlet found near Aboyne.

armlet. There are two short nail-like projections in one of the outer bars of the armlet, not far from the oval opening, opposite to which the armlet is a good deal worn away at its edge. This armlet has also been drawn unequally out of shape towards its broken extremity. It measures nearly 2 inches across the middle of the back, and rather more than 3 inches

across its rounded extremity, and the rounded opening is larger than in the other armlets, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches high by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches across, and it is slightly moulded round the edges, as if to adapt it for enamelled plates. This imperfect armlet now weighs $17\frac{3}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois.

The armlet found in Fifeshire, already described, and this last one, rather differ in style or detail of ornamentation, from the other armlets. This armlet, found near Aboyne, is particularly interesting as showing how completely the whole strength and character of the ornamentation of the other, and probably older armlets, have almost entirely disappeared; mere traces of it only remaining, shall I say, in a weaker and degraded style, to show from whence the original idea of the pattern had been derived; and yet it was apparently found in the immediate neighbourhood of the others, which display the more ordinary style of pattern, though perhaps in a less prominent degree than in some of the other armlets previously described.

These armlets, which I have now described, conclude the account of all the specimens of these particular classes known or yet discovered in Britain, or rather, I should say, in Scotland; for there only, with the exception of a single armlet found in Ireland (to be immediately described), have all these armlets been found. Nowhere else indeed, have armlets of this class been yet discovered.

I have already supposed, from the great size of many of these armlets, that they may have been worn on the upper arm of a man; this indeed was also a well-known fashion of the times of classical antiquity. While the smaller bracelets, those of the true spiral form, &c., may have been worn on the forearm or wrists, and perhaps in some cases by women.

NOTE OF A MASSIVE BRONZE ARMLET FOUND IN IRELAND. By JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot.

In my paper on these bronze armlets (see page 325) I stated that, with the exception of one specimen discovered in Ireland, all the other armlets had been found in Scotland. Through the courtesy and kindness of Major R. J. MacEniry, of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, I am now



Fig. 31. Bronze Armlet found near Newry, County Down, Ireland.

able to give full details of the armlet found in Ireland, and I have also to thank him for the annexed excellent drawings (fig. 31), which show the details of its ornamentation better than any description. This armlet is therefore of much interest ; it was found some years ago near Newry, County Down, by a man while digging into a bank of earth ; it was then acquired, in 1866, by a gentleman residing near Newry, who disposed of

it to the Irish Academy in 1875. It is similar in character to the armlets found in Scotland, and belongs to my second variety, the "spiral or folded pattern" of these armlets (the plan of it being similar to that figured on page 337). The rounded bands or bars of the armlet are ornamented, as usual, with transverse projecting ornaments, alternating with the projecting oblique ornaments. The oblique ornaments being single, except on the bars near their termination, towards the oval openings, where they are double. In the grooves between the different projecting bands or bars forming the armlet there is a delicately wrought double fillet enclosing a minute bead-like ornamentation. The circular openings at each of the extremities of the armlet show no remains of the enamelled plates which are found in some of these armlets; only on one of them is the remains of a bezel, which had doubtless been for holding an enamelled plate.

It measures 5 inches in its greatest diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. Its greatest internal diameter is $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches; its least internal diameter, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; the external diameters of its circular ends are respectively $3\frac{3}{8}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; measurement across the middle of the back, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; the diameter of apertures, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Its weight is 42 ounces avoirdupois. The armlet is wonderfully perfect, of excellent workmanship, and a great portion of it is now covered by a fine dark green patina.

Whether this fine armlet is of native Irish manufacture, or, as all the others yet known have been found in Scotland, whether it also is simply a Scottish armlet taken over to our Celtic friends of the sister Isle, I cannot tell. The latter, is perhaps, shall I say, the most likely explanation of its presence in Ireland.

Major MacEniry also informs me that there is in the museum of the Academy a plain true spiral bronze armlet found in Ireland. It measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in greatest breadth at one extremity. It seems, however, to be formed of a simple bar of bronze, without any of the peculiar serpent-like or zoomorphic ornamentation on its surface.

NOTICE OF REMAINS OF THE RAVEN (*CORVUS CORAX*, LINN.),
FOUND IN THE CLAY BED OF AN OLD LOCH NEAR DUNDAS
CASTLE, LINLITHGOWSHIRE. BY JOHN ALEXANDER SMITH,
M.D., Sec. S.A. Scot.

In the paper on the "Remains of the Red Deer found in the South of Scotland," I stated (p. 38) that the thigh bone of a bird had also been found in the clay-bed of the old loch near Dundas Castle, Linlithgowshire, where the remains of the red deer were found. The bone is a femur of the right leg. It was not quite perfect, and was perhaps in consequence rather cursorily examined at the time, when it was supposed, it might probably be that of a common pheasant.

I have, however, since sent the bone for careful examination to Professor Newton, of Cambridge, and he kindly gives me the following information on the subject. He says:—"A bird's *femur* is at the best not very easily determinable with precision, and of this, the extremities and some prominences have been rather worn away, so that the difficulty was greater than would otherwise have been the case. I soon found out that it could not have belonged to a Pheasant, or indeed to any gallinaeous bird, but it took some time before I could satisfy myself that it did belong to a Raven. Of this, however, I have now no doubt. It would unquestionably have been a matter of very great interest to have established the fact of the occurrence of the pheasant in Scotland at a period so remote as that when this bone was probably deposited—a result which would have followed had the original supposition been confirmed; but it is far better that the truth should have been ascertained." All the more, as comparatively little has been done in defining the species of birds found in a semi-fossil state, and indeed but few discoveries or notices of the kind have been made, or come under the observation of naturalists.

Though the raven is not now met with in this district of country,

Macgillivray, writing in 1837, states ("British Birds," vol. i. p. 510) that he had seen it on the Pentland and Lammermoor Hills; and that, not many years before, a pair "used to build in the rocks of Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh." Its coeval occurrence with the red deer near Dundas Castle is only what may have been expected, and, curiously enough, it is also the very bird we might have expected to have been present, to feed on the carcase of the deer.



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